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F. J. BOWEN'S

ANNUAL

CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

1890

SAN FRANCISCO · CAL ·
& PORTLAND · OR ·

M. E. WILSON



ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

SEED CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST



E. J. BOWEN

SEED MERCHANT

Nos. 815 AND 817 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AND

No. 65 FRONT STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

country in the world where the conditions are more favorable for the production of well-ripened and perfect seeds. The soil and climate of this State are so varied, that every different kind of vegetable finds some locality exactly adapted to its requirements.

PRICES.

The General Price List will be found on last pages of Catalogue.

All kinds sent by mail or express at my expense at these prices, except Peas, Beans, Corn, Clover and Grass seed. When these latter are ordered to be sent by mail, in quantities larger than papers, 10 cents per pound must be remitted to cover postage.

The prices given for 100-pound lots do not include freight—which must be paid by the party ordering.

The price per paper of Flower Seeds, is placed opposite each variety, and includes postage, which I prepay.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made by any of the following methods:

By Post Office Order payable in San Francisco.

By Postal Note.

By Bank Draft payable in San Francisco or New York.

By Express.

By Express Co.'s Money Order.

By Registered Letter.

In remitting coin or currency by express, the charges must be prepaid.

Express Co.'s Money Order is one of the most desirable and safe modes of remitting.

ORDER SHEETS.

Each Catalogue is provided with an order sheet and addressed envelope. Please use these in making out and mailing your order. Write name and directions plainly, so there can be no mistake in your address.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantities of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	20 to 30	Grass, Hungarian.....	25 to 30
Barley—Broadcast.....	125 to 130	Grass, Millet (for pasture).....	25 to 30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Hills.....	40	Grass, Millet (for seed).....	15
Beans “ “ —Drills.....	80	Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	60 to 65
Beans, Tall or Pole—Hills.....	25	Grass, Sainfoin.....	40 to 50
Beet—Garden.....	10	A much larger quantity of seed is required to make a close, fine lawn than for other purposes.	
Beet—Field.....	8 to 10	Grass Mixture—	
Broom Corn—Drills.....	12	For mowing or graz-	{ Clover . . . 8 Timothy .. 15 ing Red Top . . . 15
Buckwheat—Broadcast.....	45	ing.....	
Cabbage, in beds, to cover an acre after transplanting.....	¼	Hemp—Broadcast.....	40 to 50
Carrot—Drills.....	3	Melon, Water—Hills.....	2 to 3
Clover, Red alone—Broadcast..	12 to 15	Melon, Musk—Hills.....	2 to 2½
Clover, White alone—Broadcast..	8 to 10	Oats—Broadcast.....	80 to 90
Clover, Alsike—Broadcast.....	6 to 8	Onion, Black Seed—Drills.....	5 to 6
Corn, Sweet or Field—Hills.....	15	Onion, Top Sets—Drills.....	250
Corn, to cut green, for fodder—Drills or Broadcast.....	125	Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets..	30
Cucumber—Hills.....	2	Parsnip—Drills.....	5 to 6
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Peas—Drills.....	100
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Peas—Broadcast.....	200
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	30 to 50	Potatoes—Hills.....	500 to 600
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns)..	60	Pumpkin—Hills.....	5 to 6
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Radish—Drills.....	8 to 10
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for meadow).....	50	Rye—Broadcast.....	100
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for lawns).....	75	Sage—Drills.....	8
Grass, Italian Rye.....	40 to 50	Spinach—Drills.....	10
Grass, Red Top.....	30	Squash, Bush Varieties—Hills.....	4
Grass, Timothy.....	15 to 20	Squash, Running Varieties—Hills...	3
Grass, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.....	30	Sugar Cane.....	4 to 5
Grass, Mesquite (in the chaff).....	35	Tomato—In Beds, to transplant. ⅛ to ¼	
		Turnip and Ruta Baga—Drills..	1½ to 2
		Turnip and Ruta Baga—Broadcast..	3
		Vetches—Broadcast.....	150
		Wheat—Broadcast.....	80 to 100
		Wheat—Drills.....	70 to 80

Quantity of Seed Required to Produce a Given Number of
Plants or Sow a Certain Quantity of Ground.

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Leek.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, or 500 plants	Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. 75 hills	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 75 hills
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Brocoli.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion Seed.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Sets.....	1 lb. to 20 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Peas.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Celery.....	1 oz. to 4,000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 40 hills
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 75 hills	Sage.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Endive.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, or 3,000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 4,000 plants
		Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
		Turnips.....	1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre,
at Given Distances.

Dist. apart.	No. plants.	Dist. apart.	No. plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	174,240	8 feet.....	680
1 ".....	43,560	9 ".....	537
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	19,360	10 ".....	435
2 ".....	10,890	11 ".....	360
$2\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	6,969	12 ".....	302
3 ".....	4,840	15 ".....	193
4 ".....	2,722	18 ".....	134
5 ".....	1,742	20 ".....	108
6 ".....	1,210	25 ".....	69
7 ".....	889	30 ".....	49

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT.

It is the practice of some seedsmen to attach their own or their firm name to an alleged improved variety of vegetable, to induce consumers to pay a high price for an ordinary article. This illegitimate feature has assumed large proportions, and with some dealers forms the greater part of their capital. We consider this method of advertising unworthy of the Trade and do not resort to it. We adopt no questionable method of forcing our seeds on the market, but rely on the product of their cultivation as the best guarantee of their merit, and depend on winning our way to the patronage of the public, on the firm basis of value received.

Our Vegetable Seed List includes almost every known vegetable worthy of cultivation; but we do not keep some varieties, which are so little different from others that they are, for all practical purposes, the same. We have also discarded those varieties which, on trial, have been found of no particular value.

The plain directions for culture which we give, will, with a little care, insure success.

The Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the last pages of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*; German, *Artischoke*; Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

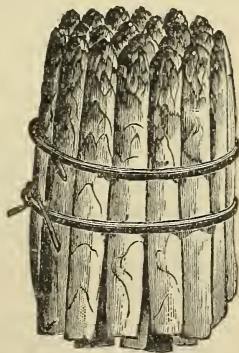
Large Green Globe.—The variety used as a table vegetable. The edible portion is the thick leaf of the flower head. Sow early, in drills one foot apart, and when about ten inches high, transplant into rows four feet apart each way. It will produce only a small crop the first year, but will continue in good bearing about five years.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*; Spanish, *Esparragos*.

One of the first and most healthful of all the early Spring Vegetables. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant into permanent beds, in rows about three feet apart, placing the plants a foot apart in the rows. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface. Keep the soil loose, manure heavily, and give a dressing of salt once a year.

Conover's Colossal.—The best variety, on account of its large size, productiveness and superior quality.



ASPARAGUS.

BEANS.

French, *Haricot*; German, *Bohne*; Spanish, *Friforenana*.

The Bean comes from the East, growing wild in Persia. Its use as an article of food is prehistoric. Its healthful and nutritive qualities are of the highest order. The Snap or String Beans are those having fleshy, tender, edible pods. The pods of the wax varieties, which are rapidly coming into more general use, are of a creamy color, and waxy appearance when young and ready for the table, and on this account are distinct from the well-known Green-Podded kinds. Our list comprises the best known varieties, of which we furnish *hand-picked seed* which cannot be excelled in quality, and known to be true to name.

Plant after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly manured soil, finely pulverized. The Bush varieties yield best when planted four to six inches apart in two and one-half to three feet rows. Keep the ground moist and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle them when wet or damp with rain or dew.

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN-PODDED KINDS.

Early China Red Eye.—One of the earliest. For Snaps gather young; later, they are good green shelled, and excellent dry for winter use. The bean is rather large, and white with red blotches around the eye.



EARLY RED VALENTINE IMPROVED
ROUND POD.

Early Red Valentine Improved Round Pod.—This variety has proved to be more than a week earlier than the Early Red Valentine. The pods are round, very fleshy, tender and rich. It is of healthy, vigorous growth, and in every respect has no superior among the green-podded kinds. The bean is rather small, and when ripe, usually irregular in form, and slightly wrinkled in appearance.

Early Red Valentine.—A popular, well-known variety, about as early as the Red Eye. The pods are very thick, and remain tender a long time. Where care is taken in cultivation it is difficult to distinguish it from the Improved Round Pod.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—A standard variety; vines vigorous and productive, pods very long and tender when young. The bean is long, and of a rich brownish yellow color.

Early Mohawk.—The hardiest of the bush kinds, and may safely be planted a week earlier than any other. The pods are pale green, large and broad. The vines continue in bearing a long time, and will withstand a light frost. The bean is large and dark purple mottled.

Refugee or Thousand to One.—The best late kind and very productive. The pods are dark green, veined with purple, tender and crisp, and considered the best variety for pickling. The bean is rather small, oblong, dark purple and light yellowish brown mottled.



MOHAWK.



REFUGEE.

Dwarf Horticultura'.—A strong grower, producing a large crop. The bean is highly prized green shelled, being preferred by some to the Lima. It is rather large and plump, and beautifully mottled yellow and red.

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—Valuable for field crop. The bean is long, slightly curved, and pure white. It is one of the best, either green shelled or dry.

Broad Windsor.—Stalks erect, strong and shrubby. The bean is large, broad and flat. They are best green shelled. To insure well-filled pods, pinch off the top and ends of the shoots when the pods are forming.

DWARF OR BUSH WAX—YELLOW-PODDED KINDS.

Black Eyed Wax.—The earliest Wax Bean yet introduced. The pods are very tender and of superior flavor; possessing the good qualities of both the German and Golden Wax. The bean is white, dotted with black around the eye.

Golden Wax.—A standard wax variety, earlier than the old wax kinds. The pods are stringless, very tender and excellent. The bean is of medium size, purple and white marbled, and of the best quality green shelled or dry. Very desirable either for the family or market garden.



GOLDEN WAX.



GERMAN WAX BLACK SEEDED.

German Wax Black Seeded.—A leading wax kind producing an abundant crop of pods of excellent quality that remain in condition for the table longer than any other. Extensively planted by market gardeners. The bean is rather small, kidney-shaped and glossy black when ripe.

