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ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS.

PART I. CHAP. I. HISTORY OF THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN EUROPE. II. SYNOPSIS OF THE ATTEMPTS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES TO INTRODUCE THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY. III. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. IV. PROBABLE RESULTS WHICH WOULD BE PRODUCED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. PART II. CHAP. I. VARIETIES OF THE BEET.—Classification: Red Beet, or Red Castelnaudary; Yellow Beet, or Yellow Castelnaudary; German Red Mangel Wurzel; Long, White, Green-top Mangel Wurzel; Long, White, Red-top Mangel Wurzel; Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; Red Globe Mangel Wurzel; White Silesian; Magdeburg; Imperiale; Breslau; Electorale; White Silesian Green-top; White Silesian Rose-top; White Sugar Grayish-top; Improved Vilmorin; Improved Deprez; Simon Legrand; Tollet and Improved Carter. II. EXAMINATION OF THE BEET. III. LEAVES OF THE SUGAR BEET. PART III. CHAP. I. SOILS. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS. II. PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, OR TILLAGE. III. VARIOUS MANURES.—George Ville's investigations; Champignon and Pellet's experiments; Experiments of Corenwinder; Choice of a manure; Experiments of Deherain; Experiments of Pagnoul; Vivien's views; Coignet's views; Joulie's experiments; IV. SEEDS AND SOWING.—Generalities; Analysis of Champignon and Pellet; Germination; Humidity; Heat; Air; Light; Treatment of the seed before sowing; Time for sowing; Depth of planting; Distance most favorable for the roots; Sowing broadcast; Transplanting; Mechanical devices for sowing; Changes during vegetation; Rain; Experiments of Walkhoff; Heat; Experiments of Champignon and Pellet. V. PRODUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SEED. VI. HARVESTING.—Time for harvesting; Methods of harvesting—machine, hand pulling. VII. YIELD AND COST OF CULTIVATION.—Estimates of Payen; Farms in the Arroadissement of Cambrai; German estimates; Walkhoff's figures of cost in Russia; the author's experience in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Value of Beets. VIII. ROTATION OF CROPS. PART IV. CHAP. I.—GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION—DECAUVILLE, PROVIN, LINARD, ETC. II. CONSERVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET.—History; General considerations; Causes of the loss of Sugar; Second growth; Heat; Cold; Want of Ventilation; Prevention of this loss; Causes of loss of weight; Silos; Chaptal's idea of a silo; Roots to be utilized shortly; System adopted in the Palatinate; Conical silo; Silos permitting gases to make their escape; Silo on a slant, preventing a deposit of water; Pailly's idea of facilitating the drainage; Walls of earth preventing disease from spreading; Type of silo permitting the water resulting from evaporation to settle; Type of silo employed in Saxony; Economical type of silo; Good type of silo, ventilation being well understood; Type of mode of conservation where charcoal is placed between the layers and the bottom; Type of an underground house suitable for America; Preservation of the sugar beet; Freezing; Desiccation; Preservation of the juice; Preservation of the leaves; Silo for preservation of leaves; PART V. ENEMIES OF THE SUGAR BEET.—Insects and diseases. PART VI. FEEDING QUALITIES OF THE BEET.—Belgian manner of storing the beets when they are used for feeding purposes; Feeding qualities of the pulp made directly from the beet; Leduc's method of reducing the beet to a pulp by steam; The amount of fermented mass to be fed to sheep; to be fed to an ox; Pulp from sugar factories; Amount to be fed to an ox; Pulp from distilleries; Farm and distillery of Ferme de la Briche; Building of Cail & Co., where cattle are fed on distillery refuse; Pulp from System Leplay; System of Champonnois; Basset's opinion of fermented pulp; Analysis of pulp; Amount to be fed to a cow; Dr. Menrin's comparative table of nourishing qualities of beet pulps; Preservation of the pulp; Method of preservation at Ferme de la Briche; Leduc's improvement upon fermentation of the pulp; Feeding qualities of the leaves; Opinions of Dombasle, Boussingault, and Dumas; Action upon the stomachs of animals. INDEX.

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This new work (which we will have ready for delivery by February 1st, 1881,) is designed to fill a want that many amateur and professional horticulturists have often felt—the need of a concise, yet comprehensive Dictionary of Plants. The work above named, written and compiled with great care, we think will fully meet such a want.

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LOCATION AND SOIL FOR A GARDEN.

In laying out a garden, select, if possible, a southerly, southeasterly, or southwesterly exposure, on ground nearly level, and either well drained by nature or susceptible of thorough drainage. Westerly, northerly, and northeasterly exposures are undesirable for general garden purposes, but excellent for hardy fruits,

Evergreen wind-breaks, well located, will in a few years cause a great change in the climate of a garden, making it earlier and milder.

The soil must be enriched, and, if wet, must be drained; if a stiff clay, it should be improved by the addition of sand or loam, or it may be best to gradually form a soil by moderate manuring, and turning in green crops, together with the use of swamp muck or peat, if they are at hand, in connection with lime and ashes. If the soil is very sandy, and clay is available, the latter should be spread in Autumn, and plowed in during the Spring. For such a soil also the same treatment with green crops and peat is to be recommended.

FRAMES AND HOT-BEDS.

Frames are very simple affairs. The novice may begin with a cold-frame, made as follows: Procure glass sashes of any convenient size—hot-bed sashes, of course, are most convenient. To form a frame for the glass to rest on, nail together, flatwise, four planks at least six inches wide, fastening them by means of corner-pieces on the under side. This frame should support the sashes, and exclude no light from the soil. Place it, slightly inclined to the south, and raised a little at the rear above the general surface, driving one or two stakes at each side to keep it in place. Dig out inside the frame, two feet deep, saving the good soil, and being sure of perfect drainage; replace the good soil, mixed with well rotted manure, working all thoroughly together, and leaving the surface of the bed about half a foot from the glass at the front side.

Seed may be sown at once, but it is generally best to water the bed well, and then leave it with the sashes on, and covered with mats at night, for a few days; and then to rake it over again before sowing the seed.

All early plants will grow in such beds after the first of March, viz.: Radishes, Lettuce and Peppergrass, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg, Pepper, and Tomato plants, etc.

If the earth sides are in danger of falling in, boards must be set under the frame inside, and held in position by stakes. On frosty nights cover with a thick straw mat, or a layer of straw covered with old sacking and two or

three bean-poles, if it is windy. Earth should be packed closely around the frame, and cleats should be nailed to the frame around the edges of the sashes to keep out the wind.

Water with tepid water and liquid manure; give air on hot days; keep the soil loose and the bed free from weeds, and the merest novice will have good, hardy plants, and be surer of success than if he had a regular hot-bed.

Hot-beds depend upon a mass of fermenting horse-manure for their heat. This should be worked over and shaken up, and lie in a heap, heating somewhat for a few days to get it of a uniform consistency. Then it may be placed in a wide, flat heap, well beaten down, some three feet high, upon which the hot-bed frame is placed; or, a much smaller quantity may be placed in a shallow pit, as described for the cold-frame.

The hot-bed frame should be of planks, on edge, a foot or fourteen inches high, higher behind than in front, to give a good slant to the glass. Some six or eight inches of fine rich soil should be placed within the frame upon the top of the manure. The glass should be kept on until considerable heat is produced. After this the surface may be smoothed off again, and seeds put in.

There is danger of burning by the sun and heat, which must be guarded against by constant watchfulness and ventilation.

LAWNS.

To secure a good lawn, the first requisite is a well-graded, even and well-drained soil. The spots where, in the grading, the upper soil has been removed, and the spots which have a great depth of soil, will show an unevenness in the growth of the grass which will be a blemish to the lawn for years, unless it be remedied,

It is therefore desirable to put the ground selected for the future lawn under hoed crops for two years at least, corn being the best for the first year and potatoes the second. These crops should be manured well, and kept free from weeds. The potatoes being dug early in the second year, the ground should be plowed with a swivel plow, harrowed and rolled, then regraded by hand, and harrowed and rolled again.

When the surface is in proper condition sow grass seed, using some approved lawn mixture; rake it in with hand-rakes, and roll it again. Use plenty of grass seed; the expense is slight compared with the disappointment of poor "catch." The sun may burn it, rains may wash it out, birds may eat a good deal, etc., etc. After the grass is well up, apply two hundred pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre, sifted, and mixed with three times its bulk of earth.

Let weeds and everything grow until the lawn-mower can be used. When ready for the latter, pass over it with the mower at least once a week. Let no weeds go to seed, and if any of them are found the next year, cut them out with the knife.

Watch for uneven places, and give or withhold manure to bring them up.

Irrigation, or sprinkling from a hose, is a great protection to a lawn during protracted drouths. A mixture of bone-dust and wood-ashes, half and half, is the best application to keep up and improve a lawn.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1881.

BEANS—Golden Wax.

The best of the Wax Beans. The pods are large, long, very tender, brittle and stringless. Very profitable for market. Per qt., 30c.; per peck, \$2.00; per bush, \$7.00.



CABBAGE—Silver Leaf Drumhead.

We know of no variety that can compare with this, either for market or for family use. It forms a solid head, and keeps well, thus making it valuable as a shipping variety. Per pkt., 10c.; per oz., 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 00; per lb., \$3.00.

CABBAGE—Red Drumhead.

This is from a well known market gardener on Long Island; it is a remarkably dark colored, hard heading, large variety. Per oz., \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; per lb., \$16.00.

DOURA or GUINEA CORN.

Indian Millet—*Sorghum Vulyare*.

Judging from our experience with this plant the past three seasons, and from reports of the experience of others, we believe this to be the most valuable of all the fodder plants recently brought to our notice. It is similar to Broom Corn in its growth, having, however, a very compact upright head,

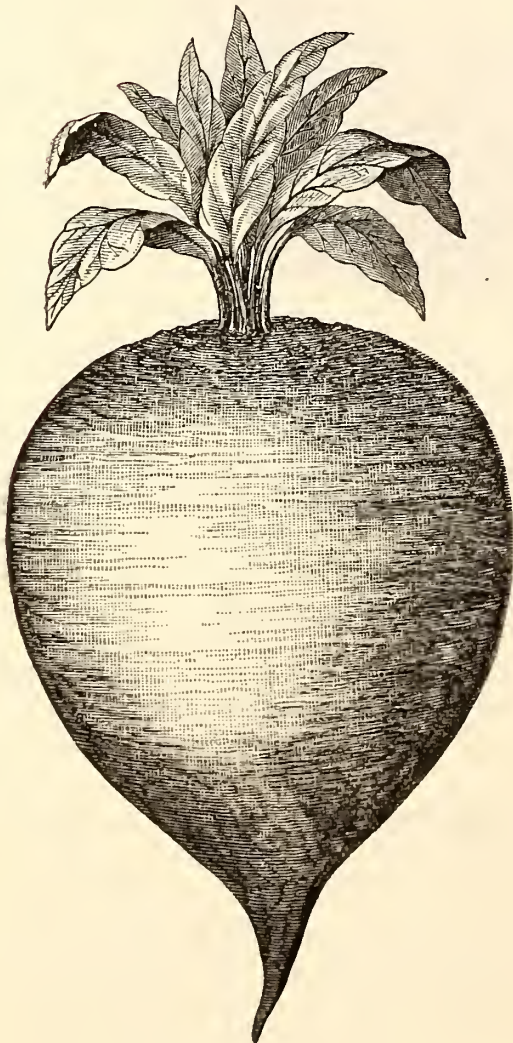
with white seeds. It is useful both for its grain and fodder. The culture is like that of Broom Corn, but it needs richer and warmer land. It grows eight to twelve feet high, is very leafy, suckers freely, and, as it may be cut several times during the growing season, is one of the best forage crops both for green and dry fodder. When cut for drying, the crop may be treated precisely like corn sowed for fodder. Per lb., 40c.

LETTUCE.—American Gathering.

This has proved to be a most interesting sort. It is as tender as it is beautiful. The tips of the leaves are beautifully splashed with Indian red. It is a lettuce to be planted *all the year round*. Per pkt., 10c.; per oz., 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; per lb., \$2.00

MANGEL WURZEL.

Webb's New Kinver Yellow Globe.



An English variety, sent out by us for the first time in the Spring of 1878. The introducers say: "No Mangel hitherto introduced can compare with this in productiveness, its yield per acre being enormous, while its excellent quality renders it easy to store without waste." A correspondent says: "*This splendid variety possesses most distinctive features in size, shape and color.* Unlike the ordinary Globe Mangel, it is of greater girth at the top or shoulder than at the middle of the root, whence it gradually tapers to a perfect tap-root. Its skin, which is as fine as that of an apple, is, as far as it penetrates the soil, of a bright orange tint. *It is of superb quality, and an enormous cropper, the great weight of eighty-four tons per acre having been grown, and single roots weighing forty-five pounds each.*"

This variety has been grown by leading stock growers here the past three seasons, and they inform us that its excellent qualities are fully maintained. Price per oz., 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; per lb., \$1.00.

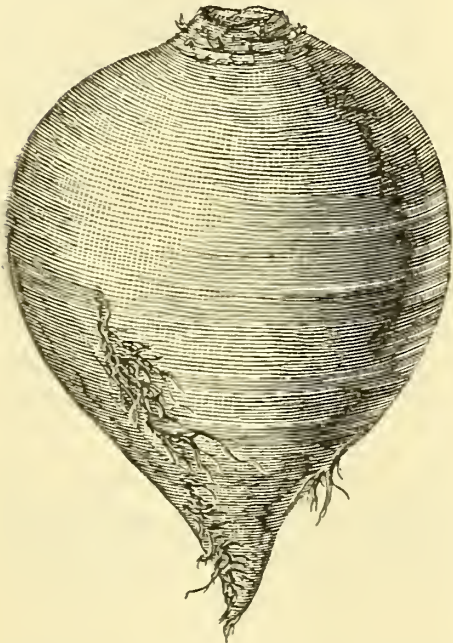
CARRARA ROCK CAULIFLOWER.

This is a new variety from Italy, offered last season for the first time, which has proved to be a remarkable novelty. It is the earliest variety grown, producing perfectly formed, compact, and almost snow-white heads of the finest quality; while its capability of resisting the summer drought, and heading successfully under the extreme variations of our climate, are features which render it very desirable.

HON. T. D. COCK, *President Queens County Agricultural Society*, writes that: "It possesses many valuable qualities, not the least being its absolute certainty to head. It is the greatest acquisition to the kitchen garden since the first appearance of **Early Rose Potato**."

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The hardiest, heaviest cropping, and best Swede in cultivation. This variety thrives in all soils, grows to a large size with single tap-root, is free from mildew, and for evenness of crop and keeping qualities, it is unequalled. For three successive years the heaviest crop of Swedes in England was grown from this celebrated variety. We have sold this the past three years, and it fully sustains its remarkable qualities. Price per oz., 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; per lb., \$1.00.

COW PEAS.

These resemble beans in their growth. They are used for green feed, for hay, and for green manure crops, to be plowed under. The growth is rapid, and the weight

of the haulm enormous. Two bushels of seed drilled in is the usual seeding. Their use is rapidly increasing in the Northern States, especially for green manuring. On good soil, simply "run out," no manure is required. On barren land, some fertilizer is desirable to secure a crop, though not essential. Repeated crops, plowed under, will insure a degree of fertility upon any soil. The Southern practice of putting in the seed at the last hoeing of corn, and plowing as soon as the corn is cut up, is an excellent one. We can furnish the following kinds at prices named:

Clay.....	Per bushel.	Black Eye.....	Per bushel.
Black.....	\$2 00	Whippoorwill.....	\$2 00
	2 00		2 00

PRICKLY COMFREY, or *Symphytum Asperrimum*.



Prickly Comfrey is especially adapted for the feeding and fattening of all Farm stock, and for increasing the milk of cows; it grows more rapidly and luxuriantly than any other green soiling plant, producing five or six crops of 15 to 25 tons *each*, per acre, per season.

To teach stock to eat it, confine them, and after fasting over night, prepare a mixed chopped feed of comfrey leaves and hay, grass-corn fodder, or like palatable food. Sprinkle with meal or bran and a tittle salt. When this is eaten, feed dry hay and

turn out for the day. Next morning increase the proportion of comfrey, and after a few days they will leave almost any food for the comfrey. About one-half of the animals will eat it at first trial.

Pigs and Poultry eat it generally, and, when kept in confinement, it will furnish the cheapest, best, and hardiest forage with which to stock the poultry yard.

Comfrey being a *deeply rooted plant*, is independent of weather and climate, for in the driest and hottest seasons it will afford several heavy cuttings, when all other vegetation is either burnt up or at a stand-still. It also comes in earlier than any other crop, and lasts longer, continuing to afford forage until it is cut down by severe frosts.

Its culture is simple; any good soil is either forked or plowed six or eight inches deep and well manured. The rooted cuttings or sets, are then planted three feet apart, say one thousand to a quarter of an acre. In Winter the roots ought to be well dressed with manure, and when once this plant is established, no further expense is needed.

If the crop cannot be cut quickly enough for green food, or drying in bundles, it ought not to be allowed to flower, and the flower stem should be cut out.

The juice of the leaf, stem, or root, which is a thick Gum and mucilage contains a quantity of Tannin, but very little sugar. It is *diuretic*; hence it prevents fever, and cattle fed upon this plant are free from ravages of lung and foot and mouth diseases, and are strongly fortified against infection.

Those who wish their plants to make a large growth in one season, should order their sets in March. Place them an inch apart in a box, filled with equal parts of sand and loam, keep in a warm place and water often; they will grow and be ready to put out as soon as the ground is warm in Spring.

Roots, 40c. per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

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OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds in **PACKETS** or **OUNCES**, will be sent by **Mail FREE OF POSTAGE**. For larger quantities, if to be forwarded by **Mail**, our customers will please remit **Twenty-Five cents** per quart, or **Sixteen cents** per lb. in addition to the **Catalogue Rates**, to cover postage.

ARTICHOKE—*Cynarus scolymus*.

Artichaut. Alchachofa. Artischoke.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Large Globe; the best for general use.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

Plant the Globe early in the Spring, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep, and when well up, thin to six inches in the drill. Cultivate well, and protect during cold weather with a covering of litter. The following Spring transplant into rows three and a half feet apart each way, selecting a very rich, moist soil, which will always produce the finest heads. They require an open exposure, away from any shade or dripping of trees, which cause the plants to grow weak and spindling. A bed will last about five years.

ASPARAGUS—*Asparagus officinalis*.

Asperge. Esparrago. Spargel.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Conover's Colossal	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
“ “ Roots, 2 year	\$1 00 per hundred; \$7 00 per thousand.			

Plant in the seed-bed early in Spring, in drills twenty inches apart, in very rich soil. The following Spring remove to the permanent bed, which should be in very rich sandy loam. Make the trenches to receive the roots three feet apart and eight inches deep, and set the plants one foot apart in the bottom of the trenches, covering with three inches of soil from the sides of the trenches. When the shoots are four inches high, draw around them three inches more of soil. Keep well hoed and free from weeds, and when the plants are eighteen inches above the surface, draw the remaining earth about them and level off the bed.

To have a durable bed, and shoots of the largest size, dig the trenches, when setting the plants, four feet apart and twelve inches deep, setting the plants on the bottom, twelve to eighteen inches apart, and drawing in the earth gradually from the sides of the trenches as before directed.

Thoroughly enriching and trenching the soil eighteen inches deep the previous year greatly adds to the success of the crop.

Top-dress early in the Spring with a light sprinkling of salt. This makes the asparagus more tender, and improves its flavor.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.—*Faba vulgaris*.*Fève de Marais. Haba Inglesa. Buff Bohnen.*

By mail, 25 cents per quart additional.

		Per pkt.	Per qt.	Per pk.
Early Mazagan.	Early and good for garden or field	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$2 00
Broad Windsor.	Best for family use	10	40	2 50

Plant in drills three feet apart, in strong moist soil, as soon as the ground can be worked, in order that the plants may be in pod before the approach of warm weather. When the pods begin to form, pinch off the tops to hasten maturity.

BUSH, DWARF or SNAP BEANS.***Phaseolus nanus*.***Haricots nains. Habichuelas ó frijoles. Busch-Bohnen.*

By mail, 25 cents per quart additional.

		Per pkt.	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
Golden Wax.	Fine large yellow pods, very tender and prolific	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$7 00
Early Fiji.	The earliest of all	10	25	1 25	5 00
Early Snap Short, or Newington Wonder.	Very productive; with pods crisp and tender. Good for forcing	10	25	1 25	4 00
Early Red Valentine.	Pods round, long and tender. A standard sort	10	25	1 50	5 00
Early White Valentine.	New, similar to the red, except in color. Valuable for market.	10	25	1 50	5 00
Early China.	A popular early sort	5	25	1 25	4 00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.	Very early, hardy and prolific	10	25	1 25	4 50
Early White Wax.	Beans pure white. Pods yellow, tender and rich. First quality	10	30	2 00	7 00
White Rice.	Very small. Pure white, excellent for baking. Good also used as a string bean	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early Mohawk.	One of the earliest and most productive. Large pods	10	25	1 50	5 00
Early White Marrowfat.	A standard sort for field culture	5	20	1 25	4 00
Long White Kidney.	Excellent shell bean	5	20	1 25	4 00
Refugee, or 1000 to 1.	Not early, but remarkably prolific, and excellent as a string bean or for pickling	10	25	1 50	5 00
Turtle Soup.	Black. Best of all for soups	5	25	1 25	4 00
Dwarf German Wax.	Black. Pods yellow. A superior variety	10	30	2 00	7 00
Red Kidney or Chilian.	Good for field culture	5	20	1 25	4 00

Plant as soon as the ground is warm in the Spring, in drills three feet apart and one inch deep. Hoe often, but never in moist weather, nor when the dew is on the ground. For a succession, make plantings at intervals of two weeks.

POLE BEANS—*Phaseolus lunatus*.

Haricots a rames. Judias. Stangen Bohnen.

By mail, 25 cents per quart additional.

	Per pkt	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bush.
Large White Lima. One of the best of all the pole varieties, and universally cultivated for table and for market.	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$2 50	\$ 9 00
Dreer's Improved Lima. More productive than the preceding; earlier and of better quality..	10	60	4 00	14 00
White Dutch Caseknife. A productive early sort, and good either green or dry.....	10	40	2 00	7 00
Horticultural Cranberry, An excellent shell or string bean.....	10	40	2 00	7 00
German Wax or Indian Chief. A yellow podded variety of excellent quality, the pods remaining a long time in the green state.....	10	40	2 25	8 00
Scarlet Runner. Cultivated chiefly for its flowers, which are a brilliant scarlet.	10	40	2 25	8 00
White Dutch Runner. Similar to preceding, except in seeds and flowers, which are white. ...	10	40	2 25	8 00
Small White Lima, or Sieva. This resembles the large Lima, but is inferior in quality, and smaller.....	10	40	2 50	9 00
Giant Wax. Used only as a snap bean. Pods long, transparent yellow; very tender and juicy.....	10	40	2 75	8 00

Plant as soon as the soil becomes warm, in hills three feet apart each way. Set the poles before planting, with a little well-rotted stable manure in each hill. Limas should not be planted much before the first of June, unless the season is very favorable.

BEETS—*Beta vulgaris*.

Betterave. Remolacha. Runkel Ruben.

For Table use.

	Per pkt	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Dark Red Egyptian. The earliest and of fine quality. Excellent for market.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
Bastian's Blood Turnip. Very early and of best quality.....	05	10	20	60
Extra Early Bassano. One of the earliest....	05	10	20	60
Early Turnip Blood. Good early or late. A standard sort both for market and table....	05	10	20	60
Dewing's Early Turnip. Early and dark red. Excellent for market gardeners' use.....	05	10	20	60
Long Smooth Blood. Excellent for Winter use.	05	10	20	60
Swiss Chard. Used only for its leaves, which are cooked as spinach.....	05	10	20	75

BEETS—Continued.

