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ESTABLISHED 1802.

62611  
JAS. M. THORBURN  
& CO'S

ANNUAL 1890

Descriptive Catalogue

THE LARGEST  
COLLECTION



OF  
IN THE  
WORLD.

SEEDS.

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

15 John St. New York.

# SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.,

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

QUANTITY.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts.	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming				
Packages of 1 lb. or less . . . . .	25	25	40	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
Over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	30	30	50	35	25	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		
" 2 "	45	45	60	45	25	45	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	35	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
" 3 "	60	60	80	60	30	60	30	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	40	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
" 4 "	70	70	100	80	30	75	40	70	65	65	65	70	75	65	65	65	45	40	70	75	70	70	75	95	55	35	40	65	90	50	30	70	70	70	75	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
" 5 "	85	95	150	100	35	100	40	95	75	75	75	90	100	75	100	75	50	45	85	100	95	85	100	140	65	35	45	75	125	55	35	85	85	100	65	65	70	100	100	100	100	100		
" 7 "	100	115	200	150	35	150	45	115	90	90	90	100	125	90	120	115	55	50	100	120	115	100	125	180	90	40	50	90	175	60	35	100	100	150	90	75	75	120	150	150	150	150		
" 10 "	110	135	300	215	35	200	50	135	100	100	100	115	160	100	150	120	60	60	110	150	135	110	160	275	100	40	60	100	200	70	35	110	110	200	110	80	85	150	200	200	200	200		
" 15 "	125	165	400	275	35	250	55	165	115	115	115	130	200	115	175	135	70	65	125	175	165	125	200	360	110	45	65	115	340	80	35	125	125	250	110	90	100	175	250	250	250	250		
" 20 "	150	185	500	350	40	300	60	185	130	130	125	150	225	125	200	150	75	70	150	200	185	150	225	450	120	50	70	130	425	90	40	150	150	300	120	100	110	200	325	325	325			
" 25 "	160	210	600	400	45	325	65	210	150	150	145	175	275	145	250	165	85	75	160	250	210	160	275	540	130	55	75	150	510	100	45	160	160	325	130	110	125	250	375	375	375			
" 30 "	180	250	700	475	45	375	70	250	160	160	150	200	325	150	275	175	90	80	180	275	250	180	325	630	135	55	80	160	595	100	45	180	180	375	135	120	135	275	425	425	425			
" 35 "	200	275	800	525	50	425	75	275	175	175	165	225	350	165	325	185	100	85	200	325	275	200	350	720	145	60	85	175	680	100	50	200	200	425	145	125	145	325	475	475	475			
" 40 "	225	290	900	585	50	475	85	300	200	190	170	240	370	175	325	190	100	90	215	340	300	225	375	810	155	65	90	200	765	100	50	225	225	475	155	125	150	330	525	525	525			
" 45 "	225	290	975	615	55	490	90	300	200	190	170	240	370	175	325	195	100	100	215	340	300	225	375	875	170	70	100	200	840	100	55	225	225	490	170	125	150	330	550	550	550			

# ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

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9654 ✓  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
EXCHANGE  
Jas. M. Thorburn & Co.'s

13  
SEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

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

**JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,**

15 John Street, New York.

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

### DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

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

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

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

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

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

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

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

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### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

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



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1885

CHRYSANTHEMUM MULTICAULE.

## NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

### *Abroma Augusta.*

A valuable perennial for sub-tropical gardening. In the north it could be started inside and planted out in June. It grows rapidly, forming beautiful red veined leaves fourteen to eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers are pendulous, dark purple, and an inch and a-half in diameter. Height, ten feet. Per pkt., 10 cts.

### *Arabis Alpina foliis Variegatis.*

This is a beautiful variegated-leaved perennial decorative plant, especially adapted for edgings, carpet bedding and rock-work. Per pkt., 30 cts.

### *Arnebia Cornuta.*

This is the first annual species of the genus, and its ornamental qualities far exceed those of the hitherto cultivated perennial species. Its curious and exceedingly beautiful flowers are produced in great profusion, from 100 to 150 spikes of flowers often appearing on the same plant, and are of a rich yellow color, marked with five large black spots, which change first to deep maroon, and finally to a clear pure yellow. It attains a height, as well as a diameter, of about twenty-four inches. Per pkt., 30 cts.

### Aster, "Comet," Light Blue.

Of a magnificent bright, light blue color, this new Aster promises to become as deservedly popular as the preceding developments of this new class of Asters. Per pkt., 30 cts.

### Aster, "Comet," Deep Rose.

We would call special attention to this exceedingly beautiful specimen of the "Comet" class. The color is a deep rose, which is very effective in combination. Per pkt., 30 cts.



**Aster, "Triumph," Deep Scarlet with White.**

The flowers of this new variety are regularly striped in deep scarlet and white, and are perhaps the most beautiful of this fine class of Dwarf Asters. They bloom in the richest profusion and are of exceptionally long duration. For bedding they are very effective, while they are also well adapted for growing in pots. Per pkt., 30 cts.

**Canna, Crozy's Mixture.**

These seeds, if sown in February and March and kept in good beds, will become strong, beautiful and massive plants, in full bloom from the end of July until frost. Crozy's strains are quite new and distinct in habit and foliage. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Centaurea Cyanus Flore Pleno.**

(*Double Corn-Bottle, Mixed.*)

After several years of careful selection a fixed form of double Corn Flower has at last been developed. The flowers resemble in many respects those of *Gaillardia Lorenziana*, and are very serviceable either for garden decorations or for cutting. The mixture we now offer comprises the popular varieties in white, pink, light blue, red, rose, etc., and besides these several shades and stripes that are quite new. Per pkt., 30 cts.



CENTAUREA CYANUS FLORE PLENO.

**Chrysanthemum Multicaule.**

This most magnificent dwarf annual bedding plant has hitherto been known in Europe and America only as a botanical curiosity. Though a native of South Africa it has been found to be admirably adapted to our climate. The form of the leaves, the whole habit, length of flower stalk, and the look of the flower itself remind one of the English Daisy, but the flowers are of a golden yellow color. In this latitude plants from seed sown as late as the middle of May, bloom from the end of June until frost. Being but about four inches in height, it will be found very suitable for mosaic bedding work, in which its beautiful golden yellow will be most effective. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per 1/4 oz., 75 cts.

**Cosmos Hybridus, White.**

A beautiful white strain of this fine autumn-flowering annual; will be much admired. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Daisy, Bellis Perennis fl. pl., "Snowball."**

This novelty resembles the now well known "Longfellow" variety in its very large double flowers, but in color it is of a beautiful pure white. This will make it very useful for floral work, as well as especially desirable for outdoor or pot culture in the same way as the "Longfellow." Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Delphinium Brunonianum. (Musk-Scented Larkspur.)**

We have pleasure in offering for the first time a very interesting species of this popular genus. It is from the Himalaya mountains, where it is found at an altitude of from 14,000 to 18,000 feet. The flowers resemble in form those of the *Delphinium Cashmerianum*, but are larger in size than any of the species in cultivation, and in color light blue. Their peculiar interest, however, is in the odor of musk which they emit—a property quite unique in the genus. Per pkt., 30 cts.

**Gloxinia Hybrida Grandiflora, "Defiance."**

The flowers of this novelty are large, with finely frilled petals, and of an intense glowing crimson scarlet, which in richness of tone is very striking. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Mimulus Moschatus Compactus.**

This new compact musk has already proved itself worthy of attention. Its round and compact form makes it very suitable for pot culture. In appearance it is a decided improvement upon the old sort, while its odor of musk is equally rich. Per pkt., 25 cts.



MIMULUS MOSCHATUS COMPACTUS.

**Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, "Star of Quedlinburgh."**

We again call attention to this interesting Phlox. The center teeth of the petals, five in number, project in little spines from one-quarter to one-half inch, giving the flowers a beautiful star-like appearance. This plant is very suitable for flower beds and borders, as well as for pot culture. Per pkt., 15 cts.

**Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, "Light Ball."**

The flowers of this pretty novelty are exactly like those of the variety *Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata*, "Star of Quedlinburgh," but excel them in closeness and stiffness. Each plant forms itself into a ball-like bush, which is very compact and scarcely six to eight inches high. It is very suitable for flower-beds, borders and pots. Per pkt., 30 cts.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII CUSPIDATA.

**Poppy, The Shirley.**

This is a fine strain of Hardy Annual Poppy, developed by careful and continuous selection from the common field variety. Its beautiful coloring and gracefulness of form are unsurpassed. The colors are pure and finely toned in every shade from bluish white, delicate pink and rose, to the brightest crimson, and are blended in great variety of combination. Some flowers have a pale centre with colored margin; others have a pale edging with an intensely colored center, while others again are beautifully flushed and shaded. The flowers are generally single or semi-double, and are very useful for table or general decoration, being much less transient than other varieties of this species. This new strain is by all odds the finest yet developed in the Poppy family, and shows the result of a careful and intelligent selection. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Poppy, "Peacock." (*Papaver pavonium.*)**

This is a new variety of a brilliant scarlet hue, with glossy black ring and carmine center. Per pkt., 10 c.

**Sweet Peas, Eckford's New Hybrids.**

A mixture composed of only the best and most distinct of the new varieties obtained by this successful grower. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Stock, "Cut and Come Again."**

A valuable strain for either pot or out-door cultivation; the flowers may be cut throughout this season, and as fast as cut new flower stalks continue to form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Helianthus Argophyllus Texanus. (*Texas "Silver Queen" Sunflower.*)**

This is a native of Texas. The stock was procured from India and the seed grown in Florida, which may account for the marked improvement of this plant upon the old *H. argophyllus*. It is a marvel when in full bloom and previous to flowering its silvery foliage is very showy. It is at home in the south, where it attains a height of ten feet, branching from the ground to the top and forming a perfect pyramid with nearly one thousand golden yellow flowers on the one plant, and continuing to bloom until frost. The seed should be started in frames or pots, and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of cold weather is past. (See cut, page 59.) Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Zinnia Elegans, "Tom Thumb."**

The plants of this dwarf variety vary in height from four to twelve inches, forming compact free-flowering bushes with blooms resembling those of Pompon Zinnia. They are specially suited for edgings, small beds and groups. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**New Amaryllis, "Empress of India."**

This is perhaps the most beautiful and effective of the whole family; the flowers are from seven to eight inches in diameter and nearly as deep. The color is of the richest crimson, with golden markings at the base of each petal. It is very free flowering, each bloom scape bearing three to four flowers. We offer seed which has been saved from Empress of India, the same having been inbred for five generations. Seedlings from being so bred give at least 90 per cent. as good as the Empress, with a few even better. Per pkt. containing seven seeds, 50 cts.

**Also, Seeds of Amaryllis Hybrida:**

EMPRSS OF INDIA X AULICA PLATYPETALA AND EMPRESS OF INDIA X PSITTACINA MAJOR.

These are most remarkable, having immense flowers, differing very much in their markings. The Empress being the female parent in each case, the flowers are all of the same shape and texture. They are most beautiful, and flower as freely as Empress. Packets containing ten seeds, 50 cts.

# NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

We are pleased to have to offer this season an unusually varied list of new and selected vegetables, all of which are believed to be worthy of confidence and extended trial.

## Bean, Thorburn's Extra Early Flat, "Pride of Newtown."

We again call attention to this new bush bean as undoubtedly the earliest and most prolific in cultivation. It is of robust growth, with very long, light green, flat pods. The plants are of very bushy growth, and should have plenty of space in the rows; sown thinly they will produce forty to fifty pods on a plant. Per half-gill, 15 cents.



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BEAN, THORBURN'S EARLY REFUGEE WAX.

## Bean, Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee.

One of the most valuable introductions ever made. This bush bean has all the first rate qualities of the well known Refugee, with the additional advantage of being ready for market or table at least ten days earlier. One of our most extensive market gardeners near New York says he has planted it in the spring, gathered the ripe crop and again planted it in time for fall pickling. It is an immense yielder and sure to produce a crop in either a wet or a dry season. 30 cents per quart.

## Bean, Boston Small Pea.

This new variety is very early, very hardy and very prolific. The ripened seed is white, small, round and handsome. The vine is a rank grower, with profuse foliage, and the pods grow mainly in clusters of four. Per qt., 25 cts.; per 1/2 pk., \$1; per pk., \$1.50; per bus., \$5.

## Bean, Thorburn's Early Refugee Wax.

This is a valuable sort (a perfect Refugee with wax pods) for early and late sowing. If sown in spring it will give seed in time for a second crop in fall. It is good for either a wet or dry season, and when sown thinly will yield an immense crop. Pods long, round and yellow. Per gill, 25 cts.; per 1/2 pint, 35 cts.

## Bean, Extra Early White Maine.

A new, small, kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean. Very early, and the most productive white bean grown. Per quart, 30 cts.

## Beet, Thorburn's Extra Early Flat Turin.

We would call special attention to this new variety. It is a dwarf-growing flat beet with delicate leaves. The outside is nearly black and the inside of a deep blood color; it is very tender and sweet, and very early—in fact the earliest beet grown. It will be found to be a very superior strain for market gardeners or private planting. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.

## Brussels Sprouts, New Half-Dwarf.

A new market gardener's strain of this delicious vegetable. This is one of the surest croppers, making good sized solid heads. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

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

We again call attention to this fine market gardener's strain of red cabbage. It is of unusual size, color and weight, with a large, solid, very dark red head, the result of careful and intelligent selection. It is a profitable variety to grow, affording a large ratio of superior heads. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., \$1.50.

## Carrot, New French "Bellot."

A new strain of very superior quality, being in size between the Extra Early Forcing and Early Horn varieties. By all odds the best sort yet introduced for stews and soups. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



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BRUSSELS SPROUTS, NEW HALF DWARF.

**Cauliflower, Thorburn's Gilt-Edge.**

THE VERY BEST AND SUREST OF ALL.

An experience of five years with this strain enables us to claim for it the distinction of being the **VERY BEST AND SUREST OF ALL**. We say positively that it is so *without any exception*. It is a sure header either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn's Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. (See cut, page 20.) Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.50.



CELERY, THORBURN'S HEART'S-CONTENT.

**Celery, Thorburn's Heart's-Content.**

This entirely new and excellent half-dwarf variety has light green foliage, with large, solid and crisp golden stalks. The quality is unsurpassed. We recommend this new strain in full confidence, either for the private family or the market gardener. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$2.

**Celery, The Schumacher.**

We have pleasure in introducing a celery which market gardeners after many years experience pronounce to be the ideal market sort, and therefore equally valuable for private gardeners. It is of immense size, very solid and crisp, with light green foliage and golden-yellow solid heart. But its finest feature in that it will keep in splendid condition all through the winter and into the spring. We have no hesitation in heartily recommending it to all, believing it will become a standard sort when well known. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

**Celery, New Giant Pascal.**

This new variety is the result of careful selection from the well known "Golden Self-Blanching" celery. It partakes of the nutty flavor of that excellent variety, and in taste is not at all bitter or astringent. It grows about two feet high, with stalks that are solid, crisp, not stringy, very large and broader than those of any other. Before blanching it is green, with heart of a golden yellow and very full. It is very easily blanched, requiring only five or six days earthing up; while its preservative qualities make it a fine shipper. For late winter use, it is the ideal celery, as it retains its crispness. Per pkt., 10 c.; per oz., 75 c.; per lb., \$9.

**Cucumber, Thorburn's New Everbearing.**

We would call special and unique variety. It is *mously productive*, and valuable merit of this noveltine to flower and produce whether the ripe cucumbers in this respect from all The one vine exhibits at the every stage of growth, the shape, of a fine green color, ling. It is certainly a fine about 25 seeds, 15 cts., or



CUCUMBER, THORBURN'S NEW EVERBEARING.

attention to this entirely new of small size, *very early*, *enormously* as a green pickler. The erty is that the vines confruit until killed by frost are picked off or not, *different* other sorts in cultivation. same time cucumbers in small ones being perfect in and just the size for pick-variety. Per packet of 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

**Lettuce, Thorburn's Cold-Frame White Cabbage.**

A market gardener's strain of a first-class head lettuce. Started in cold frames, it can be set out in the open ground earlier than any other good sort for growing very large and tender heads. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$8.

**Lettuce, Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock.**

A selected strain of Butter lettuce introduced by us two years ago. It has very large solid heads, resisting the sun for a long time before running to seed. Suitable for starting under glass and transplanting in early spring, or sowing in open ground for a summer crop. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$8.

**Musk Melon, Champion Market.**

This is a melon which justifies its name. It is of almost perfect globe shape, and densely netted. The flesh is of a light green color and of rich sweet flavor. It is very productive and an excellent shipper. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$2.

**Water Melon, Sibley's Triumph.**

This new and excellent variety is qualified to succeed in any section of the country. The rind is dark green, marbled in light, and though very thin is yet so firm as to bear transportation admirably. The flesh is of a vivid and brilliant red; coreless, crisp, sweet and melting. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



LETTUCE, THORBURN'S MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK

**Water Melon, Vaocluse Red-Flesh.**

This is one of the most promising of the many sorts lately introduced. It is of French origin, very early, and of large size, with stem end slightly inclined to point. The flesh is a bright crimson, very sweet, not in the least stringy and coming to within an  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch of the skin; the seeds are also red. The rind, though so thin, is very tough and the shell glossy, so that this melon is an excellent shipper. It is of a dark green color, beautifully threaded with a still darker green. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.



WATER MELON, VAOCLOSE RED-FLESH.

**Peas, Duke of Albany.**

This wrinkled pea is worthy of special attention. The pods are of immense size, on the style of Telephone, except that they are dark green and well filled with fine large peas. It is very prolific, grows about four feet high, matures very quickly, and has the great advantage of a rich flavor. It is undoubtedly one of the finest sorts in cultivation. Per qt., 50 cts.

**Peas, Dr. Hogg.**

A new extra early wrinkled variety, quite distinct; bears crooked large round pods of the very best quality; the largest extra early wrinkled sort grown; grows about three feet high. Per qt., 50 cts.

**Pepper, New Golden Upright Sweet.**

A quite distinct variety, double the size of Golden Dawn and very sweet; it is especially fine for man goes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

**Pepper, New Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth.**

An entirely new bright red extra large sweet pepper, now for the first time introduced. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Pepper, Thorburn's New Fancy Wrinkled.**

Also quite new; about the size of the Cherry pepper, but distinct in appearance. This is one of the prettiest peppers ever introduced. It comes of two colors, red and yellow. Each, per pkt., 15 cts.

**Potato, Rural New-Yorker No. 2.**

This is the nearest to perfection of any potato yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It has many distinctive features, and could be readily recognized among a hundred others. Among the features peculiarly its own are:

- First. Distinct appearance.
  - Second. Large size and unusual smoothness of skin.
  - Third. Eyes few, distinct and shallow.
  - Fourth. Its form is that which is most approved by all potato lovers.
  - Fifth. Extreme whiteness of both skin and flesh, and unexcelled table quality.
  - Sixth. Great vigor in growth and solidity of tuber, enabling it to resist disease to a remarkable degree.
- We receive the most flattering and favorable reports from all sections of this country and Europe in regard to the value of this potato. (See cut, page 32.)

Prices for immediate orders and delivery: per bbl., \$8; per bus., \$3.50; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bus., \$2; per pk., \$1.25; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pk., 85 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

**Potato, Corona Beauty. (New.)**

This is an excellent and first class intermediate variety, originated on Long Island. The skin and flesh are white and the quality exceedingly fine. It is much of the shape of Rural No. 2, but entirely distinct in growth. It is a wonderful cropper. Per bus., \$2.50; per bbl., \$5.

**Potato, New Gold-Flesh.**

This is a new late sort which is very hardy and productive. It is red-skinned, yellow-fleshed, and is of fine quality. Per bbl., \$6; per bus., \$3; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bus., \$2; per pk., \$1.50; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pk., \$1.

**Radish, New Sorts for Forcing Under Glass.**

- Non Plus Ultra.** Round, scarlet, short-leaved.
- French Early Scarlet Forcing.** Round
- French Early Deep Scarlet Forcing.** Round.
- French Early Scarlet White-Tipped Forcing.** Round.
- Extra Early White Mouse-tail.** Round.

These are all new strains, maturing in about twenty days, and are as beautiful as they are crisp. Per oz., 20 cts.; per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

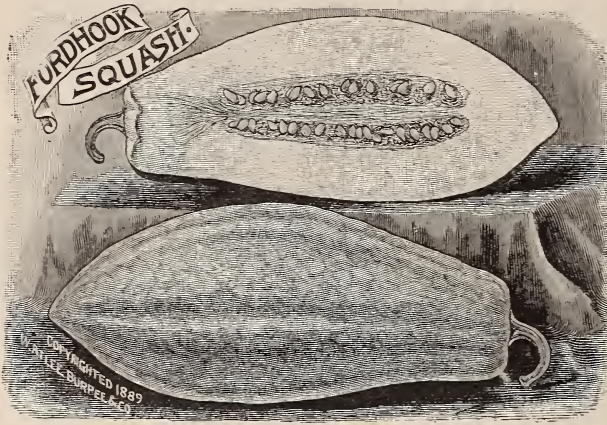


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PEPPER, THORBURN'S NEW GOLDEN FANCY WRINKLED.

**Squash, White Chestnut.**

Quite a distinct variety, having many valuable features. In shape and size it resembles the Hubbard and is fine grained, with flesh of a lemon-yellow color, as dry as a chestnut. It is nearer white than any of the hard shell squashes—a fine keeper. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb. \$2.

**Squash, Fordhook.**

A new winter squash, for which the originator and introducer claim surpassing merit. It is said to be of as good quality as any squash grown, and ripens earlier than any other variety, keeping through the winter and into spring. The squashes can be used to advantage at any period of their growth, whether green or ripe. It is not a bush variety, but a rank and heavy grower, and its vigor suffices to ward off insect attacks. The skin is thin and delicate, and the thickness of the flesh can be seen from the illustration. The vines are enormously productive. Per pkt., 15 cts.; two for 25 cts., five for 60 cts., ten for \$1.

**Tomato, Station Upright Tree.**

This remarkable variety is without exception the *earliest of all*. It originated in the N. Y. Experiment Station, by crossing the French Tree with Alpha—hence its name. The plants are very compact; the fruits, which are medium to small, are produced in great numbers, and are solid, tender and of good quality. Its compactness makes it very suitable for potting, and it is also well adapted for forcing. Per pkt., 15 cts.

**Tomato, Ignotum.**

This variety, which is the result of great pains and skill, is the nearest perfection of all, either for family or market use. It is large, smooth, heavy and solid; of a very deep red handsome color: it ripens perfectly up to the stem, and is remarkably free from cracking or rotting. The flesh is of the finest quality and with a delicious flavor, while (with the exception of Station Upright Tree) it is the earliest. Over all the ordinary kinds it has the remarkable and very important advantage of having on an average only half as many seeds. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., \$1.50.

**Tomato, Horsford's Prelude.**

A first-class early market variety, nearly round, perfectly smooth and of bright crimson color; of excellent flavor and especially adapted for greenhouse forcing. With a good soil it is also very suitable for open air culture for market gardening. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

**The Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats.**

We again call attention to these wonderful and promising wheats. As is now very generally known, they are the result of a process of improvement extending over fifteen years, scientifically conducted by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*. Out of hundreds of crosses effected during these years the following only are introduced to the public as being fixed in character and promising of excellence:

Nos. 2 and 3, half wheat, half rye, by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects.

Nos. 50, 51, 53 and 55 are all pure wheat crosses.

Packets containing 25 grains of each, 25 cts.

The collection of six sorts, one packet each, \$1.

SOMERVILLE, S. C., Sept. 18, 1888.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.,

Dear Sirs: It may please you to know that I bought seeds from Grant Thorburn over forty years ago. After ceasing to plant for several years, I began again with your house in 1859, but was very soon shut off by the war. Since I again begun with you, my few purchases have given entire satisfaction—your Hyacinth bulbs, especially.

Very respectfully  
B. C. PRESSLEY.



TOMATO, HORSFORD'S PRELUDE.

# VEGETABLE SEEDS.

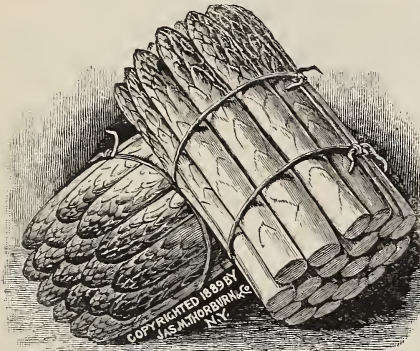
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 40 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

## ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago*. Spargel.

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



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

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
15	<b>Conover's Colossal.</b> The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenté</i> of the French is identical with it . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
	Two year old roots . . . . . per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 .			
16	<b>Palmetto.</b> Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus . . . . .	15	40	1 25

## ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa*. *Artichofe*.

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



		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
21	<b>French Green Globe.</b> The standard and best variety . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
22	<b>Large Green Naples.</b> Large; light green . . . . .	75		
23	<b>Largest Paris.</b> A selection of the Green Globe . . . . .	75		
24	<b>Jerusalem Artichoke.</b> See page 43.			

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

# BEANS.

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



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

## ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba*. Große Bohnen.

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

	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
27 <b>Early Mazagan.</b> The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$4 00
29 <b>Broad Windsor.</b> The largest and best for main crop	25	1 25	4 50
31 <b>Sword Long Pod.</b> A size smaller than Windsor	25	1 60	3 50
33 <b>Green Nonpareil.</b> A green "Long Pod"	25	1 00	4 00

## DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles*. Krup-Bohnen.

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

	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
38 <b>Best of All.</b> Early and of superior quality; round, green fleshy pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
42 <b>Early Valentine.</b> Well-known; round green pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
44 <b>Extra Early Valentine.</b> A selected early strain of this popular bean	25	75	1 25	4 50
46 <b>Early Mohawk.</b> Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 00
48 <b>Early China.</b> Early, and continues long in bearing	25	60	1 00	3 50
49 <b>Thorburn's Early Flat, "Pride of Newtown."</b> See page 7.	1 00			
50 <b>Early Dun Colored.</b> Great yielder, with flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 00
52 <b>Early Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 00
54 <b>Long Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 00
56 <b>Dwarf Horticultural.</b> Improved strain	30	85	1 50	5 00
58 <b>Red Kidney.</b> Useful either green or ripe; flat pods	20	60	1 00	3 50
60 <b>Low's Champion.</b> A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	30	75	1 25	4 50
62 <b>Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee.</b> This invaluable new strain has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer	30	85	1 50	5 00
64 <b>Refugee or 1,000 to 1.</b> Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
66 <b>Golden Refugee.</b> Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
68 <b>Galega.</b> An improved Refugee; larger and more productive, and well known as a standard sort	25	75	1 25	4 00



WHITE BEANS.

		Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bu.
68a	<b>Dwarf Lima or Sieva</b> (Henderson's). Dwarf and productive . per gill, 25 cts. . \$1 25 \$4 50 \$8 00 \$30 00				
69	<b>Boston Small Pea Bean.</b> Very early, very hardy and prolific. Pods generally in clusters of four . . . . .	25	1 00	1 50	5 00
69a	<b>Emperor William.</b> Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing; a good sort . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
70	<b>Extra Early Maine.</b> A new, small kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking, or soup bean; very early . . . . .	30	75	1 25	4 00
72	<b>Mexican Tree Bean.</b> A very productive white sort of upright growth—hence its distinctive name . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
74	<b>White Valentine.</b> Prolific, has white seeds; can be used as a shell bean . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
76	<b>White Scimeter.</b> Very productive snap . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
73	<b>White Kidney.</b> Excellent, either green or ripe . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
80	<b>White Marrow.</b> Good as either a string or shell bean . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50



DWARF WAX BEANS.

81	<b>Golden Eyed Wax.</b> Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
83	<b>Black-Seeded Wax.</b> Very early and delicious; round yellow pods . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
83	<b>Improved Prolific Black Wax.</b> Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
84	<b>White-Seeded Wax.</b> Flat yellow pods . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
85	<b>Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee Wax.</b> A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder . . . . .	1 25			
86	<b>Black-Seeded Golden Butter Wax.</b> Bears large round pods of good quality; a good early variety . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
87	<b>Detroit Wax.</b> Is very much like Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
88	<b>Speckled-Seeded Golden Wax.</b> Very early; round golden pods . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
89	<b>Dwarf Mont d'Or Wax</b> . . . . .	75	2 50		
90	<b>Ivory Pod Wax.</b> Very early; round ivory white golden pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
94	<b>Crystal Wax.</b> Of rather spreading habit, with round pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
96	<b>Flageolet Red Wax.</b> Flat yellow stringless pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
98	<b>Date Wax.</b> Very early; long yellow stringless pods . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
100	<b>Wardwell's Kidney Wax.</b> Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
102	<b>Black-Eyed Wax.</b> A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

FRENCH DWARF FLAGEOLET BEANS.

104	<b>Improved Green-Seeded.</b> Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
106	<b>Wonder of France, Green-Seeded.</b> Long straight pods of lively green; early and fine . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
108	<b>Canadian Wonder, Red-Seeded.</b> Large, broad, flat, green pods; quite prolific . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
110	<b>White French, White-Seeded.</b> Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety . . . . .	30	85	1 50	5 00
112	<b>King of the Greens.</b> Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive . . . . .	50			

**POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.**

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

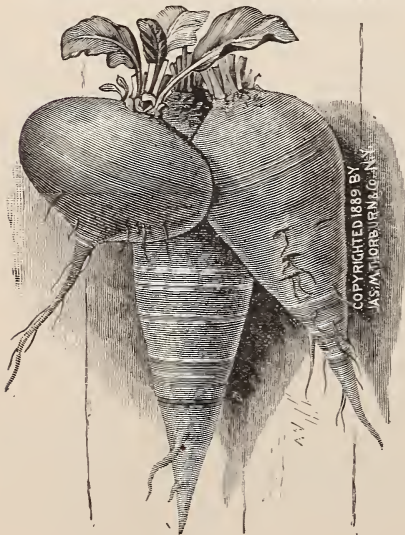
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five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

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean . . . . .	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
118 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used . . . . .	30	\$5	1 50	5 00
127 Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
129 Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
130 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender; very productive . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed . . . . .	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
134 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
134a Potato Lima. Thick, round; very productive . . . . .	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
135 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
136 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive . . . . .	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
137 Dreer's Lima. Thick, and of fine quality . . . . .	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
137a Speckled Large Lima . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
137b Red Large Lima . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
138 Dreer's Golden Cluster. Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy and tender pods . . . . .	75	2 50	4 00	14 00
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
162 Black Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
167 Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
169 White Algerian. Wax pods; great yielder . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
171 Transylvania Butter. Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long . . . . .	75	2 75	5 00	20 00
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Butter. Early, productive; golden wax pods . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
179 French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on Pea-brush . . . . . per gill, 25 cts . . . . .				1 00

**BEET.**

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Salatrüben.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach. Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.