Prolific Wax Black Seeded.—This is a new kind, and an improvement on the German Wax. It is very prolific, yielding a larger crop than any other bush variety. The pods are large, of a creamy color and good quality. The bean is rather small and glossy black.

German Wax White Seeded.—Much resembling the Black Seeded, except that the pods are larger. The bean, being white, is preferred by some dry for winter use.

Violet Flageolet Wax.—This is a strong grower, holding its abundant crop of large, handsome pods well up from the ground; they are seldom affected with rust, and are of good quality.

GERMAN WAX
WHITE SEEDED.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—A robust, hardy variety, yielding a heavy crop of large, unusually handsome wax-like pods. They are fleshy, tender and excellent, and are ready for the table earlier than any other wax kind, except the Black Eyed Wax. The bean, which is white with dark marking around the eye, is larger than most other wax beans.

Crystal White Wax.—A new variety. The pods, which are of medium size, are very thick, fleshy and tender. In color they are waxy-white, tinged with green, and very transparent. They are excellent, either for the table or pickling. The bean is small and pure white.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

French, *Haricots a Rames*; German, *Stangen Bohne*; Spanish, *Judias*.

The Pole or Running kinds require greater care than the Dwarf or Bush varieties, but continue in bearing all summer and yield a much larger crop. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, in hills four feet apart each way, and well supported with frames or poles firmly placed in the ground. Plant five or six beans in each hill, but allow only three or four vigorous plants to mature.

White Crease-Back.—Vines not as large as some other kinds, but very productive. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are round, fleshy, of superior quality, mature early, and stand shipping any required distance. The bean is small, white, very firm, and excellent dryshelled. A great favorite in many parts of the South.

Southern Prolific.—Considered by some as identical with the Kentucky Wonder. A very productive kind, continuing in bearing until frost. The pods are very tender, as they grow rapidly, and are ready for the table earlier than any other Pole Bean. They are produced usually in clusters of four, and in every respect are superior as snaps. The bean is small, and of a dark dun color.

Dutch Case-Knife.—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps cut young. The bean is white, large, flat and very superior green shelled or dry.

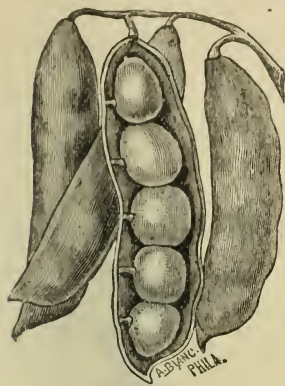
White Seeded Butter.—The vine and pods of this kind are much like those of the Dutch Case Knife. The bean is usually smaller, but equally good green shelled or dry.

Scarlet Runner.—A rapid grower, cultivated mostly for its beautiful scarlet blossoms. The bean, which is very large, is handsomely variegated with dark purple and black, and is used, green shelled, for the table.



POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.—Very desirable for the family garden. Vines vigorous, bearing light green pods, streaked with red. The bean is large, oval, cream-colored, beautifully splashed with red, and has no superior, green shelled or dry.



LARGE WHITE LIMA.

Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.—Perhaps the most desirable pole wax kind. The pods are wax-like, fleshy, excellent as snaps, and continue tender, and in condition for table use a long time.

Giant Red Wax.—Bears large, flat, fleshy pods of an irregular shape, but beautiful waxy appearance. The bean is small and of a dark red color.

Large White Lima.—The best of the Limas. Comes to its highest state of perfection in the rich valleys of the Pacific Coast, and Southern States. Of vigorous growth; continues long in bearing, producing a large crop. Its quality is unsurpassed, either green shelled or dry.

BEET.

French, *Betterave*; German, *Runkel Rube*; Spanish, *Betteraga*.

The Beet is variously prepared for the table, and is palatable and healthful. The White Sugar and Mangel Wurzel are more valuable for stock feeding, yielding enormous crops, but are also used for the table when young and tender. The white varieties are the kinds used in the manufacture of sugar.

The round or Turnip-shaped varieties, of which there are several kinds, are used mostly for the table, and are the best for that purpose. The Long Dark Blood is also a table variety, though sometimes used for stock

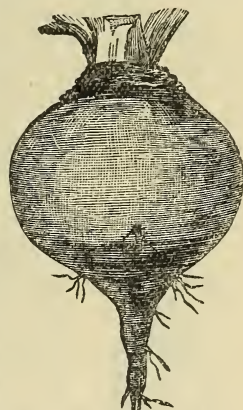
They are hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be well prepared, doing best in rich sandy soil, in rows sixteen inches apart, covering one and one-half inches deep. Thin out by using the largest ones as soon as they are of sufficient size, continuing until they are six to eight inches apart in the row. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting.

For field crop the rows should be far enough apart to admit the use of a horse cultivator.

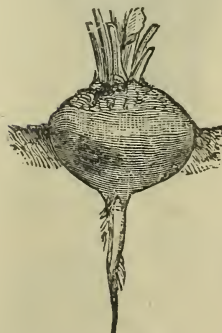
Extra Early Eclipse Blood Turnip.—An improved early kind, having a small top and tap root. The flesh is bright red, tender and sweet. It attains a large size without becoming woody, and is a good keeper.

Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—Excellent for forcing, as they mature early; of medium size, flattened on top; flesh deep red, fine grained and sweet. They are best used when young.

Early Bassano Blood Turnip.—This variety produces a large top and leaf stalks that are excellent cooked with the



ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP.



BASSANO BLOOD TURNIP.

young roots. They should be used as soon as large enough, as they become coarse and tasteless with age. Flesh light red, shaded with circles of white.



EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. large variety producing an enormous crop. Grows much above ground; flesh white, shaded with red. Grown mostly for stock feeding, but used for the table when young.

Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—An improvement on the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Roots of more uniform shape; flesh darker in color and generally better relished by stock. Produces an enormous crop.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.—An excellent, large, round, orange-colored variety. Very productive, and a good keeper. Particularly adapted for growing on shallow soil.



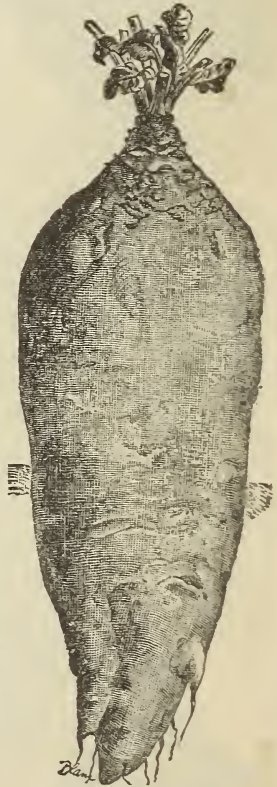
LONG DARK BLOOD.

Early Blood Turnip.—The leading turnip-shaped variety; of medium size, rapid growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.—Similar to the early Blood Turnip, but thought to mature a little earlier. Has small top, smooth root; flesh dark red, fine, tender and sweet. A good keeper.

Long Dark Blood.—The leading late variety, keeping well all winter. Should be planted in rich warm soil to secure rapid growth, which makes them tender. Top small, root long and smooth. Flesh deep purple, fine and sweet.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel, Best Improved.—A



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to the yellow globe, but grows to a much larger size, and more of a half-long shape. Yields an enormous crop. One of the most desirable stock-feeding mangels.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.—Ovoid in shape, grows to a large size and produces an astonishingly large crop. The flesh is of a bright yellow, very nutritious, and said to be preferred by stock to any other. It can be grown successfully on shallower soil than the Long Red Mangels, and is easier gathered

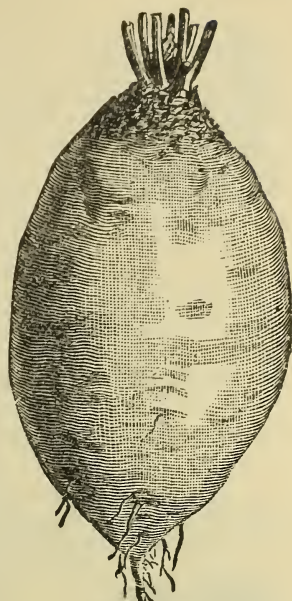
French White Sugar.—Large and excellent. The flesh is of fine grain, tender and sweet, but not equal to the German Imperial for the production of sugar. Superior for stock feeding

German Imperial White Sugar.—This is the variety mostly grown in California, and used in the manufacture of sugar. It gives the best results raised in sandy soil free from alkali. Where a market can be had, and the conditions are favorable, it is a very profitable crop. It is also equal to the best for stock, or the table when young.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.—An improved variety of the French sugar beet, recommended as being hardier, and as containing more sugar than the old variety. Large and excellent for stock.

French Yellow Sugar.—Slightly ovoid in shape, grows to a large size, is sweet and nutritious, excellent for stock feeding, and the table when young. It is used in France in the manufacture of sugar.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.—Cultivated exclusively for its leaves and leaf stalks, which are prepared and served similar to asparagus, and are tender and delicious. If cut frequently the young leaves reappear and make excellent greens, taking the place of Spinage.



YELLOW OVOID MANGEL WURZEL.

BROCOLI.

French, *Chou Brocoli*; German, *Brocoli Spargelkohl*; Spanish, *Brocoli*.

Brocoli is a species of cabbage so nearly resembling the Cauliflower, as to be hardly distinguishable from it, being, however, more hardy and easily grown. Treatment and cultivation is the same as for Cauliflower.

Early Purple Cape.—A popular sort, hardy, and heads well. The heads are large, of a brownish tint, and of excellent flavor.

Large White French.—A valuable variety, with large white heads, firm, and of good flavor.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*; German, *Kopf-kohl Grüner*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are very sweet and of excellent quality, growing in great numbers on the tall stem of the plant. Particularly valuable for our California climate, as a few plants will supply a constant succession during the whole year. Cultivate same as Cabbage.

Dwarf, Improved.—The best. Produces abundantly.

CABBAGE.

French, *Chou*; German, *Kopf-kohl*; Spanish, *Repollo*.

