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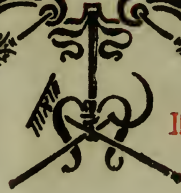
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6261

1897

ESTABLISHED  
1802



INCORPORATED  
1894

J. M.  
THORBURN  
& CO

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION  
IN THE WORLD

15 JOHN STREET  
NEW YORK

FOR THE  
FLOWER  
GARDEN

FOR THE  
LAWN

FOR THE  
VEGETABLE  
GARDEN

FOR THE  
FARM AND  
NURSERY



# COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1,	NO. 2,	NO. 3,	NO. 4,
		By Mail, \$5.75.	By Mail, \$10.	By Mail, \$18.	\$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Valentine Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian and Edmand	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Columbian		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of each 1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Hickox Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Purple				½ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each ½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Orange Christina	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Cole's Early	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Abbott's, or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Sweet Mountain		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			½ oz.	½ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Victoria	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Thorburn New York	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Keeper	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Stone	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	White Model and Yellow Globe	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.

# J. M. Thorburn & Co.

## Annual Catalogue High-Class Seeds



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

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

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

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., 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 seeds 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. 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. To save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

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

**Shipments by Express, "C. O. D."**—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go 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 quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply 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 rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, 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. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc., etc.

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

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be 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 both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most 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 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 plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, 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 hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

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

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED.

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

## Books for the Garden.

In addition to the select list of the older standard horticultural and agricultural works given below, we call especial attention to the fresh and valuable books included in the GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES and in the RURAL SCIENCE SERIES. These works are either written or edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, one of the most original and practical investigators of the age.

### THE GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES.

This series, to which new volumes are being rapidly added, embraces various manuals of practice, giving in plain terms up-to-date information and experience on the subjects treated. Each is so arranged as to present a thoroughly practical and convenient guide to the operations described, and contains the sum of extensive experimentation and investigation. All are fully illustrated and bound uniformly in flexible cloth, so that they may be readily carried in the pocket and used by busy men.

**The Horticulturist's Rule-Book.** By L. H. Bailey. A compendium of useful knowledge for all who have to do with the garden, fruit-farm and glass-house. How to fight insects and plant diseases; details as to heating glass-houses; exhibition rules; and a thousand and one items of reliable information in most convenient and accessible shape. The book is a necessity to gardeners and growers. Illustrated. Fourth edition; 12mo, flexible cloth, 302 pages. 75 cents.

**The Nursery-Book.** By L. H. Bailey. How to multiply plants, with complete details as to all forms of propagation, budding, grafting, seed-sowing, etc., and an extensive alphabetical nursery list of plants in both common and botanical names. Illustrated. Third edition; 12mo, flexible cloth, 365 pages. \$1.

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### THE RURAL SCIENCE SERIES.

While this series treats fully of practice, its main inquiry is as to the scientific facts of the subjects taken up. The volumes are written by acknowledged authorities, under the editorship of Professor Bailey, and those already published have elicited wide commendation. Others are to follow.

**The Spraying of Plants.** By Professor E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University. This vitally important subject is exhaustively treated, both from its practical and scientific standpoints. It is, in fact, a complete manual for the application of fungicides and insecticides, and is invaluable to every fruit-grower, in these days when spraying is so necessary to secure good crops. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 399 pages. \$1.

**The Soil.** By Professor Franklin H. King, of the University of Wisconsin. In this work are fully discussed the nature, relations and fundamental principles of management of the soil, in a manner which will prove most helpful to intelligent farmers and gardeners. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 303 pages. 75 cents.

**The Survival of the Unlike.** By L. H. Bailey. A collection of evolution essays suggested by the study of domestic plants. Extremely interesting to those who want to investigate the scientific reasons for natural phenomena; full of valuable suggestions and notes. 8vo, cloth, 515 pages. \$2.

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These wonderful hybrids are a cross between Nancianus, Gandavensis and President Carnot, and are undoubtedly the finest Gladioli ever grown. The blooms are of immense size, larger than any yet produced, while the colorings and markings are exceedingly rich and beautiful. They range from the purest white through delicate lavender and pink to deep crimson and scarlet. They are hardy, strong growers, and produce their magnificent blossoms on branching flower-spikes, of which there are five or six to each plant. In size and beauty they eclipse all Gladioli hitherto grown. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$16 per 100.



# New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

## Ray Aster.

A new and quite distinct class of Aster, having long, slender, quilled florets, resembling some of the straight-rayed Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants grow about 20 inches high, and are of branching, candelabrum habit. The flowers are very large, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne on long, strong stems. They present a charming and striking appearance, and are excellent for floral designs. We offer them in two colors, White and Bright Rose. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Single-Flowering Aster. (*Aster sinensis*.)

For many years the popular taste was all for double flowers; but recently a reaction in favor of single flowers has set in, and in consequence, the attention of cultivators has been turned in that direction. To this new taste we owe the rich and brilliant assortments of single-flowering Dahlias which are now so popular, and also the single-flowering Asters which we now offer. The plants are of neat habit, and the single, star-shaped flowers are borne in great numbers, on strong, long stalks. They appear early and last long, and are excellent for cut-flowers, keeping fresh in water for eight or ten days after being cut. Planted out in beds or borders, they have a brilliant effect, the colors including white, pink, rose, dark red, light and dark blue. Per pkt., 15c.

## Aster, Japanese Tassel.

The flowers of this new class of Aster are of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches across, and with long, curled petals, which give them the appearance of Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants grow about 15 inches high, are of neat habit, and produce several of these immense flowers. The colors so far obtained, and which we now offer, are charming shades of flesh and rose. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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The flowers of these improved new varieties are larger than any offered heretofore, and they are remarkable for the variety of forms and shades of color which they exhibit. Some are saucer-shaped, others flat, while others are prettily incurved. The petals are broad, with pinked, toothed, or irregularly fringed edges. Some are very light yellow, and others a deeper shade, still darker around the eye. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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The plants grow about 3 feet high, and produce six to eight strong flower-stalks, each of which bears 15 or 20 magnificent blossoms of a beautiful blue color, and almost twice the size of the ordinary *C. persicifolia*. The plant is perfectly hardy, free-flowering and long-lasting in bloom, and is one of the best perennials for groups and borders, and equally valuable for cut-flowers. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Carnation, New Giant Margaret.

A new, large-flowering strain of the popular Double Margaret Carnation, which begin blooming in five months from sowing, and produce their very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations have ceased to bloom. They are perfectly hardy, in rich variety of colors, and as high as 80 per cent come double from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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After years of persevering effort, Mr. Chabaud, the originator of the splendid Perpetual Carnation, which bears his name, has at last succeeded in raising a strain of the Perpetual class which produces over 60 per cent of yellow and yellow ground flowers. They are large and very fragrant, and excellent for cutting, and are produced in seven months after sowing the seed. Per pkt., 50 cts.

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A very showy new variety of dwarf and compact habit, and with very large, satiny, brilliant, deep blood-red flowers. It is the darkest-colored of all Godetias, the richness and brilliancy of its flowers being simply gorgeous. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Heuchera alba.

A pure white-flowering variety of the charming *H. sanguinea*, which is one of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. It is allied to the Saxifragas and is of a neat, bushy habit, with light green and slightly hairy leaves. The graceful flower-spikes, 15 to 20 inches in height, are excellent for bouquets. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Cosmos, Single Dahlia-Flowered Crimson.

Splendid flowers of the deepest, richest shades of crimson, very large, resembling single Dahlias in shape; with age they take on a lighter shade, which adds greatly to the effect, giving several different shades on one plant; the contrast between the brilliant red flowers and the rich green of the foliage is very striking. Per pkt., 15 cts.

## Erigeron hybridus roseus.

A cross between *E. aurantiacus* and *E. Villarsi*, retaining most of the habit of the latter, but the flowers of the former. It is a hardy perennial, but if sown early, it flowers the first season from seed. The flowers are of a beautiful purplish rose, with clear golden yellow disk, and measure about 1 inch across. They are produced in great numbers without interruption, from May until late in the autumn. Per pkt., 25 cts.



COSMOS, NEW GIANT EARLY-FLOWERING FANCY, NATURAL SIZE.

### Cosmos, New Giant Early-flowering Fancy.

The flowers of this superb new strain are of immense size, measuring from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches across, and are produced in great diversity of form and coloring. In the mixture are monster pink and white flowers, beautiful crimson shades, delicate white and mauve; white, daintily tinted and clouded with pink and mauve. Some of the large white blossoms have broad plaited petals, with pinked edges, resembling the *Romneya Coulteri*, or California Tree Poppy, while immense pink and white flowers, with overlapping petals, resemble Camellias, although larger and more beautiful. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose and crimson, to light red. Of the latter there are many dark shades heretofore unknown in Cosmos. There are white ones, delicately flushed or flecked with pink or mauve, and very beautiful flowers in pink and mauve have a dark red ring around the eye.

We offer separate colors and mixed as follows:

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Giant Red . . . . .	\$0 15	Giant White . . . . .	\$0 15
Giant Pink . . . . .	15	Giant Mixed . . . . .	10

### Cosmos, New "Marguerite."

One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerites, but are much more esthetic and beautiful. Per pkt., 15 cts.

### Cosmos, Improved New Yellow.

This yellow Cosmos is a great improvement over the small yellow offered last season. The flowers are of greater substance, and have long stems, and measure  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches or more across; the petals are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, the color is a rich sunflower-yellow; frequently the petals are toothed at the edges; the foliage is larger, though finely cut; the plants are of a more upright habit of growth. The Yellow Cosmos blooms from the seed in about six weeks from planting, and continues to bloom for months. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Datura, "Golden Queen."**

This superb new variety has all the fine qualities of the popular *D. cornucopia*, but on account of its brilliant yellow flowers it is a much more showy and effective plant. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. The flowers are of gigantic size, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and produced in great numbers. It makes a magnificent pot plant, and is admirably adapted for massing and backgrounds, the large bright flowers contrasting strikingly with the dark green foliage. Per pkt., 10 cts.



DATURA, "GOLDEN QUEEN."

giving a large proportion of beautiful blossoms with six lobes. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."**

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Superb New Large-flowered Petunias.**

**Ruffled Giants.** New; very large-flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Ring of Emerald.** Large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**"The Rainbow."** Throats intense yellow; richest colorings. Pkt., 50c.

**Six-lobed White.** Large, pure white, giving a large proportion of beautiful blossoms with six lobes. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Cardinal Poppy, NEW HYBRIDS.**

These are splendid new hybrids of the double Cardinal Poppy introduced three years ago. They are distinguished by their very dwarf, compact and robust habit. The plant grows about 18 inches high, with deeply lacinated dark green foliage. Among the diverse and beautiful shades appearing in the flowers, are chamois, and brilliant rose on light ground, and purple, crimson and brick-rose on black-brown or violet ground. It continues to bloom much longer than any other double annual variety, and its exceptionally showy flowers render it very effective, either for beds or mixed borders. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Poppy, "Irresistible."**

A magnificent new pæony-flowered tree Poppy that grows to the height of 5 feet or more, with immense, perfectly round flowers, measuring 7 or 8 inches across; the petals are very beautifully shaped and cut; the colors are soft, melting, pinkish red, and other shades. The flowers are larger than those of any other Poppy. Per pkt., 10 cts.



HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE."

COPYRIGHTED 1896 BY J.M. THORBURN & CO.

**Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory.**

A new class of Morning-Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated. Per pkt., 10 cts.



NEW DOUBLE MORNING-GLORY.

**New Double Morning-Glory.**

This is the first Double Morning-Glory ever introduced. The flowers are white, with delicate purple marks in the center. Sometimes there are several rows of fringed petals. It grows rapidly and bears its large, handsome flowers abundantly, a large proportion coming double from seed. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Physalis Francheti.**

A new giant Winter Cherry from Japan, producing fruits twice as large as those of the old Winter Cherry, *P. Alkekengi*. It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, growing about 2 feet high, of erect habit, with handsome foliage. The most striking feature is the brilliant seed-pods, which are over 2 inches in diameter, and of a charming brilliant orange-vermilion tint, and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same color. The fruit is edible, and specially recommended as a preserve. The intense color of the seed-pods makes the plant very valuable for all sorts of autumn and winter decorations. Per. pkt., 15 cts.

**Statice superba alba.**

This new hardy annual is a white-flowering variety of the rose-flowered *Statice superba* introduced some years ago. The foliage forms an elegant rosette on the ground, from which rise up many slender-branched flower-stalks, the center one about a foot high. These are covered with innumerable little flowers, which, in opening, are suffused with delicate rose, but afterwards become pure white. It is an exceedingly ornamental plant, and remains a long time in bloom. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Ten-Weeks Stock, "White Pearl."**

A very distinct new variety, growing only about 6 inches high, prettily formed, with very small foliage densely clustered round the stem. The bloom-spikes are closely set with small flowers nearly globular in shape, with numerous petals pressed closely together. When opening, the flower shows a yellowish green heart, but it soon changes to pure white. Unlike other Ten-Weeks Stocks, this variety continues blooming until late in the autumn.



NEW SWEET PEA, "RED RIDING-HOOD."

The regular, dwarf, compact habit, and the exquisite elegance of the flower render this one of the best novelties of the season. Per pkt, 30 cts.



PHYSALIS FRANCHETI.

**New Sweet Pea, "Red Riding-hood."**

In this variety we have a fixed type, and an absolutely new departure in form. When fully developed the standard and wings are a pleasing rosy pink, shading to bluish white at the calyx; the keel, which is almost completely enveloped, being nearly pure white. The standard is diminutive, and peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings, which protrude in wavy form, lending a novel and pleasing character to the flower. The fragrance surpasses in a marked degree that of other varieties of Sweet Peas. Although unusually robust in habit, it is early flowering, and in plenitude and continuity of bloom it excels all other existing sorts. The length and rigidity of the stems are remarkable; they run 18 inches long and over, and when cut the stem and bloom retain their stability for a much longer period than other sorts. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Other New Sweet Peas.**

(For descriptions, see pages 108 and 109.)

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Alice Eckford . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 50	Crown Jewel . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 50
Captivation . . . . .	10	50	Little Dorrit . . . . .	10	50
Countess of Aberdeen . . . . .	10	50	Mikado . . . . .	10	50

# New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

## Bean, Thorburn Valentine Wax.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. The type is perfectly fixed. It grows only about 15 inches high with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage. It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. It is the best quality for snap Beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Per qt., 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

## Cabbage, Erfurt Round Sugar.

A very solid, short-stemmed variety, which, when pickled, turns to a beautiful golden yellow color, making it a most valuable sort for sour-kraut. It is also useful for general use, being very tender, and an excellent keeper during the winter. Per pkt., 15 cts.

## Cabbage, Danish Ball-head.

The heads are very hard and round, of good size, and fine for keeping and shipping. In Denmark it is the main winter sort grown, and large quantities are exported to the London market. The seed we offer was raised for us by a responsible Danish grower. Per oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.

## Celery, Thorburn Fin de Siècle.

In the course of the century that is now drawing to a close we have introduced many varieties of Celery, some of which have had their day, and others of which still hold their own among the best. But the one we are now entrusting with the reputation of a hundred years will, we are confident, justify its title to the distinction.

It is not a sport or hybrid, white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind. But it has a pedigree and breeding and traditions and a name which it must preserve.

After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. As to its more important qualities, we may mention that a large Celery grower, who had some of it for trial last year, pronounced it the very best for market purposes of all the sorts he grew. With ourselves it proved to be the largest, hardest, solidest, crispest, best keeper and best shipping winter Celery we know of.

We are offering it this year in small quantities, so that every one may have an opportunity of ascertaining its sterling qualities. Next year they will not need our recommendation. Per pkt., 25 cts.



CELERY, THORBURN FIN DE SIÈCLE.

## Endive, Self-bleaching Curled.

A splendid strain of this salad, which blanches without requiring to be tied up, like the other sorts. It grows very large, with handsome curled, crimped leaves. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

## Pea, "Duke of York."

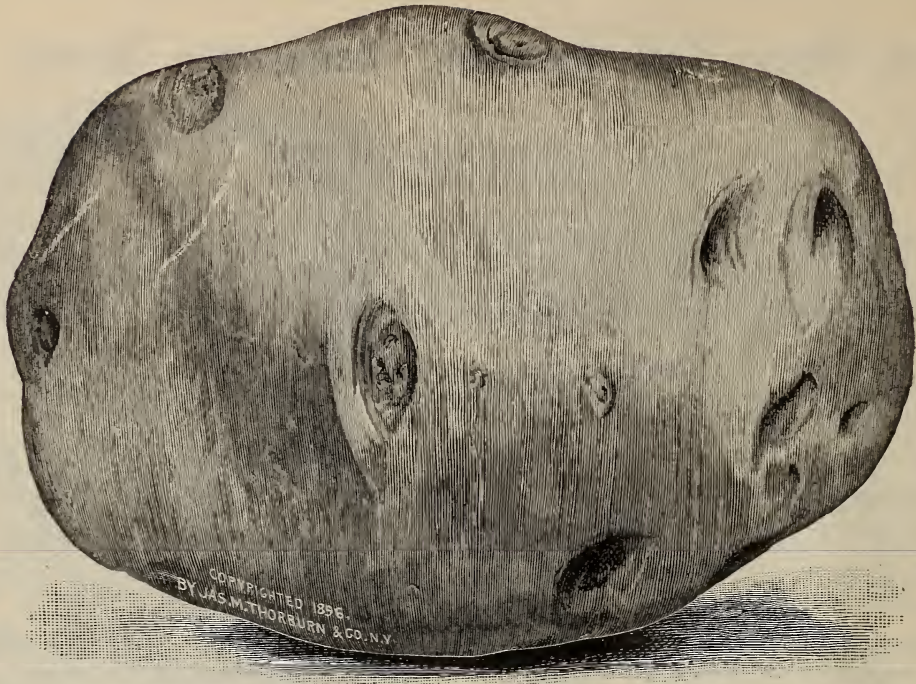
It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarfer form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only 3 feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per qt., 50 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pk., \$1.75.

## Radish, Germanic Forcer.

A thoroughbred new strain for forcing under glass. It is of a deep scarlet color, round in shape, crisp and delicately flavored, and matures in about 20 days after sowing the seed. It is the earliest, prettiest and best of all the forcing sorts. Per oz., 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

## Tomato, Thorburn New York.

A new and entirely distinct variety, discovered four years ago in a field of the Acme Tomato. After three years of careful culture it has retained uniformly its distinctive features, and we have every reason to consider the type perfectly fixed. It differs in form from all other Tomatoes, being hexagon-shaped and unusually deep. In color it is deep red, with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. In size it averages a little larger than the Acme; the flesh is very solid, and of mild, agreeable flavor. It is extra early in ripening, a vigorous grower and a great yielder. It is excellently adapted for canning purposes, and its extremely long-keeping qualities and thick, smooth skin make it a most valuable shipping variety. Per oz., 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.



THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW POTATO.

### Thorburn New White Peach-Blow Potato.

This is a seedling of the old "Excelsior," which has always been considered the standard for quality as well as the latest keeper known. In table quality this new seedling is fully equal to its parent, which is the very highest recommendation that could be given it. The flesh, as well as the skin, is of extreme whiteness. It is very dry when cooked, and does not fall in pieces, as most dry varieties do. It is the freest from scab of any variety we have any knowledge of. It has been, so far, entirely free from rot. There has never yet been a hollow-hearted one found among them. The vines make a very heavy, luxuriant growth. The flower is large and purple. In growth, quality and general appearance this variety resembles the old and once popular "White Peach-Blow," but it will yield very much more, and is earlier in ripening. (2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$5.50; bbl., \$12.

### Tomato, The Democrat.

This is a cross-bred variety of Mr. Carman's, the female parentage being the same as that of the Autocrat, which it resembles in form, solidity, fewness of seeds and ripening about the stem. It is also of large size and very prolific. In color it is a fine dark purplish red. It is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage. Medium early and a good shipper. The finest large tomato grown. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

### Turnip, Thorburn Half-long Extra Early White.

This new variety is very much earlier than any other variety grown, a great deal earlier than even the Milan. It may be sown in February, in frames, and will form fine half-long white Turnips of the most delicate quality in a surprisingly short time. It may also be grown in medium warm hotbeds. Per pkt., 10 cts.

## Chinese Vegetables.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

**Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage.** The plant bears a loose lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which is used like cabbage. It does best in a rather cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

**Chinese Mustard.** An excellent plant for greens, producing an enormous amount of herbage. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like ordinary spinach. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

**Chinese Tuberous-rooted Mustard.** Grown for its small, turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salads. Per oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

**Chinese Yam.** (*Dioscorea batatas.*) The roots are used like potatoes. Roots, per doz., 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

**Zit-kwa.** (*Benincasa cerifera.*) The Wax Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles. It requires the same culture as the muskmelon. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

**La-kwa.** (*Momordica charantia.*) The Balsam Pear is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. It is necessary to boil it in water first, to remove bitterness. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 25 cts.

**Sing-kwa.** (*Luffa acutangula, the Dish-cloth Gourd.*) The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like cucumbers, in soups, or cooked like squash. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

# VEGETABLE SEEDS.

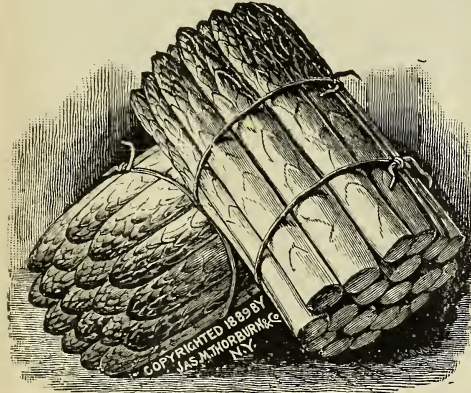
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express or postage charges. If postage is to be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound.

See inside front cover of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

## ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

**CULTURE.**—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

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

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
15	<b>Colossal.</b> The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
	Two-year-old roots . . . . . per 100, 85 cts.; per 1,000, \$6 . . . . .			
16	<b>Palmetto.</b> Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus . . . . .	10	20	50
	Two-year-old roots . . . . . per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 . . . . .			
17	<b>Barr Mammoth.</b> Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color . . . . .	10	15	40
	Two-year-old roots . . . . . per 100, 85 cts.; per 1,000, \$6 . . . . .			
18	<b>Columbian Mammoth White.</b> A variety producing largely white shoots . . . . .	10	25	75
	Two-year-old roots . . . . . per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7.50 . . . . .			

## ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

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



FRENCH ARTICHOKE

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
21	<b>French Globe.</b> The standard and best variety . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
23	<b>Italian Purple.</b> Extra early Italian variety . . . . .	30	85	3 00
24	<b>Jerusalem Artichoke.</b> See page 50.			

# BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

## 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 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
30 <b>Thorburn Prolific Market Bean.</b> Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, perfectly round, solid-fleshed . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
31 <b>Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet.</b> Straight, long, green pods; very productive . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
32 <b>Marvel of Paris.</b> Long, slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
34 <b>Triumph of the Frames.</b> A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames . . .	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
36 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
38 <b>Best of All.</b> Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
44 <b>Extra-Early Valentine.</b> Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
46 <b>Early Mohawk.</b> Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
48 <b>Early China.</b> Early, and continues long in bearing . . .	25	75	1 00	3 25
49 <b>Pride of Newtown.</b> Light green, flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
52 <b>Round Early Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Very prolific; pods neither flat nor round . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
54 <b>Long Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
56 <b>Dwarf Horticultural.</b> Late and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
61 <b>Dwarf Lyonnaise.</b> A fine sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods . . .	30	85	1 25	4 00
62 <b>Refugee.</b> Thorburn Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
64 " <b>Late, or 1,000-to-1.</b> Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
65 " <b>Golden.</b> Has round pods of light green color; of strong growth, and very productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
66 " <b>Galega.</b> An improved large late Refugee . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50

## DWARF WAX BEANS.

68 <b>Thorburn Valentine Wax.</b> First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with <i>wax</i> pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
70 <b>Black Wax, Improved Prolific.</b> Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
71 " <b>Challenge.</b> An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
73 " <b>Bismarck.</b> Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
74 " <b>Currie Rust-Proof.</b> Flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
76 <b>Black-Eyed Wax.</b> Very early and very productive; yellow pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
77 <b>Detroit Wax.</b> Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
78 <b>Flageolet Red Wax.</b> Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
79 <b>Keeney Rustless Golden Wax.</b> Productive; superior quality; golden yellow pods, meaty, thick and flat when young, and semi-round later; stringless even when quite large, but it is quite a runner . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
80 <b>Improved Golden Wax.</b> Very early; round golden pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00



**DWARF WAX BEANS, continued.**

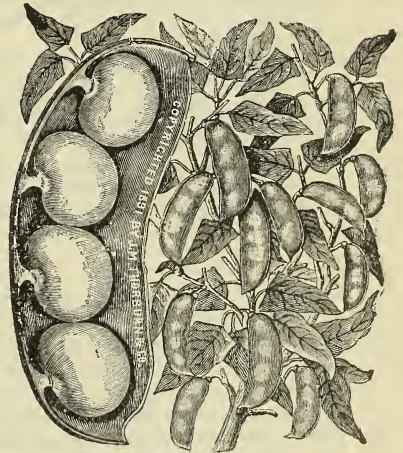
	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
81 <b>Golden-Eyed Wax.</b> Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
82 <b>Pink-Eyed Wax.</b> Pods longer and rounder than those of the Golden Wax. . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
85 <b>Thorburn Refugee Wax.</b> A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
86 <b>Wardwell Kidney Wax.</b> Extra early; long, flat, purely wax pods . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
87 <b>Saddle-Back Wax.</b> Large, long, round, stringless pods; fine quality . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
88 <b>White Wax.</b> Flat, yellow pods . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
89 <b>Yosemite Mammoth Wax.</b> The largest podded of all the wax sorts . . . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

**WHITE BEANS.**

91 <b>Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain).</b> The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
92 <b>Burpee Bush Lima.</b> A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
93 <b>Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva.</b> Productive . . . . .	25	85	1 50	5 00
93a <b>Jackson Wonder Dwarf Sieva, or Lima.</b> Speckled . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
94 <b>White Valentine.</b> Round pod . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
95 <b>Emperor William.</b> Very long pod. Earliest white Bean for forcing . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
96 <b>Extra-Early Maine.</b> A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup Bean; very early . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
97 <b>Mexican Tree Bean.</b> A very productive white sort, of upright growth . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
98 <b>White French Flageolet.</b> Used as a shell Bean in the green state; fine . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
99 <b>White Kidney.</b> Excellent, either green or ripe . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00
100 <b>White Marrow.</b> Good either as a string or shell Bean . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

**ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.**

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
106 <b>Early Mazagan.</b> The earliest of this class . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
108 <b>Broad Windsor.</b> The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans, and an extensively grown sort . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
109 <b>Sword Long-Pod.</b> A size smaller than Windsor . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
110 <b>Green Windsor.</b> A green "Long-Pod" . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
112 <b>Smail Horse Bean.</b> Half the size of Mazagan . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50

**POLE, or RUNNING BEANS.**

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

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

- 114 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive; the best of all. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 115 " **Large White.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. Qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 116 " **Thorburn Many-in-a-Pod.** A pedigree Bean, with very large pods, containing more Beans than any other sort. Of finest quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 118 " **Ford Mammoth Pod.** Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk., \$1 pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 120 " **King of the Garden.** Large in pod and Bean. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 124 " **Dreer.** Thick, and of fine quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 126 " **Early Jersey.** Matures earlier than the large Lima. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 128 " **Horticultural.** Said to be a cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. Early and productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75.
- 129 " **Early Black.** Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 130 " **Small White, or Sieva.** Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 131 " **Soisson (The French Lima).** Very large, flat, white. Qt. 30 cts.
- 132 **Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.** Good as a snap or shell Bean. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 133 **Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn Hill.** Used for planting among corn. Qt., 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. 1.75, bus. \$6.
- 134 **Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 135 **Southern Prolific.** A continuous bearer; of good quality. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.
- 136 **Scarlet Runner.** A popular English pole Bean; very ornamental. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.



LIMA BEAN.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
137 <b>Southern Crease-Back.</b> Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender . . .	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
138 <b>Lazy Wife.</b> Long, green pods; white Beans; late . . . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
143 <b>White Dutch Runner.</b> Same habit as the Scarlet Runner . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
144 <b>Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead).</b> Pods green, very long; very prolific .	25	85	1 50	5 00
145 <b>Golden Andalusia.</b> Most productive; Beans pure white, round . . . . .	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
148 <b>Transylvanian Butter.</b> Very long, broad, green, stringless pods . . . . .	60			
156 <b>White Algerian Wax, Yellow stringless pods . . . . .</b>	40			
162 <b>Black German Wax.</b> Yellow pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
163 <b>Giant Red Wax.</b> Very large pods . . . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
165 <b>Flageolet Wax Pole.</b> Large yellow, stringless pods . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
173 <b>Mont d'Or, or Golden Cluster.</b> Early, productive; golden wax pods . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
179 <b>French Yard-Long.</b> Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush . . . . . per gill, 25 cts. . . . .	1 00			

**BORAGE.**

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
183 <b>Borage</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

**BURNET.**

PIMPERNELLA 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.

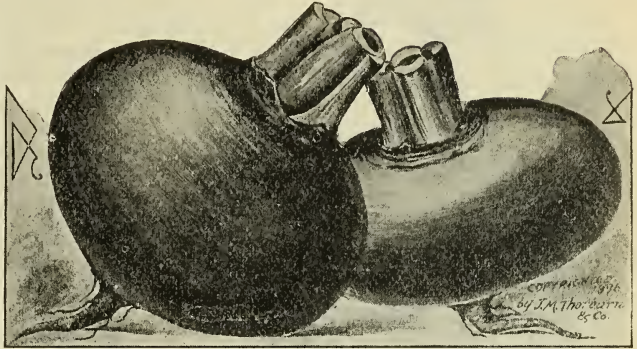
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
191 <b>Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

# BEE T.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Salatrübe.

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

- 192 **Extra-Early Egyptian.** Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
- 193 **Crosby Egyptian.** Extra early, round, dark red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 194 **Extra-Early Eclipse.** Very early; round-rooted and dark red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
195 <b>Electric.</b> Extra early, nearly round variety; deep rich crimson color and fine table quality . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
196 <b>Lentz Extra-Early Turnip.</b> A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain . . . . .	10	20	50
197 <b>Dewing Early.</b> Of fine form and flavor, and good for market . . . . .	10	20	50
198 <b>Bastian.</b> A very early light-colored turnip Beet . . . . .	10	20	50
199 <b>Columbia.</b> A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality . . . . .	10	20	60
200 <b>Extra-Early Turin.</b> A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender, early	10	20	60
213 <b>Edmand Blood Turnip.</b> A market-gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . . . .	10	20	50
214 <b>Early Blood Turnip.</b> Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive . . . . .	10	20	40
215 <b>Bassano.</b> Early, flat, light color . . . . .	10	20	50
220 <b>Early Yellow Turnip.</b> Flesh yellow and tender . . . . .	10	20	60
224 <b>Half-Long Blood.</b> Fine dark strain . . . . .	10	20	60
226 <b>Black Queen.</b> Very dark, half-long roots, leaves almost pure black . . . . .	10	20	60
228 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> Very dark, half-long; foliage dark . . . . .	15	30	1 00
230 <b>Victoria.</b> Metallic red . . . . .	15	35	1 25
232 <b>Dell.</b> Black-leaved . . . . .	15	35	1 25
234 <b>Long Smooth Blood.</b> A good late variety . . . . .	10	20	50

## FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
247 <b>Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248 <b>Yellow-Ribbed Chilian</b> . . . . .	20	35	1 25
249 <b>Crimson-Veined Brazilian</b> . . . . .	20	35	1 25
250 <b>Golden-Veined Brazilian</b> . . . . .	20	35	1 25
252 <b>Scarlet-Veined Brazilian</b> . . . . .	20	35	1 25
253 <b>Dracæna-leaved</b> . . . . .	20	40	1 50

*These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.*

## BEETS, MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

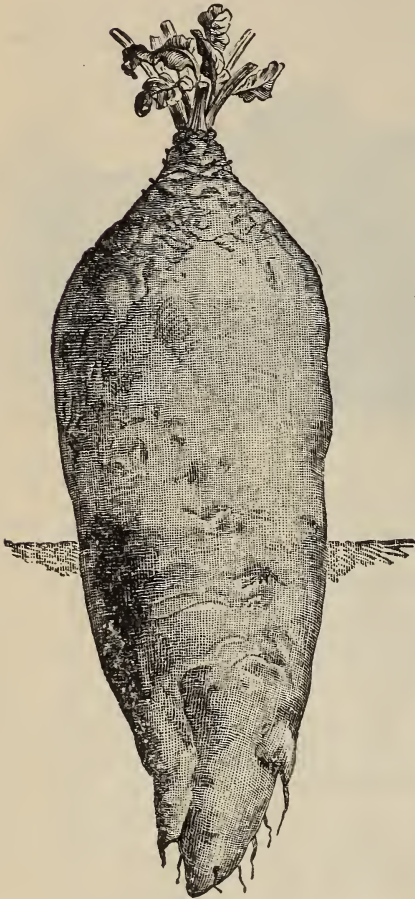
Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps

**BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC., continued.**

6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation ; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Let this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
262 <b>Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb. . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
263 <b>Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel.</b> A good main crop sort . . . . .	10	15	40
266 <b>Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts . . . . .	10	15	30
268 <b>Giant Yellow Intermediate.</b> A very large yellow sort, of good quality, and produced in great abundance . . . . .	10	15	30
270 <b>Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive . . . . .	10	15	30
274 <b>Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive . . . . .	10	15	30
276 <b>Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock . . . . .	10	15	30
278 <b>Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel.</b> Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color . . . . .	10	15	30
286 <b>Lane's Sugar.</b> For sugar making or stock-feeding . . . . .	10	15	30
290 <b>White French Sugar Beet.</b> Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding; a standard variety . . . . .	10	15	30
293 <b>Vilmorin Improved Sugar.</b> A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet; exceedingly productive . . . . .	10	15	30

**BROCCOLI.**

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
300 <b>Early White</b> . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
301 <b>Mammoth White</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
303 <b>Early Purple</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
305 <b>Early Walcheren</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
307 <b>Early Purple Cape</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
311 <b>Snow White</b> . . . . .	75		
312 <b>White Sprouting</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
313 <b>Purple Sprouting</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
314 <b>Veitch Self-Protecting</b> . . . . .	30	85	3 00
315 <b>Sulphur-colored</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
316 <b>Chapel Cream</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50



BROCCOLI.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is 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 Sprout; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
318 <b>Best French, or Roseberry.</b> Very good . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 <b>Improved Half-Dwarf.</b> The very best and surest strain . . . . .	20	60	2 00
320 <b>Improved Dwarf.</b> Compact heads of fine quality . . . . .	20	60	2 00

## CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
320a <b>Early Round Parisian.</b> Small and very tender; for frames or open ground . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 <b>Early Forcing.</b> Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames . . . . .	15	30	1 00
322 <b>Bellot.</b> Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor . . . . .	15	30	1 00
323 <b>Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain.</b> Very thick and short . . . . .	10	25	75
324 <b>Early Scarlet Horn.</b> Very thick roots . . . . .	10	25	75
326 <b>Half-Long Pointed.</b> A very well-known strain; productive . . . . .	10	25	75
330 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted.</b> An excellent sort, of good quality . . . . .	10	25	75
332 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain.</b> A popular market sort . . . . .	10	25	75
334 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain.</b> Style of Nantes; broader shoulder . . . . .	10	25	75
338 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan.</b> Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
340 <b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc.</b> Useful main crop sort; early and productive . . . . .	10	25	75
342 <b>Half-Long Danvers.</b> Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive . . . . .	10	25	75
343 <b>Intermediate Long Scarlet.</b> Splendid new strain . . . . .	15	30	1 00
344 <b>Long Orange.</b> Best for stock-feeding . . . . .	10	20	60
345 <b>St. Valery.</b> Long red; for feeding stock . . . . .	10	20	60
346 <b>Altringham.</b> Long red; productive . . . . .	10	20	50
348 <b>Long White.</b> Very large; for stock . . . . .	10	20	45

# CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green

worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
352 <b>Express.</b> The earliest of all; small solid heads; fine quality . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
353 <b>Etampes.</b> A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads . . . . .	15	40	1 25
354 <b>Early York.</b> The standard English sort . . . . .	15	40	1 00
355 <b>Large Early York.</b> Larger than the above . . . . .	15	40	1 00
358 <b>Early Jersey Wakefield.</b> Well known, and most valuable for early . . . . .	30	85	3 00
360 <b>Early Winnigstadt.</b> A standard second-early variety . . . . .	15	40	1 25
361 <b>Red Winnigstadt.</b> In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender . . . . .	30	85	3 00
368 <b>Stein Early Flat Dutch.</b> A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Most valuable for forcing or for general crop . . . . .	30	85	3 00
370 <b>Improved Early Summer.</b> A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality . . . . .	25	75	2 50
372 <b>Selected All-Seasons.</b> One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
373 <b>Henderson Succession.</b> An excellent second-early sort, on style of All-Seasons . . . . .	30	85	3 00
374 <b>Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head</b> . . . . .	20	60	2 00
376 <b>Fottler Brunswick.</b> Good solid heads, either for second-early or late . . . . .	25	75	2 50
378 <b>Large Late Drumhead.</b> A standard winter Cabbage for main crop . . . . .	25	75	2 50
380 <b>Large Late Flat Dutch.</b> Also a valuable main-crop sort for market . . . . .	25	75	2 50
382 <b>Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch.</b> A sure heading sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
384 <b>Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch.</b> Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market . . . . .	30	85	3 00
385 <b>Danish Ball-Head Winter.</b> Very round solid winter sort from Denmark . . . . .	20	60	2 00
388 <b>Green-Glazed.</b> Glossy green; suitable for hot climates . . . . .	20	60	2 00
389 <b>Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head.</b> Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage . . . . .	30	85	3 00
390 <b>Savoy, Early Dwarf.</b> The earliest Savoy variety; fine quality . . . . .	20	50	1 50
391 " <b>Early Vienna.</b> Very small; delicate flavor . . . . .	20	50	1 50
392 " <b>Early Ulm.</b> Small, round, deep green head; very early . . . . .	20	50	1 50
393 " <b>Thorburn New Stock Drumhead.</b> Very fine strain . . . . .	25	75	2 50
394 <b>Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)</b> . . . . .	20	60	2 00

# CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

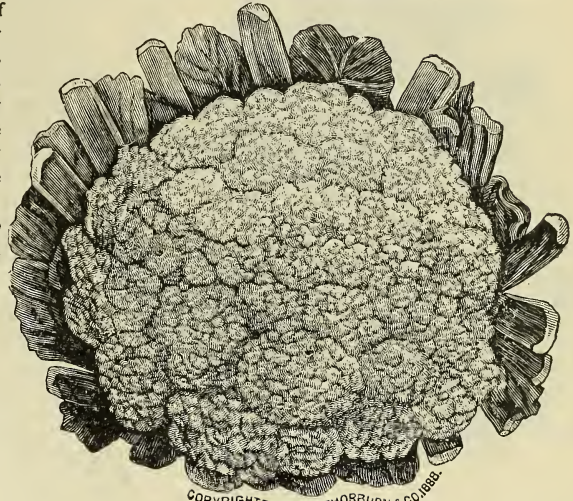
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 <b>Large Solid.</b> Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 30

# CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

**CULTURE.**—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



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THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
482	<b>Extra - Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Short stem; very fine . . . pkt., 50 cts. . . \$6 00			
483	<b>Thorburn Early Snowball.</b> One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header . . . . .			
	. . . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . .	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
484	<b>Thorburn Gilt-Edge.</b> Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . .	\$2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
485	<b>Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Finest strain . . . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . .	2 25	7 50	30 00
486	<b>Denmark.</b> On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	1 50	5 00	20 00
489	<b>Extra-Early Paris.</b> Heads of medium size; first-class . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	60	2 25	8 00
492	<b>Lenormand Short-Stem.</b> Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	60	2 25	8 00
494	<b>Large Algiers.</b> Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	60	2 25	8 00
497	<b>Early London.</b> Large and hardy . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
499	<b>Thorburn Nonpareil.</b> A standard sort for general use . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	60	2 25	8 00
501	<b>Stadtholder.</b> Intermediate in season; large and hardy . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
	502 <b>Walcheren.</b> Very late and hardy . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
	503 <b>Autumn Giant.</b> Vigorous in growth, and very large; late . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00



CARDOON.



THORBURN NEW STOCK DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

# CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* *Sellerie.*

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants



about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

	Per pkt.,	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
512 <b>Thorburn Fin de Siècle.</b> (For description, see Novelties).	25 cts.			
514 <b>Improved White Plume.</b> Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market . . .	10 cts.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
516 <b>Golden Self-Blanching.</b> A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
518 <b>Perfection Heartwell.</b> Finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and of superior quality . . .	per pkt., 10c.	25	75	2 50
520 <b>Thorburn's Schumacher.</b> Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper . . . . .	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
522 <b>Giant Pascal.</b> An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort, of good flavor . .		20	50	1 50
523 <b>Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo.</b> A good half-dwarf white solid Celery . . . . .		20	50	1 50
528 <b>Boston Market.</b> Rather dwarf; has no particular merit . . . . .	Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
534 <b>Crawford Half-Dwarf.</b> Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor . . . . .	25	75	2 50	
540 <b>Sandringham Dwarf White.</b> Small, white, solid . . . . .	20	50	1 50	
541 <b>Pink Plume.</b> The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink . . . . .	25	75	2 50	
541a <b>Large Ribbed Red.</b> A fine new sort . . . . .	40			
542 <b>New Rose.</b> Of good flavor . . . . .	25	75	2 50	
543 <b>Cooper Improved Cutting.</b> The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups . .	20	50	1 50	
546 <b>CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted.</b> Has edible roots, used for soups and stews . .	20	50	1 50	
548 <b>Celeriac, Thorburn Giant.</b> The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced like beets, make fine winter salad . .	30	85	3 00	
550 <b>Celeriac, Apple.</b> Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups . . . . .	20	50	1 50	



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.



### CHERVIL.

CHERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlauch.

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
552 <b>Curled.</b> The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
553 <b>Tuberous.</b> A variety which has edible roots . . . . .	20	60	2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

### CHICORY.

555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin* . . . . .

Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

556 **Witloof.** May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except that in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower . . . . .

15	30	1 00
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557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce . . . . .

10	25	75
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CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

### COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterkohl.

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
559 <b>Georgia</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

### CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedtsalat.

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
561 <b>Large-Seeded</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 <b>Small-Seeded</b> . . . . .	10	20	60
564 <b>Green Cabbaging</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
565 <b>Lettuce-Leaved</b> . . . . .	10	25	75

### CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
569 <b>Curled or Pepper Grass</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571 <b>Broad-Leaved</b> . . . . .	10	15	40
573 <b>Broad-Leaved Winter</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
575 <b>Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress</b> . . . . .	75		
per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .			
578 <b>True Water-Cress</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	4 50



WATER-CRESS.

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1888



## CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

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

### EXTRA EARLY.

		Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580	<b>Early Cory.</b> A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
581	<b>White Cory.</b> Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cobs . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
582	<b>Marblehead.</b> One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
583	<b>Minnesota.</b> Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
584	<b>Perry Hybrid.</b> Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
585	<b>Melrose.</b> As early as the Cory, and twice as large; valuable for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
586	<b>Burpee First of All.</b> Extra early; ears medium size; tender and sweet	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
590	<b>Extra-Early Adams.</b> Not Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
591	<b>Thorburn Manhattan.</b> The earliest Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. This is its chief value. Although not wrinkled, it is a good eating sort. The ears are very small, averaging only 3½ to 5 inches in length. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear . . . . .		20	60	1 00	3 50

### SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

593	<b>Shaker Early.</b> Very large, white grain, and quite early . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
599	<b>Crosby.</b> Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
608	<b>Pee and Kay.</b> Ears large and thick; a desirable variety . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
609	<b>Stabler Pedigree.</b> A good main crop sort . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
610	<b>Potter Excelsior.</b> Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
611	<b>Moore Concord.</b> Of strong growth; ears large and well filled . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
612	<b>Amber Cream.</b> Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
617	<b>Early Adams.</b> Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

### GENERAL CROP.

618	<b>Large Excelsior.</b> Has large ears, and is moderately early . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
618a	<b>Large Eight-Rowed.</b> Very productive, and of superior richness . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
619	<b>Asylum.</b> Thick, 12-rowed . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
620	<b>Triumph.</b> Large ears, very white; productive . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
622	<b>Hickox Improved.</b> Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
624	<b>Roslyn Hybrid.</b> Large growing variety of very fine quality . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
626	<b>Stowell Evergreen.</b> Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
627	<b>Early Mammoth.</b> Very large and not very late . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

### LATE.

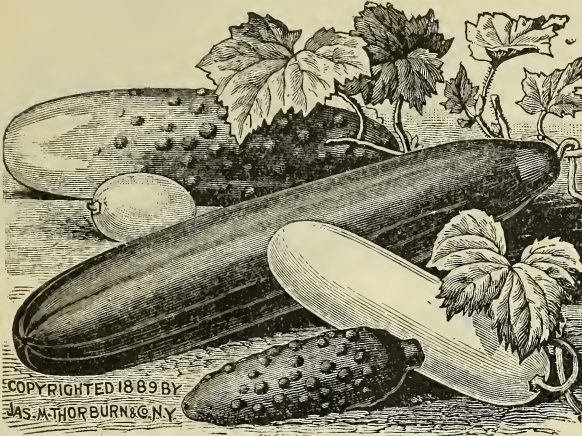
630	<b>Black Mexican.</b> Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
634	<b>Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg.</b> Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
640	<b>Late Mammoth.</b> Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
644	<b>Egyptian.</b> Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
646	<b>Country Gentleman.</b> Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality . . . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
650	<b>Sweet Fodder Corn.</b> For soiling and ensilage . . . . .					1 50

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

# CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

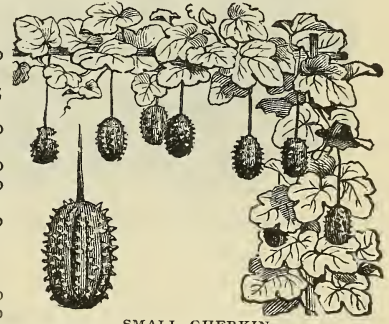
CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by 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 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



CUCUMBERS.

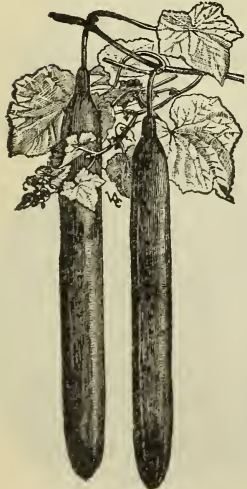
	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
660 <b>Thorburn 1896 Pickler.</b> In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
662 <b>Thorburn Commercial Pickle.</b> A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling; very handsome . . . . .	10	25	75
663 <b>Thorburn Everbearing.</b> Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler . . . . .	10	25	75

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
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 20	\$0 60
665 <b>Early Seedling.</b> Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler . . . . .	10	25	75
667 <b>Early Short Green.</b> Good for pickling; productive . . . . .	10	20	60
668 <b>Early Green Cluster.</b> Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . . . .	10	20	60
669 <b>White-Spined Early.</b> The earliest strain . . . . .	10	20	60
670 " <b>Improved.</b> Not quite so early, but very fine-shaped . . . . .	10	20	60
671 " <b>Extra-Long.</b> A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above . . . . .	10	20	60
672 " <b>Peerless.</b> Very early strain . . . . .	10	20	60
673 <b>Evergreen.</b> Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth . . . . .	10	20	60



SMALL GHERKIN.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
674 <b>Long Green.</b> Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
675 <b>Long Green Turkey.</b> Fruit very long and rather slim . . . . .	10	25	75
676 <b>Giant Pera.</b> Very long, and one of the best for table use . . . . .	15	30	1 00
678 <b>Green Prolific Pickling.</b> One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size . . . . .	10	20	60
679 <b>Nichol Medium Green.</b> Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . . . .	10	20	60
680 <b>Boston Pickling.</b> A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . . . . .	10	20	60
681 <b>Tailby Hybrid.</b> Very long, and superior for table use . . . . .	10	20	60
682 <b>White Pearl</b> . . . . .	15	30	1 00
683 <b>Small Gherkin.</b> Very small bur; used for pickles . . . . .	15	40	1 25
684 <b>Japan Climbing.</b> Good for frames or open ground . . . . .	20	50	1 50



FRAME CUCUMBER.

## ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(*Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.*)

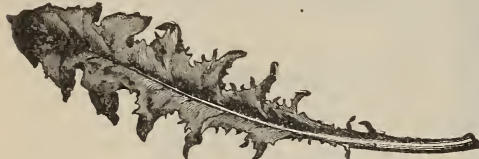
CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

**CUCUMBERS—continued.**

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

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

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 <b>Prescott Wonder.</b> Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters . . . . .	\$0 25	705 <b>Improved Sion House.</b> A popular and valuable variety . . . . .	\$0 25
700 <b>Duke of Edinburgh.</b> Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth . . . . .	25	706 <b>Marquis of Lorne</b> . . . . .	25
701 <b>Giant of Arnstadt.</b> Good bearer . . . . .	25	708 <b>Goliath.</b> Very prolific . . . . .	25
702 <b>Blue Gown.</b> Handsome black-spined sort . . . . .	25	709 <b>Telegraph.</b> Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome . . . . .	25
703 <b>Swan's Neck</b> . . . . .	25	710 <b>Pearson's Long Gun</b> . . . . .	25
704 <b>Noa's Forcing.</b> Very productive . . . . .	25	711 <b>Tender and True.</b> Fine form; good color . . . . .	25
		712 <b>Cuthill's Black-Spine</b> . . . . .	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

**DANDELION.**

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* Tardeblum.

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
737 <b>French Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
738 <b>Improved Thick-leaved</b> . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00

**EGG-PLANT.**

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* Eierpflanze.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to 4 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 3 feet by 2.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
740 <b>Early Dwarf Purple.</b> Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
741 <b>Long Purple.</b> Of distinct shape and fine quality . . . . .	20	60	2 00
742 <b>Round Purple.</b> Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good . . . . .	20	60	2 00
743 <b>Improved New York Purple.</b> The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
743a <b>Improved New York White.</b> Like the above, but <i>white</i> . Very striking and handsome in appearance; large size and fine quality . . . . .	60		
744 <b>Black Pekin.</b> Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage . . . . .	30	85	3 00
745 <b>Scarlet Chinese.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	30	85	3 00
746 <b>Round White.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	30	85	3 00
747 <b>Long White.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	30	85	3 00
748 <b>Striped.</b> Fruit is striped purple and white . . . . .	30	85	3 00

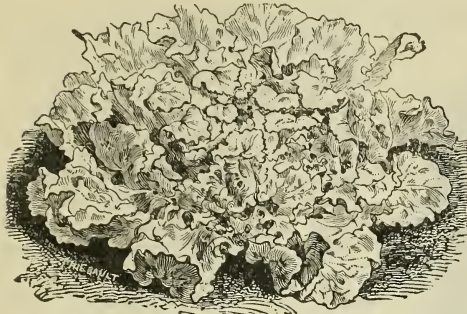


IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

**ENDIVE.**

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

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



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
750 <b>Green Curled Winter.</b> , Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
751 <b>White Curled.</b> For early use . . .	20	50	1 75
752 <b>Laciniated.</b> A fine French sort . . .	20	60	2 00
753 <b>Broad-leaved (Escarolle).</b> A sweet variety; fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 75
754 <b>Large Green Curled (de Ruffec).</b> Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	20	60	2 00

**FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.**

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

**KALE, or BORECOLE.**

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Krauskohf.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand 2 feet apart in rows 3 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 hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.



TALL CURLLED KALE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
759 <b>Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.</b> Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
760 " <b>Tall Green Scotch.</b> A taller growth of the above . . . . .	10	25	75
768 " <b>Dwarf Brown.</b> Very hardy . . . . .	10	25	75
769 " <b>Tall Brown.</b> Very hardy . . . . .	10	25	75
773 " <b>Striped and Variegated.</b> For garnishing . . . . .	20	60	2 00
777 " <b>Siberian, Thorburn Improved.</b> Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . . . .	10	20	50
780 <b>Sea-Kale.</b> Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . . . .	25	75	2 50
782 <b>Petsai.</b> (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . . . .	20	60	2 00
783 <b>Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage.</b> Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward. The leaves make valuable winter cattle-feed . . . . .	10	30	1 00



KOHLRABI.

**KOHLRABI.**

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
784 <b>Early White Vienna.</b> Handsome and delicate; white ball . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 25
785 <b>Early White Vienna.</b> For frames . . . . .	35	1 00	3 50
789 <b>Early Purple Vienna.</b> Purple ball; a very good sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
790 <b>Early Purple Vienna.</b> For frames . . . . .	35	1 00	3 50
791 <b>Large White, or Green.</b> Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . . . .	15	50	1 50

# LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be

worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



THORBURN MAMMOTH BUTTER LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
795	<b>Emperor Forcing.</b> Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frame . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
797	<b>Selected Buttercup.</b> Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors . . . . .	15	40	1 25
799	<b>Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock.</b> A selected strain; solid, large heads, 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 . . . . .	20	60	2 00
800	<b>Coldframe White Cabbage.</b> For starting in coldframes and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners . . . . .	15	40	1 25
801	<b>Hubbard Market.</b> A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground . . . . .	15	30	1 00
802	<b>Large Boston.</b> A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads . . . . .	20	50	1 50
803	<b>Big Boston.</b> On the style of Large Boston . . . . .	20	50	1 75
806	<b>Early Curled Simpson.</b> A leading early sort; very tender white seed . . . . .	15	30	1 00
807	<b>Black-Seeded Simpson.</b> A superior variety; large, and of light color . . . . .	15	40	1 25
809	<b>American Gathering.</b> Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing . . . . .	15	40	1 25
812	<b>Thorburn Glass-House.</b> For forcing under glass . . . . .	25	75	2 50
815	<b>Tennisball White Seed.</b> A well-known forcing variety . . . . .	15	30	1 00
817	<b>Stone Tennisball Black Seed.</b> Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . . . .	15	40	1 25
829	<b>White Summer Cabbage.</b> Close heads, of good size; fine for summer . . . . .	15	30	1 00
837	<b>Golden Stone Head.</b> A handsome Head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . . . . .	15	40	1 25
840	<b>Improved Salamander.</b> Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections . . . . .	15	50	1 50
841	<b>Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed.</b> A selected strain, with large, solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market-gardeners . . . . .	25	75	2 50
843	<b>Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed.</b> One of the best; large heads . . . . .	15	30	1 00
845	<b>Grand Rapids Forcing.</b> Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing . . . . .	15	40	1 25
846	<b>Deacon.</b> A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer . . . . .	15	40	1 25
847	<b>Shotwell Brown Head.</b> Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy . . . . .	15	50	1 50
848	<b>Trocadero.</b> Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet . . . . .	15	50	1 50
849	<b>Tilton White Star.</b> A white-seeded sort on the style of Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors . . . . .	15	30	1 00
850	<b>Improved Hanson.</b> Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well . . . . .	15	30	1 00
851	<b>Iceberg.</b> Very solid, large head; white seed . . . . .	15	50	1 50
860	<b>White Cos Romaine.</b> Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . . . .	15	40	1 25
862	<b>Trianon Self-Closing Cos.</b> The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather . . . . .	15	40	1 25

# ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

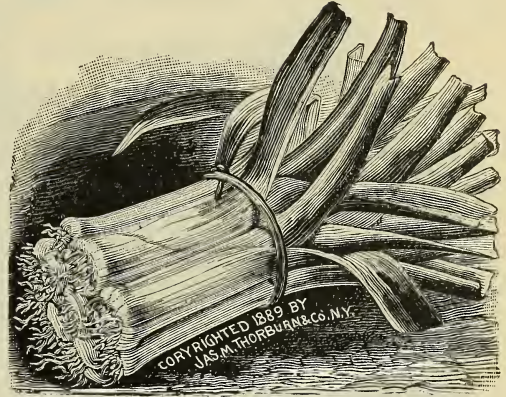
CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.
866	<b>Clean Seed</b> . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 40

# LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
869 <b>Best Large Flag Winter.</b> Hardy and productive . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 <b>Large Rouen Winter.</b> A standard long in good condition . . . . .	20	60	2 00
873 <b>Large Carentan.</b> A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy . . . . .	20	60	2 00
874 <b>London Summer.</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 25

LEEK.

# MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.) *Gemsenhorn.*

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

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
875 <b>Oraniolaria</b> . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 <b>Proboscidea</b> . . . . .	30	75	3 00
877 <b>Lutea</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 can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time with out losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

**English Spawn.** 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs for \$8.

**French Spawn.** Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 35 cents.



MUSHROOMS.

# MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE.

*Melon Muscatel.*

Cantalupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

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

Peroz.  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

878 **Long Island Beauty.** On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon . . . . \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

879 **Champion Market.** Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early . . . . . 10 25 75



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSK MELON.

880	<b>Golden Netted Gem.</b> Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
881	<b>The Surprise.</b> Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . . . . .	10	25	75
883	<b>White Japan.</b> Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . . . .	10	25	75
884	<b>Jenny Lind.</b> Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
885	<b>Nutmeg.</b> Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early . . .	10	25	75
886	<b>Chicago Nutmeg.</b> Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing . . . . .	10	25	75
887	<b>Hackensack.</b> Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early . . . . .	10	25	75
888	<b>Extra-Early Hackensack.</b> Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack; very early . . .	10	25	75
889	<b>Osage.</b> Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality . . .	10	25	75
890	<b>Hybrid Bay View.</b> Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late . . .	10	25	75
891	<b>Skillman Netted.</b> Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green . . . . .	10	25	75
892	<b>Orange Christina.</b> One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early . . .	10	25	75
893	<b>The Banquet.</b> Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality . .	10	25	75
894	<b>Ward Nectar.</b> Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early . . . . .	10	25	75
895	<b>Cosmopolitan.</b> Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet . . . . .	10	25	75
896	<b>Baltimore Market.</b> Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate . . . . .	10	25	75
897	<b>Newport.</b> Extra early, small, round; green flesh, of fine flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
898	<b>Emerald Gem.</b> Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet . . . . .	10	25	75
904	<b>Green Montreal.</b> Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late . . . . .	10	25	75
913	<b>Long Yellow Cantalope.</b> Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north . . . . .	10	25	75
915	<b>Banana Citron.</b> Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late . .	10	25	75
916	<b>Pomegranate.</b> Ornamental; for perfume; late . . . . .	20	50	1 50
917	<b>Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange."</b> (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe . . . . .	15	40	1 25
918	<b>Pineapple.</b> Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate . . . . .	10	25	75
919	<b>Winter Pineapple.</b> An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late . . . . .	20	50	1 50
921	<b>New Giant.</b> Round shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late . . . . .	10	25	75

## 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>Blenheim Orange</b> . . . . .	25
934 <b>Gilbert's Green-Flesh</b> . . . . .	25
935 <b>Lord Beaconsfield</b> . . . . .	25



# MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

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

- 950 **Vau Cluse Red-seeded.**  
Very early; shape elongated. Flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.
- 970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
970a <b>Pride of Georgia.</b> Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
971 <b>The Boss.</b> Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate . . . . .	10	20	60
975 <b>Dark Icing.</b> Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early . . . . .	10	20	60
976 <b>Light Icing.</b> Round; pink flesh of fine quality . . . . .	10	20	60
978 <b>Mammoth Ironclad.</b> Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper . . . . .	10	20	60
979 <b>White-Seeded Ice Cream.</b> Very early; red flesh . . . . .	10	20	60
981 <b>Phinney.</b> Early and of fine quality; red flesh . . . . .	10	20	60
982 <b>Volga.</b> Pale green skin; red flesh; late . . . . .	10	20	60
983 <b>Dixie.</b> Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate . . . . .	10	20	60
984 <b>Kentucky Wonder.</b> Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh . . . . .	10	20	60
986 <b>Seminole.</b> Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate . . . . .	10	20	60
987 <b>Cuban Queen.</b> Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early . . . . .	10	20	60
990 <b>Black Spanish.</b> Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . . . .	10	20	60
996 <b>Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet.</b> An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late . . . . .	10	20	60
997 <b>Jumbo.</b> Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate . . . . .	10	20	60
1000 <b>Florida Favorite.</b> A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate . . . . .	10	20	60
1003 <b>Goodwin Imperial.</b> Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early . . . . .	10	25	75
1005 <b>Golden.</b> Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet . . . . .	10	25	75
1025 <b>Southern Rattlesnake.</b> Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late . . . . .	10	20	60
1026 <b>Cole Early.</b> Medium size; red flesh, green skin . . . . .	10	20	60
1027 <b>Sweet-Heart.</b> Very large; bright skin; fine quality . . . . .	10	20	60
1028 <b>Maule Wonderful Sugar.</b> Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape . . . . .	10	20	60
1029 <b>Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron.</b> Used for preserves; green seed . . . . .	10	20	60
1030 <b>Citron.</b> Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed . . . . .	10	20	60

## 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.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1035 <b>Black.</b> These 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	25
1038 <b>Giant Southern Curled.</b> Very large leaves . . . . .	10	20	50
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 roots; used for salad . . . . .	15	40	1 25

## NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

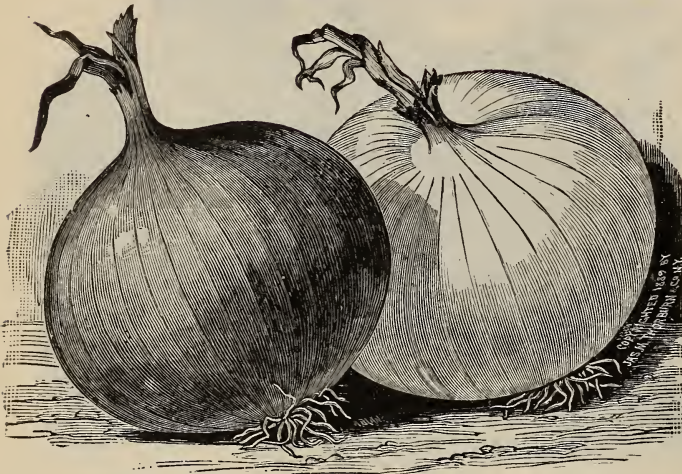
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1041 <b>Tall Crimson</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1043 <b>Tall Mixed</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1042 <b>Tall Orange</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 25	1044 <b>Dwarf Mixed</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 25

# ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1045 <b>White Early Barletta.</b> A small white Italian sort; earliest of all . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1052 <b>White Paris Silver Skin.</b> For bunching; also one of the best pickling varieties . . . . .	20	50	1 75
1053 <b>White Victoria.</b> Italian, white, globular sort . . . . .	20	50	1 75
1054 <b>White Large Portugal.</b> The standard large flat sort . . . . .	20	60	2 25

1055 <b>White Large Globe</b> (Southport strain). Very large . . . . .	20	60	2 25
1056 " " <b>Tripoli.</b> Very large white; Italian variety . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1057 " <b>Mammoth Garganus.</b> Silvery white Italian . . . . .	20	50	1 75
1058 " <b>Bermuda</b> (Teneriffe grown). Very early . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1059 " <b>English Pickling.</b> Also one of the best picklers . . . . .	20	50	1 75
1060 " <b>Thorburn Excelsior Pickling.</b> One of the best whites for pickling . . . . .	20	50	1 75
1061 <b>Yellow Danvers.</b> A standard sort; rather oval; early, and a good keeper . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1062 " <b>Globe Danvers.</b> Of more globular shape; keeps well . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1063 " <b>Strasburg.</b> Fine keeper; flat . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1064 " <b>Large Globe</b> (Southport strain). The finest large yellow . . . . .	15	40	1 25
1066 " <b>Globe Spanish.</b> Also called "Prizetaker" . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1069 " <b>Giant Rocca.</b> Productive and mild; of very large size . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1072 <b>Red Large Wethersfield.</b> Half-early, and a good keeper . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1074 " <b>Large Globe</b> (Southport strain). The finest large red sort . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1075 " <b>Early Globe.</b> Like above, but earlier, and not so large . . . . .	15	40	1 25
1076 " <b>Giant Rocca.</b> Productive and mild; of very large size . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1078 " <b>Globe Madeira.</b> Light red . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1079 " <b>Flat Madeira.</b> Light red . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1080 " <b>Mammoth Garganus.</b> Very large Italian sort . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1081 " <b>Victoria.</b> Italian, red, globular sort . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1082 " <b>Bermuda</b> (Teneriffe grown). Very early . . . . .	20	60	2 00
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1083 " <b>Creole.</b> A fine New Orleans large variety . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00
1084 " <b>Ætna.</b> A fine Italian variety . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1086 <b>Welsh.</b> The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1087 <b>Chives Seed</b> (Ciboulette) . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	50		
1088 <b>Imported Shallot Seed</b> . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .			

## ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. 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 qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
<b>Yellow Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
<b>White Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
<b>Red Top Onions</b> . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00
<b>Garlic Sets</b> . . . . . per lb., 30 cts. . . . .				



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.



OKRA.

### OKRA, or GUMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

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

	Peroz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 <b>Dwarf Green Density.</b> Very tender; long pods . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a <b>Dwarf Green</b> . . . . .	10	20	50
1099 <b>White Velvet.</b> Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50

### ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Arnuella.*

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

	Per oz.	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

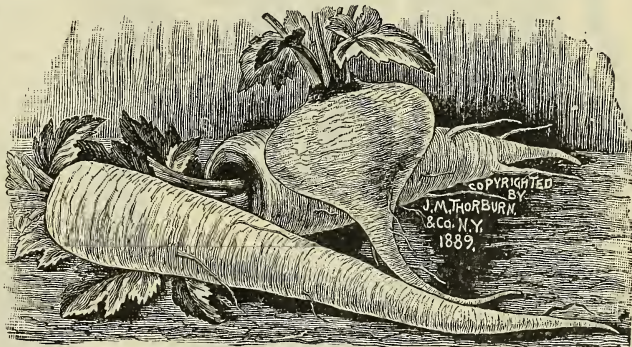
### PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirija.* Bastinafe.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should

be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Peroz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 <b>Thorburn Hol- low Crown.</b> A market - garden- er's strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 <b>Long White.</b> A standard variety	10	20	50
1110 <b>Abbot Im- proved.</b> Smooth and quite large; fine sort . . . .	10	20	50
1111 <b>Maltese.</b> One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White .	10	20	50
1112 <b>Early Round</b> . .	10	20	60



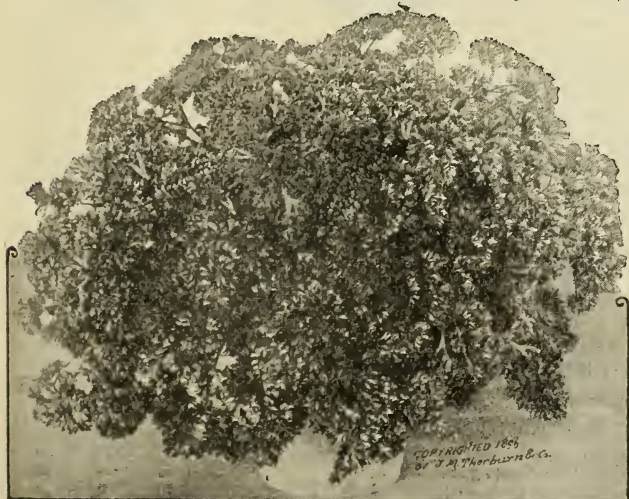
PARSNIPS.

### PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Peterjilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Peroz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1115 <b>Extra Curled.</b> Superior . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 <b>Moss Curled.</b> Very pretty . .	10	25	75
1117 <b>Fern-leaved.</b> Fine curled . .	10	25	75
1118 <b>Plain.</b> Theor- dinary form . .	10	15	40
1120 <b>Beauty of the Parterre.</b> Most beauti- ful for edg- ings, and equally good as a condi- ment . . . .	15	40	1 25
1122 <b>Hamburg, or Rooted.</b> Ed- ible roots . . .	10	20	60



EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

# PEAS.

Pois. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the

cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not 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 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



## EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141 <b>Thorburn Extra-Early Market.</b> Our standard market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow . . . . .	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
1142 <b>Rural New-Yorker.</b> Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1143 <b>First and Best.</b> Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1144 <b>Philadelphia.</b> Resembling First and Best . . . . .	3	20	60	1 00	3 50
1145 <b>Daniel O'Rourke Improved.</b> Extra-early; favorite market-gardener sort . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 <b>Alaska.</b> One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1148 <b>*Exonian.</b> A new early wrinkled sort; very fine . . . . .	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149 <b>*American Wonder.</b> Extra early and productive; fine quality . . . . .	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1150 <b>*Nott Excelsior.</b> A splendid extra-early wrinkled new sort; very prolific . . . . .	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1151 <b>*Alpha.</b> An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly . . . . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
1152 <b>*Premium Gem.</b> Extra early; straight pods, well filled . . . . .	1	25	75	1 25	4 00
1153 <b>*McLean Little Gem.</b> Extra early straight pods . . . . .	1½	25	75	1 00	3 75
1154 <b>Blue Beauty.</b> Pods medium size; Peas of fine flavor . . . . .	2	25	75	1 25	4 00
1162 <b>*Station.</b> Extra-early wrinkled, enormously productive; large pods, well-filled, and ripening but a few days later than the very earliest . . . . .	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1164 <b>*Duke of York.</b> Very large, long, full pods and Peas of finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown . . . . .	3	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
1165 <b>*Chelsea.</b> Extra long pods, well-filled with Peas of finest quality . . . . .	1½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1168 <b>Tom Thumb.</b> Extra early . . . . .	1	25	75	1 25	4 00

## EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1185 <b>*The Admiral.</b> Extra-early wrinkled; fine quality . . . . .	3½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1186 <b>*McLean Advancer.</b> A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1187 <b>*Abundance.</b> Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly . . . . .	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188 <b>*Horsford Market-Garden.</b> On the style of Advancer; very prolific . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1200 <b>*Everbearing.</b> Long pods and large Peas; sow thinly . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1201 <b>Pride of the Market.</b> Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly . . . . .	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1203 <b>*Prince of Wales.</b> Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor . . . . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1206 <b>*Champion of England.</b> A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

**EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, continued.**

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1210 * <b>Duke of Albany</b> (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior . . . . .	5	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
1212 * <b>Heroine</b> . Large, full pods; enormously productive . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1213 <b>Improved Fillbasket</b> . Of excellent flavor; one of the best . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1214 * <b>Shropshire Hero</b> . Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1216 * <b>Yorkshire Hero</b> . A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1218 <b>Blue Imperial</b> . A productive blue variety . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1232 <b>French Canner</b> . Very productive; the best canning sort . . . . .	4	20	50	80	2 75

**MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.**

1236 * <b>Juno</b> . Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive . . . . .	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1237 * <b>Sanders Marrow</b> . Very productive, late variety, of fine quality . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
1238 * <b>Ne Plus Ultra</b> . A very popular English sort of superior quality . . . . .	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1239 * <b>John Bull</b> . On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; fine quality . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1240 * <b>Stratagem Improved</b> . Very large pods; Peas of first quality . . . . .	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1242 * <b>Queen</b> . Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety . . . . .	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1246 <b>Telegraph</b> (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor . . . . .	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1248 * <b>Telephone</b> . Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality . . . . .	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1251 <b>White Marrowfat</b> . A favorite; heavy yielder . . . . .	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 <b>Black-Eyed Marrowfat</b> . Very hardy and prolific . . . . .	3	20	50	75	2 50

**SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)**

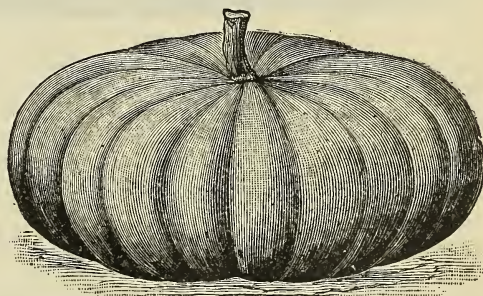
Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1260 <b>Giant White</b> . Very large; fine quality . . . . .	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1262 * <b>Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar</b> . Extra fine quality, very productive . . . . .	1½	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
1263 <b>Melting Sugar</b> . One of the best edible pod sorts . . . . .	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1266 <b>Mammoth Grey-Seeded Sugar</b> . Immense pods . . . . .	5	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

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



JAPAN CROOKNECK PUMPKIN.



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

**PUMPKIN.**

POTIRON. *Calabaza. Große Kürbis.*

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

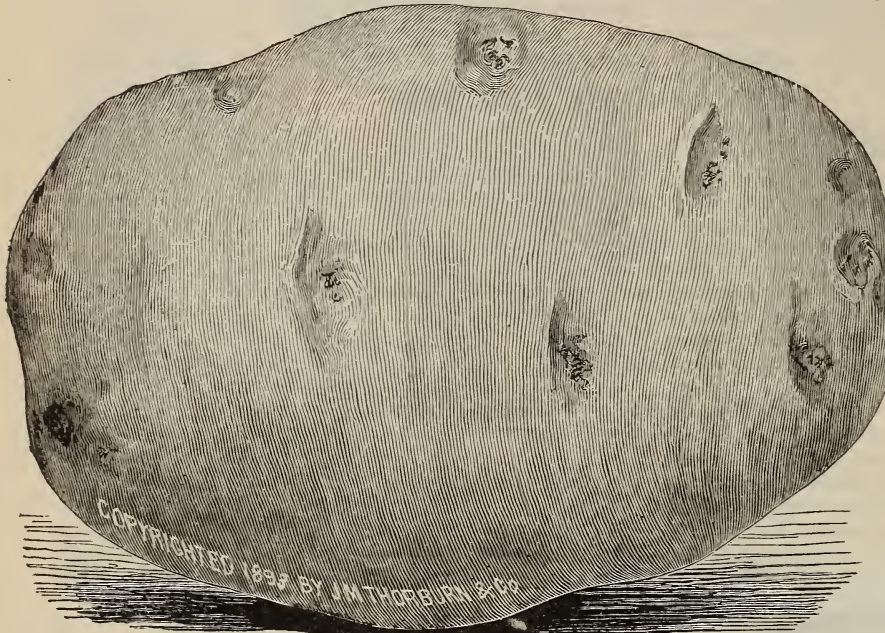
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1320 <b>Large Cheese</b> . Flat; one of the best varieties for family use . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 <b>Early Sugar</b> . Fine-grained, sweet and prolific . . . . .	10	20	60
1322 <b>Quaker Pie</b> . Fine for pies . . . . .	10	25	75
1323 <b>Black Negro</b> . New Hampshire Pumpkin . . . . .	10	20	60
1324 <b>Golden Oblong</b> . . . . .	10	20	60
1324a <b>White Cushaw</b> . A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality . . . . .	10	20	60
1325 <b>Red Etampes</b> . Medium size, flat; fine for cooking . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1326 <b>Japan Crookneck</b> . Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct . . . . .	10	20	60
1326a <b>Jonathan</b> . Large white crookneck; fine for pies . . . . .	10	20	60
1327 <b>Improved Mammoth</b> . Immense; smooth and handsome . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1327a <b>Calhoun</b> . Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies . . . . .	10	20	60
1328 <b>Mammoth Tours</b> . French . . . . .	10	20	60
1329 <b>Tennessee Sweet Potato</b> . Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies . . . . .	10	20	60
1330 <b>Connecticut Field</b> . Grown for stock; productive . . . . .		10	25

# POTATO.

Grown expressly for Seed.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start outstrong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary

way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

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

## EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1349 <b>The Thorburn.</b> We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> productive sorts, and the <i>best in quality</i> . It is a seedling of Beauty of Hebron, and resembles that fine variety in appearance . . . . .	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25
1350 <b>Beauty of Hebron.</b> Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1357 <b>Early Sunrise.</b> The true type of Early Rose; very early and productive . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1359 <b>Clark No. 1.</b> Extra early and very productive; fine quality . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1362 <b>Sunlit Star.</b> Skin clouded with rose color; quality good . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1363 <b>True Early Rose.</b> Very early, fine quality; very productive . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1364 <b>Early Ohio.</b> Round tubers; very early; fine quality . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1365 <b>Early Maine.</b> Smooth; extra early; very productive . . . . .	40	60	1 50	3 25

## INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1367 <b>THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW.</b> (For description, see Novelties, page 10.) . . . . . 2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts. . . . .	1 00	1 75	5 50	12 00
1368 <b>Carman No. 1.</b> In every respect the finest second early Potato ever offered; enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1369 <b>Carman No. 3.</b> By far the best late Potato; the greatest yielder ever introduced; largest and handsomest tubers; finest quality. Best of all for field culture . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1370 <b>Rural New-Yorker No. 2.</b> Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1382 <b>State of Maine.</b> Very productive; white skin and flesh; superior quality . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1384 <b>White Elephant.</b> Very productive; large size and good quality . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1394 <b>Delaware.</b> Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yielder . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00
1402 <b>Empire State.</b> Very productive; flesh white and floury; skin white and smooth . . . . .	35	50	1 50	3 00

# PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

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



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1410 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1411 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1412 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1413 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1414 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1415 Large Bell. Large and mild . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1416 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1417 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1418 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1421 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about 6 inches long; mild and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1422 Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles . . . . .	35	1 00	3 50
1423 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1424 Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1425 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1426 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1427 Monstrous. Very large French sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1428 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1429 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1430 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured it becomes a deep scarlet . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1431 Golden Queen. Same as Ruby King, but that it is yellow . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1432 Coral Gem. Small, long, slender fruits . . . . .	35	1 00	3 50
1433 Elephant's Trunk. Long, scarlet fruits, resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1435 Bird's-Eye, or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea . . . . .	60	1 75	6 00

## RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Nübe.

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

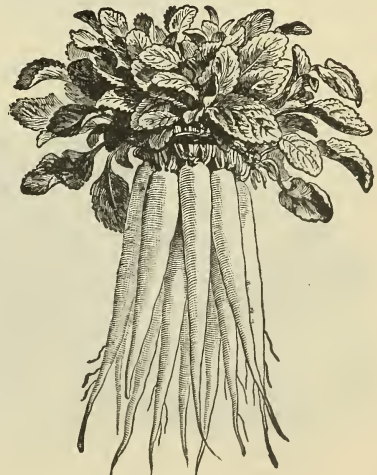
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad . . . . .	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

## ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 3 or 10 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 orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



LIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

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# RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE.

Rabanos y Rabanitos.

Radies und Rettig.

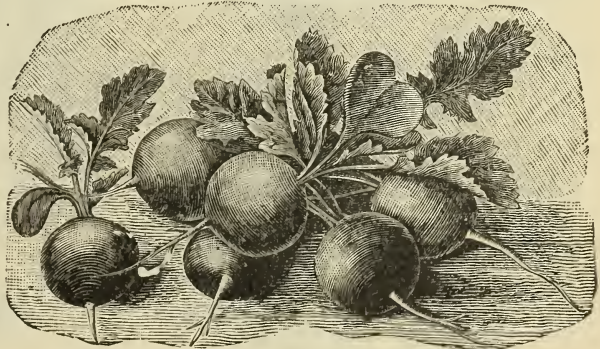
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast.

Those marked with a star (\*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
1440 *Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early . . . . .	10	20	50
1442 " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days . . . . .	10	25	75
1444 " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early . . . . .	10	20	50
1446 " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days . . . . .	10	25	75
1447 " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors . . . . .	10	20	50
1448 " " " " " Forcing . . . . .	10	25	80
1449 " " *Scarlet Gem. Fine scarlet white-tipped forcing strain . . . . .	10	25	75
1450 " " *Germanic Forcer. Fine scarlet short-leaved forcing strain . . . . .	10	25	75
1451 " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground . . . . .	10	25	75
1452 " " *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground . . . . .	10	20	60
1454 " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved . . . . .	10	25	75
1456 " " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1458 " " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet . . . . .	10	20	60
1462 " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form . . . . .	10	20	60
1464 " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market . . . . .	10	20	60
1466 " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin . . . . .	10	20	60
1467 " Purple Summer. Very dark . . . . .	10	25	75
1468 Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in six to eight weeks . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1470 *Olive Shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early . . . . .	10	20	60
1471 " Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1472 " White. Mild and fine for summer . . . . .	10	25	75
1474 Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp . . . . .	10	25	75
1476 *Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground . . . . .	10	20	50
1477 " Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped . . . . .	10	20	60
1478 " *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped . . . . .	10	20	50
1480 " *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing . . . . .	10	20	50
1482 " White Naples. Slender; for summer use . . . . .	10	25	75
1484 " White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer . . . . .	10	20	60
1485 " Purple . . . . .	10	25	75
1488 *White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite . . . . .	10	20	60
1490 " *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large . . . . .	10	25	75
1491 " Delicacy. (Celestial.) Very early, half long, snow white. Fine for forcing . . . . .	10	20	60
1492 *Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well . . . . .	10	25	80
1494 " *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort . . . . .	10	20	50
1495 " *Thorburn Improved Half-Long Black Spanish. Very fine strain . . . . .	10	25	75
1496 " Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter . . . . .	10	20	60
1502 " Large White Spanish. Fine for winter . . . . .	10	20	60
1504 " California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety . . . . .	10	25	75
1505 " Long Gray Laon . . . . .	10	25	75
1506 Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed pods; used raw or pickled . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	50		



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

## RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1514	Linnaeus. The earliest . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria . . . . .	20	50	1 50
	ROOTS . . . . . each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1 .			

## SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Saferwurzel.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1528	Long White French . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1529	Improved French. Very thick and smooth . . . . .	15	50	1 50
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior . . . . .	15	50	1 50

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

1535	Scolymus . . . . .	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

## SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

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

1536	Swiss Chard . . . . .	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50

## SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 20 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

### SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* Scorzonwurzel.

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

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1541	Scorzonera . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00



SCORZONERA.

### SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1544	Garden, Large French . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545	“ Extra-Large Improved Strain . . . . .	25	75	2 50

### SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

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

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



SORREL.

### SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills 3 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1566	Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570	Round-Leaved. A standard sort . . . . .	10	15	35
1571	Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573	Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine . . . . .	10	15	35
1574	Round Flanders. Excellent and productive . . . . .	10	15	35
1575	Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; very long standing before running to seed, and consequently one of the best varieties. . . . .	10	15	35
1576	Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." A fine variety for spring sowing . . . . .	10	15	40
1578	Prickly. Vigorous and hardy . . . . .	10	15	35
1579	New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather . . . . .	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

# SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

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



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

## BUSH VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1583 <b>Early Golden Bush.</b> Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584 <b>Golden Custard.</b> Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1585 <b>Early White Scallop Bush.</b> A good early shipping variety . . . . .	10	20	60
1586 <b>Silver Custard.</b> A mammoth strain of the Early White Bush. It is very large, and the flesh is of fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1588 <b>Summer Crookneck.</b> Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer . . . . .	10	25	75
1589 <b>Summer Crookneck, Long Green</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
1589a <b>Giant Summer Crookneck.</b> Double the size of the above . . . . .	10	25	75
1590 <b>Egg-Plant Bush Squash.</b> White-flesh; suitable for frying like egg-plant . . . . .	10	25	75
1590a <b>Cocozell Bush.</b> A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped . . . . .	10	25	75

## RUNNING VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1591 <b>Early Orange Marrow.</b> Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593 <b>Boston Marrow.</b> Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine . . . . .	10	20	60
1594 <b>Hubbard.</b> Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1594a <b>Mammoth Warty Hubbard.</b> Immense size and completely covered with warts. Of fine table quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1595 <b>The Faxon.</b> Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
1596 <b>Turban.</b> Orange-yellow flesh, good flavor . . . . .	10	20	60
1597 <b>Bay State.</b> Hard, blue shell; fall and winter . . . . .	10	25	75



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1598 <b>Butman.</b> Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1599 <b>Pike's Peak.</b> Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort . . . . .	10	20	60
1600 <b>Essex Hybrid.</b> A good fall and winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1601 <b>Marblehead.</b> Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1602 <b>Perfect Gem.</b> Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter; very popular sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1604 <b>Cocoanut.</b> Of first-rate quality, and very prolific . . . . .	10	25	75
1605 <b>White Chestnut.</b> Like the Hubbard; dry as a boiled chestnut . . . . .	10	25	75
1606 <b>Fordhook.</b> One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality . . . . .	10	20	60
1607 <b>Red China.</b> Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1608 <b>French Olive.</b> Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1609 <b>Pineapple.</b> Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort . . . . .	10	20	60
1610 <b>Canada Crookneck.</b> Small, well known winter sort; green skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1610a <b>Winter Crookneck</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
1611 <b>Der Wing.</b> Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty, winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1612 <b>The Warren.</b> A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality . . . . .	10	20	60
1613 <b>Mammoth Chili.</b> Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow . . . . .	15	30	1 00

## VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614 <b>English.</b> White flesh, outside yellow; about 9 inches long, ribbed . . . . .	10	25	75
1615 <b>Italian (Cocozella di Napoli).</b> Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young . . . . .	10	25	75



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

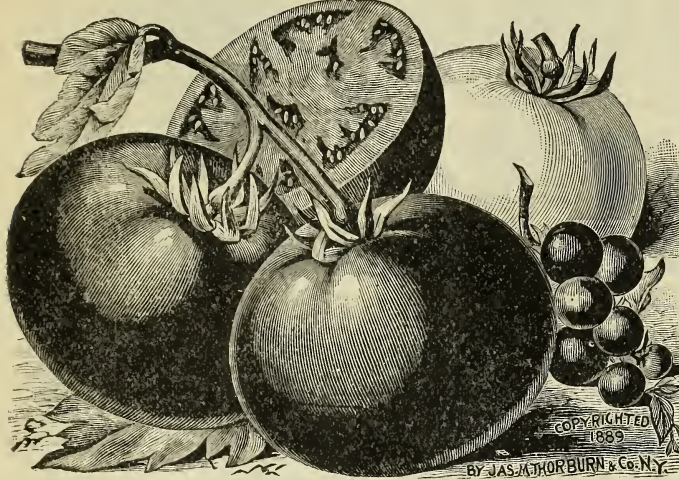
# TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesäpfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a

windrow when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports illustrated on page 57 of this Catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing 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 the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

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



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1616 <b>Thorburn New York.</b> Entirely distinct; hexagon shaped; very handsome, deep red; extra early; very solid and very productive . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . . \$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50	
1617 <b>The Waldorf.</b> (Thorburn.) Perfect shape; large, smooth, fine quality; very solid; dark, shining rose color; medium early; very productive . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	35	1 00	3 50
1618 <b>The Democrat.</b> (Thorburn.) (For description, see Novelties) . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .			
1619 <b>The Autocrat.</b> (Thorburn.) Very large; fine, regular shape; very solid; few seeds; medium early; very productive; color of the Acme. . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	35	1 00	3 50
1620 <b>The Aristocrat.</b> Medium size; rich glossy red; smooth, solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1621 <b>Thorburn Terra Cotta.</b> Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	35	1 00	3 50
1622 <b>Thorburn Lemon Blush.</b> The most perfect yellow Tomato grown. Skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 00
1623 <b>Thorburn Long-Keeper.</b> Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	35	1 00	3 50
1624 <b>Thorburn New Jersey.</b> One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red . .	25	75	2 50
1626 <b>Matchless.</b> Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1628 <b>Ponderosa.</b> The largest variety in cultivation . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25	4 50
1630 <b>Ignotum.</b> Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1631 <b>Paragon.</b> Bright red, round; very productive . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1633 <b>Dwarf Champion.</b> Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance . . . .	20	60	2 00
1634 " " <b>New Scarlet.</b> Like the above, but light scarlet color . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1635 <b>Imperial.</b> Extra early, large, smooth, solid, light red; fine quality . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1636 <b>Atlantic Prize.</b> The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1637 <b>Early Red Apple.</b> Early red smooth variety . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1638 <b>Perfection.</b> Early, regular and productive; red . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1640 <b>Favorite.</b> Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1641 <b>Beauty.</b> Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1642 <b>Stone.</b> Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1643 <b>Fordhook.</b> Extra early; fine, smooth, solid; medium size . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1645 <b>Acme.</b> Medium, red; smooth and good . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1650 <b>Mikado.</b> Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1653 <b>Trophy, Large.</b> Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning . .	25	75	2 50
1654 <b>Lorillard.</b> Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1655 <b>Conqueror.</b> Very early; fruit of medium size . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1659 <b>Yellow Plum.</b> Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1664 <b>Peach.</b> Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	25	75	2 50
1668 <b>Yellow Peach.</b> Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color . . .	25	75	2 50
1672 <b>Red Cherry.</b> Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles . . . .	25	75	2 50
1675 <b>Yellow Cherry.</b> Similar to preceding, save in color . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1678 <b>Red Pear-shaped.</b> Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1682 <b>Red Currant.</b> Very small and handsome; for preserves . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1684 <b>Upright Station Tree.</b> Earliest of all; grows in a compact manner . per pkt., 10c.	60	1 75	6 00
1685 <b>Strawberry</b> (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit . . . .	25	75	2 50

# TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

**CULTURE.**—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1767 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



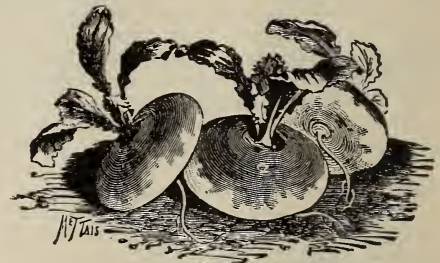
RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1726 White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid . . . . .	10	20	50
1728 White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort . . . . .	10	20	50
1733 White French, or Rock. Very pro- ductive and a fine keeper . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1738 Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock . . . . .	10	20	50
1739 Cow Horn. Long white, in shape resembling a cow horn . . . . .	10	20	60
1740 Large White Globe. Large English variety . . . . .	10	20	50
1741 Jersey Navet. Odd shape. . . . .	10	25	75
1742 Green Globe. Very large, white-fleshed sort . . . . .	10	20	60
1744 Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh . . . . .	10	20	60
1750 Yellow Malta. Early, and of fine flavor . . . . .	10	20	60
1751 Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1753 Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort . . . . .	10	20	60



RUTA-BAGA.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1700 Early Milan Purple Top. Earliest of all; with purple top . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
1701 Early Milan Pure White. As early as the above; beautiful, pure white . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1705 Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest . . . . .	10	25	75
1707 White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet . . . . .	10	20	60
1708 Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white . . . . .	10	20	60
1709 White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow white . . . . .	10	20	60
1715 Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort . . . . .	10	20	50
1718 German Teltow. Small, early and of distinct flavor; keeps well . . . . .	10	25	75
1722 Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular fall flat sort . . . . .	10	20	50
1724 Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market . . . . .	10	20	60



PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1758 Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well . . . . .	10	20	50
1760 Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper . . . . .	10	20	50
1761 Yellow Tankard . . . . .	10	20	50
1764 Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid . . . . .	10	25	75
1765 Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well . . . . .	10	20	60
1766 Seven Top. The tops are used for greens . . . . .	10	20	50
1767 Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved. The finest for table or for stock. Not very large . . . . .	10	20	50
1768 " Champion Purple-Top . . . . .	10	20	50
1769 " Laing Improved. One of the earliest . . . . .	10	20	60
1770 " Crimson King. Very large . . . . .	10	20	50
1771 " Skirling Improved. Very large . . . . .	10	20	50
1774 " White-fleshed. Large and productive . . . . .	10	20	50



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes . . . . .	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 40	
✓ Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes . . . . .	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	15	\$1 25
✓ Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative . . . . .	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i> . . . . .	05	15	1 00
✓ Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it . . . . .	<i>Arnica montana</i> . . . . .	10	1	50
✓ Balm. For culinary purposes . . . . .	<i>Melissa officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	30	
✓ Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Ocymum minimum</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ " Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ Belladonna. Used in medicine . . . . .	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> . . . . .	10	50	
✓ Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhoea . . . . .	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 25
✓ Borage. Leaves used as a salad . . . . .	<i>Borago officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 25
✓ Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread . . . . .	<i>Carum Carui</i> . . . . .	05	10	60
✓ Catnip. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> . . . . .	10	45	4 50
✓ Coriander. Seeds aromatic . . . . .	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> . . . . .	05	10	60
✓ Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar . . . . .	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> . . . . .	05	10	60
✓ Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities . . . . .	<i>Inula Helenium</i> . . . . .	10	60	6 00
✓ Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring . . . . .	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i> . . . . .	05	10	75
✓ Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ Fumitory. A medicinal herb . . . . .	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> . . . . .	10	50	
✓ Gromwell. A medicinal herb . . . . .	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> . . . . .	05	25	2 50
✓ Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Conium maculatum</i> . . . . .	05	40	4 00
✓ Henbane. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ Horehound. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> . . . . .	05	25	2 50
✓ Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	25	2 50
✓ Lavender. For oil and distilled water . . . . .	<i>Lavendula vera</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ Lovage. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Levisticum officinale</i> . . . . .	05	30	3 00
✓ Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Althæa officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	35	3 50
✓ Marigold, Pot. Used in soups . . . . .	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	15	1 25
✓ Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning . . . . .	<i>Origanum Onites</i> . . . . .	05	40	4 00
✓ " Sweet. Used as seasoning . . . . .	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i> . . . . .	05	20	1 50
✓ Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	15	1 50
✓ Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i> . . . . .	10	60	6 00
✓ Peppermint . . . . .	<i>Mentha piperita</i> . . . . .	25		
✓ " Japan . . . . .	<i>Mentha Japonica</i> . . . . .	25		
✓ Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water . . . . .	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	30	3 00
✓ Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> . . . . .	05	15	1 50
✓ Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing . . . . .	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> . . . . .	05	10	1 00
✓ Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine .	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> . . . . .	05	20	2 00
✓ " Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine .	<i>Salvia Horminum</i> . . . . .	05	20	2 00
✓ " Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine .	<i>Salvia Horminum</i> . . . . .	05	20	2 00
✓ Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i> . . . . .	05	15	1 00
✓ " Winter. Used as a culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Satureja montana</i> . . . . .	05	20	2 00
✓ Tansy. Generally used in bitters . . . . .	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> . . . . .	05	40	4 00
✓ Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring . . . . .	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i> . . . . .	30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.		
✓ " Russian (not same flavor as the true) . . . . .	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i> . . . . .	20		
✓ Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning . . . . .	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	05	35	3 50
✓ " French . . . . .	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	05	30	3 00
✓ Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> . . . . .	05	25	2 50

**FRUIT SEEDS.**

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American . . . . .				Nectarine Pits . . . . .	\$0 10	\$1 00	
“ “ per bus., \$4.50 . . . . .		\$0 25		Peach Pits (natural pits) . . . . .			
“ “ French Crab . . . . .		35	\$30 00	“ “ per bus., \$2. . . . .			10
Apricot Pits . . . . .		25	20 00	Pear Seed, German . . . . .	15	1 00	
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb . . . . .		30	25 00	“ “ Japan . . . . .	35	3 50	
“ “ Black Mazzard . . . . .		20		Plum Pits, Green Gage . . . . .		20	\$14 00
“ “ Domestic . . . . .		15	10 00	“ “ Damson, for grafting—		25	15 00
Currants, Red Dutch . . . . .	\$0 20	2 00		“ “ Myrobolan . . . . .		25	15 00
“ White Dutch . . . . .		20	2 00	“ “ Domestic . . . . .		20	12 00
“ Black . . . . .		40	4 00	“ “ Japan . . . . .	30	3 00	
“ Cherry . . . . .		20	2 00	Quince Seed . . . . .	20	1 50	
Gooseberry, Red pkt., 15c. . . . .		75		Raspberry Seed . . . . .	20	1 50	
“ Yellow . . . . .		75		Strawberry, Mixed . . . . .	10c.	50	5 00
“ Green . . . . .		75		“ Red Alpine . . . . .	10c.	75	
“ Mixed . . . . .		60		Wineberry Seed . . . . .	25c.		

**GRAPE SEEDS.**

NATURAL VARIETIES.				CULTIVATED VARIETIES.			
	Per oz.	Lb.			Per oz.	Lb.	
Vitis Estivalis (Summer Grape) . . . . .	\$0 20	\$2 00	Black Pearl . . . . .		\$0 15	\$1 50	
“ Californica (Cal. Wild Grape) . . . . .	20	2 00	Concord . . . . .		15	1 25	
“ cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape) . . . . .	20	2 00	Cynthiana . . . . .		20	2 00	
“ Cognetiæ (From Japan) . . . . .	35	3 50	Elvira . . . . .		15	1 50	
“ labrusca (Northern Fox Grape) . . . . .	20	2 00	Herbemont . . . . .		20	2 00	
“ Liucecumii (Post Oak Grape) . . . . .	40	4 00	Lenoir, or Jacques . . . . .		30	3 00	
“ monticola (Texas Mountain Grape) . . . . .	20	2 00	Noah . . . . .		15	1 50	
“ riparia (Riverside Grape) . . . . .	20	2 00	Norton's Virginia . . . . .		15	1 50	

**SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.**

(See also Tree Seeds.)

	Per lb.
Arborvitæ, American . . . . .	\$1 75
Balsam Fir . . . . .	1 25
Barberry, Common . . . . .	1 00
“ Purple-leaved . . . . .	1 50
Broom, Scotch . . . . .	50
Buckthorn . . . . .	90
Cornelian Cherry . . . . .	50
Furze, or Gorse . . . . .	75
Hawthorn . . . . .	50
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia . . . . .	35
“ Yellow . . . . .	35
Norway Spruce . . . . .	80
Osage Orange . . . . .	50
Privet, Japan or California . . . . .	1 00
“ Common Evergreen . . . . .	75
Sheepberry (Black Haw) . . . . .	1 00
Thuja occidentalis . . . . .	\$1 75
Abies balsamea . . . . .	1 25
Berberis vulgaris . . . . .	1 00
Berberis folio-purpurea . . . . .	1 50
Genista scoparia . . . . .	50
Rhamnus catharticus . . . . .	90
Cornus mascula . . . . .	50
Ulex Europæa . . . . .	75
Cratægus Oxyacantha . . . . .	50
Gleditschia triacanthos . . . . .	35
Robinia pseudacacia . . . . .	35
Picea excelsa . . . . .	80
Maclura aurantiaca . . . . .	50
Ligustrum Japonicum . . . . .	1 00
Ligustrum vulgare . . . . .	75
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.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
“ Lyonnaise.	Martynia.	“ Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	“ Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	“ Queen, and others.	“ Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	“ Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	“ Celestial.	“ Peach.
Gherkin.		

**VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.**

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

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



## Fine Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

### FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

● In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared. Perhaps the best soil for a lawn is a stiff loam or clayey soil. 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.

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. 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.

Let the ground 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 and softer 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.

### CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; ½ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

### FRENCH MIXED LAWN GRASS.

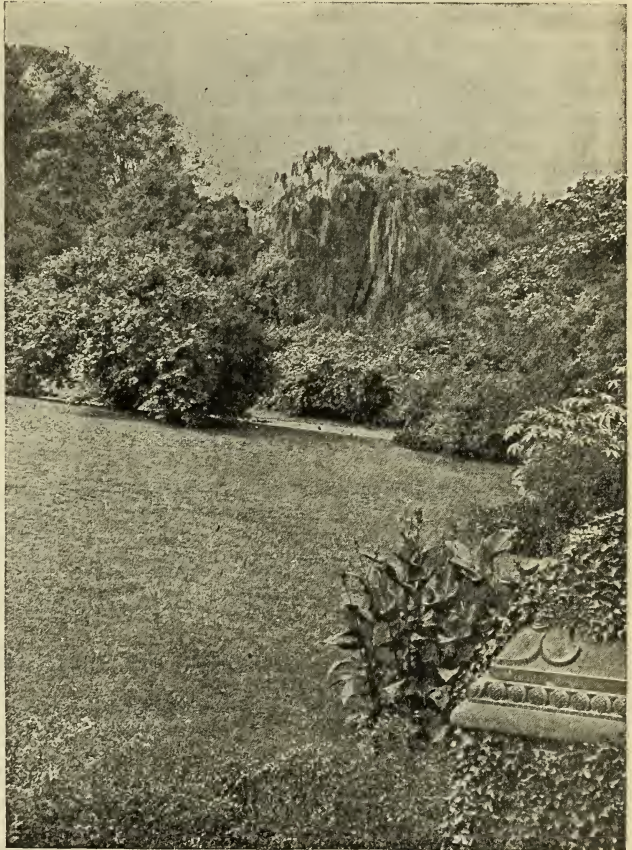
For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.50.

### THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

### GRASS MIXTURE FOR GOLF LINKS.

We shall be pleased to recommend special mixtures for golf links, on application, provided the nature of the soil and situation is described.



LAWN VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

# GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

## FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing *many* varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

### MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.		No. 2. For High and Dry Land.		No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.	
3 lbs.	Red Top.	3 lbs.	Red Top.	4 lbs.	Red Top.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.	4 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ "	Creeping Bent Grass.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 "	Meadow Brome Grass.	4 "	Orchard Grass.
2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ "	Crested Dog's-Tail.	2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 "	Orchard Grass.	5 "	Orchard Grass.	1 "	Meadow Fescue.
1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Tall Fescue.
1 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
2 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
15 "	Timothy.	10 "	Timothy.	10 "	Timothy.
1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.	1 "	Red Clover.
½ "	Alsike Clover.	1 "	Red Clover.	½ "	Alsike Clover.
—		½ "	White Clover.	—	
30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$4.25.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$4.50.

### PASTURE MIXTURES OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.		No. 5. On Dry Land.		No. 6. On Wet Land.	
2 lbs.	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2 lbs.	Creeping Bent Grass.	3 lbs.	Red Top.
2 "	Red Top.	3½ "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 "	Orchard Grass.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 "	Meadow Brome Grass.	1 "	Meadow Fescue.
4 "	Orchard Grass.	3 "	Orchard Grass.	1 "	Tall Fescue.
2 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
1 "	Hard Fescue.	3 "	Sheep's Fescue.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.	½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 "	Meadow Foxtail.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	6 "	Timothy.	8 "	Timothy.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	1 "	Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
5 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.	2 "	Field Burnet.	6 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 "	Timothy.	3 "	Sainfoin.	1 "	Alsike Clover.
½ "	Yellow Trefoil.	1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	White Clover.
1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	White Clover.	—	
1 "	White Clover.	—		30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.
30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.25.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.25.		

## GRASS SEEDS.

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

**Agrostis canina.** (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) True. A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

**Agrostis stolonifera.** (*Florin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

**Agrostis vulgaris.** (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 18 cts., 100 lbs. \$13.

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

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

**Aira flexuosa.** (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs
25 lbs. to acre . . . . .	\$0 30	\$25 00



AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)

**Ammophila arenaria.** (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria.*

**Anthoxanthum odoratum.** (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts . . . . .

45 40 00

**Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli.** (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

20 16 00

**Avena elatior.** (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel) . . . . .

25 18 00

**Avena flavescens.** (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .

1 00 85 00

**Beach Grass.** See *Calamagrostis arenaria.*

**Bermuda Grass.** (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. . . . .

90 80 00

**Blue Grass, Canada.** See *Poa compressa.*

“ “ **English.** See *Festuca pratensis.*

“ “ **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis.*

**Bromus inermis.** (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .

25 18 00

**Bromus mollis.** (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality . . . . .

20 13 00

**Bromus pratensis.** (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .

25 20 00

**Bromus Schraderi.** (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .

30 25 00

**Bromus unioloides.** See *Bromus Schraderi.*

**Calamagrostis arenaria.** (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value . . . . .

Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
\$0 45	\$40 00

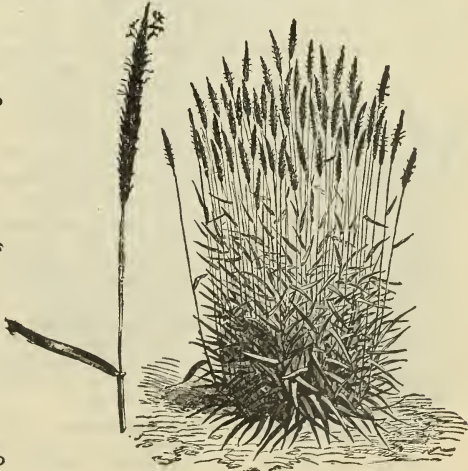
**Ceratochloa unioloides.** See *Bromus Schraderi.*

**Cynosurus cristatus.** (*Crested Dog's-Tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .

40 35 00

**Dactylis glomerata.** (*Orchard Grass.*) 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 power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .

25 18 00



ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

**Dog's-Tail.** See *Cynosurus cristatus.*

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.  
(See page 47.)

**Festuca duriuscula.** (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . . \$0 25 \$16 00

**Festuca elatior.** (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis.*) 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 25 20 00

**Festuca fluitans.** (*Floating Fescue.*) A perennial, with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild duck are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment . . . . . 35 30 00

**Festuca heterophylla.** (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs to the acre . . . . . 30 25 00

grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. It stands tramping well. 35 lbs. to the acre . . . . . \$0 20 \$15 00

**Festuca pratensis.** (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 20 15 00



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.  
(Orchard Grass.)

**Festuca rubra.** (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 25 18 00

**Festuca tenuifolia.** (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 30 22 00

**Fox-tail.** See *Alopecurus pratensis.*

**Holcus lanatus.** (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.) . . . . . 25 20 00

**Hungarian Grass.** See *Panicum Germanicum.*

**Johnson Grass.** See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.

Per lb. 100 lbs.

**Lolium Italicum.** (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre . . . . . \$0 15 \$9 00

**Lolium perenne.** (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 15 8 00



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

**Oat Grass.** See *Avena elatior.*

**Orchard Grass.** See *Dactylis glomerata.*

**Phalaris arundinacea.** (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. 40 35 00

**Panicum Germanicum.** (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (50 lbs. to bus.) . . . . . Price variable.

**Phleum pratense.** (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bushel.) . . . . . Market price.

**Poa aquatica.** (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . . 40 35 00

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Poa compressa.</b> ( <i>Canada Blue Grass.</i> ) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks, it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil . . . . .	\$0 25	\$18 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, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	40	35 00
<b>Poa pratensis.</b> ( <i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i> ) Also known as <i>Green Grass, 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. Two 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	14 00
<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. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Red Top.</b> See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
<b>Rescue Grass.</b> See <i>Bromus Schraderi.</i>		
<b>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</b> See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
<b>Rye Grass.</b> See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne.</i>		
<b>Sweet Vernal Grass.</b> See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
<b>Timothy.</b> See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		



LOLIUM ITALICUM.  
(Italian Rye Grass.)  
See page 48.

CLOVERS.

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Alfalfa.</b> ( <i>Lucerne.</i> ) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and on such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	\$0 20	\$13 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 . . . . .	20	13 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; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	18 00
<b>Egyptian Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium Alexandrinum.</i> ) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	Per lb. \$0 35	Per 100 lbs. \$30 00
<b>Scarlet Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i> ) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	15	6 50
<b>Japan Clover.</b> See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
<b>Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover.</b> ( <i>Anthyllis vulneraria.</i> ) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense.</i> ) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .		
<b>Medium Red Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense.</i> ) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . .		
<b>White Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium repens.</i> ) Valuable for lawns and pastures . . . . .	30	22 00
<b>Yellow Trefoil.</b> ( <i>Medicago lupulina.</i> ) This may be cultivated, either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	12 00



SCARLET CLOVER.

### SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

*If ordered by mail, add 25 cents per 100 to price for postage.*

	Per 100	1,000
<b>Beder Wood.</b> Large, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive . . . . .	\$1 00	\$8 00
<b>Brandywine.</b> Large, roundish conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; season medium to late; a valuable late variety . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Bubach.</b> Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and productive; succeeds on light or heavy soils; early to medium . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Cumberland.</b> Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform; color bright red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous and productive; season medium . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Gandy.</b> Large and handsome, roundish conical, uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet; firm, fair quality; vigorous and productive; a valuable late variety . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Greenville.</b> Berries of large size, good quality, productive; season medium to late; plant vigorous . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Haverland.</b> Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over; very vigorous and healthy, and a great yielder; season early . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Lovett.</b> Large, roundish conical, uniform, bright crimson, quality good. A variety of merit; not early, but continuing good through the season . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Marshall.</b> Very large, roundish, dark rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. The largest and finest Strawberry of recent introduction . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Michel's Early.</b> This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Parker Earle.</b> Uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color, glossy scarlet-crimson; ripens all over; flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good. Its robust habit renders it capable of enduring extremes of heat and cold, and to thrive on a great variety of soils . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Sharpless.</b> One of the very largest and best Strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here . . . . .	1 00	8 00
<b>Wilson.</b> Medium to large, dark red, very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry grown . . . . .	1 00	8 00

*In the fall we shall have pot-grown plants of these. Price, \$3 per 100.*

### VEGETABLE PLANTS.

<b>CABBAGE, Coldframe Plants. (Ready in March.)</b>	Per 100	1,000
Early Jersey Wakefield . . . . .	\$1 00	\$7 50
Stein Early Flat Dutch . . . . .	1 00	7 50
Improved Early Summer . . . . .	1 00	7 50
<b>CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe Plants. (Ready in March.)</b>	35 cts.	
per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.		
<b>CELERY PLANTS. (Ready in June.)</b>	50 cts. per 100,	\$4 per 1,000.
<b>EGG-PLANTS, Pot-grown. (Ready about May 15.)</b>		
Improved New York Purple. Small Doz. . . . .	100	
size, grown in thumb-pots . . . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00
LARGE SIZE, grown in 3-inch pots . . . . .	1 00	7 50
<b>LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats.</b>	20 cts. per doz.,	\$1 per 100.
<b>PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats.</b>	25c. per doz.,	\$1.50 per 100.
<b>TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats. (Ready about May 1.)</b>	Per doz.	100 1,000
Dwarf Champion . . . . .	\$0 25	\$1 50 \$10 00
Thorburn Long-Keeper . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Perfection . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Acme . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Trophy . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Democrat . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Ponderosa . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Lemon Blush . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00
Yellow Plum . . . . .	25	1 50 10 00

### ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

<b>Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)</b>	per 1,000,	\$5 .	Per doz. 100	\$0 75
" " Palmetto . . . . .	per 1,000,	\$5 .		75
" " Barr Mammoth . . . . .	per 1,000,	\$5 .		75
" " Columbian Mammoth White . . . . .	per 1,000,	\$7 .		1 00
<b>Chive Plants</b> . . . . .	per bunch,	25 cents .		
<b>Cinnamon Vine Roots (Dioscorea Batatas, Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long</b>			\$0 60	3 50
<b>Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces</b>			20	75
<b>Jerusalem Artichoke</b> . . . . .	per qt.,	20 cts.; bus., \$4 .		
<b>Rhubarb Roots</b> . . . . .	each,	10 cents .	1 00	
<b>Sea Kale Roots</b> . . . . .	each,	10 cents .	1 00	
<b>Tarragon Plants (Estragon)</b> . . . . .	each,	30 cents .	3 00	
<b>Onion Sets, etc.</b> See page 30.				

### BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily . . . . .	\$0 10	\$4 50	\$0 10	\$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed . . . . .	10	5 00	25	
Hemp . . . . .	10	4 50	10	6 00
Lettuce Seed . . . . .	25		10	4 50
Maw, Blue Poppy . . . . .	15			
Millet, American, or German . . . . .	10	4 00		
" White French . . . . .	15	10 00		
" Red French . . . . .	20			
Rape, English . . . . .	15	7 00		
Rape, German . . . . .	\$0 10	\$5 00		
Rib Grass . . . . .		25		
Rough Rice . . . . .		10		6 00
Vetches for Pigeons . . . . .		10		4 50
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds . . . . .				
	per bottle,	35 cents .		
Gravel for Cages . . . . .	per quart,	6 cents .		
Cuttle-fish Bone . . . . .			40	
Sunflower Seed for Parrots . . . . .		10		5 00

# 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, 10 cents; one bushel, 12 cents; two bushels, 15 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

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

## FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel) all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear	100 ears	Qt.	Bus.
<b>Early Yellow Canada.</b> (Flint) . . . . .	\$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 50
<b>Golden Beauty.</b> (Dent.) Large and productive . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Chester County Mammoth</b> . . . . .	05	3 50	15	1 75
<b>Hickory King.</b> Large grain and small cob; White Dent . . . . .	05	3 00	15	1 75
<b>King of the Earlies.</b> Small cob; Yellow Dent . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Long White Flint, or Sanford</b> . . . . .	05	3 00	15	1 40
<b>Longfellow.</b> (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain . . . . .	05	3 00	15	1 40
<b>Pride of the North.</b> (Dent) . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Mammoth White Surprise.</b> Is very large, dented; deep grain . . . . .	05	3 00	15	1 75
<b>Mastodon Dent.</b> Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Leaming Early.</b> Large, deep grain, bright yellow . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>White Pearl</b> . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Wisconsin White Dent</b> . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Nebraska Gold Mine.</b> Large yellow Dent . . . . .			15	1 40
<b>Blunt's Prolific.</b> Valuable for fodder . . . . .	05	2 50	15	1 75
<b>Virginia Horse-Tooth.</b> For fodder . . . . .				1 25
<b>Sweet Fodder-Corn.</b> (Measured bushel) . . . . .				1 50
<b>Thoroughbred White Flint.</b> Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage . . . . .	05	3 50	15	1 75
<b>Pop-Corn</b> . . . . .				In ears, per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.



## MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

*℥* All subject to change in price.

<b>BARLEY</b> (48 lbs. to bushel)—			Per qt.	Bus.
<b>Champion Vermont.</b> An early and prolific variety . . . . .	\$0 10			\$1 25
<b>BUCKWHEAT</b> (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—				
<b>American Silver Hull.</b> Earlier and more productive than the common . . . . .			15	1 00
<b>Japan.</b> Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety . . . . .			15	1 00
<b>OATS, Rural New-Yorker Winter</b> (32 lbs. to bushel). For late summer and early autumn sowing. Positively hardy, and not to be confounded with many sorts advertised as Winter Oats . . . . .			15	1 25
<i>℥</i> Expected, also, all the approved sorts for spring sowing. Prices on application.				
<b>RYE</b> (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—				
<b>Winter Excelsior</b> . . . . .			15	1 25
<b>WHEAT</b> (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1 bushel to acre—				
<b>Fultz (Bald)</b> . . . . .			15	1 75
<b>Fife</b> . . . . .			15	1 75
<b>Lancaster</b> . . . . .			15	1 75
<b>Mediterranean Red</b> . . . . .			15	1 75
<b>Carman No. 1.</b> By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as rye. Very hardy . . . . .			20	2 00

# MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

*All subject to change in price.*

- ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister*.) Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Mailrank*. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- BEANS**—Common English Horse Beans. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.
- Soja hispida.** (Soja Bean.) The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. (About 1 bushel to the acre.) Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.
- Velvet Bean.** See under Cow Peas.
- BROOM CORN**—Long Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Early Japan.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- BROOM, SCOTCH.** (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- BURNET**—Common Field. Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.
- CHICORY**—Large-Rooted. A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season for green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
- COTTON**—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- COW PEAS.** Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 2 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$2.50.
- Banana Field Peas, or Velvet Bean.** (*Dolichos multiflorus*.) Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$5.
- CYTISUS PROLIFERUS ALBUS.** An African fodder plant, which may prove valuable here. It is recommended to pass the seed through boiling water, and then to steep it in cold water for 24 hours before sowing. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$3.
- DHOURA**—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- FENUGREEK.** Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cts.
- FLAT PEA.** See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAX SEED.** Price variable.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnishes an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- GUINEA GRASS.** In some sections this name is applied to the large-seeded Sorghums.
- 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 pkt., 10 cents; per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS PABULARIA.** A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN.** See Sorghum.
- JUTE.** Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KALE**—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter Cabbage. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.
- KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover.** See Clovers, page 49.
- LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.** (Flat Pea.) A perennial forage plant. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth. Valuable for plowing under in a green state. It is recommended to sow seed in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.
- LENTILS**—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.
- LESPEDEZA STRIATA.** (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.
- LOTUS CORNICULATUS.** (Bird's-Foot Trefoil.) Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. Per lb., 50 cts.
- LUPINS**—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is valuable for plowing in. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.



## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

**MADDER.** (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 90 cents.

**MADIA SATIVA.** An annual plant, producing good sheep pasture; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

**MILLO MAIZE.** See Sorghum, Branching.

**ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA.** (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**OSAGE ORANGE.** (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

**PEARL MILLET.** (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**PEAS—Canadian Field.** Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$1.40.

**PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.** The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

**POPPY—Opium.** The seed furnishes about 35 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.

**POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE.** (*Sacaline*.) Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurseries for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.50.

**RAMIE—Silver China Grass.** (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

**RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English.** For sheep pasture. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and yet furnish, under moderately favorable circumstances, a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**REANA LUXURIANS.** (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

**RIB GRASS.** (*Plantago lanceolata*) Per lb., 25 cts.

**SAINFOIN.** See *Onobrychis*.

**SACALINE.** See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

**SCURVY GRASS.** (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

**SERADELLA.** A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter Rye. About 50 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.



SPURRY;

**SNAILS.** Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

**SORGHUM—**

**Early Amber Sugar-Cane.** Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

**Early Orange Sugar-Cane.** Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

**Brown Dhoura Corn.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**Yellow Branching.** (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**White Branching.** (*White Millo Maize*) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum 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. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**Red Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum.** Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**White Kaffir Corn.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**Jerusalem Corn.** One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about 3 feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

**Halepense.** (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**SPURRY.** (*Spergula arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

**SUNFLOWER—Large Russian.** Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

**TEASELS**—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents.

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

**VETCHES**—Spring Tares. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France 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., \$2.75.

**Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch.** (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.

**Tufted Vetch, or Bird's Tares.** (*Vicia cracca*.) Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cents.

**WILD RICE.** (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but it is chiefly valuable as an attraction for water fowl. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft 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., \$14.

**WORMS.** Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

## TOBACCO SEED.

**Brazilian American.** The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Climax.** A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. 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.

**Conqueror.** A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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

**Honduras.** A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Kentucky Burley.** Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Kentucky Yellow.** Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

**Oronoka, White-Stem.** From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**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.

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

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

**Pryor, Blue.** The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**Safrano.** Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. 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.

**Tennessee Red.** Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**Tuckahoe.** Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**Virginia Oak Hill Yellow.** Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

**Yellow Mammoth.** A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

# HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

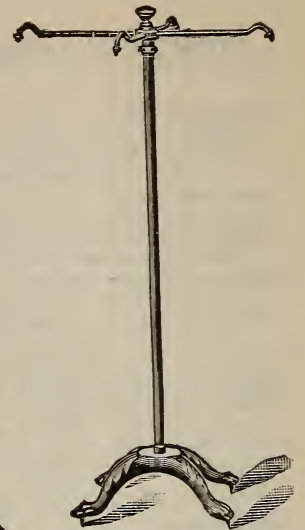
<b>Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH</b> (Saw Blade) . . . . .	Each	\$1 00
<b>AMERICAN.</b> Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns. . . . .		35
<b>Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID.</b> See cut, page 56 . . . . .	2 00	
<b>Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER.</b> For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and	3 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 . . . . .	\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.	
<b>Dibbles, ALL IRON.</b> See cut, page 56 . . . . .	35	
<b>Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING.</b> . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 00
<b>NEW FULCRUM SPADING FORK.</b> (See cut, page 56.) . . . . .	1 50	
<b>HAY OR STABLE</b> . . . . .	.50 cts. to	75
<b>LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS.</b> . . . . .	40	
<b>MANURE, Long and short handled.</b> . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 00
<b>Fruit Picker</b> . . . . .	40	
<b>Fumigator, "EUREKA."</b> For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½-peck stems . . . . .	1 50	
No. 2, holds 1-peck stems. . . . .	2 00	
No. 3, holds ½-bushel stems. . . . .	2 50	
<b>PAN-SHAPED FUMIGATOR</b> . . . . .	1 00	
<b>Galvanized Wire Stakes.</b> For roses, etc., 3 feet in length: Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2 50.		
<b>Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED,</b> 100 feet . . . . .	75	
<b>Garden Reels,</b> for above; of wrought iron . . . . .	.75 cts. and	1 00
<b>Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK</b> . . . . .	10	
<b>Glazing Points.</b> Van Reyper's Perfect . . . . .	per 1,000, 75 cents; pincers for same . . . . .	50
<b>Grafting Wax,</b> in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages . . . . .	.30 cts. per lb.	
<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, BEST ENGLISH,</b> welded back. . . . .	.35 cts. to	70
<b>Hedge Shears, ENGLISH,</b> 8 to 10-inch blade . . . . .	\$1.50 to	3 00
<b>AMERICAN</b> . . . . .	1 25	
<b>Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled.</b> . . . .	50	
<b>DRAW OF CORN</b> . . . . .	.40 cts. to	50
<b>GRUB</b> . . . . .	.75 cts. to	1 25
<b>SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH,</b> 4 to 10-in . . . . .	.40 cts. to	80
<b>TRIANGULAR.</b> Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	.50 cts. to	75
<b>Hose Menders.</b> Useful articles for repairing rubber hose . . . . .	10	
<b>Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles.</b> (See Bulb Catalogue.)		
<b>Knives, ASPARAGUS, English</b> (Saw Blade) . . . . .	1 00	
<b>ASPARAGUS, American</b> . . . . .	35	
<b>BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English.</b> . . . .	\$1 to	2 00
<b>GRASS EDGING.</b> . . . . .	\$1.50 to	2 00
<b>Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—</b>		
	PLAIN—	PAINTED—
	Per 100 Per 1,000	Per 100 Per 1,000
4 inch . . . . .	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
4½ inch . . . . .	15 80	20 1 00
5 inch . . . . .	15 90	20 1 25
6 inch . . . . .	20 1 00	25 1 35
8 inch . . . . .	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch . . . . .	55 4 50	65 5 00
<b>WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—</b>		
3½ inch . . . . .	10 60	15 90
6 inch . . . . .	20 1 50	25 2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired . . . . .	20 1 75	30 2 25
<b>Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY</b> . . . . .	\$2.50 to	Each \$3 50
<b>STEEL WIRE,</b> for lawn . . . . .	75	
<b>WOODEN,</b> for lawns . . . . .	.40 cts. to	60
<b>Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED.</b> Standard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.		
4-arm sprinkler . . . . .	\$2 75	
8-arm sprinkler . . . . .	3 00	
<b>Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED.</b> . . . .	1 25	
<b>THE REDDICK.</b> A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i> . . . . .	1 00	
<b>Moss, SPHAGNUM.</b> For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways . . . . .	1 barrel bag, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5 .	
<b>Peat, FIBROUS.</b> For Orchids and other greenhouse plants . . . . .	\$1.50 per bag .	
<b>ROTTED</b> . . . . .	\$1.50 per bag .	
<b>Pincers, for glazing points</b> . . . . .	50	
<b>Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green,</b> 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet . . . . .	1½ cts. per running foot .	
<b>ROUND, painted green,</b> 5 and 6 feet . . . . .	.2 cts. per running foot .	
<b>SOUTHERN CANES,</b> 7 to 10 feet long . . . . .	\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000 .	
<b>Pruner, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE.</b>		
4 feet . . . . .	1 00	
6 feet . . . . .	1 10	
8 feet . . . . .	1 25	
10 feet . . . . .	1 25	
<b>Pump, MYERS' SPRAY.</b> (See cut, page 58.) Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows . . . . .	4 00	
<b>Raffia, for tying</b> . . . . .	20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50	
<b>Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN.</b> Steel handled . . . . .	40 cts. to	60
<b>LAWN.</b> See under Lawn Rakes.		
<b>Rollers.</b> See page 59.		
<b>Saws, PRUNING,</b> various sizes and kinds. 70c. to	1 25	
<b>Scissors, GRAPE, best English.</b> For thinning the bunches . . . . .	\$1 and	1 25
<b>AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER.</b> Holds the bunches . . . . .	30	
<b>FLOWER GATHERERS.</b> For cutting and holding the flowers . . . . .	.75 cts. and	1 50
<b>Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN.</b> Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches . . . . .	\$1.50 and	2 00
<b>Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE.</b> . . . .	\$1.50 per doz. .	15
<b>Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED</b> . . . . .	\$1 per doz. .	10
<b>Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English,</b> 8, 9 and 10 inches . . . . .	\$2.25 to	2 75
<b>Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Spiral spring.</b>		
Three sizes. 7¾ inches . . . . .	1 25	
8½ inches . . . . .	1 50	
9 inches . . . . .	1 75	
<b>HEDGE.</b> Four sizes . . . . .	\$1.25 to	3 00
<b>POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes.</b> \$2.50 and	3 00	
<b>PERFECTION PRUNING.</b> See cut, page 56.		
The best made. No. 1, 7 inches . . . . .	2 00	
No. 2, 8 inches . . . . .	2 50	
No. 3, 9 inches . . . . .	3 00	
No. 4, 10 inches . . . . .	3 50	
<b>WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING.</b> \$1.25 and	1 50	



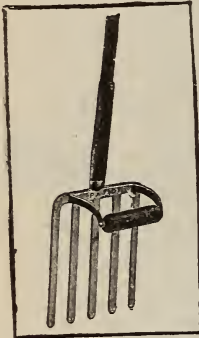
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



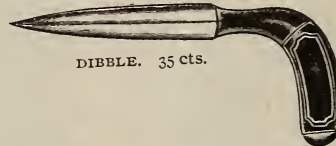
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER.



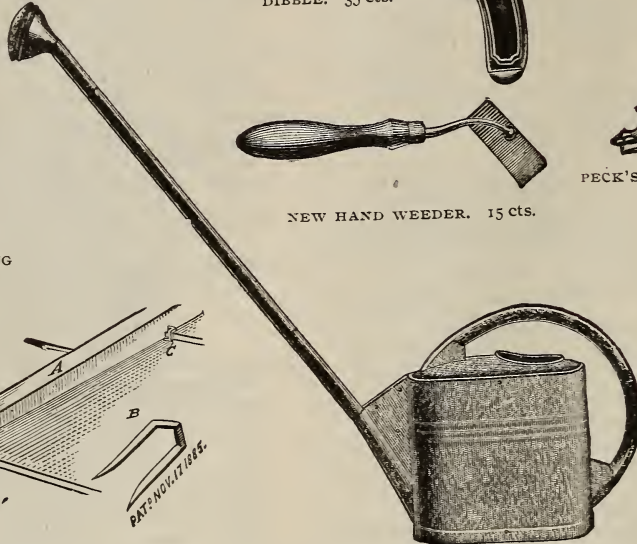
NEW FULCRUM SPADING FORK. \$1.50.



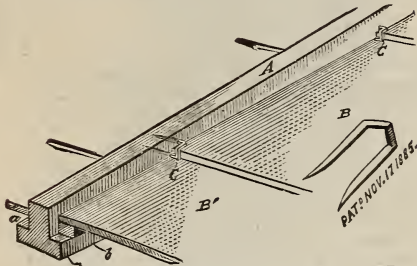
DIBBLE. 35 cts.



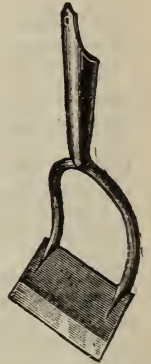
NEW HAND WEEDER. 15 cts.



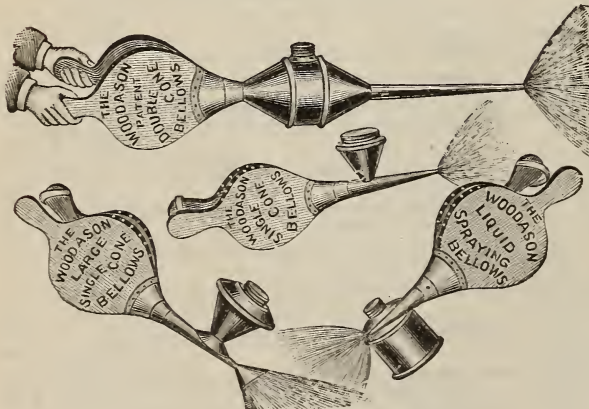
FRENCH WATERING POT. \$1.50 to \$2.



VAN REYPER'S PERFECT GLAZING POINTS.



SCUFFLE HOE. 40 to 80 cts.



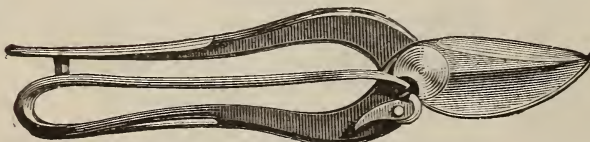
WOODASON'S BELLOWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



NOYES' WEEDER. 25 cts.



WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—continued.

<b>Shears, WATERS' LONG - HANDED TREE PRUNER.</b> See Pruners, on page 55.	Each
<b>SPRING GRASS SHEARS.</b> For trimming grass.	
American . . . . .	50 cts. to \$0 80
English . . . . .	1 25
<b>Showels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL.</b> Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles.	\$1 to 1 25
<b>Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . .</b>	\$1 and 1 25
<b>Sprayers.</b> See page 60.	
<b>Sprinklers, SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER . . . . .</b>	1 00
<b>SCOLLAY'S ANGLE-NECK RUBBER SPRINKLER</b>	1 00
<b>ATLAS RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER . . . . .</b>	75
(See also Lawn Sprinklers, page 55.)	
<b>Syringes.</b> See page 60.	
<b>Trellis of Galvanized Wire.</b> On application we will quote price on any length and height required.	
<b>Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong . . . . .</b>	50 cts. to 60

<b>Thermometers. No. 1. SELF-REGISTERING.</b> Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies instrument	\$3 00
<b>No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE.</b> 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted . . . . .	1 00
<b>No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANED TIN CASE . . . . .</b>	30
<b>No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED.</b> Box-wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging . . . . .	1 60
<b>Turfing Irons.</b> For taking up grass sods . . . . .	4 50
<b>Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL.</b> Galvanized iron . . . . . 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., . . . . .	2 00
<b>WATERING POTS</b> for greenhouse use . . . . .	3 50
<b>Weeders, EXCELSIOR . . . . .</b>	15
<b>LAWN.</b> For removing dock, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife . . . . .	35
<b>NOVES'.</b> See cut, page 56 . . . . .	25
<b>LANG'S.</b> See cut below . . . . .	25
<b>NEW HAND.</b> See cut, page 56 . . . . .	15
<b>Wheelbarrows.</b> For garden use. Two sizes.	
Medium . . . . .	3 75
Large . . . . .	4 25

**Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.**

It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$11.



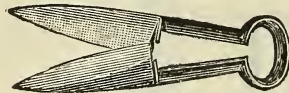
NOT IN USE.



IN USE.



GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1.25.



SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 50 cts. to 80 cts.



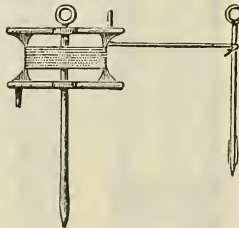
FLOWER-GATHERER. 75 cts. and \$1.50.



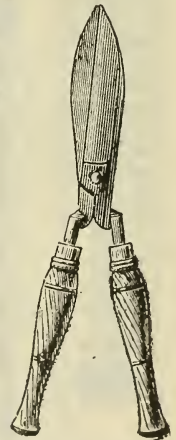
ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. \$1.



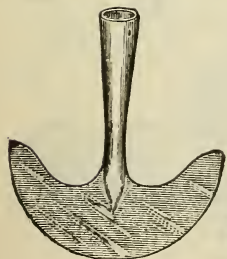
RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



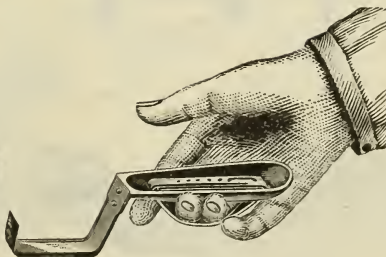
GARDEN REEL AND LINE.



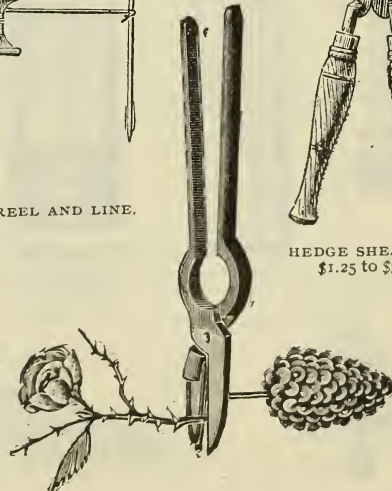
HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.25 to \$3.



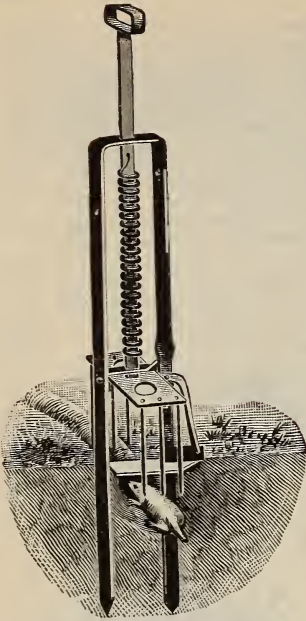
GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.



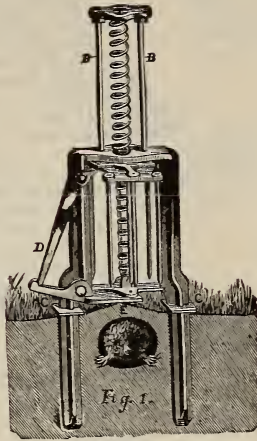
LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.



FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS. 30 cts.



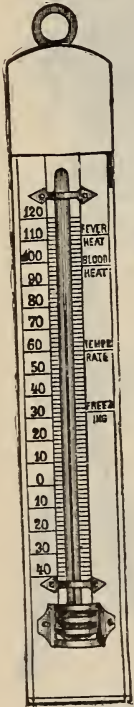
THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.25.



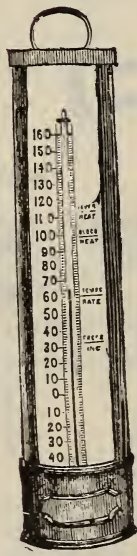
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.  
See page 55.



PORCELAIN SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$3.



TIN CASE, FIG. 1 THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



HOTBED THERMOMETER. \$1.60.



"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

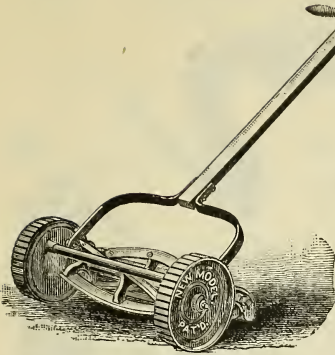
## LAWN-MOWERS.

### THE NEW MODEL.

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

#### Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$4 75
14 "	.....	5 50
16 "	.....	6 25
18 "	.....	7 50
20 "	.....	8 25



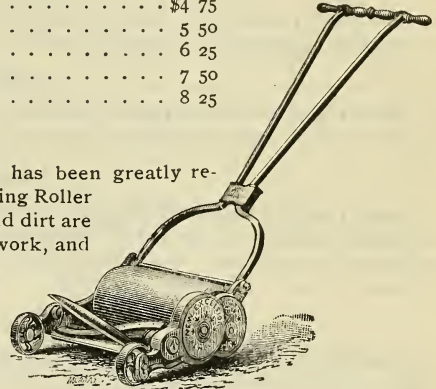
NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

### EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

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

#### Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$7 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$10 00
12 "	.....	8 00	18 "	.....	11 00
14 "	.....	9 00	20 "	.....	12 00



EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

### NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

#### Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	.....	\$35 00	35-inch cut, with shafts	.....	\$68 00
30 " with shafts	.....	55 00	40 " " " "	.....	85 00

### "O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

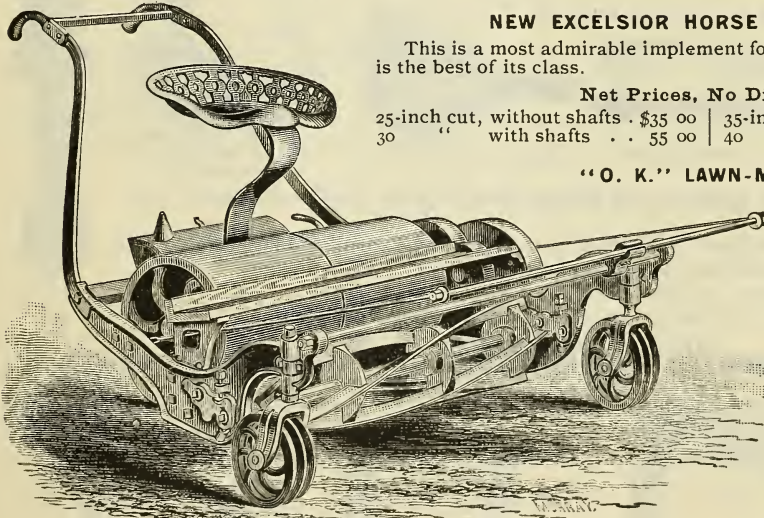
#### Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$3 50
14 "	.....	4 00
16 "	.....	4 50

Full directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

### HORSE BOOTS.

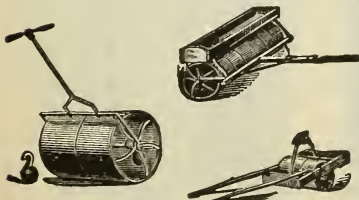
Per set of four, \$9.



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE-POWER LAWN-MOWER.

## ROLLERS.

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



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

### GARDEN.

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

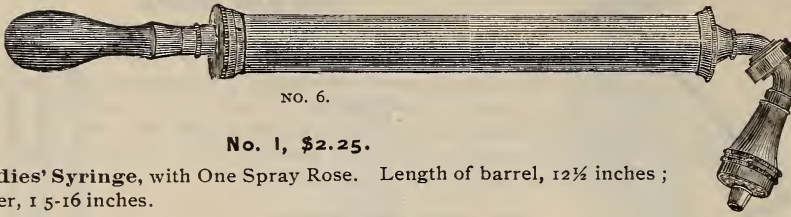
	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7½-in. face, each	15	125	\$6 00
" 12 " "	20	300	13 00
" 12 " "	24	400	15 00

### FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " " pole and whiffle	24	1,000	40 00

Strictly net cash.

**SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.**



NO. 6.

No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses ; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 3, \$5.50.

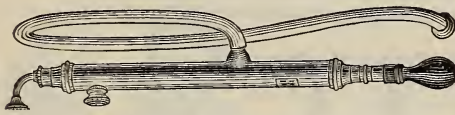
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.



ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.



RUBBER SPRINKLER, ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



NO. 3.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump, With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6 ; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

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

" Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

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

**SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.**



Pruning. No. 938. \$1.50.



Pruning. No. 196. 2 blades, \$2.



Pruning. No. 187. \$1.25.



Pruning. No. 312. \$1.25.



Pruning. No. 80. 75 cts.



Budding. No. 300. \$1.



Budding. No. 300A. \$1.

Budding, No. 343. 2 blades, \$1.25.



# THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

## The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in drills, but also in hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$10.**

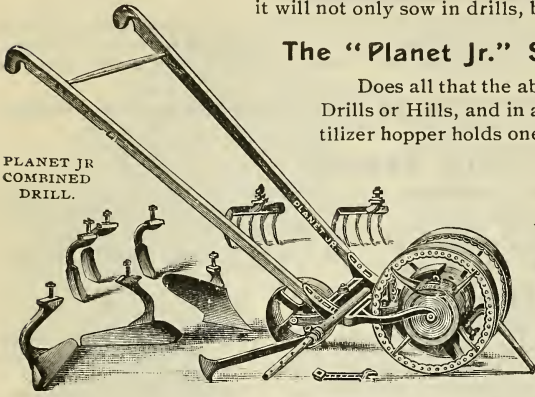
## The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market-gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$14.**

## The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills,

PLANET JR  
COMBINED  
DRILL.



plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$9.**

## The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds 2½ quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$6.50.**

## The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

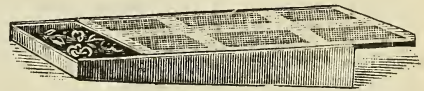
It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$6. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$3.50.**

## The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$3.75.**

## PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH

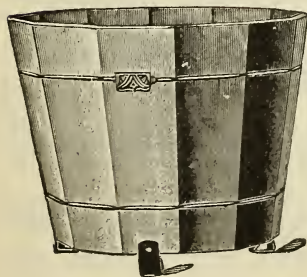
This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hotbeds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.



PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

Light grade, per yd., 6 cts.; piece of about 68 yds., \$2 50  
 Medium grade, " 10 cts.; " " 60 " 4 25  
 Heavy grade, " 12 cts.; " " 40 " 4 50

## COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.



The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood:		Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high . . . . .		\$1 00
15 " " 14 " . . . . .		1 50
18 " " 16½ " . . . . .		2 00
21 " " 18½ " . . . . .		2 50
24 " " 20½ " . . . . .		3 00

## FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially 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 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

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

### OTHER FERTILIZERS.

**Ground Bone Meal.** Very finely powdered . . . . . 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.  
 " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above . . . . . per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.  
 " **Raw Bone** . . . . . per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$35.  
**Crushed, or Coarse Bone** . . . . . per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$43.  
**Blood and Bone Fertilizer** . . . . . per 100-lb. bag, \$2; per 200 lb. bag, \$3.50; per ton, \$30.  
**Sheep Manure, Pulverized.** Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$40.  
**Pure Goat Manure.** . . . . . per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$32.  
**Nitrate of Soda.** For stimulating growth of plants. 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lb. \$3.50.  
**Unleached Wood-Ashes.** . . . . . per barrel of about 300 lbs., \$3.  
**Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers** Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

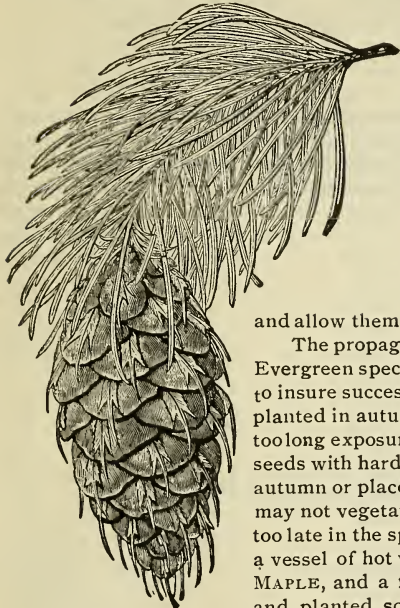
## INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

**Copperdine.** A remedy for grape anthrax and mildew, pear-leaf-blight, pear and apple scab, celery, carnation and violet rust. Mix 100 parts water to 1 part of Copperdine. In gallon jugs, \$1.50 each.  
**Fir-Tree Oil.** Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to 20 gallons of water. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.  
**Fir-Tree Oil Soap.** ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.  
**Dalmatian Insect Powder.** Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.  
**Gishurst's Compound.** A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.  
**Hammond's Grape Dust.** For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.  
**Hellebore, Powdered.** An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cents; ¼-lb. box, 15 cents.  
**Paris Green.** Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cents; ½-lb. can, 20 cents; ¼-lb. can, 15 cents.  
**Little's Antipest.** A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gal. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gal.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gal.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal.; ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.  
**London Purple.** As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. ½-lb. box, 15 cents; 1-lb. box, 25 cents.  
**Slug-Shot (Hammond's.)** Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.  
**Sulphur, Powdered.** Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cents; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.  
**Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.** Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer; It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ½-lb. tin, 25 cents.  
**Tobacco Dust.** If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cents; 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.  
**Tobacco Stems.** For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs., \$4.50.  
**Tobacco Extract.** A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. Per ½-pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; gal., \$1.50.  
**Whale-Oil Soap,** For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.  
**Bordeaux Mixture.** For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 5-lb. box, 70 cts.; 50-lb. keg, \$6.

# TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

## HOW TO GROW THEM.

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



PICEA DOUGLASII.

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. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about 2 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 quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.*

*Under the new nomenclature, some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.*

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Abies</b>			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir	\$0 50	\$6 00
"	balsamea	20	1 25
"	bracteata	1 00	12 00
"	concolor	30	3 00
"	firma	30	3 00
"	Fraseri	30	3 00
"	grandis	30	3 00
"	macrocarpa	75	8 00
"	magnifica	50	6 00
"	Mariesii	75	8 00
"	Nordmanniana	20	1 50
"	nobilis	50	6 00
"	pectinata	10	60
"	Pinsapo	25	2 50
"	subalpina	75	8 00
"	Veitchii	75	8 00
<b>Arbortvitæ</b>	See Thuja.		
<b>Arctostaphylos</b>	glauca	20	1 50
"	pungens	20	1 50
"	tomentosa	30	3 00
"	uva-ursi	40	4 00
<b>Azalea</b>	arborescens	60	7 00
"	calendulacea	40	4 00
"	viscosa	40	4 00
<b>Buxus</b>	sempervirens	20	1 50

## EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>Atlantica argentea</i> . . . . .	Mount Atlas Cedar . . . . .	80 40 84 00
"	<i>Deodara</i> . . . . .	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>Libani</i> . . . . .	Cedar of Lebanon . . . . .	30 3 00
<i>Cephalotaxus</i>	<i>drupacea</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	30 3 00
<i>Chamæcyparis</i>	<i>Nutkænsis</i> . . . . .	Oregon Cedar, or Ginger Pine . . . . .	80 10 00
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>buxifolia</i> . . . . .	Hardy Evergreen Box-leaved Shrub . . . . .	20 2 00
<i>Cryptomeria</i>	<i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	20 1 50
<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>horizontalis</i> . . . . .	Horizontal Cypress . . . . .	15 1 00
"	<i>Guadalupensis</i> . . . . .	From California . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>Goveniana</i> . . . . .	Goven's Dwarf Cypress . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>Lawsoniana</i> . . . . .	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>MacNabiana</i> . . . . .	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form . . . . .	35 3 50
"	<i>macrocarpa</i> . . . . .	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy . . . . .	15 1 00
"	<i>sempervirens</i> . . . . .	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen . . . . .	15 1 00
"	<i>thyoides</i> . . . . .	White Cedar . . . . .	25 2 50
<i>Daphniphyllum</i>	<i>macropodon</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	25 2 50
<b>Fir Tree</b> . . . . .		See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .	
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>communis</i> . . . . .	European Juniper . . . . .	10 50
"	<i>Bermudiana</i> . . . . .	Barbadoes or Bermuda Cedar . . . . .	25 2 50
"	<i>Hibernica</i> . . . . .	Irish Juniper . . . . .	20 1 50
"	<i>oxycedrus</i> . . . . .	Sharp-leaved Cedar . . . . .	10 1 00
"	<i>prostrata</i> . . . . .	Prostrate Cedar . . . . .	10 60
"	<i>rigida</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	25 2 00
"	<i>Sabina</i> . . . . .	Common Savin . . . . .	10 1 00
"	<i>Suecica</i> . . . . .	Swedish Juniper . . . . .	15 1 25
"	<i>Virginiana glauca</i> . . . . .	Silver Cedar. From the Rocky Mountains . . . . .	15 1 00
<i>Libocedrus</i>	<i>decurrens</i> . . . . .	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree . . . . .	40 4 00
<b>Norway Spruce</b> . . . . .		See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .	
<i>Picea</i>	<i>Ajanensis</i> . . . . .	A beautiful Japanese Fir . . . . .	80 10 00
"	<i>Alcoquiana</i> . . . . .	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir . . . . .	75 8 00
"	<i>Douglasii</i> . . . . .	Douglas' Spruce . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>Engelmannii</i> . . . . .	Engelmann's Spruce . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<i>excelsa</i> . . . . .	Norway Spruce . . . . .	15 80
"	<i>Glehnii</i> . . . . .	From Japan. Dwarf and compact . . . . .	1 00 12 00
"	<i>Menziesii</i> . . . . .	Menzies' Fir; most graceful . . . . .	40 4 50
"	<i>nigra</i> . . . . .	Black Spruce . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>polita</i> . . . . .	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree . . . . .	75 9 00
"	<i>pungens</i> . . . . .	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<i>taxifolia</i> . . . . .	Washington Silver Fir . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<i>Yessoensis</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	1 00 12 00
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Australis</i> . . . . .	Yellow Pine . . . . .	35 3 50
"	<i>Austriaca</i> . . . . .	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect . . . . .	15 1 25
"	<i>Balfouriana</i> . . . . .	Fox-tail Pine . . . . .	75 8 00
"	<i>Canariensis</i> . . . . .	Canary Island Pine . . . . .	25 2 50
"	<i>Cembra</i> . . . . .	Cembran Stone Pine . . . . .	10 40
"	<i>Cephalonica vera</i> . . . . .	Greek Silver Fir . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>Coulteri</i> . . . . .	Coulter's California Pine . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<i>densiflora</i> . . . . .	Japan Pine. Rapid growth and hardy; very beautiful . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>edulis</i> . . . . .	American Nut Pine . . . . .	20 1 75
"	<i>excelsa</i> . . . . .	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>flexilis</i> . . . . .	American White Pine . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<i>halepensis (Allepica)</i> . . . . .	French Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>insignis</i> . . . . .	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . . . . .	25 2 50
"	<i>Jeffreyi</i> . . . . .	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage . . . . .	40 4 00
"	<i>Koraiensis</i> . . . . .	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage . . . . .	50 5 00
"	<i>Lambertiana</i> . . . . .	Sugar Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>Laricio</i> . . . . .	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree . . . . .	15 1 50
"	<i>Llaveana</i> . . . . .	Llav's Mexican Pine . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<i>maritima</i> . . . . .	Seaside Pine . . . . .	10 40
"	<i>Massoniana</i> . . . . .	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i> . . . . .	25 2 50
"	<i>monophylla</i> . . . . .	California Nut Pine . . . . .	30 3 00
"	<i>monticola</i> . . . . .	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<i>muricata</i> . . . . .	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size . . . . .	60 6 00
"	<i>parviflora</i> . . . . .	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery . . . . .	60 6 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 40
<b>Pinus</b> <i>Pinea</i> . . . . .	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque . . . . .	25	2 50
“ <i>ponderosa</i> ( <i>Benthamiana</i> ) . . . . .	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>resinosa</i> . . . . .	American “Norway” Pine . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <i>rigida</i> . . . . .	Northern Pitch Pine . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <i>Sabiniana</i> . . . . .	Sabine’s Nut Pine . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <i>Strobilus</i> . . . . .	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <i>Tæda</i> . . . . .	Loblolly, or Old-Field Pine . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>Torreyana</i> . . . . .	Torrey’s Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>tuberculata</i> . . . . .	Tuberclad Pine of California . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Podocarpus</b> <i>macrophylla</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .		
<b>Retinospora</b> . . . . .	See <i>Chamæcyparis</i> .		
<b>Sciadopitys</b> <i>verticillata</i> . . . . .	The Umbrella Pine of Japan . . . . .	75	7 00
<b>Scotch Fir</b> . . . . .	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
<b>Sequoia</b> <i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Spruce Tree</b> . . . . .	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
<b>Taxus</b> <i>baccata</i> . . . . .	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <i>brevifolia</i> . . . . .	California Yew . . . . .	80	10 00
“ <i>cuspidata</i> . . . . .	Japanese Yew . . . . .	75	9 00
<b>Thea</b> <i>viridis</i> . . . . .	Tea Plant of Japan . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Thuja</b> <i>aurea</i> . . . . .	Golden Arborvitæ . . . . .	15	1 50
“ <i>articulata</i> . . . . .	Jointed “ (The Arar Tree) . . . . .	75	
“ <i>occidentalis</i> . . . . .	American “ . . . . .	20	1 75
“ <i>orientalis</i> . . . . .	Chinese “ . . . . .	15	75
“ <i>compacta</i> . . . . .	Compact “ . . . . .	15	1 50
“ <i>gigantea</i> . . . . .	Giant Oregon Arborvitæ. 150 feet high . . . . .	50	5 00
“ <i>Tatarica</i> . . . . .	Tartarian Arborvitæ . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Thuja</b> <i>dolobrata</i> . . . . .	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>Standishii</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	80	10 00
<b>Torreya</b> <i>Californica</i> . . . . .	California Nutmeg . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Tsuga</b> <i>Sieboldii</i> . . . . .	Siebold’s Japan Spruce . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Yucca</b> <i>angustifolia</i> . . . . .	Narrow-leaved Yucca . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>brevifolia</i> . . . . .	Short-leaved Yucca . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>filamentosa</i> . . . . .	Thready Yucca; Adam’s Needle . . . . .	50	5 00
“ <i>gloriosa</i> . . . . .	Mound Lily . . . . .	75	
“ <i>Whipplei</i> . . . . .	Whipple’s Yucca . . . . .	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 40
<b>Acer</b> <i>campestre</i> . . . . .	European Field Maple . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <i>glabrum</i> . . . . .	Oregon Maple . . . . .	10	75
“ <i>macrophyllum</i> . . . . .	Large-leaved Maple . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <i>palmatum</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	10	40
“ <i>platanoides</i> . . . . .	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species . . . . .	10	40
“ <i>pseudo-platanus</i> . . . . .	The Great Sycamore Maple . . . . .	2 00	
<b>Actinidia</b> <i>arguta</i> . . . . .	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers . . . . .		
<b>Esculus</b> <i>flava</i> . . . . .	Sweet, or Yellow Buckeye . . . . .		20
“ <i>glabra</i> . . . . .	Ohio Buckeye . . . . .		20
<b>Agave</b> <i>Virginica</i> . . . . .	American False-Aloe, or Virginian Century Plant . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Ailantus</b> <i>glandulosus</i> . . . . .	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks . . . . .	15	75
<b>Alnus</b> <i>communis</i> . . . . .	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground . . . . .	10	50
“ <i>incana</i> . . . . .	Smooth White Alder . . . . .	15	75
“ <i>Oregona</i> . . . . .	Oregon Alder . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Amelanchier</b> <i>alnifolia</i> . . . . .	Oregon Shad Bush . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>Canadensis</i> . . . . .	Shad Bush, or Service Berry . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Amorpha</b> <i>fruticosa</i> . . . . .	Bastard Indigo, 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers. . . . .	10	75
<b>Ampelopsis</b> <i>Veitchii</i> . . . . .	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <i>quinquefolia</i> . . . . .	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Amygdalus</b> <i>vulgaris dulcis</i> . . . . .	Hard-shelled Sweet Almond . . . . .		35
<b>Andromeda</b> <i>arborea</i> . . . . .	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood) . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <i>calyculata</i> . . . . .	Leather-Leaf . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>ligustrina</i> . . . . .	Shrub, 10 feet high . . . . .	20	1 50

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$1 50
<b>Andromeda</b> Mariana . . . . .	Stagger Bush . . . . .		
“ racemosa . . . . .	Pepper Bush . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Arbutus</b> Menziesi . . . . .	Madrona Tree . . . . .	30	3 50
“ Unedo . . . . .	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Ardisia</b> crispa . . . . .	Handsome decorative shrub from Japan . . . . .	30	3 00
“ Japonica . . . . .	Hardy decorative shrub . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Ash</b> . . . . .	See Fraxinus.		
<b>Asimina</b> triloba . . . . .	Papaw, or Custard-Apple . . . . .	15	75
<b>Berberis</b> Aquifolium . . . . .	Holly-leaved Barberry . . . . .	15	1 00
“ nervosa . . . . .	Nerve-leaved Barberry . . . . .	60	6 00
“ repens . . . . .	Dwarf Barberry. From California . . . . .	30	3 00
“ vulgaris . . . . .	Common Barberry . . . . .	15	1 00
“ purpurea . . . . .	Purple-leaved Barberry . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Berchemia</b> racemosa . . . . .	Fine Japanese climbing shrub . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Betula</b> Americana alba . . . . .	White American Birch . . . . .	20	2 00
“ alba . . . . .	White European Birch . . . . .	10	40 1/4
“ nigra . . . . .	Black Birch . . . . .	20	1 50
“ papyracea . . . . .	Paper Birch . . . . .	25	2 50
“ populifolia . . . . .	Poplar-leaved Birch . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Birch</b> . . . . .	See Betula.		
<b>Boston Ivy</b> . . . . .	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
<b>Brahea</b> filifera . . . . .	Washingtonia . . . . .	15	1 00
“ robusta . . . . .	Washingtonia . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Broussonetia</b> papyrifera . . . . .	Paper Mulberry . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Callicarpa</b> Americana . . . . .	French Mulberry . . . . .	20	2 00
“ Japonica . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Calycanthus</b> occidentalis . . . . .	Western Allspice . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Camellia</b> Japonica . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Camphora</b> officinalis . . . . .	Camphor Tree . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Carya</b> tomentosa . . . . .	Mocker-Nut . . . . .		25
<b>Cassia</b> Marilandica . . . . .	Southern Cassia . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Castanea</b> Japonica . . . . .	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree . . . . .	10	75
<b>Catalpa</b> bignonioides . . . . .	Flowering Catalpa . . . . .	15	1 00
“ Kämpferi . . . . .	Japanese Catalpa . . . . .	20	1 50
“ speciosa . . . . .	Hardy Catalpa . . . . .	10	60 1/4
“ Teas' Hybrid . . . . .	Hybrid Catalpa . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Ceanothus</b> divaricatus . . . . .	Branching Redroot . . . . .	40	4 00
“ integerrimus . . . . .	Entire-leaved Redroot . . . . .	60	7 00
“ thyrsoflorus . . . . .	California Lilac . . . . .	60	7 00
<b>Cedrela</b> Chinensis . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Celastrus</b> articulatus . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	25	2 00
“ scandens . . . . .	Wax Work, or Climbing Bittersweet . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Celtis</b> australis . . . . .	European Nettle Tree . . . . .	15	1 00
“ Chinensis . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Cephalanthus</b> occidentalis . . . . .	Buttonball Bush . . . . .	10	1 00
<b>Ceratonia</b> siliqua . . . . .	St. John's Bread . . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Cercidiphyllum</b> Japonicum . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	1	50
<b>Cercis</b> Canadensis . . . . .	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage . . . . .	20	2 00 1/4
“ Chinensis . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	50	5 00
“ occidentalis . . . . .	Californian Judas Tree . . . . .	60	7 00
“ siliquastrum . . . . .	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree . . . . .	15	75
<b>Cherry</b> . . . . .	See Prunus.		
<b>Chionanthus</b> Virginica . . . . .	Virginian Fringe Tree; white fringe . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Chilopsis</b> linearis . . . . .	From Texas . . . . .	50	
<b>Cinnamomum</b> camphora . . . . .	Camphor Tree . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Citrus</b> trifoliata . . . . .	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Clematis</b> flammula . . . . .	White Virgin's Bower . . . . .	15	1 50
“ Jackmanni and Lanuginosa Hybrids . . . . .	Large-flowering Hybrids; very beautiful . . . . .	1	00
“ ligusticifolia . . . . .	From Colorado . . . . .	90	
“ Pitcheri . . . . .	Beautiful native variety . . . . .	90	
“ Virginiana . . . . .	Virgin's Bower . . . . .	25	2 50
“ vitalba . . . . .	Traveler's Joy . . . . .	15	1 50
“ viticella . . . . .	Purple Virgin's Bower . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Clethra</b> alnifolia . . . . .	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods) . . . . .	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	\$0 15	\$1 00
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ <i>brachypoda</i>	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ <i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ <i>circinata</i>	Round-leaved Cornel, or Dogwood	15	1 50
“ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	15	1 50
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ <i>sericea</i>	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	10	1 00
<i>Coronilla Emerus</i>	Scorpion Senna	40	4 00
<i>Crataegus Crus-Galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ <i>cuneata</i>	From Japan	35	3 50
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	50
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	10	1 00
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum	15	1 50
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
<i>Daphne Laureola</i>	Wood Laurel, or Dwarf Bay	75	
“ <i>Mezereum</i>	Mezereon	40	
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Japanese Snow-flower	20	2 00
“ <i>scabra</i>	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	20	2 00
<i>Diospyros Kaki</i>	Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 25
“ <i>Lotus</i>	European Persimmon	10	75
“ <i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Wild Persimmon	15	75
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood	30	3 00
<i>Distylium racemosum</i>	From Japan	35	3 50
<i>Dogwood</i>	See <i>Cornus</i> .		
<i>Edgeworthia papyrifera</i>	Indian Paper Tree	20	2 00
<i>Ehretia macrophylla</i>	From Japan	75	8 00
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	15	1 50
“ <i>longipes</i>	From Japan. Very handsome shrub	25	2 50
“ <i>pungens</i>	Stinging Oleaster. From Japan	30	3 00
“ <i>umbellatus</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
<i>Elm</i>	See <i>Ulmus</i> .		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Messmate		1 00
“ <i>corymbosa</i>	Bloodwood		1 00
“ <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50
“ <i>hemastoma</i>	White Gum		1 00
“ <i>piperita</i>	Peppermint Gum		1 00
“ <i>resinifera</i>	Forest Mahogany		1 00
“ <i>robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany		1 00
“ <i>rostrata</i>	Flooded Gum		1 00
“ <i>siderophloia</i>	Dark Ironbark		1 00
“ <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		1 00
<i>Euonymus Americana</i>	American Burning Bush	15	1 50
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	40
<i>Fraxinus alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>excelsior</i>	Common, or European Ash	10	40
“ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	40
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	40
“ <i>quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash	10	1 00
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black, or Water Ash	10	75
“ <i>viridis</i>	Green Ash	10	75
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>	California Shrub; very beautiful	1 00	12 00
<i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	60	6 00
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	25	2 50
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	25	2 50
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	25	2 50
<i>Genista scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer.	\$0 15	\$1 25
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers.	10	75
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	See <i>Salisburia</i> .		
<i>Gleditschia horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 00
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	per 100 lbs., \$20	10 35
“ <i>Japonica</i>	From Japan		20 2 00
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	20	1 75
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	From Tennessee	25	2 50
“ <i>tetraptera</i>	Silver Bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 00
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	25	2 50
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	English, or Hardy Ivy	10	60
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	20	1 50
<i>Hickory Nuts</i>	See <i>Carya</i> . Mostly a failure this season.		
<i>Horse Chestnuts</i>	See <i>Æsculus</i> .		
<i>Honey Locust</i>	See <i>Gleditschia</i> .		
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Tree Hydrangea	25	2 50
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	10	60
“ <i>glabra</i>	Inkberry	15	1 50
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	15	75
<i>Illicium religiosum</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	20	1 50
<i>Itea Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50	
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	60
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut	per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50	
“ <i>regia</i>	English Walnut or Madeira Nut		40
“ <i>Sieboldii</i>	From Japan	10	60
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods)	30	3 00
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	75	
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-Nut. Very handsome when in flower	10	75
<i>Lagerstrœmia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	50	5 00
<i>Larch</i>	See <i>Larix</i> .		
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	European Larch	15	1 00
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	60	7 00
<i>Laurus Benzoin</i>	Spicewood	10	1 00
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay	10	60
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
<i>Leucothœ recurva</i>	From North Carolina	20	2 00
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	Japan or California Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	75
<i>Linden</i>	See <i>Tilia</i> .		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall, pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	60
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	per bus. of 33 lbs., \$9	10 50
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 25
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
“ <i>Kobus</i>	From Japan	25	2 50
“ <i>macrophylla</i>	Great-leaved Magnolia	25	2 50
“ <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Magnolia	30	3 00
“ <i>tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree	20	2 00
<i>Maple</i>	See <i>Acer</i> .		
<i>Melia Japonica</i>	From Japan	15	1 25
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	60	6 00
<i>Menziesii globularis</i>	From North Carolina	40	4 00
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos Mulberry	25	2 50
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>Tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
<i>Mulberry</i>	See <i>Morus</i> .		
<i>Myrica Californica</i>	Bayberry or Wax Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ <i>cerifera</i>	Candleberry Myrtle	15	1 25
“ <i>rubra</i>	From Japan	50	5 00
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	



DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Negundo aceroides</b> . . . . .	Box Elder . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 40 <sup>1/2</sup>
<b>Nelumbium luteum</b> . . . . .	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>speciosum</b> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Nuttallia cerasiformis</b> . . . . .	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Nyssa multiflora</b> . . . . .	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo . . . . .	10	50 /
<b>Oaks</b> . . . . .	See Quercus.		
<b>Oreodaphne Californica</b> . . . . .	California Laurel . . . . .	15	1 50 <del></del>
<b>Osage Orange</b> . . . . .	See Maclura.		
<b>Ostrya Virginica</b> . . . . .	American Hop Horn-Beam . . . . .	20	1 50 <sup>1/2</sup>
<b>Paliurus aculeata</b> . . . . .	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub . . . . .	10	50
<b>Paper Mulberry</b> . . . . .	See Broussonetia.		
<b>Pardanthus Chinensis</b> . . . . .	Blackberry Lily . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Parkinsonia aculeata</b> . . . . .	Jerusalem Thorn . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Paulownia imperialis</b> . . . . .	Paulownia or Empress Tree . . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Photinia arbutifolia</b> . . . . .	California Maybush . . . . .	25	2 50
“ <b>Japonica</b> . . . . .	Japan Medlar, or Loquat . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Pistacia vera</b> . . . . .	Pistachio-Nut. Grown for its edible nuts . . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Platanus occidentalis</b> . . . . .	Buttonball or Plane Tree . . . . .	10	50 /
<b>Plum</b> . . . . .	See Prunus.		
<b>Populus alba</b> . . . . .	Abele Tree . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>monilifera</b> . . . . .	Cottonwood Tree . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <b>nigra</b> . . . . .	Black Poplar . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>pyramidalis</b> . . . . .	Italian Poplar . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>tremula</b> . . . . .	Aspen Poplar . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Prunus Americana</b> . . . . .	Wild Plum . . . . .	10	1 00
“ <b>Japonica</b> . . . . .	Japan Plum . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>Lusitanica</b> . . . . .	Portugal Laurel . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>maritima</b> . . . . .	Beach Plum . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <b>serotina</b> . . . . .	Wild Black Cherry . . . . .	10	50
<b>Ptelea trifoliata</b> . . . . .	Hop Tree . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Pyrus Americana</b> . . . . .	American Mountain Ash . . . . .	10	1 00 <sup>1/2</sup>
“ <b>arbutifolia</b> . . . . .	Chokeberry . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>Acucuparia</b> . . . . .	European Mountain Ash, or Rowan Tree . . . . .	10	1 00
“ <b>Japonica</b> . . . . .	Japan Pear . . . . .	35	3 50
“ <b>rivularis</b> . . . . .	Oregon Crab Tree . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Quercus</b> —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
<b>Rhamnus catharticus</b> . . . . .	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges . . . . .	10	90
“ <b>Californicus</b> . . . . .	California Buckthorn . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <b>Carolinus</b> . . . . .	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>Purshianus</b> . . . . .	From Washington . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Rhododendron Californicum</b> . . . . .	California Rose Bay . . . . .	1 50	
“ <b>Catawbiense</b> . . . . .	From North Carolina . . . . .	50	5 00
“ <b>maximum</b> . . . . .	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <b>Washingtonianum</b> . . . . .	Washington Rose Bay . . . . .	1 00	
<b>Rhus aromatica</b> . . . . .	Fragrant Sumach . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>copallina</b> . . . . .	Dwarf Sumach . . . . .	10	1 00
“ <b>cotinus</b> . . . . .	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach . . . . .	25	2 50
“ <b>glabra</b> . . . . .	Smooth Sumach . . . . .	10	1 00
“ <b>typhina</b> . . . . .	Staghorn Sumach . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>venenata</b> . . . . .	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Ribes bracteosum</b> . . . . .	California Black Currant . . . . .	75	8 00
“ <b>cereum</b> . . . . .	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <b>Floridum</b> . . . . .	Wild Black Currant . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <b>Lacustre</b> . . . . .	From Washington . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <b>sanguineum</b> . . . . .	Blood-colored Flowering Currant . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Robinia pseudacacia</b> . . . . .	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower, fine for hedges; per 100 lbs. \$20. . . . .	10	35
<b>Rosa blanda</b> . . . . .	Early Wild Rose . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>canina</b> . . . . .	Dog Rose (for stocks) . . . . .	10	35
“ <b>Caroliniana</b> . . . . .	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine. . . . .	15	1 25
“ <b>gymnocarpa</b> . . . . .	From Washington . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <b>hybrida</b> . . . . .	Hybrid Rose, Mixed . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>lucida</b> . . . . .	Dwarf Wild Rose . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>polyantha</b> . . . . .	Bramble Rose . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>rubiginosa</b> . . . . .	Sweet-Brier. Delightfully fragrant leaves . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>rugosa</b> . . . . .	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan . . . . .	60	7 00

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$o 15	\$1 50
<i>Rosa setigera</i> . . . . .	Prairie, or Climbing Rose . . . . .	80	10 00
<b>Rubus</b> <i>Nutkanus</i> . . . . .	Salmon-berry . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>leucodermis</i> . . . . .	White-skinned Raspberry . . . . .	80	10 00
“ <i>spectabilis</i> . . . . .	Showy Raspberry . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>vitifolius</i> . . . . .	From Washington . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Salisburia</b> <i>adiantifolia</i> . . . . .	Maiden-Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage . . . . .	10	75
<b>Salix</b> <i>alba</i> . . . . .	White Willow . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>caprea</i> . . . . .	Goat Willow . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>purpurea</i> . . . . .	Purple Osier . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>viminalis</i> . . . . .	Osier . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>vitellina</i> . . . . .	Golden Willow . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Sambucus</b> <i>Canadensis</i> . . . . .	Common Elder . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>glauca</i> . . . . .	Californian Elder . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <i>racemosa</i> . . . . .	Scarlet-berried Elder . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Sassafras</b> <i>officinale</i> . . . . .	Sassafras . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Schinus</b> <i>molle</i> . . . . .	Pepper Tree of California . . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Sophora</b> <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage . . . . .	10	75
“ <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	From Arizona . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Sorbus</b> . . . . .	See Pyrus.		
<b>Spiræa</b> <i>Douglasii</i> . . . . .	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>ariaefolia</i> . . . . .	Tall California Spiræa . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>salicifolia</i> . . . . .	Common Meadow Sweet . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Staphylea</b> <i>pinnata</i> . . . . .	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Sterculia</b> <i>platanifolia</i> . . . . .	Chinese Parasol . . . . .	25	
<b>Stuartia</b> <i>psuedo-camellia</i> . . . . .	From Japan. . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Styrax</b> <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese Shrub . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <i>obassia</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	50	5 00
<b>Syringa</b> <i>vulgaris</i> . . . . .	Lilac . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long . . . . .	25	16 00
<b>Tecoma</b> <i>radicans</i> . . . . .	Trumpet Creeper . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Tilia</b> <i>Americana</i> . . . . .	American Linden . . . . .	10	60 1
“ <i>argentea</i> . . . . .	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage . . . . .	10	75
“ <i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above . . . . .	10	60
<b>Ulmus</b> <i>campestris</i> . . . . .	Common Elm . . . . .	10	1 00 1/4
“ <i>crassifolia</i> . . . . .	Texas Elm . . . . .	25	2 50
“ <i>modiolina</i> . . . . .	Small-leaved Elm . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>Montana</i> . . . . .	Large-leaved Elm . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>planera</i> . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <i>racemosa</i> . . . . .	Corky White Elm . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Ulex</b> <i>Europæa</i> . . . . .	Furze, Gorse or Whin. . . . .	10	75
<b>Ungnadia</b> <i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	Texas Horse Chestnut . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Vaccinium</b> <i>corymbosum</i> . . . . .	Common or Swamp Blueberry . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <i>ovatum</i> . . . . .	From Washington . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>parvifolium</i> . . . . .	Small Ornamental Cranberry . . . . .	75	
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i> . . . . .	Dwarf Blueberry . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Viburnum</b> <i>acerifolium</i> . . . . .	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood . . . . .	15	1 50
“ <i>cassinoides</i> . . . . .	Apalachian Tea Tree . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <i>dentatum</i> . . . . .	Arrow-wood . . . . .	15	1 50
“ <i>Lantana</i> . . . . .	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet . . . . .	10	75
“ <i>Lentago</i> . . . . .	Sweet Viburnum . . . . .	15	1 50
“ <i>nudum</i> . . . . .	Withe Rod . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <i>odoratissimum</i> . . . . .	From Japan. . . . .	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i> . . . . .	Guelder Rose, or Snowball . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i> . . . . .	Black Haw . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <i>Tinus</i> . . . . .	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet . . . . .	10	75
<b>Vitex</b> <i>agnus-castus</i> . . . . .	Chaste Tree . . . . .	10	75
<b>Walnuts</b> . . . . .	See Juglans.		
<b>Wistaria</b> <i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	Shrubby American Wistaria . . . . .	15	1 25
“ <i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <i>alba</i> . . . . .	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety . . . . .	75	7 00
<b>Yellow Locust</b> . . . . .	See Robinia.		
<b>Zizyphus</b> <i>sativa</i> . . . . .	Cultivated Jujube. . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Zanthoxylon</b> <i>piperitum</i> . . . . .	Japanese Pepper Tree . . . . .	20	2 00

# FLOWER SEEDS.

## PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

**HARDY ANNUALS** (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed



DOUBLE-FLOWERED BALSAM.

in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. 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 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. 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. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

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

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

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost 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 hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible 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 hotbed, 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 hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

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

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat 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 SINENSIS.**—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 to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2 or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors 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. Repot as often as the

pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious 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 syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done with tobacco "stems," which can be had at slight cost.



PANSIES.

**CALCEOLARIA.**—The herbaceous varieties of the *Calceolaria* are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots 8 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 the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

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

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

**PETUNIAS.**—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.

# Explanation of the Flower Seed Catalogue.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, 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; these plants are grown for their foliage.

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 in mixed colors.

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

The **third column** presents 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*—blooming in spring and early summer.
- 2       *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
- 3       *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

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

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P represents *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E       *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S       *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

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 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.