Beets for Stock.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
White Sugar. Used for feeding to cattle, and for the manufacture of sugar.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet. One of the very best for feeding to stock. It is hardier, more productive, and contains more sugar than the other kinds. From thirty to forty, and even <i>fifty</i> tons have been produced to the acre.....	05	10	20	50
Carter's Warden Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. A superior globe variety, and is said to have taken more prizes in England than any other kind.....	05	10	20	60
Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. An old and valuable variety.....	05	10	20	40
Norbiton Giant Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. The best of the red varieties. Enormously productive, and grown by leading stock raisers.....	05	10	20	50
Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Excellent for light soils.....	05	10	20	40
Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. A variety grown quite extensively in some sections, and said to produce more weight per acre than any other.....	05	10	20	50
Webb's New Kinver Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. A superior variety, growing quite free from roots. Remarkably uniform in shape, heavy and solid. Seed of this variety direct from the introducer.....	05	10	30	1 00

Beets require a deep, rich soil. Plant for an early crop the last of April; for a general crop about the middle of May, in drills two to three feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to eight inches apart. The early sorts are excellent for Winter use if not planted till the first week of Summer.

The **Mangel-Wurzels** and the **White Sugar Beets** are excellent for feeding to cattle. They should be sown in May or early in June, in drills thirty inches apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Cover the seed from one and one-half to two inches deep, pressing the soil down lightly over them. When well up thin to twelve inches apart.

Many large growers of mangels prefer sowing the seeds on ridges, which have been previously prepared by earthing up, over well-rotted manure, in furrows, and rolling lightly. Large crops can only be grown by *heavy* manuring.

The *Globe* and *Ovoid Mangels* do best on light soils.

BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis.*

Brocoli. Broculi. Spargel Kohl.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Early Walcheren. Large; one of the best.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
Large Purple Cape. Best for general use.....	10	50

Sow in the seed-bed early in May, and transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—*Brassica oleracea* var.*Chou de Bruxelles. Bersa de Brussela. Rosen Kohl.*

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Brussels Sprouts. Best imported.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
Dwarf. A compact growing variety of excel- lent quality.....	05	20	60	2 00

Sow in Spring, and Cultivate as for Cabbage.

The plants grow from a foot to four feet high, the stems being covered with small sprouts or heads resembling Cabbages, which become very tender when touched by frost.

CABBAGE—*Brassica oleracea capitata*.*Chou Cabus. Berzo ó Repollo. Kopf Kohl.*

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early Flat Dutch (True) A superior variety for early market use.....	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
Early York. A standard early sort.....	05	20	50	1 50
Early Large York. A little larger than the preceding and later; very good.....	05	20	50	1 50
Early Jersey Wakefield, (Am. Stock.) The leading variety for market in the vicinity of New York, and largely grown in all sections.....	10	75	2 50	8 00
Early Winningstadt. Heads large, conical, and very solid. An excellent medium early kind.....	05	20	60	2 00
Early French Ox-Heart. A good early sort.....	05	20	60	2 00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick. The earliest hard heading drumhead; a very valuable variety for Fall or Winter use. Grown quite extensively for market.....	10	30	1 25	4 00
Silver Leaf Drumhead. A valuable sort for late crops. The best for shipping and for market. It forms a remarkably solid head, rarely bursts open when ripe, and keeps well.....	10	25	75	2 50
Premium Flat Dutch (fine.) A popular stand- ard variety; very largely grown.....	05	25	75	2 50
Large American Drumhead (superior stock.) A favorite Winter variety.....	05	25	75	2 50
Stone-Mason Drumhead. Distinguished for its reliability for heading, and the size, hardness and quality of the heads.....	05	30	1 00	3 50
Drumhead Savoy (American.) One of the very best for family use; also for market.....	05	25	75	2 50
Curled Globe Savoy. Small, but of good quality.....	05	20	50	1 50
Large Red Dutch. Good for pickling.....	05	25	75	2 50
Early Blood Red. Early; very solid. A su- perior market sort.....	10	40	1 25	4 00

CABBAGE—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Red Drumhead. A very superior stock, forming remarkably solid heads, large and very dark-colored. The best red variety for market, but must be started early.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 00	\$16 00
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest of all; will do well in all sections, even in the extreme South. Very sure to head. Specimens have been exhibited weighing fifty pounds.....	10	40	1 50	5 00
Van Wicklen. Nearly or quite as early and as large as the Wakefield, and almost invariably forms a good solid head. This is extensively grown on Long Island, and is a favorite market variety.....	10	40	1 25	4 50
Early Summer. One of the largest early kinds. Its great uniformity in heading, and its remarkable keeping qualities, after being ready for market, and make it valuable.....	10	40	1 25	4 00

For very early use plant in the Autumn, from 10th to 25th of September, in a seed-bed, and protect in cold-frames during the Winter, being careful to set them down to the first leaf. Transplant in the following Spring, as soon as the soil will admit. For Autumn and Winter use, plant in the seed-bed in May and early part of June, and when six inches high, transplant into rich soil two feet apart each way for the Early varieties, and three by two and a half feet for the large Winter varieties. To secure the best results, the soil should not be too dry, but should be thoroughly enriched, and the crop should be hoed at least once in ten days.

CARROT—*Daucus Carota*.

Carotte. Zanahoria. Moehre.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Extra Early Forcing. The earliest variety.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25
Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan. (Without core.) Excellent for forcing.....	05	20	60	1 50
Early Scarlet Horn. A favorite early sort. Dark orange color.....	05	15	30	1 00
Half Long Orange or Danvers. Half long or midway between Scarlet Horn and Long Orange; of a dark rich color; smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than the latter. A very valuable variety; and preferred by stock growers.....	05	15	30	1 00
Altringham. A fine imported variety.....	05	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange. Roots of large size and uniformly smooth and dark colored. One of the best for general use.....	05	10	30	75
White Belgian. A productive variety, grown chiefly for stock. Not as good as the preceding.....	05	10	25	75
Large Orange Belgian. Grows partly out of the ground. Good for stock, and keeps well.....	05	15	30	1 00

Plant for the table in drills eighteen inches apart; for field culture three feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to six inches apart in the drill. The early sorts may be at a less distance each way.

The Carrot succeeds best on a sandy loam, well manured to at least ten inches in depth, and kept entirely free from weeds.

Plant from last of April to first of June, as required for early or late.

CAULIFLOWER--*Brassica oleracea cauliflora.*

Chou Fleur. Cauliflor. Blumen Kohl.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Algiers. A favorite new variety, excellent for market use, more sure to head than any other.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$12 00
Very Dwarf Small-Leaved Erfurt. Fine for forcing. The earliest.....	25	5 00	—
Early Dwarf Erfurt. A favorite early market sort; heads large and compact.....	25	1 50	20 00
Snow Ball. Similar to the Very Dwarf Erfurt, if not identical.....	25	5 00	—
Extra Early Paris. A standard early sort.....	15	75	9 00
Large Paris Nonpareil. One of the best and surest to head. A standard market variety.....	15	75	8 00
Lenormands. Large, late, and of excellent quality..	15	75	9 00
Walcheren. An old and favorite variety.....	10	60	7 00
Early London. A good early variety; heads large, white and tender.....	10	50	6 00
Wonderful	15	1 25	16 00
Autumn Giant	15	1 00	12 00

For early plants sow the seeds from the first to the middle of September, and transplant into cold frames for protection through the winter, or sow in the hot-bed in March; transplant into deep, rich soil about the middle of April. As the heads begin to appear, the leaves should be tied or broken down over them, to prevent injury from the heat of the sun.

For a late crop the seeds can be sown in the open ground, in April, or in the beginning of May, in drills, six or eight inches apart. When sufficiently large, transplant and cultivate as for winter cabbage. An occasional watering of liquid manure is very beneficial. Be careful not to make the liquid too strong.

CELERY—*Apium graveolens.*

Celeri. Apio. Sellerie.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Crawford's Half Dwarf. A remarkably fine sort, intermediate between the dwarf and large varieties. Excellent quality and valuable either for market or for private use..	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 75	\$6 00
Crystal Dwarf White. Very solid, crisp and tender.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
Giant White. The best of the large varieties,	05	50	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Red. Very choice variety.....	05	30	1 00	3 00
Boston Market. Remarkably crisp, and tender and mild-flavored.....	10	50	1 75	6 00

CELERY—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per. lb.
Half Dwarf Golden Heart. New, very choice	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
Sandringham Dwarf White. Larger than the Crystal Dwarf. Fine and of delicate flavor.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Celery Seed for flavoring	--	10	20	40

Plant in the seed-bed in Spring, and when three inches high, transplant into a temporary bed three inches apart each way. Previous to planting out where they are to grow the tops should be cut off once or twice, in order to cause the plants to grow strong and stocky.

The ground should be carefully prepared and the plants placed in rows four feet apart and six inches apart in the row, except for the large varieties which require more space between the rows.

Give good culture, and get all the growth possible till three or four weeks before taking up, when the leaves should be carefully straightened up, held firmly together, and earthed up sufficiently to blanch them.

The soil should be moist loam, and very rich. This culture produces celery more free from rust than any other.

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY. *Apium rapaceum.*

Celeri. racine de Navet. Apio, raiz de Nabo. Rueben Sellerie.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Improved Erfurt. The best variety.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00

Plant in the seed-bed in Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, and when four or six inches high, transplant into rows eighteen inches apart, and ten inches apart in rows.

COFFEE-CHICORY.—*Chicorium intybus.*

Chicoree a Café. Achicoria de Cafe. Wegetart.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Improved Large-Rooted. Used as a substi- tute for Coffee.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

Plant in Spring, in drills sixteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches apart in the drills. The soil should be deep and rich.

COLEWORT or COLLARDS.—*Collet.*

Chou. Cabu. Blaetter Kohl.

Georgia Grown. The best.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
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Sow the seeds as for Cabbage, from the first of May to August. For a succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks. When the plants are about one month old, transplant in rows one foot apart each way, and hoe as often as for Cabbage.

FIELD CORN—*Zea mays*.*Mais. Maiz Welschkorn.*

Add 25 cents per quart if ordered by mail.

	Per Hund. ears.	Shelled. Per qt.	Shelled. Per Bu.
Compton's Early. This variety, recently introduced, is <i>prolific</i> and <i>early</i> . The stalks are from eight to ten feet high, Ears ten to seventeen inches long, and are well filled to the end with bright, glossy yellow kernels.....	\$3 00	\$0 20	\$4 00
Improved Northern White Dent. A favorite variety; color white, with a slight mixture of yellow; very prolific; ears twelve and fourteen rowed; stalk large and rank.....	5 00	15	3 00
Hawkins' Improved. An eight-rowed variety, Color a copper red, similar to King Philip; cob very long and small. A valuable and prolific sort.....	3 00	15	3 00
Canada Early Yellow Flint. Very early, with small stalk, and uniformly eight-rowed. Ripens about the middle of August. It can be planted in rows three feet apart, and in hills eighteen inches apart in the rows. It is said with this method of cultivation to produce more weight per acre than any other corn.....	3 00	15	2 50
Wauhakum. An early, eight-rowed yellow variety, the result of a careful selection for several years, of the earliest maturing, and most perfect ears.....	4 00	20	3 00
Early Yellow Dutton. Nearly as early as the Canada, but larger, Kernels small; ears eight to ten inches long; ten and twelve-rowed; color, clear glossy yellow. A valuable early sort.....	3 00	15	2 50
Large Yellow Flint A common well-known variety. Ears eight-rowed; ten to thirteen inches long; kernels large and broad.....	3 00	15	2 50
Large White Flint. Similar to the preceding, except that it is white.....	3 00	15	2 50
Chester County Mammoth, A very prolific, large-growing, yellow variety. Stalks ten to twelve feet tall; ears are fourteen to twenty rowed, and ten to twelve inches long; kernels long and indented....	5 00	20	3 00
Large White China Dent, Half Flint. An excellent late variety; ears long and large; sixteen and eighteen rowed; kernels remarkably large and long; indented.....	4 00	15	3 00
Large Yellow Dent, Half Flint. Similar to White China Dent, except in color.....	4 00	15	3 00
White Pop. Used for parching..... ears, per bush.,	1 50	—	—
Sweet Fodder. This is a tall, rank-growing variety of Sweet Corn to be grown expressly for feeding to cattle, either in a green state or dried, and is rapidly taking the place of the Southern Corn, which has been so long in use.....	—	—	2 00
Southern Fodder. Used in the same manner as the Sweet Fodder.....	—	—	1 50

Cultivation is the same as for Garden Corn, excepting the White and Yellow Dent, which should be four feet apart each way. Fodder Corn should be sown thickly, in drills, three feet apart. Two or three bushels per acre.

GARDEN CORN—*Zea mays saccharinum*.

Mais de Sucre. Muiz de Azucar. Zucker Welschkorn.

Add 25 cents per quart, if ordered by mail.

The following are the leading sweet varieties; others can be furnished if desired.

	Per qt.	Per peck.
Moore's Early Concord. Very sweet and delicious. Ears large, twelve-rowed and well filled. The earliest kind of its size.....	\$0 25	\$1 25
Egyptian Sugar. A large variety, 12 to 15 rowed, medium early, very sweet, tender, and delicious, and valuable either for market, family use, or for canning.....	25	1 25
Black Sugar. Said to be the sweetest of all. Kernels black when ripe.....	25	1 25
Minnesota Early. One of the earliest. Ears small. Eight-rowed. Very sweet and delicious.....	25	1 25
Extra Early Narragansett. The earliest of all. Eight-rowed. A favorite variety; rich and sweet.....	25	1 25
Early Darling. Very good. Early. Eight rowed.....	25	1 25
Crosby's Early Sugar. One of the best. Twelve-rowed. Very sweet. A favorite sort for table or market.....	25	1 25
Triumph. An excellent medium early variety. Large size, rich and sweet. Good for market.....	25	1 25
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. A standard sort. Large and late. Ears twelve and fourteen rowed. Kernels deep, and frequently irregular. Sweet, and keeps a long time in the green state.....	25	1 25
Asylum Sugar. A late variety. Very sweet and delicious. Ears large, twelve-rowed and well filled. One of the best.....	25	1 25
Mammoth Sweet. The largest of all. Late, very sweet, and fine for market or for family use.....	25	1 25

Plant in the Spring, when danger of frost is past, in hills three and a half feet apart each way for the large varieties, and three by two for the early varieties.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

Fedia olitoria.

Mache. Macha Valerianilla. Ackersalat.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Round-Leaved. Large seeded.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
Large Leaved. Small seeded.....	05	15	30	1 00

Plant early in the Autumn, in drills eight inches apart, covering the seed but lightly, and protect during the Winter with a light covering of straw or litter. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. The seeds can also be sown in the Spring.

CHERVIL—*Scandix cerefolium*.

Cerfeuil. Perifollo. Kerbel.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Curled. Foliage delicately frilled.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00

Plant in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to a distance of eight inches in the drills. The young leaves are used in Soups and Salads.

CRESS—*Lepidium sativum*.

Cresson. Mastuerzo. Kresse.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Plain Leaved. Very tender and delicate. Excellent for Salad.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
Curled or Peppergrass. Leaves of a fine green color, cut and ruffled on the edges. Fine for salad or garnishing.....	05	10	20	40
Water (<i>Nasturtium Officinale</i> .) This is extensively used as an early Spring Salad.....	05	50	1 50	5 00

The seed of the **Plain Leaved** and **Curled** may be sown in drills one foot apart, early in Spring, and for a succession every two weeks.

Water-Cress should be started in a moist seed-bed, and the plants reset in a shallow, clear stream of water, or where it can be irrigated.

CUCUMBER—*Cucumis sativus*.

Concombre. Pepino. Gurken.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Extra Early Russian. The earliest of all.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Green Prolific. The best of all for Pickles. Remarkably prolific, and of excellent quality.....	05	.15	30	1 00
Early Short Green or Frame. A standard variety for table use or for pickling.....	05	10	25	75
White Spined. The best table variety; also used extensively for market purposes.....	05	10	25	75
Improved White Spined. Similar to the preceding, but much superior and grows much larger. Used for forcing.....	05	10	25	75
Early Cluster. Very prolific. An excellent early sort for pickles or table.....	05	10	25	75
Long Green. Hardy and productive. Flesh white, tender, and crisp. A little later than White Spined.....	05	10	25	75
West-India Gherkin or Burr. Used only for pickles, and for this purpose the fruit should be picked when half grown, while the skin is tender.....	10	25	75	2 50
Boston Pickling. Valuable for pickles.....	05	10	15	75
Tailby's Hybrid. A cross between the White Spine and an English Frame variety, combining the hardiness of the first with the beauty and size of the latter.....	05	20	40	1 25

Plant the seed in a seed-bed, in February and March, or in the open ground in hills, five feet apart each way, as soon as the ground is warm; give a liberal supply of fine, well-rotted manure to each hill; use plenty of seed to avoid loss from insects, and when beginning to run, thin to four plants to each hill.

CUCUMBER —Continued.

ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES.

(Packets containing from five to fifteen seeds each.)

Improved Sion House.	Rollison's Telegraph.
Duke of Edinburgh.	Cuthill's Black Spine.
Blue Gown.	Marquis of Lorne.
Gen. Grant.	Long Gun..

Price, per packet, 25 cents each.

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

DANDELION—*Leontodon taraxacum*.

Dent de Lion. Amargon. Loewenzahn.

Used for greens, and also, when blanched, as a good substitute for Endive.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Common.....	\$0 10	\$0 30
Improved, Large-Leaved.....	10	40

Sow in May, in rich, mellow soil, and thin out to three inches apart. The following Spring the plants will be fit for use.

EGG PLANT—*Solanum melongena*.

Aubergine. Berengena. Eierpflanze.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early Long Purple. Early, of easy culture, hardy and productive.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
New York Improved. The leading variety for market and table. Fine quality.....	15	60	1 75	6 00
Black Pekin. Fruit black and very solid. Medium early and productive.....	15	75	2 50	9 00

Sow the seeds in a hot-bed early in April; thin the plants to four inches apart, and when the weather is warm and settled, transplant to where they are to stand, two and a half feet apart each way.

ENDIVE—*Chichorium endivia*.

Chicoree Endive. Escarola ó Endibia. Endiviem.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Green Curled. Leaves six or eight inches long and finely cut and curled. Easily blanched and hardy.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 50
White Curled. Leaves pale yellowish green, and should be used while young.....	05	25	75	2 00
Broad-Leaved Escarole. Leaves yellowish green, large, long and broad, with the edges slightly ragged.....	05	30	75	3 00

The seeds of Endive can be sown early in the Spring, and for a succession, at intervals of four weeks. For Autumn and Winter use, sowings can be made in July and August. A good mellow soil not exposed to heat or drought, is the best.

Sow where the plants are to remain, in drills from ten to fifteen inches apart, or in a nursery bed for transplanting. If sown where they are to remain, thin the plants out as soon as they are large enough to handle, to ten inches apart. Hoe frequently, and keep the ground free from weeds.

The plants should always be blanched before being used. The simplest method is to tie the tips of the leaves in a conical form over the top of the plant.

KALE, or BORECOLE.
Brassica oleracea sabellica.

Chou vert frisé. Breton. Blaetter Kohl.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per- lb.
German Greens or Sprouts. Used extensively by market gardeners.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Brown German Curled. A favorite sort with market gardeners.....	05	15	40	1 50
Green Curled Scotch. A very useful variety, growing about eighteen inches high.....	05	10	30	1 00

The Sprouts are extensively used for early greens; for which, plant the seed in Autumn, in drills one foot apart, and keep from weeds. The young plants will start early the following Spring, and when three inches high, are ready for cutting. Sowings can also be made in the Spring, from the middle of April to the 1st or the middle of May.

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP CABBAGE.
(Above ground). Brassica caulorapa.

Chou Rave. Nabo-Col. Colinabo. Kohl Rabi.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early White Vienna. Flesh white, tender and succulent when young. The best for table use.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Purple Vienna. Similar to the white, except in color.....	05	30	1 00	3 00
Large Green. Bulbs a pale green. Not as valuable as the Vienna varieties,.....	05	20	60	2 00

Cultivation is the same as directed for Cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and, in hoeing, not to heap much earth about them.

LETTUCE—Lactuca sativa.

Laitue. Lechuga. Lattich Salat.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
American Gathering. A choice new variety; very tender.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00
Hanson. One of the best varieties in cultivation. Heads large, solid, heavy, and very crisp and tender. The leaves are of a beautiful green outside and white within. Endures the Summer heat well.....	05	25	75	2 00

LETTUCE—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early Tennis-Ball. Black-seed. Head somewhat below medium size; dark green, solid and of excellent quality.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Early White Cabbage. An excellent Summer variety. Slow in going to seed. Heads medium size, round, firm and close.....	05	25	75	2 50
Early Curled Simpson. Head large, pale green, irregular, and only of medium solidity. Brittle and excellent. A leading sort.....	05	25	75	2 50
Hardy Green Winter. A good Winter variety	05	25	60	2 50
Black Seeded Butter. Early, a favorite sort for out-of-door culture.....	05	20	60	2 00
Boston Market or White Seeded Tennis-Ball An excellent variety for culture under glass. Extra selected stock. Grows very compact, and is white and crisp.....	10	40	1 50	5 00
Boston Market or White Seeded Tennis-Ball Imported seed.....	05	25	75	2 50
Drumhead or Malta. Large compact heads, somewhat flattened; pale green outside and white within. Heads readily, is crisp, and well-flavored.....	05	15	50	1 25
Brown Dutch. Heads of medium size and good quality. Hardy and good for Winter use.....	05	20	50	1 50
Large India. A superior variety. Forms a large solid head, and withstands the Summer heat remarkably well.....	05	20	60	2 00
Perpignan. Remains long in head.....	05	20	50	1 50
White Paris Cos. One of the best upright varieties; should be tied up for blanching	05	25	1 00	2 00

For very early use plant in the hot-bed, and transplant as soon as the ground can be worked. Later plantings can be made in open ground where the plants are to stand, in rows two feet apart, and the plants should be eight inches apart in the rows. The finest heads are produced by transplanting.

LEEK—*Allium porrum.*

Poireau. Puerro. Lauch.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Flag (American). A favorite, and the variety generally grown by market gardeners.....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Large Rouen. An imported variety; very good.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Musselburg. Hardy and of excellent quality	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Carentan Winter.	10	40	1 25	4 00

These may be successfully grown by planting in a seed bed, and transplanting when eight inches high, to shallow trenches in very rich soil, earthing up well as they grow; or the seed may be sown in drills two feet apart, ridding up the earth to the plants when they are sufficiently grown.

MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA.

FOR PICKLES.

Sow in a hot-bed or in the open ground where the plants are to stand; transplant, setting them two and a half to three feet apart each way.

The seed-pods should be used while young and tender. Per pkt., 10c.; per oz., 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; per lb., \$3 50.

MUSK MELON—*Cucumis melo*.*Melon. Melon. Zucker Melone.*

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Skillman's Green. The fruit is rounded and slightly flattened at the ends, and the flesh green, sugary and excellent. One of the earliest.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
Nutmeg. Oval and regularly ribbed with pale green; the skin is thickly netted, the flesh light green, sweet, rich and highly perfumed.....	05	15	30	1 00
Green Citron. Fruit of medium size, nearly round and slightly flattened at the ends; skin yellowish green, flesh green. Very juicy and rich.....	05	15	30	1 00
Hackensack. A variety similar to the Green Citron. Largely grown by market gardeners. Grows large, is very productive, and of excellent flavor.....	05	20	40	1 25
Large Yellow. An oval variety, with skin of salmon yellow; flesh is thick and of fair quality.....	05	15	30	1 00
Ward's Néctar. Very sweet and delicious. A green and delicious variety.....	05	25	75	2 50
Sill's Hybrid. One of the best; medium sized, early and productive. Flesh salmon color, very sweet and rich.....	05	15	40	1 00
White Japan. Very early, roundish, and medium sized. Skin cream white and very thin. Flesh thick, remarkably sweet and fine flavored. A superior variety....	05	15	30	1 00
Casaba or Persian. A very large variety, and of excellent quality.....	05	15	40	1 00
Orange Christina. A choice variety.....	05	15	40	1 25

We believe the above list comprises all the most valuable varieties, but others will be furnished if desired,

Plant in the Spring, when the ground is warm, in hills six feet apart each way, using plenty of seed to allow for damage by insects, and when the plants commence to run, thin to four in each hill. Warm, sandy loam, and broad hills well supplied with old, fine manure, are the best for melons.

WATER-MELON—*Cucumis citrullus*.