Cabbage is the most universally cultivated of all garden vegetables, and will thrive in almost any soil; but to bring it to the greatest perfection, the soil should be deep, rich and moist. For early use, sow in hot-bed or cold frame in winter, or very early in the spring. For field culture, they may be sown in beds, and transplanted, or planted in the hills, a few seeds in each, and afterwards thinned out, leaving the strongest plant in each hill. Plant the early varieties one and a half to three feet apart, and the large, late kinds, three to four feet apart each way. In transplanting, set the plants up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be, or if the seed be planted in the hill, it should be a little lower than the surrounding level and the earth drawn up around the stock when hoeing. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds. To keep the late varieties over winter, dig a shallow trench in light, dry soil, cover the bottom with straw, place them head down, put a little straw over the leaves, and cover all with earth, allowing the roots to project above. In this manner they keep well, and are easily removed.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

Extra Early Express.—Claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It resembles somewhat the Jersey Wakefield, but is rather larger, not quite so pointed, and of a more creamy tint. The heads are firm, fine, tender and of excellent quality.



EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—The variety so popular in the New York market. Heads conical, of medium size, firm, very crisp and tender. Early, and a sure header.

Early York.—A leading early kind. Being rather dwarf they can be set close than most others. The heads form rapidly, and are very tender and sweet. Usually not quite as large as the Jersey Wakefield.

Early Large York.—A little larger and usually a week later than the Early York. It is of hardy growth, the head is conical, firm and of good quality.

Henderson's Early Summer.—About ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. The head is round, and the largest of the early kind; they can be set close in the row as the outer leaves are small. It remains long without bursting, is firm and of the best quality.

SECOND EARLY KINDS.

Early Winnigstadt.—A desirable kind, having conical heads that are solid, sure to form under almost any conditions, and keep better than most early varieties. Fine, and of excellent quality.

German Filderkraut.—Heads rather larger and more pointed than the Winnigstadt, which it resembles. It is of excellent quality, and highly esteemed for making kraut.

Early Drumhead.—A standard medium early variety. Heads large, round, slightly flattened, and excellent for the family or market garden. It does not crack, and keeps till well on in the winter.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—A medium early kind, much resembling the Early



WINNIGSTADT.

Drumhead. It grows low on the stem, and is a sure header; firm, fine-grained, tender and excellent. Keeps almost as well as the late kinds.

Early St. John's Day.—A medium early variety producing large, round heads, slightly flattened. They do not crack readily, are solid and of excellent quality.

Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.—Produces the largest heads of the medium early kinds, which are round, flattened on top, very solid, do not crack, and keep better than any other variety, maturing early. Crisp, tender and sweet.

All Seasons.—Medium early; heads large, round, slightly flattened; grows low on the stem, and resembles the Early Summer, except that the heads are usually larger and mature a little earlier. It is also a good keeper, and can be used as a fall and winter variety. Heads fine, tender and sweet, and superior for all purposes.

LATE KINDS.

Stone Mason Marblehead.—A large Drumhead variety; sure to head, fine-grained, tender and remarkably sweet and delicious. It is very hardy, enduring severe frost and easily kept all winter.

Marb'head Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest variety known, cultivated mostly on account of its enormous size, usually averaging thirty pounds, but sometimes attaining a weight of sixty pounds. It is hardy and a good keeper, but coarser, and not as well-flavored as most other kinds.



PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.

can be easily kept all winter. Tender and excellent.

Premium Drumhead.—An improvement on the Large Drumhead, grows lower on the stem, is larger and matures earlier, but keeps equally as well, and has no superior in every respect for all family and marketing purposes, either for medium early or late crop. The seed we offer is unsurpassed by any in the market.

Red Dutch.—Forms round, solid head, of a deep red or purple color. Hardy and keeps well, used mostly for pickling and salads.

EARLY DWARF
FLAT DUTCH.

Excelsior Flat Dutch.—A leading late variety. Produces large, round heads, flattened on top, heads sure to form, keep well, and are of excellent flavor, tender and sweet. One of the best late market kinds.

Premium Flat Dutch.—Similar to the Excelsior Flat Dutch, in form, size and quality, but grows lower on the stem, is finer grained, less liable to crack, matures earlier and keeps equally as well; can be used for either second early or late crop.

Large Drumhead.—The leading Drumhead variety, superior in every respect either for the family garden or marketing. Does not crack and



RED DUTCH.

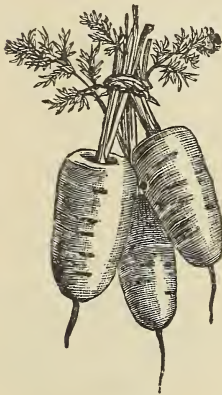
Green Globe Savoy.—Forms a large cluster of dark green, finely curled leaves, but not a solid head. It is tender and delicately flavored. It is hardy and improved by frost.

Drumhead Savoy.—Forms a larger and more compact head than the Globe Savoy, but is similar in quality and flavor, having the peculiar curled appearance of the Savoy varieties.

CARROT.

French, *Carotte*; German, *Möhre*; Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

The Carrot is nutritious and healthful and deserves to be more extensively cultivated, both for the table and stock feeding.



SCARLET HORN.

Early French Horn.—For forcing. The earliest variety and best for forcing. The root is thick but very short, flesh deep orange, fine-grained and excellent.

Early Ox Heart, or Guerande.—A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine-grained, and excellent, either for the table or stock feeding.



HALF LONG STUMP ROOTED.

Sow as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches apart, according to the kind you are growing. The seed germinates slowly, requiring sometimes three weeks for the young plants to appear. To get a start of the weeds, soak the seed a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in sand, plaster or wood ashes before sowing, or let the ground lie several days after it is prepared for the seed, when the weeds can be killed. The soil should be rich and loose, and it will produce smoother carrots if it is manured the year previous. Sow three pounds to the acre, or one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of row.

Early Scarlet Horn or French.—The best early kind for general use. It is larger than the forcing variety, but equally as good in quality, and produces a much larger crop.

Early Ox Heart, or Guerande.—A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine-grained, and excellent, either for the table or stock feeding.



EARLY OX HEART.

Early Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted.—A little later than the Horn varieties, but equal to them in grain and quality, has no hard core, and is not surpassed by any kind either for the table or stock feeding.

Danver's Orange, Half Long.—In form, about midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. It is of a rich, dark orange color; very smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than most carrots. First-class in every respect, both for the garden and field crop.

DANVERS
ORANGE.

Long Orange.—The leading, large, scarlet-fleshed variety. The flesh is very similar to that of the Ox Heart. It is grown more extensively for stock feeding, as it yields a larger crop. This variety, as well as the Finest Improved Long Orange and White Belgian, require deeper and richer soil than the smaller kinds to secure the best results.

Finest Improved Long Orange.—By long and patient selecting, and careful cultivation, we are enabled to offer this—*Finest Improved Stock*. For size of root, quality of flesh and quantity of crop, it has no superior. The best results are obtained from the seed we offer.

Large White Belgian.—Extensively grown for stock feeding. The most productive of all. Grows much above ground, so that the entire crop can be pulled by hand. The White Belgian has recently been much improved, in the same manner as the Finest Long Orange, and is now larger, and of finer quality than formerly. The stock we offer has no superior.

FINEST
IMPROVED
LONG
ORANGE.

CAULIFLOWER.

French, *Choufleur*; German, *Blumen-kohl*; Spanish, *Coliflor*.

The Cauliflower belongs to the cabbage family, and from its superior qualities as a table vegetable, is fast growing in favor. To insure success, a rich, moist soil, should be selected. For early crop, start in hot-bed, for later use sow in open ground; transplanting to fifteen inches apart, in thirty-inch rows. Cultivate thoroughly; hilling up the earth around the stalks at each hoeing, and water well, while the heads are forming.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—Very dwarf, and the earliest. The heads are of good size, pure white, very solid, sure to form, of excellent quality and delicate flavor.

Early Snowball.—By many considered one of the best varieties. A sure header, producing handsome, round, firm heads, of excellent flavor and quality. Heads large, mature early, and keep well all winter.

Early London.—A leading early variety. It is a sure header, hardy and easier of cultivation than many other kinds. The heads are large, solid, very white, tender and delicious.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

Early Paris.—A popular early sort. The heads are large, white, tender and excellent. Early and compact growing. A favorite with market gardeners.

Large White French.—Large white heads. A standard variety for early or late crop. Heads sure to form, tender and excellent. A good keeper.

Lenormand's Short Stem.—One of the largest and most reliable for general cultivation. The heads are well protected by leaves, so that it is particularly valuable for growing in dry, hot localities.

LENORMAND'S SHORT
STEM.

CELERY.

French, *Celeri*; German, *Seleri*; Spanish, *Apio*.

Celery is justly coming into more general use, on account of its healthfulness, and superior qualities for flavoring. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in rich, mellow, open beds, in rows, to avoid crowding the young plants, and more easily keep them free from weeds. When two or three inches high, transplant to furrows, and when eight to ten inches high, fill up the furrows, continuing, at intervals, to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. The vigor and quality of the stalk is improved by partially topping when transplanting. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered.



LARGE GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

of good flavor, firm, and keeps longer than most others.

Dwarf White Solid.—Remarkable for its keeping qualities. A standard variety, of good flavor; solid, crisp and juicy. Being dwarf, it can be planted closer together than most other kinds.

Crawford's Half Dwarf.—Of vigorous growth; having the fine nutty flavor for which celery is so much admired, more fully developed than most varieties. Very solid; yellowish-white when blanched.



CELERIC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED.

Large Golden Self-blanching.—A variety somewhat resembling the White Plume, and, like it, requiring but little earthing up to secure perfect blanching. It is of a rich golden tint when ready for the table; very handsome, and of excellent quality.

Golden Hearted.—A new variety of great value. Dwarf, splendid keeper, remarkable for its fine, nutty flavor. Heart of bright golden color. Excellent for table use.

Large White Solid.—A standard variety, and one of the largest. A strong vigorous grower, crisp, tender, and



BOSTON MARKET.

One of the very best market kinds

White Plume

—A new variety, popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require less blanching than

other kinds. Tie the tops together, and hill up the earth slightly. Its handsome plume-like top is very ornamental on the table. Crisp, and of rich, nutty flavor. Should be used first, as it does not keep long.

Boston Market.—Forms a cluster of small heads, instead of a single large one. Fine, crisp, and of superior flavor.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted.—A variety having turnip-shaped roots, which are used principally for seasoning meats and soups; also used for salads.