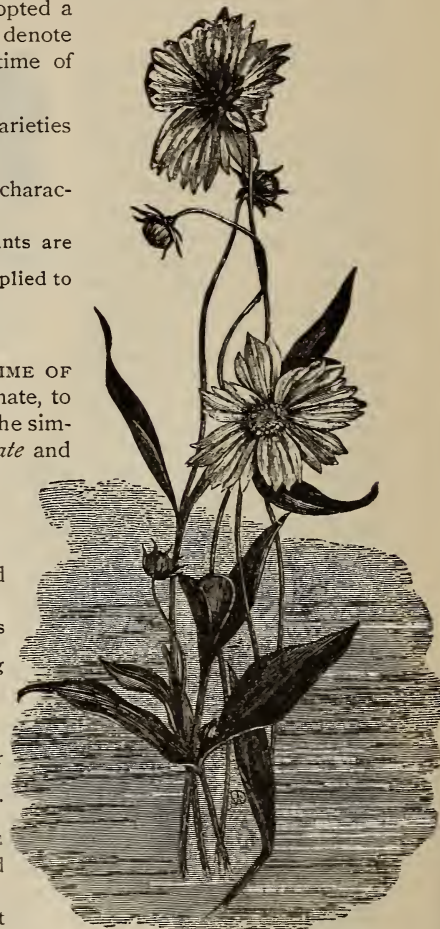
The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

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 height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to 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.



CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA. (See page 81.)

# FLOWER SEEDS.

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

See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> . . . . .	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
2066	— <i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .					5	
2067	<i>arenaria</i> . . . . .			yel.		5	
2078	<i>Abutilon compactum</i> "Fireball"	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2079	Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .					25	
2080	Pluton . . . . .					25	
2081	Darwini . . . . .					25	
2082	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> . . . . .	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	<i>armata</i> . . . . .					10	
2087	<i>decurrens</i> . . . . .					10	
2088	<i>Farnesiana</i> . . . . .				10	5	
2089	<i>lophantha</i> . . . . .				6	5	
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i> . . . . .					10	
2092	<i>mollissima floribunda</i> . . . . .				7	25	
2104	Fine Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i> . . . . .	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	<i>spinus</i> . . . . .	2		pur.		5	
2110	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	<i>pyramidatum</i> . . . . .					5	
2114	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> . per oz., 25c.		hA	scar.	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	<i>estivalis</i> . . . . . " 25c.		I	crim.		5	
2122	<i>vernalis</i> . . . . .		hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i> . . . . .		tP	blue	1	10	(African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2128a	<i>Agave Virginica</i> . . . . .		hP	yel. gr.	6	10	"False Aloe;" or, "Virginian Century Plant."
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> . . . . .	2 3	†tP	white	1	5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i> . . . . .			rose		5	
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i> . . . . . per oz., 40c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	— <i>album</i> . . . . . " 50c.			white		5	
2136	— <i>grandiflorum roseum</i> . . . . .			rose		10	
2138	— <i>Dwarf Blue</i> . . . . . per oz., 60c.			blue	¾	5	
2140	— <i>Dwarf White</i> . . . . . " 60c.			white		5	
2142	— <i>Little Dorrit</i> . . . . . " \$1.			blue		10	
2143	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	
2144	<i>Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven)		hA	rose	1	5	
2145	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2146	<i>coronaria</i> (Rose Campion) . . . . .		†hP	rose		5	
2146a	— <i>Dark blood Red</i> . . . . .			d. red		5	
2147	— <i>White</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2147a	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . . per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
2147b	<i>Flos Jovis</i> . . . . .			rose		5	
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i> . . . . .	1 3	hhA	scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2150	<i>linifolia</i> . . . . .			scar.	1½	5	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i> . . . . .				2½	5	
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i> . . . . .				2	5	
	<i>Althæa rosea</i> . . . . .						See Hollyhock.
2157	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i> . . . . .	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.  
See page 75.



ADONIS AESTIVALIS.  
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.  
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.  
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCIEWICZII.  
See page 75.



AGROSTEMMA CELI-ROSA.  
See page 75.



AQUILEGIA CERULEA. See page 77.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. See page 80.



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is a very dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest habit; most suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf . . . . . 50c.	..	..	..	1/2	5	
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet . . . . .	..	..	..	1/4	10	
2162a	—"Little Gem" . . . . .	..	..	..	trai.	5	
2163	saxatile compactum. per oz., 60c.	1 2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argentea . . . . . " 60c.	1 3	..	..	1/2	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i> . . . . .	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2	5	
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi . . . . .	..	..	cr. & y.	4	5	
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2 1/2	5	
2192	*salicifolius . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
2193	*speciosus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5	
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5	
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5	
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	..	..	dk&p'r	2	5	
2199	*Fine Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts . . . . .					50	
	<b>Amethyst</b> . . . . .						See Browallia.
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties . . . . .	1 3	hhA	..	..	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	<i>Anchusa capensis</i> . . . . .	2	..	pur.	1 1/2	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
2224	Barrelieri . . . . .	..	hP	d. blue	2	25	
2230	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2230a	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2231	Japonica rosea . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—alba "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
2237	sylvestris . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	10	
2240	<i>Angelonia grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
	<b>Antirrhinum</b> . . . . .						See Snapdragon.
	<b>Aquilegia (Columbine)</b> —						
2245	caryophylloides . . . . .	1 3	hP	strip.	1 1/2	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2253 is the Rocky Mountain blue Columbine, a most beautiful species.
2249	chrysantha . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10	
2253	cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
2257	vulgaris Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5	
2258	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2259	—Single Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
	Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties . . . . .					50	
2260	<i>Aralia Sieboldii</i> . . . . .	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub. No. 2262 is the "Angelica Tree."
2261	cordata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2262	spinosa . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10	
2265	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> , per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	..	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5	
2268	<i>Arnebia cornuta</i> . . . . .	3	hhA	..	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i> . . . . .	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica . . . . .	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer.
2278	incarnata . . . . .	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	1 1/2	5	
	<b>Asters, Chrysanthemum-flow'd</b> —						
2286	—Half Dwarf White . . . . .	3	hhA	..	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2286a	——"Scarlet" . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10	
2287	——"Rose" . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
2288	——"Carmine" . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10	
2288a	——"Mixed" . . . . . per oz., \$2	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony Perfection</i> —	..	..	..	..	..	
	Snow White . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	white	1 1/2	10	

Ob



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.

For descriptions of varieties and collections of Asters, see pages 77 and 79.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



JAPANESE TASSEL ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
2290a Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—Crimson . . . . .	3	hhA	crim.	1½	10	choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large, incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra-large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double Zinnia. The <i>Japanese Tassel</i> Aster is a very distinct new variety, with long, wavy petals and flowers of immense size. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spaw hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when 3 or 4 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, but bloom quite late. They can also be well grown in pots; use fine and rich soil, and water well.
2290b —Apple-blossom . . . . .			pink		10	
2291 —Dark Blood Red . . . . .			d. red		10	
2292 —Light Blue . . . . .			l. blue		10	
2293 —Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2294 Washington, White . . . . .			white	2	10	
2294a —Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
2295 —Peach Blossom . . . . .			peach		10	
2296 —Light Blue . . . . .			l. blue		10	
2296a —Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2297 Victoria, White . . . . . per oz., \$1.50			white	1½	10	
2297a —Flesh Color . . . . .			flesh		10	
2297b —Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
2298 —Indigo . . . . .			indigo		10	
2298a —Light Violet . . . . .			violet		10	
2299 —Dark Scarlet . . . . .			d. scar.		10	
2299a —Dark Blue . . . . .			d. blue		10	
2300 —Sky-blue . . . . .			l. blue		10	
2300a —Light Blue . . . . .					10	
2301 —Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2304 Shakespeare, White . . . . .			white		10	
2305 —Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
2306 —Dark Blue . . . . .			d. blue		10	
2306a —Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2307 Comet, Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
2307a —Dark Red . . . . .			d. red		10	
2308 —Rose and White . . . . . per oz., \$2			ro. & w.		10	
2308a —Light Blue . . . . .			l. blue		10	
2308b —Dark Blue . . . . .			d. blue		10	
2308c —Snow White . . . . .			white		10	
2309 —"The Bride," Giant-flowered			blush		25	
2309a —Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2310 Imbricated Pompon, White . . . . .			white		10	
2311 —Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
2311a —Sky Blue . . . . .			blue		10	
2312 —Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2315 Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	I	10	
2316 —Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2318 Triumph, Dark Scarlet . . . . .			d. scar.		10	
2318a —Dark Scarlet and White . . . . .			sc. & w.		10	
2319 Jewel, Apple Blossom . . . . .			l. pink		10	
2319a Japanese Tassel (new) . . . . .			rose		25	
2320 Schiller, White . . . . .			white	1½	10	
2321 —Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2322 Mignon . . . . .			white		10	
2322a Snowball . . . . .					25	
2323 Dwarf Queen, White . . . . .				$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
2324 Lilliput-flowered, White . . . . .					10	
2327 Mixed Crown . . . . .			mixed	I	10	
2330 —Betteridge's Quilled . . . . . oz., 50c.				1½	5	
2331 —Queen of the Market . . . . .					10	
2332 —Victoria Needle . . . . .				I	10	
2333 —Goliath . . . . .				1½	10	
2334 —Giant Emperor . . . . .					10	
2335 —Quilled, or China . . . . . oz., 50c.					5	
2336 —Harlequin (striped petals) . . . . .					10	
2337 —Perennial . . . . .		hP		I-2	10	

COLLECTIONS.

We invite careful attention to the collections offered below. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) \$0 35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq. \$0 75	6 Imbrique Pompon . . . \$0 50	6 Victoria Needle . . . \$0 60
6 Comet, New . . . . . 50	8 " " " " " " 50	6 Liliput-flowered . . . . . 30	4 White-centered Crown . . 40
18 Double Quilled German . 60	6 " " " " " " 40	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd 1 00	18 Victoria Prize . . . . . 1 50
12 " " " " " " 45	12 Giant Emperor . . . . . 1 00	8 " " " " " " .75	12 " " " " " " . 1 25
6 " " " " " " 25	8 " " " " " " .80	6 " " " " " " .60	8 " " " " " " .90
12 Double Dwarf German . 50	6 " " " " " " .60	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd 1 25	6 " " " " " " .75
6 " " " " " " 30	24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf. 1 25	12 " " " " " " .85	12 Uhland Globe . . . . . 60
12 Dwarf Bouquet . . . . . 60	18 " " " " " " 1 00	8 " " " " " " .75	6 " " " " " " .35
8 " " " " " " 50	12 " " " " " " .75	6 " " " " " " .60	8 Schiller . . . . . 35
6 " " " " " " 40	8 " " " " " " .55	12 Large Rose-flowered . 85	6 " " " " " " .30
12 Dwarf Victoria . . . . . 1 00	6 " " " " " " .45	8 " " " " " " .75	6 Goliath . . . . . 35
6 " " " " " " 60	12 Imbrique Pompon . . . 75	6 " " " " " " .60	6 Washington . . . . . 50
	8 " " " " " " .60		



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{8}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2474	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	<i>speciosa</i> . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	
2480	<i>umbellata</i> . . . . . " . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
<b>Calceolaria hybrida—</b>							
2482	Large-flowered, self colored . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions on page 73.
2484	—Tigered or Spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mix'd . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25	
2490	<i>rugosa</i> (shrubby) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
<b>Calceolaria pinnata</b> . . . . . hA . . . . . yel. . . . . 10							
2491	<i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
<b>Calendula—</b>							
2493	<i>officinalis</i> , double . per oz., 25c.	..	..	orange	1	5	(Pot Marigolds.) Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2494	—grand. sulphurea " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5	
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2499	—Meteor " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2504	<i>suffruticosa</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5	
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2507	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i> . . . . .	3	gP	..	1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis marmorata</i> . . oz., 30c.	..	hA	r. & y.	..	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. <i>C. "Golden Glory"</i> has very large, golden yellow flowers. 2518 has very large flowers in great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown.
2508a	<i>cardaminifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
2509	<i>aristosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	4	10	
2510	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	10	
2512	<i>trichosperma</i> . . . . .	..	hB	..	..	10	
2514	<i>Drummondii</i> . . . . . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2515	<i>elegans picta</i> . . . . . " 30c.	2 3	..	..	2	5	
2516	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . . " \$1	..	hP	yel.	1	10	
2517	—"Golden Glory" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2518	—"New Fancy Mixed" . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2519	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	..	2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 vars. choicest sorts . . . . .							35
2520	<i>Callirrhoe involucrata</i> . . . . .	1 3	hP	c. & w.	tra.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i> . . . . . per oz, 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
<b>Campanula carpatica</b> . . . . . 1 hP . . . . . blue $\frac{1}{2}$ 5							
2531	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	(Canterbury Bells.) 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 edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostyla</i> has large, lovely violet flowers.
2532	—Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2533	Medium Blue . . . . .	..	fhB	blue	2	5	
2534	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
2535	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
2536	—Mixed . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2537	—Double Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
2538	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2539	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
2540	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2541	— <i>calycanthea</i> . . . . .	..	hB	blue	..	5	
2542	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
2543	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2543a	<i>macrostyla</i> . . . . .	3	hA	violet	..	5	
2544	<i>nobilis alba</i> . . . . .	..	hB	white	3	10	
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i> . . . . .	..	fhP	blue	4	5	
2546	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 vars. choicest sorts . . . . .							60
<b>Candytuft—</b>							
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf . . . . .	1 2	hA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are 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 varie-
2548	— <i>amara</i> . . . . . per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	1	5	
2549	— <i>coronaria</i> , Rocket " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2553	— <i>odorata</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2555	— <i>umbellata</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5	
2557	— <i>carnea</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	flesh	..	5	
2559	— <i>Dunnettii</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	d. cr.	..	5	
2561	— <i>lilacina</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	lilac	..	5	
2563	— <i>carminea</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	car.	..	5	



MARGARET CARNATION.  
See page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. See page 84.



BARTONIA AUREA.  
See page 80.



DOUBLE BALSAM.  
See page 60.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.  
See page 81.



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2648	<i>Centaurea Americana</i> . . . . .	3	hA	pur.	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2652 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature cornflower; very fine for pots and edgings. <i>Chameleon</i> and <i>Margaritæ</i> are superb new sorts, with very large and fragrant flowers; fine for cutting. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other <i>Centaureas</i> , see Sweet Sultan.
2650	* <i>candidissima</i> . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1		hhP	white	1	10	
2651	* <i>Clementei</i> . . . . .	2 3				10	
2652	* <i>gymnocarpa</i> . . . . . per oz.,	3				10	
2653	<i>macrocephala</i> . . . . .		hP	yel.	3	10	
2654	<i>odorata</i> <i>Chameleon</i> . . . . .	2		var.		10	
2655	— <i>Margaritæ</i> . . . . .			white		10	
2658	<i>Cyanus</i> ( <i>Cornflower</i> ) per oz.,		hA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2658a	— <i>Emperor William</i> . . . . .					5	
2658b	— <i>Victoria Dwarf Compact</i> . . . . .				3/4	10	
2659	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . . per oz.,			mixed	1 1/2	5	
2660	— <i>Double Mixed</i> . . . . .					5	
	Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 vars. <i>C. Cyanus</i> ( <i>Cornflower</i> )					30	
2661	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i> . . . . .			yel.		5	
<b>Centranthus—</b>							
2663	<i>macrosiphon</i> . . . . . per oz.,	1 3		red	1	5	Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	— <i>albus</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			white		5	
2668	— <i>nanus</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			red	1/2	5	
2669	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			mixed	1	5	
2671	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> . . . . .	2 3	†hP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	<i>Cerithe retorta</i> . . . per oz.,		hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	<i>Cheloneb arbata coccinea</i> . . . . .	3	†hhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	— <i>hybrida</i> , <i>Mixed</i> . . . per oz.,			mixed		5	
2678	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> . . . . .		hP	white	1	25	(Prince's Pine.) Fine Evergreen.
2685	<i>Chorizema varium</i> . . . . .	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
<b>Christmas Rose . . . . .</b>							
<b>Chrysanthemum (Annual)—</b>							
2690	<i>coronaria</i> , <i>Double White</i> . . . . .						The annual <i>Chrysanthemums</i> are showy, free bloomers, and 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 valuable bedding plant.
	. . . . . per oz.,	2 3	hA	white	1 1/2	5	
2693	— <i>Yellow</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			yel.		5	
2694	— <i>sulphureum</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			sul.		5	
2694a	— <i>imbricatum</i> . . . . .			mixed		10	
2695	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . . per oz.,					5	
2696	<i>tricolor</i> , <i>White</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2697	— <i>Yellow</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			yel.		5	
2698	— <i>Scarlet</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			d. scar.		5	
2699	— <i>Eclipse</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			br. & yl.	1	5	
2700	— <i>Burridgeanum</i> . . . . .			w. & r.		5	
2702	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . . " . . . . .			mixed		5	
2703	— <i>Dunnettii</i> D'ble <i>Golden</i> . . . . .			yel.		5	
2704	— <i>Double Mixed</i> . . . per oz.,			mixed		5	
2706	— <i>hybridum</i> , D'ble <i>G'ld'n Brown</i> . . . . .			brown		5	
2707	— <i>Crimson Queen</i> . . . . .			crim.		5	
2708	— <i>Lilacina</i> . . . . .			lilac		5	
2710	— <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	
2717	<i>multicaule</i> ( <i>fine bedder</i> ) . . . . .			yel.	1/4	5	
2718	<i>inodorum</i> , <i>Double</i> . . . . .			white	1	10	
2721	<i>frutescens</i> ( <i>Paris Daisy</i> ) . . . . .					10	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Ann'l					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					35	
<b>Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—</b>							
2730	<i>Indicum grandiflorum</i> . . . . .	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i> . . . . .					10	
2732	— <i>From finest flowers</i> . . . . .					25	
2733	— <i>pompon</i> . . . . .				1 1/2	10	
<b>Cineraria hybrida—</b>							
2735	<i>White</i> . . . . .	1	†gP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note, on page 72.
2737	<i>Azure Blue</i> . . . . .			blue		25	
2738	<i>Crimson</i> . . . . .			crim.		25	
2739	<i>Splendid Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		25	
2741	— <i>Half Dwarf</i> . . . . .				1	25	
2745	— <i>Large-flowered Prize</i> . . . . .				2	50	
2750	— <i>Double</i> . . . . .	2				75	



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p><math>\frac{3}{4}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
2753	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hhP	yel.	2	cts. 5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."	
2755	<i>candidissima</i> . . . . . " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5		
<b>Clarkia—</b>								
2758	<i>elegans rosea</i> . . . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1½	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.	
2758a	—Double . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5		
2758b	— <i>alba</i> , Double . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5		
2759	—Mixed . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5		
2762	—Double . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5		
2763	<i>pulchella</i> . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5		
2765	— <i>alba</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5		
2766	— <i>marginata</i> . . . . . " 40c.	..	..	bord.	..	5		
2768	—White Tom Thumb " 40c.	..	..	white	¾	5		
2777	—Mixed . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1½	5		
2779	<i>Clary</i> , Purple-top . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	pur.	2	5	} ( <i>Salvia Horminum.</i> ) Odd but pretty flowers.	
2779a	Red-top . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	red	..	5		
2780	White-top . . . . . " . . . . .	..	..	white	1½	5		
2783	<i>Cleome pungens</i> . . . . .	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.	
2784	<i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	..	10		
2785	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> . . . . .	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.	
2790	<i>puniceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	6	10		
2792	<i>Clintonia</i> ( <i>Downingia</i> ) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	} Very pretty for edging.	
<b>Cockscomb—</b>								
2794	<i>Empress</i> , Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	¾	10	} ( <i>Celosia cristata.</i> ) If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.	
2796	Mount <i>Ætna</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25		
2797	Pres. Thiers (very dwarf) . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10		
2798	Golden Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10		
2799	Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .	..	..	rose	½	10		
2800	Glasgow Prize . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10		
2812	Japan Scarlet . . . . .	..	3	scar.	3	5		
2823	Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$1	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2833	* <i>Coleus</i> (Fine hybrids) . . . . .	..	gP	..	2	25		} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice Collections, including—						\$1	} 25	
12 varieties . . . . .						75		
6 " . . . . .						..	..	
2835	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> , p'r oz., 50c	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.	
2838	<i>bicolor</i> . . . . . " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5		
2839	— <i>alba</i> . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5		
2840	<i>candidissima</i> . . . . . " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5		
2843	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5		
2845	<i>multicolor</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	w. & ro.	..	5		
2847	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . . " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5		
2857	<i>verna</i> . . . . . " 10c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5		
2852	Mixed . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	mixed	2	5		
2854	<i>Collomia coccinea</i> . . . . . " 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5		} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5		
<b>Columbine</b> . . . . . See <i>Aquilegia</i> .								
2862	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i> . . . . .	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.	
2865	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5		
2868	*— <i>variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5		
2870	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> , p'r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.	
2872	—White . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5		
2875	— <i>unicaulis</i> . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5		
2876	—Crimson Violet . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5		
2877	—Rose . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5		
2877a	—Mixed . . . . . " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5		
Choice Collection, including—						35		..
8 var. <i>Convolvulus minor</i> . . . . .						..	..	
2878	<b>Coral Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	} Beautiful greenhouse shrub.	
2880	* <i>Cordylina australis</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.	
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10		
<b>Coreopsis</b> . . . . . See <i>Calliopsis</i> .								
<b>Cornflower</b> . . . . . See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .								



FOXGLOVE.  
See page 89.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.  
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.  
See page 89.



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."  
See page 83.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.  
See page 87.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.  
See page 88.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.  
See page 83.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.  
See page 89.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2884	<i>Corydalis nobilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Beautiful hardy perennial.
2885	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i> . . . . .	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2886	<i>Cosmos</i> , White Pearl . . oz., 75c.	2 3	..	white	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable. Nos. 2889, 2890 and 2890a are a new improved strain, producing very large flowers, with beautifully lined petals.
2888	Pink Pearl . . . . . " 75c.	..	..	pink	..	5	
2889	Roseta, Mammoth Pink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2890	Erlinda, Mammoth White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2890a	Conchita, Mammoth Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10	
2890b	Improved New Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25	
2891	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2892	<i>Cotton</i> ( <i>Gossypium</i> ) . . . . .	..	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	<i>Cowslip</i> ( <i>Primula veris</i> ) . . . . .	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i> . . . . .	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	<i>Cuphea miniata</i> . . . . .	3	†hhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra . . . . .	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	purpurea . . . . .	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1½	10	
2908	Rozlii . . . . .	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10	
	<b>Cyclamen giganteum</b> —Per 100 seeds						
2911	—album "Mont Blanc" . . \$1.50	1	gbu	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	25	} The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens, and was collected expressly for us. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory.
2912	—atropurpureum . . . . . 1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25	
2913	—superbum . . . . . 1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25	
2914	—robustum . . . . . 1.50	..	..	w. & d.r.	..	25	
2914a	—hybridum . . . . . 1.50	..	..	c. & w.	..	25	
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . 1.50	..	..	rose	..	25	
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	r. & s.	..	50	
2917	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	mixed red	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
2917a	—splendens . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10	
2917b	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> . . . . .	..	tP	apricot	2	25	
2917c	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> . . . . .	..	gS		12	10	South African Tree Tomato.
2918	<b>Dahlia</b> , Fine Double . per oz., 75c.	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	} All the varieties are fine. <i>Jules Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
2919a	Pompon Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2919b	Liliput Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	..	..	..	1½	10	
2921	Jules Chretien, very dwarf " 1.50	..	..	scar.	1	10	
	<b>Choice Collections, including—</b> 12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia. 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					1 00 60	
2922	<b>Daisy</b> , Double White . per oz., \$5	1	†hP	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	} ( <i>Bellis perennis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. No. 2928 produces very large flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25	
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	25	
2927	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
2928	Maxima, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
2929	White, red center, Double . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	25	
	<b>Daisy</b> , Paris . . . . .						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i> . . . . .	..	hS	pink	3	25	Early-flowering and scented.
2934	<i>Dasystema quercifolia</i> . . . . .	2	hB	yel.	1	10	Smooth False Foxglove, or Oak-leaved Gerardia.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i> . . . . .	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	3	5	} Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. No. 2936 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
2936	cornucopia . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10	
2937	Golden Queen (New) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10	
2938	fastuosa, Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
2939	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5	
2940	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	<b>Delphinium</b> (Larkspur)—						
2941	Ajais Dwarf Rocket, p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	†hB	..	1	5	} Very ornamental, free-blooming hardy plants, of erect, branching habit; they are quite effective in masses or mixed bor-
2942	—Tall Rocket . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	..	2	5	
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2942b	—Tall-branching . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
2943	Brunonianum (beautiful) . . . . .	..	†hP	blue	3	25	



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
<p><i>30</i> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3020	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> . . . . .	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	<i>viscida</i> . . . . .	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	<i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3027	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3030	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i> . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns—Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts . . . . .						\$1 25	} Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
Feverfew . . . . .							See <i>Matricaria</i> .
Flax . . . . .							See <i>Linum</i> .
Forget-me-not ( <i>Myosotis</i> )—							
3046	<i>alpestris</i> . . . . . per oz., 75c.	..	†hhP	blue	trai.	10	} All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3047	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
3048	— <i>alba</i> . . . . . per oz., 90c.	..	..	white	1/2	10	
3049	— <i>elegantissima</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
3049a	— <i>Victoria</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
3049b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3050	<i>Azorica</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	25	
3054	— <i>celestina</i> . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	25	
3055	<i>arvensis</i> . . . . .	..	hA	blue	..	10	
3056	<i>dissitiflora</i> . . . . .	1	†hhP	..	..	10	
3058	<i>palustris</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	b.&w.	3/4	10	
3062	<i>sylvatica</i> . . . . . per oz., 75c.	..	..	blue	1	10	
Foxglove ( <i>Digitalis</i> ), White . . . . .		2	..	white	2	5	} Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered . . . . .	1 2	..	l. y.	1 1/2	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3076	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
3078	<i>Gloxinia</i> -like, White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3079	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3080	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
Choice Collection, including— 12 varieties Foxglove . . . . .						40	
3089	Four O'Clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.	..	tA	..	2	5	} (Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	<i>longiflora alba</i> . . . . . " 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved . . . . . " 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Tom Thumb, White . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	white	1	5	
3091b	" " Mixed . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
Choice Collections, including— 10 vars. Four O'Clock . . . . .						45	
8 " " " . . . . .						30	
6 " " " Strip.-l'v'd . . . . .						30	
3092	<i>Fragaria Indica</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	yel.	trai.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	<i>Freesia refracta alba</i> . . . . .	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094	<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i> (for vases)	1 3	gS	blue	trai.	25	} ("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
3094a	<i>triphylla</i> . Charming dark-leaved species . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50	
3095	<i>hybrida</i> , Finest Mixed Single . . . . .	..	..	mixed	div.	50	
3095a	—Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
Collection of Fuchsias, including— 12 choice varieties . . . . .						75	
3096	<i>Gaillardia amblyodon</i> . . . . .	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3096a	<i>grandiflora maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10	
3097	<i>picta</i> . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	..	5	
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i> . . . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .	..	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i> . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5	
3103	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
Collection of <i>Gaillardia</i> , including— 6 choice varieties . . . . .						40	
3108	<i>Galega officinalis</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
3110	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3112	<i>Gamolepis tagetes</i> . . . . .	1	hhA	yel.	..	5	Fine for beds.
3114	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i> . . . . .	..	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<i>Gardoquia Betonicoides</i> . . . . .	3	†hhP	pur.	1 1/2	5	Worthy of cultivation.



SINGLE DAHLIA.  
See page 87.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 92.



HOLLYHOCK.  
See page 92.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.  
See Delphinium, page 87.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See page 94.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3118	<b>Gaura Lindheimeriana</b> . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
3120	<b>Gentiana acaulis</b> . . . . .	1	..	d. b.	1/4	10	} Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii . . . . .	2	..	blue	1	10	
3121	campestris . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	1/2	25	
3124	cruciata . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10	
3126	crinita . . . . .	3	hA	..	..	10	
3129	<b>Geranium (Zonale)</b> per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1 1/2	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions see page 73. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50	
3139	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25	
3140	<b>Gerardia linifolia</b> . . . . .	2	..	pur.	2	10	} Native Gerardias from Alabama.
3140a	parvifolia . . . . .	3	hA	..	..	10	
3141	<b>Gesnera macrantha</b> . . . . .	1	gP	scar.	1/2	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed . . . . .	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	<b>Geum Chiloense coccineum</b> pl. . . . .	..	hP	scar.	1 1/2	5	} Bloom freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3147	<b>Gilia Achilleæfolia</b> . . . . .	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.
3148	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3149	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3152	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5	
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3153a	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5	
3154	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5	
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3169	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3170	<b>Gillenia stipulacea</b> . . . . .	2	hP	red	2	10	
3171	<b>Glaucium luteum</b> . . . . .	2 3	†hP	yellow	..	5	
3173	<b>Globularia trichosantha</b> . . . . .	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	} Horned Poppy. Showy border plants with gray foliage. A very handsome plant.
3174	<b>Gloxinia hybrida</b> , Mixed . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3176	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3177	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50	
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	50	
3182	<b>Godetia rubicunda splendens</b> . . . . .	..	hA	p. r.	1	5	} All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. <i>Duke of Fife</i> has very large flowers, intense red with white spots at base of petals. <i>Duchess of Fife</i> is a very beautiful variety, having white flowers with satiny flesh-colored spots, and bright red at base of petals.
3183	Princess of Wales . . . . .	..	..	d. cr.	1 1/2	5	
3184	Lady Satin Rose . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5	
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3186	grandiflora maculata, fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3187	White Pearl . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	w. & c.	..	5	
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5	
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	1	5	
3190c	Whitneyi . . . . .	..	..	d. rose	2	5	
3191	—Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	car.	1 1/2	5	
3192	—Duke of Fife (new) . . . . .	..	..	d. rose	..	5	
3193	—Duchess of Fife . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	5	
3195	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	w. & r.	..	5	
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	30
	<b>Golden Feather</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See Pyrethrum, page 101.
3196	<b>Grammanthes gentianoides</b> . . . . .	2	hhA	yellow	1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	<b>Grevillea robusta</b> . . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	<b>Gunnera manicata</b> . . . . .	..	hP	red	6	25	} Beautiful decorative hardy perennial lawn plants.
3199	scabra . . . . .	..	..	..	4	25	
3206	<b>Gypsophila elegans</b> , per oz., 30c.	..	..	white	2	5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea . . . . . " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5	
3211	muralis . . . . . " 50c.	..	hA	pink	1/2	5	
3213	paniculata . . . . . " 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218	<b>Hawkweed, Bearded</b> . . . . .	3	hA	yellow	..	5	} (Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
3222	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3223	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>85</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3224	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> . . . . .	3	†hB	red	3	5	} So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a climber.
3224a	—album . . . . .			white		5	
3225	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5	} Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i> . . . . .	1 3	gP	pur.		10	
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .			d. pur.		10	} (Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3236	grandiflorum . . . . .					10	
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .					10	
3244	Fine Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
	Collections Heliotrope, including—						
	12 choicest varieties . . . . .					90	
	6 " " " " " " . . . . .					50	
3248	<i>Helleborus niger</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	} (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
	<i>Hesperis</i> . . . . .						
3250	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> . . . . .	2 3		crim.		25	} Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
3252	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> . per oz., 25c.		hA	yl.&br.	2	5	
3253	militaris . . . . .		hP	rose	3	10	} Distinct flowers.
3256	incanus . . . . .			yel.		10	
3260	Syracus, Double . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w.&p.	6	5	} The Rose of Sharon.
3263	"Golden Bowl" . . . . .		hA	l. yel.		10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .		hP	rose	3	10	
3264a	<i>Hieracium ramosum</i> . . . . .			yel.	1-2	10	} Fine green foliage.
	<b>Hollyhock, Double—</b>						
3265	White . . . . . per oz., \$1.00		†hP	white	4	10	} ( <i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with—						
	out collar . . . . . " 1.25				3	10	
3265b	Canary Yellow . . . . . " 1.25			l. yel.	4	10	
3265c	Bronze Black . . . . . " 1.25			bz blk.		10	
3266	Crimson . . . . . " 1.00			crim.		10	
3266a	Salmon . . . . . " 1.25			salmon		10	
3267	Orange Yellow . . . . . " 1.25			yel.		10	
3267a	Red, White Edge . . . . . " 1.00			r. & w.		10	
3268	Magenta . . . . . " 1.25			mag.		10	
3268a	Light Straw Color . . . . . " 1.25			straw		10	
3269	Mixed, very fine . . . . . " 75			mixed		10	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize					\$1 00	
	8 " " " " " "					75	
	6 " " " " " "					60	
3272	<i>Honesty (Lunaria biennis)</i> . . . . .		†hB	pur.	2	5	} Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	<i>Humea elegans</i> . . . . .	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10	
3275	—albida . . . . .			white		10	
3276	<i>Hunnemannia fumaricæfolia</i> . . . . .	2 3		yel.	1	5	} Large, showy flowers.
3279	<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i> . . . . .		hBu	white	2-3	10	
3281	<i>Hypericum elegans</i> . . . . .	3	hP	yel.	1½	5	} Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
	<i>Iberis</i> . . . . .						
3284	<i>Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum)</i> . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	} Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i> . . . . .	2		pur.	1½	5	
3287	Sultani, Scarlet . . . . .	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3288	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
3289	fulva . . . . .		hA	yel.	4	10	
3292	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i> . . . . .	1 3	†hhP	blue	¼	10	} Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3291	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i> . . . . .	3	†tB	orange	1½	5	
3298	elegans . . . . .	2 3		scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea . . . . .	1 3	hB		1½	5	
3300	Mixed . . . . .			mixed	3	5	
3302	<i>Iris Kæmpferi</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP		2	5	} 3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax . . . . .	2		pur.	¾	10	
3305	<i>Isotoma petraea</i> . . . . .	1	hhA	cream	1	10	} Showy and beautiful.
3308	<i>Jacob's Ladder</i> . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue		5	
3310	White . . . . .			white		5	