Melon d'eau. Melon de agua ó Zandia. Wasser Melone.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Ice Cream (<i>true white seed</i>). Medium size, pale green and nearly round. Seeds white; flesh solid, dark and sweet.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Mountain Sweet. A large, oval or long variety. Skin striped and marked with different shades of green. Rind thin, with flesh very dark and solid. Sweet and excellent	05	10	25	75
Mountain Sprout. Similar to Mountain Sweet, but lighter colored. Flesh scarlet, crisp and sugary.....	05	10	30	75
Black Italian. A dark skinned, smooth, oblong melon of fair quality.....	05	15	30	1 00
Peerless. Similar to Ice Cream. Rind thin, light green; flesh bright colored, solid and very sugary.....	05	15	30	1 00
Orange. Oval, with pale green skin, marked with deeper green. Flesh, red, tender and good.....	05	15	30	1 00
Goodwin's Imperial. Fruit round and of medium size; pale green. Flesh pale red, sweet and of good flavor.....	05	25	75	2 50
Black Spanish. Fruit of large size, round or oval. Skin very dark green; flesh very deep red, fine grained and sugary. One of the best.....	05	15	30	1 00
Citron. Round and handsome; used only for preserves.....	05	10	30	1 00
Phinney's Early White. Very early, oblong, light green; sweet and solid.....	05	15	30	1 00
Gipsy, or Rattlesnake. A fine variety recently introduced. Large, oblong, striped and mottled. Flesh dark red and very sweet.....	05	15	30	1 00

Cultivate same as Musk Melons, except that the hills should be eight feet apart instead of six.

MUSHROOM—*Agaricus Campestris*.

Champignon. Hongo. Champignon.

Spawn, (in cakes).....12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

Provide a sufficient quantity of fresh stable manure, and throw into a heap to heat. Turn and mix several times till the heat is evenly distributed, and then make the bed under cover, similar to a hot-bed. When the heat is found to be gentle, prepare the spawn by breaking into pieces about two inches square, and place them six inches apart each way; spread over them one inch of good loam. Cover with straw, and if the loam becomes dry, water with tepid water.

For more complete directions for the cultivation, we refer to Early's "How to grow Mushrooms," which we will send by mail on receipt of the price, 40 cents.

MUSTARD—Sinapis.*Moutarde. Mostaza. Senf.*

		Per oz.	Per lb.
White.	Used for salads and for pickling.....	\$0 05	\$0 30
Black.	Used for cooking and for salads.....	05	30

For early crops, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed in March, and for the general crop, may be sown at intervals through the Spring, in drills from eight to twelve inches apart.

The young leaves are fine in salads, and the plants, when of proper size, are used as Spinach.

NASTURTIUM—Tropæolum majus.*Capucine. Capuchina. Indianische Kresse.*

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large Climbing.	Fine mixed varieties.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Dwarf.	Finest varieties (see Flower Seeds.)....	05	30	1 00	3 00

Plant in Spring, in drills about one inch deep. The flowers are very ornamental, and the green seeds are fine for pickling.

The climbing varieties require brush or a trellis of some kind.

OKRA—Hibiscus esculentis.*Gombo. Quimbombo. Essbarer Safran.*

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Long Green.	Fine long pods; very good....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Improved Dwarf.	Very productive and early	05	10	25	60

Plant as soon as the ground becomes warm in the Spring, in drills three feet apart, and one foot apart in the drills. Rich soil, deeply tilled, is required to produce fine Okra.

ORACH—Atriplex hortensis. French Spinach.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
White		\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50

Sow the seed in rich, moist soil, in drills three and a half to four feet apart, as soon as the ground is warm, covering the seed about half an inch deep. Thin out, when the plants are about three inches high, to twelve to eighteen inches apart in the drills. Gather the leaves while young, to have them tender and good.

ONION—*Allium cepa*.

Oignon. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

If ordered to be sent by mail, remit 16 cents per pound additional for postage.

	Per pkt	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Extra Early Red. The earliest Red Onion, and a favorite with market gardeners. Fine grained, heavy, and of excellent quality.....	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$1 50	\$5 00
Large Red. The standard variety; large, nearly flat, deep red and moderately fine grained; productive and keeps well.....	05	35	1 00	3 50
Yellow Danvers. An excellent variety; skin yellowish brown; flesh white, mild and well-flavored; very productive.....	05	30	1 00	3 50
Yellow Flat Dutch. A good variety; mild flavored, large, and keeps well.....	05	30	1 00	3 50
White Silver Skin. Bulbs of medium size; flattened; skin silvery white; flesh fine grained and remarkably mild flavored; not a good keeper, but in all other respects a superior sort.....	05	30	80	3 00
White Globe. Form nearly ovoid; very symmetrical; keeps well, and is an excellent variety.....	05	50	1 50	5 00
Red Globe. Similar in shape to the White Globe; a good keeper and very productive.....	05	40	1 25	4 00
New Queen. An excellent mild flavored variety; very early and a good keeper.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
Early White Tripoli. Very mild-flavored and a rapid grower; not a good keeper.....	10	35	1 25	3 50
New Giant Rocca. A very large globe-shaped variety; very mild, and fine-grained.....	05	35	1 00	3 50

ONION SETS.

	Per qt.
Yellow Onion Sets.	\$0 30
White Onion “.....	40
Potato Onion “.....	30
Top Onion “.....	30

Prices by the bushel on application.

Good, strong soil is required for Onions. Fine, rotten manure should be abundantly applied and thoroughly harrowed in. Pig manure is the strongest and best. Plant the seed in the Spring, as soon as the ground is in good working condition, in drills fourteen inches apart, allowing six lbs. to the acre. When the plants are three inches high, thin to three inches apart. Keep the ground free from weeds, and avoid covering the bulbs while hoeing.

Sets are small Onions, which produce early plants for Salad, or large bulbs for table use, much earlier than those grown from seed. To grow them, the seed should be sown very thickly in beds or drills, at the same time as for the large Onions.

When the tops have died, which will be about the middle of July or first of August, the Sets should be gathered, carefully dried, and spread thinly in a dry, cool place.

PARSLEY—*Apium petroselinum*.

Persil. Perejil. Petersilie.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Plain or Smooth-Leaved. A hardy variety, good for flavoring.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Double Curled. Carefully selected stock. Dwarfish and beautifully curled. Excellent.	05	10	30	1 00
Hamburg or Rooted. The root only is used. .	05	10	25	1 00

Plant early in the Spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants to four inches in the drills. Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water before planting.

PARSNIP—*Pastinaca sativa*.

Panais. Chirivia. Pastinake.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Long White. The favorite for general use.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Sutton's Student. Similar to the Long White, except it tapers more suddenly.	05	10	25	75
Early Round. The earliest variety.	05	10	25	75

The finest Parsnips are grown in a deep, rich, sandy loam. Plant the seed early in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart in the garden, and three feet apart in the field, and thin the plants to six inches in the drills.

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum*. For Garden Culture.

Pois. Guisante ó Chicharos. Erbsen.

If ordered by mail, add 25 cents per quart for postage.

EARLY CROP.

	Per pkt.	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bush
Premium Gem. A dwarf wrinkled pea of superior quality. 1 foot.	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$2 25	\$9 00
McLean's Blue Peter. An excellent dwarf variety. Early, sweet and prolific. 1½ feet.	10	50	2 50	9 00
Laxton's Alpha. An extra early wrinkled variety of fine quality. Pods well filled. 2½ "	10	40	2 25	8 00
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. Very long pods, well filled. Productive. 4 "	10	30	1 75	6 00
Kentish Invicta. Very early and productive. One of the best for family use; also good for market 3 "	10	50	2 75	10 00
Waite's Caractacus. A very productive early kind. Extensively grown for market. 2½ "	10	35	2 00	7 00
Carter's First Crop. An early variety, and of very good quality. 2½ "	10	35	2 00	6 50
McLean's Advancer. A superior early sort. Wrinkled. Very sweet. 2½ "	10	35	2 00	7 00

PEAS—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bush.
McLean's Little Gem. An excellent, early, wrinkled variety. A favorite.....1 foot.	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$2 25	\$8 00
Philadelphia Extra Early (true.) One of the earliest. Excellent for market, or for family use....2½ feet.	10	35	2 00	6 50
Improved Daniel O'Rourke. The best early variety for market gardeners' use.....2½ "	10	35	2 00	6 50
Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, but an abundant yielder. Fine quality. 9 inch.	10	40	2 00	7 00
Laxton's Supreme. A new variety, with long, well filled pods. Delicious flavor.....4 feet.	10	50	3 50	12 00

GENERAL AND LATE CROP.

McLean's Premier. An excellent Pea. Productive and of good quality.....3½ feet.	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$12 00
Blue Imperial. A productive variety of good quality. Not as sweet as many.....3 "	10	25	1 50	4 50
Champion of England. A standard variety. One of the best. Very sweet and delicious, and very productive.....4 "	10	30	1 75	6 00
Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods. The pods of this variety are generally eaten in the same manner as String Beans.....3 "	15	60	3 75	14 00
Veitch's Perfection. A large, wrinkled marrow. Delicious and productive.....4 "	15	60	3 75	14 00
Eugenie A white, wrinkled Pea of good quality .....3 "	10	50	2 75	10 00
White Marrowfat. An old and favorite sort, both for family and market.....4 "	05	20	1 25	3 00
Black Eye Marrowfat. The leading variety for market use; very prolific and of good quality.....4 "	05	20	1 00	3 00
Dwarf White Marrowfat. Similar to the White Marrowfat, but of dwarfer habit; very prolific, and of excellent quality.....	10	30	1 50	5 00
Tall Sugar. Edible podded; similar to the Dwarf Sugar, but of larger growth and later.....6 "	15	60	3 75	14 00
British Queen. One of the best large wrinkled varieties; excellent quality.....5 "	15	60	3 75	14 00

Select a light good soil, not too rich, and plant early in Spring, in drills three feet apart for the early sorts, and five feet apart for the late sorts or marrows. For a succession, plant every two weeks.

PEAS—For Field Culture.

Prices variable, according to market.

Per bush.

Canada Field Peas. These are sown for marketing dry, for split peas, or for fodder for stock. For these purposes they are sowed on land in fair tilth and in good heart, plowed in the Autumn or early as possible in the Spring, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, either broadcast or in drills. Sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, with an equal quantity of oats, they are cut and cured with the oats, either as hay, or to be thrashed, when both grains are bound together. When sowed alone, and allowed to become nearly ripe, the plants may be raked together without cutting, and the straw, after drying and thrashing, is still valuable as fodder.	\$1 75
Cow Peas. Clay	2 00
“ Black	2 00
“ Black Eye	2 00
“ Whippoorwill or Speckled	2 25

[See page 7]

PEPPER—Capsicum.

Piment. Pimiento. Pfeffer.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Monstrous or Grossum. A variety recently introduced; very large and irregular in shape; good for Mangoes.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
Sweet Spanish. Excellent for salad.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Squash, or Tomato-Shaped. Flesh thick, mild and pleasant to taste, though more piquant than some.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Sweet Mountain. Similar to the Bell, but larger; fleshy and tender; fine for pickling.....	10	35	1 00	3 50
Sweet Bell. Pungent; good for mangoes; early, sweet and less pungent than many; one of the best.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne. Used for pepper sauce; small, cone-shaped; coral-red when ripe; very pungent.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Long Yellow Cayenne. Similar to the Long Red, except in color.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
Cherry. A small round variety, intensely piquant; a rich, glossy red when ripe....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Chili. Fruit conical; brilliant scarlet when ripe; very piquant.....	10	60	1 75	6 00
Cranberry. New; fine for Pepper sauce.....	5	60	1 75	6 00

Plant in the seed-bed in Spring, and when the plants are strong, transplant into good, well-prepared ground, eighteen inches apart each way.

POTATO—*Solanum Tuberosum*.

Pomme de Terre. Patata. Kartoffel.

These prices are subject to the changes of market.

The following are the leading kinds, but we can furnish many others if desired.

	Per pk.	Per bush.	Per Bbl.
Beauty of Hebron. Introduced in 1878; an early variety of superior quality; very productive.....	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$4 00
Snow-Flake. One of the earliest varieties, and one of the very best; beautiful in shape and color, firm in texture, and white-fleshed; excellent when cooked in any way.....	75	2 00	4 00
Early Ohio. A white variety, with blush skin; oblong in shape, and of excellent quality; earlier than the Early Rose.....	75	2 50	5 00
Early Vermont. This variety, which has now been before the public for several years, continues to give the very best satisfaction.....	75	2 50	5 50
Early Rose. The standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness.....	75	2 00	3 50
Dunmore. Skin and flesh white; tubers large and handsome; a superior variety in all respects.....	75	2 00	4 00
Burbank's Seedling. New; medium early, and of first-class quality.....	75	2 00	4 00
Brownell's Beauty. Skin reddish, or a deep flesh-color; flesh white, fine grained and delicate; very productive.....	75	2 50	4 50
Late Rose. Ripens two or three weeks later than Early Rose, and is hardier and more productive.....	75	2 00	4 50
Peerless. Enormously productive and of fair quality; flesh white and mealy, and grows to a good size....	75	2 25	3 50

Plant in hills three and a half feet apart each way, putting two pieces of seed in each hill; or plant in drills three and a half feet apart, and the seed one foot apart in the drills; give good culture and keep all weeds from growing.

PUMPKIN—*Cucurbita pepo*.

Citronelle. Calabaza totanera. Kurbiss.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb	Per lb,
Large Cheese. The best variety for cooking..	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Large Yellow Field. Best for field culture, and excellent for feeding to stock.....	—	05	10	25
Mammoth (Tour's). Grows to an enormous size and is very productive.....	10	50	1 75	6 00

Plant in the field in the hills of Indian Corn, or plant in the garden in hills eight feet apart each way, using plenty of seed to avoid loss by insects. Thin out the plants when beginning to run to four in each hill.

RADISH—*Raphanus sativus*.

	<i>Radis.</i>	<i>Rabano.</i>	<i>Rettig.</i>	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Extra Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. An excellent variety for forcing; also good for culture in the open ground. It is much superior to the other kinds.				\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 75
Early Scarlet Turnip, with white tail. A very choice variety.				05	10	25	75
French Breakfast. A quick-growing, early variety; excellent for forcing. Olive shaped, scarlet, with white tip.				05	10	25	75
Early Long Scarlet. One of the standard varieties, both for market and for family use.				05	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip. Small round; excellent for early use. Very tender, mild, and of quick growth. One of the best varieties for Summer use.				05	10	20	60
Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh mild, crisp, and solid. Skin a yellowish brown. Half early, and well adapted for Summer cultivation.				05	10	25	75
Early White Turnip. Similar to the Scarlet Turnip in shape, but later and milder.				05	10	25	75
Gray Turnip Radish. A good Summer variety.				05	15	30	1 00
Long White Naples. Root long and slender; skin white; flesh white, crisp, and mild.				05	15	30	1 00
California Mammoth. A white fleshed variety for Fall use. Grows to a large size, is tender and of excellent quality.				05	20	60	2 00
Scarlet Olive-Shaped. Early and well adapted for forcing, or for a general crop. Flesh rose-colored, tender and excellent.				05	15	25	75
Black Fall Spanish. Bulb ovoid or pear-shaped, with long tap root. Flesh pungent, firm, solid, and white. Considered an excellent Winter sort.				05	10	25	75
White Fall Spanish. Similar to the preceding, but milder.				05	15	25	1 00
Red China Winter. Skin fine and bright rose-colored. Flesh firm, rather piquant. An excellent Winter sort.				05	15	30	1 50

For early use, the seeds may be sown in a common hot-bed in February, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked.

Sow in rich, mellow soil, in drills about fourteen inches apart, and thin the plants to three inches apart in the drills. For a succession, sowings should be made every ten days.

For Autumn and Winter use, sow the late varieties from the first of August until the middle of September.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT—Rheum.*Rhubarbe. Rhuibarbo. Rhabarber.*

Linnæus. Early, tender and large. The best. Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; per lb., \$1.25.

Roots, 15 cents each; per doz., \$1.50.

Plant in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches in the drills. The following Spring transplant to the permanent bed, which should be deeply tilled and heavily manured. Set the plants three feet apart each way, keep them well hoed, and cover each plant on the approach of Winter with a bushel of strong manure, which should be spread and worked into the soil the next Spring.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.**Tragopogon porrifolium.***Salsifis Salsifi. Haferwurzel,*

Long White. Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; per lb., \$2.50.

Plant in drills fourteen inches apart, in deep, rich soil, early in Spring, and thin the plants to four inches in the drills.

The roots, when properly cooked, resemble the oyster in flavor.

SCORZONERA—Scorzonera Hispanica.*Scorzonere. Escorzonera. Schwarzwurzel.*

The seeds may be sown in April or May, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin the plants to about six inches apart in the drills, and cultivate as for Parsnips, keeping the ground free from weeds.

The roots will be ready for use by October, but such as are not wanted for use in the Winter, can remain in the ground until Spring.

Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; per lb., \$2.00.

SEA-KALE—Crambe maritima.*Crambe maritime. Breton de mar. Seekohl. Meerkohl.*

Sow the seeds in April, in a nursery-bed, and the following Spring transplant into thoroughly enriched and well trenched soil, setting the plants in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows. Cover the plants three inches deep; keep the ground free from weeds, and in the Autumn give a liberal top-dressing of compost. Early in the Spring, rake over the bed, being careful not to injure the crowns of the plants; then cover them with several inches of sand or other light material for blanching.

The blanched sprouts are used as Asparagus.

Per pkt., 5c.; per oz., 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.; per lb., \$3.00.

SORREL—Rumex.*Oseille. Acedara. Sauerampher.*

Per pkt. Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

Large French. The leaves of this variety are more acid than other kinds, and it is generally preferred on that account. . . . \$0 05 \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 25

Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to ten inches apart in the drills. Much used for soups and stews.

SPINACH—Spinacea oleracea.*Epinard. Espinaca. Spinat.*

Per pkt. Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

Large Flanders. An excellent Winter variety \$0 05 \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 40

Round-Leaved. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. The variety generally grown for market, and equally good for Spring or Winter sowing 05 10 20 40

Round Savoy-Leaved. A valuable variety for market or for family use 05 10 20 40

New Zealand. (*Tetragonia expansa.*) Produces an excellent supply of large succulent leaves during the Summer, and is an exceedingly valuable variety 05 15 40 1 25

Prickly. A Winter variety 05 10 20 40

Large Round-Leaf Viroflay. A new variety, with large, thick leaves. Largely grown for market 05 10 20 40

Plant the Round and Flanders in drills fourteen inches apart, in rich soil, from Spring to Autumn; the *Spring* planting for Summer use, and the *Autumn*, for Winter and early Spring. A light protection is beneficial during the Winter.

The New Zealand should be started in a hot-bed, and transplanted in drills three feet apart, and twelve inches apart in the drills.

SPROUTS.

See KALE or BORECOLE, Page 7.

SQUASH.—Cucurbita melopepo.*Courge. Calabaza Bonetera. Kuechen Kuerbiss.*

Per pkt. Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

Early White Bush Scallop. An early variety, for market or family use \$0 05 \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Similar to the white, except in color 05 10 25 75

Early Summer Crookneck. Early and productive. Considered one of the best Summer varieties 05 10 25 75

Winter Crookneck. A hardy and productive variety, generally fine-grained, solid, and well-flavored 05 15 30 1 00

SQUASH—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Canada Crookneck (<i>true</i>). Similar to Winter Crookneck, but much smaller; decidedly the best of the Crookneck varieties; can easily be kept for a year.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Boston Marrow . A valuable Winter variety, medium early, an excellent keeper, and of superior quality.....	05	10	30	1 00
Hubbard . Also a valuable Winter variety; fine grained and dry; keeps well and is of excellent flavor.....	05	15	30	1 00
Turban . One of the best for Fall or early Winter use.....	05	15	30	1 00
Marblehead . A superior Winter variety; large, productive, fine-grained and sweet.....	05	15	40	1 00
Mammoth Chili . This grows to a very large size, frequently weighing two-hundred pounds; the flesh is often coarse and stringy.....	10	50	2 00	6 00
English Vegetable Marrow . Skin pale yellow, flesh white, tender and succulent. Generally preferred when quite young, but good when fully ripe; distinct from all others..	05	20	50	1 50
Butman . A superior Winter variety; dry, fine-grained and productive; excellent flavor, keeps well.....	05	15	40	1 00

Plant when the ground is warm in Spring, in hills four feet apart each way for the early sorts, and eight feet each way for the Autumn and Winter sorts.

It is much better to grow these sorts of Winter Squash than Pumpkins as a field crop to feed to Milch Cows, Pigs and other live stock.

We can furnish many other varieties if desired.

TOBACCO.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Havana (Imported).....	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf	10	35	1 00	3 50
Virginia	10	40	1 25	4 00
Kentucky	10	40	1 50	4 00

Select a warm, rich locality in the garden; spade it, and carefully pulverize the surface, and about the first of April sow the seeds broadcast, very thinly; cover lightly with a little fresh mould, and press it well upon them with the hoe or back of the spade. When the plants appear, keep free from weeds, and thin out enough to allow free growth. If preferred, the seed can be sown in drills. When the plants are four or five inches high, they can be transplanted, and this should be done, if possible, on a damp day. Tobacco requires a rich, warm soil, not too dry or wet, and the surface should be carefully harrowed and pulverized. Set the plants in rows three feet apart and two and one-half feet apart in the rows.

TOMATO--*Solanum lycopersicum*.*Tomate. Tomate. Liebes Apfel.*

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Acme. One of the earliest and best; solid, smooth, and of medium size and excellent flavor.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
Paragon. A new variety of excellent quality; solid, medium-sized and of a bright scarlet color; very productive.....	05	30	1 00	3 00
Little Gem. The earliest variety; an abundant bearer, and fruit of medium size....	05	30	1 00	3 00
Conquerer. Nearly as early as the Gem; fruit of good size, very uniform and smooth....	05	25	1 00	2 50
Trophy. This is the leading variety for general cultivation, and when properly grown will give satisfaction. Our seed is <i>carefully selected from pure stock</i>	10	50	1 50	5 00
Golden Trophy. A strong and rapid grower; light straw-colored, streaked with red; excellent flavor; productive.....	05	30	1 00	3 00
General Grant. One of the best. Solid, smooth, very productive and of finest flavor	05	25	75	2 50
Hathaway's Excelsior. Early, of medium size and excellent quality.....	05	25	75	2 50
Blount's Champion Cluster. Remarkably smooth and uniform in size. Very solid. A distinct variety and very good.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Canada Victor. Early. Fruit heavy, full meated, and of rich flavor	05	25	75	2 50
Red Currant. Very ornamental.....	10	50	1 25	5 00
Cook's Favorite. Solid, productive and excellent.....	05	25	75	2 50
Smooth Red. One of the best for market. Smooth, fair, nearly round and a trifle flattened.....	05	25	75	2 50
Lester's Perfected, or Fiji. Fruit large, light pinkish, solid and well-flavored....	05	40	1 25	4 00
Large Yellow. Similar to smooth red, except color	05	25	75	2 50
Yellow Plum. Oval shape. Small, perfectly smooth, and used principally for preserves	05	30	1 00	3 00
Red Cherry. A small variety used for pickling.....	05	30	1 00	3 00
Strawberry. A distinct variety. The fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity mixed.....	05	30	1 00	3 00

Plant in the hot-bed early in Spring, and when the ground is warm, and there is no danger of frost, transplant into good warm ground, four feet apart each way. A little quick, fine manure in each hill will be of much service in bringing forward the plants. Trellises of stakes and hoops are good to support the plants; but covering the ground with old hay or straw is generally adopted by market gardeners to keep the fruit clean.