Celery Seed, for Flavoring.—Seed used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, etc.

CHERVIL.

French, *Cerfeuil*; German, *Gartenkerbel*.

A sweet, aromatic plant, used as a salad while young and tender; also as Parsley, for seasoning soups, etc. Sow thinly early in spring in drills a half inch deep, and one foot apart; as the plants grow they may be thinned out, or transplanted, if desired.

Curled.—The principal variety grown.

CHICORY.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Cigorien*.

Extensively used with coffee as a flavoring. The culture is the same as for carrots. Dig at about the same time as carrots, wash, slice, and dry by artificial heat. The blanched leaves are used, by some, for salad.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—The best kind.

COLLARDS.

French, *Chou*; German, *Blatter-kohl*.

A species of cabbage, known also as Cole, or Colewort, grown throughout the South for greens. Sow in autumn, in rows a foot apart, and treat same as cabbage.

True Georgia, or Southern.—The leading and best variety.



COLLARDS.

CORN, Sweet.

French, *Mais*; German, *Welschkorn*; Spanish, *Mais*.

Corn thrives best in warm, rich soil. The smaller varieties may be planted in drills two and a half feet apart, and ten inches apart in the drills. The larger kinds should be planted in drills three and a half feet apart and thinned to a foot apart; or may be planted in hills three and a half feet apart, each way, allowing three or four stalks to remain in a hill; the latter is the usual way, though in drills the product is greater per acre. Success can only be secured by thorough cultivation.

In cooking the varieties having red cobs, the ears should be dropped into boiling water, and removed as soon as done, or the kernels will become stained.



EARLY COREY.

Extra Early Cory.—The earliest sweet variety yet introduced; being ready for the table at least a week in advance of the Marble-head. It produces the largest ears of any of the very early kinds, and is rapidly growing in favor. When ripe, the grains have a peculiar yellowish-pink



EARLY SWEET,
OR SUGAR.

Early Sweet, or Sugar.—Excellent for general crop. Medium early, remaining in condition for the table a long time, tender and sweet.

Perry's Hybrid Sweet.—A new variety; stalk of medium height. The ears are large and grow low on the stalk. Kernels large, very white, tender and sweet.

Early Mammoth Sweet.—Produces the largest ears of any variety; which are filled to the tip, with large full kernels; sweet, tender and delicious. The most popular variety for canning; also good for market, or home use. The leading variety for a large and certain crop.



STOWELL'S
MAMMOTH
EVERGREEN.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Remarkable for remaining a long time in a fresh condition, suitable for the table. Hardy and productive, and the best late variety for general use. Also very tender and sugary.

Black Mexican.—One of the sweetest and best for the table. It is remarkably productive, and well-suited to a warm climate. It is white, and beautiful when in condition for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe. Said to be less subject to the attack of worms, than other sweet kinds.

Early Adams, or Burlington.—A very early variety, not strictly a sweet corn, but white and tender, and extensively used for the table.

Common Sweet.—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills.

COMMON FIELD VARIETIES.

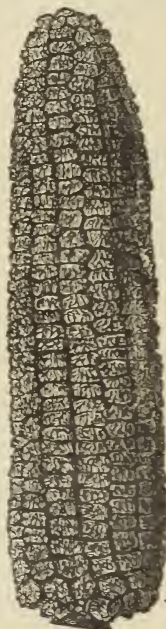
Early Red Blazed.—An early, hardy variety, enduring considerable cold. Stalks of medium height, having few suckers. The ears are long, eight rowed, and well filled with bright yellow, flinty kernels.

Extra Early Marblehead.—A very early sweet variety. Of dwarf growth, ears rather small, but well formed and full. Very sweet, rich and tender. When cooking put the ears in boiling water and remove as soon as done, or the red cob will stain the corn.

Early Minnesota.—One of the earliest kinds of sweet corn. The ears are large and of the best quality; it is very productive. A popular early variety. Shrinks less in drying than most other kinds.

Crosby's Early Sweet.—An early kind, producing well-filled ears of ten to twelve rows. It is remarkably sweet and tender, and considered by many superior to most other kinds.

Moore's Early Concord.—Sweet, medium early, producing large, handsome ears, of excellent quality, that grow low on the stalk.



EARLY MAMMOTH.

Improved King Philip.—A remarkably early variety for field crop. Will mature in three months after planting. Ears ten to twelve inches long; eight rowed. Large reddish kernels.

Early Canada.—Also known as the Yellow Flint. A rapid-growing, early yellow kind, and, on this account, much used for replanting. Superior where the seasons are short.

Early White Flint.—A variety much used for making hominy. Productive, early, and of beautiful appearance.

Improved Leaming.—Equal to the improved variety of Dent. Ears nine to twelve inches long, eighteen to twenty row; grains long and wedge-shaped, indented at the outer end. Color rich yellow; small red cob. For general crop, unsurpassed.

Yellow Field.—Re-cleaned. A leading variety for general field crop.

Pop Corn.—Small White.

Pop Corn.—Rice.

CORN, BROOM.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but to obtain the best quality of brush, the land should be rich, and well, and deeply cultivated. Usually planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and thinned to four to six inches apart in the row.

Improved Evergreen.—An improvement on the Common Evergreen. The result of many years careful selection. Does not grow as tall as the old variety. The brush is fine, and of a light green tint.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

French, *Cresson*; German, *Kresse*; Spanish, *Mastruco*.

The leaves, when young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as salad, either alone or mixed with other salad plants. The seed vegetates quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. As they are milder, and tenderer when young, the seed should be sown at intervals of ten to fifteen days, making the first sowing as soon as the ground can be prepared. May be cut several times.

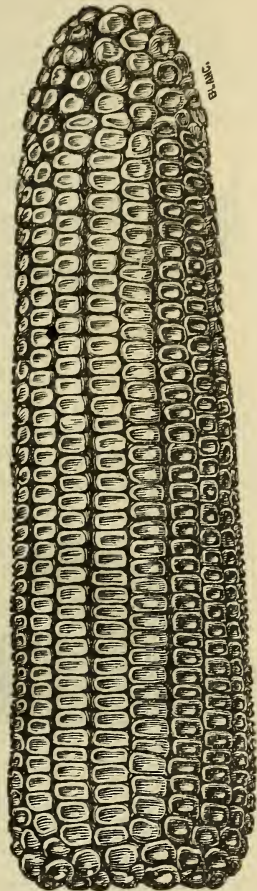
Curled.—The best garden variety.

CRESS, WATER.

French, *Cresson de Fontaine*; German, *Brunnenkresse*; Spanish, *Berro*.

A delicate, pungent salad plant; very agreeable alone, or mixed with other salads. Entirely distinct from common cress, thriving only where its roots are submerged. Sow the seed thinly along the banks of any shallow stream, early in spring. It will increase rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, and reappear every spring, with no further attention.

Water Cress.—A hardy aquatic plant.

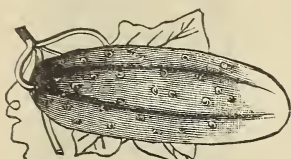


IMPROVED LEAMING.

CUCUMBER.

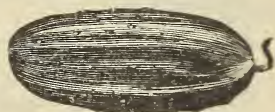
French, *Concombre*; German, *Gurke*; Spanish, *Cohombro*.

Cucumbers take a warm, sandy soil, and should not be planted, in open ground, until the weather is settled and warm; as they will not thrive until the ground is thoroughly warmed. Plant in hills four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants, after danger from insects is passed. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. As fast as the cucumbers attain a suitable size, they should be taken from the vine, whether required for use or not, as any ripening, soon destroys their fruitfulness. The fruit should be carefully shaded, as exposure to the sun causes the flesh to become tinted with green, and bitter. When preparing them for the table, all flesh so affected should be removed.



WHITE SPINE.

Early White Spine.—Even in shape at both ends, and uniform in size and color. In great demand for pickling, being the variety almost universally grown for the pickle factories of San Francisco. Also a fine market and table sort.



SHORT GREEN.

Early Short Green, or Early Frame.—A vigor-

ous and productive variety, producing fruit of medium size and regular form; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for the table, or for pickling while small.



EARLY CLUSTER.

Early Cluster.—A productive early kind. The fruit, which is not large, is borne in clusters, and is crisp, and of good flavor.

Best Long Green.—The leading large variety. Fruit from ten to twelve inches long, dark green, crisp and tender. The Long Green kinds are not suitable for pickling. When sufficiently matured they are too large to be of convenient size, or make a handsome pickle.

Boston Pickling.—A prolific bearer, fruit of medium size, rather pointed at the ends, bright green and of good quality, especially for pickling.



LONG GREEN.

Small Gherkin.—A distinct variety, not strictly a cucumber; fruit very short, but rather thick, used only for pickling.

EGG PLANT.

French, *Aubergine*; German, *Eierpflanze*; Spanish, *Berengena*.

The Egg Plant, though not universally grown, is fast winning its way to more general use, and properly served, is a most excellent dish. It will grow in any good garden soil, but the best results are obtained, in a deep, rich, warm loam. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in a hot-bed, or well-protected, warm place, kept very moist. Do not transplant till the weather is settled, and the ground thor-

oughly warmed. They thrive with the same treatment as that given the Tomato.

Early Long Purple.—Fruit rather long, usually largest at the blossom end; a hardy kind, productive and of good quality.

Early Round Purple.—Fruit large, oval round, deep purple, tender and excellent. Desirable for the family, or market garden.

Large New York Improved Purple.—Similar in form to the Early Round Purple, but a little later. Fruit of good quality and produced abundantly.

Black Pekin.—Oval round, of medium size, very dark, glossy and handsome. Flesh delicate and excellent. Prized for the family garden.



EGG PLANT.

GOURDS.—See *Flower List*.

ENDIVE.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Endivien*; Spanish, *Endivia*.

The garden Endive is much cultivated in Europe for a winter salad. It is better until properly blanched, when it makes a fine salad, and is also used for greens. Sow at any time during spring, or later for winter use, in drills a foot apart. Thin from ten to twelve inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when it is blanched by gathering the leaves, and tying them by the tips, in conical form. The light and air are thus excluded from the inner leaves, which, in two or three weeks, will be found to be blanched.