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
3312	Jacobaea, White Senecio . . . . .	2	hA	white	5	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.	
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5		
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5		
	Collection of Jacobaeas, including— 5 vars. Dwarf Double . . . . .					35		
3322	*Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also Amarantus.	
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides . . . . .	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.	
3325	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5		
3326	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5		
3327	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5		
3334	Lantana, Fine Mixed . . . . .	1	3	gS	..	5	} Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.	
	Choice collection, including— 6 vars. of Lantana . . . . .					50		
	Larkspur . . . . .						See Delphinium.	
3348	Lasthenia Californica . . . . .	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.	
	Lathyrus . . . . .						See Sweet Peas, page 108.	
3350	Lavatera trimestris . . . . .	2	..	red	2	5	} Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.	
3352	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5		
3352a	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5		
3353	arborea variegata . . . . .	..	hhP	red	3	10		
3354	Lemon Verbena . . . . .	2	3	gP	white	..	10	Fine, lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum . . . . .	3	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."	
3357	Lepachys columnaris . . . . .	..	..	pur.	3	10	Like the sunflower; disk elevated.	
3357a	Leptosyne maritima . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	2	10	Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage.	
3358	Leptosyphon aureus . . . . .	2	hA	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Fine for edgings or rockeries; bloom in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.	
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5		
3361	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5		
3362	carmineus . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10		
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5		
3366	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5		
3374	hybridus . . . . .	1	3	..	..	5		
3375	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5		
3379	Liatris spicata . . . . .	2	3	hhP	pur.	2		} (Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3380	scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10		
3382	cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10		
3384	Lilium superbum seed . . . . .	..	hBu	orange	4	10	"Turk's Cap Lily."	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii . . . . .	..	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.	
3390	Linaria bipartita alba . . . . .	2	hP	white	..	5	} Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.	
3390a	—splendida . . . . .	2	3	hhA	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5		
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	..	hP	violet	tra.	5		
3394	Linum flavum . . . . .	..	†hhP	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	} (Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.	
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum. oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5		
3394b	Lewisii variegatum . . . . . 60c.	1	2	†hP	li. & w.	3		
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus . . . . .	2	3	gA	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca . . . . .	..	hhA	orange	6	5	} Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.	
3395b	tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5		
	Lobelia—						} All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribt on 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. These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.	
3399	cardinalis . . . . .	2	hP	scar.	..	10		
3400	syphilitica . . . . .	3	..	blue	..	10		
3401	ramosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10		
3402	Erinus (gracilis) . . . . .	1	3	†hhP	tra.	5		
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	tra.	10		
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5		
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5		
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10		
3411	—grandiflora superba . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10		
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10		
3412b	——"Golden Queen" . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25		
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10		
3414	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1	5		
	Choice collections, including—							
	12 vars. Lobelia . . . . .					60		
	6 " " . . . . .					40		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3428	Lotus Jacobæus . . . . .	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	tetragonolobus . . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding . . oz., 20c.	. .	. .	crim.	3	5	{ ( <i>Amarantus caudatus.</i> ) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	. .	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double . . . . .	25c.	. .	white	. .	5	{ (Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish . . . . .	30c.	. .	blue	. .	5	
3438	White Spanish . . . . .	30c.	. .	white	. .	5	
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . . .	25c.	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3440	Mixed, all sorts . . . . .	25c.	. .	. .	. .	5	
3444	Lupinus albus . . . . .	2 3	. .	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	. .	hP	v. & w.	. .	5	
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	. .	. .	var.	3	5	
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & pk.	. .	5	
3456	—albus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
3458	celestinus . . . . .	. .	hA	l. blue	. .	5	
3460	hirsutus . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	2	5	
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5	
3465	luteus . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5	
3470	mutabilis . . . . .	. .	hP	var.	3	5	
3472	nanus . . . . .	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
3479	polyphyllus . . . . .	. .	hP	blue	5	5	
3480	—Mixed Perennial . per oz., 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3482	pubescens elegans . . . . .	. .	hA	p. & w.	. .	5	
3484	subcarnosus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	2	5	
3489	sulphureus . . . . .	. .	. .	sul.	1	5	
3493	tricolor elegans . . . . .	. .	hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.	. .	hA	mixed	. .	5	
	Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties . . . . .					40	
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica . . . . .	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
3506	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3507	fulgens . . . . .	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida . . . . .	. .	hP	mixed	. .	10	
3513	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	Malope grandiflora . . . . .	2 3	. .	red	. .	5	} Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3520	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
3522	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3524	Malva miniata ( <i>Sphæralcea Munroana</i> ) . . . . .	. .	gP	scar.	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3526	Marica Californica . . . . .	. .	hhP	yel.	1 1/2	25	{ The yellow "Blue-Eyed Grass." Very beautiful.
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.	. .	hA	lem.	2	5	{ (Tagetes.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Garden" is a new, very dwarf variety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. See also Calendula.
3531	—Mixed . . . . . 50c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
3532	—El Dorado . . . . . 60c.	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5	
3533	—Nugget of Gold . . . . . 75c.	. .	. .	gold	. .	5	
3533a	—Pride of the Garden . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	1 1/2	10	
3534	Dwarf Striped . . . per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	strip.	. .	5	
3535	—Gold Striped . . . . . 50c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
3537	French . . . . . 50c.	. .	. .	orange	1	5	
3538	—Mixed . . . . . 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
	Choice Collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French 6 " " " " 6 " " " African . . . . .					35 25 25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria . . . . .	. .	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	} Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea . . . per oz., 30c.	. .	. .	vio. sp.	. .	5	
3550	lutea . . . . .	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5	
3552	formosa . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
	Marvel of Peru . . . . .						{ (Mirabilis.) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
3554	Matricaria eximia plena . . . . .	. .	hA	white	2	5	} (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3555	capensis plena . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
3556	"Golden Ball" (very beautiful)	. .	. .	yel.	1 1/4	25	
3557	Mathiola bicornis . . . . .	. .	hhA	white	1/2	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	cts. 5	Ornamental; like the Lotus. Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture. 3576 is the well-known "Ice Plant."	
3570	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> . . .	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5		
3573	—album . . . . .			white		5		
3575	<i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . . .		tP	yel.		25		
3576	<i>crystallinum</i> . . . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white		5		
<b>Mignonette—</b>								
3577	<i>Reseda odorata</i> . . . per oz., 15c.		hA	w. & bf.	1	5		
3578	—grandiflora . . . . . 15c.					5		
3580	—Golden Queen . . . . . 30c.			b. yel.		5		
3581	—Crimson Queen . . . . . 30c.			crim.		5		
3582	— <i>pumila compacta</i> , Dwarf . . . . .							
	per oz., 50c.			w. & bf.	½	10		
3583	—Machet, Dwarf . . . . . 60c.				¾	10		
3584	—Gabrielle . . . . . 60c.			red		10		
3585	—Victoria . . . . . 60c.			d. red		10		
3586	—Miles' Spiral . . . . . 30c.			cr. & bf.	1	5		
3587	—Giant Pyramidal . . . . . 20c.			red	1½	5		
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . . . .							
	per oz., 75c.			w. & bf.	½	5		
3589	—Elois Francois . . . . .			red	1	10		
3590	—Parsons' White . . . . .			w. & bf.	¾	5		
Choice Collection, including—								
10 vars. Mignonette . . . . . 50								
3592	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . . . per oz., 75c.		tA	pink		5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.	
3598	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> . . . . .	1 2	thP	scar.	1½	10	(Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free-flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits. See Musk Plant.	
3603	<i>hybridus cupreus</i> . . . . .	1 3	hA	mixed		10		
3610	Roezli . . . . .	2 3		yel.	½	25		
3612	<i>tigrinus</i> . . . . . per oz., \$1.50	1 3		spot.	1	10		
3613	—grandiflorus . . . . .					25		
3615	<i>Molucella spinosa</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.	
<b>Monk's-Hood</b> . . . . . See Aconitum.								
<b>Mourning Bride</b> . . . . . See Scabiosa.								
3620	<i>Musa Ensete</i> . . . per 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.	
3625	<b>Musk Plant</b> . . . . .	1 3	tA	yel.	½	10	Musk-scented Mimulus.	
3627	—New Compact . . . . .				½	10		
<b>Myosotis</b> . . . . . See Forget-me-not, page 89.								
<b>Nasturtium (Dw'f Tom Thumb)—</b>								
3633	—Yellow . . . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA		¾	5	(Tropæolum.) 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 generally dark green. <i>Empress of India</i> is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers. The <i>Lilliput</i> is in every respect smaller than the <i>Tom Thumb</i> , and is a most charming little plant, with neat habit and bushy foliage, and a great variety of the brightest colors.	
3638	—Beauty . . . . . 20c.			y. & scr.		5		
3639	—Spotted . . . . . 15c.			s. spot.		5		
3645	—Black . . . . . 15c.			black		5		
3647	—Bluish Rose . . . . . 15c.			blue		5		
3648	—Crimson . . . . . 15c.			crim.		5		
3650	—Ruby King . . . . . 20c.			red		5		
3654	—Cream-colored . . . . . 15c.			cream		5		
3657	—Scarlet . . . . . 15c.			scar.		5		
3660	—Rose . . . . . 15c.			rose		5		
3662	—Empress of India . . . . . 20c.			crim.		5		
3663	—Aurora . . . . . 20c.			var.		5		
3664	—Golden King . . . . . 20c.			golden		5		
3665	—Lady Bird . . . . . 20c.			yel & r.		5		
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs . . . . . 25c.			scar.		5		
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem . . . . . 15c.			y. & cr.		5		
3672	—Mixed . . . . . 10c.			mixed		5		
3674	Lilliput (new) . . . . .				½	25		
Collections of Nasturtiums—								
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb . . . . . 40								
8 " " " " " " " " . . . . . 35								
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i> . . . . .		tA	white	1½	5	Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges. 3679 is a new and very beautiful variety.	
3678	—cœrulea . . . . .			ro. & b.		5		
3679	<i>strumosa Suttoni</i> . . . . .		hA	var.		25		
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . . . oz., 20c.	1 3		w. & pu.	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.	
3682	—oculata . . . . .			b. & w.		5		
3684	<i>discoidalis</i> . . . . .			pur.		5		
3686	<i>insignis</i> . . . . . per oz., 20c.			blue		5		
3690	—alba . . . . . 20c.			white		5		
3694	—marginata . . . . .			bord.		5		
3698	<i>maculata</i> . . . . . per oz., 20c.			spot.	½	5		
3700	Mixed . . . . . 20c.			mixed	div.	5		
Choice Collection, including—								
8 vars. <i>Nemophila</i> . . . . . 30								



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.  
See page 98.



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PANSY. See page 97.



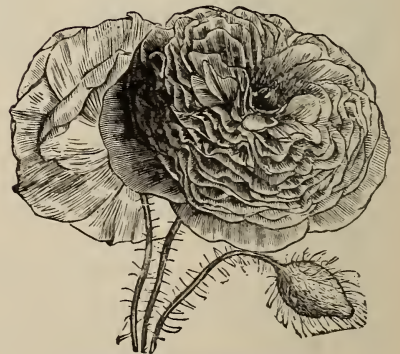
PAPAVER NUDICAULE.  
See page 99.



EVENING PRIMROSE.  
See page 100.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.  
See page 93.



DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.  
See page 100.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i> . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant) . . . . .	. .	hhA	. .	3	5	} Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	<i>colossea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	25	
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> . . . . .	. .	gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
3706	<i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	2	10	
<b>Nigella</b> . . . . .		See Love-in-a-Mist.					
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i> . . . . .	2	hA	b. w. & y.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & w.	. .	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	trai.	5	
3719	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	1	5	
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhP	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	w. b.	. .	5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i> . . . . .	2	†hP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
<b>Oenothera</b> . . . . .		See Evening Primrose.					
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	pur.	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i> . . . . .	2	tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i> . . . . .	2	hP	red	2	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10	
3745	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> . . . . .	3	hA	blush	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very good everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	rose	. .	5	Pretty rose flowers.
3752	<i>Pansy</i> , *Black 'Faust' . . . . . oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} ( <i>Viola tricolor</i> ; Heartsease.) Most of 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, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	violet	. .	10	
3754	*quadricolor (Rainbow). . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	4-color	. .	10	
3755	*Fire King . . . . . 1.50	. .	. .	golden	. .	10	
3756	*Meteor, bright brown . . . . . 2.50	. .	. .	brown	. .	25	
3757	*Peacock . . . . . 5.50	. .	. .	b. & w.	. .	25	
3758	*Emperor William . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	blue	. .	10	
3759	*Fawn Color . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	fawn	. .	10	
3760	*Light Blue . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	l. blue	. .	10	
3761	*Tiger . . . . . 1.50	. .	. .	strip.	. .	10	
3762	*Violet-margined . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	mar.	. .	10	
3763	*Gold-margined . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
3764	*Victoria, fine red . . . . . 3.00	. .	. .	red	. .	25	
3765	*Five-blotched (Odier) . . . . . 5.00	. .	. .	spot.	. .	25	
3766	*Bugnot's Superb Str'n . . . . . 8.00	. .	. .	. .	. .	50	
3767	*Trimardeau White . . . . . 3.50	. .	. .	white	. .	25	
3768	*—Yellow (Golden Crest) . . . . . 3.00	. .	. .	yel.	. .	25	
3769	*—Striped . . . . . 3.00	. .	. .	strip.	. .	25	
3769a	*—Azure Blue . . . . . 4.00	. .	. .	l. blue	. .	25	
3769b	*—Black Blue . . . . . 4.00	. .	. .	d. blue	. .	25	
3770	*—Mixed . . . . . 2.50	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25	
3771	*Black Blue . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	bk. & bl.	. .	10	
3772	*Bronze . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	bronze	. .	10	
3773	*White, black center . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
3774	*Azure Blue . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	blue	. .	10	
3777	*Yellow, black center . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	yel.	. .	10	
3778	*Yellow Gem (pure) . . . . . 1.50	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
3781	*candidissima "Snow Queen" . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
3786	*atropurpurea . . . . . 1.00	. .	. .	dk. pur.	. .	10	
3787	*— <i>alba marginata</i> . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	pr. & w.	. .	10	
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain . . . . . 5.00	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25	
3788	*Mixed French . . . . . 1.25	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
3789	*Common Mixed . . . . . 75	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
<b>Choice Collections, including—</b>							
24 vars. Pansy or Heartsease						\$1 25	
18 " " " "						1 00	
12 " " " "						75	
8 " " " "						60	
6 " " " "						50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
	Paris Daisy . . . . .					cts.	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
	Peas, Sweet . . . . .						See page 108.
3790	Pelargonium, Fancy . . . . .	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
	<b>Pentstemon—</b>						
3804	Murrayanus . . . . .		hP	scar.	3	10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding; as varied in colors as gladioli.
3806	heterophyllus . . . . .			blue	1½	10	
3808	pubescens . . . . .			pur.		10	
3810	antirrhinoides . . . . .			yel.	3	25	
3813	spectabilis . . . . .			blue	2	10	
3814	laevigatus . . . . .			lilac	½	10	
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 40c.			mixed	var.	5	
3830	* <i>Perilla</i> Nankinensis. per oz, 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	*laciniata . . . . . " 20c.					5	
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red . . . . .	3	hP	red		5	Showy for backgrounds
3842	White . . . . .			white		5	
	<b>Petunia hybrida—</b>						
3843	Large-flowered, White . . . . .	2 3	†hhA			10	These are well-known, 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. <i>The Rainbow</i> has richest colorings, with intense yellow throats. <i>Ring of Emerald</i> has large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. The <i>Ruffled Giants</i> are new extra large-flowered sorts, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed. 3867 is a dwarf, bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. <i>Thorburn Superb Giant</i> is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.
3844	—intus aurea . . . . .			yel.		25	
3845	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		25	
3846	—Purple . . . . .			pur.		25	
3847	—Rose . . . . .			rose		25	
3848	—The Rainbow . . . . .			yel.		50	
3849	—Ring of Emerald . . . . .			pk. & g.		50	
3850	—Six-lobed White . . . . .			white		50	
3852	—Emperor. Very fine . . . . .			mixed		25	
3853	—superbissima, tigered throat . . . . .					50	
3854	—Thorburn Superb Giant . . . . .					25	
3855	—Superb, single mixed . . . . .					25	
3856	—Fringed White . . . . .			white		25	
3857	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		25	
3858	—Titania. Beautiful . . . . .			pur.		50	
3859	—Ruffled Giants . . . . .			mixed		50	
3860	—Mixed . . . . .					25	
3861	—Perfection, finest . . . . .					50	
3862	—Double Mixed . . . . .					50	
3863	—Fringed Mixed . . . . .					75	
3864	—Lady-of-the-Lake . . . . .			white		75	
3866	Countess of Ellesmere . . . . .			pr. & w.		10	
3867	Inimitable Dwarf . . . . .			mixed	¾	10	
3868	venosa (veined) . . . . .				1½	10	
3870	Mixed Single . . . . . per oz., \$1.25					5	
	<b>Collections of Petunias, including—</b>						
	12 vars. Fine Large-flowering.					\$1 00	
	6 " " "					60	
	12 " " Double Fringed . .					1 50	
	6 " " " "					80	
	12 " " Double Large-flow'ng.					1 50	
	6 " " " "					80	
3872	<i>Phacelia congesta</i> . . . . .	2	hP	pur. bl.		5	Excellent for bees.
	<b>Phlox Drummondii—</b>						
3875	—atropurpurea striata . . . . .	2 3	hA	strip.	1	5	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. 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 brightest 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 given
3880	—Black Warrior . . . . .			d. red		5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea . . . . .			pur.		5	
3893	—Leopoldi . . . . .			w. & cr.		5	
3900	—Radowitzii . . . . .			white		5	
3901	—rosea . . . . .			rose		5	
3903	—oculata alba . . . . .			w. & l.		5	
3906	—coccinea . . . . .			scar.		5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) . . . . . per oz., \$1			mixed		10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball . . . . .			white	¾	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball . . . . .			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . . . . oz., \$2			mixed		10	
3927	—Mixed . . . . . oz., 50c.				1	5	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
3942	—Eclipse (blue-veined) . . . . .			blue		10	
3933	—Half-Dwarf Blood Red . . . . .			d. red	¾	10	
3933a	—Crimson Bouquet . . . . .			crim.		10	
3934	—Black-brown . . . . .			d. br.		10	
3935	—coccinea . . . . .			scar.	1	10	



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
<b>Poppy, continued—</b>								
4046	Papaver Double White . . . . .	1 2	hA	white	1 1/2	5	most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulip. 4050a is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.	
4047	—Fayal Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		10		
4048	—Scarlet . . . . .		..	scar.		5		
4048a	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1.		..	yel.		10		
4049	—Mikado . . . . .		..	w. & cr.		5		
4050	—Cardinal . . . . .		..	scar.		10		
4050a	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.		..	scr. & w.		10		
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.		..	mixed		5		
4054	—Pæony-flowered " 20c.		..	..		5		
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c.		..	..		5		
<b>Collections of Poppies, including—</b>								
	12 vars. Double Carnation . . . . .					50		
	12 " Pæony-flowered . . . . .					50		
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd . . . . .					30		
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .					30		
4067	<b>Portulaca splendens</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	crim.	1/2	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eight 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 weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.	
4069	Rose Carnation-striped . . . . .		..	strip.		5		
4070	Thellusonii . . . . .		..	scar.		5		
4072	albiflora . . . . .		..	white		5		
4074	aurea, deep golden . . . . .		..	golden		5		
4089	Thorburni . . . . .		..	yel.		5		
4090	rosea . . . . .		..	ro. str.		5		
4092	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 50c.		..	mixed		5		
4111	Double Scarlet . . . . .		..	scar.		25		
4112	—Bright Lemon (new) . . . . .		..	lem.		25		
4114	—Orange . . . . .		..	orange		25		
4115	—Bright Rose . . . . .		..	rose		25		
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped.		..	d. rose		25		
4120	—White . . . . .		..	white		25		
4127	—Purple . . . . .		..	pur.		25		
4130	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		10		
<b>Collections, including—</b>								
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful . . . . .					60		
	6 " " double . . . . .					60		
4133	<b>Potentilla atrosanguinea</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.	
4135	Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		5		
<b>Collection, including—</b>								
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest . . . . .					75		
4140	<b>Primula cortusoides</b> . . . . .	3	..	red		10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."	
4141	Cashmeriana . . . . .		..	rose	1/4	25		
4143	Japonica . . . . .		..	mixed	1	10		
4145	English Yellow Primrose . . . . .		..	yel.		10		
4156	<b>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</b>		gP	fr. red	3/4	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. 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; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.	
4157	—coccinea . . . . .		..	b. red		25		
4158	—alba . . . . .		..	white		25		
4159	—punctata atropurpurea . . . . .		..	pur. sp.		25		
4161	—cœrulea . . . . .		..	blue		50		
4161a	—kermesina splendens . . . . .		..	crim.		25		
4161b	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		25		
4163	—filicifolia alba . . . . .		..	white		25		
4169	—rubra . . . . .		..	red		25		
4170	—Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		25		
4171	—globosa rubra . . . . .		..	red		25		
4174	——alba . . . . .		..	white		25		
4176	——Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		25		
4190	——plena rubra . . . . .		..	red		75		
4193	——alba . . . . .		..	white		75		
4195	——Mixed . . . . .		..	mixed		75		
4196	obconica . . . . .	2	tgP	white	1/2	25		
<b>Collections of Primulas, including—</b>								
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed . . . . .					\$1 50		
	10 " " " . . . . .					1 25		
	8 " " " . . . . .					1 00		
	6 " " " . . . . .					75		
	6 " " Double . . . . .					1 25		
<b>Primrose, Evening—</b>								
4203	Oenothera bistorta . . . . .	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The Oenotheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders;	
4205	—Drummondii . . . . .	1 3	..	yel.	1	5		
4207	—grandiflora . . . . .	2 3	hB	..	3	5		



NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>						
<b>Primrose, Evening, continued—</b>					cts.	
4210 <i>Oenothera Lamarckii</i> . . . . .	2 3	hB	yel.	1½	5	<i>E. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4220 — <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222 — <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227 — <i>tetraptera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4230 —Mixed Annual . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
<b>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</b> . . . . .	..	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	No. 4236, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edgings, and makes a moss-like tuft. 4237 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort.
4234 <i>roseum, Double</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4235 <i>Tchihatchewii</i> . . . . .	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4236 <i>Parthenium aureum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	yel.	½	5	
4237 — <i>selaginoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4237a — <i>Golden Gem</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4254 <b>Rheum palmatum</b> . . . . .	1	..	white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255 <i>Collinianum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4258 <b>Rhododendron arboreum</b> . . . . .	..	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270 <b>Ricinus Borboniensis, per oz., 15c.</b>	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful of the <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288a is a new variety surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.
4270a <i>Africanus</i> . . . . .	..	..	div.	8	5	
4275 <i>Gibsoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	violet	5	5	
4276 <i>macrophyllus</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277 <i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 40c	..	..	..	5	5	
4278 <i>coruleus</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	6	5	
4280 <i>macrocarpus</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4282 <i>Philippinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	6	5	
4284 — <i>purpureus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4288 <i>sanguineus</i> . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
4288a <i>Zanzibariensis</i> . . . per oz., 50c	..	..	vars.	8	10	
4289 Mixed . . . . . " 15c.	..	..	mixed	6-8	5	
<b>Collections, including—</b>						
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts.					50	
6 " " " " " "					30	
4290 <b>Rivina humilis</b> . . . . .	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4295 <b>Rocket, Sweet</b> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	†hP	w.&pur.	..	5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
4300 <i>White</i> . . . . . " 20c.	..	..	white	..	5	
4310 <b>Romneya Coulteri</b> . . . . .	..	hhP	..	..	10	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4320 <b>Rosa multiflora nana</b> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	25	Flowers first season from seed.
<b>Rose Champion.</b> . . . . .						See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
<b>Rose of Heaven</b> . . . . .						See <i>Agrostemma Cæli-Rosa</i> .
<b>Rose of Sharon</b> . . . . .						See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350 <b>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</b> . . . . .	2	..	yel.	3	5	Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4352 <b>Saintpaulia ionantha</b> . . . . .	..	†gP	blue	½	25	
4356 <b>Salpiglossis azurea</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	..	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360 <i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
4366 <i>Dwarf Mixed</i> . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	½	5	
4367 <i>Tall Mixed</i> . . . . . " 60c.	..	..	..	1	5	
<b>Collections, including—</b>						
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall . . . . .					40	
8 " " Dwarf . . . . .					40	
6 " " " " " "					35	
4370 <b>Salvia argentea</b> . . . . .	1	†hP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4372 <i>farinacea</i> . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5	
4380 <i>patens</i> . . . . .	2	†hP	blue	..	25	
4387 <i>Rœmeriana</i> . . . . .	..	hP	crim.	1	5	
4388 <i>splendens</i> . . . . . per oz., \$1.50	3	†hhP	scar.	2	10	
4389 — <i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4390 — <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	25	
4392 — <i>compacta erecta</i> . . . . .	..	..	d.scar.	..	25	
4397 <b>Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.</b>	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
4400 <b>Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.</b>	..	..	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4405 — <i>Scarlet Queen</i> (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
4410 <i>ocymoides</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4414 <b>Saxifraga Aizoon</b> . . . . .	2	..	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415 <i>Huetiana</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	½	25	



SALVIA SPLENDENS. See page 101.



ZINNIA. See page 106.



DWARF GERMAN STOCKS. See page 103.



VINCA ROSEA. See page 105.



SWEET WILLIAM. See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA. See page 105.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
4417	<b>Scabiosa candidissima</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	2 1/2	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 4419 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.	
4418	—Double Snowball . . . . .					5		
4419	minor aurea fl. pl. (new) . . . . .			golden		10		
4419a	Caucasica (splendid) . . . . .		hP	lilac		10		
4420	Mixed Tall . . . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	mixed		5		
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed . . . . . 40c.				1 1/2	5		
Collections Scabiosa, including—								
	8 vars. Dwarf Double . . . . .					35		
	6 " " . . . . .					30		
	8 " Tall Large-flowered . . . . .					35		
	6 " " . . . . .					30		
4425	<b>Schizanthus Grahami</b> . . . . .		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. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with masses of blossoms.	
4427	pinnatus . . . . .			p. v.	1 1/2	5		
4430	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .			bk. eyd.		5		
4433	retusus . . . . .			r. & o.	2	5		
4436	—albus . . . . .			white		5		
4440	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5		
Collection, including—								
	6 vars. Schizanthus . . . . .					30		
4443	<b>Schizopetalon Walkeri</b> . . . . .	1 2	hA	white	3/4	10		Curious fringed, fragrant flowers.
4450	<b>Sedum cœruleum</b> . . . . .	2		blue	3/4	10		(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	Maximowiczii . . . . .		hP	yel.	1	10		
4454	Mixed . . . . .			mixed	3/4	10		
<b>Senecio elegans</b> . . . . .							See Jacobæa.	
4455	<b>Sensitive Plant</b> . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.	
4460	<b>Silene Armeria</b> . . . . .	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.	
4461	—alba . . . . .			white		5		
4462	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
4463	orientalis . . . . .		hP	rose	2	5		
4464	pendula, rose . . . . .		hA	red	1	5		
4465	—Double Rose . . . . .					5		
4467	—ruberrima . . . . .			rose		5		
4468	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
4475	<b>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)</b> . . . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.	
<b>Snapdragon—</b>								
4480	Delila, carmine and white . . . . .	2	†hP	c. & w.	1 1/2	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them. Sow in May or in autumn.	
4483	Galathee, crimson and white . . . . .			cr. & w.		5		
4485	Striped . . . . .			strip.		5		
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white . . . . .			s. & w.		5		
4492	White . . . . .			white		5		
4493	Yellow . . . . .			yel.		5		
4495	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed . . . . . 50c.				1/2	5		
4498	Tom Thumb Mixed " \$1.					5		
Collections, including—								
	12 vars. Snapdr'n, Finest Tall					50		
	6 " " . . . . .					30		
4500	<b>Sphenogyne speciosa</b> . . . . .	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.	
4502	<b>Spiræa ariæfolia</b> . . . . .	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.	
4504	Aruncus . . . . .	1 2	hP		3-4	10		
4507	<b>Spraguea umbellata</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.	
4508	<b>Stachys lanata</b> . . . . .	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.	
4509	<b>Statice Bonduelli</b> . . . . .	2	tA	yel.	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.	
4514	incana hybrida . . . . .		hP	mixed		5		
4515	sinuata . . . . .	2 3	tA	blue	1	5		
4516	—candidissima . . . . .			white		5		
4518	<b>Stenactis speciosa</b> . . . . .		hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.	
4520	<b>Stephanophysum longifolium</b> . . . . .		hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright-colored flowers.	
4525	<b>Stevia serrata</b> . . . . .	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented.	
<b>Stocks German Ten-Weeks—</b>								
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing . . . . .	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bed-	
4529	White Dresden Perpetual . . . . .					25		
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3.					10		
4531	Dwarf Large-flowering—							
	—White . . . . . per oz., \$4.					10		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
<b>Stocks, Ger. Ten Weeks, cont'd.</b>							
Dwarf Large-flowering—							
4532	—Canary Yellow . . . . .	1 2	hhA	yel.	1	10	ding, massing, edging or pot-culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form, and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.
4533	—Crimson . . . . . per oz., \$4			crim.		10	
4534	—Chestnut . . . . .			brown		10	
4535	—Blood Red . . . . .			blood		10	
4536	—Carmine . . . . .			car.		10	
4537	—Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
4538	—Light Blue . . . . . per oz., \$4			l. blue		1 1	
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine . . . . .			d. red		25	
4539 <sup>a</sup>	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White . . . . .			white	1 1/2	25	
4541	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4542	Wall-flower-leaved, White . . . . .			white		10	
4543	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
4544	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . . . .				1	10	
4546	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., \$3					10	
4547	Ordinary Mixed . . . . . 75c.				1 1/2	5	
<b>Stocks, Autumnal, etc.—</b>							
4548	Intermediate White . . . . .	2 3	hhB	white		25	
4549	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		25	
4550	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White . . . . .			white		25	
4552	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		25	
4553	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter . . . . .			scar.		25	
4556	—White Winter . . . . .			white		25	
4558	—Mixed Winter . . . . .			mixed		10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter . . . . .			crim.	1	25	
4562	Queen Purple . . . . .			pur.	1 1/2	5	
4564	—White . . . . .			white		5	
4567	—Scarlet . . . . .			scar.		5	
4568	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4570	<b>Strelitzia augusta</b> . . . . .		gP	white	10	50	} (“Bird of Paradise Flower.”) Magnificent greenhouse perennials. Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
4571	<b>Reginae</b> . . . . .			o.&pur	5	25	
4573	<b>Styrax Japonica</b> . . . . .	1	hS	white	6	10	} (Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals, with long stems and fragrant flowers. Do not transplant. Fine for cutting.
4574	<b>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	pur.	1 1/2	5	
4577	White . . . . .			white		5	
4580	Yellow . . . . .			yel.		5	
4582	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
<b>Sunflower (Helianthus)—</b>							
4583	Single Russian . . . per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5	} Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4584	—“Henry Wilde” . . . 15c.					5	
4585	—Primrose-colored . . . 20c.					5	
4586	macrophyllus giganteus . . . 15c.					5	
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-1'v'd) . . . . .	2 3			3	5	
4589	argophyllus, “Texas Silver Queen” . . . per oz., 20c.	3				4	
4590	California Double . . . 15c.	2 3		d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe flowered Double, oz., 15c.	3		yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double . . . 15c.			y.& gr.		5	
4593	Dwarf Double . . . 15c.	2 3		yel.	2 1/2	5	
4594	—Variegated foliage . . . . .	3		var.		5	

**CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.**

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.				AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.			
24 vars. Dwarf German . . . . .	\$1 25	8 vars. Tree, or Giant . . . . .	\$0 60	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	8 “ Giant Perfection . . . . .	60
18 “ “ “ . . . . .	1 00	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50
12 “ “ “ . . . . .	75	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ Wallflower-leaved . . . . .	60	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50
8 “ “ “ . . . . .	40	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ Dwarf Perpetual . . . . .	40	8 “ Intermediate German . . . . .	60
6 “ “ “ . . . . .	85	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ East Lothian Autumn . . . . .	40
12 “ Large-flowering Emperor . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	12 “ Fine Winter . . . . .	80	8 “ “ “ . . . . .	60
6 “ “ “ . . . . .	75	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50
12 “ Dwarf Bouquet . . . . .	40	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . . . .	50
6 “ “ “ . . . . .	75	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50	6 “ Cocardeau Winter . . . . .	50
24 “ “ “ Large-flowering . . . . .	1 50	6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50				
18 “ “ “ . . . . .	1 25						
12 “ “ “ . . . . .	85						
8 “ “ “ . . . . .	60						
6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50						
10 “ Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . . . .	60						
6 “ “ “ . . . . .	50						