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193 Extra Early Flat Turin. A dwarf-growing flat beet with delicate leaves; deep blood color; tender and very early . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape . . . . .	10	20	75
197 Extra Early Eclipse. Very early, round-rooted and dark red . . . . .	10	20	75
206 Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market . . . . .	10	20	75
212 Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color . . . . .	10	20	75
213 Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . . . .	10	20	75

**BEEF—CONTINUED.**

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
214	<b>Early Blood Turnip.</b> Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
215	<b>Bastian's Early Turnip.</b> One of the earliest; light color . . . . .	10	20	75
220	<b>Early Yellow Turnip.</b> Flesh yellow and tender . . . . .	10	20	75
229	<b>Long Smooth Blood.</b> A good late variety . . . . .	10	20	60
231	<b>Long Smooth Blood Improved.</b> Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort; grows more out of the ground than in, and is highly prized by market gardeners . . . . .	10	25	1 00



BRAZILIAN BEET.

**FOLIAGE BEETS.**

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

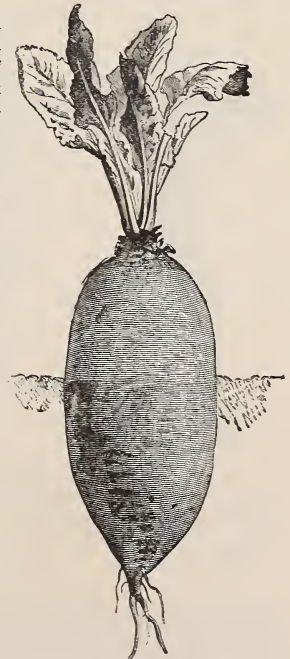
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240	<b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> Dark foliage . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	<b>Victoria.</b> Metallic red . . . . .	15	40	1 50
243	<b>Dell's.</b> Black-leaved . . . . .	15	30	1 00
247	<b>Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 50
248	<b>Yellow-Ribbed Chilian</b> . . . . .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

**BEEF—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.**

Runfelrüben.

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

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



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL

## BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja*. Borretth.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
295	<b>Borage</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

## BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli*. Spargelfohl.

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

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

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

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

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



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
318	<b>Best French or Roseberry.</b> Very good . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
319	<b>New Half Dwarf.</b> The very best and surest strain . . . . .	30	85	3 00
320	<b>Improved Dwarf.</b> Compact heads of fine quality . . . . .	25	75	2 50

## BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella*. Pimpernell.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
322	<b>Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John St., New York.

*Gentlemen:* I write to thank you for the *excellent* quality of all the seed you have furnished me this spring. In an experience of between 8 and 10 years, during which period I have purchased seeds from most of the leading houses, I have never had any with such high germinative excellence as yours, and it seems but right that I should inform you of the fact, which is but confirmative of the reputation given them by Dr. Sturtevant last summer. Yours, etc.,

OYSTER BAY, L. I., *March 31, 1889.*

WM. L. SWAN.

# 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 Completé manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading; in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the liquid well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
353 <b>Etampes.</b> A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
354 <b>Early York.</b> The standard English sort . . . . .	20	50	1 50
362 <b>Early Large York.</b> The standard English sort . . . . .	20	50	1 50
389 <b>Early Jersey Wakefield.</b> Well known, and most valuable for early . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
393 <b>Early Winnigstadt.</b> A standard second early variety . . . . .	20	50	1 50
394 <b>Early Dwarf Savoy.</b> The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good . . . . .	20	50	1 50
398 <b>Small Early Ulm Savoy.</b> Small round deep green heads; very early . . . . .	20	50	1 50
402 <b>St. John's Day Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50
406 <b>Stein's Early Flat Dutch.</b> A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds . . . . .	60	1 75	6 00
415 <b>Improved Early Summer.</b> A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality; our strain is very superior . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
420 <b>Selected All-Seasons.</b> One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
426 <b>Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head</b> . . . . .	20	50	2 00
432 <b>Fotter's Brunswick.</b> Good solid heads, either for second early or late . . . . .	20	50	2 00
435 <b>Large Late Drumhead.</b> A standard winter Cabbage for main crop . . . . .	25	75	2 50
435 <b>Large Fine Flat Dutch.</b> Also a valuable main crop sort for market . . . . .	25	75	2 50
437 <b>Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch.</b> A sure heading sort . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
462 <b>Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch.</b> Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market . . . . .	50	1 75	6 00
464 <b>American Drumhead Savoy.</b> A superior sort for family use in winter and spring; of delicate flavor . . . . .	25	75	2 50
474 <b>Southern Green-Glazed.</b> Late; makes fair heads of glossy green . . . . .	25	50	2 00
476 <b>Red Dutch Solid.</b> A useful sort for pickling . . . . .	25	75	2 50
477 <b>Thorburn's Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch.</b> Very large, solid, red heads; one of the finest strains of Red Cabbage . . . . . per packet, 15 cts. . . . .	1 50	3 00	10 00
478 <b>Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)</b> . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00

# CARDON.

CARDON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

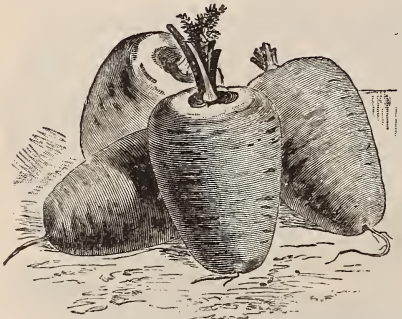
**CULTURE.**—Sow early in spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
480 <b>Large Solid.</b> Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines . . . . .	\$0 40	

## CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria*. Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 485 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



HALF-LONG STUMP-ROOTED, GUERANDE STRAIN.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
485 <b>Extra Early Forcing.</b> Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 00
486 <b>New French Bellot.</b> In size between 485 and 487. Very early and tender. A most valuable strain for forcing or out of doors . . . . .	20	50	1 50
487 <b>Early Scarlet Horn.</b> Very thick roots . . . . .	10	25	75
488 <b>Half-Long Pointed.</b> A very well known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort . . . . .	10	25	75
489 <b>James' Intermediate.</b> Productive half-long pointed strain . . . . .	10	25	75
490 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted.</b> An excellent sort, of good quality . . . . .	10	25	75
491 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain.</b> A popular market sort . . . . .	10	25	75
492 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain.</b> Style of Nantes; broader shoulder . . . . .	10	30	1 00
493 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain.</b> Very thick and very short . . . . .	10	30	1 00
494 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan.</b> Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality . . . . .	10	30	1 00
495 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc.</b> Useful main crop sort; early and productive . . . . .	10	30	1 00
496 <b>Half-Long Danvers.</b> Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive . . . . .	10	25	75
497 <b>Best Long Orange.</b> Best for stock feeding . . . . .	10	25	75
498 <b>Altringham.</b> Long scarlet; productive . . . . .	10	25	75
499 <b>Long White.</b> Very large; for stock . . . . .	10	20	50

## CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

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



WITLOOF.

## CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha* o *Valerianilla*. Stedfsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of winter, cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. This is a delicious and palatable hardy salad. Well worthy of extended culture where salads are popular.



CORN SALAD.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
505 <b>Large-Seeded</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
506 <b>Small-Seeded</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
507 <b>Green Cabbaging</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
508 <b>Lettuce-Leaved</b> . . . . .	10	25	75

# CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio*. Sellerie.

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



	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
510 <b>Thorburn's Heart's Content.</b> Half-dwarf variety, with light green foliage, and large, solid and crisp golden stalks. (See also page 8.) . . . . .	per pkt., 25 cts.	\$2	00
512 <b>The Schumacher.</b> New. Of immense size; solid and crisp, with firm golden yellow heart; a splendid keeper. (See also page 8.) . . . . .	per pkt., 15 cts.	75	\$2 00 88 00
514 <b>New Giant Pascal.</b> An easily blanched and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor; superior for late use. (See also page 8.) . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 50 9 00
516 <b>Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo.</b> A good half-dwarf white solid celery . . . . .		20	50 1 50
518 <b>Curled-Leaf White Solid</b> (So-called Bouquet). An excellent half-dwarf sort, with ornamental foliage . . . . .		25	75 2 50
520 <b>Improved White Plume.</b> A variety with naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and handsome . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 25 4 00
522 <b>Perfection Heartwell.</b> The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 50 6 00
524 <b>Golden Dwarf.</b> Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance . . . . .		25	75 2 50
526 " " <b>California-grown</b> . . . . .		20	50 1 50
528 <b>Boston Dwarf.</b> Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown . . . . .		25	75 2 50
530 " " <b>California-grown</b> . . . . .		20	50 1 50
532 <b>Early Arlington.</b> Quite early and large, and blanches rapidly . . . . .		25	75 2 50
534 <b>Crawford's Half-Dwarf.</b> Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor . . . . .		25	75 2 50
536 " " " <b>California-grown</b> . . . . .		20	50 1 50
538 <b>Golden Self-Blanching.</b> A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 50 6 00
540 <b>Large Rose.</b> Fine flavored, crisp, red variety of moderate size . . . . .		40	1 25 4 00
542 <b>Covent Garden Red.</b> Of strong growth and good flavor . . . . .		25	75 2 50
544 <b>Sandringham Dwarf White.</b> Solid, and of good flavor . . . . .		20	50 1 50
546 <b>Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.</b> Has edible roots, for soups and stews . . . . .		20	40 1 25
548 " <b>Thorburn's Giant.</b> The best of the class; very large . . . . .		25	75 2 50
550 " <b>Apple.</b> Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small . . . . .		20	40 1 25

## CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor*. Blumenfohl.

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



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- |   |         |             |         |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|
|   | Per oz. | Per 1/4 lb. | Per lb. |
| 552 <b>Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Short stem; very fine . per packet, 50 cts. \$7 00 |         |             |         |
| 554 <b>Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Finest strain . per packet, 25 cts. . . . .        | 3 00    | \$10 00     | \$40 00 |
| 556 <b>Good Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .                           | 1 50    | 5 00        | 20 00   |

THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

- |  |                             |         |             |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 558 <b>Thorburn's Early Snowball.</b> One of the best for forcing or open ground; small . . . . .                                | oz.                         | 1/4 lb. | lb.         |
| but sure header . . . . . per packet, 25 cts. . . . .  | \$2 50                      | \$9 00  | \$36 00     |
| 559 <b>Thorburn's Gilt-Edge.</b> Large heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . . . | per packet, 25 cts. . . . . | 3 50    | 12 50 50 00 |
| 560 <b>Extra Early Paris.</b> Heads of medium size; first-class . . . . .  | 75                          | 2 50    | 10 00       |
| 562 <b>Lenormand's Short Stem.</b> Has very large heads, white and firm . . . . .  | 1 00                        | 3 00    | 12 00       |
| 563 <b>French Imperial.</b> One of the best for main crop . . . . .  | 1 00                        |         |             |
| 564 <b>Large Algiers.</b> Popular market gardeners' late sort, of enormous size . . . . .  | 1 00                        | 3 50    | 14 00       |
| 565 " <b>Italian grown</b> . . . . .   | 50                          | 2 00    | 7 00        |
| 566 <b>Early London.</b> Large and hardy . . . . .   | 40                          | 1 25    | 4 50        |
| 568 <b>Thorburn's Nonpareil.</b> For late planting . . . . .   | 60                          | 2 00    | 8 00        |
| 570 <b>Half-Early Dwarf French.</b> Intermediate in maturing . . . . .   | 50                          | 1 50    | 5 50        |
| 571 <b>Stadtholder.</b> Intermediate in season; large and hardy . . . . .  | 50                          | 1 25    | 5 00        |
| 572 <b>Walcheren.</b> Very late and hardy . . . . .  | 50                          | 1 50    | 5 50        |
| 573 <b>Autumn Giant.</b> Vigorous in growth and very large; late . . . . .   | 50                          | 1 50    | 5 50        |

## COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu*. Blatterfohl.

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

- |                                    |         |             |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                                    | Per oz. | Per 1/4 lb. | Per lb. |
| 574 <b>Georgia-Grown</b> . . . . . | \$0 10  | \$0 30      | \$1 00  |



CURLED CHERVIL.

## CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Bensenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot. These are both useful vegetables which are not so largely grown as they deserve to be.

- |   |         |             |         |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|
|   | Per oz. | Per 1/4 lb. | Per lb. |
| 575 <b>Curled.</b> The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley . . . . . | \$0 15  | \$0 30      | \$1 00  |
| 576 <b>Tuberous.</b> A variety which has edible roots . . . . .   | 20      | 75          | 2 50    |



# CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

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



### EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
579 <b>Extra Early Cory.</b> A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$4 00
580 <b>Northern Pedigree.</b> Very early and very dwarf; small ears . . . . .	5	30	85	1 50	5 00
581 <b>Marblehead.</b> One of the earliest; dwarf and short thick ears; of good quality for an early sort . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
582 <b>Minnesota.</b> Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth; a popular sort . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
588 <b>Perry's Hybrid.</b> Very early and of large size; most valuable for market . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
585 <b>Narragansett.</b> Small ears of good flavor; grains red when fully ripened . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
590 <b>Extra Early Adams.</b> Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

### SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

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

### GENERAL CROP.

618 <b>Large Excelsior.</b> Has large ears and is moderately early . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
619 <b>Asylum.</b> Thick twelve-rowed . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
620 <b>Triumph.</b> Large ears, very white; productive . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
622 <b>Hickox Improved.</b> Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
626 <b>Stowell's Evergreen.</b> Remains green a long time and is highly prized . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
627 <b>Early Mammoth.</b> Very large and not very late . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

### LATE.

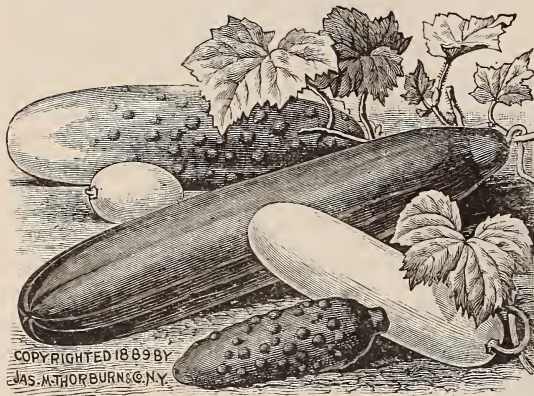
630 <b>Black Mexican.</b> Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
634 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown . . . . .	5	30	85	1 50	5 00
640 <b>Late Mammoth.</b> Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
644 <b>Egyptian.</b> Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
650 <b>Sweet Fodder Corn.</b> For soiling . . . . .					2 00

☞ For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 44.

# CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino*. Gurfe.

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



Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

663	<b>Thorburn's New Everbearing.</b> See page 7 . . . . .			
664	<b>Early Russian.</b> Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
665	<b>Extra Early Seedling.</b> Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler . . . . .	10	30	1 00
666	<b>Large Netted Russian.</b> Very early large; dark netted skin and white flesh; quite good for the table . . . . .	10	30	1 00
667	<b>Early Short Green.</b> Good for pickling; productive . . . . .	10	25	75
668	<b>Early Green Cluster.</b> Fruit small and in clusters . . . . .	10	25	75
669	<b>Early White-Spined.</b> Early, and good for pickling or table use . . . . .	10	25	75
670	<b>Extra Long White-Spined.</b> Very fine shape for market . . . . .	10	25	75
671	<b>Improved White-Spined.</b> Well-flavored and of medium size . . . . .	10	25	75
672	<b>Florida Emerald.</b> Perfectly smooth; very dark skin; beautiful . . . . .	15	40	1 50
673	<b>Peerless.</b> A fine strain of White-Spined . . . . .	10	25	75
674	<b>Long Green.</b> Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . . . .	10	25	75
675	<b>Long Green Turkey.</b> Fruit very long and slim . . . . .	10	30	1 00
676	<b>Giant Pera.</b> Very long, and one of the best for table use . . . . .	20	60	2 00
677	<b>Extra Long Grecian.</b> Long and smooth; flesh solid, crisp and fine . . . . .	20	60	2 00
678	<b>Green Prolific Pickling.</b> One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size . . . . .	10	25	75
679	<b>Nichols' Medium Green.</b> Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . . . .	10	25	75
680	<b>Boston Pickling.</b> A favorite Eastern sort, of fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
681	<b>Tailby's Hybrid.</b> Very long, and superior for family table use . . . . .	10	30	1 00
682	<b>White Japan.</b> Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp . . . . .	10	30	1 00
683	<b>Small Gherkin.</b> Very small, burr; used for pickles . . . . .	20	60	2 00

## ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

*Concombre (especes Anglaises) pour couches.*

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

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

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699	<b>Bismarck</b> Dark green; fine forcer . . . \$0 25	707	<b>Prize Fighter.</b> Standard sort . . . \$0 25
700	<b>Duke of Edinburgh.</b> Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth . . . . . 25	708	<b>Goliath.</b> Very prolific . . . . . 25
701	<b>Giant of Arnstadt.</b> Good bearer . . . . . 25	709	<b>Telegraph.</b> Free bearing, long, and extensively grown; handsome . . . . . 25
702	<b>Blue Gown</b> . . . . . 25	710	<b>Lynch's Star of the West.</b> A distinct and handsome sort . . . . . 25
703	<b>Swan's Neck</b> . . . . . 25	711	<b>Lancashire Witch</b> . . . . . 25
704	<b>Noa's Forcing.</b> Very productive . . . . . 25	712	<b>Cuthill's Black Spine</b> . . . . . 25
705	<b>Improved Si6n House</b> . . . . . 25		

## CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 723 and 724 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 723 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. 726 and 727 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer; they will also thrive well in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.



CURLED CRESS.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
723 Curled or Pepper Grass . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
724 Broad-Leaved . . . . .	10	15	50
725 Broad-Leaved Winter . . . . .	10	25	75
726 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress . . . . .	75		
727 True Water Cress . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00

## DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargen.* Pardeblum.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus:  $\Lambda$ . This excludes the light, and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass, without cultivation.



DANDELION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
738 Improved Thick-Leaved . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
739 Improved Broad-Leaved . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00

## EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* Eierpflanze.

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



IMPROVED NEW YORK EGG-PLANT.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf very early; small sized ovoid fruit . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table . . . . .	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality . . . . .	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large and of fine quality, and grown very much more extensively than any other sort . . . . .	50	1 25	5 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple; dark foliage . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental . . . . .	30	80	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental . . . . .	30	80	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white . . . . .	30	80	3 00

## ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia. Endiven.*

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



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
750 <b>Green Curled Winter.</b> Best for late crop . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 <b>White Curled.</b> For early use, for which it is useful . . . . .	20	60	2 00
752 <b>Green Moss Curled.</b> Small, clear green leaves, mossy and crisp . . . . .	20	60	2 00
753 <b>Broad-Leaved Escarolle.</b> A distinct variety . . . . .	20	60	2 00

## ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

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

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
757 <b>Clean Seed</b> . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 50

## KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Blätterfohl.*

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

	Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
759 <b>Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.</b> Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760 " <b>Tall Green Scotch.</b> A taller growth of the above . . . . .	10	30	1 00
766 " <b>Dwarf Green Erfurt.</b> Very fine; light green . . . . .	20	50	1 50
768 " <b>Dwarf Brown.</b> Very hardy . . . . .	10	30	1 00
	Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
769 " <b>Tall Brown.</b> Very hardy \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00			
771 " <b>Mosbach Winter.</b> Dwarf and very hardy . . . . .	10	30	1 00
773 " <b>Striped and Variegated.</b> For garnishing . . . . .	25	75	2 50
777 " <b>Thorburn's Improved Siberian.</b> Uniformly dwarf, green curled, and very late and hardy . . . . .	10	25	75
780 <b>Sea Kale.</b> Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . . . .	30	80	3 00
783 <b>Pe-tsai.</b> (Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate either cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00



THORBURN'S IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.

# KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo*. Kohlrabi.

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



EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
784 <b>Early White Vienna.</b> Handsome and fine; white ball . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
789 <b>Early Purple Vienna.</b> Purple ball; a very good sort . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
791 <b>Large White or Green.</b> Forms a large ball; not so fine as the preceding . . . . .	20	60	2 00

# LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lactuca*. Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 805, 807 and 815 in hot beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 866, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
797 <b>Selected Buttercup.</b> Quite distinct; has beautiful yellow solid heads, and is suitable for forcing or out-doors . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
798 <b>White Forcing Head.</b> Very early; small solid head; one of the best . . . . .	20	50	1 50
799 <b>Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock.</b> A selected strain of a solid large heading variety, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground . . . . .	30	75	3 00
800 <b>Cold-Frame White Cabbage.</b> For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring . . . . .	30	1 00	3 00
801 <b>Large Boston.</b> A fine strain for forcing under glass . . . . .	50	1 50	6 00
802 <b>Hubbard's Market Lettuce.</b> A large white cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or out doors . . . . .	20	50	1 50
803 <b>Satisfaction.</b> Resembling Salamander . . . . .	20	50	1 50
805 <b>Early Curled Simpson.</b> A leading early market sort . . . . .	20	50	1 50
807 <b>Black-Seeded Simpson.</b> A superior variety; large and of light color . . . . .	20	60	2 00
808 <b>American Gathering.</b> Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing; very early, and also quite hardy . . . . .	20	50	1 50
810 <b>Laciniated Beauregard.</b> Leaves finely cut; good distinct sort . . . . .	20	50	1 50
815 <b>Tennisball or Boston.</b> A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth . . . . .	20	50	1 50
817 <b>Stone Tennisball.</b> Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . . . .	20	60	2 00
819 <b>Improved Hanson.</b> Large heads; crisp and tender . . . . .	20	50	1 50
820 <b>Tomhannock.</b> Distinct; first-rate upright-leaved sort; leaves crimped at the edges . . . . .	20	50	1 50
825 <b>Shotwell's Brown Head.</b> Large and handsome heads; very hardy . . . . .	20	60	2 00
829 <b>White Summer Cabbage.</b> Close heads of good size; fine for summer . . . . .	20	40	1 25
837 <b>Golden Stone-Head.</b> A handsome head lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . . . . .	20	50	1 50
840 <b>Salamander Head.</b> Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably . . . . .	20	50	1 50
845 <b>Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed.</b> Good for main summer or spring crop . . . . .	20	50	1 50
849 <b>Large Yellow Butter Grey Seed.</b> One of the best; large heads . . . . .	20	50	1 50
853 <b>White Cos, Romaine.</b> Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . . . .	20	50	2 00
856 <b>Green Cos.</b> Long heads; is earlier than 853 . . . . .	20	50	2 00
866 <b>American Oak-Leaved.</b> Very distinct, and of good flavor . . . . .	20	50	2 00

# LEEK.

POIREAU. *Peurro*. *Porro*.

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



		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
869	<b>Best Large Flag Winter.</b>			
	Hardy and productive . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
870	<b>Summer Flag.</b> Not hardy, but useful for autumn . . . . .	10	30	1 00
872	<b>Large Rouen Winter.</b> A standard sort; remains long in good condition . . . . .	20	50	2 00
873	<b>Large Carentan.</b> A superior variety, with distinct and			

	dark colored leaves; stout in habit and of hardy character . . . . .	20	50	2 00
874	<b>Large Musselburg.</b> Much like the preceding; excellent sort . . . . .	20	50	2 00

# MARTYNIA.

(For pickles). *Gemfenhorn*.

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

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
875	<b>Craniolaria</b> . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876	<b>Proboscidea</b> . . . . .	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

# 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 to 60 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to a depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



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 rully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality.

**English Spawn.** 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1; 100 lbs. for \$9.  
**French Spawn.** Per ½ lb. box, \$1.25; in bulk, per lb., 85 cents.

# MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantaloupen.

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

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



Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

578 **Champion Market.** Almost globe-shaped;

	densely netted; light green thick flesh and large size; quality first rate . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 75	£2 00
880	<b>Golden Netted Gem.</b> Very early; small and of fine flavor; very good . . . . .	15	25	75
881	<b>The Surprise.</b> Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . . . . .	15	25	75
882	<b>Bird's Cantaloup.</b> Productive and very large . . . . .	15	25	75
883	<b>Fine White Japan.</b> Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . . . .	15	25	75
884	<b>Jenny Lind.</b> Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh . . . . .	15	25	75
885	<b>Nutmeg.</b> Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop . . . . .	15	25	75
886	<b>Chicago Nutmeg.</b> Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing . . . . .	15	25	75
887	<b>Hackensack.</b> Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety . . . . .	15	25	75
888	<b>Extra Early Hackensack.</b> By careful selection of the earliest, this strain has been fixed to ripen ten days earlier than the Hackensack . . . . .	15	25	75
890	<b>Hybrid Bay View.</b> Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh . . . . .	15	25	75
891	<b>Skillman's Netted.</b> Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious . . . . .	15	25	75
892	<b>Orange Christina.</b> One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet . . . . .	15	25	75
894	<b>Ward's Nectar.</b> Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and wonderfully fine flavored . . . . .	15	25	75
896	<b>Baltimore Market.</b> Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality . . . . .	15	25	75
898	<b>Emerald Gem.</b> Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate . . . . .	15	30	1 00
904	<b>Green Montreal.</b> Large, round, netted; flesh thick and good . . . . .	15	25	75
913	<b>Long Yellow Cantaloup.</b> Yellow flesh; well adapted for the North . . . . .	15	25	75
915	<b>Banana Citron.</b> Cucumber shaped; highly perfumed; of indifferent quality . . . . .	15	30	1 00
916	<b>Pomegranate.</b> Ornamental; for perfume . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00

## IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

*Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.*

		Per pkt.	
928	<b>Invincible Scarlet</b> . . . . .	\$0 25	
930	<b>Monroe's Little Heath.</b> Scarlet flesh . . . . .	25	
931	<b>Dr. Hogg.</b> Green flesh . . . . .	25	
933	<b>Blenheim Orange.</b> Scarlet flesh . . . . .	25	
934	<b>The Squire.</b> Green flesh . . . . .	25	
935	<b>Sutton's Tom Thumb</b> . . . . .	25	

### Thorburn's New Everbearing Cucumber. (See page 7.)

MAMARONECK, WEST CHESTER CO., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1888.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

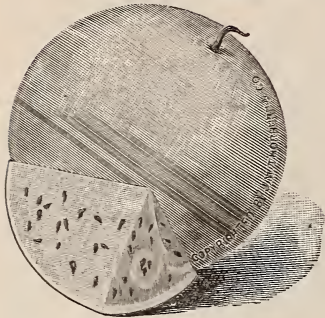
Dear Sirs: The potatoes I have not yet taken up. The stalks are still green, and I think it would be better to leave the plants undisturbed for about a week longer, unless you want to know the result immediately, in which case I will dig the tubers now. The new Cucumber is something of a wonder in its way. Cucumbers began to form when the plants were about a foot long, and they have continued fruiting abundantly all summer. It looks now as if nothing but a sharp frost would stop them. Owing to its great yield, it seems to me that the new Cucumber will be invaluable to the man who grows pickles. I judge that the Early Russian (which I first distributed) is one of its parents. At all events, it is a good thing, and has doubtless "come to stay."

Yours truly,  
PETER B. MEAD.

# MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. Waffermelonen.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety. Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.



VOLGA WATER MELON.