TURNIP—*Brassica rapa*.*Navet. Nabo. Rieben.*

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per. lb.
White Egg. A quick-growing Fall variety of great value. The flesh is fine-grained and mild-flavored. The bulb uniformly egg-shaped, very smooth, and of a delicate pure white.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Early Red Top Flat, Strap Leaf. Smooth, flat, medium-sized, regular in form, and of quick growth. Few leaves, which are upright and broad at the ends. Flesh white, skin above ground a light purple...	05	10	20	75
Early White Flat, Strap Leaf. Similar to the Red Top Flat, except it is white-topped. These two are the best varieties for early garden culture.....	05	10	20	75
Red Top White Globe. This is a leading variety among the market-men about New York.....	05	10	25	1 00
White Norfolk A white-fleshed variety. Grows large, rather coarse-grained, but sweet, and is desirable for field culture....	05	10	20	50
Robson's Golden Ball. Bulb smooth, with clear yellow skin and cream-colored flesh; quality excellent; keeps well.....	05	10	25	75
Yellow Globe, or Stone. One of the best varieties for table use or for stock. Excellent quality and keeps well.....	05	10	25	75
Long Smooth White, or Cowhorn. One of the best field Turnips. Produced much above ground. Skin smooth, below ground white, and above green. Flesh white, tender and sugary. Keeps well.....	05	10	20	75
Gray Stone. An exceedingly valuable variety for feeding to stock. Very productive and hardy.....	05	10	25	75
Yellow Aberdeen. Globe-shaped, reddish purple above and deep yellow below ground. Flesh pale yellow, tender and sweet.....	05	10	20	60

The seed of all the varieties may be sown broadcast alone, or among corn; but when the turnips are to have the exclusive use of the ground, it is much the best method to plant in drills, as hoeing and thinning can be done without injury to the crop, and the roots will be large and the size even. The drills for the early varieties should be fourteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to five inches apart. Later kinds require more room each way.

RUTA BAGA—Swede or Russia Turnips.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large White French, or Rock. An excellent variety. Very sweet, solid, and mild flavored. Keeps remarkably well.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
Webb's Imperial Swede. One of the "hardest, handsomest, heaviest cropping, and most nutritious varieties yet introduced".....	05	10	30	1 00
Shamrock Swede. Of superior quality. One of the best for market or for family use. Also excellent for stock. Flesh yellow....	05	10	20	60
Westbury Swede. An excellent variety. Very smooth, heavy, and productive.....	05	10	20	60

RUTA BAGA—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Champion Swede. A favorite English variety. Very hardy and productive.....	05	10	20	60
Laing's Swede. A handsome globe-shaped variety, of excellent quality.....	05	10	20	60
Purple Top White Swede. Hardy, productive, and keeps well. Good for table use or for feeding to stock.....	05	10	20	60
Improved American Ruta Baga. This variety is a favorite with market gardeners; and is also largely grown for family use. It is smooth, fine-grained, sweet and solid, and keeps well.....	05	10	20	60
Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede. An English variety, highly recommended as producing enormous crops.....	05	10	20	60

Swedes are used extensively for a farm crop, and many of them are excellent for table use. Seeds should be sown from middle of June to middle of July, in drills two to three feet apart, and the plants when well up should be thinned to ten inches apart. The ground should be thoroughly enriched with fine, well rotted manure.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

These are valuable for culinary and medicinal purposes, and should be found in all gardens. They are easily grown, and when preserved by drying, are ready for use at any season of the year. Nearly all require the same treatment, and one direction will answer for all. Plant in Spring, when the ground is warm, in drills, covering lightly. When the plants are well up, thin out or transplant. Select a sunny day for cutting, and spread thinly in the shade till dry; then pack in papers, or pulverize and keep in closely corked bottles.

		Per oz.	Per pkt.
Anise	<i>Pimpinella Anisum.</i> Annual.....	\$0 10	\$0 05
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis.</i> Perennial.....	50	10
Sweet Basil	<i>Osymum basilicum.</i> Annual.....	30	10
Benne	<i>Sesamum Indicum.</i> Annual.....	20	10
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis.</i> Annual.....	20	10
Caraway	<i>Carum carui.</i> Biennial.....	10	05
Catnip	<i>Nepeta Cataria.</i> Perennial.....	50	15
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum.</i> Annual.....	15	05
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens.</i> Biennial.....	15	05
Fennel	<i>Feniculum Vulgare.</i> Perennial.....	15	05
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i> Perennial.....	1 50	15
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare.</i> Perennial.....	40	15
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis.</i> Perennial.....	25	10
Lavender	<i>Lavendura vera.</i> Perennial.....	30	10
Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides.</i> Annual.....	75	15
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis.</i> Annual.....	30	05
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis.</i> Perennial.....	40	10
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens.</i> Perennial.....	20	10
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis.</i> Annual.....	per lb., \$2 00	20 05
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius.</i> Annual.....	15	05
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis.</i> Annual.....	per lb., \$3 00	20 05
Sweet Marjoram	<i>Origanum Marjorana.</i> Biennial.....	25	10
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare.</i> Perennial.....	50	25
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris.</i> Perennial.....	per lb., \$5 00	50 10
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia Absinthium.</i> Perennial.....	30	10

COTTON SEED.

Our Cotton seed is selected expressly for *seed*, and is of the best and finest quality. It can be packed in barrels or in tin-lined cases, as the purchaser may desire. Price per ton given on application.

Sea Island (<i>long staple</i>).....	\$0 20 per lb.
Upland (<i>short staple</i>).....	20 "

FRUIT SEEDS.

		Per qt.
Apple.....	<i>Pyrus malus</i>	\$0 50
Apricot.....	<i>Prunus Armeniaca</i>	75
Cherry, Mahaleb.....	<i>Cerasus</i>	50
" Mazzard.....	".....	25
Currant.....	<i>Ribes var</i> per oz.,	\$0 50 \$ —
Blackberry.....	<i>Rubus villosus</i>	60 —
Gooseberry.....	<i>Ribes Grossularia</i>	1 50 —
Pear.....	<i>Pyrus communis</i> per oz., 25 cts.; per lb.,	2 50 —
Peach.....	<i>Persica vulgaris</i> per bush.,	1 50 15
Plum.....	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	40
Quince.....	<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i> per oz., 25 cts.; per lb.,	2 50 —
Red Raspberry.....	<i>Rubus Idæus</i> per oz.,	1 00 —
Strawberry.....	<i>Fragaria</i> (Several fine varieties).....	75 —

ORNAMENTAL TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

Other varieties can be furnished if desired.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Ash, White.....	<i>Fraxinus alba</i>	\$0 25	\$2 00
Arbor Vitæ, Chinese.....	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	40	4 00
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	40	4 00
Blue Gum Tree.....	<i>Eucalyptus globosus</i> per packet, 25 cts.	75	8 00
Box, Evergreen.....	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	50	5 00
Cedar of Lebanon.....	<i>Cedrus Libani</i> per cone, 30 cts.	—	—
Elm, American.....	<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	30	4 00
Fir, Silver.....	<i>Picea pectinata</i>	20	1 50
Fir, Balsam.....	<i>Picea balsamea</i>	30	2 00
Larch, European.....	<i>Larix Europea</i>	20	2 00
Locust, Honey.....	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	10	60
Locust, Yellow.....	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	15	60
Maple, Sugar.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	20	1 00
Osage Orange.....	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> per bush., \$9.	15	75
Pine, Scotch (Fir).....	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	30	2 00
Pine, Black Austrian.....	<i>Pinus Austrica</i>	30	2 00
Pine, Stone.....	<i>Pinus Pinea</i>	25	1 50
Pine, White.....	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	4 00
Pine, Pitch.....	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	40	5 00
Spruce, Norway.....	<i>Abies excelsa</i>	20	1 00

GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWNS.

- Finest Mixed.** This is our own mixture of the grasses best suited for lawns, croquet, grounds, etc. Per qt., 20c.; per bush. of 15 lbs., \$4.00.
- Second Quality.** Very good. Per qt., 20c.; per bush. of 14 lbs., \$3.00.
- English Lawn Seed.** Finest imported. Per qt., 20c.; per bush. of about 15 lbs., \$4.50.
- Rhode Island Bent Grass.** Best of all grasses for lawns when only one variety is used. Per qt., 15c.; per bush. of 10 lbs., \$3.00.

AGRICULTURAL GRASS SEEDS.

THESE PRICES MAY VARY.

- Annual Spear Grass (*Poa Annua*).** This variety flowers throughout the Summer, producing an early sweet feed greatly relished by cattle. Per lb. \$0 25
- Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*).** Also called June grass. This does well on light, dry soils, and is highly recommended for permanent pasture. It requires two or three years to form a good sod, and does not arrive at its perfection as a pasture grass until it is much older. It is valuable in mixtures for Lawns, and also valuable for the Southern States, where it withstands the heat of Summer, and frequently continues luxuriant during their mild Winters. Double extra clean. Per bush. of 14 lbs. 2 50
- Blue Grass, Kentucky.** Extra clean. Per bush. of 14 lbs. 2 00
- Creeping Bent Grass, Fiorin (*Agrostis stolonifera*).** Used by many for lawns; also well adapted to moist places. per bush. of 15 lbs. 3 00
- Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).** Good for permanent pasture for sheep; is productive and early; suffers but little from dry weather, and is one of the best grasses for Lawns. 26 lbs. per bush. per lb. 50
- Fowl Meadow Grass (*Poa serotina*).** Succeeds best in low, moist land, and when sown with other grasses, is valuable either for pasturing or curing for hay. per bush. of 10 lbs. 4 50
- Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*).** Succeeds best in light, rich soils; 14 lbs. per bush. per lb. 25
- Hungarian Grass (*Setaria Germanica*).** Is a valuable annual forage plant. per bush. of 48 lbs. 2 00
- Meadow Fescue (*Festuca elatior var, pratensis*).** This is excellent for hay when sown with other grasses, such as Orchard Grass and Timothy, and is also considered one of the best grasses for permanent pasture on a great variety of soils. 15 lbs. per bush. per lb. 30
- Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*).** Regarded as one of the most desirable grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth. Its roots are fibrous and perennial, and it grows to a height of from two to three feet. It is well relished by all kinds of cattle, and is specially adapted for permanent pasture. It thrives best on rich, moist soils. 8 lbs. per bush. per lb. 45
- Meadow Soft Grass (*Holcus lanatus*).** Will grow with little or no care on any soil; it is chiefly cultivated where the better grasses will not grow. per bush. of 9 lbs. 2 00
- Millet, Common (*Panicum miliaceum*).** Imported. per bush. of 50 lbs. 4 00
- Millet, Golden** " " 2 25
- Millet, Italian (*Setaria Italica*)** " " 2 00
- Millet, Pearl (*Penicillaria spicata*)** Per lb. 35

Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). Is one of the most desirable of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the Spring, and remaining later in the Autumn than any other. It grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet, and produces an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It yields a large amount of hay, and sends up a thick growth very quickly after being cut. It is well adapted to sow, either for grazing or for hay.....per bush. of 14 lbs.	2 50
Rescue Grass (<i>Bromus Schraderi</i>). This is valuable for pastures, being hardy, productive, and of rapid growth; does well on all soils, but prefers a moist or wet soil; 14 lbs per bushel.....per lb.,	40
Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>). Is a valuable grass to cultivate in moist sheltered soils, and possessing considerable nutritive qualities, is relished greatly by cattle and sheep. 10 lbs. per bushel.....per lb.,	40
Red Top Grass (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>). A good permanent grass; excellent for lawns, pastures, etc., and for sowing with Timothy and Red Clover for cutting for hay.....about per bush. of 12 lbs.	1 25
Rye Grass, English (<i>Lolium perenne</i>). This is probably one of the most important and valuable of the cultivated Grasses. It is naturally adapted to most any soil, matures early, and is very productive, but contains less nutritive value than Orchard Grass. Per bush. of 24 lbs.....	3 00
Rye Grass, Italian (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>). This ripens much sooner than the English Rye Grass, and is greatly preferred by cattle, and greedily eaten by them either in a green or dry state. Per bush. of 18 lbs.....	3 00
Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis sativa</i>).....per lb., 30c. Per bush. of 26 lbs.,	4 00
Sheep Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>). Is excellent for pasturage for sheep; is short and dense in its growth, making it valuable for grass plots. 12 lbs. per bush.....per lb.,	25
Sweet Vernal Grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>). Is not valuable when sown alone, but when sown with other Grasses it becomes so because of its early growth. It also yields a delightful odor when cured for hay. 10 lbs. per bush.....Per lb.,	40
Tall Meadow Oat Grass (<i>Arrhenatherum avenaceum</i>). This produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It shoots up very quickly after being cut, and produces a thick growth of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a soiling crop.....per bush. of 12 lbs.,	3 50
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>). Herd's Grass . As a crop to cut for hay this is probably unsurpassed. It thrives best on moist, peaty or loamy soils, and is not suited for light or sandy soils, although on such it can, with care, be made to produce fair crops. 45 lbs. per bush.....market price.	
Wood Meadow Grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>) This grass grows well both in shady and exposed situations, produces foliage in abundance early in the Spring, and is well adapted for lawns, pleasure grounds and shady situations under trees.....per lb.,	40
Yellow Oat Grass (<i>Avena flavescens</i>). Good for dry pastures and meadows. Is much relished by sheep.....per bush. of 18 lbs.,	4 00

CLOVERS.

THESE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH THE MARKET.

Large Red, Mammoth or Pea Vine (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) about per lb.,	\$0 14
Medium Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>).....	12
White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>).....	40
Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), also called California and Chilian Clover. California seed. per lb.	35
Alfalfa . Imported seed.....	40
Alsike, or Swedish Clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)..... about per lb.,	40
Scarlet Clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>).....	40
Bokhara Clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>).....	40

GRAINS.

THESE PRICES MAY ADVANCE OR DECLINE WITH THE MARKET, AND SPECIAL PRICES WILL BE MADE FOR LARGE LOTS.

All our *Grains* are selected expressly for SEED, and we are careful to have them strictly pure and correctly named. Samples will be sent on application.

Our *Foreign Grains* are imported by ourselves, and we are particular to secure the *best* of such kind as are suited to our climate.

We frequently have in stock several varieties of wheat and other grains that we cannot include in this list, owing to the very early date of its publication, these varieties being procured only a short time previous to the sowing season.

SPRING WHEAT.—*Triticum æstivum*.

China Spring. A white chaff, bearded variety, and a general favorite.	
Per bushel.....	\$3 00
Mediterranean Spring. This variety has been grown with great success for a number of years in some sections of New England, and is very highly recommended. It is bearded, yields well, and the kernels are much larger than those of the other Spring varieties.	
Per bushel.....	3 00
White Spring. A choice variety, which has been grown successfully in this State for several years.	
Per bushel.....	3 00

WINTER WHEAT.—*Triticum hibernum*.

Clawson , also known as the Seneca . This is a beardless white wheat, with red chaff. It proves early and hardy, has a stiff straw, and yields larger crops than any other kind. It has been cultivated for a sufficient length of time to thoroughly test its character, nature, and quality, and it is, without doubt, the best white wheat now cultivated.	
Per bushel.....	2 25
Arnold's Victor. The straw of this variety is very stiff, never lodges, never rusts, and never Winter kills. It is an excellent white wheat.	
Per bushel.....	3 00
Arnold's Gold Medal. Said to be earlier and hardier than the Clawson, and to be the most productive <i>midge-proof</i> wheat grown.	
Per bushel.....	3 00
Fultz. A beardless amber variety, grown largely in some sections of Pennsylvania, and with very satisfactory results. It is very hardy and productive, and the straw is of medium length and very strong; makes excellent flour.	
Per bushel.....	2 50
Treadwell. Is a white wheat of excellent quality. It yields well, and is very hardy. The straw is strong and of rank growth, and produces heads both bald and bearded. Makes the best flour of any variety we have.	
Per bushel.....	2 50

WINTER WHEAT--Continued.

- Boughton or Tappahannock.** A fine white bald wheat, producing a short, stiff straw, with heads short, but well filled. It is very productive, and should be grown on light, warm, rich soil. Per bush. \$2 50
- Red Mediterranean** (American). This is the imported variety, fully acclimated, and is a standard wheat. The heads are bearded and well filled. It succeeds well in nearly all localities, and ripens early. Per bushel..... 2 00
- Four pounds of either of the above Winter varieties by mail, postage free, for \$1.00

BUCKWHEAT--Fagopyrum esculentum.

- Silver Hull.** This variety, after being carefully tested, proves to be superior to the common kind. Sown at the same time as the common Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields more under the same conditions. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety. Price per bushel, \$1.50.; peck, 40cts.; 4 lbs., by mail, \$1.00.
- Buckwheat, common variety, best.**..... per bush., \$1 25

SPRING BARLEY--Hordeum.

- Two-Rowed** (*Hordeum distichum*)..... per bush., \$1 50
- Four-Rowed** (*Hordeum Vulgare*)..... " 1 50

RYE--Secale.

- Spring** (*Secale cereale*)..... per bush., \$1 50
- Winter** (" ")..... " 1 50

OATS--Avena sativa.

- Winter Rust Proof.** Grown largely in the Southern States, where they produce good crops, entirely free from rust, and weighing 30 to 38 lbs. per bushel..... per bush. of 32 lbs., \$1 25
- Schoenen.** A German variety of recent introduction. Very prolific. Straw stiff, and not liable to lodge. A very desirable variety..... " " 1 15
- Surprise.** A superior variety. It is heavy and productive, and produces strong, stiff, straw.. " " 1 00
- Probsteier.** One of the most valuable varieties. It is very productive and heavy, and the straw is very strong. We have the most favorable reports of its excellence from various sections.. " " 1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per qt.	Per bush.
Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen. This grows from 7 to 9 feet high, ripens early ; the brush is fine and of good length. It yields well, and never gets red or red-tipped.....	\$0 25	\$3 50
Broom Corn, California Golden. This grows from 10 to 14 feet high, the brush is very straight, and never gets crooked ; often being 36 inches in length, and making the best hurl brush of any variety of Broom Corn in the market.....	30	4 00

We will send, post-paid, a treatise on the culture of Broom Corn and the making of brooms, on receipt of 50 cents.

	Per qt.	Per bush.
Chinese Sugar-Cane (<i>Sorgo saccharatus Chinensis</i>).....	\$0 80	\$4 00
Canada Field Peas	—	1 75
Winter Vetches (<i>vicia sativa</i>).....	25	5 00
Spring Vetches (").....	25	5 00
Flax , very clean (<i>Linum Usitatissimum</i>).....	25	3 00
Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annus</i>).....	25	4 00
Lupins. White	50	7 00
" Blue	50	7 00
" Yellow	50	7 00

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Jute	\$0 50	\$5 00
Hop Seed (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>).....	1 50	—
Opium Poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>).....	30	2 00
Celery Seed , for flavoring.....	10	40
Gourd, Flat Corsican	per pkt.,	10
" Powder Horn	"	10
" Hercules' Club	"	10
" Siphon	"	10
" Bottle	"	10
Castor Oil Beans. See Flower Seeds.....	"	10

BIRD SEEDS.

Prices in large quantities on application.

Canary <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	per quart, about	\$0 20
Hemp <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	" "	15
Maw <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	per lb.,	" 25
Millet <i>Setaria Italica</i>	per quart,	" 15
Rape <i>Brassica Napis</i>	" "	20
Unhulled Rice <i>Oryza sativa</i>	" "	20
Mixed Bird Seed	" "	20
Prepared Food for Mocking Birds	per bottle,	40
Sand for Cages	per pkge.,	10

FLOWER SEEDS.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING, Etc.

A good mellow loam, slightly sandy, is the best for most varieties of flowers. Soils so sandy that moisture is retained with difficulty, or one that will bake easily soon after being wet, or that is retentive of moisture so as to become sodden, are unsuitable; but if there is no alternative, and such must be used, then more care becomes necessary in planting the seed, in attention while germinating, and in the after culture of the plants.

Flower Seeds, especially the fine and delicate sorts, should not be sown when the ground is very wet. It is better that the surface be rather dry than wet, and care should be taken that the seeds are not covered too deep. Many, perhaps a majority, require only a light-sifting of soil over them, while others require much more. The Sweet Pea, Morning Glory, Marvel of Peru, and other large seeds should be covered about three-quarters of an inch, while the finest should be scattered upon the surface, when a gentle pressure of the hand will imbed them sufficiently. They should never be sown too thickly.

If dry weather should follow after they are sown, cover with a light mat until germination takes place, or water with a fine rose water-pot, taking care that they are not watered *too much*, and this should continue as often as required until a rain occurs. *If allowed to become dry after they have once swelled, they will surely be destroyed*—no plants will grow, and the seller of the seed is blamed for what is, in most cases, entirely the fault of the cultivator.

Hardy Annuals.—These may be sown in the open ground from April to June, the time depending upon the season and the condition of the ground. Too early planting while the ground is cold, is a prolific source of trouble, and is to be avoided. Seeds thus planted are extremely liable to fail to germinate, or should they start, the plants at best grow feebly, linger along and finally drop off one by one, until another planting becomes necessary, causing much care, loss of time, and with no further advancement than if the planting had been deferred until the soil had become mellow and warm.

Tender and Half-Hardy Annuals.—These can be sown as early as March, in shallow boxes, and placed in a gentle hot-bed. When the plants are large enough, they should be carefully thinned out and transplanted into a cool frame, where they can remain until they are planted out in the open ground or put into pots for conservatory or greenhouse decoration. Most of the varieties will bloom finely if sown in the open ground during the middle of May.

Biennials and Perennials.—Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are usually only in perfection the second season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The tender varieties should be sown in March or April, in a gentle hot-bed, and treated in same manner as half-hardy annuals. The more hardy kinds can be sown in the open ground from April to August, in beds carefully prepared, and when sufficiently grown should be potted off or transplanted where they are to remain. They may require some protection during the Winter, but as soon as Spring opens, the covering should be removed and the surface loosened. Biennials are raised principally from seed sown each year.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

To those ordering *packets* of Seeds in quantity, or forming clubs, we make the following reduction in prices, and will send them, postage paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

Any one sending us \$1 00 can select <i>Seeds in packets</i> to amount of \$1 15
“ “ 2 00 “ “ “ 2 35
“ “ 3 00 “ “ “ 3 75
“ “ 4 00 “ “ “ 4 80
“ “ 5 00 “ “ “ 6 00

Please observe that these terms are made only on orders for Seeds in packets, and at catalogue rates. The money in every case to accompany the order.

EXPLANATION.

The following letters indicate the habit, duration and hardiness of the different varieties.