Green Curled.—The hardiest variety. Dark green, beautifully curled leaves; crisp and tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian Scarolle.—Has broad, thick leaves, which form a large, loose head. Fine for soups and stews. If blanched, by tying the outer leaves together, it makes an excellent table salad.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

French, *Chou-Vert*; German, *Blatter Kohl*; Spanish, *Breton*.

Kale, or Borecole, is a kind of cabbage that does not form a close and solid head, but a cluster of beautifully curled or wrinkled leaves, that are tender and of excellent flavor. It requires the same treatment as cabbage, and is very hardy, being improved by frost.

Green Curled Scotch.—Produces an abundance of dark-green, curled leaves. Very hardy. The leading variety.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens.—A dwarf variety, finer and more compact than the Scotch. Can be sown in the fall, for use early in spring.

Dwarf German Purple.—A variety much prized by the Germans, and similar to German Greens, except that it has a deep purple tint. Very handsomely curled, and of good quality. Also hardy and can remain in the garden all winter.



TALL SCOTCH KALE.

KOHL RABI.

French, *Chou-Rave*; German, *Kohlrabi*; Spanish, *Cal de Nabo*.

Kohl Rabi is a vegetable partaking somewhat of the nature and flavor, of both the cabbage and turnip. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb resembling a turnip, which is the edible part. It should be cut for the table before it is fully grown, as they become tough and stringy, if allowed to grow too long. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills, same as for turnips. Thin to six inches in the row; or they may be transplanted like cabbage.



KOHL RABI.

Large Green, or White.—The leading kind for garden or field culture. The bulbs, which are tinted with green, are best, when cut young.

Early White Vienna.—Earlier than the Large Green, or White, and less shaded with green; rather tenderer and more delicately flavored.

Early Purple Vienna.—About as early as the White Vienna. The bulbs have a purple tint, and are more hardy, but similar in quality.

LEEK.

French, *Poireau*; German, *Lauch*; Spanish, *Puerro*.

The Leek belongs to the Onion family, and on account of being milder and less pronounced in flavor, is preferred by many for soups and stews. It is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one inch deep. When six inches high, the earth may be hilled up to cover the neck; or, if desired to blanch them very white, plant them in trenches and earth up like Celery.

Best London Flag.—A large, strong-growing variety, of good quality, and hardy. The leading market kind.

Large Carenton.—Rather larger than the Flag, and very tender and mild, on account of its rapid growth.

LETTUCE.

French, *Laitue*; German, *Lattich*; Spanish, *Lechuga*.

Lettuce will thrive in any good garden soil, and requires so little care, that all who have the ground at their disposal should raise enough for their own use, and especially as the quality depends almost entirely on its crisp freshness. Where severe frosts prevail, it may be sown under cover in fall, and transplanted, and in milder localities as soon as the soil can be thoroughly prepared, in open ground, in drills fifteen inches apart. Thin out by using the larger plants as soon as of sufficient size, and so continue until the crop is exhausted. Keep the ground moist and loose, and the bed free from weeds.

Early Tennis Ball.—Black seeded. The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Leaves dark green, thick and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover, and for forcing.



FRIZE HEAD.

SIMPSON'S EARLY
CURLED.

Early Boston Market.—For forcing, and one of the best for that purpose. Similar to the Tennis Ball in quality, but rather larger and lighter colored. Matures quickly, and is crisp and tender.

Early Prize Head.—An early variety not strictly forming a head, but a dense cluster of beautifully bronzed leaves, that are remarkably tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed, remaining long in condition for the table. Too delicate and tender for market gardening, but for family use, where it can be taken from the garden and immediately prepared for the table, it has no superior.

Simpson's Early Curled.—The leading early market variety. Forms a dense mass of finely curled, and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily, a good market kind. It is also used for very early planting and forcing.

Early Curled Silesia.—This variety forms more of a loose head than Simpson's Early Curled, and is rather larger. It is an erect, strong grower, and good market kind. The small plants can be used very young, as the inner leaves soon form.

SIMPSON'S BLACK
SEEDED.

Simpson's Early Black Seeded.—An excellent variety, and not as generally grown as its merits justify. It has all the good qualities of Simpson's Early Curled, which it resembles, but is larger, lighter colored, and the leaves are less curled. It is one of the tenderest and sweetest, and remains so, longer than most other kinds.

San Francisco Market.—Large, solid heads; bearing transportation well. Color, beautiful medium light green; opens very white; tender and sweet. Undoubtedly a desirable acquisition as a market, or family variety.



LARGE DRUMHEAD.

Philadelphia Butter.—Forms a close, firm head, with few outer leaves. A fine variety for the family, or market garden.

Large Drumhead.—A leading market variety, and one of the largest heading kinds, but the heads are not as solid as the Hanson, or Deacon. It is long running to seed, white, crisp and tender.

Hanson's.—This variety forms the most perfect heads of any—which, of course, are much smaller, but closely re-

sembling in form, Early Summer Cabbage. They are of a creamy white inside, and very tender, but should be used young, as they are liable to become bitter with age, or when they mature slowly. An excellent market kind, longer in running to seed than any other.



DEACON.

Deacon.—An excellent variety that forms heads similar to the Philadelphia Butter, but firmer, and of a deeper green. It is a good market kind, slow to run to seed, and withstands heat better than most others.



WHITE PARIS COS.

White Paris Cos, or Romaine.—A distinct variety forming oblong, upright heads, largest near the top. It is hardy, tender and crisp, and does not run to seed as quickly as some other Cos varieties, of which it is generally considered the best.

MELON, MUSK.

French, *Melone*; German, *Melone*; Spanish, *Melón Muscatel*.

Melons are so universally grown, and justly popular, as to require but little description. Of semi-tropical habit, it comes to its full state of perfection in the rich sandy loams, and warm valleys, of the Pacific Slope and Southern States. Under the above head all the green and yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes and Nutmeg Melons are classed. As the kinds are exceedingly liable to intermix with each other, and with Cucumbers, Gourds, Pumpkins, and Squashes, and thus deteriorate, they should not be planted near each other. Plant when danger of frost is past, and the weather settled and warm, in rich, mellow soil, in hills six feet apart each way, allowing three or four healthy plants to remain in a hill. If the soil be too light and sandy, enrich with a little well-rotted manure, thoroughly spaded into the bottom of the hill. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. Old seed fruits most. Our list includes—both in Musk and Water Melons—the very best varieties.



JENNY LIND.

GREEN-FLESHED KINDS.

Early Jenny Lind.—A small, very early variety; flattened at the ends. The flesh is not as highly flavored as some others, but very sweet and juicy.

Early Baltimore.—A good-sized, oval round, very desirable variety. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. Popular in the markets of the Eastern and Southern cities.

Small Green Nutmeg.—A variety resembling the Jenny Lind, and ripening nearly as early. The flesh is fine and very sweet. Superior for the early market, or family garden.

Large Netted Cantaloupe.—A rather large variety, medium early, of excellent quality; desirable either for the family or market garden.

Large Green Nutmeg.—An improved variety of the old Green Nutmeg; has all its good qualities, combined with larger size, thicker and firmer flesh, and a more vigorous vine. About as early as the Large Netted Cantaloupe, which it resembles.

Hackensack.—A large, prolific variety, growing in favor; oval round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and netted. The flesh is rather coarse, but delicious, juicy and sweet. A good market kind.

White Japan.—A distinct variety, rather small, ripens medium early; rind smooth and white when ripe, from which it takes its name. The flesh is fine, and of excellent quality; good for the family garden.

Montreal Nutmeg.—A large variety, ripening medium early; not deeply ribbed nor netted. The flesh is thick, firm and excellent, keeps well after taken from the vine: a good market kind.

Casaba, or Green Persian.—The largest of the green-fleshed kinds, and one of the most desirable; long, rounded at the ends. Flesh thick and firm, but juicy, sweet and delicious.



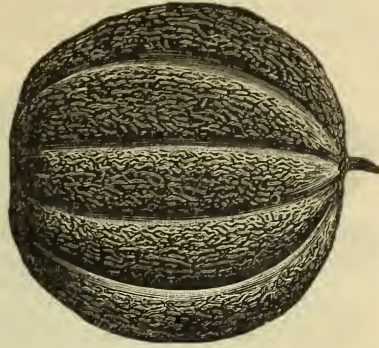
HACKENSACK.

Bay View.—Fully as large as the Casaba, but a handsomer Melon, ripening earlier. The flesh is rich and melting, and will ripen well if taken from the vine a little green, which makes it one of the best market kinds.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise.—The earliest of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oval round, medium size, rather smooth, the flesh is highly flavored and delicious. Excellent for early marketing.

Early Yellow Cantaloupe.—Similar to the Surprise, but usually larger, not ripening quite as early, and deeper ribbed. Good for the family, or market garden.



LARGE CANTALOUPE.

Orange Christiana.—A distinct variety, ripening nearly as early as the Surprise. The rind is a deep yellow. The flesh is so thick that it has little center cavity, is deep orange-colored, highly flavored and rich.

Emerald Gem.—Medium size, rather deeply ribbed, not netted, but smooth and handsome. The flesh is as thick as the Christiana, but pronounced sweeter, more delicate and delicious. It ripens early, and is very prolific.

Long Yellow.—A large, deeply ribbed,

long oval Melon, with thick yellow flesh, of fair quality. Much used, before fully ripe, for Mangoes.



SURPRISE.

MELON, WATER.

French, *Melon d'Eau*; German, *Wasser-Melone*; Spanish, *Sandia*.

The Water Melon, in its origin and habits, is similar to the Musk Melon, and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that the hills should be farther apart.

Phinney's Early.—A valuable early kind producing an abundant crop. Rather long, rounded at the ends. It is mottled with stripes of dark and light green, thin firm rind; flesh of excellent grain and quality.

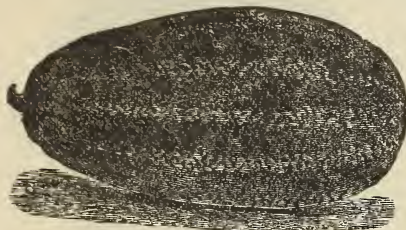
Mountain Sweet.—Medium size, long, rather square at the ends; sometimes slightly curved; rind dark green; flesh deep red and firm, but ripening well to the core. A good market kind.