966	<b>Hungarian Honey.</b> A very productive and early sort from Hungary. Valuable for northern latitudes; it is perfectly round, with dark green skin; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of first-rate quality . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
967	<b>Green and Gold.</b> Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green, making a beautiful contrast when cut; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey . . . . .	15	30	1 00
968	<b>Jordan's Gray Monarch.</b> Largest melon grown; outside skin mottled gray; bright crimson flesh, fine; late . . . . .	15	25	75
970	<b>Kolb Gem.</b> Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper . . . . .	10	25	75
970a	<b>Pride of Georgia.</b> Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh . . . . .	15	30	1 00
971	<b>The Boss.</b> Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet . . . . .	10	25	75
972	<b>Vick's Early.</b> Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
973	<b>Oemler's Triumph.</b> An early Russian sort of small size, with red and orange flesh, and quite distinct; very small seeds, which may be eaten with the melon . . . . .	50	1 50	6 00
974	<b>Volga.</b> Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late . . . . .	15	30	1 00
975	<b>Dark Icing.</b> Solid, with thin dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed . . . . .	10	25	75
976	<b>Scaly Bark.</b> Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well . . . . .	15	25	75
977	<b>Excelsior.</b> Early; light red flesh . . . . .	15	25	75
978	<b>Mammoth Iron-Clad.</b> Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper . . . . .	15	25	75
979	<b>White-Seeded Ice Cream.</b> Very early; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
980	<b>Sibley's Triumph.</b> Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality . . . . .	20	50	1 50
981	<b>Phinney.</b> Early and of fine quality; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
983	<b>Early Mountain Sprout.</b> Very early, large and long; mottled skin . . . . .	10	25	75
984	<b>Johnson's Christmas.</b> Keeps late . . . . .	15	25	75
986	<b>Seminole.</b> A new early melon . . . . .	15	30	1 00
987	<b>Cuban Queen.</b> Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality . . . . .	10	25	75
990	<b>Black Spanish.</b> Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . . . .	10	25	75
996	<b>Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet.</b> An old and reliable sort; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1000	<b>Florida Favorite.</b> A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1003	<b>Goodwin's Imperial.</b> One of our oldest standard sorts, with crimson flesh; quality first-rate; small, nearly round, and one of the earliest to mature . . . . .	15	40	1 25
1025	<b>Southern Rattlesnake.</b> Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1029	<b>Apple Pie or Colorado Citron.</b> Used for preserves; green seed . . . . .	10	25	75
1030	<b>Citron.</b> Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed . . . . .	10	25	75

# MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza*. Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter. Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

1035	<b>Black.</b> The seeds form the Mustard of commerce . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036	<b>White London.</b> Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly . . . . .	05	10	30
1037	<b>White American</b> . . . . .	05	10	20
1038	<b>Curled Southern Giant.</b> The leaves of this sort are very large . . . . .	10	20	60
1039	<b>Chinese Broad-Leaved.</b> Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach . . . . .	10	25	75
1040	<b>Tuberous-Rooted Chinese.</b> A new sort, with Turnip-like root; used for salads . . . . .	15	40	1 25

# NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maracula*. 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. Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

1041	<b>Dwarf Yellow</b> . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$2 00	1043	<b>Tall Mixed</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042	<b>Dwarf Crimson</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50	1044	<b>Tall Blood-Colored</b> . . . . .	15	30	1 00



# ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. Zwiebeln.

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



	Per oz.	Per ½ lb.	Per lb.
1045 <b>Adriatic Barletta.</b> A new small white Italian sort, the earliest of all the varieties . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
1047 <b>Queen.</b> Very early small white sort . . .	25	75	2 50
1049 <b>Early White Nocera.</b> Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early . . .	20	50	1 50
1050 <b>White Pearl.</b> Very early round white . . .	30	75	3 00

1054 <b>Large White Portugal.</b> Standard sort, flat . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1055 <b>Large White Globe.</b> Large Southport strain . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1057 <b>Early Red Flat.</b> Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1060 <b>Large Red Globe,</b> Southport strain . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1063 <b>Large Red Wethersfield.</b> Half-early, and a good keeper . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1074 <b>Yellow Danvers.</b> A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1075 <b>Yellow Globe Danvers.</b> Of more globular shape; keeps well; a well known variety . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1078 <b>Large Yellow Globe.</b> Southport strain . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1079 <b>Large Yellow Globe Spanish.</b> Very large; grown from imported stock . . . . .	30	75	3 00
1080 <b>White Maggiojola.</b> A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1082 <b>Giant Rocca.</b> Light red, productive and mild; of very large size; does well in the South . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1083 <b>Pale Red Bermuda.</b> Medium size; fine and early for the South . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1084 <b>Thorburn's Excelsior White Pickling.</b> One of the best Onions for pickling . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1085 <b>English White Pickling.</b> Also one of the best picklers . . . . .	20	50	2 00
1086 <b>Mammoth White Garganus</b> or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1087 <b>Mammoth Red Garganus</b> or "Ruby King" . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1088 <b>Large Reddish Pompeii</b> or "Copper King" . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1089 <b>Red Teneriffe.</b> Early, light brown; for the South . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1090 <b>White Teneriffe.</b> Early, white; for the South . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1092 <b>Welsh.</b> The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . . . .	20	50	2 00

## ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

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

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

	Per quart.	Per ½ peck.	Per peck.	Per bus.
<b>Yellow Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
<b>White Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
<b>Red Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
<b>Red Top Onions</b> . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
<b>Potato Onions</b> . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
<b>Shallots</b> . . . . .	25			
<b>Garlic Sets</b> . . . . .	per lb., 30 cents.			



SHALLOTS.

## OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

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



		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1097	<b>New Dwarf "Density."</b> Very tender, long pods; one of the best . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
1098	<b>White Velvet.</b> Northern grown; early tender white pods . . . . .	10	25	75
1099	<b>Common Southern.</b> Green . . . . .	10	20	50

## ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Arnuella*.

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

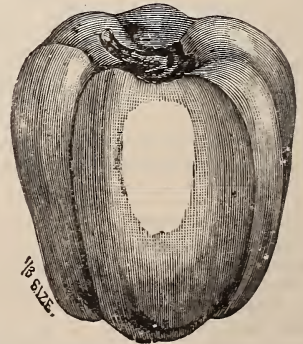
		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1101	<b>Red.</b> Distinct; dark red leaves . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	<b>White.</b> Pale green leaves; almost yellow . . . . .	15	30	1 00

## PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento*. Pfeffer.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1108	<b>Sweet Golden Dawn.</b> Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$3 00
1109	<b>Giant Emperor.</b> Scarlet; large and thick . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1110	<b>Ruby King.</b> Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1112	<b>Large Squash.</b> Productive; much used for pickles . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1115	<b>Long Red Cayenne.</b> Bright red; very productive . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1117	<b>Long Yellow Cayenne.</b> Similar, save in color . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1119	<b>Large Bell.</b> Large and of mild flavor . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1121	<b>Oxheart.</b> Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1122	<b>Cranberry.</b> Small fruit; used for pickles . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1125	<b>New Golden Upright.</b> Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.				
1130	<b>Red Cherry.</b> Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
1132	<b>Red Chili.</b> Very productive; long, red and very pungent . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1133	<b>Red Cluster.</b> A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1134	<b>Yellow Chili.</b> Like 1132, but bright yellow; both these sorts are fine for pickling . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1135	<b>Sweet Spanish.</b> Large, mild; used for salad . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1136	<b>Sweet Mountain.</b> Large, regular and of mild flavor . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1137	<b>Celestial.</b> A new Chinese pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet; the plant is very ornamental when in fruit, showing the contrasting colors. Recommended . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	50	1 50	6 00

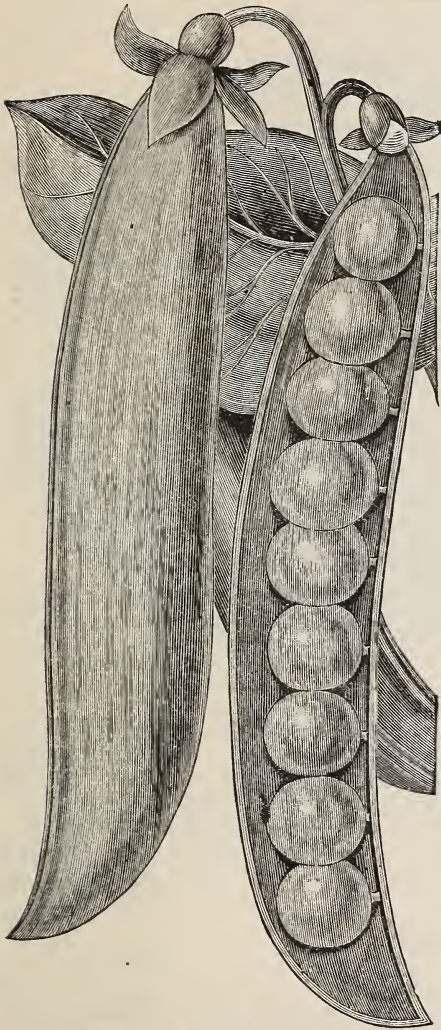


SWEET MOUNTAIN.

# PEAS.

Pois. *Chicaros* 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 over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In summer, sow six or eight inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.



TELEPHONE PEA.

### EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1140 <b>Small Early French.</b> <i>(Petit Pois.)</i> The true small French Pea, so extensively used in France for canning and for the table . . . . .	3.80	25	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
1141 <b>Thorburn's Extra Early Market.</b> Our standard market garden extra early Pea; productive . . . . .	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1142 <b>Rural New-Yorker.</b> Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1146 <b>First and Best.</b> Early; resembling Rural New Yorker . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1147 <b>Alaska.</b> One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive . . . . .	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1151 <b>*Alpha.</b> An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick . . . . .	3.	25	75	1 25	4 50
1153 <b>*Dr. Hogg.</b> Quite distinct; wrinkled dark green, crooked pods; quite large, very early, and of superior quality . . . . .	3.	50	1 25	2 25	8 00
1161 <b>Daniel O'Rourke, Improved.</b> Best strain of extra early . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 <b>Philadelphia.</b> Resembling First and Best . . . . .	3.	25	75	1 25	4 50

### EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 <b>*McLean's Advancer.</b> A fine standard sort of excellent quality; productive . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188 <b>*Horsford's Market Garden.</b> On the style of Advancer; a good cropper . . . . .	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1200 <b>*Everbearing.</b> Long pods and large peas; sow thin . . . . .	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1201 <b>*Pride of the Market.</b> Very large pods, green peas; sow thin . . . . .	2.	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1203 <b>*Prince of Wales.</b> Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor . . . . .	3.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1206 <b>*Champion of England.</b> A well known standard variety; sow thick . . . . .	5.	25	75	1 25	4 00
1210 <b>*Duke of Albany.</b> Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer . . . . .	5.	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1226 <b>Melting Sugar.</b> Of the same nature as the foregoing . . . . .	4.	60	2 00	3 50	14 00
1227 <b>Dwarf Sugar.</b> Edible pods . . . . .	2.	35	1 25	2 00	8 00
1228 <b>Tall Giant Sugar.</b> Very large edible pod . . . . .	5.	60	2 00	3 50	14 00
1229 <b>*Yorkshire Hero.</b> A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin . . . . .	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00

**MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.**

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1233 * <b>Dr. McLean.</b> A splendid wrinkled sort for main crop, following Advancer 3	3	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1235 * <b>G. F. Wilson.</b> Very productive, with large and well filled pods . . . . .	3	25	80	1 50	5 00
1237 * <b>John Bull.</b> On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop . . . . .	2½	50	1 25	2 25	8 30
1247 <b>Culverwell's Telegraph.</b> Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor and a great yielder . . . . .	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1248 * <b>Carter's Telephone.</b> Enormous pods and peas of first class . . . . .	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1249 * <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> The most popular late pea now in the English market; superior flavor . . . . .	5	25	80	1 50	5 00
1251 <b>White Marrowfat.</b> A favorite; heavy yielder . . . . .	5	20	50	75	2 50
1256 <b>Blackeyed Marrowfat.</b> Very hardy and prolific . . . . .	3	20	50	75	2 50

**DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.**

1259 * <b>American Wonder.</b> Extra early and productive; fine quality . . . . .	1	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1260 * <b>Carter's Stratagem.</b> Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills . . . . .	1½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1261 * <b>Abundance.</b> Long, round, well filled pods; sow thin . . . . .	1½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1266 <b>McLean's Blue Peter.</b> Early; pods long, peas large . . . . .	¾	25	80	1 50	5 00
1268 * <b>Premium Gem.</b> Extra early; straight pods, well filled . . . . .	1	25	80	1 50	5 00
1271 * <b>McLean's Little Gem.</b> Extra early; straight pods . . . . .	1	25	80	1 50	5 00
1276 <b>Tom Thumb.</b> Extra early . . . . .	1	25	80	1 50	5 00

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



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants . . . . .

1298 <b>Plain.</b> The ordinary form . . . . .	10	18	50		
1300 <b>Hamburg or Rooted.</b> Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips . . . . .	10	30	1 00		

**PARSLEY.**

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1300 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1290 <b>Extra Curled.</b> Superior . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1293 <b>Moss Curled.</b> Very pretty . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1296 <b>Fern-Leaved.</b> Fine curled . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1297 <b>Beauty of the Parterre.</b> Distinct			

and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants . . . . .

1298 <b>Plain.</b> The ordinary form . . . . .	10	18	50
1300 <b>Hamburg or Rooted.</b> Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips . . . . .	10	30	1 00

**PUMPKIN.**

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

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

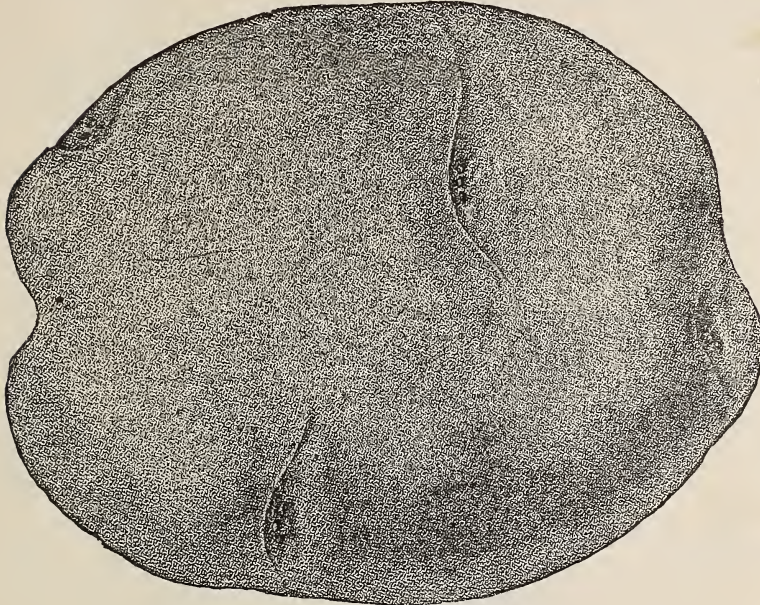
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320 <b>Large Cheese.</b> Flat; best for family use . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 <b>Early Sugar.</b> Fine grained, sweet and prolific . . . . .	10	20	60
1322 <b>Monmouth County Golden.</b> Thick, fine grained flesh; a valuable canner . . . . .	10	20	60
1323 <b>Black Negro.</b> New Hampshire Pumpkin . . . . .	10	20	60
1324 <b>Cushaw.</b> Salmon colored flesh; crooked neck . . . . .	10	25	75
1325 <b>Bright Red Etampes.</b> Medium size; flat; fine for cooking . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1326 <b>Japan Crook-Neck.</b> Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1327 <b>Improved Mammoth.</b> Immense; smooth and handsome . . . . .	20	50	2 00
1328 <b>Mammoth Tours.</b> French . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1329 <b>Tennessee Sweet Potato.</b> Bell-shaped; thick white flesh; fine for pies . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1330 <b>Connecticut Field.</b> Grown for stock; productive . . . . .	per qt., 25 c.;	per bus., \$4	

# POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Potata*. Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure

a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary



RURAL NEW-YORKER NO. 2.

essary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

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

### EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349 <b>The Thorburn.</b> Earliest, and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$3 50
1350 <b>Beauty of Hebron.</b> Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; most popular early variety in cultivation . . . . .	50	50	1 50	3 50
1351 <b>Clark's No. 1.</b> Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1353 <b>Pearl of Savoy.</b> A cross between Clark's No. 1. and Early Vermont . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1355 <b>Early Puritan.</b> White skin and flesh; moderately early . . . . .	40	60	2 00	4 00
1356 <b>Mayflower.</b> Like Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier; skin netted . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1361 <b>Early Sunrise.</b> The true type of Early Rose . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1362 <b>Sunlit Star.</b> Skin clouded with rose color; quality very fine . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1363 <b>Charles Downing.</b> Very handsome in form; quality fine . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1364 <b>Early Albino.</b> Flesh color; a promising early variety . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 50
1365 <b>Early Rose</b> . . . . .	30	50	1 50	3 25

### INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1366 <b>Rural New-Yorker No. 2.</b> For description, see Novelties, page 9 . . . . .	85	1 25	3 50	8 00
1367 <b>Snow Queen.</b> Flesh and skin very white; a strong vigorous grower and good keeper . . . . .	40	60	2 00	4 50

POTATOES, INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

		½ pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.	
1368	<b>Rose's Beauty of Beauties.</b> A seedling of Peach Blow; an enormous yielder; of large, even size; white flesh and good quality . . . . .	80	30	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$3 50
1369	<b>Corona Beauty.</b> Early and of fine quality; white skin and flesh . . . . .	50		75	2 50	5 00
1370	<b>Dictator.</b> First quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1371	<b>Rural Blush.</b> Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder . . . . .	50		50	1 50	3 50
1372	<b>New Queen.</b> In shape and color resembling White Elephant; early and of fine quality . . . . .	40		60	2 00	4 00
1374	<b>Garfield.</b> White variety; skin finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance . . . . .	50		50	1 50	3 50
1376	<b>White Star.</b> White flesh, of floury texture . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50

LATE VARIETIES.

1380	<b>Delaware.</b> New. Large and of fine quality; in color white and in shape a little flattened; an immense yielder . . . . .	40		60	2 00	4 00
1382	<b>State of Maine.</b> Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1386	<b>Empire State.</b> Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1388	<b>Gold Flesh.</b> New. Late; red skin, yellow flesh; hardy and productive . . . . .	1 00		1 50	3 00	6 00
1391	<b>Dakota Red.</b> Very fine reddish flesh colored skin and pure white flesh . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1392	<b>Thorburn's Late Rose.</b> Still retains a fair proportion of its old-time popularity; has lately been improved and given a new lease of life . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1393	<b>Late Beauty of Hebron.</b> Resembling White Elephant . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1396	<b>O. K. Mammoth Prolific.</b> Large and productive . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1400	<b>White Elephant.</b> One of our best; productive, and of first quality . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1401	<b>Morning Star.</b> A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first rate quality and an excellent keeper . . . . .	30		50	1 50	3 50
1402	<b>Brownelle's Winner.</b> Very late; pink skin, and white flesh of first quality; medium eyes; shape much like Early Rose; an immense yielder. Now introduced for the first time . . . . .	75		1 00	3 00	7 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivia*. Pastinaca.

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



	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1409 <b>Thorburn's Long Island Hollow Crown.</b> A market gardener's strain . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1410 <b>Hollow Crown.</b> Long roots, depressed at the top . . . . .	10	20	60
1413 <b>Guernsey or Cup.</b> Standard variety . . . . .	10	20	60
1414 <b>Long White.</b> Standard variety . . . . .	10	20	60
1415 <b>Maltese.</b> Not quite as long as Long White; one of the best sorts . . . . .	10	20	60
1417 <b>Abbott's Improved.</b> Smooth and quite large; one of the best . . . . .	10	20	60
1418 <b>Early Round</b> . . . . .	10	20	60

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago*.

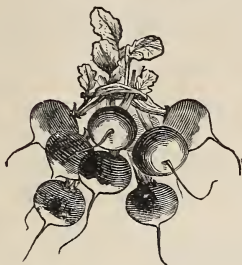
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffed and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor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

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1426 <b>Roquette</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

# RADISH.

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

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



SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early; grows quickly	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1442	*Turnip Early French Scarlet New Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days; round	20	50	1 50
1444	*Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet. Round; early	10	20	60
1446	*Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet New Forcing. Round and crisp; matures in about 20 days	20	50	1 50
1448	*Turnip Early French Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors	10	20	60
1449	*Turnip Early French Scarlet White-Tipped New Forcing. New forcing sort; maturing in about 20 days	20	50	1 50
1450	" " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing	10	30	1 00
1452	" " Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing	10	25	75
1454	" " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; round, short-leaved	20	50	1 50
1456	" " *Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	30	1 00
1458	" " White. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	" " Yellow. Handsome yellow variety	10	25	75
1462	" " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	25	75
1464	" " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh	10	25	75
1466	" " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	25	75
1468	" " *Grey Summer. Good solid summer sort	10	25	75
1470	Olive-Shaped, Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	10	25	75
1472	" " White. Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	" " *French Breakfast. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing	10	20	60
1476	*Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	20	60
1478	" " *Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender	10	25	75
1480	" " *Wood's Early Frame. Long, red, crisp and good for forcing	10	20	60
1482	" " White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1484	" " White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	10	25	75
1486	" " Purple. Very dark	10	25	75
1488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	25	75
1490	" " *Stuttgart " Very early and very large	10	25	75
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	10	25	75
1494	" " *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	" " Round " Fine for winter	10	25	75
1498	" " *Thorburn's Improved Long Black Spanish. A fine market gardeners' strain	20	60	2 00
1500	" " *Long Grey Laon. Popular French sort	10	25	75
1502	" " Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	25	75
1504	" " California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	30	1 00
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible Pod Radish, (Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	40		

# RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo. Rhubarber.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1514	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria	20	50	1 50

☞ Roots . . . . . each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1 .

## SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.

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

1520 **Swiss Chard** . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

## SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1525 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

1525 **Spring Sprouts or English Rape** . . . . . per quart, 25 cents . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 1526 **Winter or Siberian, Thorburn's Improved** . . . . . \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

## SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzöl.

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



1528 **Long White French** . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 \$0 15 \$0 50 \$1 50  
 1530 **Mammoth Sandwich Islands.** Large and superior 20 60 2 00

## SCOLYMUS.

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

1535 **Scolymus** . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 \$0 20 \$0 50 \$2 00

## SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera.* Scorzionwurzöl.

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

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY

called Black Salsify.

1541 **Scorzonera** . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 \$0 20 \$0 50 \$2 00

## SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

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

1544 **Garden** . . . . . Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.  
 \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

## SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. Zuckerwurzöl.

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

1546 **Skirret** . . . . . Per oz. \$0 30



## SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1566	<b>Large Round Viroflay Thick-Leaved.</b> Has very large and thick leaves . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570	<b>Round-Leaved.</b> A standard sort . . . . .	10	15	40
1573	<b>Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale.</b> Large tender leaves; fine . . . . .	10	15	40
1575	<b>Round Flanders.</b> Excellent and productive . . . . .	10	15	40
1577	<b>Long-Standing Round Thick-Leaved.</b> Dark green; the longest standing before going to seed . . . . .	10	15	40
1578	<b>Prickly.</b> Vigorous and hardy . . . . .	10	15	40
1579	<b>New Zealand Summer.</b> Distinct; grows well during hot weather . . . . .	10	30	1 00

## SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza*. Speife Kürbis.

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



		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1588	<b>Early Golden Bush.</b> Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	“ <b>White Scollop Bush.</b> A good early shipping variety . . . . .	10	25	75
1587	“ <b>Green Striped Bush or Bergen.</b> White, with green stripes; variegated . . . . .	10	25	75
1589	“ <b>Summer Crookneck.</b> Yellow fruit; distinct, and the best for summer . . . . .	10	25	75
1591	“ <b>Orange Marrow.</b> An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1593	<b>Boston Marrow.</b> Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine . . . . .	10	25	75
1594	<b>Hubbard.</b> Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1595	<b>Pike's Peak.</b> (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick bright orange flesh; one of the finest winter varieties . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1596	<b>Turban.</b> Orange yellow flesh of good flavor . . . . .	10	25	1 00
1597	<b>Low's Bay State.</b> A new introduction for fall and winter . . . . .	10	25	75
1598	<b>Butman.</b> Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1599	<b>Salem Valparaiso.</b> Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1600	<b>Low's Premium Hybrid.</b> (Essex.) A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
1601	<b>Marblehead.</b> Resembling the Hubbard, but has grey skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1602	<b>Perfect Gem.</b> Round and handsome; fine quality; productive; good either for fall or winter . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1603	<b>Thorburn's Red Japan Small Turban.</b> Fine small bright red winter sort . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1604	<b>Cocoanut.</b> Of first-rate quality and very prolific . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1605	<b>White Chestnut.</b> In the form of the Hubbard; fine grained and as dry as a boiled chestnut . . . . .	25	60	2 00
1606	<b>Brazil Sugar.</b> Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and first-rate for summer or fall . . . . .	10	25	75
1607	<b>Red China.</b> Of superior quality . . . . .	10	25	1 00
1608	<b>French Olive.</b> Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1609	<b>Fine Apple.</b> Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1610	<b>Canada Crook-Neck.</b> Small, well known winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1611	<b>Winter Crook-Neck.</b> . . . . .	10	25	1 00
1613	<b>Mammoth Chili.</b> Grows to an enormous size . . . . .	20	50	2 00
1614	<b>English Vegetable Marrow.</b> Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh . . . . .	10	30	1 00

# TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Siebesapfel.

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



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

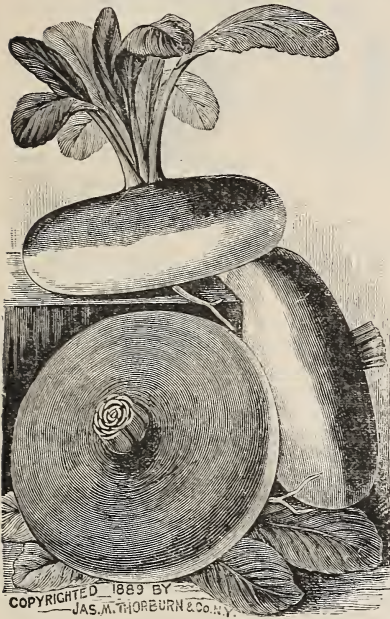
Peroz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

	1627	<b>Ignotum.</b> Excellent for family or market use; very early and prolific; large, deep red, smooth, heavy and solid; of delicious flavor and fine quality of flesh . . . per packet, 15 cts. . .	\$1 50		
1628		<b>Optimus.</b> Solid and productive: bright crimson . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1629		<b>Volunteer.</b> Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1630		<b>Dwarf Champion.</b> Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1631		<b>Cardinal.</b> Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1632		<b>Puritan.</b> Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1633		<b>Livingston's Perfection.</b> Early, regular and productive; red . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1634		<b>Livingston's Favorite.</b> Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1635		<b>Hovey.</b> Fine red variety; resembles the Acme . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1636		<b>Acme.</b> Medium, red; smooth and good . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1637		<b>Livingston's Beauty.</b> Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1638		<b>Thorburn's New Jersey.</b> One of the finest: large, solid, smooth, bright red . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1639		<b>Essex Hybrid.</b> Large, shining; very solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1640		<b>Early Advance.</b> Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1641		<b>Paragon.</b> Bright color; round . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1643		<b>Trophy, Selected.</b> Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sort . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1644		<b>With Bronze Foliage.</b> Fruit first-class . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1646		<b>Improved Queen.</b> Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1647		<b>Prelude.</b> Bright, crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass . . . . . per packet, 10 cts. . . . .	50		
1648		<b>Mikado.</b> Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1649		<b>Lorillard.</b> A splendid sort for forcing under glass as well as for out-door culture; bright red, smooth, and of fine flavor . . . . . per packet, 10 cts. . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
1655		<b>Conqueror.</b> Very early; fine fruit, of medium size . . . . .	25	85	3 00
1656		<b>Hundred Days.</b> One of the earliest . . . . .	30	75	3 00
1659		<b>Yellow Plum.</b> Round and regular; bright yellow: used for pickles . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1662		<b>Large Yellow.</b> Large, deeply ribbed . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1663		<b>Improved Large Yellow.</b> Solid and very handsome . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1664		<b>New Peach.</b> Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles, and exhibition . . . . . per packet, 10 cts. . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
1668		<b>Green Gage</b> Light yellow . . . . .	30	75	3 00
1672		<b>Red Cherry.</b> Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1675		<b>Yellow Cherry.</b> Similar to preceding, save in color . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1678		<b>Red Pear-Shaped.</b> Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid . . . . .	30	75	3 00
1680		<b>White Apple.</b> Nearly white . . . . .	30	75	3 00
1682		<b>Red Currant.</b> Very small and handsome; for preserves . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1685		<b>Strawberry</b> (Winter Cherry). Small fruit; used for preserves . . . . .	30	75	3 00

# TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo*. Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1777, and also 1733, should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.



		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1706	<b>Purple-Top Munich.</b> One of the earliest varieties . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
1707	<b>White Egg.</b> Oval; handsome and sweet . . . . .	10	15	50
1708	<b>Early Snowball.</b> Small, and of rapid growth; pure white . . . . .	10	15	50
1709	<b>Black Stone.</b> Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1711	<b>Gray Stone.</b> Solid and sweet; keeps well . . . . .	10	25	75
1715	<b>Early Dutch.</b> Rather flat; good white early sort . . . . .	10	15	50
1718	<b>German Teltow.</b> Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well . . . . .	10	25	75
1720	<b>Cow Horn.</b> Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot . . . . .	10	15	50
1722	<b>Red-Top Strap-Leaf.</b> The popular flat fall sort . . . . .	10	15	50
1723	<b>Extra Early Milan.</b> The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top	10	25	75
1724	<b>Red-Top Globe-Shaped.</b> A standard sort in the New York market . . . . .	10	15	50
1726	<b>White Norfolk.</b> Globular; late, solid	10	15	50
1728	<b>White Strap-Leaf Flat.</b> A good early white flat sort . . . . .	10	15	50
1730	<b>White Flat or Globe.</b> English white variety . . . . .	10	15	50
1733	<b>White French or Rock.</b> Very productive and a fine keeper . . . . .	10	15	50
1735	<b>White Model.</b> Perfect in shape, which is globular; snow white . . . . .	10	25	75
1738	<b>Pomeranian White Globe.</b> Good either for table or stock . . . . .	10	15	50
1742	<b>Green Globe.</b> Very large white-fleshed sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1744	<b>Green Barrel.</b> Very large white flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1746	<b>Jersey Navet.</b> Of odd shape; fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1748	<b>Long White Tankard.</b> A good keeper . . . . .	10	15	50
1750	<b>Yellow Malta.</b> Early and of fine flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
1751	<b>Yellow Globe.</b> Good and sweet; keeps fairly well . . . . .	10	15	50
1753	<b>Yellow Stone.</b> Fine hard winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1755	<b>Yellow Aberdeen.</b> Hardy, productive and keeps well . . . . .	10	15	50
1758	<b>Robson's Golden Ball.</b> Very handsome; keeps fairly well . . . . .	10	15	50
1763	<b>Yellow Finland.</b> Small, early, flat and distinct . . . . .	10	25	75
1767	<b>Montmagny</b> Yellow, purple top; first-class sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1769	<b>Improved Ruta-Baga.</b> Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific . . . . .	10	15	50
1770	<b>Lincolnshire Improved Ruta-Baga.</b> American . . . . .	10	15	50
1772	<b>White Ruta-Baga.</b> Large and productive . . . . .	10	15	50
1774	<b>Laing's Ruta-Baga.</b> One of the earliest, and keeps well . . . . .	10	15	50
1777	<b>Skirving's Ruta-Baga.</b> For table or stock; firm flesh . . . . .	10	15	50



Best Conical Valve Syringe, No. 5. Price, \$6.