- (a.) *Annual.*
- (b.) *Biennial.*
- (p.) *Perennial.*
- (c.) *Climber.*
- (e.) *Everlasting—for drying for Winter bouquets.*
- (h.) *Hardy.*
- (h.h.) *Half-hardy.*
- (t.) *Tender.*
- (a.p.) *Perennial, but generally blooms the first year.*
- (a.g.p.) *Greenhouse Perennial; suitable for garden culture during Summer, but needing the protection of the greenhouse or cellar during Winter.*
- (o. f.) *Ornamental foliage plants.*

	Per pkt.
<i>h. a.</i> Aster. One of the most popular and valuable of all our annuals. Very desirable either for borders or for planting singly with other plants. The flowers are exceedingly pretty, and are produced in great abundance and variety.	
— Large Chrysanthemum-flowered. Fine large plants, with rich, beautiful flowers. Various colors.....	\$0 10
— Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered. New. Plants one foot in height, with perfectly shaped large flowers, produced in great abundance; mixed colors.....	15
— Dwarf Bouquet Pyramidal. Beautiful; mixed colors....	10
— Cocardeau, or Crown. Centre petals pure white, surrounded by large petals of different colors, crimson, scarlet, etc., mixed colors.....	10
— Giant Emperor. Flowers very large; mixed colors.....	15
— — Packages of 8 separate colors.....	\$1 00
— Imbricated Pompon. Globe shaped; very fine. Mixed colors.....	10
— Rose-flowered. A beautiful variety, of pyramidal habit, with large double flowers of various colors. Mixed.....	10
— — packages of 10 separate colors. Mixed.....	\$1 00
— Peony-flowered Globe. A fine variety, very early, with large flowers. Fine mixed colors	10

	Per pkt.
Aster. Porcupine, or Needle. Petals long, quilled, sharp, and pointed. Very curious. Mixed colors.....	\$0 10
— Pyramidal Dwarf. Beautifully shaped plants, producing a profusion of flowers. Mixed colors.....	10
— Quilled and striped German. Centre petals quilled, and the outer slightly reflexed. Very pretty. Mixed colors.....	10
— Reid's Globe Quilled. One of the finest. Mixed colors..	10
— Truffaut's Peony Perfection. Flowers very large and beautiful, with long petals, slightly reflexed. One of the best of all the varieties.	
— — Packages of 8 separate colors.....	\$0 75
— — Same colors mixed.....	10
— Victoria. Flowers double, imbricated, globe-shaped, and very large. Mixed colors.....	10
— — Packages of 6 separate colors.....	\$0 75
— Splendid varieties, in mixture.....	per oz., 2 00
— Good “ “ “ “.....	1 00 05
<i>c.p.</i> Abobra viridiflora. Handsomely cut, glossy, dark <i>green</i> foliage, and small <i>scarlet</i> fruit.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Abronia umbellata. Very pretty creeping plants, with fragrant, rose-colored flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>a.e.</i> Acroclinium roseum. Valuable for Winter bouquets; rose-colored; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.b.</i> Adlumia cirrhosa (Mountain fringe). A beautiful climbing plant, with delicate, graceful foliage. Does not climb until the second year. Pink flowers; 10 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Adonis æstivalis (Flos Adonis). Pretty, dark crimson flowers; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Ageratum Mexicanum. Pretty, free-blooming plants, with lavender flowers; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> — alba. A white variety of above; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> Agrostemma coronaria (Rose Champion.) Rose colored; 2 ft....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Alonsoa Grandiflora (large flowered.) Bright <i>scarlet</i> ; a free-flowering variety, valuable for in-door decoration, continuing in bloom from June till cut off by frost, and succeeding in any rich garden soil. 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). White, free-blooming plants, very pretty; 1 ft.; per oz., 75.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> — saxatile compactum. Beautiful golden yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves green, red, and yellow; 3 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> — salicifolius (Fountain plant). Orange red and bronze; 6 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — melancholicus ruber. Foliage deep red; pretty for bedding, etc. 3 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> — Henderi. A new variety, with beautiful leaf-markings of various colors.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — bicolor ruber. Foliage green, with red and yellow; 3 ft....	05
<i>h.a.e.</i> Ammobium alatum. Pretty for dried bouquets; white; 2 ft....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Anagallis grandiflora. Mixed. Graceful, pretty, profuse flowering plants, of various colors; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>h.p.</i> Anemone. Mixed varieties; various colors; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Antirrhinum majus (Snap-dragon). Mixed. Of brilliant and various colors; 1 ft.....	10

	Per pkt.
<i>h.h.p.</i> Antirrhinum. Tom Thumb. Compact dwarf variety of various colors; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$0 05
<i>h.p.</i> Aquilegia (Columbine). Splendid hybrid; mixed. Very curious ornamental flowers of various colors; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
<i>h.p.</i> — glandulosa. Blue and white; very large and fine.	10
<i>h.p.</i> — caryophylloides, fl. pl. White, beautifully striped with red and crimson; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
<i>h.p.</i> — Double mixed. Various colors $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>h.p.</i> — Double white. Very pretty; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>h.p.</i> — Arabis alpina. Pure <i>white</i> ; an exceedingly early Spring-flowering plant, succeeding well in any common garden soil; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A highly ornamental and exceedingly attractive climber, with curious horn shaped flowers resembling Dutch smoking-pipes.	25
<i>h.a.</i> Asperula azurea setosa. Light blue; very sweet-scented. 1 ft.	05
<i>h.p.</i> Aubrietia Graeca. Pretty, early, free-flowering plants; valuable for edgings, rock-work, or small beds. Purple.	10
Auricula. See Primula.	
<i>h.h.a.</i> Balloon Vine (Cardiospermum halicacabum.) White, rapid-growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it is called Balloon Vine; very ornamental. 4 ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Balsams. Valuable for conservatory or out-of-door culture. Planted in rich, fine soil, they will make a rank growth, and produce spikes of brilliant-colored flowers of great beauty and variety.	
— Double Camellia. Mixed colors.	10
— — Packages of 6 separate colors.	\$0 50
— Double rose-flowered. Mixed colors.	10
— Dwarf Double. Mixed colors.	10
— Carnation-striped. Fine mixed colors.	10
— — packages of 8 separate colors.	\$1 00
— Victoria, New. One of the finest. Mixed colors.	20
— Double White. Very fine; pure.	10
— — Splendid varieties, in mixture. per oz., \$1 50	10
— — Good " " " " " " 75	05
<i>h.a.</i> Bartonia aurea. Rich golden yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>a.c.</i> Bean. Scarlet-flowering. 15 ft.	05
— — White-flowering. 15 ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Brachycome. Beautiful, free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers, succeeding in any light, rich soil.	
— iberidifolia. Blue; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
— albiflora. White; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Browallia grandiflora. Very pretty free blooming plants, producing beautiful blue flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> Cacalia coccinea (Tassel-Flower.) Scarlet, tassel-shaped flowers; very pretty for mixed borders. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Calceolaria hybrida. Choice, large flowering varieties. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	25
<i>h.h.p.</i> — — Dwarf, from prize flowers; 1 ft.	25
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Scabiosœfolia. Yellow; 2 ft.	05

	Per pkt.
<i>h.a.</i> Calandrinia. Very beautiful free-flowering plants, invaluable for rock-work and dry hot banks or similar situations. They all succeed in a light rich soil.	
— grandiflora. Rosy pink; 1 ft.....	\$0 10
— umbellata. Rosy violet, exceedingly pretty; $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Callirhoe. Brilliant free blooming plants, remaining in bloom during the entire Summer.	
— pedata. Rich, violet purple, with white eye; 2 ft.....	10
— involuta. A trailing variety, with rich crimson purple flowers.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Calliopsis (Coreopsis.) Flowers numerous, strikingly rich and beautiful, and of various colors; finest mixed varieties; 2 ft..	05
<i>h.a.</i> — nigra. Very dark red; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Drummondii. Yellow and red; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Campanula. Very pretty, showy flowers of various colors.	
<i>h.a.</i> — Mixed, 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> — “ 2 ft.....	15
<i>h.b.</i> — Medium (Canterbury Bells.) Mixed; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>h.b.</i> — Speculum (Venus' Looking-Glass.) Mixed.....	05
Canary Bird-Vine (Tropæolum canariense.) Flowers light yellow, very prettily fringed, and showy; foliage very graceful and ornamental; 10 ft.	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> Canna. Mixed. Fine ornamental plants; 4 ft.....	05
Calampelis. See Eccremocarpus.	
<i>h.a.</i> Candytuft (Iberis.) Valuable for beds, borders, or groups, remaining in bloom all through the season.	
— odorata. White; 1 ft.....	05
— — dark crimson; 1 ft.....	05
— — rosea; 1 ft.....	05
— — lilac; 1 ft.....	05
— — mixed varieties, all colors; 1 ft..... per oz., \$0 50	05
Carnation. See Dianthus.	
<i>h.h.a.</i> Castor Bean (Ricin.) Ornamental plants, with picturesque foliage and rich and rapid growth; beautiful for lawns or borders.	
— sanguineus. Very ornamental; red fruit; 7 ft.....	10
— borboniensis arboreus Large and showy; 10 ft.....	10
— Philippine. Giant-leaved; 10 ft.....	10
— Gibsonii. Dark red foliage; 10 ft.....	10
Catchfly. See Silene.	
<i>h.p.</i> Cedronella cana. A pretty plant, with fragrant leaves and spikes of purple flowers; 2 ft.....	25
<i>h.a.</i> Centaureidium Drummondii. Orange color; showy.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Centranthus. Mixed varieties. Pretty, profuse flowering, compact-growing plants, excellent for borders, beds, etc., various colors; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
— macrosiphon (long-tubed.) Light rose; 2 feet.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Centaurea cyanus (Bachelor's Button.) Various colors, mixed; 2 ft.....	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> — gymnocarpa. Silvery foliage; 3 ft.....	25
<i>a.g.p.</i> — candidissima. 1 ft.....	25
<i>h.p.</i> Cerastium tomentosum. An ornamental foliage dwarf plant, with beautiful silvery tinted foliage.....	10

	Per pkt.
<i>h.p.</i> Chelone barbata, Torreyi. Hardy herbaceous plants, with scarlet flowers, pretty in groups or for centre of beds; 3 ft.....	£0 10
<i>h.a.</i> Chrysanthemum. Double White. Very showy; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Double Yellow; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — — Mixed varieties; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Indicum. Finest mixed colors; 3 ft.....	15
<i>h.h.p.</i> — — nanum. Finest mixed colors.....	15
<i>g.p.</i> Cineraria hybrida. Beautiful, free-blooming plants, which with care and proper cultivation will bloom through a great part of the year; 1 ft.....	25
<i>g.p.</i> — hybrida. Splendid dwarf. A new variety, very highly recommended.....	25
<i>h.h.p.</i> — maritima. Silvery foliage, similar to the <i>centaureas</i> ; yellow flowers; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Clarkia. One of the prettiest plants we have for bedding, growing freely in any soil, and blooming profusely all Summer....	
<i>h.a.</i> — elegans. Mixed varieties; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — — alba. A pretty white variety; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — — rosea. Rose-colored; very pretty; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.c.p.</i> Clematis. Extra mixed varieties. Ornamental, hardy, climbing shrubs, of rapid growth and great beauty; admirably adapted for covering verandas, etc.; 15 ft.....	10
<i>a.</i> Clianthus Dampierii (Glory Pea). A very pretty, graceful plant, growing about 3 feet high, with pretty leaves and clusters of large, rich, scarlet blossoms, with dark centres.....	25
<i>h.h.a.</i> Clintonia. Mixed; various colors. Pretty little plants, with delicate Lobelia-like flowers. Fine for rustic baskets, vases, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>a.c.</i> Cobæa scandens. A beautiful climber, with purple, bell-shaped flowers; should be planted in a warm situation, and it will grow rapidly; 20 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Cockscomb (Celosia cristata.) Free flowering plants, producing rich, feathery blossoms of much beauty; fine mixed varieties. 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> — pyramidalis. Mixed varieties; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Collinsia grandiflora. Mixed colors. Very pretty plants, attractive for beds and borders; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Commelina cœlestis. Tuberos-rooted plants, with pretty blue flowers. The roots should be removed to a cellar or cool, dry place for protection in Winter; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>t.p.</i> Coleus hybrida. Attractive plants, with foliage richly veined and spotted with various colors; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	25
<i>h.a.</i> Collomia grandiflora. Showy. Saffron color; $1\frac{1}{2}$	05
Columbine. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
<i>h.a.</i> Convolvulus minor. Free-blooming dwarf plants of trailing habit; beautiful sown in masses. Various colors; 1 ft., per oz. £0 50.	
<i>h.a.</i> — unicaulis. Plant of upright growth, and flowers of a rich purple blue; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Cosmidium Burridgeanum. A pretty <i>Coreopsis</i> -like plant, with large, showy flowers, admirably adapted for groups or marginal lines. Crimson, brown and yellow; 2 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Crepis (Hawkweed) Pretty, free-blooming plants for borders, etc.; mixed varieties; 1 ft.....	05
<i>c.a.</i> Cucumis (Cucumber Gourd.) Several varieties in mixture; 8 ft.	05

	Per pkt.
<i>c.a.</i> Cucumis flexuosa (Snake Cucumber.) 8 ft.....	\$0 05
<i>c.a.</i> Cucurbita (Ornamental Gourds.) Well known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being like the Cucumis, of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, etc. Mixed varieties, 10 ft.....	05
<i>a.</i> Cypress Vine (<i>Ipomoea Quamoclit.</i>) A delicate, graceful, climbing plant of great beauty and usefulness.	
— white; 15 ft.....	05
— scarlet; 15 ft.....	05
— mixed; 15 ft..... per oz., \$0 75	05
<i>c.a.</i> Cyclanthera explodens. A free-growing climber, with handsome foliage and pretty oval shaped fruits, exploding when ripe.....	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> Dahlia. Fine, mixed sorts. A beautiful Autumn-flowering plant, of great variety of colors.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Daisy (<i>Bellis perennis.</i>) Double mixed; $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.....	15
<i>h.h.p.</i> Datura, Huberiana. Double mixed. Very pretty and curious plants, with bulbous roots, which need protection in a cellar or dry, cool room in Winter; various colors; 3 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Wrightii. White, with lilac border; fragrant.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Delphinium (<i>Larkspur.</i>) Ornamental, free-flowering plants of great beauty; the large varieties producing spikes of rich, beautiful flowers, and the dwarf kinds being completely covered with bloom.	
<i>h.a.</i> — Ajaxis (<i>Double Rocket.</i>) Mixed colors; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Dwarf Candelabrum. Mixed, various colors; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> — Annual sorts of finest varieties; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> — Perennial sorts of finest varieties; 5 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> Didiscus cœrulea. Very pretty, blue flowers; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.b.</i> Dianthus (<i>Pink.</i>) These are among the prettiest and most valuable plants grown. The Carnation and Picotee , and the D. Diadematus and D. Heddewigii are especially recommended for their rich-colored compact flowers, which are produced in greatest profusion.	
<i>h.b.</i> — Chinensis (<i>China Pink.</i>) Best double varieties mixed; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.b.</i> — — alba flore plena. Double white; very fine.....	05
<i>h.b.</i> — — Heddewigii, fl. pl. Finest selected. Flowers large, often double, and of rich, beautiful colors, finely mottled; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.b.</i> — — laciniatus, fl. pl. Flowers large, with petals deeply fringed and richly colored; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.b.</i> — — diadematus, fl. pl. One of the prettiest, richest pinks grown, when true; 1 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> — caryophyloides (<i>Carnation.</i>) Fine double mixed. Flowers of beautiful, rich colors, and very fragrant; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
— — from named flowers, extra mixed; 2 ft.....	25
<i>h.h.p.</i> — — Dwarf double; extra mixed; 1 ft.....	25
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Picotee (<i>Picotee Pink.</i>) Extra fine mixed. A favorite plant, easily cultivated, and producing flowers of great beauty and delicate fragrance; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	50
<i>h.h.p.</i> — — Perpetual Mixed. From choice flowers; 2 ft.....	50
<i>h.p.</i> Digitalis (<i>Fox-glove.</i>) Finest mixed varieties. Showy, ornamental plants for borders and shrubberies; 3 ft.....	05

	Per pkt
<i>c.t.a.</i> Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean). Beautiful climbing plants of free growth, flowering in clusters.	
— Lablab. Purple; beautiful in Fall.....	\$0 05
— alba. White.....	05
Dutchman's Pipe. See Aristolochia.	
<i>t.a.</i> Eccremocarpus scaber. Mixed. Compact, rapid-growing plants, with pretty foliage and showy, tube-shaped carmine flowers; 10 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Erysimum Peroffskianum. Pretty, free-flowering plants, valuable for mixed border or beds; orange; 1½ ft.....	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Erythrina (Coral Plant). A beautiful shrub, growing freely in warm situations, and producing brilliant scarlet flowers; 6 ft..	25
Erianthus Ravennæ. See Ornamental Grasses.	
<i>h.a.</i> Eschscholtzia Californica. Showy, bright yellow, with dark centre; 1 ft.....	
<i>h.a.</i> — — Mixed, various colors; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Eternal Flower (Elichrysum). Double mixed. Very pretty and ornamental for borders, etc., and the flowers when picked just before fully opening are among the best for Winter decoration; colors brilliant and various; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Four O'Clock (Mirabilis Jalapa, Marvel of Peru). Exceedingly pretty and valuable plants; fine mixed; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Variegated foliage; 2 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Feverfew (Matricaria). Double white. Fine, showy plants, with clear white flowers; valuable for bedding and for pot culture; 1½ ft.....	10
Fox-glove. See Digitalis.	
Forget-me-not. See Myosotis.	
<i>a.g.p.</i> Fuchsia. A well-known pot plant, of easy culture in pots, for conservatory or parlor decoration, or the open border. Our seed has been carefully selected from choice varieties.	
— — from the finest single varieties.....	50
— — “ “ double “	50
<i>h.h.a.</i> Gaillardia. Mixed; free bloomers; very showy; various colors; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> — grandiflora. Scarlet and yellow; <i>half-hardy perennial.</i>	10
<i>h.p.</i> Galega officinalis. Pretty pear-shaped flowers; white and purple; 3 ft.....	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Geranium (Pelargonium). Beautiful, rich-flowering plants of great value, both for conservatory and for out-door culture; splendid hybrid mixed.....	25
<i>a.g.p.</i> — Zonale. Finest mixed	25
<i>h.p.</i> Geum coccineum. Showy, handsome plants, with scarlet flowers; 2 ft.....	20
Gillyflower. (See Stocks.)	
<i>a.e.</i> Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena globosa). Finest mixed; very pretty, everlasting flowers of several colors; 2 ft.....	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Gloxinia. Very finest mixed; a beautiful genus, producing a profusion of flowers of great beauty and variety; 1½ ft.....	50
<i>h.a.</i> Godetia Whitneyi. A very desirable free-flowering plant, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders and ribbons; fine mixed varieties.....	10
Gourd (See Cucumis and Cucurbita.)	

	per pkt.
<i>h.a.</i> Gypsophylla elegans. Pretty, free-flowering; white; fine for baskets and rustic work; 1 ft.	\$0 05
Gynerium Argenteum (Pampas Grass). See Ornamental Grasses.	
<i>h.a.</i> Helianthus (Sunflower). A well known genus of large, showy plants with brilliant flowers.	
<i>h.a.</i> — Dwarf Double Yellow. 3 ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> — California. 8 ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Globe-flowered. 6 ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> Heliphila araboides. A beautiful bright blue; 1 ft.	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Heliotropium. Finest mixed; one of the prettiest and most valuable plants grown, producing an abundance of flowers of a lilac color, of various shades and of the most delicate fragrance; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.a.</i> Hibiscus Africanus. Very showy; purple and buff; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.p.</i> Hollyhock. Of much value and beauty for Fall decoration, producing spikes of rich flowers of various colors; fine double mixed; 6 ft.	10
<i>h.b.</i> Honesty (Lunaria biennis). Showy, early-flowering plants, suitable for shubberies; purple, very showy; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.h.b.</i> Humea elegans. A graceful, beautiful plant, either for culture in the conservatory, or placing out of doors during the summer; red; 4 to 6 ft.	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Hunnemannia fumariæfolia. An exceedingly pretty herbaceous plant with yellow tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light, rich soil; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum). Pretty. Trailing. Valuable for the conservatory, or for rock-work, etc.; 1 ft.	05
<i>h.h.b.</i> Ipomopsis elegans (Gillia). Very showy, dark rose 3 ft.	05
<i>h.h.b.</i> — — superba. Scarlet; 3 ft.	05
Jacobæa. See Senecio.	
<i>h.a.</i> Kaulfussia ameloides satroviolacea. Pretty, free-blooming plants, producing flowers of a beautiful, rich violet color; 1 ft.	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Lantana. Handsome, free-flowering plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, constantly changing in hue; effective either for pot culture or for bedding purposes; finest varieties mixed	10
Larkspur. See Delphinium.	
<i>h.p.</i> Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Pea). Mixed. Various colors; 5 ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> Lavatera. Mixed. Showy, handsome plants, effective in borders with other plants; 6 ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> Limnanthes Douglasii. Good for beds, clumps, or edgings; easy of cultivation, growing freely in any good garden soil. Yellow and white, dwarf habit, fragrant; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
Linum. Plants of delicate, slender habit, with flowers of various colors, very effective for bedding.	
<i>h.a.</i> — mixed <i>annual</i> varieties; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.a.</i> — grandiflorum. Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft.	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> — flavum. Golden yellow; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> — perenne. Blue and white, mixed; 2 ft.	10

	Per pkt.
<i>a.g.p.</i> Lobelia erinus speciosus (Blue King). Exceedingly pretty, delicate plant, producing a profusion of beautiful blue flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$0 10
<i>a.g.p.</i> — — (Crystal Palace). Very pretty deep blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> — fulgens (Queen Victoria). Scarlet; 3 ft.	20
<i>h.h.a.</i> — gracilis . Delicate pale blue; pretty for massing, for borders, and for baskets.	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> Lophospermum scandens . Rosy purple; very fine trellis plant, with handsome, showy, fox-glove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration; light, rich soil.	25
<i>h.a.</i> Lupinus . Ornamental, free-flowering plants for the garden, producing spikes of flowers of various colors. Finest mixed varieties.	05
<i>h.p.</i> Lychnis, chalcedonica . White; easily cultivated and pretty for mixed borders and shrubbery; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.p.</i> — Haageana hybrida . Orange scarlet; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.a.</i> Malope grandiflora . Mixed. Handsome plants, producing large flowers in great profusion; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Marigold (Tagetes) . Very showy and effective in borders finest mixed African varieties; tall; 2 ft.	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> — Double, French striped; 2 ft.	05
Matricaria . See Feverfew .	
<i>h.h.p.</i> Mimulus, moschatus (Musk Plant). Yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
— tigrinus hybrida . Spotted; 1 ft.	10
<i>h.a.</i> Malva . Mixed. Showy border plants; 3 ft.	05
<i>a.g.p.</i> Maurandya . Very pretty, graceful, climbing plants; valuable for the conservatory or for planting out to flower in the garden; mixed; rose, purple, and white; 10 ft.	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> — White; 10 ft.	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> — Purple; 10 ft.	10
<i>h.a.</i> Mignonette, Sweet (Reseda odorata) . Very fragrant; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	05
<i>h.a.</i> — — grandiflora . Large flowered.	05
<i>h.a.</i> — — Parsons' white	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Ameliorata . Large flowered, pyramidal. Quite distinct from the old sort, with large flowers and foliage.	05
<i>h.a.</i> — Mile's Spiral . New; very fragrant.	25
<i>h.h.a.</i> Momordica Balsamina (Balsam Apple). Trailing plants, with curious ornamental foliage; pretty for rock-work, stumps, etc.; 8 ft.	
<i>h.h.a.</i> — Charantia (Balsam Pear). 8 ft.	
<i>h.a.c.</i> Morning Glory (Ipomœa purpurea) . Well-known, free-flowering plants of great variety and brilliancy of color.	
— fine mixed varieties; 20 ft. per oz., \$0 30	\$0 05
— packages of 10 separate colors.	\$0 75
— limbata elegantissima ; 20 ft.	15
— rubro cœrulea . Sky-blue; 20 ft.	25
— grandiflora alba . White; 20 ft.	15
— coccinea (Star Ipomea); 8 ft.	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Myosotis palustris rosea (Forget-me-not). Pretty little plants, producing clusters of beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> — Azorica . Blue with purple centre; 1 ft.	10

	Per pkt.
<i>a.g.p.</i> Myrsiphyllum asparagoides (Smilax). A beautiful, graceful climber, invaluable for decorative purposes; 10 ft	\$0 20
Nasturtium. See Tropæolum .	
<i>h.a.</i> Nemophila . One of the prettiest and most useful of the dwarf growing annuals; mixed; various colors; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — insignis . Blue, with white centre; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	05
<i>h.a.</i> — alba, nigra . Black and white; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — maculata . White, veined with purple; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Nigella (Love in a Mist). Mixed; interesting, free-flowering plants, producing curious looking flowers and seed-pods, 1 ft	05
<i>h.a.</i> Nolana . Mixed; beautiful trailing plants; fine for baskets, rock work, etc.; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Nycteria selaginoides . Pink, yellow centre; neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; $\frac{1}{3}$ ft	05
<i>h.p.</i> Oenothera (Evening Primrose) Magnificent free flowering plants of great value, either for beds, borders or rock-work; fine mixed	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Palava flexuosa . A beautiful dwarf, bushy plant, from fifteen to eighteen inches in height, producing in great profusion charming flowers of a bright rosy pink and black.....	10
<i>h.p.</i> Pansy (Viola tricolor maxima) Heart's-ease; a very popular and favorite flower, producing an abundance of bloom until late in the season.	
— fine mixed varieties; first quality; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
— odier , or five blotched; a beautiful French variety; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft... ..	25
— Emperor William ; flowers of a brilliant ultramarine blue with eye of purple violet; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	25
— Black Blue	15
— Light Blue	15
— Faust . King of the Blacks; flowers black; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	15
— packages of 8 separate colors.....	\$1.00
<i>a.g.p.</i> Passiflora cœrulea (Passion Flower). Ornamental climbing plants, with peculiar, interesting flowers. Blue; 20 ft.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Pentstemon . Choice sorts, mixed; 2 ft.....	10
<i>a.o.f.</i> Perilla nankinensis . Pretty ornamental foliage plants; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.h.p.</i> Petunia . Profuse flowering, ornamental plants; excellent for beds and mixed borders, or for greenhouse decoration.	
— hybrida . Very fine single varieties; 2 ft.....	10
— hybrida . Splendid double, large-flowering; finest mixed; 2 ft.....	50
— fine mixed; 2 ft..... per oz., \$0.75	5
<i>h.p.</i> Pyrethrum . Ornamental, free-flowering plants, valuable for borders; mixed varieties.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> Phlox Drummondii . One of the most desirable of all our garden favorites, producing a constant show of flowers of the greatest variety and beauty all through the season Extra fine mixed, various colors; 1 ft..... per oz., \$1 00	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — alba oculata . White, with purple eye.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — Grandiflora Splendens . Flowers scarlet, with white eye.....	15
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — Black Warrior Very dark crimson.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — striata Scarlet and white.....	10