Lodi, or San Joaquin.—A great producer, and very popular in California. Cylindrical shape, uniform medium size, rind yellowish green, thin and firm. Seeds large, ashy white. Flesh dark pink, firm, ripening well to the core, sweet and delicious. It holds its place in the market after being tested for many years.

Ice Cream, or Peerless.—Rind pale green mottled, nearly round; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and delicious; excellent for the family garden. A standard variety.

Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake.—Above the average in size, a strong grower and good bearer, mottled with stripes of dark and light green; long, rather square at the ends; firm rind, flesh deep scarlet,

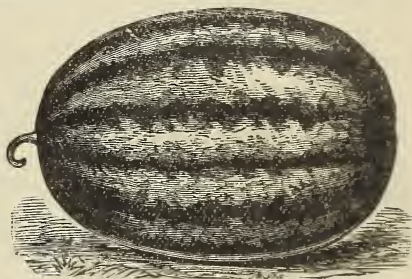
of excellent grain and quality; ships well, and is a good market, or family garden variety.



GYPSEY, OR SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE.

Kolb's Gem.—A new variety of apparent great merit. Very large, oval-shaped, deeply mottled; vines vigorous and remarkably productive. Flesh bright scarlet, and of excellent quality. Rind thin, but very firm. Can be safely shipped long distances.

Cuban Queen.—The largest variety known, having attained a weight of one hundred pounds in California. Oval round, dark and light green mottled stripes of pronounced shade; vines not large, but vigorous; flesh deep scarlet and firm, ripening well to the core. A good shipper for so large a melon.



CUBAN QUEEN.

Mammoth Iron-Clad.—A large, long, mottled dark and light green melon; with thin, but very firm rind, as its name indicates. Large vigorous vines, that come into bearing rather late, and should have very rich, or well-manured soil. The flesh resembles that of Kolb's Gem.

Black Spanish.—A round melon of medium size; rind very dark green, thin but firm; seeds black. The flesh is deep scarlet, firm, with no hard center, and is remarkably sweet and delicious. One of the best for the family garden, also much used for marketing.

Orange.—Pale green, medium size, oval round; rind thick; flesh light pink, and rather tasteless; having the peculiarity of separating from the rind when ripe.

Dark Icing, or Ice Rind.—A distinct variety, resembling in size and shape the Black Spanish, but is lighter in color, and faintly mottled. The rind is not thick, but rather firm. The flesh is remarkably juicy, sweet and delicious.

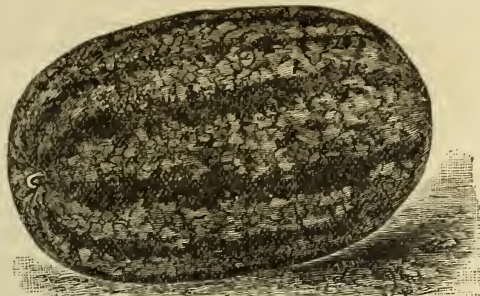
Light Icing.—Medium size, oval round, very light green. The flesh is finer grained than the Dark Icing, and not as juicy, but remarkable for its rich, sugary quality and delicious flavor. Considered by many one of the best.

Mountain Sprout.—Large, rather long; color, mottled stripes of dark and light green; small drab-colored seeds; flesh deep scarlet, and of good quality; ripens a little late, but keeps well, and is a good market kind.

Green and Gold.—A distinct new kind, and one of the largest early varieties. The rind is very thin; the flesh, which is firm, is beautifully grained, and of a uniform bright golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Said to be one of the most delicious melons yet introduced.

Citron.—A small round Melon, having a smooth rind, mottled with light and dark shades of green. The seeds are red; the flesh is uniformly white, fine grained and firm. It is used for preserving and is highly esteemed by many as it readily receives flavors of Quince, Lemon and other fruits that may be introduced.

Colorado Citron.—The seeds of this variety are olive green. The flesh is used in the same manner as that of the red-seeded kind, and is thought by many to be of superior quality.



GREEN AND GOLD.

MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus that does not produce seed, but is propagated from the white fibers resembling roots, that spread from the base of the stool, termed Spawn. They are grown in out-buildings, cellars, caves, or wherever a uniform temperature of 60° to 70° can be maintained. Make beds of fermenting manure, which should be large and deep enough to acquire a heat of about 70°. When at the proper temperature, insert bits of spawn at intervals. As soon as signs of growth appear, place two inches of soil over them, and cover all with straw. Water is used if necessary, which should be warmed to the temperature of the bed. Mushrooms appear in six to eight weeks, and should be collected when at the proper size for the table. More complete directions are contained in each box.

French.—3b. Boxes.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutarde*; German, *Senf*; Spanish, *Motazo*.

A hardy, pungent plant, highly esteemed by many as an appetizing salad, for which purpose it should be cut when two or three inches high. It is also used when larger as a greens. The seed has an extensive sale, and is used in its natural state, and prepared. It should be sown in rich mellow soil, as early as the ground can be well prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled.—Highly esteemed in the South, where it is sown in the fall, and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated.

Yellow California.—Leaves mild, tender when young, and generally preferred for salad. The seed, which is light yellow, is largely used with pickles, and in salads.

Black California.—A more pungent variety than either the Yellow, or Giant Curled. Extensively grown as a field crop in California, and used in the manufacture of prepared Mustard.

NASTURTIUM—*Tropæolum Majus*.

The Nasturtium is very popular as an ornamental plant, and also for the table. The leaves when young, are used as salad, and also in connection with the flowers for garnishing, and the seeds for capers and pickles; for which purpose, they should be

gathered while green and tender. They are hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, beside a fence, trellis or other convenient support, as they grow fast, and vine to a considerable height.

Tall Varieties, Mixed.—Mostly used, as they produce the largest seeds. They have also very handsome foliage, and beautiful flowers. For Lobbianums, and fine Dwarf varieties—See Flower List.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

French, *Gombo*; German, *Essbarer*; Spanish, *Quibombo*.

Extensively grown in the Southern States and California, where it may always be seen in the markets, either green or dried. Its peculiarly ribbed seed-pods, are much used in soups, and may be stewed and served as Asparagus. It is of easy cultivation, bearing well in any good soil. Sow thinly in shallow drills two feet apart, thinning to ten inches apart in the row. The pods should be gathered when about three inches long, and can be used fresh, or sliced and dried as apples, for winter use.



OKRA.

Dwarf.—Best for general crop. The plant is dwarf, but the pods are as long as in the larger-growing kinds, and are produced much more abundantly.

White Velvet.—A new, handsome, and very productive variety. The pods are smooth, or very slightly ribbed, large, remain tender a long time, and are of the best quality.

ONION.

French, *Ognon*; German, *Zwiebel*; Spanish, *Cebolla*.

The Onion possesses great merit as a healthful article of diet, and is of easy cultivation. Its strong, disagreeable odor, can be almost entirely removed by changing the water once or twice while boiling. The soil should be the richest, or thoroughly manured and pulverized. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in shallow drills, a foot apart. Keep free from weeds, and thin out to two or three inches apart. They will not suffer by crowding each other some. Do not hill the earth around the bulbs, as they naturally grow above ground. They produce enormous crops, frequently amounting to many tons to the acre.

Extra Early Large Red Globe.—A large, early, rapid-growing kind. Skin, deep purplish red; flesh white, mild, and unusually sweet. Best for early use, as it does not keep long.

Large Red Wethersfield.—A standard variety, and one of the best keepers, and most productive kinds. Its good keeping qualities render it one of the best for shipping. Large, slightly flattened, deep purplish red. Flesh coarser and stronger than the Early Red Globe, but rich and nutritious.



RED WETHERSFIELD.



YELLOW DANVERS

Southport Yellow Globe.—A large globe-shape kind. An excellent keeper and shipper. Skin brownish yellow; flesh fine, mild and sweet.

Yellow Danvers.—The leading large yellow kind, round, slightly flattened, flesh fine-grained, rather mild, very rich and sweet. One of the best keepers and shippers, and one of the most productive kinds.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A long, uniformly round, handsome variety. The quality of the flesh is equal to the Yellow Danvers. It has also proved itself as good a keeper and shipper, and is fast growing in favor.

White Globe.—A handsome white, globe-shaped variety; flesh fine, very white, rich and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers, of the Silver-skinned kinds.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin.—A large flat kind. The best keeper of the large white varieties; flesh mild and sweet. Good for fall and early winter use.

El Paso, or Large Mexican.—One of the largest Onions grown, frequently attaining a weight of three pounds, or more.

Color mostly white, but sometimes tinged with yellow and red. Flesh rather coarse, but of excellent flavor, mild, rich, and sweet. Very popular in Mexico, where it is the leading variety grown.

Giant Rocca.—Light yellow, of immense size and globular form. It is of rapid growth, and yields enormously; flesh mild and sweet.

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—Resembles somewhat the White Portugal, but is much larger, and not as good a keeper. It is flat, pure white, mild, and of good flavor.



EL PASO, OR LARGE MEXICAN.



WHITE PORTUGAL.

Queen.—A handsome Onion, and good keeper. If sown thick, they produce small, very firm bulbs, the best of all for pickling; if given more room, they mature an excellent Onion, that will readily keep all winter.

Onion Sets.—Onion Sets should not be confounded with Top Onions. The Sets are grown from seed, and ripened off, when of proper size; and only require to be planted out, to produce a large Onion of the best quality. They can be pulled when young, for green table use, or bunched for market. In this manner they can be had six weeks earlier than when raised from seed, and are

much sweeter, milder, and superior in every respect to the Top Onion. They are very extensively used in the east, where they have largely superseded the Top Onion. When fully grown they are excellent for the table.

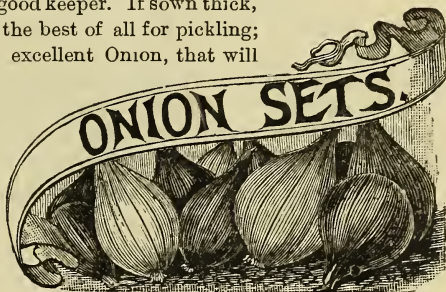
Yellow Bottom Sets.—Produced from the Yellow Danvers, or Globe Danvers seed.