SWEET BASIL. SAGE. SWEET MARJORAM. SUMMER SAVORY. THYME.

## SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Agrimony.</b> Used in medicine . . . . .	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 50	
<b>Angelica,</b> Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues . . . . .	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 00
<b>Anise.</b> Seeds aromatic and carminative . . . . .	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i> . . . . .	5	10	60
<b>Arnica.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Arnica montana</i> . . . . .	10	1 00	
<b>Balm.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Melissa officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	
<b>Basil,</b> Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Ocimum minimum</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc. . . . .	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Belladonna.</b> Used in medicine . . . . .	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> . . . . .	10	50	5 00
<b>Bene.</b> The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea . . . . .	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> . . . . .	5	20	1 50
<b>Boneset.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> . . . . .	10	75	
<b>Borage.</b> Leaves used as a salad . . . . .	<i>Borago officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 00
<b>Caraway.</b> Seed aromatic . . . . .	<i>Carum Carui</i> . . . . .	5	10	60
<b>Catnip.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> . . . . .	10	40	4 00
<b>Coriander.</b> Seed aromatic . . . . .	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> . . . . .	5	10	75
<b>Dill.</b> Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal . . . . .	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 00
<b>Elecampane.</b> Has tonic and expectorant qualities . . . . .	<i>Inula Helenium</i> . . . . .	10	40	4 00
<b>Fennel,</b> Sweet. Seeds aromatic . . . . .	<i>Anethum Foeniculum</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 00
<b>Fox-Glove,</b> Purple. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 00
<b>Fumitory.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Hellebore,</b> White. " " . . . . .	<i>Veratrum album</i> . . . . .	10	3 00	
<b>Hemlock.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Conium maculatum</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Henbane.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Horehound.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Hyssop.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Lavender.</b> For oil and distilled water . . . . .	<i>Lavandula vera</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 50
<b>Lithospermum officinale</b> . . . . .		5	20	2 00
<b>Lovage.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
<b>Marshmallow.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Althæa officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Marigold,</b> Pot. Used in soups . . . . .	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Marjoram,</b> Pot. Used as seasoning . . . . .	<i>Origanum Onites</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " " . . . . .	<i>Origanum Majorana</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 50
<b>Pæony.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Pæony officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 00
<b>Pennyroyal.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> . . . . .	10	75	9 00
<b>Rosemary.</b> Yields an aromatic oil and water . . . . .	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
<b>Rue.</b> Said to have medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Saffron.</b> Used in medicine and also in dyeing . . . . .	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Sage,</b> Common. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine . . . . .	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine . . . . .	<i>Salvia Hominum</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Savory,</b> Summer. Used as a culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i> . . . . .	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " " . . . . .	<i>Satureja montana</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
<b>Tansy.</b> Generally used in bitters . . . . .	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Thyme,</b> Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning . . . . .	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
" French . . . . .	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Wormwood.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 50

**FRUIT SEEDS.**

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed . . . . .	per bushel, \$6; per quart, 25 cents .	
Apricot Pits . . . . .		\$0 25
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb . . . . .		35
"    Black Mazzard . . . . .		30
Nectarine Pits . . . . .	per 100, 22	
Currants, Red Dutch . . . . .	\$0 25	2 00
"    White Dutch . . . . .	25	2 00
"    Black . . . . .	30	3 00
"    Cherry . . . . .	25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red, Yellow and Green . . . . .	per packet, 15 cents .	75
Peach Pits (Natural) . . . . .	per bushel, \$1.25; per quart, 10 cents .	
Pear Seed . . . . .		20 1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage . . . . .		20
"    Damson, for grafting . . . . .		20
"    Myrobolan . . . . .		25
Quince Seed . . . . .		20 1 50
Raspberry Seed . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	25
Strawberry, Mixed . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	50
"    Red Alpine . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	50

**SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.**

	Per lb.
Arbor Vitæ, American . . . . .	Thuja occidentalis . . . . . \$2 00
Barberry . . . . .	Berberis vulgaris . . . . . 1 00
"    Purple-leaved . . . . .	Berberis folio purpurea . . . . . 2 00
Broom, Scotch . . . . .	Genista scoparia . . . . . 50
Buckthorn . . . . .	Rhamnus catharticus . . . . . 1 00
Cornelian Cherry . . . . .	Cornus Mascula . . . . . 1 00
Forze or Gorse . . . . .	Ulex Europæus . . . . . 50
Hawthorn . . . . .	Cratægus Oxyacantha . . . . . 50
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia . . . . .	Gleditschia triacanthos . . . . . 50
"    Yellow . . . . .	Robinia pseud-acacia . . . . . 50
Norway Spruce . . . . .	Abies excelsa . . . . . 75
Osage Orange . . . . .	Maclura aurantiaca . . . . . per bu., \$8 . 50
Privet, Japan . . . . .	Ligustrum Japonicum . . . . . 1 00
"    Common Evergreen . . . . .	Ligustrum vulgare . . . . . 1 00
Sheep Berry (Black Haw) . . . . .	Viburnum prunifolium . . . . . 1 00

**VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.**

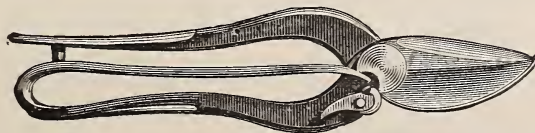
Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices see body of Catalogue.

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

**VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.**

For prices see body of Catalogue.

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



Perfection Pruning Shears—The Best of All.

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

## COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES,

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

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

HOUSTON, TEXAS, December 18th, 1887.

JAS M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John St., New York.

I see in your annual catalogue a statement from E. P. Goode, of Chicago, that he has been raising your seed for 20 years, and in all that time he has not had one ounce of bad seed. I can say more for you than Mr. Goode. I commenced using your seed in 1860, and have continued doing so up to the present time. During the four years of "the late unpleasantness" they came to me by way of Mexico, and during the whole of these twenty-eight years I have not received an ounce of inferior seed.

Yours, etc.,

L. C. ARNOLD.

## GRASS SEED.

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

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

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Agrostis canina.</b> ( <i>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</i> ) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three or four bushels to the acre; for pasture, one and a-half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 43. (12 lbs. to the bus.) . . . . .	\$0 30	\$25 00
<b>Agrostis stolonifera.</b> ( <i>Florin or Creeping Bent Grass.</i> ) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Agrostis vulgaris.</b> ( <i>Red-Top Grass.</i> ) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	15	8 00
<b>FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS,</b> absolutely clean seed . . . . .	20	13 00
<b>Aira cæspitosa.</b> ( <i>Hassock Grass.</i> ) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	18	12 00
<b>Aira flexuosa.</b> ( <i>Wood Hair Grass.</i> ) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	18	12 00
<b>Alopecurus pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Fox-tail Grass.</i> ) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	30	25 00
<b>Alopecurus agrestis.</b> ( <i>Slender Fox-tail Grass.</i> ) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to acre . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Ammophila arenaria.</b> ( <i>Beach Grass.</i> ) See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
<b>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</b> ( <i>Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.</i> ) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts . . . . .	65	55 00
<b>Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli.</b> ( <i>Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.</i> ) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	15 00
<b>Avena elatior.</b> ( <i>Tall Meadow Oat Grass.</i> ) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Avena flavescens.</b> ( <i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i> ) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	75	65 00
<b>Beach Grass.</b> See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
<b>Bermuda Grass.</b> ( <i>Cynodon Dactylon.</i> ) Suitable only to our Southern States (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state number of pounds required . . . . .	1 60	
<b>Blue Grass, English.</b> See <i>Festuca pratensis.</i>		
<b>Blue Grass, Kentucky.</b> See <i>Poa pratensis.</i>		
<b>Bromus pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i> ) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	18	12 00
<b>Bromus inermis.</b> ( <i>Aenless Brome Grass.</i> ) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in the green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs. to acre . . . . .	70	55 00
<b>Bromus mollis.</b> ( <i>Soft Chess.</i> ) Suited to sandy land . . . . .	18	13 00
<b>Bromus Schraderi.</b> ( <i>Rescue Grass.</i> ) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	30	25 00
<b>Calamagrostis arenaria.</b> ( <i>Beach Grass.</i> ) Valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves with its tough, wide spreading and thickly matting roots to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Cynosurus cristatus.</b> ( <i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i> ) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	40	33 00
<b>Daactylis glomerata.</b> ( <i>Orchard Grass.</i> ) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	20	12 00
<b>Dog's-tail.</b> See <i>Cynosurus cristatus.</i>		
<b>Festuca duriuscula.</b> ( <i>Hard Fescue.</i> ) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	14 00
<b>Festuca elatior.</b> ( <i>Tall Fescue.</i> ) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis.</i> 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	30	22 00
<b>Festuca heterophylla.</b> ( <i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i> ) A very early grass, native to Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	22 00

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Festuca ovina.</b> ( <i>Sheep's Fescue.</i> ) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from 6 to 10 inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	\$0 20	\$14 00
<b>Festuca pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.</i> ) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	13 00
<b>Festuca rubra.</b> ( <i>Red Fescue.</i> ) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Festuca tenuifolia.</b> ( <i>Slender Fescue.</i> ) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	35	28 00
<b>Fox-tail.</b> See <i>Alopecurus agrestis.</i>		
<b>Holcus lanatus.</b> ( <i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i> ) Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. 4 bushels to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	18	11 00
<b>Hungarian Grass.</b> See <i>Panicum Germanicum.</i>		
<b>Johnson Grass.</b> See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 50.		
<b>Lolium Italicum.</b> ( <i>Italian Rye Grass.</i> ) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	12	7 00
<b>Lolium perenne.</b> ( <i>English Rye Grass.</i> ) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 3 bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	12	6 00
<b>Oat Grass.</b> See <i>Avena elatior.</i>		
<b>Orchard Grass.</b> See <i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>		
<b>Phalaris arundinacea.</b> ( <i>Reed Canary Grass.</i> ) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	50	45 00
<b>Panicum Germanicum.</b> ( <i>Hungarian Grass.</i> ) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in an ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bushels to the acre. (48 lbs. to bu.) . . . . .	10	3 50
<b>Phleum pratense.</b> ( <i>Timothy.</i> ) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .		Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. .
<b>Poa aquatica.</b> ( <i>Water Meadow Grass.</i> ) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Poa compressa.</b> ( <i>Canada Blue Grass.</i> ) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. By reason of its creeping rootstalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil . . . . .	18	10 00
<b>Poa nemoralis.</b> ( <i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i> ) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Poa pratensis.</b> ( <i>Blue Grass.</i> ) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the Southern States, as it will stand the hottest summers. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed . . . . .	20 cts. per lb.,	\$12 per 100 lbs.
<b>Poa trivialis.</b> ( <i>Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.</i> ) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. 20 lbs. to the acre. 40 cts. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.		
<b>Red Top.</b> See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
<b>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</b> See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
<b>Rye Grass.</b> See <i>Lolium.</i>		
<b>Sweet Vernal Grass.</b> See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
<b>Timothy.</b> See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		
<b>Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.</b> ( <i>Central Park Mixture.</i> ) For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices . . . . .	Per bus.,	\$3.50 .
<b>French Mixed Lawn Grass.</b> For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	Per qt.,	25 cts.; per bus., \$4.50 .



RED-TOP GRASS.



**FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CLOVERS.**

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Alfalfa.</b> ( <i>Lucerne</i> .) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	\$0 25	\$16 00
<b>Alsike Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> .) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	16 00
<b>Bokhara Clover.</b> ( <i>Melilotus alba</i> .) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	30	25 00
<b>Crimson Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> .) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late, it furnishes an early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	12 00
<b>Japan Clover.</b> See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 45.		
<b>Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover.</b> ( <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> .) A deep-rooted plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Sanfoin and Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre . . . . .	40	35 00
<b>Large Red or Pea-Vine Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> .) The English Cow Grass; a variety for plowing under . . . . . Price variable.		
<b>Medium Red Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> .) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations . . . . . Price variable.		
<b>White Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium repens</i> .) Valuable for lawns and pastures . . . . .	25	18 00
<b>Yellow Trefoil.</b> ( <i>Medicago lupulina</i> .) May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	18 00

**BIRD SEEDS, ETC.**

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Canary.</b> ( <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i> ) . . . . .	\$0 10	\$6 00	<b>Rape, English.</b> ( <i>Brassica Napus</i> ) . . . . .	\$0 15 \$9 00
<b>Mixed Canary Seed</b> . . . . .	10	6 00	<b>German.</b> " . . . . .	10 7 00
<b>Hemp.</b> ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ) . . . . .	10	6 00	<b>Rough Rice.</b> ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> ) . . . . .	15 10 00
<b>Lettuce Seed</b> . . . . . per oz., 5 cents.	40		<b>Vetches for Pigeons</b> . . . . .	10 5 00
<b>Maw, Blue Poppy.</b> ( <i>Papaver Rhæas</i> ) . . . . .	20		<b>Prepared Food for Mocking Birds</b> . . . . .	
<b>Millet, American.</b> ( <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ) . . . . .	10	4 00	per bottle, 35 cents . . . . .	
<b>White French</b> . . . . .	20	10 00	<b>Gravel for Cages</b> . . . per quart, 6 cents . . . . .	
<b>Red French</b> . . . . .	20		<b>Cuttle Fish Bone</b> . . per pound, 40 cents . . . . .	
<b>Yellow German</b> . . . . .	10	4 00	<b>Sunflower Seed for Parrots</b> . . . . .	15 10 00

**ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.**

	Doz.	Per 100.		Doz.
<b>Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal</b> (two years old) . . . . . Per 1,000, \$7 . . . . .		\$1 00	<b>Jerusalem Artichoke</b> . . . . .	
<b>Chive Plants</b> . . . . . Per bunch, 25 cents . . . . .			per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.50 . . . . .	
<b>Chufas or Earth Almonds.</b> Per qt., 30c. . . . .			<b>Rhubarb Roots</b> . . . . . each, 10 cts. . . . .	\$1 00
<b>Horse-Radish Roots</b> . . . . . \$0 25 1 00			<b>Sea Kale Roots</b> . . . . .	1 25
			<b>Tarragon Plants</b> ( <i>Estragon</i> ) . . . . . each, 20 cts. . . . .	3 00

**VEGETABLE PLANTS.**

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato and Egg Plants furnished to order.

# CEREALS.

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

**BARLEY.** (48 lbs. to bushel)—

**Champion Two-Rowed Vermont.** Early and prolific . . . . . \$0 15    \$1 50



LONG WHITE FLINT OR SANFORD.

**Hulless.** Has no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat . . . . . 25    3 00

**BUCKWHEAT.** (48 lbs. to bushel)—

**American Silver Hull.** Earlier and more productive than the common . . . . . 15    1 50

**European Silver Hull.** . . . . . 15    1 50

**Dark Glazed.** From Vermont . . . . . 15    1 00

**New Japan.** Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety . . . . . 15    1 50

**CORN.** (56 lbs. to bushel.) All northern raised sorts—

**Blunt's Prolific.** Valuable sort for fodder . . . . . \$0 05    \$0 15    \$1 75

**Chester County Mammoth.** Very large, late, yellow Dent . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Early Yellow Canada.** (Flint) . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Golden Dent.** Farmers' Favorite . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Golden Beauty.** (Dent.) Large and productive . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Hickory King.** Large grain and small cob; white Dent . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**King Phillip.** Early dark yellow Flint . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Leaming Yellow** . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Long White Flint or Sanford** . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Longfellow.** (Yellow Flint.) Tmall cob and large grain . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Long Yellow.** (Flint.) The standard stork . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Mammoth White Surprise.** Is very large, dented; deep grain . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Maryland White Dent.** Large, deep grain, late . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Queen of the Prairie.** Very early Dent; Eastern grown . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Thoroughbred White Flint.** Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable . . . . . 05    15    2 00

**Virginia Horse-Tooth.** For fodder . . . . . 05    15    1 25

**White Flour Corn** . . . . . 05    15    1 75

**Sweet Fodder Corn.** (Measured bushel.) . . . . . 1 75

**Rice Pop-Corn** . . . . . In ears, per lb., 15 cent<sub>s</sub>

**OATS.** (32 lbs. to bushel)—

**Welcome.** Heavy white grain; very productive . . . . . \$0 15    \$1 00

**Clydesdale.** Very early and remarkably heavy white oat . . . . . 15    1 00

**Prince Edward's Island Black** . . . . . 15    1 00

**Canada White** . . . . . 10    75

**RYE.** (56 lbs. to bushel.)—

**Spring** . . . . . 15    1 75

**Winter Excelsior** . . . . . 15    1 25

**WHEAT.** (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

**Armstrong or Landreth** (Beardless). Winter . . . . . 15    2 00

**White Clawson.** Winter . . . . . 15    2 00

**Early Red Clawson.** Earliest of all winter wheats . . . . . 25    4 50

**Golden Cross.** A favorite winter sort . . . . . 20    2 50

**Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats.** See page 10 . . . . .

**Michigan Bronze.** Heavy red grain. Winter . . . . . 20    2 50

**Horsford's Pearl.** Light amber grain (beardless). Winter . . . . . 20    3 00

**New York Spring.** Spring . . . . . 15    2 50

**White Russian** (Beardless). Spring . . . . . 20    2 50

**Saskatchewan** (Beardless). " . . . . . 20    2 50

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

- ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister.*) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Soja hispida.** (*Soja Bean.*) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south for either man or beast. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.
- BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$3.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$4.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.
- BROOM, SCOTCH.** (*Gentia 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 ounce, 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa.*) Per paper, 25 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 10 cents.
- CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial plant remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.
- Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.
- COW PEAS.** Adapted to Southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; its chief value is as a green crop to plow under.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre. Per quart, 30 cents; per bushel, \$3 to \$3.50.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima.*) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 60 cents.
- FENUGREEK.** An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.
- FLAX SEED.** Price variable.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæus.*) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- GUINEA GRASS.** See Sorghum.
- GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- HOP SEED.** Per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria.*) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.
- IRIS PABULARIA.** A foliage plant flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the Northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry Southwestern region. Per oz., 60 cents; per lb., \$7.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JUTE.** An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our Southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KIDNEY VETCH or Sand Clover.** See Clover, page 43.
- LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeeds best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra.*) In pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per oz., 50 cents.
- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- LESPEDEZA STRIATA.** (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in Southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 40 cents; per 100 lbs., \$35.
- MADDER.** (*Rubia tinctoria.*) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- MADIA SATIVA.** An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA.** (*Sainfoin.* French; *Esparslette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

**OSAGE ORANGE.** (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See page 39.

**PEARL MILLET.** (*Penicillaria spicata.*) A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

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

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

**PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.** The plant from which is made insect powder in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

**RAMIE—Silver China Grass.** (*Urtica nivea.*)



SILVER CHINA GRASS. (*Ramie.*)

This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$8.

**REANA LUXURIANS.** (*Teosinte.*) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Adapted to our Southern states. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$100.

**SORGHUM.** (*Dhoura or Guinea Corn.*) White-seeded. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**Early Amber Sugar Cane.** Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**Early Orange Sugar Cane.** Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**Honduras Sugar Cane.** Ripens twenty days later. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**Stewart's Hybrid Sugar Cane.** Next to Orange in ripening. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**Lenk's Hybrid Sugar Cane.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**Halepense.** (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

**Yellow Branching.** Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooing from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The grain is double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**SORGHUM—Rural Branching.** (*Millo Maize.*)

This non-saccharine Sorghum was introduced recently. Its particular merit is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

**Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum.** Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.



JOHNSON GRASS  
(*Sorghum Halepense.*)

**SAINFOIN.** See *Onobrychis.*

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

**SERADELLA.** A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

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

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

**SUNFLOWER—Large Russian.** Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**TEOSINTE.** See *Reana luxurians.*



SPURRY.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

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

**TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American.** The finest Brazilian strain grown in this country. Makes excellent cigars and delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Burley Kentucky White.** Now the most popular variety grown in the West. Our seed grown from originator's stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Connecticut Seed-Leaf.** The popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Florida.** Light brown variety grown in the South, where it is considered valuable. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Harby.** A Turkish variety which stands heat and drought beyond all others, and may be topped to twenty-five leaves or more. Superior to Latakia, and possessing a very agreeable odor and flavor. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Havana.** Seed gathered for us from a celebrated plantation of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

**Ohio.** White-leaf, very large. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Oronoka, Yellow.** A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Oronoka, White-Stem.** From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf.** Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Persian Rose.** Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Fryor, Yellow.** Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where other yellow sorts fail. The West is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Fryor, Blue.** The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Sterling.** The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Tuckahoe.** Preferable to most of the older varieties as possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine—the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Virginia, James River.** Popular yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Virginia, Hester.** Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Virginia, Ruffled-Leaf.** Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Virginia, One-Sucker.** Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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



VETCHES.

**WILD RICE.** (*Zizania aquatica.*) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. It is also valuable to the sportsman as a bait for wild fowl. The Indians of the lake region of the Northwest, especially of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and North, as is well known, made great use of this *Zizania* as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food, the rice having been found to be of superior flavor. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low marshy places, which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

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

## HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

<b>Asparagus Knives—BEST ENGLISH</b> . . . . .	Each	\$1 50
<b>Atomizers—WOODASON'S BELLOWES.</b> For the effectual application of all liquid insecticides . . . . .	2 00	
RUBBER SPRINKLERS. For florists' use and window gardening . . . . .	1 00	
GOLDMAN'S. A convenient and useful sprinkler . . . . .	25	
<b>Bellows—WOODASON'S ATOMIZER.</b> (See above) . . . . .	\$1, \$2 and	3 00
WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. . . . .		2 00
<b>Bill and Brush Hooks—</b> For heavy pruning with one hand . . . . .	\$1 50 to	2 00
<b>Canes—BAMBOO,</b> 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks . . . . .	\$1 25 per 100 .	
<b>Corn Knives—</b> For cutting off corn-stalks . . . . .		35
<b>Daisy or English Lawn Rakes</b> . . . . .	\$2 50 to	3 50
<b>Dibbles—HARD WOOD,</b> iron pointed . . . . .		40
<b>Fertilizers—GROUND BONE.</b> 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32 . . . . .		25
GUANO. Best Peruvian. 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market . . . . .		
THORBURN'S FLORALIS OR CONCENTRATED PLANT FOOD. The best Fertilizer for general use . . . . .	2 lb. boxes,	25
COMPLETE MANURE, POTATO MANURE AND LAWN FERTILIZER. See special list, page 51 . . . . .		
SHEEP MANURE, PULVERIZED. 5 lb. package, 30 cts.; 25 lb. package, \$1.25; 50 lb. package, \$2; 100 lb. bag, \$3; per ton, \$45 . . . . .		
<b>Forks—DIGGING OR SPADING</b> . . . . .	\$1 00 to	1 50
HAY OR STABLE . . . . .	75 to	1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED . . . . .	50 to	1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled . . . . .	1 00 to	1 50
<b>Fruit Picker—BEVIN'S PATENT</b> . . . . .		4 00
<b>Fumigator—IMPROVED ENGLISH</b> . . . . .	\$1 and	2 00
<b>Garden Force Pumps—</b> Indispensable in large gardens . . . . .		5 00
<b>Garden Lines—FINEST BRAIDED,</b> 100 feet . . . . .		75
<b>Garden Reels—</b> For above; of wrought iron . . . . .	50 and	75
<b>Garden Pencils—INDELIBLE BLACK</b> . . . . .	per dozen, \$1 .	10
<b>Grafting Wax—</b> In $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packages . . . . .	per lb., 40 cts. .	
<b>Grass Border Shears</b> . . . . .	\$2 25 to	2 75
<b>Grass Edging Knives</b> . . . . .	1 50 to	2 00
<b>Grass Hooks or Sickles—AMERICAN OR ENGLISH</b> . . . . .	35 to	75
<b>Hedge Shears—ENGLISH,</b> 8 to 12 inch blades . . . . .	2 00 to	3 00
<b>Hoes—AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled</b> . . . . .		50
DRAW OR CORN . . . . .	60 to	75
GRUB . . . . .	50 to	75
ONION . . . . .	50	50
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK . . . . .	75	75
SCOFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH . . . . .	25 to	55
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	50 to	75
<b>Hose Menders—</b> Useful article for repairing rubber hose . . . . .		10
<b>Hyacinth Glasses—</b> Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue) . . . . .	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen .	
<b>Insecticides—FIR TREE OIL.</b> A reliable insecticide for in-door use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4 . . . . .		50
GISHURST'S COMPOUND. A certain remedy for green fly, scale, mealy bug, etc. . . . .	lb. box,	
HELLEBORE . . . . .	per lb., 35 cts. .	
WOODASON'S POULTRY-LICE KILLER . . . . .	per lb., 25 cts. .	
PARIS GREEN, Pure . . . . .	per lb., 80 cts. .	
WHALE OIL SOAP. In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$6 . . . . .		
SULPHUR. For mildew on grapes, roses, etc. . . . .	per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts. .	
TOBACCO DUST. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$3 . . . . .		
TOBACCO SOAP. Highly recommended . . . . .	per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin,	25
TOBACCO STEMS . . . . .	In bales of about 250 lbs.,	3 50
<b>Knives—ASPARAGUS, English</b> . . . . .		1 50
BUDDING, Best English . . . . .	75 to	1 50
CORN . . . . .		35
GRASS EDGING . . . . .	\$1 50 to	2 00
PRUNING, Best English . . . . .	60 to	2 00
<b>Labels—WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—</b>	—PLAIN—	—PAINTED—
4 inch . . . . .	Per 100 Per 1,000	Per 100 Per 1,000
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch . . . . .	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 60
5 inch . . . . .	13 80	20 1 00
6 inch . . . . .	15 50	20 1 00
8 inch . . . . .	20 1 00	25 1 25
8 inch . . . . .	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch . . . . .	55 4 50	65 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch . . . . .	10 60	15 85
6 inch . . . . .	25 1 50	25 2 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, copper wired . . . . .	20 1 75	30 2 25

<b>Lawn Mowers</b> —HAND AND HORSE. See page 50 . . . . .	Each
<b>Lawn Mower Guards</b> —To fit any mower, to prevent injury to shrubs or plants when mowing . \$1 30 to \$1 70	
<b>Lawn Rakes</b> —ENGLISH OR DAISY . . . . .	2 50 to 3 50
DAVIS' STEEL WIRE . . . . .	75
WOODEN. In several sizes . . . . .	50 to 75

<b>Mats</b> —ARCHAIC . . . . . per doz., \$6 00	Each \$6 00
PETERSBURG . . . . . per doz., 5 00	50

<b>Mole Traps</b> —OLMSTED'S IMPROVED . . . . .	1 50
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<b>Moss</b> —SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc. . . . .	per bbl., \$1 75
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<b>Peat</b> —FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants . . . . .	per bbl., \$1 75
" Rotted . . . . .	per bbl., 2 00

<b>Plant Sticks</b> —LIGHT SQUARE, plain, 12 in. . . per 100, 35 c. .	
" " " 18 in. . . per 100, 45 c. .	
" " " 24 in. . . per 100, 55 c. .	
ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 feet . . . . .	per running foot, 1½ cts. .
SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long . . . . .	per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10

<b>Pruning Chisels</b> —With sockets . . . . .	1 00
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<b>Raffia</b> —For tying; equal to Cuba Bast . . . . .	
per lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2	

<b>Rakes</b> —FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled . . . . .	60
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel, handled . . . . .	40 to 80
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes . . . . .	

<b>Rollers</b> —See page 51 . . . . .	
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<b>Saws</b> —PRUNING. Double edge . . . . .	65 to 1 00
POLE PRUNING. Without handles . . . . .	1 00

<b>Scythes</b> —BRUSH. Short blade . . . . .	1 50
ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, in sizes . . . . .	\$1 50 to 2 00

<b>Scythe Stones</b> —ROUND WELSH TALACRE. per doz., \$1 50 . . . . .	15
" RIFLES—TRIPLE EMERY COATED. per doz., 1 00 . . . . .	10

<b>Shears</b> —GRASS BORDER . . . . .	\$2 25 to 2 75
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes . . . . .	1 50 to 2 00
HEDGE. Six sizes . . . . .	2 00 to 3 00
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes . . . . .	\$2 75 and 3 75
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes . . . . .	\$2 00 to 3 50
SHEEP. Extra quality English, for trimming grass . . . . .	1 25

<b>Shovels</b> —AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed . . . . .	\$1 25 and 1 50
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<b>Scissors</b> —GRAPE. For thinning the bunch . . . . .	1 00 and \$1 50
POCKET PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' use . . . . .	50
FLOWER GATHERER'S. For cutting and holding the flower . . . . .	75 and 1 50

**Soap**—WHALE OIL. See Insecticides.

<b>Spades</b> —AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . . . .	\$1 25 and 1 50
POST-HOLE . . . . .	1 50

<b>Sprinklers</b> —PERFECTION LAWN REVOLVING . . . . .	1 00
RUBBER. Useful for window gardens, etc. . . . .	1 00

**Syringes**—THE ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP. This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus ensuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts. Large size syringe, \$7.75; fixed elbow joint, \$1. . . . .

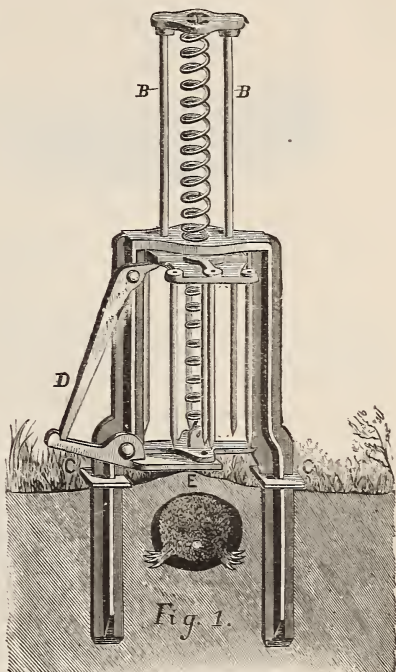
<b>Syringes</b> —BEST BRASS GREENHOUSE. Ten sizes . . . . .	\$2 50 to 7 00
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<b>Thermometers</b> —PORCELAIN. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales . . . . .	1 25
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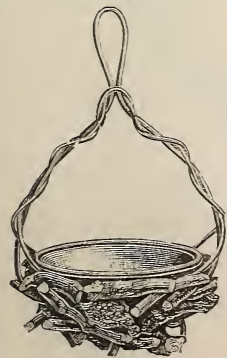
<b>Trowels</b> —SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong . . . . .	50 to 60
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<b>Watering Pots</b> —FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron . . . 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00	
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<b>Weeders</b> —EXCELSIOR . . . . .	25
LANG'S . . . . .	25



OLMSTED'S IMPROVED MOLE TRAP.