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
Sweet Pea "Cupid" . . . . .		1 3	hA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 10	New dwarf Sweet Pea. See also page 109. See Sultan.
Sweet Sultan . . . . .							
Sweet William—							<p>(<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>.) A very popular, free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.</p>
4598	White Single . . . . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hB	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4599	—Double . . . . .			..	..	5	
4600	Dark Crimson Single . . . . .			crim.	..	5	
4601	—Double . . . . .			..	..	5	
4602	Auricula-flowered . . per oz., 40c.			mixed	..	5	
4603	Mixed Single . . . . " 30c.			..	..	5	
4604	—Double . . . . . " 75c.			..	..	5	
Collection, including—							
6 vars. Sweet William . . . . .						30	
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii . . . . .	..	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida . . . . .	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
Tassel Flower . . . . .							See Calafia.
4608	Tommasinia verticillaris . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	25	Splendid single lawn plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri . . . . .	..	tA	pur.	..	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..		white	..	25	
4615b	Bailloni . . . . .	..		yel.	..	25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum . . . . .	2	†hP	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus)	..	gA	..	..	5	Fine long-blooming annual.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa . . . . .	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens . . . . .	2	hP	pur.	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria . . . . .	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	(Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina . . . . .			scar.	2	10	
4621	MacOwani . . . . .			r. & yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga . . . . .	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623	Tydæa hybrida grandiflora . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
4624	Valeriana alba . . . . .	1 2	†hB	white	3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .			red	..	5	
4627	Mixed . . . . .			mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum . . . . .	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	(Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White . . . . .			white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort ( <i>Omphalodes limifolia</i> ) . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4637	Verbascum pannosum . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	5	10	Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
Verbena hybrida—							<p>All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine color.</p>
4638	Scarlet . . . . .	2 3	hhP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	10	
4640	—Defiance . . . . .			..	..	10	
4641	Blue Black, White Eye . . . . .			bl. & w.	..	10	
4642	Yellow . . . . .			yel.	..	10	
4642a	Golden-leaved . . . . .			..	..	10	
4643	candidissima (pure white) . . . . .			white	..	10	
4644	auriculæflora . . . . .			mixed	..	10	
4646	Italica striata . . . . .			strip.	..	10	
4648	cœrulea . . . . .			b. b.	..	10	
4649	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 75c.			mixed	..	5	
4650	Finest Mixed . . . . . " \$1.50			..	..	10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed . . . . . " 2.50			..	..	10	
Collection, including—							
6 vars. Verbena . . . . .						50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora . . . . .	..	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4653	Veronica, Mixed . . . . .	2	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii . . . . .	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white) . . . . .	..	tP	white	..	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea . . . . .			rose	..	10	
4663	—alba . . . . .			ro. & w.	..	10	
4664	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Foot	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented . . . . .	1 2	tP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 10	} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar . . . . .			white		10	
4669	White . . . . .			white		10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen . . . . .			pur.		10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen . . . . .			white		10	
4675	—alba . . . . .			white		10	
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	} ( <i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White . . . . . 20c.			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King . . . . . 20c.			crim.		5	
4678b	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4679	Viscaria elegans picta . . . . .	2 3		sc. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata . . . . .			rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
4680a	—caerulea . . . . .			blue		5	
4681	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
4681a	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4681b	Mixed . . . . .				1	5	
4682	Wallflower, Brown . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} ( <i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> .) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders. No. 4687 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
4683	Yellow . . . . .			yel.		5	
4684	Mixed . . . . . per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4686	German Double . . . . .					10	
4687	Single annual . . . . .		hA			10	
	Collections of Wallflower, including						
	12 vars. Double German . . . . .					\$1 00	
	8 " " " " . . . . .					80	
	6 " " " " . . . . .					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.			pur.		5	
4689	—alba . . . . . 40c.			white		5	
4690	gloxinioides . . . . .			b. & w.		5	
4691	Worms (Scorpiurus) . . . . .	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4692	Wigandia Vigieri . . . . .		†tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4693	Yucca baccata . . . . .		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4694	brevifolia . . . . .				15	10	
4695	filamentosa . . . . .				2	10	
4696	gloriosa . . . . .				4	10	
4697	Whipplei . . . . .				2	10	
4697a	angustifolia . . . . .					10	
	Zinnia, Double—						} 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. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4711 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4698	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	
4699	—Crimson . . . . . 40c.			crim.		5	
4700	—Flesh-colored . . . . . 40c.			flesh		5	
4701	—Lilac . . . . . 40c.			lilac		5	
4702	—Purple . . . . . 40c.			pur.		5	
4703	—Rose . . . . . 40c.			rose		5	
4704	—Scarlet . . . . . 40c.			scar.		5	
4705	—Violet . . . . . 40c.			violet		5	
4706	—White . . . . . 40c.			white		5	
4707	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . . . 40c.			yel.		5	
4708	—Golden . . . . . 40c.					5	
4709	—Mixed . . . . . 30c.			mixed		5	
4710	—Pompon . . . . . 50c.					5	
4711	—Large Robust . . . . . 50c.					5	
4712	Dwarf Crimson . . . . . 50c.			crim.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	
4713	—Purple . . . . . 50c.			pur.		5	
4714	—Salmon . . . . . 50c.			salmon		5	
4715	—Scarlet . . . . . 50c.			scar.		5	
4716	—Bright Scarlet (fine) . . . . . 75c.			b. scar.		5	
4717	—White . . . . . 50c.			white		5	
4718	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . . . 50c.			yel.		5	
4719	—Golden . . . . . 50c.					5	
4720	—Mixed . . . . . 40c.			mixed		5	
4720a	—Lilliput Mixed . . . . .				$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
4721	—Tom Thumb White . . oz, \$1			white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4721a	—Orange . . . . .			orange		10	
4721b	—Mixed . . . . . per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
4722	—Haageana, Double " \$1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange . . . . .			orange		10	
4723a	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double . . . . .					50	
	6 " " " " . . . . .					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double . . . . .					50	
	6 " " " " . . . . .					40	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4725	<b>Adlumia cirrhosa</b> . . . . .	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4727	<b>Aristolochia Sippo</b> . . . . .		hP	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i> . . . . .		gP	pu. & w.	20	25	
4727b	<i>ornithocephala</i> . . . . .			pur. br.		25	
4728	<b>Asparagus verticillatus</b> . oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<b>Balloon Vine</b> . . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	( <i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<b>Calampelis scabra</b> . . . . .	3	fhP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<b>Canary-Bird Flower</b> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<b>Centrosema grandiflora</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<b>Clematis flammula</b> . . . . .			white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant; for other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i> . . . . .	2 3			8-10	5	
4758	Large-flowering hybrids . . . . .			mixed	var.	10	
4764	<b>Clitoria ternatea</b> . . . . .		hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		10	
4768	<b>Cobæa scandens</b> . . per oz., 75c.		fhP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		25	
4774	<b>Convolvulus aureus superbus</b> . . . . .		hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. No. 4778 has very large flowers in great variety of most exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage.
4776	major, Morning Glory . oz., 15c.		hA	mixed	10	5	
4777	—Double Morning Glory . . . . .					10	
4778	Imperial Japanese M'n'g Glory . . . . .				30	10	
4780	Mauritanicus . . . . .		hP	blue	tra.	10	
<b>Cypress Vine</b> . . . . .							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<b>Dolichos Lablab</b> . . per oz., 15c.		hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> . . . . . " 15c.			white		5	
4786	—Mixed . . . . . " 15c.			mixed		5	
4787	<i>gigantea</i> . . . . .			white		5	
4795	<b>Humulus Japonicus</b> . . . . .	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautiful variegated foliage.
4796	— <i>variegatus</i> . . . . .					10	
4798	<b>Ipomœa coccinea</b> . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory."
4800	— <i>lutea</i> . . . . . " 20c.			yel.		5	
4801	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .		fhP			10	
4802	<i>scarlatina</i> . . . . .			scar.		10	
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i> . . . . .		tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i> . . . . .		tA	blue		5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i> . . . . .			mar.		5	
4812	<i>Nil</i> . . . . .			pur.		5	
4814	<i>limbata</i> . . . . . per oz., 20c.			v. & w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 7c.	3		white	15	10	
4817	— <i>hybrida</i> . . . . .					10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) . oz., 20c.	2 3				5	
4822	<i>hybrida</i> "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .			blue	10	25	
4824	<i>Learii</i> . . . . .		gP	v. b.	15	25	
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i> . . . . .			b. red	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		10	
4830	<i>setosa</i> . . . . .		tP	red		10	
4835	<b>Quamoclit</b> (Cypress Vine) . . . . .						
4836	—White . . . . . per oz., 30c.		tA	scar.	10	5	
4837	—Mixed . . . . . " 30c.			white		5	
4838	—Mixed . . . . . " 30c.			mixed		5	
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> . oz. 30c.		hA	scar.		5	
<b>Collection, including 12 varieties</b> . . . . .						50	
4845	<b>Kennedyæ cœrulea</b> . . . . .	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i> . . . . .	1 3		scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i> . . . . .	1 2		d. red		25	
4860	<b>Lapageria rosea</b> . . . . .			rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.



## SWEET PEAS.

(*Lathyrus odoratus*.)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

**DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.**—Sweet Peas succeed best in a deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plants grow, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal, worked into the soil about the roots, is recommended. Proper trellis or other supports should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown 4 or 5 inches deep, and not in the trench method.

### THORBURN'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS.

ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING—

1	packet	each	of	40	named	varieties,	our	own	selection	.....	\$1	50
1	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	.....	80	
1	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	.....	40	

### SIXTY NAMED VARIETIES.

Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
Adonis	Standards deep rose, wings carmine	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
Alba magnifica	Pure white, very large flower	10	15	40
Alice Eckford	Rich, cream-tinted cerise standards, white wings; very beautiful new variety	50		
	packet, 10 cts.			
Apple Blossom	Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	15	40
Blanche Burpee	Superb, pure white, immense size, perfect form	10	20	65
Blanche Ferry	Large pink and white flowers; very early; free flowering.	10	15	40
"	" <b>Extra Early</b> Ten days earlier than any other Sweet Pea	15	50	1 50
Blushing Beauty	Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	10	20	50
Boreatton	Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	50
Bronze King	Standards coppery bronze; wings pure white; distinct	10	20	50
Butterfly	Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge	10	15	40




**SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES—continued.**

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 15	\$o 40
<b>Captain of the Blues</b> . . .	Bright purple and pale blue . . . . .	10		
<b>Captivation</b> . . . . .	Light magenta, self-colored; new . . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
<b>Cardinal</b> . . . . .	Crimson scarlet . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Countess of Aberdeen</b> . . .	White, margined with pale pink; new . . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
<b>Countess of Radnor</b> . . .	Standards delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely .	10	20	50
<b>Crown Jewel</b> . . . . .	Creamy white, veined with violet-rose; new . packet, 10c .	50		
<b>Cupid</b> . . . . .	<i>Dwarf</i> white, fine for pots inside . . . . . packet, 10 cts .	40	I 25	4 00
<b>Dorothy Tennant</b> . . . . .	Standards rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Duchess of Edinburgh</b> . . .	Scarlet, flushed with crimson . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Duchess of York</b> . . . . .	White, suffused with delicate pink . . . . .	15	30	I 00
<b>Duke of York</b> . . . . .	Bright rosy pink standards; primrose wings, tinted white.	15	30	I 00
<b>Duke of Clarence</b> . . . . .	Rosy claret; self-colored flower; extra large . . . . .	15	20	50
<b>Eliza Eckford</b> . . . . .	Pale rose flaked with deeper rose . . . . .	15	30	I 00
<b>Emily Eckford</b> . . . . .	Porcelain blue, suffused with reddish mauve . . . . .	15	30	I 00
<b>Emily Henderson</b> . . . . .	Splendid pure white; good for forcing . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Empress of India</b> . . . . .	Rosy pink standards; white wings . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Fairy Queen</b> . . . . .	White, flushed and feathered with pink . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Firefly</b> . . . . .	Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson scarlet . . . . .	10	25	75
<b>Gaiety</b> . . . . .	Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Her Majesty</b> . . . . .	Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers . . . . .	10	25	75
<b>Ignea</b> . . . . .	Fiery crimson scarlet, slightly flushed with purple . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Indigo King</b> . . . . .	Maroon-purple standards; indigo blue wings . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Isa Eckford</b> . . . . .	Creamy white and rosy pink . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Lady Beaconsfield</b> . . . . .	Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow . . . . .	10	25	75
<b>Lady Penzance</b> . . . . .	Beautiful bright rose; splendid form . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Lemon Queen</b> . . . . .	Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Little Dorrit</b> . . . . .	Pink standards, white wings; beautiful; new . pkt., 10 cts .	60		
<b>Lottie Eckford</b> . . . . .	Rose and white, edged with blue . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Meteor</b> . . . . .	Bright orange-salmon standards, wings light pink . . . . .	15	50	I 50
<b>Mikado</b> . . . . .	Orange cerise ground, striped white; new . packet, 10 cts .	50		
<b>Miss Hunt</b> . . . . .	Carmine-salmon and soft pink . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Mrs. Eckford</b> . . . . .	White, delicately shaded with primrose . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Mrs. Gladstone</b> . . . . .	Delicate, soft pink, with rosy blush wings . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain</b> . . . . .	White, striped and flaked with bright rose . . . . .	15	50	I 50
<b>Mrs. Sankey</b> . . . . .	Very large; pure white; of most perfect form . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Nellie Jaynes</b> . . . . .	White and light pink . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Novelty</b> . . . . .	Scarlet, orange-tinted . . . . .	15	30	I 00
<b>Orange Prince</b> . . . . .	Orange pink, flushed with scarlet . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Ovid</b> . . . . .	Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Peach Blossom</b> . . . . .	Salmon pink standards; wings soft pink . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Primrose</b> . . . . .	Pale primrose yellow; novel and distinct . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Princess Beatrice</b> . . . . .	Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Princess Louise</b> . . . . .	Rosy pink standards; wings deep lilac . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Princess May</b> . . . . .	Pale lavender; most beautiful new variety . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Princess of Wales</b> . . . . .	White, striped lavender and mauve . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Queen of England</b> . . . . .	Pure white flowers, of large size . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Queen of the Isles</b> . . . . .	White and red striped and mottled . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Red Riding Hood</b> . . . . .	Rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; exceed- ingly fragrant; entirely distinct; new . packet, 25 cts .			
<b>Rising Sun</b> . . . . .	Orange, blotched with carmine; wings blush white . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Royal Robe</b> . . . . .	Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Senator</b> . . . . .	Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched . . . . .	10	20	60
<b>Splendor</b> . . . . .	Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy pink; very rich . . . . .	10	20	50
<b>Stanley</b> . . . . .	Deep maroon self; large and of finest form . . . . .	10	25	75
<b>Venus</b> . . . . .	Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink .	10	20	50
<b>Vesuvius</b> . . . . .	Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>Waverley</b> . . . . .	Pale blue and rosy claret . . . . .	10	15	40
<b>White</b> . . . . .	Standard white sort . . . . .	10	15	30

**SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.**

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 40	\$o 75
<b>THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED.</b> Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties . . . . .	10	15	25	40
<b>Eckford's Mixed.</b> Composed of Eckford's varieties only . . . . .	10	15	25	40
<b>Standard Mixed.</b> . . . . .	10	15	25	40

 Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.



NASTURTIUM. See page 95.



THUNBERGIA. See page 111.



POMŒA LIMBATA. See page 107.



MINA LOBATA See page 111.



BALLOON VINE. See page 107.



COBŒA SCANDENS. See page 107.



**ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and FRUIT-BEARING VINES and PLANTS.**

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>8-9 1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4964	<b>Abobra</b> <i>viridiflora</i> . . . . .	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	<b>Balsam Pear and Apple</b> . . . . .						See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
4966	<b>Benincasa</b> <i>cerifera</i> . . . . .	.. ..		yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	<b>Bryonopsis</b> <i>laciniosa erythrocarpa</i> . . . . .	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental. Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4970	<b>Coccinea</b> <i>Indica</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4972	<b>Cucumis</b> <i>erinaceus</i> (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd) . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
4974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber) . . . . .	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976	<i>grossulariæformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd) . . . . .	2	..	..	6	5	
4978	<i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4980	<i>perennis</i> (very fine) . . . . .	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	See Gourds.
	<b>Cucurbita</b> . . . . .						See Gourds.
4981	<b>Cyclanthera</b> <i>explodens</i> . . . . .	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	<b>Echinocystis</b> <i>lobata</i> . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	<b>Eopepon</b> <i>vitifolius</i> . . . . .	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	<b>Gourds—</b>						
4982	Mock Orange . . . . .	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5	
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4992	Powder Horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4994	Spoon Gourd . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5	
	Collection, including— 12 vars. Gourds, small . . . . .					50	
5007	<b>Melothria</b> <i>scabra</i> . . . . .	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	<b>Momordica</b> <i>balsamina</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber).
5010	<i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5012	<i>Elaterium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5013	<i>involucrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5014	<b>Mukia</b> <i>scabrella</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	<b>Phaseolus</b> <i>multiflorus</i> . . . . .	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	<b>Scotanthus</b> <i>tubiflorus</i> . . . . .	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	<b>Solanum</b> , White Egg-plant . . . . .	..	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 . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
5025	Striped Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5	
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	<i>robustum</i> . . . . .	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10	
5047a	<i>Warscewiczoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Solanum</i> . . . . .					45	
	<b>Squirting Cucumber</b> . . . . .						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	<b>Trichosanthes</b> <i>colubrina</i> . . . . .	3	..	..	4	10	(Snake Gourd). So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	<i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i> . . . . .	3	..	white	..	10	
	<b>Wild Cucumber</b> . . . . .						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.



**SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.**

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>At 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i></p>							
5054	<b>Acroclinium roseum</b> . . . . .	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5057	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
5059	—White . . . . .			white		10	
5060	<b>Ammobium alatum</b> . . . . .		hhP	..	2	5	} Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .			..		5	
5062	<b>Gomphrena globosa</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
5065	—violacea . . . . .			violet		5	
5066	—carnea . . . . .			pink		5	
5070	—striata . . . . .			strip.		5	
5071	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .			v. red	1/2	5	
5072	— — — alba . . . . .			white		5	
5073	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed	1	5	
5075	aurea superba . . . . .			orange		5	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Globe Amaranth . . . . .					30	
5076	<b>Helichrysum bracteatum</b> . . . . .			yel.	2	5	} ("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5079	—astrosanguineum . . . . .			d. red	1	5	
5080	—atrococcineum . . . . .			d. scar.		5	
5081	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed	2	5	
5082	—macranthum . . . . .			rose		5	
5083	—monstrosum Double . . . . .			mixed		5	
5098	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .			..	1/2	5	
5100	Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double . . . . .					50	
	10 " " . . . . .					45	
	8 " " . . . . .					40	
	6 " " . . . . .					30	
	6 " Dwarf . . . . .					30	
5107	<b>Helipterum Sanfordii</b> . . . . .	2	tA	yel.	1	10	} Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	—corymbiflorum . . . . .			white		10	
5110	<b>Rhodanthe maculata</b> . . . . .	2 3		r. & w.		10	} Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .			white		10	
5115	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
5118	—Manglesii . . . . .			r. & w.	1/2	10	
5119	<b>Shortia Californica</b> . . . . .		hA	yel.	1	5	} Handsome yellow Everlasting.
5120	<b>Xeranthemum annuum</b> . . . . .	2		pur.	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .			pur.		5	
5126	— — — album . . . . .			white		5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl . . . . .			pur.		5	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Xeranthemum . . . . .					30	

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

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

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
5128 * <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i> . . . . .	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i> . . . . .	3	hP	.	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	10	5	
5140 *— <i>fol. variegata</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	.	3	5	
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i> . . . . .	2	.	.	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152 <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5154 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	1 1/2	5	
5158 <i>Bryzopyrum siculum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	3/4	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus brizæformis</i> . . . . .	.	hP	.	2	5	
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5164 <i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5165 <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i> . . . . .	.	tP	.	.	25	} Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris barbata vera</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	1	5	
5168 <i>truncata</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	3/4	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	.	hA	.	1	5	
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i> . . . . .	2 3	.	.	1 1/2	5	} (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsoni</i> . . . . .	2	.	.	2	10	} Very fine grass.
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i> . . . . .	.	hP	.	.	5	
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	.	1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a <i>corocana</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5176b <i>Indica</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i> . . . . .	.	hP	.	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i> . . . . .	2	hA	.	1	5	
5182 <i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	} (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5185 <i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP	.	10	5	
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	5	10	
5196 <i>Festuca glauca</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	2	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5198 <i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i> . . . . .	.	tP	.	.	10	
5202 <i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	8	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5205 * <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207a *— <i>roseum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> . . . . .	.	hA	.	2	5	} (Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	1/2	10	
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	2	5	} Very pretty rush-like grass.
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i> . . . . .	.	hP	.	3	5	
5225 <i>Panicum virgatum</i> . . . . .	.	hA	.	4	5	} Fine for winter bouquets.
5226 <i>sulcatum</i> . . . . .	.	.	.	3	10	





DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHENIX CANARIENSIS.

For List and Prices of Palm Seeds, see page 115.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUBERI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



# BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

## FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli should be planted from the last of April to the middle of June, from 4 to 5 inches deep. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has wilted the foliage.

### VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLUS.

	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet . . . . .	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00	Mixed Yellow and Orange . . .	\$0 60	\$3 00	\$26 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection . . . . .	45	2 25	18 00	“ Hybrids. All colors . . .	35	1 50	10 00
“ White and Light. Extra fine, for florists' use . . .	75	4 00	32 00	“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors . . .	40	1 75	12 00
“ Striped and Variegated . . .	50	2 75	22 00	“ Lemoine's. Fine. Bright coloring and odd markings . . . . .	45	2 00	15 00
“ Pink . . . . .	45	2 25	18 00				

### COLLECTIONS—OUR OWN SELECTION.

12 Named Varieties . . . . . for	\$0 75	12 Extra Fine Named Varieties . . . . . for	\$1 50
12 Fine Named Varieties . . . . . “	1 00	Collection of 50 Named Sorts . . . . . “	4 00

The prices herein quoted do not include transportation charges.

### FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 75	Doctor Lindley. Delicate rose, shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine-cherry . . . . .	\$0 15	\$1 25
Admiral Courbet. Extraordinary early variety; tall, very fine spike of large, well-shaped, carmine-violet flowers; the lower petals have a white blotch, streaked with cherry-rose . . . . .	10	75	Elizabeth. Dark rose, flamed with bright carmine-purple; large purple carmine blotch, with white stripes . . . . .	10	75
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots	10	75	Etandard. White, slightly suffused with carmine . . . . .	10	75
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet, large rose blotch . .	15	1 25	Eugene Ramey. Dwarf, splendid spike, very straight and firm; flowers large, purplish amaranth, with a sheen of ivory lilac, edges slightly mottled with slate; novel and distinct shade . . . . .	10	75
Andromede. Very tall spike of well-shaped flowers of a fine rose color, slightly tinted with carmine and profusely streaked with white; large yellow blotch; fine .	20	2 00	Fatma. Very large flowers of ivory-white ground, profusely striped and suffused with bright, rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground . . . . .	10	75
Angele. White; showy and effective . .	10	75	Felicien David. Cherry; light carmine, feathered white blotch . . . . .	10	75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large, light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center . . . . .	10	75	Feu follet. Well opened flowers, with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges of the sepals . . . . .	10	75
Arsinoe. Fine satin rose, flamed with bright carmine . . . . .	10	1 00	Galilee. Brilliant currant-red, flamed dark crimson . . . . .	10	75
Atlas. Well-furnished spike, with numerous large flowers; transparent white, slightly tinged with lilac, and conspicuously striped with bright violet . . . . .	25	2 50	Ida. White ground, slightly tinted with rose, flamed with carmine-rose, lower petals light yellow . . . . .	10	75
Belle Gabrielle. Fresh lilac-rose, shading off to bright rose . . . . .	10	75	Lamarck. Very long spike of large flowers, cherry color, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center well lighted; large, pure white stain; very fine plant .	10	75
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion; fine for massing in beds . . . per 100, \$1.50 .	05	40	Latone. Tall and very compact spike; fine flowers, of a delicate rose, with creamy white blotches and stripes . . .	15	1 25
Canova. White, mottled rosy lake . . . .	15	1 25	Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch . .	10	75
Cleopatra. Soft lilac, the lower petals of a darker hue, suffused with violet; purple feathered blotch . . . . .	10	75	Loredan. Compact, well arranged spike, with bright cherry-rose colored flowers, speckled creamy white and slightly shaded with slate color at the edges of the petals; pretty and very distinct . . . .	10	1 00
Constance. Of semi-dwarf habit, very vigorous; well furnished spikes of amaranth-red flowers, with a small creamy white blotch; very effective and distinct .	10	1 00	Mne. Furtado. Fine rose, shading off to rosy white; flamed with rubv . . . . .	10	75
Delila. Very finely arranged spike of large, bright rose flowers, streaked and flamed with carmine; very large pure white blotch . . . . .	25	2 50	Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet-purple blotch; quite distinct . . . . .	10	75
Daphnis. Very tall and compact spike of large, well-shaped flowers of a fine, rosy salmon, flamed in and outside of the outer divisions with slaty violet, blotch white, more or less conspicuous; streaked white . . . . .	15	1 25	Moliere. Cherry, with large, pure white blotch . . . . .	10	75
Doctor Hogg. Well-shaped spike, with open flowers to the extent of a foot in length; flowers tolerably large, well-opened, banded and striped slatish purple	20	2 00	Noemi. Light rosy lilac . . . . .	10	75
			Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple; large, pure white blotch . .	10	75

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS—continued.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
<b>Phidias.</b> Very brilliant purple ground, slightly tinted with violet; large, pure white blotch, feathered with carmine-cherry; very showy . . . . .	\$0	10	\$0	75	
<b>Reverend Berkeley.</b> Light rose, tinted with violet-carmine; feathered, white blotch . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Robert Fortune.</b> Orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Roi Leopold.</b> Blush-rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded deep currant-red; white blotch . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Romulus.</b> Very brilliant dark red; large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals; very showy . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Schiller.</b> Sulphur, with large carmine blotch . . . . .	15	1	25		
<b>Seduction.</b> Splendid spike, with rosy salmon-colored flowers; very bright and open, of a delicate pearly rose; throat very clear, with large white blotch, feathered carmine . . . . .	15	1	25		
<b>Snow White.</b> Superb pure white . . . . .	25	2	50		
<b>Sir Joseph Paxton.</b> Scarlet-rose, slightly tinged with light orange, veined with carmine on white ground; very fine	\$0	10	\$0	75	
<b>Splendens.</b> Tall spike furnished with handsome cinnabar red flowers; blotch pale yellow on one or several sepals . . . . .		20		2	00
<b>Teresita.</b> Lovely and very distinct flower; upper petals of pure white, suffused with rose and striped carmine at the edges; lower petals pale rose, largely blotched and striped with bright violet; stamens white . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Thalia.</b> White, flamed and streaked with carmine; very fine . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Themis.</b> Fine spike of delicate satin-rose colored flowers, flushed with carmine; cream-colored blotch . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Thunberg.</b> Light orange-shaded cherry; blotch pure white . . . . .		10		75	
<b>Titania.</b> Beautiful tall spike; extra large flowers of creamy salmon, flamed cherry . . . . .	15	1	25		
<b>Ulysses.</b> Satin-rose, beautiful shade . . . . .	20	2	00		
<b>Virginalis.</b> Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine . . . . .	15	1	25		

LILIES. (LILIUM.)

These require very little care. The principal thing, indeed, to be attended to is to forbear disturbing them too often. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure; ordinary light soil suits them best. We call particular attention to the *L. speciosum* (Japan Lilies), which are, next to *L. auratum*, the most magnificent species. Lilies should be planted deep, not less than 6 inches, and, although hardy, are benefited by a light covering.

If ordered by mail, add 3 cents each for those marked thus (\*); others from 1 to 2 cents each for postage.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
* <b>Auratum</b> (Golden-Banded Lily). The grandest of all hardy Lilies. First size, 7 to 9 in. . . . .	\$0	12	\$1	25	
Extra large, 9 to 11 in. . . . .	20	1	75		
Mammoth size, 11 to 13 in. . . . .	30	3	00		
" <b>macranthum.</b> Magnificent flowers of perfect form . . . . .	40	4	00		
* " <b>rubro vittatum.</b> Very large flowers; bright spot; magnificent variety . . . . .	75	7	50		
* " <b>pictum.</b> Has larger dots of red than the common Auratum . . . . .	40	4	00		
* <b>Brownii.</b> Creamy white, shaded with chocolate-crimson; an extra large and always rare Lily; 2½ ft. . . . .	40	4	00		
<b>Colchicum.</b> Citron, with black spots . . . . .	1	25			
<b>Elegans, Red</b> . . . . .	10	1	00		
" <b>"Alice Wilson."</b> Large flowers of a pure yellow color; very rare . . . . .	75	8	00		
<b>Giganteum.</b> White, striped crimson; extra size . . . . .	3	50			
<b>Hansoni.</b> Reddish orange, purple-dotted flowers; 3 to 4 ft. high . . . . .	\$0	85	\$9	00	
* <b>Humboldtii.</b> Orange-red, with claret-colored dots; 4 to 5 ft. high . . . . .	20	2	00		
<b>Krameri.</b> White, slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented . . . . .	15	1	50		
<b>Leichtlinii.</b> Canary yellow, with crimson spots; 2 to 3 ft. high . . . . .	40	4	00		
* <b>Longiflorum.</b> Pure white trumpet of large size . . . . .	10	1	00		
* <b>Speciosum album præcox.</b> Beautiful pure white flowers; 2 to 3 ft. high . . . . .	20	2	00		
" <b>rubrum.</b> Red spotted . . . . .	15	1	50		
" <b>Melpomene.</b> Very dark red . . . . .	20	2	00		
* <b>Tigrinum</b> (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon; 3 ft. high . . . . .	08	75			
" <b>splendens.</b> Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies . . . . .	08	75			
" <b>flore pleno.</b> New double Tiger Lily . . . . .	10	1	00		

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs, which are so remarkable for their beautiful flowers, should, most of them, be cultivated indoors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The soil suitable for their culture is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and a proportion of sand.

	Each		Each	Doz.
<b>Aulica</b> (Lily-of-the-Palace). Superb . . . . .	\$1	25		
<b>Crocea.</b> Scarlet, with white eye . . . . .	1	25		
<b>Equestre.</b> (Barbadoes Lily.) Brilliant orange-scarlet, white throat; fine . . . per doz., \$1.50 . . . . .	15			
<b>Johnsonii.</b> Crimson, striped white . doz., \$5 . . . . .	50			
<b>Lutea</b> (Sternbergia). Bright yellow . doz., \$1 . . . . .	10			
<b>Longifolia alba.</b> White . . . . .	\$0	30		
" <b>rosea.</b> Rose . . . . .	30			
<b>Macrantha.</b> Fine red . . . . . per doz., \$1.25 . . . . .	12			
<b>Regina.</b> Red and white . . . per doz., \$2.50 . . . . .	25			
<b>Hybrids of Vittata.</b> Red, white-striped . . . . .	50			

BEGONIAS. (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

	Each	Doz.
Single Red, Scarlet, Rose, White, Yellow, and Mixed . . . . .	\$0	10
Double White, Yellow, and Scarlet . . . . .	25	2

**DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.**

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.	100
<b>Italia.</b> Leaves musa-like, almost upright, bright green, white bordered; stems up to 9 feet high, numerous; spikes gigantic, about 16 inches long, with a number of flowers which are very large, with petals measuring about 4 to 5 inches, of scarlet color, with a broad yellow border. It flowers continually from the spring to the autumn, and probably also during winter indoors. . . . .			\$1 00			
<b>Austria.</b> Leaves musa-like, light green, very numerous and fine; stems about 9 feet high, very numerous and compact; flowers very large and compact, of a canary yellow color, with a silver hue, inside slightly dotted with brown. It flowers from April to December. Most magnificent for groups. . . . .		1 00				
<b>Ami Pichon.</b> The flowers, which are of a very large size, are of a bright crimson, with very deep crimson markings; the habit of the plant is strong, of symmetrical growth, about 5 feet high, with rich, deep green foliage. . . . .	15		\$1 50			
<b>Admiral Avellan.</b> Dark leaved; rich orange-scarlet color, overlaid with salmon; erect, growing about 5 feet high, and always forming fine, symmetrical plants. . . . .	15	1 50				
<b>Queen Charlotte.</b> Resembles the Madame Crozy, but has a much wider band of yellow around each petal. . . . .	15	1 50				
<b>Alphonse Bouvier.</b> Rich brilliant crimson; foliage rich, deep green. 6 to 7 ft. . . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00			
<b>Charles Henderson.</b> Fine crimson color. Compact and uniform, rarely exceeding 3½ ft. in height. . . . .	15	1 50	10 00			
<b>Madame Crozy.</b> Flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 4 ft. . . . .	15	1 50	8 00			
<b>Egandale.</b> An especially valuable bedding variety; dark foliage and large cherry red flowers. 4 ft. . . . .	15	1 50	10 00			
<b>Explorateur Crampbell.</b> Bright orange-crimson, with deep crimson markings; foliage green. 4 ft. . . . .	15	1 50	10 00			
<b>Florence Vaughan.</b> Bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; foliage rich green. 3 ft. . . . .	15	1 50	10 00			
<b>Paul Marquant.</b> Flowers bright salmon-scarlet, passing to rosy carmine; foliage dark green. 3 to 3½ feet. . . . .	15	1 50	10 00			
<b>Rose Unique.</b> The nearest approach to a rose color yet introduced; of a remarkably vigorous but dwarf growth, attaining a height of 3½ feet. . . . .	15	1 50				
<b>Souvenir de Antoine Crozy.</b> The flowers are large, with well-rounded petals, which are of intense scarlet-crimson, rich and dazzling, bordered with a broad, rich golden yellow border. 3 ft. . . . .	15	1 50				

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS.**

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
<b>Bright Pink.</b> Very beautiful. . . . .	\$0 20	\$2 00			
<b>Canary Yellow.</b> Extra fine. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Dark Maroon.</b> With white markings. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>White.</b> Shading to rose and purple. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Dwarf Blue.</b> Extra fine. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Guiding Star.</b> Small, white flowers; fine for cutting. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Red and Light Yellow Variegated.</b> . . . .	\$0 20	\$2 00			
<b>Scarlet.</b> Brilliant color. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Unique.</b> Light yellow; very fine. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Variegated.</b> Very fine. . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Cactus, White.</b> . . . . .	20	2 00			
" <b>Bright Red.</b> . . . . .	20	2 00			
<b>Mixed.</b> . . . . . per 100, \$10.	15	1 50			

**MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.**

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
<b>Caladium esculentum.</b> Splendid summer foliage plant. Start in frames and transplant; large size. . . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50		<b>Pancreatium maritimum</b> (Sea Daffodil). Fragrant; white. . . . .	\$0 20	\$2 00	
<b>Cinnamon Vine</b> ( <i>Dioscorea batatas</i> ; Chinese Yam). The so-called "Cinnamon Vine," from the odor of cinnamon emitted by the flowers; fine for trellis work. Roots. . . . .	05	60	\$3 50	" <b>Caribbæum.</b> (Spider Lily). . . . .	15	1 50	
<b>Crinum major.</b> Immense size. . . . .	1 00			<b>Pæonia Chinensis,</b> White. . . . .	30	3 00	
<b>Gloxinias.</b> Fine mixed. . . . .	10	1 00	6 00	"    "    Crimson. . . . .	30	3 00	
<b>Hemerocallis</b> (Day Lily). . . . .	20	2 00		"    "    Pink. . . . .	30	3 00	
<b>Hyacinthus candicans.</b> A snow white summer-flowering giant Hyacinth. 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	05	30	1 50	"    "    Mixed. . . . .	20	2 00	
<b>Imantophyllum miniatum.</b> Rich cluster of orange-crimson flowers; for pots. . . . .	1 00			" <b>arborea</b> (Tree Pæony). . . . .	2 00		
<b>Iris Germanica.</b> Finest mixed, all colors. . . . .	06	50	2 50	" <b>tenuifolia.</b> Single; bright crimson. . . . .	50		
" <b>Kæmpferi.</b> Beautiful Japan Iris. Mixed. . . . .	08	60	3 50	<b>Tigridia grandiflora alba.</b> White Tiger Flower. Plant all in spring. . . . .	08	60	\$4 00
<b>Madeira Vine.</b> Small size. . . . .	05	50		" <b>pavonia.</b> Red Tiger Flower. . . . .	05	45	3 00
"    "    Large size. . . . .	10	1 00		" <b>conchiflora.</b> Yellow Tiger Flower. . . . .	05	45	3 00
<b>Montbretia crocosmiæflora.</b> Orange, spotted with purple. . . . .	05	40	2 50	" <b>Canariensis.</b> Pale yellow, spotted. . . . .	10	75	3 00
<b>Nerine Japonica</b> (Japan Spider Lily). Purplish red; beautiful. . . . .	10	1 00		" <b>lilacea.</b> Rosy carmine, variegated with white. . . . .	10	75	3 00
				<b>Tuberose, Tall Double.</b> . . . .	05	35	1 50
				" <b>Dwarf Double Pearl Albino.</b> Early single white. . . . .	05	35	1 50
				" <b>Variegated-leaved Single.</b> . . . . .	05	40	2 00
				<b>Zephyranthes Atamasco</b> (Atamasco Lily). Fine white. . . . .	05	40	2 50

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<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Early Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus English Beans Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Carril Cabbage Celery Cauliflower Cress Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Leek White Endive</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carril Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carril Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans Beets Carril Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground</p> <p>Beans, Bush Tuberous Chertail Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Cabbage for cold-franes Cauliflower for cold-franes Tuberous Chertail Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas</p>
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