White Bottom Sets.—Usually produced from the White Portugal, White Globe, or Queen seed.

Top Onions.—Are produced in clusters on the tops of onion stalks, and are separated and planted out, to be used when green. The ripe Onions are strong, and not fit for the table, but when planted out, produce the sets, in clusters on the tops of the stalks, but will not produce seed. Top Onions can only be propagated by the bulbs, or top sets. Plant in rows one foot apart, and three or four inches apart in the row. They will produce a green Onion ready for the table much quicker than can be raised from the seed.



TOP ONIONS.



PARSLEY.

French, *Persil*; German, *Petersilie*; Spanish, *Perejil*.

Parsley is very generally used for garnishing, and seasoning soups and stews. It can be used fresh from the garden, or dried and rubbed into a fine powder, when it can be bottled for winter use. It becomes finer and more beautifully curled, if cut frequently.



TRIPLE CURLED PARSLEY.

As the seed germinates slowly, it should be soaked a few hours in warm water, and sown in drills a foot apart, and half an inch deep, as early in spring as possible. Thin to three or four inches apart. Thrives best in deep, rich soil.

Moss Curled, or Fern Leaved.—A beautiful fern or moss-like variety. The best for garnishing.

Fine Triple Curled.—Fine for seasoning; also good for table decoration.

PARSNIP.

French, *Panais*; German, *Pastinake*; Spanish, *Chirivía*.

The Parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, and superior both for the table, and stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows, than either the Carrot or Turnip. As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in spring as possible, in drills fifteen inches apart, on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds, and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots are improved by freezing.

Long Dutch Sugar.—A fine-flavored, standard variety. Long, large roots. Sweet and sugary.

Hollow Crown.—Fine, smooth roots. The best for general use. Productive and excellent.



PARSNIP.

PEAS.

French, *Pois*; German, *Erbse*; Spanish, *Guisante*.

While almost any soil will produce good Peas, yet like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment, and careful cultivation, in a manner to gladden the heart, and replenish the purse of the gardener. Well-rotted stable manure and bone dust, make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of the greatest importance. For early Peas, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, well-drained soil, and a sunny exposure. For the main crop, a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about four feet apart, and three inches deep. Bush those that require it, when six inches high. The field crop may be sown broad-cast.

Our stock of Garden Peas has been grown from selected seed, are true to name, have been carefully hand-picked, and are fit for gardeners' use, at once. We ask our customers not to confound them with the common Peas usually found in the market at a low price, which are only fit for field use, for feeding stock. Our list includes the best varieties, and is sufficiently large to meet the wants of all.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

First and Best.—Unsurpassed for early and even ripening. One of the very best for market gardeners, as the whole crop ripens within a very few days, so that the ground may be cleared, and another crop planted. About forty-five days is the average from planting until the whole crop is ready for market.

E. J. Bowen's Extra Early.—A superior, extra early, productive sort. Grows two and a half feet high. A small, round, smooth Pea, that ripens evenly, and is good either for the family or market garden.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke.—A very early kind that continues in bearing longer than the First and Best, or Extra Early. It is sweet, and excellent for the family garden.

Blue Peter.—A very dwarf variety, producing an abundant crop. The pea is rather small, blue when ripe, and of good quality.



AMERICAN WONDER.

Earliest of all.—Similar in appearance to the Blue Peter, but is taller and continues longer in bearing. Peas small, and bluish green when ripe.

American Wonder.—The earliest sweet wrinkled pea. It is wonderfully productive, the pods being large and well-filled. The pea is above the average in size, and very sweet and delicious.

McLean's Little Gem.—A sweet wrinkled Pea, coming in a little later than the American Wonder; grows taller, and continues in bearing longer. The quality of the pea is very superior.

Premium Gem.—One of the earliest dwarf, green, wrinkled varieties. Prolific and of excellent quality. Similar to the Little Gem.

Laxton's Alpha.—A very early, sweet, wrinkled kind. The pea, when ready for the table, is large, fleshy and an excellent wrinkled variety. It appears small, when ripe, as it wrinkles more than most others.

GENERAL CROP.

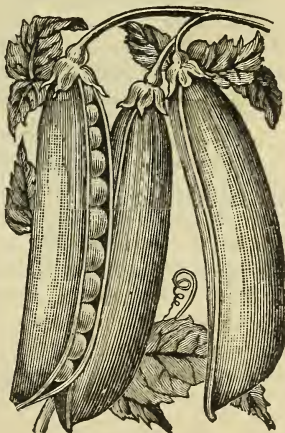
McLean's Advancer.—A dwarf, wrinkled, marrow Pea; a little later than McLean's Little Gem. Large, well-filled pods. The pea is medium in size, and of good quality.

Yorkshire Hero.—A leading kind coming in just after the Advancer. Vines strong, pods large and well-filled. A marrow Pea, very fleshy, and one of the largest wrinkled kinds, but not quite as sweet as some of the early wrinkled varieties.

Telephone.—A new variety, thought to be of great merit. Of vigorous growth, bearing abundantly large pods, which are well-filled with peas of enormous size. A



FIRST AND BEST.



YORKSHIRE HERO.

wrinkled, marrow Pea, not as sweet as some, but of excellent flavor. Comes in just after the Hero.

STANDARD LATE VARIETIES.

Champion of England.—The leading late, sweet, wrinkled Pea. Vines large, luxuriant, and very prolific; continuing in bearing a long time. The pea is of medium size, and in quality and flavor has no superior. When ripe they are rather small, as they wrinkle more than some others. One of the best, either for the home, or market garden.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

Stratagem.—A sweet, wrinkled variety, introduced from England. Vines not large, but of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop, beautiful, long pods, well-filled with large, marrow peas, of good quality.

Tall White Marrowfat.—A leading kind for the main crop; of vigorous growth; pods long, and well-filled with large, smooth peas, that are of a creamy color, and very handsome, when ripe.

Dwarf White Marrowfat.—The vines are not as tall as the Large Marrowfat, and come into bearing sooner, requiring little or no support, and yield fully as well, and are in every other respect equal to the Large White variety.

Black Eyed Marrowfat.—One of the best Marrowfat kinds. The vines are similar to the Dwarf Marrowfat, and produce equally as well. The pea is lighter in color, with a black dot in the eye. Very desirable in every respect. Yields a heavy crop.

EDIBLE PODDED KINDS.

Dwarf Sugar Edible Podded—Gray Seeded.—One of the best Edible Podded kinds. It is very early; the pods are large and irregular in form; the pea is also large, and very sweet and tender; when ripe, they are dark brown, and much wrinkled.

Tall Sugar Edible Podded—Gray Seeded.—Very similar to the Dwarf, but grows much larger and comes into bearing later. The pods should be gathered when young, as later, they become hard.



DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT.

FIELD PEAS.

White Marrowfat. Black Eyed Marrowfat. Blue Prussian.

Small White, or Niles.—These, and some other varieties may be sown broadcast, and find a ready market for stock feeding, preparing as Split Peas, and for other purposes.

PEPPER.

French, *Piment*; German, *Pfeffer*; Spanish, *Pimiento*.

The Pepper is extensively used for pickling and seasoning, and is a valuable stimulant to the production of eggs, when fed to fowls.

Sow the seeds early in hot-beds, or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds; when two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the row. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers, and will greatly increase the yield.

Long Red Cayenne.—Brilliant coral-red pods, three or four inches long. Very pungent. A prolific bearer; used largely with pickles when green.

Chili.—Produces small, pointed pods, that are a brilliant scarlet, and very pungent when ripe. Used largely in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Large Squash, or Tomato Shaped.—Pods short, thick and ribbed at the point. They are very productive; fleshy and mild, and excellent for pickling.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A large, mild, thick-fleshed variety, ripening early. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

Spanish Monstrous.—One of the largest kinds grown, noted for its mild, sweet flavor. The flesh is thick, and may be sliced and pickled, or stuffed.

Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.—Similar to the Large Bell, but usually larger and not ripening quite as early. Excellent for pickling and stuffing.

Red Cherry.—The pods are small, round, glossy scarlet, and very handsome when ripe. Excellent for mixing with pickles.

PUMPKIN.

French, *Potiron*; German, *Kurbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza*.

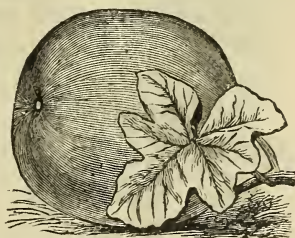
Pumpkins, though sometimes used for cooking, do not compare favorably, as a table vegetable, with the finer varieties of Squash, but are better adapted for stock feeding, for which they are more profitable. They do not require as rich soil as Melons, and the hills should be farther apart; otherwise the treatment should be the same. Care should always be taken to keep the different varieties apart, and also to keep them well-separated from all other vining plants, as they readily amalgamate and deteriorate.

Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field.—A large, round variety, sometimes depressed at the ends; rind of a deep, glossy yellow. Vines vigorous and very productive. If protected, will keep well till mid-winter.

Large Cheese.—Large, oval-shaped, mottled light green and yellow; flesh very thick, sweet and nutritious. More nearly related to the Squash, than the Large Yellow.

Cushaw, or Crook-neck.—A large productive kind, having a solid neck, resembling the Winter Crook-neck Squash. Fleshy and excellent.

Mammoth Tours.—A variety coming from France. The largest known, often weighing over 100 lbs. Oval round, deep orange, slightly mottled; flesh not thick, but on account of its enormous size, yields a very large amount of feed per acre. Also used for the table.



LARGE YELLOW, OR CONNECTICUT FIELD.

RADISH.

French, *Radis et Rave*; German, *Rettig oder Radies*; Spanish, *Rabano*.

The Radish is cultivated for its root, which should be eaten when young and tender, as in maturing they become strong, tough and pithy. They should be sown for early use, as soon as the ground can be well prepared, and for a succession, at intervals of two or three weeks throughout the season, in rich, loose, warm soil, as the quality depends largely on its rapid growth. Sow in rows a foot apart, and thin to two inches in the row by using the largest ones as soon as of sufficient size for the table. Keep free from weeds and well-watered. In the heat of Summer select a cool, shady place.