RUSTIC HANGING BASKET.

**RUSTIC HANGING BASKETS.**

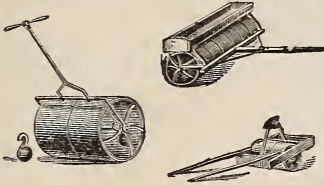
Made with two or three handles, as preferred; very ornamental and useful for summer decoration of piazzas, windows, etc. 10 inch, \$1.25 each, \$14 per dozen; 12 inch, \$1.50 each, \$16 per dozen; 13 inch, \$1.75 each, \$19 per dozen.





## ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.



### GARDEN.

With weights to keep handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight. ab't lbs.	Price.
Two sections, 7½ in. face . . . . .	15	125	\$7 20
" " 12 " . . . . .	20	300	15 50
" " 12 " . . . . .	24	400	19 00

### FIELD.

Four sections, 12 in. face . . . . .	20	650	\$2 00
Five " 12 " . . . . .	25	1,000	46 00

☞ With Whiffle, \$2 extra; with Shaft or Pole, same price.

## FERTILIZERS.

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

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

### THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

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

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

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

### THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

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

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

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

### THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

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

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

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

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

## SOME USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

For complete list and prices, see pages 48 and 49.



Lawn or Daisy Rake.

Excelsior Weeder.

Lang's Weeder.

Reel and Line.

Rose Nippers.

Woodason's Insect Powder Bellows.

French Watering Pot.

DOUGLAS SPAUCH. (*Abies Douglasii*.)

## 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 cold frames or in boxes: if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

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

**EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.**


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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$1 50
<b>Abies</b>	<b>balsamea</b> . . . . .	Balsam Fir . . . . .	
"	<b>Canadensis</b> . . . . .	Hemlock Spruce . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>concolor</b> . . . . .	California White Silver Fir . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>Douglasii</b> . . . . .	Douglas' Spruce; splendid tree . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Englemannii</b> . . . . .	Englemann's Spruce . . . . .	80 10 00
"	<b>excelsa</b> . . . . .	Norway Spruce . . . . .	15 75
"	<b>Menziesii</b> . . . . .	Menzie's Fir . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<b>Mertensiana</b> . . . . .	Merten's Alaska Spruce . . . . .	75 8 00
"	<b>nigra</b> . . . . .	Black Spruce . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>Nordmanniana</b> . . . . .	Nordmann's Fir . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<b>pectinata</b> . . . . .	European Silver Fir . . . . .	15 75
"	<b>pinsapo</b> . . . . .	Spanish Fir . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<b>subalpina</b> . . . . .	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>taxifolia</b> . . . . .	Washington Silver Fir . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Williamsonii (Pattoniana)</b> . . . . .	Williamson's California Spruce . . . . .	60 6 00
<b>Arctostaphylos</b>	<b>glauca</b> . . . . .	Great-berried Manzanita . . . . .	25 2 00
"	<b>pungens</b> . . . . .	Erect Manzanita . . . . .	25 2 00
<b>Azalea</b>	<b>arborescens</b> . . . . .	Smooth Azalea . . . . .	1 00 10 00
"	<b>Calendulacea</b> . . . . .	Flame-colored Shrub . . . . .	1 00 10 00
"	<b>Californica</b> . . . . .	California Azalea . . . . .	1 50
"	<b>viscosa</b> . . . . .	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods) . . . . .	40 4 00
<b>Buxus</b>	<b>sempervirens</b> . . . . .	Evergreen Box . . . . .	20 1 25
<b>Cedrus</b>	<b>Atlantica argentea</b> . . . . .	Mount Atlas Cedar . . . . . cones, 25 cents each .	40 4 00
"	<b>Deodara</b> . . . . .	Deodar Cedar . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<b>Libani</b> . . . . .	Cedar of Lebanon . . . . . cones, 25 cents each .	40 4 00
<b>Cryptomeria</b>	<b>Japonica</b> . . . . .	Japanese Cedar . . . . .	25 2 00
<b>Cupressus</b>	<b>horizontalis</b> . . . . .	Horizontal Cypress . . . . .	20 1 50
"	<b>Goveniana</b> . . . . .	Goven's Dwarf Cypress . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Lawsoniana</b> . . . . .	Lawson's Cypress . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>macrocarpa</b> . . . . .	Monterey " . . . . .	25 1 50
"	<b>sempervirens</b> . . . . .	Evergreen " . . . . .	20 1 50
"	<b>Thyoides</b> . . . . .	White Cedar (pods) . . . . .	20 2 00
<b>Juniperus</b>	<b>communis</b> . . . . .	European Juniper . . . . .	10 40
"	<b>oxycedrus</b> . . . . .	Sharp-leaved Cedar . . . . .	15 1 00
"	<b>occidentalis</b> . . . . .	Western Cedar . . . . .	15 75
"	<b>Phoenica</b> . . . . .	Phœnician Juniper . . . . .	20 2 00
"	<b>prostrata</b> . . . . .	Prostrate Cedar . . . . .	10 50
"	<b>Virginiana</b> . . . . .	Red Cedar . . . . .	10 60
<b>Libocedrus</b>	<b>decurrens</b> . . . . .	California Cedar . . . . .	40 4 00
<b>Picea</b>	<b>Alcockiana</b> . . . . .	Japan Fir . . . . .	75 8 00
"	<b>amabilis</b> . . . . .	Lovely Silver Fir . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>grandis</b> . . . . .	Great Silver Fir of Oregon . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>magnifica</b> . . . . .	Superb Silver Fir . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<b>nobilis</b> . . . . .	Noble Fir (from California) . . . . .	60 6 00
<b>Pinus</b>	<b>Australis</b> . . . . .	Yellow Pine . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Austriaca</b> . . . . .	Austrian Pine . . . . .	10 75
"	<b>Banksiana</b> . . . . .	Hudson Bay Scrub Pine . . . . .	1 00 12 00
"	<b>Canariensis</b> . . . . .	Canary Island Pine . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Cembra</b> . . . . .	Cembran Stone Pine . . . . .	10 50
"	<b>Cephalonica vera</b> . . . . .	Greek Silver Fir . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>Coulteri</b> . . . . .	Coulter's California Pine . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>contorta</b> . . . . .	Twisted Pine . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<b>excelsa</b> . . . . .	Bhotan Pine . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<b>insignis</b> . . . . .	Oregon Pitch Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<b>Jeffreyi</b> . . . . .	Jeffrey's Pine . . . . .	40 4 50
"	<b>Lambertiana</b> . . . . .	Sugar Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<b>Laricio</b> . . . . .	Corsican Pine . . . . .	20 2 00
"	<b>Llaveana</b> ? . . . . .	Llav's Mexican Pine . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>maritima</b> . . . . .	Seaside Pine . . . . .	10 50
"	<b>monticola</b> . . . . .	Mountain Weymouth Pine of Cal. . . . .	50 5 00
"	<b>monophylla</b> . . . . .	California Nut Pine . . . . .	25 2 50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 60	\$6 00
<b>Pinus</b> muricata . . . . .	Bishop's Pine . . . . .		
" Pinea . . . . .	Stone Pine . . . . .	10	50
" ponderosa (Benthamiana) . . . . .	Heavy Pine . . . . .	40	4 00
" rigida . . . . .	Pitch Pine . . . . .	40	4 00
" Sabiniana . . . . .	Sabine's Nut Pine . . . . .	25	2 50
" strobis . . . . .	White Pine . . . . .	20	1 50
" sylvestris . . . . .	Scotch Pine . . . . .	25	1 25
" Torreyana . . . . .	Torrey's Pine . . . . .	40	4 00
" tuberculata . . . . .	Tuberclad Pine of California . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Sequoia</b> gigantea . . . . .	Big Tree of California . . . . .	60	6 00
" sempervirens . . . . .	California Red Wood . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Taxus</b> baccata . . . . .	European Yew . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Thuja</b> aurea . . . . .	Golden Arbor-Vitæ . . . . .	25	2 50
" articulata . . . . .	Jointed " . . . . .	75	
" occidentalis . . . . .	American " . . . . .	25	2 00
" orientalis . . . . .	Chinese " . . . . .	15	1 00
" compacta . . . . .	Compact " . . . . .	25	2 00
" Siberica . . . . .	Siberian " . . . . .	40	4 00
" gigantea . . . . .	Giant Oregon Arbor-Vitæ . . . . .	60	6 00
" Tartarica . . . . .	Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Torreya</b> Californica . . . . .	California Nutmeg . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Yucca</b> angustifolia . . . . .	Narrow leaved Yucca . . . . .	50	
" baccata . . . . .	Berry-bearing " . . . . .	75	
" filamentosa . . . . .	Thready " . . . . .	50	
" rupestris . . . . .	" . . . . .	75	
" Whipplei . . . . .	Whipple's Yucca . . . . .	50	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 50
<b>Acer</b> campestre . . . . .	Field Maple . . . . .		
" circinatum . . . . .	Round-leaved Maple . . . . .	25	2 50
" glabrum . . . . .	Oregon Maple . . . . .	25	2 50
" macrophyllum . . . . .	Large-leaved Maple . . . . .	20	1 25
" platanoides . . . . .	Norway Maple . . . . .	10	50
" pseudo-platanus . . . . .	Sycamore Maple . . . . .	10	50
" rubrum . . . . .	Scarlet Maple . . . . .	25	2 00
" saccharinum . . . . .	Sugar Maple . . . . .	10	50
<b>Ailantus</b> glandulosus . . . . .	Tree of Heaven . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Alnus</b> communis . . . . .	Common Alder . . . . .	15	75
" incana . . . . .	Smooth White Alder . . . . .	20	1 00
" Oregona . . . . .	Oregon Alder . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Amorpha</b> fruticosa . . . . .	Bastard Indigo . . . . .	25	1 00
<b>Ampelopsis</b> quinquefolia . . . . .	Virginia Creeper . . . . .	15	1 00
" Veitchii . . . . .	Japan or Boston Ivy . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Amygdalis</b> vulgaris . . . . .	Hard-shell Sweet Almond . . . . .		25
<b>Andromeda</b> racemosa . . . . .	Pepper Bush (pods) . . . . .	25	
" calyculata . . . . .	Leather Leaf " . . . . .	30	
" Mariana . . . . .	Stagger Bush " . . . . .	25	
<b>Arbutus</b> Menziesii . . . . .	Madrono Tree . . . . .	40	4 00
" Unedo . . . . .	Strawberry Bush . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Aristolochia</b> siphon . . . . .	Dutchman's Pipe . . . . .	1 50	£0 00
<b>Asimina</b> triloba . . . . .	Pawpaw or Custard Apple . . . . .	15	75
<b>Berberis</b> aquifolium Californicum . . . . .	Oregon Grape . . . . .	75	8 00
" nervosa . . . . .	Nerve-leaved Barberry . . . . .	75	8 00
" vulgaris . . . . .	Common Barberry . . . . .	15	1 00
" " purpurea . . . . .	Purple-leaved Barberry . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Betula</b> Americana alba . . . . .	White American Birch . . . . .	25	2 00
" alba . . . . .	White European Birch . . . . .	15	50
" nigra . . . . .	Black Birch . . . . .	25	2 00
" papyracea . . . . .	Paper Birch . . . . .	25	2 00
" pendula . . . . .	Weeping Birch . . . . .	25	2 00
" populifolia . . . . .	Poplar leaved Birch . . . . .	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Broussonetia</b> papyrifera . . . . .	Paper Mulberry . . . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50
<b>Callicarpa</b> Americana . . . . .	French Mulberry . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Calycanthus</b> floridus . . . . .	Sweet-scented Shrub . . . . .	15	1 00
“ occidentalis . . . . .	Western Allspice . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Carya</b> alba . . . . .	Shellbark . . . . .		25
“ amara . . . . .	Bitternut or Swamp Hickory . . . . .		25
“ microcarpa . . . . .	Small-fruited Hickory Nut . . . . .		25
“ porcina . . . . .	Pig-nut . . . . .		25
“ tomentosa . . . . .	Mocker-nut . . . . .		25
“ sulcata . . . . .	Western Shellbark . . . . .		25
<b>Cassia</b> biflora . . . . .	Yellow Cassia . . . . .	20	2 00
“ Marilandica . . . . .	Southern Cassia . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Catalpa</b> speciosa . . . . .	Hardy Catalpa . . . . .	20	1 25
“ bignonioides . . . . .	Flowering Catalpa . . . . .	25	1 50
“ Kämpferi . . . . .	Japan Catalpa . . . . .	30	3 00
“ Tea's Hybrid . . . . .	Hybrid Catalpa . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Ceanothus</b> divaricatus . . . . .	Branching Red-Root . . . . .	50	
“ integerrimus . . . . .	Entire-leaved Red-Root . . . . .	50	
“ thyrsiflorus . . . . .	California Lilac . . . . .	50	
<b>Celastrus</b> scandens . . . . .	Wax-Work or Bitter-Sweet . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Celtis</b> Australis . . . . .	European Nettle Tree . . . . .	20	1 09
<b>Cephalanthus</b> occidentalis . . . . .	Button-Ball Bush . . . . .	20	1 25
<b>Cercis</b> Canadensis . . . . .	American Judas Tree . . . . .	25	2 50
“ occidentalis . . . . .	Californian Judas Tree . . . . .	60	6 00
“ siliquastrum . . . . .	European Judas Tree . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Ceratonia</b> Siliqua . . . . .	St. John's Bread . . . . .	20	1 25
<b>Chionanthus</b> Virginica . . . . .	Virginian Fringe Tree . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Cladrastis</b> tinctoria . . . . .	Yellow Wood . . . . .	75	7 00
<b>Clematis</b> coccinea . . . . .	Scarlet Flowering Clematis . . . . .	1 00	12 00
“ paniculata . . . . .	Panicked Virgin's Bower . . . . .	2 00	
“ Viticella . . . . .	Purple “ . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Clethra</b> alnifolia . . . . .	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods) . . . . .	25	
<b>Colutea</b> arborescens . . . . .	Shrubby Bladder Senna . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Comptonia</b> asplenifolia (pods) . . . . .	Sweet-Fern . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Cornus</b> florida . . . . .	Flowering Dogwood . . . . .	10	60
“ alternifolia . . . . .	Alternate-leaved Dogwood . . . . .	20	1 50
“ mascula . . . . .	Cornelian Cherry . . . . .	20	1 00
“ Nuttallii . . . . .	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree . . . . .	25	2 00
“ sanguinea . . . . .	Scarlet Dogwood . . . . .	20	1 50
“ stolonifera . . . . .	Osier Dogwood . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Crataegus</b> coccinea . . . . .	Scarlet-fruited Thorn . . . . .	15	1 25
“ crus-galli . . . . .	Cockspur Thorn . . . . .	15	1 25
“ Oxyacantha . . . . .	Hawthorn . . . . .	10	50
“ parvifolia . . . . .	Dwarf Thorn . . . . .	15	1 25
“ pyrifolia . . . . .	Pear-leaved Thorn . . . . .	20	1 50
“ tomentosa . . . . .	Black Thorn . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Cytisus</b> alpinus . . . . .	Alpine Laburnum . . . . .	20	1 50
“ Laburnum . . . . .	Laburnum . . . . .	15	75
<b>Daphne</b> Mezereum . . . . .	Mezereum . . . . .	60	
<b>Dioscorea</b> villosa . . . . .	Wild Yam (pods) . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Diospyros</b> Lotus . . . . .	European Persimmon . . . . .	20	1 50
“ Mexicana . . . . .	Mexican “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ Virginiana . . . . .	Wild Persimmon . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Eleagnus</b> angustifolia . . . . .	Oleaster . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Eucalyptus</b> globulus . . . . .	Tasmanian Blue Gum . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Euonymus</b> latifolia . . . . .	Broad-leaved Burning Bush . . . . .	25	1 50
“ Europæa . . . . .	European “ “ . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Frangula</b> Purshiana . . . . .	Oregon Thorn . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Fraxinus</b> alba Americana . . . . .	White American Ash . . . . .	15	50
“ acuminata . . . . .	Yellow “ “ . . . . .	20	1 00
“ excelsior . . . . .	European Ash . . . . .	15	50
“ Ornus . . . . .	Flowering “ . . . . .	20	75
“ Oregona . . . . .	Oregon “ . . . . .	25	1 50
“ quadrangulata . . . . .	Blue Ash . . . . .	20	75

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Fraxinus sambucifolia</b>	Black American Ash	\$0 20	\$0 75
“ <i>viridis</i>	Green “ “	20	75
<b>Fremontia Californica</b>	California Shrub	75	10 00
<b>Garrya elliptica</b>	Elliptical-leaved Garrya	1 00	
<b>Gaultheria Shallon</b>	Salal	50	5 00
<b>Gaylussacia frondosa</b>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
<b>Genista scoparia</b>	Scotch Broom	10	50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom	20	1 50
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom	20	1 00
<b>Ginkgo biloba</b> (See <i>Salisburia</i> )			
<b>Gleditsia Sinensis</b>	Chinese Thorn	25	1 50
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	10	50
“ <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn	25	1 50
<b>Gymnocladus Canadensis</b>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	15	75
<b>Halesia tetraptera</b>	Silver Bell	25	2 50
<b>Hedera Helix</b>	English or Hardy Ivy	20	1 00
<b>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</b>	Double Rose of Sharon	20	1 50
<b>Ilex verticillatus</b> (See <i>Prinos</i> )			
“ <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly	20	75
“ <i>opaca</i>	American “	20	75
<b>Indigofera tinctoria</b>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
<b>Itea Virginica</b>	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
<b>Juglans cinerea</b>	Butternut	per qt., 15 cts.; per bu., \$2.50	
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut	“ 10 cts.; “ 2.00	
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	50
<b>Kalmia angustifolia</b>	Calico Bush (pods)	30	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	1 00	10 00
<b>Koeleruteria paniculata</b>	Chinese Bladder-nut	20	1 00
<b>Larix Europæa</b>	European Larch	20	1 00
<b>Laurus benzoin</b>	Spice-Wood	25	1 50
<b>Ligustrum Japonicum</b>	Japan Privet	20	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	20	1 00
<b>Liquidambar styraciflua</b>	Sweet Gum Tree	40	4 00
<b>Liriodendron tulipifera</b>	Tulip Tree	20	60
<b>Maclura aurantiaca</b>	Osage Orange (see page 39)		
<b>Magnolia acuminata</b>	Cucumber Tree	25	1 50
“ <i>glauca</i>	Sweet Bay	30	3 00
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	25	1 50
<b>Melia Azedarach</b>	Pride of China or China Tree	20	1 00
<b>Menispermum Canadense</b>	Canadian Moon-Seed	25	1 50
<b>Mimosa Julibrissin</b>	Silk Tree	30	3 00
<b>Morus alba</b>	White Mulberry	25	1 25
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos “	25	2 00
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid “	25	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo nigra</i>	“ “	25	2 00
“ <i>cedrona</i>	French “	40	4 00
“ <i>nigra vera</i>	Black “	40	4 00
“ <i>Tartarica</i>	Russian “	30	3 00
<b>Myrica cerifera</b>	Candle-berry Myrtle	20	1 50
<b>Negundo aceroides</b>	Box Elder	15	50
“ <i>Californica</i>	California Box Elder	25	1 50
<b>Nelumbium luteum</b>	American Lotus	25	2 50
<b>Nuttallia cerasiformis</b>	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	30	3 00
<b>Nyssa multiflora</b>	Sour Gum-Tree or Tupelo	15	60
<b>Oreodaphne Californica</b>	Mountain Laurel	25	2 00
<b>Ostrya Virginica</b>	American Hop Horn-beam	25	2 00
<b>Paliurus aculeata</b>	Christ's Thorn	20	75
<b>Pardanthus Chinensis</b>	Blackberry Lily	50	
<b>Parkinsonia aculeata</b>	Jerusalem Thorn	25	2 50
<b>Paulownia imperialis</b>	Paulownia or Empress Tree	20	1 50
<b>Photinia arbutifolia</b>	Californian Maybush	40	4 00
<b>Phytolacca decandra</b>	Garget or Poke Berry	25	1 50
<b>Pistacia vera</b>	Pistachio Nut	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 75
<b>Platanus</b> occidentalis . . . . .	Button Ball or Plane Tree . . . . .		
<b>Poinciana</b> Gilliesii . . . . .	Gillies' Flower Fence . . . . .	50	
<b>Populus</b> monilifera . . . . .	Cottonwood Tree . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Prinos</b> glabra . . . . .	Ink Berry . . . . .	30	3 00
" verticillatus . . . . .	Winter Berry . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Prunus</b> Americana . . . . .	Wild Plum . . . . .	20	1 00
" padus . . . . .	Bird Cherry . . . . .	25	1 50
" Pennsylvanica . . . . .	Wild Red Cherry . . . . .	20	1 25
" serotina . . . . .	Wild Black Cherry . . . . .	15	60
<b>Ptelea</b> trifoliata . . . . .	Hop Tree . . . . .	25	1 00
<b>Pyrus</b> arbutifolia . . . . .	Choke Berry . . . . .	30	3 00
" Americana . . . . .	American Mountain Ash . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Quercus</b> —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
<b>Rhamnus</b> catharticus . . . . .	Buck-thorn . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Rhododendron</b> Californicum . . . . .	California Rose-Bay . . . . .	1 00	12 00
" Washingtonianum . . . . .	Washington Rose-Bay . . . . .	1 50	
<b>Rhus</b> Cotinus . . . . .	Smoke Tree . . . . .	25	2 50
" Copalina . . . . .	Dwarf Sumach . . . . .	20	1 50
" glabra . . . . .	Smooth Sumach . . . . .	20	1 50
" toxicodendron . . . . .	Poison Ivy . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Ribes</b> bracteosum . . . . .	California Black Currant . . . . .	75	8 00
" Lobbii . . . . .	Lobb's Currant . . . . .	75	8 00
" sanguineum . . . . .	Red-flowering Currant . . . . .	60	6 50
<b>Robinia</b> pseud-acacia . . . . .	Yellow Locust . . . . .	10	50
<b>Rosa</b> canina . . . . .	Dog Rose (for stocks) . . . . .	10	40
" blanda . . . . .	Early Wild Rose . . . . .	20	2 00
" Carolina . . . . .	Swamp Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
" lucida . . . . .	Dwarf Wild Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
" hybrida . . . . .	Hybrid Rose, Mixed . . . . .	30	4 00
" rubiginosa . . . . .	Sweet Brier . . . . .	15	1 50
" setigera . . . . .	Prairie or Climbing Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Rubus</b> Nutkanus . . . . .	Salmon Berry . . . . .	75	8 00
" spectabilis . . . . .	Showy Raspberry . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Salisburia</b> adiantifolia . . . . .	Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Salix</b> Caprea . . . . .	Goat Willow . . . . .	20	1 00
" alba . . . . .	White Willow . . . . .	25	1 50
" discolor . . . . .	Glaucous Willow . . . . .	40	4 00
" fragilis . . . . .	Brittle Willow . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Sambucus</b> Canadensis . . . . .	Common Elder . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Sassafras</b> officinale . . . . .	Sassafras . . . . .	20	1 25
<b>Schinus</b> Molle . . . . .	Pepper Tree of California . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Sophora</b> Japonica . . . . .	Japanese Sophora . . . . .	20	1 20
" " pendula . . . . .	" Drooping Sophora . . . . .	25	2 00
" speciosa . . . . .	From Arizona . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Spartium</b> Junceum . . . . .	Spanish Broom . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Spiræa</b> Douglasii . . . . .	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa . . . . .	60	7 00
" ariaefolia . . . . .	Tall California Spiræa . . . . .	60	7 00
<b>Staphylea</b> trifolia . . . . .	American Bladder Nut . . . . .	25	2 00
" pinnata . . . . .	European " " . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Styrax</b> Japonica . . . . .	New white-flowered Japan shrub . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Syringa</b> vulgaris . . . . .	Lilac . . . . .	25	2 00
" Japonica . . . . .	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long, flowers late . . . . .	2 00	20 00
<b>Taxodium</b> distichum . . . . .	North Carolina Cypress . . . . .	10	60
<b>Tilia</b> Americana . . . . .	American Linden . . . . .	15	1 00
" argentea . . . . .	Silvery " . . . . .	10	75
" Europæa . . . . .	European " . . . . .	10	75
" grandiflora . . . . .	Large-leaved Linden . . . . .	10	75
<b>Ulmus</b> Americana . . . . .	American Elm . . . . .	25	2 00
" crassifolia . . . . .	Thick-Leaved Elm . . . . .	25	2 50
" fulva . . . . .	Slippery Elm . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Ulex</b> Europæus . . . . .	Furze . . . . .	10	50
<b>Ungnadia</b> speciosa . . . . .	Texan Horse Chestnut . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Vaccinium</b> corymbosom . . . . .	Swamp Blueberry . . . . .	40	4 00
" Pennsylvanicum . . . . .	Dwarf Huckleberry . . . . .	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Viburnum acerifolium</b>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	\$0 25	\$2 00
“ <b>dentatum</b>	Arrow-wood	25	2 50
“ <b>lentago</b>	Sweet Viburnum	25	1 50
“ <b>nudum</b>	Withe-Rod	40	4 00
“ <b>Opulus</b>	Guelder Rose or Snowball	20	1 00
“ <b>prunifolium</b>	Black Haw	20	1 00
“ <b>pubescens</b>	Downy Arrow-wood	25	2 00
“ <b>tinus</b>	Laurestinus	20	1 00
<b>Virgilia lutea</b>	See Cladrastis		
<b>Vitex agnus-castus</b>	Chaste Tree	20	1 00
<b>Wistaria frutescens</b>	Shrubby Wistaria	20	2 00
“ <b>Sinensis</b>	Chinese Wistaria	50	6 00
“ <b>alba</b>	White Chinese Wistaria	75	8 00
<b>Zizyphus sativa</b>	Cultivated Jujube	20	1 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Vitis Aestivalis</b>	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ <b>Californica</b>	30	3 00
“ <b>candicans</b>	40	4 00
“ <b>cinerea</b>	30	3 00
“ <b>cordifolia</b>	40	4 00
“ <b>indivisa (berries)</b>	15	1 50
“ <b>Lincecumii</b>	40	4 00
“ <b>monticola</b>	30	3 00
“ <b>riparia</b>	40	4 00
“ <b>vulpina</b>	40	4 00

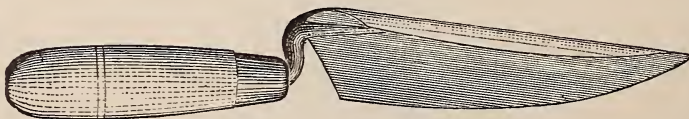
CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

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

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

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

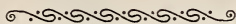


Cast Steel Trowel, Solid Shank.

6 inches . . . . .	Each	\$0 50
7 inches . . . . .	Each	60



# 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



HELIANTHUS ARGOPHYLLUS TEXANA. ("Texas Silver Queen Sunflower.")

A native of Texas. This stock was procured from India and grown in Florida, which may account for the marked improvement of this plant upon the old *H. argophyllus*. The plant is a marvel when well grown and in full bloom, and before flowering the silvery foliage is very pretty. It will grow to the height of ten feet, branching from the ground to the top, and forming a pyramid with hundreds of golden yellow flowers, which continue to bloom until frost. Should be started in frames or pots, and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of cold weather is past. Per packet, 10 cents.

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

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

placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches

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

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

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

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

**HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP)** require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the 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 hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

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

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

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers 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, CHINESE.**—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when



they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting room, not too warm.



**CINERARIA.**—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Re-pot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot

bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringing or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally to keep down the "green fly" or *Aphis*.

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

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



## EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

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

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

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (\*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants.

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

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

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

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

- 1 designates *early*.  
 2 " *intermediate*.  
 3 " *late-flowering plants*.

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

- A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.  
 B " *Biennial*, lasting two years.  
 P " *Perennial*, lasting three or more years.  
 E " *Evergreen*.  
 S " *Shrubs*.  
 g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.  
 bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.  
 .. designates in every case, *repetition*.

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

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

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

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

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

The **sixth column** gives the comparative height of the plants in feet under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

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

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



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA.

# FLOWER SEEDS.

Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage prepaid, on receipt of the stated price.