	Per pkt.
<i>h.h.a.</i> Phlox Drummondii. Packages of 12 separate colors.....	\$0 75
<i>h.p.</i> — Decussata. Finest perennial varieties mixed; 3 ft.....	\$0 10
Pink. See Dianthus.	
<i>h.a.</i> Platystemon Californicum. A free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets and edging; succeeds best in light, rich soil. Cream, spotted with orange; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>t.a.</i> Portulaca. Brilliant, pretty flowers of easy culture, and produced in greatest abundance all through the season. Sow in warm sunny exposure in light soil.	
— finest mixed colors; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....per oz.,	\$0 75 05
— double extra mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	15
— packages of 6 separate colors; double	\$0 75
Primula. Of great beauty and value, producing a profusion of beautiful flowers.	
<i>h.p.</i> — auricula Choice mixed; 1 ft.....	25
<i>a.g.p.</i> — sinensis (Chinese Primrose.) Finest mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	50
<i>a.g.p.</i> — — Crimson fringed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	50
<i>a.g.p.</i> — — White fringed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	50
<i>a.g.p.</i> — — Double fringe, extra mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	50
<i>h.a.</i> Poppy (Papaver) Double mixed; showy flowers of rich, bright colors.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> — Oriental Finest mixed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>p.</i> Potentilla (Bright Scarlet). Handsome, profuse-flowering plants; useful and ornamental in mixed flower and shrubbery borders, lasting a long time in bloom.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> Rhodanthe (Manglesii.) Flowers starry, semi-double, daisy-like, of rich, rose color, suffused with white. The flowers, which are produced in abundance, if gathered when young, make valuable Winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm situation; 1 ft.....	10
Ricinus. See Castor Bean.	
Rose Champion. See Agrostemma.	
<i>h.h.a.</i> Salpiglossis. Ornamental and useful plants for Autumn decoration; their curiously pencilled and marbled, funnel-shaped flowers produce a fine effect in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons; easily cultivated; succeeding in any light, rich soil, Choice mixed; tall-flowering; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Salvia. One of the prettiest and most valuable of all our bedding plants, producing spikes of rich-colored flowers from June to October.	
— coccinea. Scarlet; 2 ft.....	05
— — splendens. Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft.....	25
<i>h.a.</i> Sanvitalia procumbens, fl. pl. Bright golden-yellow. Pretty, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, suitable for small beds, rock work, or edgings, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn months, thriving best in a light rich soil.	05
<i>h.a.</i> Saponaria. Delicate little plants, with star-shaped flowers; constantly in bloom; mixed red and white; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Senecto elegans (Jacobœa). Double mixed. A useful, showy plant, with gay, bright-colored flowers; 2 ft.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Scabiosa (Mourning Bride.) Handsome, showy plants, for borders, etc. Flowers beautifully variegated; dwarf mixed, finest; 1 ft.....	05
— candidissima plena. A new, double, white variety; profuse bloomer.....	10

	Per pkt.
Scabiosa minor , fl. pl. Cherry-red. A splendid new variety...	\$0 10
<i>h.h.a.</i> Schizanthus . Choice double mixed. Very pretty plants for greenhouse or out-of-door decoration, producing a profusion of beautiful flowers; 1½ ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Sensitive Plant (Mimosa) . Very interesting, curious plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Silene pendula . (Catch-fly.) Rosy-purple; 2 ft.....	05
— compacta . Plant dwarf, compact, and perfectly solid with bloom.....	05
Similax . See Myrsiphyllum .	
Snap Dragon . See Antirrhinum .	
Stock, Ten-Weeks . (Mathiola annua .) Exceedingly valuable plants, producing an abundance of flowers of various colors and tints, and of the most delicate fragrance.	
<i>h.h.a.</i> — Dwarf German . Double mixed; various colors; 1½ ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> — Large Flowering . Fine double mixed.....	10
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — — bright scarlet.....	15
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — — lilac, new.....	15
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — — bright rose.....	15
<i>h.h.a.</i> — — — pyramidal, fine mixed.....	15
<i>g.p.</i> — — — perpetual.....	15
<i>d.h.b.</i> — Brompton or Winter	15
Sunflower . See Helianthus .	
<i>h.a.c.</i> Sweet Peas (Lathyrus odoratus) . These are among the prettiest and most useful and ornamental of our climbers. For a garden hedge or screen, supported by common pea brush, they are very valuable, and the flowers are exceedingly useful and pretty for bouquets.	
— — — mixed, all colors..... per oz., \$0 10	05
— — — white..... “ 15	05
— — — scarlet..... “ 15	05
— — — purple..... “ 15	05
— — — striped, scarlet, and white..... “ 15	05
— — — black; very dark purple..... “ 20	05
— — — blue..... “ 20	05
— — — packages of 8 separate colors..... “ 50	
<i>h.p.</i> Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus) . Finest double mixed; 1 ft.	05
Stipa pennata (Feather Grass) . See Ornamental Grasses .	
Tassel Flower . See Cacalia .	
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> Thunbergia . A climber of great beauty and value, either for the garden or conservatory, especially for the latter, where it will flower continuously; fine also for baskets. Finest mixed sorts.....	10
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — aurantiaca . Orange with dark centre.....	10
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — Bakeri . Pure white.....	10
Tropæolum (Nasturtium) . Plants of great brilliancy and beauty, well adapted for trellises, etc., in the garden during the Summer months, and for conservatory or green house decorations in winter.	
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — tall mixed; 10 ft..... per oz., \$0 15	05
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — tall crimson; 10 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — tall scarlet; 10 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — Lobbianum . Splendid mixed; 10 ft.....	05

	Per pkt.
<i>h.h.a.</i> Tropæolum. Tom Thumb. Dwarf, extra mixed; 1 ft.....	\$0 05
— — Dark crimson; 1 ft.....	05
— — Crystal Palace; spotted; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.c.</i> — minus <i>coccineum</i>	10
<i>h.h.p.</i> Verbena. Well-known plants of great beauty and variety; fine mixed.....	05
— <i>hybrida.</i> Very choice varieties. Mixed.....	10
— — auricula-flowered; brilliant colors; white eye.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Viscaria hybrida splendens. Free-flowering, showy plants, with brilliant, pretty colors; Mixed; 1 ft.....	10
<i>p.</i> Viola. Well-known, pretty plants, of great value for borders and beds.	
— <i>odorata semperflorens.</i> Fragrant; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
— <i>cornuta</i> (Mauve Queen). Light blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>a.g.p.</i> Wall-flower (Cheiranthus Cheiri). A fine class of beautiful plants of delicate fragrance; not quite hardy.	
— finest mixed tall varieties.....	10
— finest mixed dwarf varieties.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Whitlavia gloxinioides. Pretty, with gloxinia-shaped flowers, blue and white; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	10
<i>h.a.e.</i> Xeranthemum. Free-flowering, of neat, compact growth, with silvery leaves.	
— double white; 2 ft.....	05
— Imperialis. Double purple; 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.h.a.</i> Zinnia. Handsome, free-flowering plants of easy culture, pro- ducing magnificent double flowers of great richness and vari- ety.	
— double mixed, extra; 2 ft.....	05
— white, new; 2 ft.....	05
— Haageana , fl. pl.....	10
— packages of six separate colors.....	\$0 75

Choice Collections of Imported Flower Seeds.

In the Original Packages.

These collections will be found in their appropriate places in the general list of Flower Seeds, but for the greater convenience of those who wish to purchase collections only, we include all in a separate list.

They consist of the finest and choicest varieties, and are in the original packages, as purchased by ourselves from reliable houses in Europe.

	Per pkt.
Asters , 8 colors, Truffaut's Peony Perfection	\$0 75
— 10 " Rose-flowered	1 00
— 6 " Victoria	75
— 8 " Giant Emperor	1 00
Balsams , 6 colors, Camellia-flowered, double	50
— 8 " Carnation-striped, double	1 00
Ipomœea , or Morning Glory , 10 colors.....	75

	Per pkt.
Phlox Drummondii , 12 colors; very pretty.....	\$0 75
Portulaca , 6 colors, double; splendid.....	75
Sweet Peas , 8 colors; choice.....	50
Pansy , 8 colors; choice sorts.....	1 00
Zinnia , 6 colors, double; splendid sorts.....	75
Grasses , 12 varieties; ornamental.....	75
Climbing Plants , 12 varieties.....	1 00

Ornamental Grasses.

These are exceedingly ornamental and graceful, and many of them, the low-growing sorts, are very effective in mixed borders, beds, etc. The larger-growing are valuable for lawn decoration and shrubbery borders.

Nearly all the varieties can be dried, and in this state are very pretty and interesting for Winter Bouquets.

	Per pkt.
<i>h.a.</i> Agrostis nebulosa . One of the most graceful of the ornamental grasses.....	\$0 05
<i>h.a.</i> Avena sterilis (Animated Oats). A peculiar and interesting variety; 30 inches.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Briza maxima (Large quaking grass). Graceful and pretty; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> — gracilis (Slender quaking grass). 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Brizopyrum siculum . Dwarf, with shiny green leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Bromus brizæformis . A fine grass, resembling the <i>Briza Maxima</i> . Very pretty for bouquets; 1 ft....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Chloris radiata . Small growth; flowers tassal-like; 1 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Chrysurus cynosuroides (Lamarkia aurea). Dwarf, with yellowish, feathery spikes.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Coix Lachrymæ (Job's Tears). Peculiar, broad leaves; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft..	05
<i>h.a.</i> Eragrostis elegans (Love grass). 2 ft.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> Erianthus Ravennæ . A showy perennial variety, resembling the Pampas Grass in some particulars, but of larger growth and more hardy; the flower spikes are exceedingly pretty and graceful; 8 ft.....	05
<i>t.p.</i> Gynerium argenteum . Pampas Grass. One of the best and prettiest of the ornamental grasses; not quite hardy in the Northern States; 6 ft.....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel-tail Grass).....	05
<i>h.a.</i> Lagurus ovatus (Hare's-tail Grass). Dwarf.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> Panicum sulcatum . Palm-shaped foliage.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Setaria macrocheta . Large drooping plumes; very graceful.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Stipa pennata (Feather Grass). Very fine and graceful.....	05
<i>h.p.</i> Tricholæna rosea . A very pretty rose-tinted grass.....	10
<i>h.a.</i> Zea Japonica (Variegated Japanese maize).....	05
<i>a.p.</i> Ornamental Grasses . Packets of 12 varieties.....	\$ 75

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

We mention a few of the leading varieties of Bulbs for Spring planting such as are easily cultivated. Others can be furnished if desired.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

One of the most beautiful ornamental foliage plants, either for culture in pots or for planting out. Price, according to size, from 25 cents to \$1 each.

DAHLIAS.

One of the most desirable of the Summer flowering plants. Beautiful until late in autumn. Choice colors, assorted, each 30 cents ; per dozen, \$3.

GLADIOLUS.

Exceedingly useful for general garden decoration, and especially for massing in large beds. Very showy. Extra fine varieties. All colors mixed. Each, 8 cents ; per dozen, 75c. ; per hundred, \$4.

MADEIRA VINE.

A tuberous-rooted climbing plant, of rapid growth with beautiful waxy like light green leaves, and fragrant, feathery white flowers. Selected roots, each 8 cents ; per dozen, 75 cents.

TIGRIDIA.—Tiger Flower.

A brilliant flowering plant of easy culture. *Tigridia conchiflora*. Each 15 cents ; per dozen, \$1.50.

TRITOMA UVARIA.

Splendid late flowering, half hardy plants, with large, densely flowered racemes of rich *orange-red* tinted flower tubes. Each 30c. ; per dozen, \$3.00.

TUBEROSES.

A tender bulbous plant of easy culture ; suitable for forcing or for garden culture. Double.

	Each.	Per doz.
Selected Bulbs.....	\$ 10	\$1 00
Pearl, New Dwarf, double	15	1 50

ROOTS, PLANTS AND SMALL FRUITS.

For the convenience of our customers in the Southern and Pacific States, we winter, in frost proof cellars, a full assortment of all the principal varieties of small fruits. We are thus enabled to forward plants with safety, at any time during winter.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

N. B.—**Strawberry Plants**, at the dozen rate, will be mailed to any Post Office in the United States without extra charge. At the fifty or hundred rate, if to be sent by mail, 50 cents additional must be remitted for each hundred plants.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries and Grapevines can be mailed for 25 cents per dozen, in addition to the price. When this amount is not remitted, a number of plants sufficient to cover the amount of postage is deducted from the order.

Large, or more than one-year-old plants, cannot be forwarded by mail.

ARTICHOKE—Jerusalem.

Fine, Strong Tubers, 20 cents per quart; per peck, \$1.00; \$3 50 per bushel.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. This is so much superior to the old kinds that the cultivation of the latter has been almost entirely discontinued. Two-year-old plants, \$1 per hundred; \$7 per thousand.

CHINESE YAM—*Dioscorea batatas*.

We have secured a small quantity of these, which we offer at the following prices:

Roots, one year old.....	per doz.,	\$1 00;	per 100,	\$6 00
Bulblets.....	“	25;	“	1 50.

CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS.

Price—Per pint, 25 cents; per quart, 40 cents; per peck, \$2 50; per bushel, \$8.

HORSERADISH ROOTS.

Per dozen, 20 cents; 75 cents per hundred; \$6 per thousand.

BLACKBERRIES.

	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
Kittatinny. The best for general cultivation.....	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$30 00
Mo. Mammoth. Extra large and hardy.....	1 00	4 00	30 00
New Rochelle or Lawton. Sweet and juicy.....	1 00	4 00	30 00
Wilson's Early. The earliest.....	1 00	5 00	40 00
Western Triumph. Very large and delicious; hardy..	1 00	5 00	40 00
Snyder. The hardest; very sweet and juicy.....	1 00	5 00	40 00
Dorchester. Very early, sweet, tender, high flavor..	1 00	4 00	30 00

CURRANTS.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
Cherry. Large; best for market.....	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$6 00	50 00
Versailles. Very large; the best for table....	20	1 00	6 00	50 00
White Grape. Very large; the best white..	20	1 00	6 00	50 00
Black Naples. Valuable for jams and jellies..	20	1 00	6 00	50 00
Two years old, bushes of any variety.....	30	1 50	9 00	
Three years old, bushes of any variety.....	40	2 00	12 00	

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
Houghton's Seedling. Very prolific; free from mildew.....	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$ 6 00	\$50 00.
——— 2 year old bushes.....	30	2 00	12 00	
Downing. Pale green; very large; fine quality.	30	2 00	15 00	
“ 2 year old bushes.....	50	3 00		

HARDY GRAPES.

	Each.	Dozen.
Agawam (Rogers' No. 15), maroon; bunches large, berries very large, aromatic.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
——— 2 years.....	75	6 00
Brighton, red; bunches large and compact; superior quality..	75	6 00
——— 2 years.....	1 00	10 00
Catawba, red; old standard variety; excellent keeper.....	35	3 00
——— 2 years.....	50	4 00
Clinton, black; berries small, very hardy; good wine grape...	25	2 00
——— 2 years.....	35	3 00
Concord, black, the hardiest and best grape for general culti- vation.....	25	2 00
——— 2 years.....	35	3 00
Croton, yellowish green, medium size; melting and sweet throughout.....	75	6 00
——— 2 years.....	1 00	10 00
Delaware, red; compact bunch; berries small, very sweet and delicious.....	35	3 00
——— 2 years.....	50	4 00
Diana, pale-red; tender, sweet, with musky flavor.....	35	3 00
——— 2 years.....	50	4 00
Elvira, greenish-white; skin very thin, pulp tender, sweet; fine flavored.....	50	4 00
——— 2 years.....	75	6 00

HARDY GRAPES—Continued.

	Each.	Dozen.
Essex , (Rogers' No. 41,) black; berry very large; highly aromatic.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Eumelan , black; very early, sweet, rich and vinous.....	75	6 00
—2 years.....	1 00	10 00
Goethe (Rogers' No. 1,) yellowish green, berries very large, of delicious aroma.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Hartford Prolific , black; very early and prolific; strong flavor.....	25	2 00
—2 years.....	35	3 00
Herbert (Rogers' No. 44,) black; early, large, very sweet and tender.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Iona , pale red; berries medium; excellent table quality.....	35	3 00
—2 years.....	50	4 00
Isabella , black; rich, musky aroma; old market variety.....	25	2 00
—2 years.....	35	3 00
Ives , dark purple; early, very hardy; one of the best wine grapes.....	25	2 00
—2 years.....	35	3 00
Lady , light yellowish-green; early, berries large, sweet and rich.....	1 00	10 00
—2 years.....	1 50	
Lindley (Rogers' No. 9,) red, tender, and of highly aromatic flavor.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Martha , greenish-white; very sweet; the most popular white grape.....	35	3 00
—2 years.....	50	4 00
Massasoit , (Rogers' No. 3,) brownish-red; early.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Merrimack (Rogers' No. 19,) black; very vigorous; sweet.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Rogers' No. 38 , very large berry; very vigorous and hardy.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Salem , (Rogers' No. 53,) chestnut color; berry very large; quality, best.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Senasqua , black; excellent quality, resembling the foreign grapes.....	75	6 00
—2 years.....	1 00	10 00
Talman , (Early Champion,) black; one of the earliest.....	35	3 00
—2 years.....	50	4 00
Wilder (Rogers' No. 24,) dark purple; juicy, rich and sweet.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00
Worden , black; similar to Concord; one week earlier.....	50	4 00
—2 years.....	75	6 00

Three-year-old Grapevines, of most of these varieties, can be furnished at double the prices quoted for one-year-old vines.

RASPBERRIES.

RED VARIETIES.

	Doz.	Hun.
Belle de Fontenay. Best fall bearing variety, large and sweet.	\$1 00	\$4 00
Highland Hardy. The most prolific.....	1 00	4 00
Hudson River Antwerp. The best quality; <i>half hardy</i>	1 00	6 00
Philadelphia. Hardier and prolific, good.....	1 00	4 00
Cuthbert. Large, good quality, hardy, best for family use...	1 00	5 00
Brandywine. Very fine, valuable for the South.....	1 00	4 00
Turner. Much valued at the West, very early and hardy.....	1 00	4 00
Franconia, Kirtland, Naomi, Saunders.	1 00	
Herstine, Early-prolific, Reliance	1 00	

BLACK VARIETIES.

Doolittle. Large, sweet and juicy.....	1 00	4 00
Miami, or Mammoth Cluster. The largest late.....	1 00	4 00
Thornless. Early, has no thorns.....	1 00	5 00

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brinckle's Orange. Large, the richest flavored raspberry....	2 00	10 00
Caroline. New, large, sweet and hardy.....	3 00	

RHUBARB.

	Doz.	Hun.
Linnæus. Early, very productive, of excellent spicy flavor, and the least acid of all the varieties, 15 cents each.....	\$1 50	9 00

STRAWBERRIES.

SELECT VARIETIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

	Doz.	Hund.	Thous.
Crescent. The most productive variety ever produced. The originator assures us that he has picked 15,000 quarts of berries from one acre of ground. The berries are medium to large, bright red, and of good quality. To all who want an abundance of Straw- berries, with the least labor and expense, this variety will prove a most valuable acquisition.....	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$5 00
Great American. Few, if any, new varieties have made more sensation among strawberry growers than this one. Its size is enormous, and its handsome appear- ance is not excelled by any competitor.	50	1 00	5 00
President Lincoln. Single berries exhibited at the New York Horticultural Exhibition, measured eleven inches in circumference. They were of a beautiful appearance, excellent quality, and of firmer texture than any other large berries. The plant is a strong grower, hardy and prolific.....	50	1 00	6 00
Forest Rose. A new variety; originated in Ohio; com- bining all the qualities of a first-class fruit in size, productiveness, and hardiness.....	50	1 00	
Sharpless. The most promising new variety, which has been tried in various localities, and proved to be of the largest size; vigorous, hardy and luxuriant.....	50	1 00	6 00
Essex Beauty, Pioneer, Cinderella, Continental, Miner's Great Prolific, Centennial Belle.	50	1 00	

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

EARLY.

	Doz.	Fifty.	Hund.	Thous.
Duchess. The best early variety for general cultivation.....	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$5 00
Downer. Very prolific, succeeds best on sandy soil.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Nicanor. Very early, hardy, of good quality, suitable for all soils.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Duncan. Very early; large, prolific; valuable for home use.....	50	75	1 00	5 00

MEDIUM EARLY.

Charles Downing. Very prolific; best for general cultivation.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Wilson. Best market variety.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Black Defiance. Very large and delicious, requiring good cultivation.....	50	75	1 00	6 00
Seth Boyden. Very large; prolific; very desirable.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Monarch of the West. Very handsome, large, and excellent.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Champion. Pistillate, large and very prolific....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Cumberland Triumph. One of the largest; exceedingly handsome and luxuriant.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Prouty's Seedling. Berries large, beautifully shaped, and of superior quality.....	50	75	1 00	5 00

LATE.

Triomphe de Gand. Very large and excellent; best for heavy soil.....	50	75	1 00	6 00
Jucunda. Very large; juicy; very valuable for heavy soil.....	50	75	1 00	6 00
Green Prolific. Very productive; good for light soil.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
Kentucky. Very large and vigorous; best for light soil.....	50	75	1 00	5 00
President Wilder. Excellent under special cultivation.....	50	75	1 00	6 00
Captain Jack. Immensely productive, of medium size and good quality.....	50	75	1 00	5 00

In addition to these we can furnish over a hundred varieties of Strawberries, comprising every kind of value.

At the dozen rate, plants will be sent by mail, postage prepaid. At the hundred rate, if to be sent by mail, fifty cents per hundred must be sent in addition to the price.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The most favorable time for transplanting Strawberries is during the Spring months. A bed planted in April or May, and well taken care of during Summer, will produce a full crop the following season. When Spring planting is not practicable, however, a full crop may nevertheless be obtained by planting pot-grown plants during the months of August and September. These have been layered in pots, and are taken out and transplanted with the entire ball and every root the plant has made. After the 1st of August we can furnish pot-grown plants of all the above varieties, the new kinds excepted, at \$1.50 per fifty; \$2.50 per hundred.

Pot-grown plants cannot be sent by mail.

GARDEN REQUISITES, HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Our stock of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements contains many articles always found necessary to a well-regulated Garden, Green-house, or Nursery, and we annex for the convenience of our customers illustrations of a few of the most important, with prices.

Our Implement Catalogue, which contains a complete list of Farming Machines, Tools, Garden Implements, etc., with prices, will be forwarded upon application, to our old customers gratis, and to others on receipt of 50 cents.

Most of the smaller implements, when ordered singly, may be safely packed with seed in shipment; or, when ordered in assortment, will be shipped according to our judgment, or in any manner directed by the purchaser.

Orders must be written on separate sheets from orders for Seeds.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS.

Pot and Garden Labels, 4 inches in length, per 1,000,	\$1.25 ;	per 100,	20 cents.
“ “ “ 5 “ “ “	1.50 ;	“ 25 “	
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “	2.00 ;	“ 30 “	
“ “ “ 8 “ “ “	2.50 ;	“ 40 “	
Tree Labels, notched... 4 “ “ “	1.25 ;	“ 20 “	

TYING MATERIALS.

Cuba Bass, <i>best quality</i>	per lb.,	\$0 75
Raffia.....	“	75

GRAFTING WAX—(Trowbridge's).

We have sold this for several years, and it has given entire satisfaction.

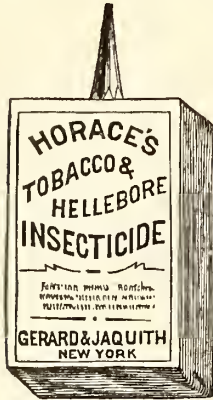
Price per lb., 40 cts. ; per qr. lb., 15 cts.

Russia Mats.....	50 to 75 cents each.
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TOBACCO SOAP.