See explanation of figures and signs on page 62.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								
2065	<b>Abronia umbellata</b> . . . . .	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	} Beautiful annual trailer.	
2067	arenaria . . . . .	2	..	yel.	..	10		
2060	<b>Abroma augusta</b> . . . . .	2	gS	pur.	10	10		
2075	<b>Abutilon Thompsonii</b> fol. var. . . . .	2	3	..	y. st.	4	} Constant blooming plants with bright colored bell-shaped flowers; valuable either for house, greenhouse or garden.	
2078	atrosanguineum . . . . .	2	3	..	d. red	..		25
2080	Darwinii grandiflorum . . . . .	2	3	..	crim.	..		25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	..		25
2085	<b>Acacia dealbata</b> . . . . .	1	..	yel.	6	10	} Fine greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.	
2086	armata . . . . .	1	..	..	..	10		
2090	melanoxylon . . . . .	1	..	..	..	10		
2104	Fine Mixed . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	10		
2107	<b>Acanthus mollis</b> . . . . .	3	hP	white	3	5	} Fine large ornamental leaved plants with showy flowers.	
2108	spinulosus . . . . .	2	..	pur.	..	10		
2118	<b>Aconitum Napellus</b> (Monk's Hood) . . . . .	2	..	blue.	4	5	} Pretty flowers; very fine.	
2119	pyramidatum . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10		
2120	<b>Adonis autumnalis</b> . . . . .	2	hA	scar.	1	5	} Pretty and hardy. Showy spring flower.	
2122	vernalis . . . . .	1	hP	yel.	1½	5		
2128	<b>Agapanthus umbellatus</b> . . . . .	1	tP	blue	1	10	} African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.	
2129	<b>Ageratum conspicuum</b> var. . . . .	2	3	..	white	..	} Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.	
2130	Lasseauxi . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	..		
2132	Mexicanum . . . . .	2	3	..	blue	1½		
2135	—album . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		
2138	— <sup>1</sup> Little Gem . . . . .	2	3	..	blue	¾		
2140	—Tom Thumb White . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		
2140	<b>Agrostemma</b> . . . . .							See Rose Champion.
2148	<b>Alonsoa grandiflora</b> . . . . .	1	3	..	scar.	2	} Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in hot-bed.	
2149	—alba . . . . .	1	3	..	white	..		
2150	linifolia . . . . .	1	3	..	scar.	1½		
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .	1	3	..	..	2½		
2155	Warscewiczii . . . . .	1	3	..	..	2		
	<b>Althæa rosea</b> . . . . .						See Hollyhock.	
2157	<b>Alstroemeria pulchella</b> . . . . .	1	2	gP	..	3	10	} Pretty for conservatory.
2159	<b>Alyssum</b> (Sweet) maritimum . . . . .	1	3	hA	white	trai.	5	} Fine bedding plants. The first is the well-known Sweet Alyssum; <i>saratile</i> is a fine perennial, with golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum . . . . .	1	3	..	..	..	5	
2163	saxatile compactum . . . . .	2	hP	yel.	1	5		
2166	argenteum . . . . .	1	3	..	..	1½		
2167	* <b>Amarantus Abyssinicus</b> . . . . .	2	3	hA	d. red	3	5	
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	2	3	..	red	2	5	} Ornamental-leaved plants, invaluable for bedding; the foliage is crimson, variegated yellow, etc. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, and are also fine when grown in pots, forming extremely ornamental specimens.
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	2	3	..	d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi . . . . .	2	3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	2	3	..	red	2½	5	
2192	*salicifolius . . . . .	2	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .	2	3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	dif.	5	
2197a	*giganteus . . . . .	2	3	..	..	6	5	
2197b	*splendens . . . . .	2	3	..	..	3	10	
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	2	3	..	dk. pur	2	5	
2199	*Fine Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2202	<b>Amethyst</b> Winged . . . . .	2	..	blue	..	10	} ( <i>Browallia</i> .) Greenhouse annuals. Pretty and useful.	
2204	White . . . . .	2	..	white	..	10		



ANTIRRHINUM.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.



AMARANTUS.



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER.



CALENDULA "METEOR."



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2220	<b>Anagallis</b> , in varieties . . . . .	1 3	hhA	mixed	2	cts. 5	Summer bedding plants.
2223	<b>Anchusa angustifolia</b> . . . . .	2	hP	purple	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230	<b>Anemone coronaria</b> . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	5	Anemones are very beautiful spring flowers, and should be in every garden. Thrive best in deep soil. Flowers of <i>A. Japonica</i> are valuable for cutting.
2231	—Japonica, Rose . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—White . . . . .	3	..	white	..	25	
2233	<b>Pulsatilla</b> . . . . .	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	<b>sylvestris</b> . . . . .	1	..	white	..	10	
2240	<b>Angelica grandiflora</b> . . . . .	3	gP	purple	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant.
	<b>Antirrhinum</b> . . . . .						See Snapdragon.
2245	<b>Aquilegia caryophylloides</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	5	The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants. Every garden should have them.
2249	—chrysantha . . . . .	1 3	..	yellow	3	10	
2253	—cærulea . . . . .	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
2257	—Canadensis . . . . .	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2260	<b>Aralia Seiboldi</b> . . . . .	2	gP	white	3	25	
2265	<b>Argemone grandiflora</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	2	5	Flowers large, and shaped like a Poppy.
2266	—lutea . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
2273	<b>Asclepias Cornuti</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	purple	4	5	Silkweed.
2276	—Curassavica . . . . .	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	—incarnata . . . . .	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<b>Asperula setosa azurea</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	Sweet scented, and profuse bloomers.
2285	—odorata (Woodroof) . . . . .	2 3	hP	white	¼	10	
2286	<b>Aster, Shakespeare</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	mixed	2	10	These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and as early winter ornaments in the house. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to. They will produce fine large flowers, some resembling the finest Chrysanthemums. The varieties are quite distinct in form and color, and very attractive when well grown; the modern Asters are among the finest flowers.
2292	—Pyramidal . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
2295	—Bouquet, Mixed . . . . .	3	..	..	1	10	
2296	—Lilliput, Mixed . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
2298	—Chrysanthemum-flowered . . . . .	3	..	..	1½	10	
2300	—White Dwarf . . . . .	3	..	white	1	10	
2301	—New Comet, rose and white . . . . .	3	..	r. & w.	1½	25	
2303	—German Quilled, Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2305	—Globe, Mixed . . . . .	3	..	..	1	5	
2308	—Large-flowered, Rose . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	—Crown, Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	—Washington, White . . . . .	3	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	—Schiller . . . . .	3	..	..	1½	10	
2314	—Dwarf White Bouquet . . . . .	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	—Goliath . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	—Imbricated . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
2320	—Pæony-flowered . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
2324	—Dwarf Pompon . . . . .	3	..	..	1	10	
2326	—Truffaut's . . . . .	3	..	..	1½	10	
2328	—White . . . . .	3	..	white	..	10	
2329	—Crimson . . . . .	3	..	crim.	..	10	
2330	—Dark Blood Red . . . . .	3	..	red	..	10	
2335	—Mixed China . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2337	—Perennial, Mixed . . . . .	3	hP	..	1 to 3	10	
2339	<b>Astragalus Utahensis</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	w. & pur.	..	25	Leguminous plant. Flowers white, with purple top.
2340	<b>Aubrietia deltoidea</b> . . . . .	1	..	purple	trai.	10	Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2341	—Græca . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2342	<b>Auricula</b> , finest . . . . .	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> .
2345	<b>Azalea hybrida</b> . . . . .	2	hS	..	2	25	From finest varieties.
2352	<b>Balsams, Paris White</b> . . . . .	2	hhA	white	..	10	The Balsams are among the finest summer flowering Annuals, being free in bloom and richly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The flowers are very useful in floral designs.
2355	—Crimson . . . . .	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2360	—Rose . . . . .	2	..	rose	..	10	
2364	—Scarlet . . . . .	2	..	scarlet	..	10	
2365	—Apple Blossom . . . . .	2	..	flesh	..	10	
2366	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	2	..	peach	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted . . . . .	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
2385	—Scarlet spotted . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
2394	—Purple . . . . .	2	..	purple	..	10	
2400	—Light Citron . . . . .	2	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402	—Mixed Double Paris . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2403	—Common Mixed Double . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
2414	—Double Solferino . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								
2416	<b>Balsamorhiza sagittata</b> . . . . .	1	hP	yellow	2	cts. 25	} From Rocky Mountains. Resembles a small Sunflower. See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .	
	<b>Banana</b> . . . . .							
2418	<b>Baptisia australis</b> . . . . .	2	..	blue	..	5	} False Indigo. Beautiful.	
2420	<b>Bartonia aurea</b> . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	3	5		
2421	— <i>nana</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	1½	5	} Beautiful and hardy; fragrant in the evening.	
2422	* <b>Beet</b> , Brazilian, Golden-veined . . . . .	2	hhA	mixed	..	5		
2423	*—Large ribbed Scarlet . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	} Beets having no tubers, but beautiful ornamental foliage. Fine for centers of beds, and make elegant specimens.	
2423a	*—Crimson-veined . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5		
2424	*Chiliana . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5		
2427	*Victoria . . . . .	2	..	d. red	..	5		
2450	<b>Begonia</b> , Fine Mixed varieties . . . . .	1	3	gP	mixed	2		} Flowering varieties. Handsome foliage. Beautiful free flowering plants; fine for bedding.
2451	Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	1	3	..	..	25		
2452	<i>semperflorens rosea</i> . . . . .	1	3	..	rose	1½	} 25	
2452a	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1	3	..	white	..		
2453	<b>Bidens atrosanguinea</b> . . . . .	2	3	hA	d. red	2	10	} Showy, like the <i>Coreopsis</i> .
2454	<b>Bigelovia graveolens</b> . . . . .	3	hP	yellow	..	25	} Showy perennials, bearing light yellow flowers in fall.	
2455	— <i>Douglasii</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	..	25		
2457	<b>Blue Bottle</b> , small . . . . .	2	3	hA	mixed	..	5	( <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .) Showy.
2461	* <b>Bocconia Japonica</b> . . . . .	2	3	gP	white	4	10	} Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2463	<b>Brachycome iberidifolia</b> . . . . .	3	hhA	purple	1	5	} Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.	
2465	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	..	5		
2469	— <i>in vars.</i> . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	5		
	<b>Browallia elata</b> . . . . .						See Amethyst.	
	<b>Cacalia</b> . . . . .						See Tassel Flower.	
2473	<b>Calandrinia discolor</b> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	½	} Handsome, of brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.	
2475	<i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	purple	½		
2480	<i>umbellata</i> . . . . .	2	3	hhP	violet	½		
2483	<b>Calceolaria hybrida</b> , finest . . . . .	2	3	gP	mixed	2	} Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; flowers are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated; peculiar and pretty.	
2485	<i>grandiflora</i> , self-colored . . . . .	2	3	..	..	25		
2486	— <i>tigrina pumila compacta</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	1		
2490	<i>rugosa</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	2		
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	yellow	..		
2492a	<i>pinnata</i> (for bedding) . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
2493	<b>Calendula officinalis plena</b> . . . . .	2	3	hA	orange	1	} The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds, being quite showy, especially "Meteor;" make also excellent pot plants.	
2497	—"Nankeen" . . . . .	2	3	..	yellow	..		
2499	—"Meteor" . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	w. & p.	..		
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		
2508	<b>Calliopsis bicolor marmorata</b> . . . . .	2	3	..	r. & y.	1½		} ( <i>Coreopsis</i> .) Fine, showy plants; abundant in bloom and of bright colors.
2516	<i>Drummondii</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	y. & br.	1		
2517	<i>trichosperma</i> . . . . .	2	hB	yellow	3	5		
2518	<i>elegans picta</i> . . . . .	2	3	hA	y. & br.	2		
2518a	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	yellow	1		
2519	Mixed . . . . .	2	3	hA	mixed	2		
2520	<b>Callirhoe involucrata</b> . . . . .	1	3	hP	c. & w.	traf.	} Free flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.	
2525	<i>pedata</i> . . . . .	1	3	hA	v. & w.	2		
2529	<b>Camellia Japonica</b> . . . . .	1	3	gP	mixed	3	25	} Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<b>Campanula Carpatica</b> . . . . .	1	hP	blue	½	5	} One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edging and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.	
2533	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1	..	white	..	5		
2534	—Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5		
2535	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	2	..	blue	2	5		
2536	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5		
2538	<i>medium calycanthema</i> . . . . .	2	3	hB	..	10		
2540	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
2541	—Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	..		
2543	<i>nobilis alba</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	3	10		
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i> . . . . .	3	thhP	blue	4	10		
2546	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	..	10		



NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
							cts.
<b>Candytuft—</b>							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf . . . . .	1 2	hA	white	1/2	5	Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The Dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very useful.
2548	amara . . . . .	1 2	..	..	1	5	
2549	coronaria, Rocket . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2551	Giant Charmer . . . . .	1 2	..	..	3/4	10	
2553	odorata . . . . .	1 2	..	..	1	5	
2555	umbellata . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
2557	—carnea . . . . .	1 2	..	flesh	..	5	
2559	—Dunnettii . . . . .	1 2	..	d. car.	..	5	
2561	—lilacina . . . . .	1 2	..	lilac	..	5	
2563	—carminea . . . . .	1 2	..	car.	..	5	
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2567	Mixed Annual . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2569	sempervirens . . . . .	1 2	hP	white	..	10	
2580	*Canna, Dark-leaved . . . . .	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and tropical in appearance. Fine for lawns; very handsome anywhere.
2581	*Warscewiczii . . . . .	1 3	..	blo'd r.	..	5	
2583	*Fine Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	..	3	25	
<b>Canterbury Bells, Blue</b>							
2587	White . . . . .	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively; they are handsome for cutting.
2590	Rose . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2596	Double Blue . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	3	
2598	—Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600	—White . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
2603	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2603	Carduus Benedictus . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	..	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
<b>Carnation (Dianthus)</b>							
2610	Double extra . . . . .	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented, and the culture of seedlings is very interesting.
2613	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl. . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2618	Rose-leaved . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2620	Grenadine, single . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	50	
2622	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626	Self-colored . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2628	Early Dwarf Vienna . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2632	.. . . . .	2	..	mixed	1	10	
<b>Castilleja indivisa</b>							
2638	miniata . . . . .	2 3	..	b. red	1 1/2	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
2639	.. . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	1	25	
<b>Castor Oil Bean</b>							
See Ricinus.							
<b>Catananche alba</b>							
2640	cœrulea . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	.. . . . .	2 3	thP	blue	..	5	
<b>Catch-Fly</b>							
See Silene.							
<b>Cedronella cana</b>							
2646	.. . . . .	2 3	..	purple	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
<b>Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)</b>							
2647	Dwarf Orange Feathered . . . . .	3	tA	claret	..	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Golden Feathered . . . . .	2	..	orange	1	10	
2647b	Tall Bright Crim. Feathered . . . . .	3	..	yellow	2	10	
2647c	.. . . . .	2	..	crim.	..	10	
<b>Celosia cristata</b>							
See Cockscomb.							
<b>Centaurea Americana</b>							
2648	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00 . . . . .	3	hA	purple	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	*Clementei . . . . .	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	*gymnocarpa . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2655	Cyanus (Blue Corn Flower) . . . . .	3	..	purple	..	10	
2658	Emperor William . . . . .	2	hA	..	1 1/2	5	
<b>Centauridium Drummondii</b>							
2660	.. . . . .	2	..	yellow	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
<b>Centranthus macrosiphon</b>							
2663	—albus . . . . .	1 3	..	red	1	5	Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—nanus . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2668	.. . . . .	1 3	..	red	1/2	5	
<b>Centrosema Virginiana</b>							
2670	.. . . . .	2 3	gP	v. bl.	tra.	10	Of slender twining growth; large violet blue flowers.
<b>Cerastium tomentosum</b>							
2671	.. . . . .	2 3	thP	white	..	25	Fine edgin' plants; pretty.
<b>Chelone barbata coccinea</b>							
2675	.. . . . .	3	hhP	purple	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
<b>Chorozema varia</b>							
2685	.. . . . .	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.



CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS.



SINGLE DAHLIA.



CARDIOSPERMUM, BALLOON VINE. (See page 85.)



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (DOUBLE).

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.								
<b>Christmas Rose</b> . . . . .							cts.	See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
<b>Chrysanthemum</b> —								
2690	coronarium album . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	Showy, free bloomers. They should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy, and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a most valuable bedding plant.	
2693	—Double Yellow . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2695	—Double Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2711	carinatum album . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5		
2712	—luteum . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2713	—“Eclipse” . . . . .	2 3	..	br. & y.	1	5		
2714	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2715	Burridgeanum . . . . .	2 3	..	w. & r.	..	5		
2716	—hybridum . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2717	multicaule (selected) . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	¼	25		
2718	inodorum . . . . .	2 3	..	white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or “Margarite.”	
2721	frutescens . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2723	uliginosum . . . . .	2 3	thP	..	..	25		
2730	<b>Chrysanthemum Indicum gran-</b>						These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.	
	diflorum . . . . .	3	hP	mixed	3	10		
2731	Japonicum . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10		
2733	—pompon . . . . .	3	..	..	1½	10		
2735	<b>Cineraria hybrida</b> . . . . .	1	tgP	..	2	25	From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool greenhouse plants, generally in bloom about the holidays.	
2736	—rubra . . . . .	1	..	clustr's	..	25		
2737	—grandiflora . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	25		
2738	—kermesina . . . . .	1	..	crim.	..	25		
2743	—nana . . . . .	1	..	mixed	1	25		
2745	—grandiflora alba . . . . .	1	..	white	..	25		
2746	—Azure Blue . . . . .	1	..	blue	..	25		
2750	—Double . . . . .	2	..	mixed	2	25		
2753	maritima (Dusty Miller) . . . . .	2	hhP	yellow	..	5		
2755	—candidissima (Dusty Miller)	2	..	..	..	5		For ribbon gardening; have silvery foliage.
2758	<b>Clarkia elegans, Double</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.	
2761	—pupurea plena . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	..	5		
2763	pulchella . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
2765	—alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5		
2766	—marginata . . . . .	2 3	..	bord.	..	5		
2768	White Tom Thumb . . . . .	2 3	..	white	¼	5		
2778	Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2779	<b>Clary, Purple Top</b> . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	2	5		
2779a	Red Top . . . . .	1 2	..	red	..	5	( <i>Salvia hominum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.	
2782	<b>Cleome arborea</b> . . . . .	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.	
2783	sesquiorgyalis . . . . .	2	gA	purple	..	10		
2785	<b>Clianthus Dampieri</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.	
2790	puniceus . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	6	10		
2792	<b>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</b>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.	
2795	<b>Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5	( <i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.	
2801	—Sulphur . . . . .	3	..	sul.	..	5		
2804	—White . . . . .	3	..	white	..	5		
2806	—Tom Thumb . . . . .	3	..	crim.	¾	5		
2808	—Prest. Thiers . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10		
2812	Japan Scarlet . . . . .	3	..	scarlet	3	5		
2820	New Moss Head . . . . .	3	..	var.	1	10		
2823	Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	3	5		
2833	<b>*Coleus (Fine hybrids)</b> . . . . .	2 3	gP	..	2	25		Splendid bedding plants.
2835	<b>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</b> . . . . .	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 good and of fine color.
2838	bicolor . . . . .	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5		
2839	—alba . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5		
2840	candidissima . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5		
2843	grandiflora . . . . .	2	..	p. & w.	..	5		
2845	multicolor . . . . .	2	..	w. & r.	..	5		
2847	—marmorata . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5		
2850	verna . . . . .	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5		
2852	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	2	5		
2854	<b>Collomia coccinea</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	Fine for bees; also good for pot culture, and pretty.	
2856	grandiflora . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2858	<b>Columbine, Common Double</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	mixed	..	5	These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
2860	White . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5		

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2862	<b>Commelyna</b> <i>cœlestis</i> . . . . .	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	— <i>*variegata</i> . . . . .	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	<b>Convolvulus</b> <i>minor</i> . . . . .	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets, blooming for a long time.
2872	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	— <i>unicaulis</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
2876	— <i>New Crimson Violet</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877	— <i>roseus</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2877a	— <i>tricolor, Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2878	<b>Coral Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	<b>*Cordylina</b> <i>australis</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	3	25	} Beautiful flowering greenhouse shrubs.
2882	<b>*Indivisa</b> <i>lineata</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	10	25	
	<b>Coreopsis</b> . . . . .						See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
	<b>Corn Flower</b> . . . . .						See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	<b>Cosmidium</b> <i>Burridgeanum</i> . . . . .	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	<b>Cosmos</b> <i>bipinnata purpurea</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	— <i>hybridus, Large-flowered</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2892	<b>Cotton</b> ( <i>Gossypium</i> ) . . . . .	2 3	tA	yellow	..	5	Curious for pots or garden.
2894	<b>Cowslip</b> . . . . .	1	hP	mixed	½	10	( <i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.
2900	<b>Crucianella</b> <i>stylosa</i> . . . . .	2	..	purple	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2906	<b>Cuphea</b> <i>miniata</i> . . . . .	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2908 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2908	— <i>platycentra</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	5	
2910	— <i>purpurea</i> . . . . .	3	..	purple	..	10	
2913	— <i>eminens</i> . . . . .	3	..	s. & y.	1½	10	
2914	— <i>Rœzlii</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	10	
2915	— <i>strigulosa</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
2916	<b>Cyclamen</b> <i>Persicum</i> . . . . .	1	gbu	mixed	¼	10	} Bulbs producing lovely flowers in winter and spring; very fine for house culture.
2917	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	1	..	red	..	25	
2917a	— <i>gigantum album</i> "Mont Blanc" . . . . .	1	..	white	..	25	
2917b	— <i>rubrum</i> . . . . .	1	..	red.	..	50	
2917c	— <i>superbum</i> . . . . .	1	..	w. & r.	..	50	
2917d	— <i>robustum</i> . . . . .	1	..	w.&r.	..	50	
2917e	— <i>hybridum</i> . . . . .	1	..	c. & w.	..	50	
2918	<b>Dahlia</b> , Fine Double . . . . .	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	} These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful; the two latter have oddly shaped flowers.
2919	— <i>Double Dwarf</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	3	10	
2920	— <i>Single, fine strain</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
2921	— <i>gracilis, single</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	..	25	
2921a	— <i>Cactus, Scarlet</i> . . . . .	3	..	scarlet	..	25	
2921b	— <i>White</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	..	25	
2922	<b>Daisy</b> , Double White . . . . .	1	thP	..	¼	10	} ( <i>Bellis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	— <i>Double Longfellow</i> . . . . .	1	..	rose	..	25	
2925	— <i>Double, finest collection</i> . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	25	
	— <i>Paris Daisy</i> . . . . .						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	<b>Daphne</b> <i>Mezereum</i> . . . . .	1	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
2935	<b>Datura</b> <i>metelloides</i> . . . . .	1 2	hhA	w.&br.	..	5	} Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	— <i>fastuosa, Double Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
2944	<b>Delphinium</b> <i>cardiopetalum</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	} Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue.
2944a	— <i>cardinale</i> . . . . .	2	hP	scarlet	2	25	
2945	— <i>Cashmerianum</i> . . . . .	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2946	— <i>formosum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2948	— <i>nudicaule</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	1	10	
	<b>Dianthus</b> . . . . .						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
2956	<b>Dictamnus</b> <i>Fraxinella</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	red	2	10	} Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2958	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
2960	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
	<b>Digitalis</b> . . . . .						See Foxglove.
2964	<b>*Dracœna</b> <i>Draco</i> . . . . .	2	gP	white	10	25	} See <i>Cordylina</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
2966	<b>*Indivisa</b> <i>lineata</i> ( <i>Cordylina</i> ) . . . . .	2	..	..	..	25	
2968	<b>*Rubra</b> . . . . .	2	..	red	5	25	
2970	<b>*Veitchii</b> . . . . .	2	..	white	3	25	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2972	<b>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</b> . . .	3	†hP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
	<b>Echeveria</b> —						
2972a	retusa nana . 1,000 seeds, \$0 75	2	gP	yellow	¼	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for carpet bedding.
2974	secunda . . . . . 1 50	2	..	..	..	25	
2977	<b>Englemannia pinnatifida</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	rose	2-3	25	Showy Composite.
2978	<b>Epacris hybrida superba</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	<b>Erica</b> (Heath), Finest Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2982a	<b>Eryngium Leavenworthii</b> . . . . .	3	hA	purple	..	10	} A native, and very fine; flowers keep color for months.
2983	<b>Erinus alpinus</b> . . . . .	2	hP	blue	¼	25	
2986	<b>Erysimum Arkanasanum</b> . . . . .	1 2	hA	yellow	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2988	Perofskianum . . . . .	1 2	..	orange	..	5	
2990	<b>Eschscholtzia Californica</b> . . . . .	1 3	..	yellow	1	5	} Very free bloomers for borders or bedding. The last is good for edging, and the double sorts are very showy. Their bright flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.
2990a	—alba . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2992	—crocea . . . . .	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2995	—plena . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia . . . . .	1 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3000	Mandarin . . . . .	1 3	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	<b>Eucharidium grandiflorum</b> . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	<b>Eucnide Bartonioides</b> . . . . .	1 2	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	<b>Eupatorium Fraseri</b> . . . . .	3	hP	white	..	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
3014	* <b>Euphorbia marginata</b> . . . . .	3	hA	w.&gr.	..	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
3018	<b>Eustoma exaltatum</b> . . . . .	3	gP	blue	..	10	Handsome; from Texas.
3020	<b>Eutoca multiflora</b> . . . . .	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida . . . . .	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	5	
3030	<b>Fenzlia dianthiflora</b> . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	<b>Feverfew</b> , Blood-colored . . . . .	1 3	†hP	d. red	2	10	Fine for ribbon gardening.
	<b>Flax</b> . . . . .						See <i>Linum</i> .
	<b>Forget-me-not</b> —						
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> . . . . .	1 2	†hhP	blue	traï.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba . . . . .	1 2	..	white	½	10	
3049	—elegantissima . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
3049a	—Victoria . . . . .	1 2	..	blue	..	25	
3050	Azorica . . . . .	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	—cœlestina . . . . .	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora . . . . .	1	..	blue	..	10	
3053	palustris . . . . .	1 2	†hP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica . . . . .	1 2	..	blue	1	10	
3065	<b>Foxglove</b> ( <i>Digitalis</i> ), White . . . . .	2	..	white	2	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3070	Large-flowered . . . . .	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	4	5	
3087	Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	..	div.	5	
3089	<b>Four O'Clocks</b> , Hybrid . . . . .	2 3	tA	..	2	5	} ( <i>Mirabilis</i> .) Handsome, free flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Dwarf White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3092	<b>Fragaria Indica</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	yellow	traï.	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	<b>Freesia refracta alba</b> . . . . .	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3095	<b>Fuchsia</b> , single, in var. . . . .	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	} "Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



BELLIS PERENNIS.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.

HELIANTHUS CUCUMERIFOLIUS.  
(See Sunflower, No. 4596, page 83.)

GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



GAILLARDIA LORENTZIANA.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
3096	<b>Gaillardia</b> amblyodon . . . . .	2 3	+hhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	— <i>picta</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
3108	<b>Galega</b> officinalis . . . . .	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	<b>Gamolepis</b> Tagetes . . . . .	1	hhA	yellow	1	5	Fine for beds.
3114	<b>Gardenia</b> Thunbergii . . . . .	1	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<b>Gerdoquia</b> Betonicoides . . . . .	3	+hhP	purple	1½	10	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<b>Gaura</b> Lindheimeriana . . . . .	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Easily grown.
3120	<b>Gentiana</b> acaulis . . . . .	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	} Fine showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3120a	— <i>Andrewsii</i> . . . . .	2	..	blue	1	25	
3121	— <i>campestris</i> . . . . .	2	hA	purple	½	10	
3124	— <i>cruciata</i> . . . . .	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3126	— <i>crinita</i> . . . . .	3	hA	..	..	25	
3129	<b>Geranium</b> (Zonale), Scarlet . . . . .	1 3	gP	scarlet	1½	10	} Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See <i>Pæargonium</i> .
3132	— <i>Double Scarlet</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3138	— <i>sanguineum</i> . . . . .	1 3	hP	purple	1	50	
3141	<b>Gesnera</b> macrantha . . . . .	1	gP	scarlet	½	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	— <i>Extra Mixed</i> . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	<b>Geum</b> Chilense coccineum pl. . . . .	2	hP	scarlet	1½	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	— <i>atrosanguineum fl. pl.</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
3152	<b>Gilia</b> capitata . . . . .	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3153	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3154	— <i>laciniata</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	..	½	5	
3156	— <i>linifolia</i> (for borders) . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	5	
3158	— <i>nivalis</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	5	
3160	— <i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	tri.	..	5	
3167	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3170	— <i>rosea splendens</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3171	<b>Glaucium</b> luteum . . . . .	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	Horned Poppy.
3173	<b>Globularia</b> trichosantha . . . . .	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	<b>Gloxinia</b> hybrida, Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3177	— <i>grandiflora horizontalis</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3182	<b>Godetia</b> rubicunda splendens . . . . .	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5	} All are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> , the largest flowered, is of a crimson blush; makes a fine pot plant, and is good for bedding.
3183	— <i>Princess of Wales</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	d. cr.	1½	10	
3188	— <i>The Bride</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5	
3189	— <i>Duchess of Albany</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3190	— <i>Lady Albemarle</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3190a	— <i>Lindleyana</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	..	1	5	
3190c	— <i>"Bijou"</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	blush	2	5	
3190d	— <i>Whitneyi</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	d. rose	1½	5	
3191	— <i>Brilliant</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	car.	..	10	
3194	— <i>Schamini</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
3195	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
<b>Golden Feather</b> . . . . .							See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3195	<b>Grammanthes</b> gentianoides . . . . .	2	hhA	yellow	½	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3198	<b>Grindelia</b> squarrosa . . . . .	3	gP	..	2	25	} Fine greenhouse plants, easily grown. From Mexico.
3200	<b>Gutierrezia</b> gymnospermoides . . . . .	2	hP	..	1	5	
3206	<b>Gypsophila</b> elegans . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3211	— <i> muralis</i> . . . . .	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
3213	— <i>paniculata</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	white	½	5	
3218	<b>Hawkweed</b> , Bearded . . . . .	3	hA	yellow	..	5	} ( <i>Hieracium</i> .) Showy plants of free growth and varied colors.
3220	— <i>Red</i> . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	5	
3222	— <i>White</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	..	5	
3223	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
3225	<b>Helenium Douglasii</b> . . . . .	2 3	hP	yellow	2	cts. 5	{ Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	<b>Heliotropium Peruvianum</b> . . .	1 3	gP	purple	..	10	} Heliotrope. These well known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.
3235	Chieftain, dark . . . . .	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3242	Voltairianum . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3244	in vars. . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3248	<b>Helleborus niger</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	{ Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
	<b>Hesperis</b> . . . . .						See <i>Rocket</i> .
3252	<b>Hibiscus Africanus</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	} Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Western Marsh-Mallow. From southern marshes. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris . . . . .	2 2	hP	rose	3	10	
3260	Syracian, double . . . . .	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3261	flavescens . . . . .	2 3	hP	straw	3	10	
3262	coccineus . . . . .	2 2	tP	scarlet	4	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	2 3	hP	rose	3	10	
3265	<b>Hollyhock, Double White</b> . . .	3	thP	white	4	10	
3266	Double Orange . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	10	} ( <i>Athaea rosea</i> .) From named varieties, of all shades of color. These plants have been much improved of late years, and are now very desirable.
3267	—Red . . . . .	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3267a	—Straw color . . . . .	2 3	..	straw	..	10	
3268	—Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3269	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3270	—Dwarf White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	3	10	
3272	<b>Honesty</b> ( <i>Lunaria annua</i> ) . . . .	2 3	thB	..	2	5	
3274	<b>Humea elegans</b> . . . . .	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	} Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3276	<b>Hunneemannia fumariæfolia</b> . .	2 3	..	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	<b>Hyacinthus candicans</b> . . . . .	2 3	hBu	white	2 to 3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	<b>Hypericum elegans</b> . . . . .	3	hP	yellow	1½	10	} Showy, bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3281a	pyramidatum . . . . .	2 3	..	..	3 to 5	10	
3281b	aureum . . . . .	2	..	..	2 to 3	25	
	<b>Iberis</b> . . . . .						See Candytuft.
3284	<b>Ice Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	white	½	5	Curious and pretty.
3286	<b>Impatiens glanduligera</b> . . . . .	2	..	purple	1½	5	} Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free blooming.
3287	Sultani . . . . .	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	
3292	<b>Ionopsidium acaule</b> . . . . .	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	Curious and pretty.
3294	<b>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</b> . . . . .	2 3	ttB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	3	5	
3299	sanguinea . . . . .	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
3302	<b>Iris Kämpferii</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	} Beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	oxypetala . . . . .	2	..	lav.	1½	25	
3305	<b>Isotoma petraea</b> . . . . .	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3306	<b>Ivesia Gordoni</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	yellow	½	25	Free flowering.
3308	<b>Jacob's Ladder</b> . . . . .	2	..	blue	1	5	} Beautiful hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5	
3312	<b>Jacobæa, White Senecio</b> . . . . .	2	hA	..	..	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	2	..	purple	..	5	
3320	Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3321	<b>Jamesia Americana</b> . . . . .	2	hS	white	3	25	{ Flowers nearly all summer. Beautiful.
3322	<b>*Joseph's Coat</b> . . . . .	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	<b>Kaufussia amelloides</b> . . . . .	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea . . . . .	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesiana . . . . .	2	..	v. & red	..	5	
3333	—in vars. . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3334	<b>Lantana, in vars.</b> . . . . .	1 3	gS	..	2	5	Exceedingly free in bloom.
3336	<b>Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket</b> . . . . .	2 3	thB	..	1	5	} Fine free-blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in colors. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2	5	
3338	Chinese . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3340	Mixed Hybrid . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1	10	
3342	Branching . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	2 3	thP	..	1	5	
3346	Bee . . . . .	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5	
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose . . . . .	2 3	hA	rose	2	10	
3347a	—White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	10	



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3348	<b>Lasthenia</b> Californica . . . . .	1	hA	yellow	1	cts. 5	A pretty yellow Composite.	
3350	<b>Lavatera</b> trimestris . . . . .	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautiful mottled foliage.	
3352	—alba . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5		
3352a	—Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3353	<i>arborea</i> variegata . . . . .	2	hhP	red	3	10		
3354	<b>Lemon Verbena</b> . . . . .	2	3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	<b>Lentopodium</b> alpinum . . . . .	2	3	hP	yellow	½	25	Curious: the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	<b>Leptosiphon</b> aureus . . . . .	2	hA	orange	..	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.	
3360	—androsaceus . . . . .	2	..	blue	1	5		
3361	—alba . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5		
3365	<i>densiflorus</i> . . . . .	2	..	blue	..	5		
3374	<i>hybridus</i> . . . . .	1	3	mixed	..	5		
3377	<b>Liatriis</b> punctata . . . . .	2	3	hhP	purple	..	10	Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3378	<i>pycnostachya</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	3		
3379	<i>spicata</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	2		
3380	<i>scariosa</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
3388	<b>Limnanthes</b> Douglasii . . . . .	2	3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	<b>Linaria</b> bipartita alba . . . . .	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.	
3390a	—splendida . . . . .	2	3	hhA	purple	..		
3391	—Maroccana . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	..		
3393	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	2	3	hP	violet	traï.		
3394	<b>Linum</b> flavum . . . . .	2	3	+hhP	yellow	¾	10	Flax. Handsome, free flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . . . . .	2	3	hhA	crim.	..		
3394c	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> . . . . .	1	2	+hP	li. & w.	3		
3395	<b>Lisianthus</b> Russellianus . . . . .	2	3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	<b>Loasa</b> aurantiaca . . . . .	2	3	hhA	orange	6	5	Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.
3398	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .	2	3	hA	tri.	2		
3400	<b>Lobelia</b> cardinalis . . . . .	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums.	
3406	<i>Erinus grandiflora superba</i> . . . . .	1	3	hhP	d. b.	½		
3412	—speciosa . . . . .	1	3	..	..	..		
3413	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	1	3	..	b. & w.	1		
3413a	—Crystal Palace . . . . .	1	3	..	blue	..		
3413b	—Mixed . . . . .	1	3	..	mixed	..		
3413c	<i>kermesina</i> . . . . .	1	3	..	crim.	..		
3416	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	1	3	tA	blue	traï.		
3416a	—alba . . . . .	1	3	..	white	..		
3420	<i>Lindleyana rosea</i> . . . . .	1	3	..	rose	1		
3422	<i>ramosa</i> . . . . .	1	3	+hhP	blue	..		
3428	<b>Lotus</b> Jacobæus . . . . .	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5		Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	¾	5		
3431	<b>Love-Lies-Bleeding</b> . . . . .	2	..	crim.	3	5	Graceful, showy flowers; good for back-ground.	
3432	<b>Love-in-a-Mist</b> . . . . .	1	2	..	blue	1		
3435	White Double . . . . .	1	2	..	white	..	<i>(Nigella.)</i> Curious and ornamental; Fennel leaved; easily grown and hardy.	
3436	Blue Spanish . . . . .	1	2	..	blue	..		
3438	White Spanish . . . . .	1	2	..	white	..		
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . . .	1	2	..	mixed	..		
3444	<b>Lupinus</b> albus . . . . .	2	3	..	white	2	The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.	
3445	<i>atroviolaceus</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	v. & w.	..		
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	var.	3		
3452	<i>Dunnettii superbus</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	..		
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	b. & pk.	..		
3456	—albus . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		
3458	<i>coelestinus</i> . . . . .	2	3	hA	l. b.	..		
3460	<i>hirsutus</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	blue	2		
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	..		
3463	<i>hybridus insignis</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	d. r.	..		
3465	<i>luteus</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	yellow	..		
3470	<i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	var.	3		
3472	<i>nanus</i> . . . . .	1	3	hA	b. & v.	½		
3473	<i>pilosus</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	blue	..		
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	..	2		
3483	<i>pubescens</i> . . . . .	2	3	+hB	violet	3		
3484	<i>subcarnosus</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	white	..		
3489	<i>sulphureus</i> . . . . .	2	3	hA	sul.	1		
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	o. & ro.	3		
3498	Mixed Annual . . . . .	2	3	hA	mixed	..		

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3500 <b>Lycnis Chalcedonica</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	} Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.
3505 —alba . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3506 —Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3507 fulgens . . . . .	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509 Haageana hybrida . . . . .	1	hP	mixed	..	10	
3513 <b>Madia elegans</b> . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517 <b>Malope grandiflora</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	red	..	5	} Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520 —alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3522 —Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3524 <b>Malva miniata</b> ( <i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i> ) . . . . .	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	} Beautiful flowers; a distinct plant.
3530 <b>Marigold, African</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5	} ( <i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3531 —Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3532 —"El Dorado" . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3534 Dwarf Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	striped	1½	5	
3535 —Gold-Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3537 French . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	1	5	
3538 —Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3540 Ranunculus . . . . .	2 3	..	striped	1½	5	
3547 <b>Martynia Craniolaria</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	w.&sp.	..	5	
3549 proboscidea . . . . .	2 3	..	vio.sp.	..	5	
3550 lutea . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3552 formosa . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
<b>Marvel of Peru</b> . . . . .						See Four O'Clock, page 71.
3556 <b>Matricaria parthenioides plena</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	2	5	} Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a eximia plena . . . . .	2 3	hhP	..	..	5	
3556b capensis plena . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3557 <b>Mathiola bicornis</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	See also "Stocks."
3560 <b>Melilotus coerulea</b> . . . . .	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3570 <b>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</b> . . . . .	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	} Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry, sunny situations. Curious and pretty.
3573 —album . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3575 cordifolium variegatum . . . . .	1 2	tP	yellow	..	25	
3576 glabrum . . . . .	1 2	tA	..	¾	10	
3578 <b>Mignonette, Sweet-scented</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	w.&bf.	..	5	
3581 Golden Queen . . . . .	2 3	..	b.yel.	..	5	} ( <i>Reseda</i> .) The well known "Frenchman's Darling," Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July.
3581a Crimson Queen . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3582 pumila compacta (dwarf) . . . . .	2 3	..	w.&bf.	¼	5	
3583 Machet, new compact French . . . . .	2 3	..	..	¾	10	
3587 Parsons' White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3590 Giant Pyramidal . . . . .	2 3	..	red	1½	5	
3592 Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . . . .	2 3	..	w.&bf.	½	10	
3594 Upright . . . . .	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3595 Miles' Spiral . . . . .	2 3	..	cr.&bf.	..	5	
<b>Mimosa pudica</b> . . . . .						See Sensitive Plant.
3598 <b>Mimulus hybridus cupreus</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	} Monkey Flower. Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3603 cardinalis . . . . .	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10	
3608 roseus superbus . . . . .	1 3	..	rose&y.	..	10	
3610 Roezlii . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	½	25	
3612 tigridioides . . . . .	1 3	tgP	spotted	1	10	
<b>Monk's Hood</b> . . . . .						See <i>Aconitum</i> .
<b>Mourning Bride</b> . . . . .						See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620 <b>Musa Ensete</b> . . per 100 seeds. \$2	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	} Abyssinian Banana; splendid tropical plant.
3625 <b>Musk Plant</b> . . . . .	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	Musk scented Mimulus.
<b>Myosotis</b> . . . . .						See Forget-me-not, page 71.
3630 <b>Myrtle, Broad-leaved</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	white	3	10	( <i>Myrtus</i> .) Greenhouse shrub.
3633 <b>Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	¾	5	} ( <i>Tropaeolum</i> .) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being dark green.
3639 —Spotted . . . . .	2 3	..	s.spot.	..	5	
3645 —Black . . . . .	2 3	..	black	..	5	
3647 —Bluish Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	blue	..	5	
3650 —Ruby King . . . . .	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3654 —Cream colored (Pearl) . . . . .	2 3	..	cream	..	5	
3657 —Scarlet . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3660 —Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3662 —Empress of India . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3666 —King of Tom Thumbs . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3668 —Golden Cloth . . . . .	2 3	..	gold	..	5	
3670 —Crystal Palace Gem . . . . .	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672 Cattel's Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3674 Tom Thumb Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	

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3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i> . . . . .	2 3	tA	white	1½	cts. 10	} Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	rose&b.	..	10	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . . . . .	1 3	hA	w.&pur.	1	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserves extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
3682	— <i>oculata</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
3686	<i>insignis</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3690	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	bord.	..	5	
3698	<i>maculata</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	spot.	½	5	
3700	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i> . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	..	3	5	Species of Tobacco; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3708	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	<i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
	<i>Nigella</i> , . . . . .						See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i> . . . . .	2	hA	b.w.&y.	½	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	2	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	2	..	b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i> . . . . .	2	..	blue	tra.	5	
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>capensis</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	w. b.	..	5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i> . . . . .	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Enothera</i> . . . . .						See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i> . . . . .	2	tP	yellow	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	tra.	5	Showy composite.
3740	<i>Pœonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	2	hP	red	1½	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	2	..	blush	..	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> . . . . .	3	hA	..	..	5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	<b>Pansy, Black</b> . . . . .	1 3	hA	black	½	10	} ( <i>Viola tricolor</i> .) All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.
3753	Lord Beaconsfield . . . . .	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
3754	Quadricolor . . . . .	1 3	..	4-color	..	10	
3755	Striped . . . . .	1 3	..	strip.	..	10	
3758	Emperor William . . . . .	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3759	Fawn Color . . . . .	1 3	..	fawn	..	10	
3760	Light Blue . . . . .	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10	
3762	Violet-margined . . . . .	1 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3763	Gold-margined . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3765	Five-blotched (Odier) . . . . .	1 3	..	spot.	..	25	
3766	Bugnot's New Superb . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3767	Trimardeau . . . . .	1 3	..	blotch	..	50	
3768	Black Blue . . . . .	1 3	..	bk. & bl.	..	10	
3769	Bronze . . . . .	1 3	..	bronze	..	10	
3770	White . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773	Azure Blue . . . . .	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3777	Pure Yellow . . . . .	1 3	..	yellow	..	10	
3781	Candidissima, "Snow Queen" . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3786	atropurpurea . . . . .	1 3	..	dk.pur.	..	10	
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	pr.&w.	..	10	
3788	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3789	Hybrid, largest English . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	25	
	<b>Paris Daisy</b> . . . . .						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
3790	<i>Pelargonium, Fancy</i> . . . . .	2 3	gP	..	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	<b>Pentstemon Clevelandii</b> . . . . .	2 3	hP	crim.	..	10	} Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering; fine for bedding. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.
3810	Palmeri . . . . .	2 3	..	w.&ro.	..	10	
3812	Cobœa . . . . .	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	10	
3818	Jaffrayanus . . . . .	2 3	..	az.blue	1	10	
3820	spectabilis . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	4	10	
3823	grandiflorus . . . . .	2 3	..	lav. bl.	3	10	
3824	Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								
3830	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . . . . .	2	hhA	purple	1½	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.	
3837	* <i>laciniatus</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5		
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red . . . . .	3	hP	red	..	5	Showy for back grounds.	
3842	White . . . . .	3	..	white	..	5		
3850	<i>Petunia grandiflora alba</i> . . . . .	2	3	thhP	..	2	These are very ornamental plants producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form.	
3853	— <i>purpurea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3855	German Dark Purple . . . . .	2	3	..	1½	25		
3857	Countess of Ellesmere . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
3858	<i>hybrida unicaulis</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	25		
3860	German Kermesina . . . . .	2	3	..	..	25		
3861	Emperor (large flowers) . . . . .	2	3	..	..	25		
3863	<i>plena</i> (finest double) . . . . .	2	3	..	..	50		
3864	Double Lilliput . . . . .	2	3	..	1	75		
3866	Finest Single Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	1½	25		
3868	Mixed Single . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3870	New Double Fringed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	75		
3871	"Inimitable" <i>nana compacta</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
3871a	<i>venosa</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	1½	10		Charming.
3872	<i>Phacelia congesta</i> . . . . .	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5		Fine for oees.
3873	<i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i> . . . . .	2	3	hA	white	1	This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and especially fine effects may be had in planting masses of contrasting colors.	
3875	— <i>atropurpurea striata</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	strip.	5		
3880	—Black Warrior . . . . .	2	3	..	d. red	5		
3887	—Gen. Grant . . . . .	2	3	..	flesh	5		
3888	— <i>variabilis atropurpurea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	purple	5		
3898	—Leopoldi . . . . .	2	3	..	w. cr.	5		
3894	— <i>fimbriata rosea alba striata</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	ro. & w.	5		
3898	— <i>marmorata rosea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	5		
3900	— <i>Radowitzii</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	white	5		
3903	— <i>oculata alba</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	w. & l.	5		
3906	— <i>Hortensiaeflora</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	10		
3908a	— <i>Clevelandii</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	wh. & sc.	10		
3913	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	5		
3916	— <i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	scarlet	5		
3917	— <i>cuspidata</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	15		
3919	—Dwarf Blood Red . . . . .	2	3	..	d. red	10		
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .	2	3	..	crim.	10		
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball . . . . .	2	3	..	white	25		
3925	—Dwarf Fireball . . . . .	2	3	..	fire	25		
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	25		
3927	—Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	1		
3930	— <i>grandiflora lilacina</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	lilac	10		
3935	— <i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	scarlet	10		
3936	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	white	10		
3936a	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	10		
3936b	— <i>Isabellina</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	yellow	10		
3937	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	sc. & w.	10		
3938	—Half Dwarf . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	10		
3939	— <i>stellata splendens</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	crim.	10		
3940	—Mixed, large-flowered . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	10		
3942	—Double White . . . . .	2	3	..	white	25		
3944	<i>hybrida superba</i> . . . . .	2	3	hP	mixed	3		10
3947	<i>Picotee</i> , White Ground . . . . .	2	3	hhP	w. & sp.	2		From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground . . . . .	2	3	..	y. & sp.	50		
3951	Slate Ground . . . . .	2	3	..	slate	50		
3957	Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	10		
3960	—Extra Fine . . . . .	2	3	..	..	50		
3963	<b>Pink</b> — <i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> , Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	thB	..	1	(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed.	
3965	—Double White . . . . .	2	3	..	white	5		
3967	<i>dentosus hybridus</i> . . . . .	2	3	..	lilac	5		
3769	Heddezwi, Single Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	5		
3971	—Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3973	— <i>diadematus</i> , Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		
3975	— <i>laciniatus</i> , Single Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3977	—Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3979	<i>Imperialis</i> , Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	5		
3981	—Double Dark Red . . . . .	2	3	..	red	5		
3983	<i>nanus albus</i> , Dwarf Double White . . . . .	2	3	..	white	¼		5
3986	—Double Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	5		5
3988	<i>Plumarius</i> , "Pheasant Eye," fringed . . . . .	2	3	..	..	1		5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .	2	3	..	..	10		10

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4014	<b>Pittosporum undulatum</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	cts. 25	Well known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented. California Poppy.
4016	<b>Platystemon Californicus</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	
4018	<b>Platycodon grandiflorum</b> . . . . .	2	hB	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell-Flower; very fine plants.
4019	—album . . . . .	2	..	white	..	10	
4022	<b>Podolepis chrysantha</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	yellow	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4025	—gracilis . . . . .	2 3	..	red	..	5	
	<b>Polemonium</b> . . . . .						See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	<b>Polyanthus</b> . . . . .	1 3	†hP	mixed	..	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	—Finest . . . . .	1	..	..	..	25	
	<b>Pond Lily, Yellow</b> . . . . .						See <i>Nuphar advena</i> .
	<b>Poppy—</b>						
4035	<i>Papaver bracteatum</i> . . . . .	1	..	red	2	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a black ground of green, they are beautiful; they are also fine for cut-flower uses. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.
4036	—Mephisto, scarlet and black spot . . . . .	1	hA	sc. & b.	..	5	
4037	—Orientalis . . . . .	1	†hP	d. red	..	10	
4038	—“The Mikado,” white with crimson stripes . . . . .	1	hA	w. & cr.	..	10	
4038a	—“The Peacock,” brilliant scarlet, with blackring and cherry center . . . . .	1	..	s. & blk.	..	10	
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .	1	†hP	yellow	..	10	
4040	—aurantiacum . . . . .	1	..	orange	..	10	
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .	1	hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .	1	..	sc. & w.	..	5	
4046	—Double White . . . . .	1	..	white	..	5	
4048	— “Scarlet . . . . .	1	..	scarlet	..	5	
4050	— “Mixed . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4052	— “Carnation-flowered . . . . .	1	..	..	..	5	
4054	— “Pæony-flowered . . . . .	1	..	..	..	5	
4056	— “Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	1	..	..	..	5	
4067	<b>Portulaca splendens</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	purple	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>P. oculata</i> , with red stalk, is very fine. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot seed weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.
4068	—Bronze . . . . .	2 3	..	bronze	..	5	
4069	—Red Carnation Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4070	—Thellusonii . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4071	—Pheasant's Eye . . . . .	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
4072	—albiflora . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074	—aurantiaca . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4082	—Light Straw . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4085	—Light Rose . . . . .	1 2	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087	—Alba oculata (red stalk) . . . . .	2 3	..	w. & pur.	..	5	
4088	—sulphurea . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4089	—Thorburni . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4090	—rosea . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4091	—White and Red Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4092	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4095	—Large-flowered Flesh . . . . .	2 3	..	flesh	..	5	
4097	—Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4100	—Salmon . . . . .	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4105	—Buff . . . . .	2 3	..	buff	..	5	
4107	—Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4111	—Double Scarlet . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	25	
4114	—Orange . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	25	
4117	—Carnation Striped . . . . .	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118	—Salmon . . . . .	2 3	..	salmon	..	25	
4120	—White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4127	—Purple . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	..	25	
4130	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	<b>Potentilla atrosanguinea</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	purple	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	—Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4138	<b>Primula obconica</b> . . . . .	2	†gP	white	½	25	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the “Queen of Primroses.” <i>P. Parryi</i> is one of the finest flowering; long leaves. <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful plant, remaining long in bloom.
4140	—cortusoides . . . . .	2	hP	red	1	10	
4141	—Cashmeriana . . . . .	2	..	rose	¼	25	
4143	—Japonica . . . . .	2	..	mixed	1	10	
4145	—English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	2	..	yellow	..	10	
4147	—Parryi . . . . .	2	..	cr pur.	½-1	25	



NIGELLA DAMASCENÆ.



MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.



SALPIGLOSSIS.



PENSTEMON COBÆA.



VIOLA TRICOLOR, LARGE PANSY.



SALVIA SPLENDENS.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4156	<b>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</b>	3	gP	fr. red	¼	25	The Chinese Primroses ( <i>Primula Sinensis</i> ) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers or for house and window culture. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.
4157	—Bright Red . . . . .	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158	—alba . . . . .	3	..	white	..	25	
4159	—globosa, finest mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161	—punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	3	..	pur.sp.	..	25	
4163	—cœrulea . . . . .	3	..	blue	..	50	
4169	—filicifolia alba . . . . .	3	..	white	..	25	
4170	—Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171	—rosea . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	—globosa rubra . . . . .	3	..	red	..	50	
4176	—alba . . . . .	3	..	white	..	25	
4183	—splendens . . . . .	3	..	crim.	..	50	
4187	—Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	—plena rubra . . . . .	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	—alba . . . . .	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	—plena, in var. . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	75	
<b>Primrose, Even'g (E. nothera)—</b>							The Enotheras are fine, free-flowing plants, best for back-grounding or shrubby borders; <i>E. acutis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4203	bistorta . . . . .	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	
4205	Drummond's . . . . .	1 3	ttP	yellow	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered . . . . .	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarck's . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4220	Rose . . . . .	1 3	..	rose	1	5	
4222	taraxacifolia alba or acutis . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	tetraptera . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4230	Mixed Annual . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
<b>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</b>		2 3	hP	dk. sc.	1	10	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4235	Tchihatchewii . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4237	Parthenium aureum . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	½	10	
4237a	—"Golden Gem" . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
<b>Reseda crystallina</b>		2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252	alba . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4254	<b>Rheum palmatum</b> . . . . .	1	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4258	<b>Rhododendron arboreum</b> . . . . .	1	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
<b>Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus</b>		2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Beans are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds.
4270a	Africanus . . . . .	2	..	div.	8	5	
4275	Gibsoni . . . . .	2	..	violet	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus . . . . .	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277	Cambodgensis (finest dark)	2	..	..	5	5	
4278	cœruleus . . . . .	2	..	blue	6	5	
4280	macrocarpa . . . . .	2	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4288	sanguineus . . . . .	2	..	red	6	5	
4289	purpureus (species from the Philippines)	2	..	purple	..	5	
4289a	Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	6 to 8	5	
4290	<b>Rivina humilis</b> . . . . .	3	gP	white	2	25	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4294	<b>Romneya Coulteri</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhP	..	..	10	From California; fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4295	<b>Rocket, Sweet</b> . . . . .	2 3	thP	w. & pur.	..	5	Free blooming and sweet scented.
4300	White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325	<b>Rose Campion</b> . . . . .	2	..	rose	1	5	(Lychnis.) Free blooming and pretty.
4327	White . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5	
<b>Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)</b>		2 3	hA	rose	..	5	(Viscaria.) Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333	White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4336	elegans picta . . . . .	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5	
4340	Dark-eyed . . . . .	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾	5	
4343	oculata cœrulea . . . . .	2 3	..	blue	2	5	
4345	flos Jovis (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5	
<b>Rose of Sharon</b> . . . . .							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	<b>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</b> . . . . .	2	..	yellow	3	5	Showy large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	<b>Salpiglossis azurea</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	These annuals have very showy large flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds.
4360	coccinea . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4366	nana . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	1½	5	
4367	in vars. . . . .	2 3	..	..	1	5	
4370	<b>Salvia argentea</b> . . . . .	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free flowering and showy.
4380	patens . . . . .	2	ttP	blue	..	25	
4387	Rœmeriana . . . . .	2	hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	splendens . . . . .	3	thhP	scarlet	2	10	
4395	Greggii . . . . .	2 3	tP	d. red	1 to 3	25	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4397	<b>Sanvitalia</b> procumbens fl. pl . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	<b>Saponaria</b> Calabrica . . . . .	2 3	..	red	1	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4410	ocymoides . . . . .	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4414	<b>Saxifraga</b> Aizoon . . . . .	2	..	white	1	25	} Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.
4415	Huetiana . . . . .	2	hA	..	½	25	
4417	<b>Scabiosa</b> candidissima . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2½	5	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4420	Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	Dwarf Double . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4425	<b>Schizanthus</b> Grahami . . . . .	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	} Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.
4427	pinnatus . . . . .	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5	
4433	retusus . . . . .	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440	in vars. . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443	<b>Schizopetalon</b> Walkeri . . . . .	1 2	hP	white	¾	10	
4446	<b>Scyphanthus</b> elegans . . . . .	2 3	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine greenhouse climber.
4450	<b>Sedum</b> cœruleum . . . . .	2	hA	blue	¼	10	} The Stone Crop is curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil; fine for carpet beds.
4453	Maximowiczii . . . . .	2	hP	yellow	1	10	
4454	Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	¾	10	
	<b>Senecio</b> elegans . . . . .						See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	<b>Sensitive Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	( <i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	<b>Silene</b> Armeria (Catch-Fly) . . .	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	} (Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free flowering annuals; showy and pretty. Plant in light, rich soil.
4461	pendula . . . . .	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462	Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	ruberrima . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467	Eastern . . . . .	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4475	<b>Smilax</b> ( <i>Myrsiphyllum</i> asparagoides) . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	6	10	} For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
4480	<b>Snapdragon</b> , Carmine and White	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	10	} The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.
4483	Crimson and White . . . . .	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	Striped . . . . .	2	..	strip.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and White . . . . .	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet . . . . .	2	..	scarlet	..	5	
4492	White . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5	
4493	luteum . . . . .	2	..	yellow	..	5	
4495	Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine Dwarf . . . . .	2	..	..	½	5	
4498	Tom Thumb, Mixed . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
4499	<b>Sphæralcea</b> acerifolia . . . . .	2 3	hhP	pink	3	10	} An ornamental greenhouse plant from Mexico. See <i>Mala minata</i> .
	Munroana . . . . .						
4500	<b>Sphenogyne</b> speciosa . . . . .	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.
4502	<b>Spiræa</b> arizæfolia . . . . .	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful shrubs, flowering profusely.
4504	aruncus . . . . .	1 2	hP	..	3 to 4	10	
4507	<b>Spraguea</b> umbellata . . . . .	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Very pretty.
4509	<b>Statice</b> Bonduelli . . . . .	2	gP	yellow	1½	5	} Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida . . . . .	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515	sinuata . . . . .	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516	candidissima . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4518	<b>Stenactis</b> speciosa . . . . .	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	<b>Stephanophysum</b> longifolium . .	2 3	hhP	scarlet	1½	25	} An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.
4525	<b>Stevia</b> serrata . . . . .	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.