For destroying Insects on Plants, Vines, etc., etc.....	per lb.,	25 cts.	
Tobacco Dust.....	per 10 lbs.,	75 cts. ; per lb.,	10 cts.

HORACE'S TOBACCO AND HELLEBORE INSECTICIDE.



For the destruction of Insects, etc.

In Patent Bellows Box, for Rose Bugs, Aphides, and all
Plant-infecting Insects.

This Powder has a well established reputation as being very effective and as non-poisonous to animal life. Its efficiency depending largely on being applied in fine dust, the very durable Bellows will be found a most useful and effective addition. It may be refilled.

Price, complete.....25 cts. each ; \$2 25 per dozen.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts. ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; 10 lbs., \$1 00 ; 20 lbs., \$2 00.
In barrels or kegs at 7 cts per lb.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

An English preparation, valuable for destroying red spiders, scale, thrip, etc., etc., on plants ; also for washing walls and sashes of green-houses, etc. Price, per box, 75 cents.

Garden Trowels. 5 in. blade, 25 cts. ; 6 in., 30 cts. ; 7 in., 35 cts., 8 in., 40 cts.

Garden Reels. Large, malleable iron 85 cts. ; small do., 65 cts.

Garden Lines. 150 foot, \$1 ; 75 foot do., 50 cts.

Dibblers, for planting Tomato, Cabbage and other plants, each 50 cts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN SET.

A set of these tools combines the hoe, rake, spade, and garden fork. They are very useful to a lady or to a juvenile cultivator. Price, \$1 25 per set.

WISS' HAND PRUNING SHEARS.

No. 1, a large size, \$1 75 ; No. 2, medium size, \$1 65 ; No. 3, small size, \$1 50 ; No. 4, \$1 25.

PRUNING SAW AND CHISEL. Price \$1 50 ; with handle \$1 75

PRUNING SAWS.

16 inch.....	\$0 80	20 inch.....	\$1 00
18 ".....	90	24 ".....	1 25

PRUNING KNIVES. From 75 cents to \$1 25.

BUDDING KNIVES. Price, \$1 each.

VINE SCISSORS. 5 in. 50 cts. ; 6 in. 75 cts. ; 7 in., \$1.

FLOWER GATHERER. Prices, 5 in., \$1 ; 6 in. \$1 25 ; 7 in., \$1 75.

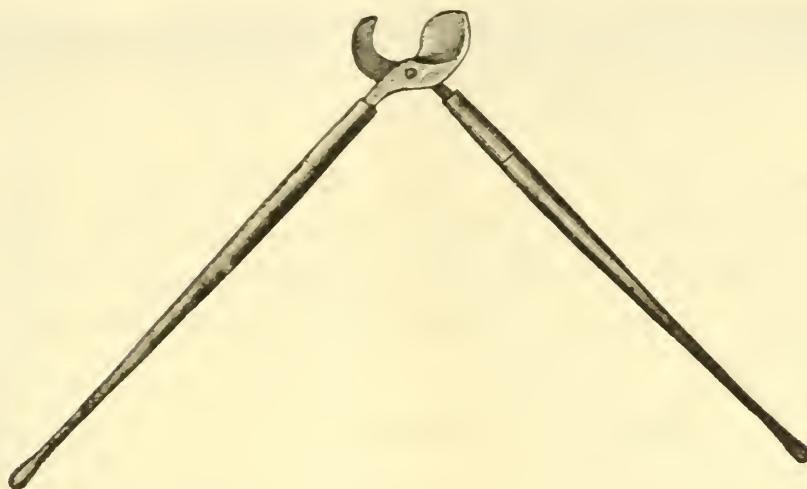


EXCELSIOR WEEDER.

One of the best and most useful implements for weeding among small plants. Price, 25 cents each.

EAGLE PRUNING TOOL.

PATENTED SEPT. 6, 1870.



The Knife and Guard of this tool are so shaped as to allow the limb to rest on the joint, so that in cutting it cannot injure the bark or wood.

It cuts easier than any other in use. Price, \$3.00.

FLOWER STICKS.



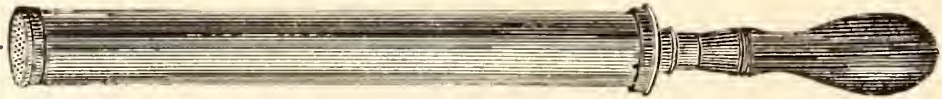
These are of hard wood, handsomely turned, and painted green, with white tips. 2 foot sticks, per dozen, 50 cents; 3 foot, 75 cents; 4 foot, \$1.00; 5 foot, \$1.25; 6 foot, \$1.50.

PLANT STAKES.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
<i>5 ft. long X 5/8 in. dia.</i>	\$0 12	\$1 25	\$9 00
<i>4 ft. X 9/16 in. "</i>	10	1 00	7 50
<i>3 1/2 ft. X 9/16 in. "</i>	08	80	6 00
<i>3 ft. X 1/2 in. "</i>	06	65	5 00
<i>2 1/2 ft. X 7/16 in. "</i>	05	50	4 00
<i>2 ft. X 3/8 in. "</i>	04	35	2 50
<i>1 1/2 ft. X 5/16 in. "</i>	02	20	1 50

The neatest and best Plant Stake yet made, for supporting frail plants, such as the Carnation, Fuchsia, Tuberosa and Gladiolus. Being round, tapering to the top, and painted green; they are ornamental, and not too conspicuous.

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

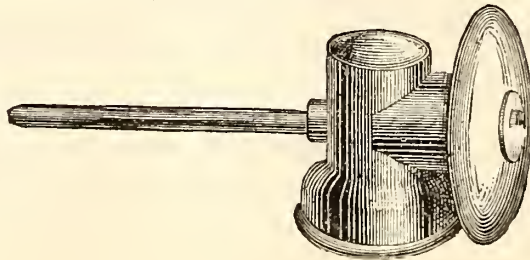


Length of barrel $12\frac{1}{2}$ in., diameter $1\frac{5}{8}$.

These are of various sizes. The cut shows the American Brass Syringe, made with the ordinary plain jet, and with two roses of different sized holes, which are attached to the sides of the Syringe when not in use. The cut represents numbers 2, 3 and 5. When provided for in this way the roses are less liable to be lost.

No. 0,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	inches	long,	with	detached	roses	.....	\$2	50				
" 1,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	.....	3	50				
" 2,	$13\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	attached	roses,	as	shown	in	cut	.....	4	75
" 3,	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	6	75
" 5,	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	7	50
" 6,	18	"	"	"	swivel	joint	.....	8	50				

We have also Syringes of Tin. Price, \$1.25.



Perfection Lawn and Garden Sprinkler.

A very convenient article. Used by screwing on a length of hose so that the Sprinkler will stand upright when the pin is placed in the sod. Turn on the water according to the circle desired to be watered.

Sent by Mail Postage Paid.

Price, \$1.25.

WATERING POTS.

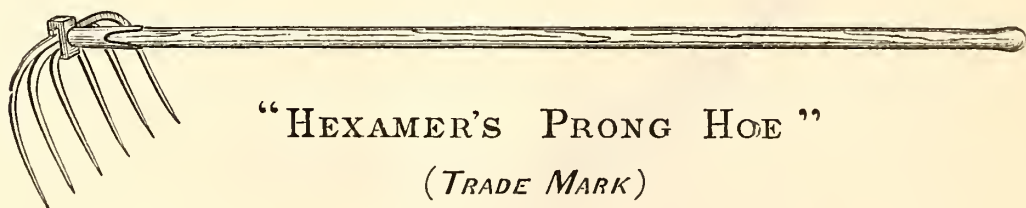
These are well and strongly made, and tastefully painted. 3 qt. pot 55 cents; 6 qt., 75 cents; 10 qt., 90 cents; 12 qt., \$1.00; 16 qt., \$1.50.



For Garden, Hot House, and Nursery purposes. This Ink marks a JET BLACK on prepared ZINC TAGS. Price, 35 cents per bottle. Tags, 10, 15, 20 and 30 cents per doz., according to size. Boxes containing 4 doz. Tags, 1 doz. each size, a pen, one bottle of ink, 3 doz. plated wires and emery paper. Price, 75 cents. Either size tag may be had separate, by the gross, hundred or thousand.

These tags are more economical than the common wooden ones, as they will last for years, and may be used repeatedly by erasing with a small piece of emery paper, thus preserving the name of each plant to maturity; and in transportation of Trees, etc., will prove of great value. Climate, weather, or time has no effect on the writing.

N. B.—Clean the tags before using with a piece of fine emery paper. This Ink contains nothing injurious to either person or fabric.



“HEXAMER'S PRONG HOE”

(TRADE MARK)

Price, \$1.40 without handle; \$1.50 complete, with handle; \$1.75 without handle, by mail, postage prepaid. If sent by express, all charges to be paid by purchaser. No hoes sent C. O. D.

This implement performs the work far better than the ordinary hoes and weeding tools, saving one-third to one-half the labor.

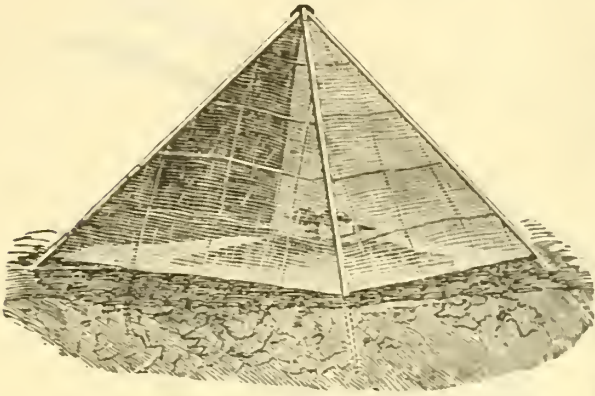
It weighs 2½ pounds, has six prongs of spring steel, eight inches long, set two inches apart, in pairs, in a malleable iron head, and fastened by a wedge. They are light and strong, and cannot be bent or broken by ordinary usage, and if injured by accident can be easily removed and replaced.

As a Tillage Implement, it will work the soil thoroughly from one inch to eight inches in depth, performing the offices of fork, hoe and rake, picking out and throwing off the stones free from the soil, destroying small weeds, and loosening or uprooting large ones, and leaving the surface smooth and the ground light and mellow.

As a Potato Hook, it will overhaul more earth with greater ease and in less time, and with less injury to the tubers, than any similar instrument.

As a Manure Handler, its strength and lightness render it most efficient.

BATES' FOLDING PLANT PROTECTOR.



This simple arrangement is useful to all who have a garden. It not only protects from bugs, borers and fowls, but subdues all violence of wind, rain and cold, keeping off light frosts, and facilitating the growth of young plants in a wonderful degree.

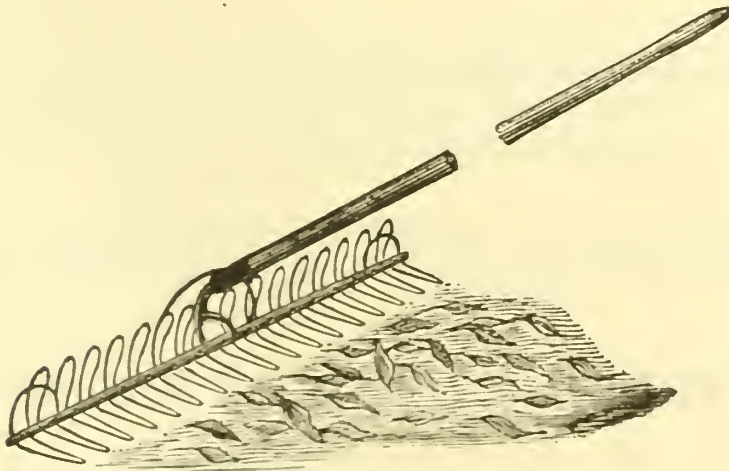
They fold like an umbrella, and when open they cover nineteen inches square.

With fair usage they will last several years. Price per dozen \$1.50.

GARDEN AND PRUNING TOOLS.

We also have in stock, Hedge, Border, Lopping, Sliding-Pruning, and Grass Edging Shears; Sorby's Bill Hooks, Grass Edging Knives, Hand-Weeding Forks, Steel Lawn Rakes, etc., as well as a full assortment of every article needed by the gardener.

THE DAVIS LAWN RAKE.

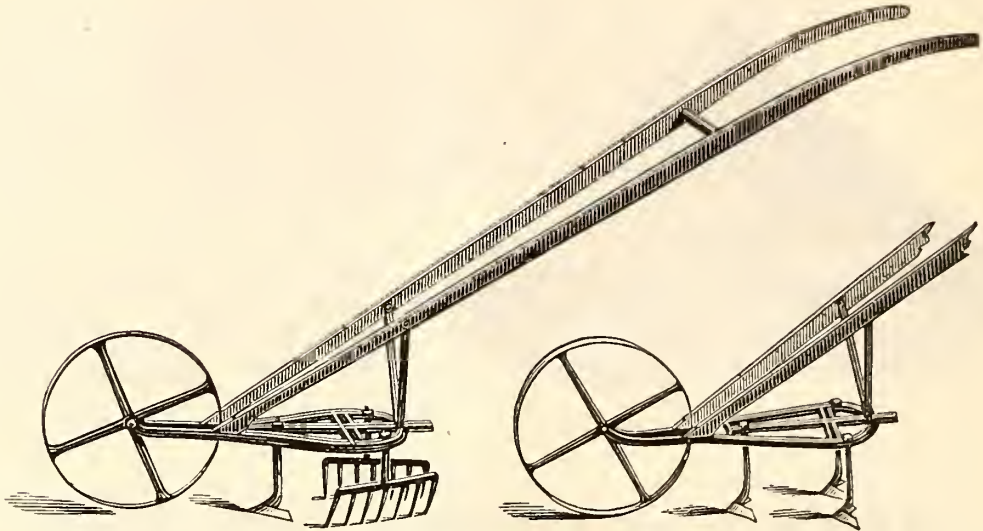


Made in the most thorough manner, of the best material with Spring Steel Teeth.

A perfect implement for cleaning Lawns from leaves, grass, and all kinds of rubbish, and the only one that will do it without injuring the grass and roots.

It will also level and prepare garden beds for the seed better and quicker than any other tool.

COMSTOCK SEED SOWER, Etc.



These Sowers may be had of us either as plain machines, or combined with any of the cultivating tools specified below.

The prices include packing and delivery, each machine being completely boxed when shipped.

SEED SOWER ALONE OR IN COMBINATION.

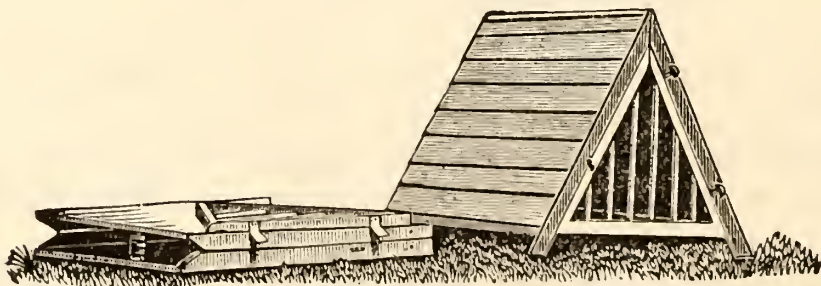
Seed Sower, alone.....	\$8 00
“ “ combined with Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder.....	12 00
Seed Sower, combined with Hand Cultivator, Onion Weeder and Strawberry Cutter.....	14 00

CULTIVATING TOOLS WITHOUT SEEDER.

Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder, combined.....	\$7 00
“ “ Onion Weeder and Strawberry Cutter combined.....	9 00
“ “ Weeder and Verge Cutter.....	8 25
“ “ “ “ “ “ and Scuffle Hoe.....	9 50

These instruments are all of metal except the handles; are light, neat and durable. They are made to a pattern, so that any of the parts can be duplicated.

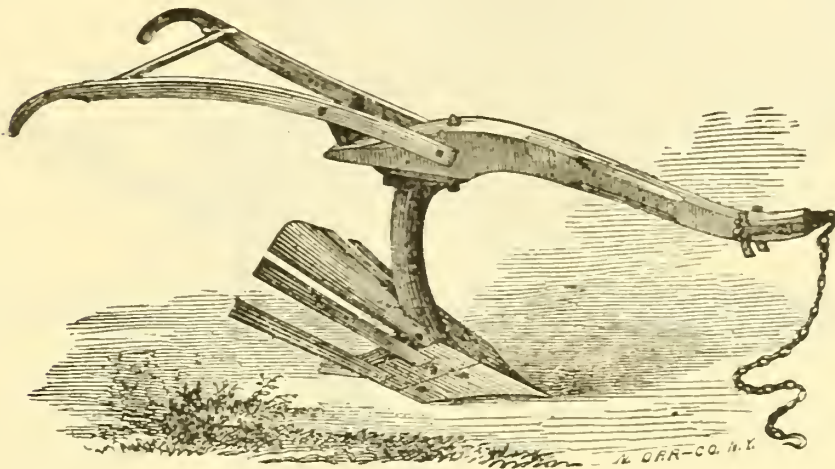
FOLDING CHICKEN COOPS.



Price, \$2.50.

ALLEN'S POTATO-DIGGING PLOW.

Price, \$12.00



We do not claim that this plow is perfect, but that it is the best Potato Digger yet invented, and, when properly worked, will pay for itself several times over in a single season.

The standard is high, so as to allow of its working freely without clogging from weeds and potato vines; but, in harvesting for an early market, when the vines are long and still green, the work will be much facilitated by cutting these and removing them from the rows.

It will answer well to stir the earth like a cultivator, with a narrow prong in the centre or with round prongs; and, as it throws the dirt both ways, it is an excellent implement to work between rows of any crop during the weeding season. It also leaves the ground in admirable condition after digging the potatoes.

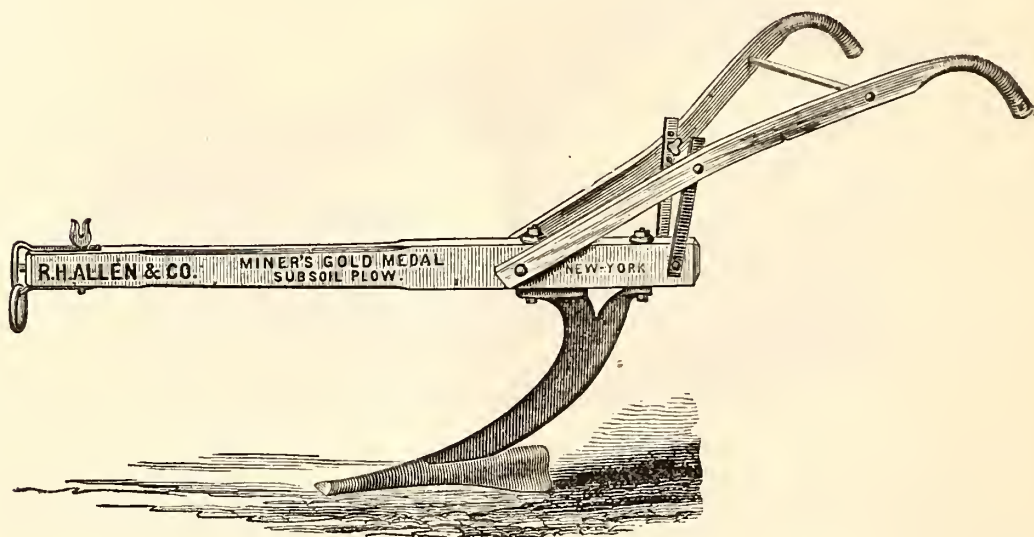
The prongs of this Digger are of wrought-iron, and can be made of any size or shape to suit different soils. They are attached by bolts to the mould board, and easily removed if necessary.

Price of Plow, with cast iron mould and share, \$13; with steel mould and share, \$25.

Gauge the clevis so that the plow-share will run about one inch deeper than the potatoes, and directly under them. Keep the point of the share as near the centre of the hills or row as possible. The soil and potatoes are by these means turned completely over, the latter on top. As the plow moves along, shake it occasionally to clear the rubbish.

If the soil is a stiff clay, or somewhat wet, the Potato-Digger may work better with the centre or second prongs removed, or with a narrow one, or one made of seven-eighths inch round iron, which can be furnished to order, or which any blacksmith can make.

MINER'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL SUBSOIL PLOW.



We are enabled to offer to Farmers and Gardeners, after long experience in every variety of plows and others means for subsoiling and draining, the best Subsoil Plow in the market—one which comprises, without any of the defects of any similar implement, every necessary attribute of a first-class plow. *It involves new principles and accomplishes the work of stirring, loosening, aerating and draining the soil beneath the furrow of the common plow, and embodies in its features lightness and strength, ease of penetration and of draft, superior pulverization of the soil or hard pan, perfection of the "moletrack" effect, adaptation to one or two horses—and cheapness.*

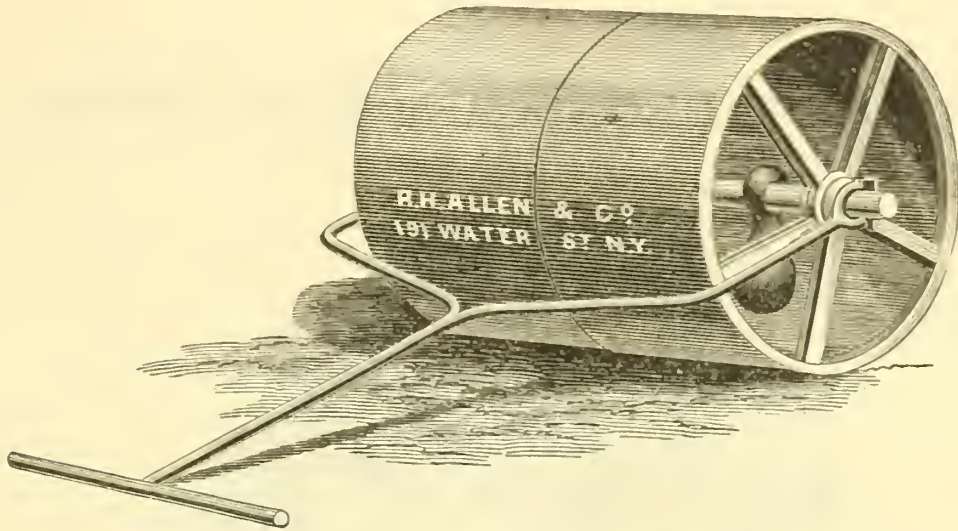
Its inventor, Col. J. G. Miner, of Tennessee, was awarded by the Georgia State Agricultural Society, at their Fair, in 1870, the highest premium—A GRAND GOLD MEDAL—over all competitors; and we have, besides other Society testimonials, the unsolicited endorsement of many of the best farmers and planters of the North and South.

The one-horse plow will reach to a depth equal to the height of its standard—15 to 16 inches—and the two-horse plow to the depth of 20 inches.

PRICES.

	Plain.	With Wheel.	With Wheel and Draft Rod.
No. 16, One-horse Plow, weight 35 lbs.....	\$8 00	\$9 50	\$11 00
“ 17, Two-horse, “ “ 60 “	10 50	12 00	13 50
“ 16, with steel point.....	10 50	12 00	13 50
“ 17, “ “ “	14 00	15 50	17 00
“ 18, “ “ “ and standard.....	13 50		
“ 19, “ “ “ “ “	19 00		

GARDEN ROLLER.



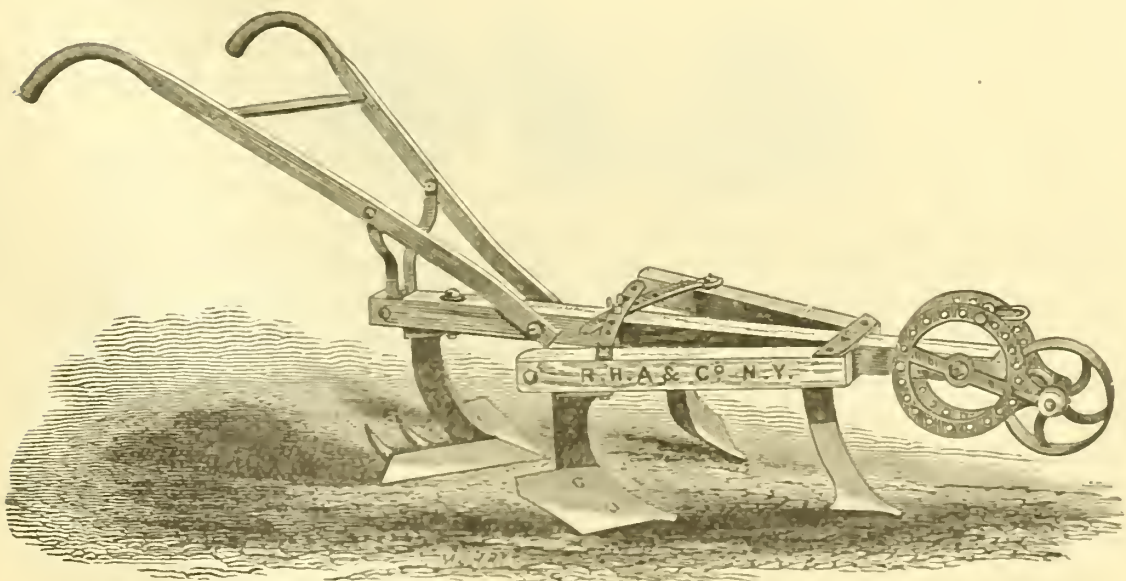
Since the Hand Roller was first introduced, it has been greatly improved in style and variety of forms. It is now made of several sizes, with from one to three sections.

By the addition of weights along the shaft, as shown in the cut, greater weight is obtained, while they are so adjusted that when not in use the handle is thrown up from the ground and kept clean and out of the way.

PRICES.

With Weights.

2	sections, each	7½	in. face by	15	in. diameter.	-----	\$8 50
2	"	12	"	20	"	-----	18 00
2	"	12	"	24	"	-----	21 00
2	"	12	"	27	"	-----	26 00

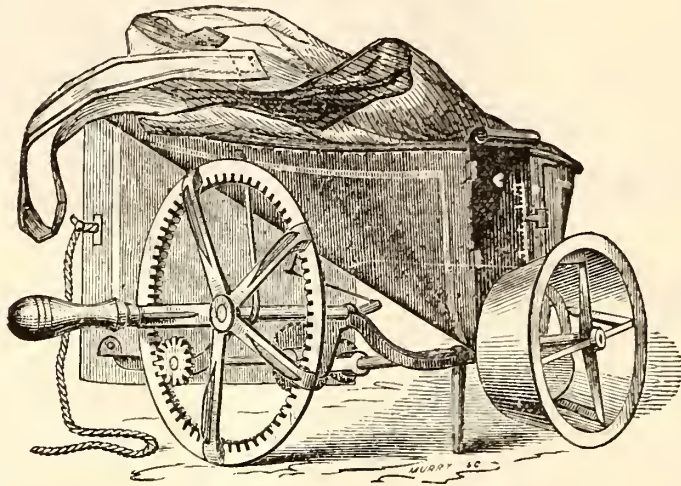


ALLEN'S IMPROVED HORSE HOE.

Our improvement to the common rigid-frame horse hoe adds considerably to the worth of the implement in its adaptation to a greater variety of work. It will hoe a width of about three feet when expanded to the utmost.

No. 1, \$8 50; No. 2, \$10 00; No. 3, \$11 50.

CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER.



This Broadcast Sower is the best one of its kind in our market.

The grain is held in a light sheet-iron hopper, surmounted by a bag which will hold half a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around his waist.

In operating it, the grain falls through an opening that can be graduated as to the quantity sown per acre, and is discharged through a flanged mouth or spout, which is rapidly rotated by turning the handle. The motion of the latter is greatly multiplied by the gearing connecting it with the spout. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being of course thrown to the greatest distance.

Since the introduction of this seed sower it has been greatly improved in its mechanical construction, and it is now a strong as well as a simple machine, and with careful usage will last many years. It saves much of the labor and time, enables any one with little experience to sow with regularity, and, in consequence of the evenness with which it distributes the seed, saves from one-quarter to one-third of the grain ordinarily required. A complete separation of the seed is effected, and each kernel falls separately upon the ground, thus causing great regularity of distribution, and giving the best opportunity for the growth and development of the grain.

The hand machine at the common walking gait, sows from four to eight acres per hour. Price, \$6.00

The Horse Power machine is worked by an endless chain passing over a rim bolted to the wheel of the wagon or cart that carries the machine. At the usual walking gait of a horse, it sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour. Price, \$30.00

In shipment abroad the Hand machines are packed a half dozen in a box, measuring eight cubic feet, and weighing seventy-five pounds.

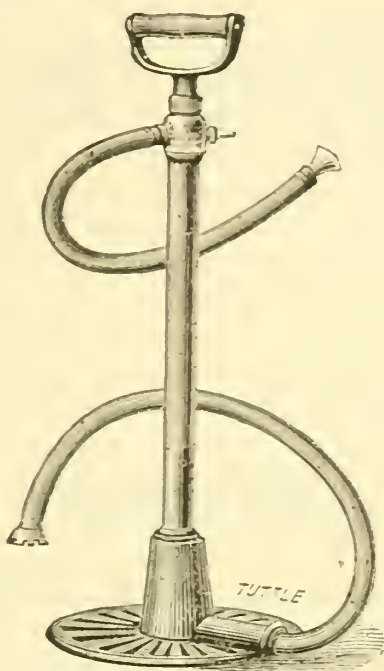
THE PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP.

This compact, portable, and generally useful pump can be used for every variety of purpose. All its working parts are of brass. Easy access to the valves is gained, and the workmanship throughout is substantial.

It is applicable to all horticultural purposes, for watering gardens, conservatories, orchards, or washing houses, windows, carriages, etc., and its value is enhanced by the circumstance that its utility is not restricted to the garden; from its power and portability it will be found of the most essential service in case of fire.

It is fitted with discharge and suction hose for drawing water from a stream, tank or pail. Simple in construction, and easily worked, it throws a continuous stream.

Price, \$9.00



IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.



For all varieties of poultry, laying hens, young chicks, ducks and turkeys. It will make hens lay Winter and Summer, support fowls during moulting, keep them constantly in fine condition, and increase their profit 100 per cent. Half of the chicks die annually; this makes bone and muscle early and will save them.

Trial packages.....	\$0 50
Large packages.....	1 00

Sent by Mail, Post-paid.

Six pound boxes (by express).....	\$2 00
Twenty-five pound kegs.....	6 25

Expressage to be paid by persons ordering.

RELIABLE FERTILIZERS.

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES, WITH EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION.

The Universal Fertilizer is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, to contain not less than five per cent. of ammonia, four per cent. of actual potash, and eight per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid.

It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry, and easily mixed with the soil; it may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower. It is not liable to cake, undergoes no putrefaction, and will not lose its valuable properties if exposed to the air, to hot sunshine or to rain, unless, indeed, it be soaked with water and fairly washed away; and it is offensive to insects.

THE UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER must be used with care not to place it in immediate contact with the seed; but a little stirring of soil in the hill where the application is made obviates all difficulty. It may be freely sowed broadcast upon grass or growing grain with the best effects, using 200 to 500 pounds per acre. For corn, it is either applied to the land and harrowed in, or close about or in the hill, at planting, or upon or near the hill after planting, or both broadcast and to the hill.

To give a tablespoonful to each hill of corn requires about 300 to 600 pounds to the acre, according to the space between the hills; wheat requires 200 to 500 pounds; rye, 200 to 300 pounds; oats, 200 to 400 pounds; grass 150 to 500 pounds; buckwheat, 150 to 250 pounds; potatoes, 250 to 500 pounds; turnips, 150 to 300 pounds; roots in drills, 200 to 400 pounds. Garden soil for general crops requires 400 to 600 pounds, well mixed with the soil, and for some crops direct application besides, equal to as much more. Price, \$50 per 2,000 pounds.

Superphosphate of Lime, in its simplicity as a commercial fertilizer, is bone-phosphate acted on by sulphuric acid, causing a part of the lime to become gypsum, or sulphate of lime, and part of the phosphoric acid to become soluble in water. Thus it is much more quickly available to the plant. This fertilizer offers several other advantages over simple bone dust. The portion of bone not decomposed by the acid is more or less acted upon, and becomes more rapidly of use to the crops, yielding both its phosphoric acid and its nitrogen. The sulphuric acid is, besides, of considerable value, both in its free state and in the form of plaster (gypsum). Price, \$45 per 2,000 pounds.

Peruvian Guano. Guano contains phosphate of lime in a very easily soluble condition, a large quantity of ammonia, and a small quantity of potash. It should be *always* sifted and mixed with at least twice its bulk of sifted earth, and shoveled over till thoroughly mingled. If sowed broadcast, it should be harrowed or brushed in *immediately*, as the hot sun volatilizes the ammonia. The quantity applied per acre varies with soils and crops, from 200 to 500 pounds; but it must *always be applied with caution*. Price, \$3 per 100 lbs., in bags of about 170 pounds.

☞ Take Particular Notice—Guano is good for grain and grass crops; Superphosphate, for corn, peas, beans and root crops, and especially for turnips; and the Universal Fertilizer for everything.

These are particularly recommended for flower gardens and vegetable gardens, on small plats, for door-yard beds and borders, and for house-plants.

Each of the above-named fertilizers is put up in 25 and 50 cent packages.

“GET THE BEST.”

THE NEW BLANCHARD CHURN.

We take great pleasure in introducing to the Dairy Public the recent improvements made in the well-known BLANCHARD CHURN. An engraving of it may be found below.

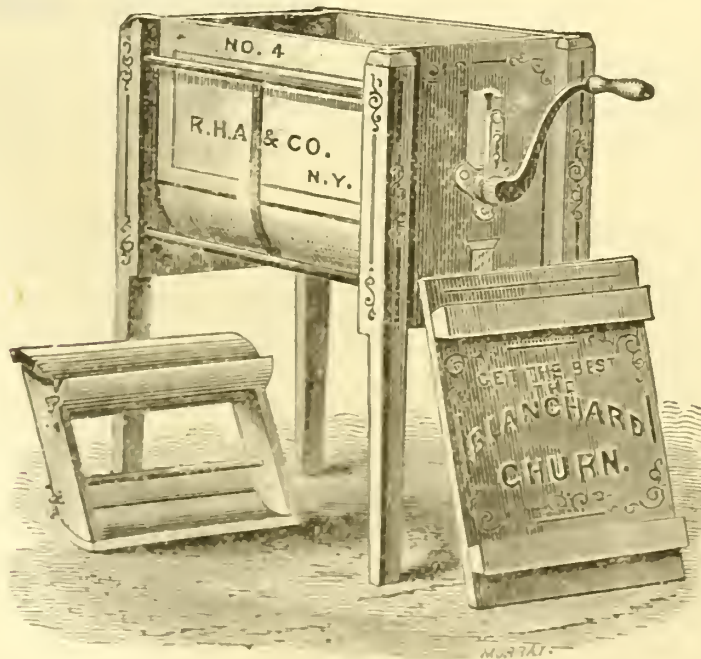
The BLANCHARD CHURN has been acknowledged to be

THE LEADING CHURN OF THE COUNTRY,

for more than a quarter of a century.

“THE VERY BEST.”

Beware of Imitations!



Beware of Imitations!

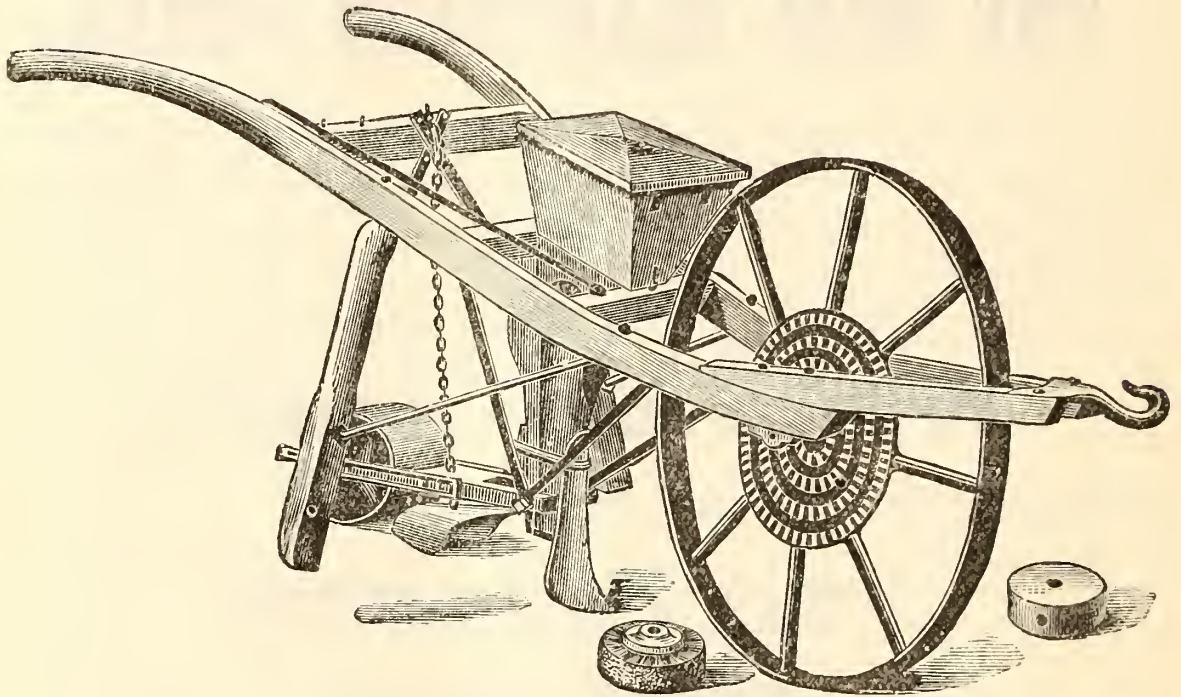
PRICE LIST.

FAMILY SIZES.			FACTORY SIZES.		
No. 3, for up to about 2 gal. cream	\$6.00		No. 7½, for up to abt 40 gals. cream,	\$25.00	
No. 4, " " 4 " "	7.00		No. 8, " " 60 " "	35.00	
No. 5, " " 8 " "	8.00		No. 9, " " 100 " "	45.00	
No. 6, " " 12 " "	10.00		No. 10, " " 150 " "	50.00	
No. 7, " " 16 " "	12.00		Power Pulley for family size Churns,	2.00	

We furnish a reliable Dairy Thermometer for 25 Cents.

THE ALBANY CORN AND SEED PLANTER.

Awarded the highest Medal at the Centennial as being the best Planter.



This PLANTER, at one process, opens its furrow, gauges, drops, covers the seeds and rolls them down. Also measures and marks off the distance for the next row or drill to be planted.

It will plant all kinds of seeds, from Corn, Beans, Peas, &c., to the smallest and varied forms of Garden Seeds, in hills or drills, at any distance between the seeds or hills, from one inch to seventy-two inches. Also measures the quantity of seeds to the hill, drill or acre.

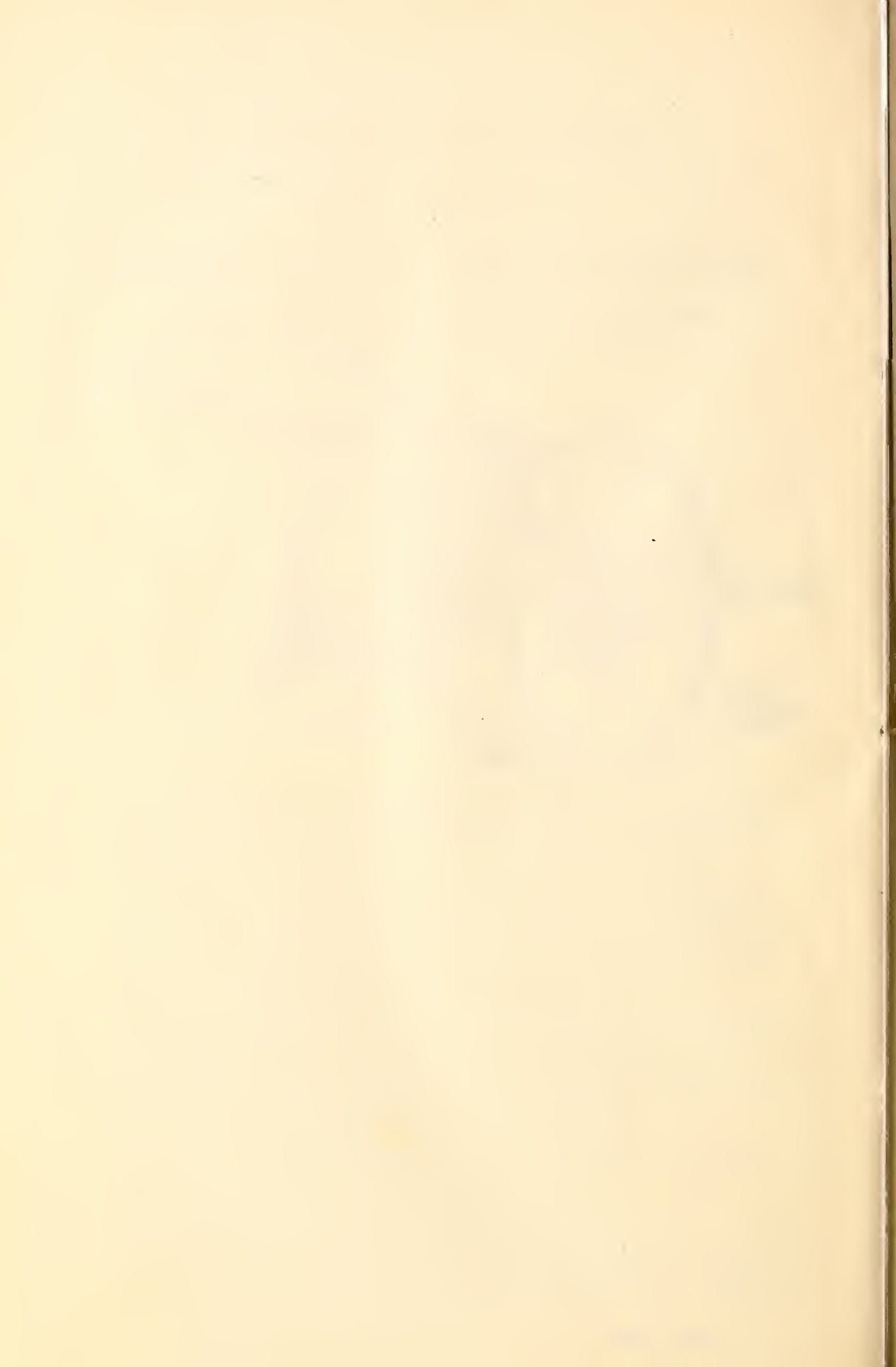
Any of these changes may be made in five minutes time to adapt it to the work required, and the seeding action may be instantly thrown out of gear and stopped, in turning at head-lands, or for moving from field to field, by being careful in throwing out of and in gear, at the end of the rows. The hills may be made to row both ways.

With recent improvements in strength and workmanship, the manufacturer is enabled to offer this machine as the nearest *perfect* PLANTER extant.

There have been more than twenty thousand of these PLANTERS made, sold and put in use, and which are giving UNEQUALLED SATISFACTION, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. It may be worked by Horse or Hand.

Price, - - - - - \$20.00.





QUANTITY OF SEEDS USUALLY SOWN TO THE ACRE.

Artichoke, Jerusalem.....4	bush.	Millet, Pearl.....2	lbs.
Barley, broadcast.....2 to 3	bush.	Mangel Wurzel.....4 to 6	lbs.
Beans, dwarf, in drills .. .1 $\frac{1}{4}$	bush.	Millet..... $\frac{3}{4}$	bush
Beans, pole, in hill.....8 to 10	qts.	Mustard, broadcast.....11 to 16	qts.
Beet, in drills.....4 to 5	lbs.	Oats, broadcast.....2 to 3	bush.
Broom-Corn, in hills.....4 to 6	qts.	Onion, in drills.....4 to 6	lbs.
Buckwheat, broadcast ... $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	bush.	Parsnip, in drills.....4 to 5	lbs.
Carrot, in drills.....2 to 3	lbs.	Peas, early, in drills .. .1 $\frac{1}{2}$	bush.
Corn, in hills.....8	qts.	Peas, Marrowfat, in drills.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$	bush.
Corn, for soiling.....3	bush.	Peas, broadcast.....3	bush.
Clover, Alsike .. .5	lbs.	Peas, Cow, broadcast.....2	bush.
Clover, Red, alone.....20	lbs.	Potato, cut tubers, in drills....10	bush.
Clover, Red, with Timothy and		Radish, in drills.....6 to 8	lbs.
Red Top.....10	lbs.	Radish, broadcast.....10	lbs.
Clover, White, alone.....8 to 10	lbs.	Rye, broadcast.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	bush.
" White, with other seeds 4	lbs.	Salsify, in drills.....6 to 8	lbs.
" Lucerne, alone .. .15	lbs.	Sorghum.....10 to 12	lbs.
Cotton seed, about....30	lbs.	Sainfoin, broadcast.....2 to 3	bush.
Cucumber, in hills.....1 to 2	lbs.	Spurry. ....24	lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....1 to 2	bush.	Spinach, in drills.....8 to 10	lbs.
Grass, Blue, alone.....3	bush.	Turnip, in drills.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
" Hungarian, alone..... $\frac{1}{2}$	bush.	Turnip, broadcast.....2 to 3	lbs.
" Lawn, ".....3	bush.	Vetches, broadcast.....2 to 3	bush.
" Orchard ".....2 to 3	bush.	Wheat, broadcast.....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	bush.
" Red Top ".....3	bush.	Wheat, in drills..... $\frac{3}{4}$	bush.
" Rye. ".....2	bush.	Clover, } together { 10 lbs. Clover.	
" R. I. Bent. ".....3	bush.	Timothy, } for { $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. Timothy.	
" Timothy, "..... $\frac{1}{2}$	bush.	Red Top, } one acre { 1 bu. Red Top.	

Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Plants, number of Hills or Length of Drill.

Asparagus.....1 oz. to 60 ft. drill.	Pole Beans.....1 qt. to 150 hills.
Beet.....1 oz. to 50 ft. "	Corn.....1 qt. to 200 "
Carrot.....1 oz. to 150 ft. "	Cucumber.....1 oz. to 50 "
Endive.....1 oz. to 150 ft. "	Watermelon.....1 oz. to 30 "
Okra.....1 oz. to 40 ft. "	Muskmelon.....1 oz. to 60 "
Onion.....1 oz. to 100 ft. "	Pumpkin.....1 oz. to 40 "
Onion sets, small....1 qt. to 20 ft. "	Early Squash.....1 oz. to 50 "
Parsley.....1 oz. to 150 ft. "	Marrow Squash.....1 oz. to 16 "
Parsnip.....1 oz. to 200 ft. "	Cabbage.....1 oz. 3000 plants.
Radish.....1 oz. to 100 ft. "	Cauliflower.....1 oz. 3000 "
Salsify... ..1 oz. to 70 ft. "	Celery.....1 oz. 4000 "
Spinach.....1 oz. to 100 ft. "	Egg Plant.....1 oz. 2000 "
Turnip.....1 oz. to 150 ft. "	Lettuce.....1 oz. 4000 "
Peas.....1 qt. to 100 ft. "	Pepper.....1 oz. 2000 "
Dwarf Beans.....1 qt. to 100 ft. "	Tomato.....1 oz. 2000 "

The number of Plants, Trees, etc., required to set an Acre.

Distance.	Number.	Distance.	Number
1 ft. by 1 ft.....	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.....	1,210
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	19,360	8 ft. by 9 ft.....	537
2 ft. by 2 ft.....	10,890	12 ft by 12 ft.....	302
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	6,970	15 ft. by 15 ft.....	194
3 ft. by 1 ft.....	14,520	18 ft. by 18 ft.....	134
3 ft. by 2 ft.....	7,260	20 ft. by 20 ft.	103
3 ft. by 3 ft.....	4,840	25 ft. by 25 ft.....	70
4 ft. by 4 ft.....	2,722	30 ft. by 30 ft.....	40
5 ft. by 5 ft.....	1,742	40 ft. by 40 ft.....	27

Webb's Kinver
Mangel.

Page 6.

Algiers
Cauliflower.

Page 15.

Silver Leaf
Drumhead Cabbage.

Page 5.

Prickly
Comfrey.

Page 8.

Doura.

Page 5.

Cow Peas.

Page 7. .