NUMBER AND NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
<b>Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—</b>					cts.	
4528 Dwarf Snowflake Forcing . . . . .	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	} ( <i>Mathiola.</i> ) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer. They are not only of attractive form and color, but richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for cut flower work. For assortments of German varieties, see page 98.
4530 —Chestnut . . . . .	1 2	..	brown	..	10	
4530a —German Bouquet . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4532 —Crimson . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4534 —Light Blue . . . . .	1 2	..	l. bl.	..	10	
4540 —White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4541 —Brilliant Rose . . . . .	1 2	..	br. ro.	..	10	
4542 —Fine Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4546 —Large-Flowered . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4546a —Canary Yellow . . . . .	1 2	..	l. yel.	..	10	
4546b —Blood Red . . . . .	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4546c —Shining Purple Carmine . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	25	
4547 Cut and Come Again (fine) . . . . .	1 2	..	..	1½	10	
4548 Ordinary Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	1	5	
4550 Intermediate White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	1½	10	
4552 —Crimson . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554 —Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4554a Perfection (very large) . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4554b —Fine White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4555 Large-Flowering Emperor . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4555a — —Crimson . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4556 Wallflower-Leaved . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4556a — —Crimson . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4558 —Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560 Winter Crimson . . . . .	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4565 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	25	
4567 —White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4570 —Finest Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4571 Purple Queen . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
4572 Scarlet Queen . . . . .	1 2	..	scarlet	..	5	
4572a White Queen . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4573 Mixed Queen . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4573a <b>Styrax Japonica</b> . . . . .	1	hS	white	6	25	} Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574 <b>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	} ( <i>Centaurea.</i> ) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4577 White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4580 Yellow . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4582 Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4584 <b>Sunflower, California Double</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	d. y.	2 to 5	5	} ( <i>Helianthus.</i> ) Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective.
4588 Giant Double . . . . .	3	..	yellow	5	5	
4590 Dwarf Double . . . . .	2 3	..	..	3	5	
4592 Green-centered Double . . . . .	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594 Globe-flowered Double . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4596 Cucumber-leaved Single . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4597 Texas "Silver Queen" Single . . . . .	3	..	..	4	10	
4597a <b>Swainsona atrococcinea</b> . . . . .	3	gP	red	2	25	
<b>Swan River Daisy</b> . . . . .						See <i>Brachycome</i> , page 66.
<b>Sweet Peas</b> . . . . .						See <i>Lathyrus</i> , page 86.
4598 <b>Sweet William, Mixed</b> . . . . .	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit; admired by all.
4598a Pure White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4598b Auricula-flowered . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4598c Dunnetii . . . . .	2 3	..	d. crim	..	5	
4600 Double Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4602 <b>Tacsonia Van Volkemii</b> . . . . .	2 3	gP	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605 <b>Tagetes lucida</b> . . . . .	2	tP	yellow	1	5	} Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607 <i>signata pumila</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4610 <b>Tassel Flower, Scarlet</b> . . . . .	2	..	scarlet	2	5	} The <i>Calalias</i> are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612 Orange . . . . .	2	..	orange	..	5	
4613 Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4614 <b>Thermopsis Caroliniana</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	yellow	1½	25	Pretty leguminous plant.
4615 <b>Torenia Fournieri</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	purple	1	25	For borders and baskets.
4616 <b>Trachelium cœruleum</b> . . . . .	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Pretty.
4617 <b>Tradescantia angulosa</b> . . . . .	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618 <b>Trifolium suaveolens</b> . . . . .	2	hP	purple	trai.	5	An ornamental clover.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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4619	<b>Tritoma</b> Uvaria . . . . .	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	} Planted out in summer, they make strong flowering plants; very showy.
4620	MacOweni . . . . .	3	..	safron	2	25	
4621	corallina . . . . .	3	..	red	3 to 4	25	
4621a	nobilis . . . . .	3	..	..	..	25	
4622	<b>Tunica</b> saxifraga . . . . .	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock work.
4624	<b>Valeriana</b> alba . . . . .	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4627	Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4628	<b>Venidium</b> calendulaceum . . . . .	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	<b>Venus' Looking-Glass</b> . . . . .	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4635	<b>Venus' Navelwort</b> (Omphalodes linifolia) . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	<b>Verbena</b> hybrida . . . . .	2 3	hhP	mixed	trai.	5	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4640	—Scarlet Defiance . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4641	—Blue Black, white eye . . . . .	2 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643	—candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4644	—auriculæflora . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	—Italica striata . . . . .	2 3	..	strip.	..	10	
4648	—cœrulea . . . . .	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4650	—Finest Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4651	—Mammoth Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4653	<b>Veronica</b> , Mixed . . . . .	2	hP	..	½	10	
4354	<b>Vicia</b> Gerardi . . . . .	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	<b>Vinca</b> alba (pure white) . . . . .	2 3	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea . . . . .	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba . . . . .	2 3	..	ro. & wh.	..	10	
4665	<b>Violets</b> , Sweet-scented . . . . .	1 2	..	blue	½	10	} ( <i>Viola</i> .) All possess great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar . . . . .	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4669	White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4673	<b>Viola</b> cornuta, Purple Queen . . . . .	1 2	..	purple	..	10	} Fine and early flowering See Violets.
4675	—alba . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4677	<b>Virginian Stock</b> (Malcomia) . . . . .	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} Early flowering and fine.
4680	White . . . . .	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4682	<b>Wall-Flower</b> . . . . .	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686	German Double . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
4688	<b>Whitlavia</b> grandiflora . . . . .	1 3	hA	purple	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free flowering.
4689	—alba . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692	gloxinoides . . . . .	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693	<b>Worms</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694	<b>Wigandia</b> Viguieri . . . . .	2 3	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves
4696	<b>Yucca</b> baccata . . . . .	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia . . . . .	2 3	..	..	15	10	
4705	Whipplei . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2	10	
4708	<b>Zinnia</b> (Double) violacea . . . . .	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	} Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late.
4710	elegans alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4712	coccinea . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714	lutea . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716	purpurea . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	1½	5	
4718	Salmon Rose . . . . .	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4719	Orange . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4719a	Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
4720	Mixed Double . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4721	Mixed Pompon . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4723	grandiflora robusta, Giant . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2½	10	
4723	Striped Zebra . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1½	10	
4724	Tom Thumb Double . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1	25	



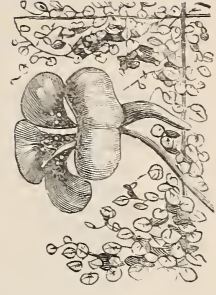
CONVOLVULUS.



IPOMÆA COCCINEA.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.



NASTURTIIUM.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

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

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4861	<b>Lathyrus odoratus</b> (Sweet Peas),					cts.	
	Butterfly . . . . .	1 3	hA	red	4	5	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom early, the seed should be sown in the autumn. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.
4861a	—"Adonis," carmine . . . . .	1 3	..	car.	..	5	
4862	—White . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple . . . . .	1 3	..	l. & p.	..	5	
4865	—Dark Red . . . . .	1 3	..	d. red	..	5	
4868	—Blush . . . . .	1 3	..	blush	..	5	
4869	—"Fairy Queen" . . . . .	1 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
4870	—"Queen of the Isles" . . . . .	1 3	..	var.	..	5	
4872	—Tricolor, "Captain Clark" . . . . .	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	
4874	—Black Purple . . . . .	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
4876	—Striped . . . . .	1 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4877	—Vesuvius . . . . .	1 3	..	dk. red	..	5	
4878	—Invincible Scarlet . . . . .	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4879	—Princess Beatrice . . . . .	1 3	..	car.	..	5	
4879a	—Painted Lady . . . . .	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
4880	—Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4881	Eckford's Hybrid . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
4882	Everlasting . . . . .	2	hP	crim.	5	5	
4884	—White . . . . .	2	..	white	..	10	
4884a	Lord Anson's . . . . .	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4884b	—albus . . . . .	3	..	white	..	5	
4886	<b>Lophospermum scandens</b> . . . . .	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10	Showy plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888	<b>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</b> . . . . .	1 3	+gP	purple	10	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana . . . . .	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4892	alba . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4894	Emeryana rosea . . . . .	1 3	..	rose	..	10	
4895	purpurea grandiflora . . . . .	1 3	..	purple	..	10	
4900	in varieties . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4901	<b>Mina lobata</b> . . . . .	1 3	tA	wh. & r.	15	25	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
	<b>Moon Flower</b> . . . . .						See <i>Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora alba</i> , page 85.
4902	<b>Nasturtium</b> (Tall), Blood Col'd	2 3	..	d. red	5	5	( <i>Tropæolum majus</i> .) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	Yellow . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4906	Schillingi, bright yellow . . . . .	2 3	..	o. yel.	..	5	
4910	Scheurmanii . . . . .	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	
4910a	—coccineum . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4912	hemisphaericum . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4912a	Roeglianum . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	..	5	
4912b	<b>Passiflora cœrulea</b> . . . . .	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	The Passion Flower; very pretty and interesting.
4913	—grandiflora . . . . .	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4914	gracilis . . . . .	2 3	..	white	10	10	
4915	<b>Phaseolus Caracalla</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	<b>Smilax</b> ( <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i> ) . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty.
	<b>Sweet Peas</b> . . . . .						See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
4916	<b>Thunbergia alata</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	bf. & d	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4918	—alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4920	—aurantiaca . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4922	—Bakeri . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4924	—Fryeri . . . . .	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4926	—sulphurea . . . . .	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
4928	—intus alba . . . . .	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4930	—in varieties . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4932	<b>Tropæolum Canariense</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	10	5	The Canary Bird Flower.
4934	Lobbianum . . . . .	2 3	hhP	mixed	6	5	
4936	—Brilliant . . . . .	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5	These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also <i>Nasturtium</i> . Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4938	—Crystal Palace . . . . .	2 3	..	br. red	..	5	
4944	—Queen Victoria . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4946	—Lucifer . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948	—Spitfire . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948b	—Lilli Smith . . . . .	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	5	
4954	pentaphyllum . . . . .	2 3	+gP	o. & y.	..	10	
4956	tricolorum . . . . .	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

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



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS,

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER AND NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
5054 <b>Acroclinium roseum</b> . . . . .	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	One of the most beautiful Everlastings; much used for winter bouquets, and in some floral work.	
5056 —album . . . . .	2	..	white	..	5		
5057 —Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	5		
5055 —Double . . . . .	2	..	rose	..	10		
5059 —album, double . . . . .	2	..	white	..	10		
5060 <b>Ammobium alatum</b> . . . . .	2	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.	
5062 <b>Gomphrena globosa</b> . . . . .	2	3	hA	red	1	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.	
5034 —alba . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		5
5066 —carnea . . . . .	2	3	..	pink	..		5
5070 —striata . . . . .	2	3	..	stri.	..		5
5071 —nana compacta . . . . .	2	3	..	v. & red	1/2		5
5073 —in vars. . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	1		5
5074 aurantiaca . . . . .	2	3	..	orange	..		5
5076 <b>Helichrysum bracteatum</b> . . . . .	2	3	..	yellow	2	Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.	
5078 —album . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..		5
5080 —maeranthum . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	..		5
5081 —Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	..		5
5086 Blood Red . . . . .	2	3	..	d. red	1		10
5098 monstrosum, double . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	2		5
5100 —Dwarf . . . . .	2	3	..	..	1/2		5
5107 <b>Helipterum Sanfordii</b> . . . . .	2	tA	..	yellow	1	10	Resembles Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5110 <b>Rhodanthe maculata</b> . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114 —alba . . . . .	2	3	..	white	..	10	
5118 Mangesii . . . . .	2	3	..	rose	1/2	10	
5119 —Mixed . . . . .	2	3	..	mixed	1	10	
5120 <b>Xeranthemum annuum</b> . . . . .	2	hA	..	purple	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; retain their color and form longest of all.
5122 —album . . . . .	2	..	..	white	..	5	
5125 multiflorum . . . . .	2	..	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album . . . . .	2	..	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	2	..	..	purple	..	10	

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	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
5128 * <i>Agrostis</i> <i>nebulosa</i> . . . . .	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon</i> <i>argenteus</i> . . . . .	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	10	5	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5140 *— <i>fol. variegata</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	
5142 * <i>festucoides variegata</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	4	10	
5144 <i>Avena</i> <i>sterilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	3	5	} Animated Oats. Curious.
5150 <i>Briza</i> <i>geniculata</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152 <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5154 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	1½	5	
5158 <i>Brizopyrum</i> <i>siculum</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	¾	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus</i> <i>brizaeformis</i> . . . . .	2	hP	..	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well known pest.
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5164 <i>madridentis</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5165 <i>Ceratochloa</i> <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	25	} Elegant for bouquets.
5165a <i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i> . . . . .	2	tP	..	..	25	} Dwarf; for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata</i> "vera" . . . . .	2	..	..	¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	2	hA	..	1	5	} Pretty for edging.
5172 <i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1½	5	} Job's Tears; so-called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5174 <i>Chinensis</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsonii</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	2	10	
5175a <i>Cynosurus</i> <i>elegans</i> . . . . .	2	hP	..	..	5	} Handsome for bouquets.
5176 <i>Eleusine</i> <i>barcinonensis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> , Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.
5176a <i>coroona</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5176b <i>Indica</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5178 <i>Elymus</i> <i>hystrix</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	..	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis</i> <i>elegans</i> . . . . .	2	hA	..	1	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182 <i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
5185 <i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus</i> <i>Ravennæ</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia</i> <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5195 <i>Festuca</i> <i>heterophylla</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2	5	} Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5196 <i>glauca</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix</i> ( <i>Pennisetum</i> ) <i>caudata</i> . . . . .	2 3	tP	..	..	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5200 <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	6	10	
5202 <i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynerium</i> <i>argenteum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decorations.
5206 <i>—niveo vittatum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5210     * <i>roseum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum</i> <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	2	5	} Squirrel Tail Grass.
5214 <i>Isolepis</i> <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	½	5	} Very pretty rush-like grass.



ARECA BAUERI.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.



THRINAX ARGENTEA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
5216	<b>Lagurus</b> ovatus . . . . .	2 3	hA	apet.	2	cts. 5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218	<b>Lasiagrostis</b> argentea . . . . .	2 3	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225	<b>Panicum</b> virgatum . . . . .	2 3	..	..	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	sulcatum . . . . .	2 3	..	..	3	10	
5228	<b>Pennisetum</b> villosum . . . . .	2 3	..	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229	<b>Poa</b> amabilis . . . . .	2 3	..	..	2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	<b>Setaria</b> macrochaeta . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* <b>Stipa</b> pennata . . . . .	2	hP	..	..	5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	2	..	..	..	10	
5237	<b>Tricholæna</b> violacea . . . . .	2 3	..	..	..	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	<b>Tripsacum</b> dactyloides . . . . .	2 3	..	..	4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248	<b>Zea</b> Japonica . . . . .	2	hA	..	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	

**PALM SEEDS.**

<b>Areca</b> Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm) . . . . .	12 seeds, \$0 25	Pkt. 25	<b>Kentia</b> Canterburyana (Umbrella Palm) . . . . .	10 seeds, \$0 50	Pkt. 50
"    lutescens . . . . .	12 "	" 25	"    Morei . . . . .	10 "	" 75
"    Sapida . . . . .	12 "	" 25	<b>Latania</b> Borbonica . . . . .	12 "	" 10
<b>Chamærops</b> Canariensis . . . . .	10 "	" 25	<b>Musa</b> Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) . . . . .	per 100 seeds, \$2 10	" 25
"    elegans . . . . .	10 "	" 25	<b>Oreodoxa</b> regia (Royal Palm) . . . . .	10 "	" 10
"    excelsa . . . . .	25 "	" 10	<b>Pandanus</b> utilis (Screw Pine) . . . . .	15 "	" 25
"    humilis . . . . .	25 "	" 10	<b>Phoenix</b> Canariensis . . . . .	10 "	" 10
<b>Cocos</b> Australis . . . . .	10 "	" 25	"    dactylifera (Date Palm) . . . . .	12 "	" 10
"    Bonetti . . . . .	8 "	" 25	"    rupicola . . . . .	8 "	" 10
"    campestris . . . . .	8 "	" 25	"    tenuis . . . . .	8 "	" 10
"    plumosa . . . . .	8 "	" 25	<b>Ptychisperma</b> Alexandræ . . . . .	15 "	" 25
"    flexuosa . . . . .	10 "	" 25	<b>Seaforthia</b> elegans . . . . .	8 "	" 10
<b>Corypha</b> Australis (Cabbage Palm) . . . . .	10 "	" 10	<b>Thrinax</b> argentea . . . . .	10 "	" 10
<b>Dracæna</b> indivisa miniata . . . . .	100 "	" 25	<b>Washingtonia</b> filifera . . . . .	15 "	" 10
<b>Kentia</b> Belmoreana . . . . .	8 "	" 25			
"    Forsteriana . . . . .	8 "	" 25			



MUSA ENSETE.



VARIOUS TYPES OF ASTERS.

## IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

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

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

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

### COLLECTIONS OF BEAUTIFUL ASTERS.

Containing—

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
1—18	Double Quilled German . . . . .	\$0 50	62— 6	Dwarf Pæony Perfection . . . . .	\$0 30
4—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	62a- 6	Lilliput-flowered . . . . .	25
7— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered . . . . .	65
9—16	Double Dwarf German . . . . .	60	64— 8	“ “ . . . . .	45
10—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	66— 6	“ “ . . . . .	35
13— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	67—18	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered . . . . .	75
16—12	Dwarf Bouquet . . . . .	50	69—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
17— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	70— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
19— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	72— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
25— 6	Shakespeare . . . . .	30	75—12	Large-flowered Rose . . . . .	60
23—18	Dwarf Victoria . . . . .	50	75a- 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
31— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	75b- 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet . . . . .	50	76— 6	Victoria Needle . . . . .	50
36— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	80— 6	White-centered Crown . . . . .	35
39— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	83—12	Betteridge's Quilled . . . . .	50
40—12	Giant Emperor . . . . .	80	84— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
41— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	86— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25
45— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	45	89— 8	Victoria Prize . . . . .	50
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection . . . . .	40	92— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
48—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00	92b-12	Needle or Hedge-hog . . . . .	55
51—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	70	93— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	35
54— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	55	95—12	Uhland Globe . . . . .	50
54a- 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	98— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
57—12	Imbrique Pompon . . . . .	50	101— 8	Schiller . . . . .	35
58— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	102— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25
60— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25	104— 6	Goliath . . . . .	35
61— 8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection . . . . .	40	106— 6	Washington . . . . .	50



## GERMAN TEN-WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

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

These assortments will be found superior in all respects, containing only the very best varieties.

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

### COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS, CONTAINING—

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price
107—24	Dwarf German Ten-Weeks . . . . .	\$1 25	139— 6	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks . . . . .	\$0 50
110—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00	140— 8	Giant Perfection Ten-Weeks . . . . .	50
113—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	75	143— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
115— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	146— 8	Wall-Flower-leaved Large-Flowering . . . . .	50
116— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	147— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
117—12	Large-Flowering Emperor . . . . .	90	152— 8	Intermediate German . . . . .	50
118— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	152a— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
119—12	Dwarf Bouquet Ten-Weeks . . . . .	65	153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual . . . . .	40
120— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	35	155— 4	East Lothian Autumn . . . . .	40
121—24	Dwarf Large-Flowering Ten-Weeks . . . . .	1 50	161—12	Fine Winter . . . . .	60
125—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 25	162— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
128—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	85	164— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
131— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	165— 6	Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . . . .	40
132— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	167— 6	Corcadeau Winter . . . . .	40
134—10	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-Flowering . . . . .	50	170—12	Double German Wall-Flower . . . . .	1 00
137— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	171— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
138— 8	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks . . . . .	75	173— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50

## ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

## Collections of

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
176—6	Alpine Plants . . . . .	\$0 40	290—8	Marigold, Double French . . . . .	40
178—12	Amarantus (ornamental foliage) . . . . .	40	291—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
180—12	Aquilegia . . . . .	50	292—6	“ “ African . . . . .	30
182—6	Balsams, Improved Camellia-flowered . . . . .	75	295—12	Marvel of Peru . . . . .	45
184—12	“ Double Rose-Flowered . . . . .	75	296—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
184a—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	297—6	“ “ Striped-leaved . . . . .	30
185—6	Begonias, Tuberos-rooted, fine colors . . . . .	1 00	300—10	Mignonette . . . . .	50
186—8	Calliopsis . . . . .	30	305—12	Nasturtium, Tall . . . . .	40
187—12	Campanula . . . . .	50	306—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
189—25	Cannas (fine) . . . . .	1 50	307—12	“ “ Dwarf Tom Thumb . . . . .	30
190—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	75	308—8	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
191—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	310—8	Nemophila . . . . .	40
192—6	“ “ Dark-leaved . . . . .	50	315—24	Pansy or Heartsease . . . . .	1 25
195—50	Carnation and Picotee . . . . .	3 00	316—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00
196—25	“ “ “ . . . . .	2 00	317—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
197—15	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 50	318—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	60
198—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00	319—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
199—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	323—12	Peas, Sweet . . . . .	50
202—6	Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Bottle) . . . . .	40	324—12	“ Eckford's New Hybrid . . . . .	1 00
205—12	Chrysanthemums, Annual . . . . .	40	325—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
206—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	326—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
210—12	Coleus . . . . .	1 50	327—12	Petunias, Fine Large-Flowering . . . . .	1 25
211—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	75	328—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
214—8	Convolvulus Minor . . . . .	35	329—12	“ Double Fringed . . . . .	1 50
220—12	Dahlia, Beautiful Single . . . . .	1 00	330—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	90
221—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	331—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 50
223—6	Delphinium hybridum fl. pl. . . . .	75	332—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
224—12	Digitalis (Fox-Glove) . . . . .	40	338—12	Pinks, Fine China . . . . .	50
230—12	Ferns . . . . .	1 25	340—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
232—12	Fuchsia . . . . .	1 00	341—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
233—6	Gaillardia . . . . .	35	345—10	Phlox Drummondii, beautiful . . . . .	50
235—6	Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flowers) . . . . .	30	348—12	Poppies, Double Carnation . . . . .	40
237—6	Godetia . . . . .	30	349—12	“ Pæony-flowered . . . . .	40
239—12	Gourds, ornamental, small . . . . .	50	350—6	“ Double Dwarf Pæony-Flow'd . . . . .	30
242—25	Grasses, ornamental . . . . .	1 00	351—6	“ Ranunculus-Flowered . . . . .	30
243—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	354—12	Portulaca, beautiful . . . . .	60
246—12	Helichrysum or Eternal Flowers . . . . .	60	355—6	“ Double . . . . .	1 00
247—10	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	358—6	Potentilla, “ . . . . .	75
248—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	362—12	Primula, Chinese Fringed . . . . .	1 50
249—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30	363—10	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 25
250—6	“ Monstrosum nanum fl. pl. . . . .	30	364—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00
254—12	Heliotrope . . . . .	1 00	365—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
255—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	366—6	“ “ Double . . . . .	1 50
260—12	Hollyhocks, Double Prize . . . . .	1 00	370—12	Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean) . . . . .	50
261—8	“ “ “ . . . . .	75	371—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	25
262—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	374—8	Salpiglossis, Tall . . . . .	40
265—12	Ipomæas, Hardy . . . . .	40	375—8	“ Dwarf . . . . .	40
268—5	Jacobæa, Dwarf Double . . . . .	40	376—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	35
270—6	Lantana . . . . .	50	380—8	Scabious, Dwarf Double . . . . .	35
272—12	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket . . . . .	60	381—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
273—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	382—8	“ Tall Large Flowered . . . . .	35
274—12	“ Tall Rocket . . . . .	50	383—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30
275—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	35	385—6	Schizanthus . . . . .	40
276—6	“ Robust Bismarck . . . . .	35	387—12	Snapdragon, Finest Tall . . . . .	50
277—6	“ Dwarf Candelabrum . . . . .	40	388—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
278—6	“ New Emperor . . . . .	35	390—8	Solanum . . . . .	60
279—6	“ Ranunculus-Flowered . . . . .	35	392—6	Sweet William, fine . . . . .	40
280—8	“ Tall Branching . . . . .	40	394—12	Tropæolum Lobbianum . . . . .	50
281—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	30	395—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
284—12	Lobelia . . . . .	50	398—6	Verbena . . . . .	50
285—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	400—6	Xeranthemum . . . . .	35
287—12	Lupins . . . . .	35	403—10	Zinnia, beautiful Double . . . . .	50
			404—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
			405—8	“ Dwarf Double . . . . .	60
			406—6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50

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 Annuals . . . . .	1 00	12 " " " " . . . . .	2 50
12 " " " " . . . . .	50	50 Choice American Seeds for Europ'n Culture . . . . .	4 00
25 More Rare Annuals . . . . .	2 00	25 " " " " . . . . .	2 00
10 " " " " . . . . .	1 00	12 Annuals for Bees . . . . .	50
20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials . . . . .	1 00		

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
<b>Ageratum Mexicanum</b> , "Dwarf Blue Gem" . . . . .	\$0 40	<b>Mignonette</b> , Sweet . . . . . Per lb., 75 cts. . . . .	\$0 15
<b>Alyssum maritimum</b> (Sweet) . . . . .	40	"Crimson Queen" . . . . .	40
<b>Asters</b> , Mixed China . . . . .	50	"Golden Queen" . . . . .	50
Truffaut's Fine Mixed . . . . .	1 00	Miles' Spiral . . . . .	40
"    Large Double White . . . . .	2 00	French Machet . . . . .	50
<b>Balsams</b> , Mixed Double Paris . . . . .	40	<b>Nasturtium</b> , Tom Thumb "Empress of India" . . . . .	40
Double Pure White . . . . .	1 00	"    Scarlet . . . . .	20
Double Crimson . . . . .	1 00	"    Mixed . . . . .	20
<b>Balloon Vine</b> . . . . .	25	<b>Nemophila</b> , Mixed . . . . .	25
<b>Canary Bird Flower</b> . . . . .	60	<b>Pansy</b> , Mixed . . . . . from 75 cents to 5 00	
<b>Candytuft</b> , Best White . . . Per lb., 75 cents . . . . .	20	<b>Peas</b> , Sweet, Mixed . . . . . Per lb., 50 cts. . . . .	15
Giant White "Charmer" . . . . .	75	<b>Pentstemon</b> , American, Mixed . . . . .	1 50
Dunnett's Crimson . . . . .	35	<b>Petunia</b> , Fine Mixed, spotted and striped . . . . .	1 00
Mixed . . . . .	20	<b>Phlox Drummondii</b> , Fine Mixed . . . . .	50
<b>Canna</b> , Fine Mixed . . . . .	20	"    —Large-Flowering, Mixed . . . . .	75
<b>Carnation Pink</b> , Common . . . . .	75	"    —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .	4 00
Extra Fine Double Mixed . . . . .	3 00	"    "    Blood Red . . . . .	1 00
<b>Centaurea candidissima</b> . . . . .	3 50	"    "    White Snowball . . . . .	7 00
gymnocarpa . . . . .	75	"    —grandiflora splendens . . . . .	1 00
<b>Cineraria maritima</b> (Dusty Miller) . . . . .	40	<b>Pink</b> , Mixed Double China . . . . .	40
<b>Cobæa scandens</b> . . . . .	1 00	New Mourning . . . . .	1 25
<b>Cockscomb</b> , Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	75	<b>Poppy</b> , Mixed Carnation . . . Per lb., 75 cts. . . . .	25
Mixed . . . . .	50	<b>Portulaca</b> , Splendid Mixture . . . . .	40
<b>Convolvulus major</b> (Morning Glory) Mixed . . . . .	10	Best Mixed Double . . . . .	5 00
. . . . . Per lb., 45 cts. . . . .		<b>Pyrethrum</b> "Golden Feather" . . . . .	1 00
"    minor, Dwarf . . . . . 75 cts. . . . .	25	<b>Ricinus sanguineus</b> (Red-stalked Castor Bean) . . . . .	
<b>Cosmos hybridus</b> , Mixed . . . . .	75	. . . . . Per lb., 60 cts. . . . .	15
<b>Cypress Vine</b> , Red or White . . . . .	40	<b>Salvia splendens</b> , rich scarlet . . . . .	2 00
<b>Four O'Clocks</b> (Mirabilis), Finest Mixed . . . . .		<b>Smilax</b> , fine climber for pots . . . . .	1 50
. . . . . Per lb., 60 cts. . . . .	15	<b>Snapdragon</b> , Mixed Tall . . . . .	35
Dwarf White . . . . .	25	Mixed Dwarf . . . . .	50
<b>Gaillardia picta Lorenziana</b> . . . . .	60	<b>Stock</b> , English Ten-Weeks, Mixed . . . . .	75
<b>Globe Amaranths</b> . . . . .	30	Finest German Ten-Weeks . . . . .	2 00
<b>Hollyhocks</b> , Splendid Double, Mixed . . . . .	75	Finest Winter, or Brompton . . . . .	4 00
Double Orange . . . . .	1 00	<b>Sunflower</b> , Double Californian . . . . .	25
"    Rose . . . . .	1 00	New Texas Silver Queen . . . . .	50
"    White . . . . .	1 00	<b>Sweet William</b> , fine Auricula-flowered . . . . .	30
<b>Larkspur</b> , Dwarf Rocket . . . . .	25	<b>Thunbergia</b> , fine Mixed . . . . .	40
<b>Lobelia Erinus speciosa</b> . . . . .	1 00	<b>Verbena</b> , Hybrid Mixed . . . . . \$1 to 3 00	
<b>Lupinus</b> , Mixed . . . . .	25	<b>Wallflower</b> . . . . .	35
<b>Marigold</b> , "Meteor" . . . . .	35	<b>Zinnia</b> , Finest Double Mixed . . . Per lb., \$4 . . . . .	40
African Mixed . . . . .	35	Double Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	75
El Dorado . . . . .	50	"    Mixed Pompon . . . . .	75
French Mixed . . . . .	40	"    "    Robusta . . . . .	75

## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

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

## THE NEW WHITE GLADIOLUS "SNOW WHITE."

The best and only white Gladiolus of the Hybrid Gandavensis type; well formed flowers and fine spike of unusual beauty. Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; 25 for \$9; 50 for \$15; 75 for \$20; 100 for \$25.

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# List calling to mind the various 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.
Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Broccoli. Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Early Celery. Cucumber. Early Plant. Early Lettuce. Parsley. Pepper. Radish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Early Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Parsley. Peas. Pepper. Potatoes. Radish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Melon. Pepper. Tomato.  Sow in Open ground. Asparagus. English Beans. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Onion. Parsley. Parsnyp. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Spinach. Early Turnip. Sage.	Sow in Open ground. Artichoke. Asparagus. Beans, Bush and Running. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. Cucumbr. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Onion. Parsley. Parsnyp. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Rhubarb. Salsify. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in Open ground. Beans, Lima, and all other sorts. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumbr. Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Nasturtium. Olea. Early Peas. Potatoes. Pumpkin. Radish. Salsify. Spinach. Squash. Herbs.	Sow in Open ground. Beans. Beet. Carrot. Sweet Corn. Corn Salad. Cress. Cucumbr. Endive. Gherkin. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Nasturtium. Olea. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Radish. Spinach. Squash. White Fr. Turnip Kula Baga.	Sow in Open ground. Beans, Bush. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cucumber. Endive. Lettuce. Welsh Onion. Early Peas. Radish. Spinach. Turnip.	Sow in Open ground. Cabbage for Cold Frames. Cauliflower for Cold Frames. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cress. Siberian Kale. Lettuce. Mastard. Winter Radish. Spinach. Turnip.

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