EARLY LONG SCARLET.

An excellent variety of rapid growth, skin thin, flesh rose-tinted and very tender; two or three inches long, with slender tap root.

Early Half-Long Deep Scarlet.—A handsome variety resembling somewhat the Olive-Shaped, but of a deeper scarlet, and having a smaller top. Flesh tender and of the best quality; good for forcing.

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted.—The leading turnip-shaped kind. Deep scarlet, small tap-root; very crisp and tender. Of rapid growth, and if sown with others, the first ready for the table.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP-ROOTED.

One of the best for forcing.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.—Similar in shape and size to the Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, only that the under side of the bulb and tap-root are white.

Early Round Deep Scarlet.—A handsome early kind. Deep scarlet, smooth, crisp and highly flavored. It is also good for forcing, and very showy, served with the White Turnip-Rooted.

Early White Turnip-Rooted.—The best white turnip-shaped variety. Is ready for the table in six weeks after planting. Pure white, small top, mild and crisp.

French Breakfast, or Half-Long White Tipped.—Medium size, of quick growth, crisp and tender; terminates more abruptly than the Half-Long Scarlet, the lower end and tap-root being white.



EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED, OR HALF LONG SCARLET.

Improved Chartier.—Claimed to be a new and distinct variety. Roots long, tapering rather abruptly and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth, they are soon ready for the table, remaining crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, a dull crimson shading through pink to white, at, or below the middle. Claimed by some to be a superior variety.

Long Black Spanish, Fall or Winter.—Very hardy, and good for winter use. If stored in sand, will keep good all winter. The roots which present a rusty black appearance, are large, firm, and not liable to become pithy.

Mammoth California, or White China.—Extensively grown by the Chinese who introduced it into California. They are very large, and cylindrical, terminating abruptly, with little tap-root. The skin and flesh are of a transparent white. They are mild and tender, and keep well all winter.

Scarlet China Winter.—A half-long variety, largest near the tap-root; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm and more pungent than most others. It is easily kept all winter.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

French, *Rhubarbe*; German, *Rhabarber*; Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.

Rhubarb is extensively raised near all large cities, and should be more generally grown, as it is ready for use at a time when nearly all kinds of fruit are out of market. Its culture is very simple, and it yields every spring an abundance of leaf stalks, which are delicious when made into pies, tarts and sauce. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. In the fall, trench or sub-soil a piece of ground, manure very heavily, and transplant the young roots into it, three feet apart each way. Give a heavy dressing of manure annually, and cut off the seed stalks as they appear, to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by running to seed. The seed cannot be relied on in every instance to be true to kind.

Linnæus.—Early, large and tender. Best for family use.

Victoria.—A standard sort. Produces a large crop of leaf stalks, of medium size and excellent quality.

Giant.—A large variety, which produces a succession of stalks throughout the season; on this account it is highly esteemed by market gardeners.



RHUBARB.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

French, *Salsifis*; German, *Borsbart*; Spanish, *Ostra Vegetal*.

Salsify is a nutritious and healthful vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip, closely resembling in flavor and being a good substitute for oysters. It is rapidly coming into more general use. Sow early in spring in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

Large White.—An early kind; tender and excellent.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—The leading variety, produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots.

SPINACH.

French, *Epinard*; German, *Spinat*; Spanish, *Espinaca*.

A wholesome, palatable, hardy vegetable, much used for greens. It is easily grown, and may be had during the entire season. It will grow on almost any soil, but is more tender and succulent when grown in soil heavily manured, and well pulverized. For a summer crop, sow early, in drills a foot apart, and thin gradually to six inches apart. For early spring use, sow in the fall; and in cold climates, protect with a covering of straw. It should be cut back, using only the young leaves; the old ones are tough and stringy.



SPINACH.

Large Prickly Winter.—The hardiest kind, and may be sown in the fall, only requiring protection during the most severe frosts. The seed is prickly, the leaves rather long and pointed, but thick and succulent.

Round Summer.—An excellent variety for early spring sowing. The leaves

are round, thick and fleshy. Good for early market gardening.

Improved Thick-Leaved.—The leaves of this variety are unusually thick, fleshy and tender. It is also hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared.

Monstrous Viroflay.—This variety produces the largest leaves of any, yielding an enormous crop. Excellent for the family or market garden.

Long Standing.—An improved variety, having thick leaves, that remain tender longer than any other, and on this account one of the best for market gardeners.

SQUASH.

French, *Courge*; German, *Kuerbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza Tomtanera*.

Squashes are extensively grown, and embrace many distinct varieties. Their easy cultivation, enormous yield, and nutritious qualities, render the larger kinds one of the best and most profitable crops for stock-feeding. The summer varieties are ready for the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be kept until the early kinds are again in the market. All kinds thrive best in loose, rich soil. The seed should not be planted till danger of frost is past, and the ground warm. They thrive under the same treatment as that recommended for Melons. The hills of the vining kinds should be planted two feet farther apart than Water-melons.



WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush Scallop.—The leading early Bush Scallop variety; round flat, with scalloped edges. The skin is white; the flesh is of excellent quality, and ready for use as soon as they are large enough.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop.—Similar to the White Bush Scallop, except that the skin and flesh are a light yellow.

Summer Crookneck.—An early prolific kind, having a solid, curved neck; the skin is yellow, thin, hard and very warty; flesh tender, and of good quality

Perfect Gem.—A variety coming into bearing later than the early summer kinds; rather small, round, slightly ribbed; flesh pale yellow; dry when cooked; rich and sweet. A prolific bearer.



SUMMER CROOKNECK.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES.

American Turban, or Essex Hybrid.—A medium-sized variety; rind dark orange-colored; flesh deep yellow, thick, fine-grained, rich and sweet. It can be kept without difficulty till late in the season.

Marblehead.—A variety about as large as the Hubbard; having a very hard rind, of a bluish yellow tint; flesh deep orange-colored; very dry and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers.

Boston, or Vegetable Marrow.—A leading variety, ripening early in the fall, but keeping well through the winter; oval round; mottled dark and light yellow; flesh salmon-colored, and not as dry as some, but remarkable for its rich, sweet flavor.



HUBBARD.

Hubbard.—One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish green, spotted with yellow, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and sweetness by any. It is also easily kept all winter.

Early Prolific Marrow.—A new fall and winter variety, ripening two weeks earlier than the Vegetable Marrow which it resembles in shape, being only a little smaller, and keeping equally as well. It is surprisingly fruitful, yielding nearly twice the quantity of any other winter squash. Mottled deep orange and cream color; flesh dark yellow, thick, fine-grained, dry and sweet. Superior for family use or the market garden.

Butman.—A distinct variety of medium size; mottled stone color and light yellow; flesh lemon-colored, thick, fine-grained and sweet. Does not keep as well as some others. Is at its best in the fall and early winter.

Mammoth Chili.—The largest variety grown; having attained a weight of over two hundred pounds. Round, flattened at the ends; rind deep orange; flesh dark yellow, thick and very nutritious. Sometimes used for the table, but more desirable for stock-feeding. It is a good keeper.



EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW.

Field Marrow.—A large variety, yielding an enormous crop, and on this account one of the most profitable for general crop for stock-feeding.

SUGAR CANE.

The climate of the Pacific Coast lying south of the Columbia river, as well as the soil of most of the valleys and river bottoms, are so similar to those of the Southern States, Hawaiian and West India Islands, where the sorghum canes form so large and profitable a staple, it is surprising that more attention is not paid to their cultivation, and especially when it is known that they afford one of the most prolific and profitable crops for cattle-feeding known to the husbandman. We offer the two best

varieties, and believe it will be to the advantage of farmers to give them a trial, both for the production of sugar and syrup, and for stock-feeding. Cultivation same as for corn.

Early Amber.—Early and of rapid growth; best for sugar and syrup; making a rich amber-colored syrup, and granulating into sugar beautifully.

Early Orange.—Of more vigorous growth, and but little later than the Amber. It is good for sugar and syrup, and on account of its unusually large yield, is the most profitable kind for stock-feeding.

SUNFLOWER.

The Sunflower justly demands more attention than it has yet been accorded. Its uses are varied; the leaves are good for stock, the seed for poultry and the manufacture of oil, and the stalks and heads for fuel. It has also proved itself a powerful and valuable absorbent of miasma. It is hardy, and easily grown. If the large central head, which matures first, is cut off, as soon as ripe, it will increase the size and yield of succeeding heads. Cultivate the same as Corn. The double varieties are cultivated as flowers.—See Flower List.

Mammoth Russian.—The largest and most productive variety.

TOBACCO.

It was at first thought Tobacco could only be successfully grown in a semi-tropical climate, but the experience of late years has abundantly established the fact that the size of the plants, which diminish in cooler climates, can be compensated for in the increased number of plants to the acre, and that the quality is even superior to that raised in the South. It requires a rich, mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and when possible enriched with ashes. Sow the seed thinly in beds, as early as they can be well prepared, transplanting when six inches high to rows four feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Hardy, and the best adapted to cool localities, and for general use.

Havana.—Of fine texture and delicate flavor. Celebrated for the manufacture of fine cigars.

TOMATO.

French, *Tomate*; German, *Liebsapfel*; Spanish, *Tomate*.

Marked improvement has recently been made in the Tomato. Its value as a table vegetable can hardly be over-estimated. Its healthfulness during the heat of summer, and especially for bilious temperaments, is well known, and a diet composed largely of Tomatoes, both raw and cooked, is a powerful aid in warding off the effects of malaria. The first step toward success, after obtaining good seed, is to produce strong, healthy plants. For early crop, sow as soon as desired in hot-beds. When two inches high transplant in the beds to four or five inches apart each way, to give the plants room, and make them bushy; always keeping them well-aired. If they crowd each other before time to transplant, root-prune by drawing a sharp knife



OPTIMUS.

deeply between the plants. When danger of frost is past, transplant to rich, loose soil, keeping well-watered and cultivated. For later crop, they may be sown in cold frames or open ground, and transplant when four to six inches high. If possible, support the vines. Thus treated, they will continue in bearing much longer, and the fruit be greatly improved.

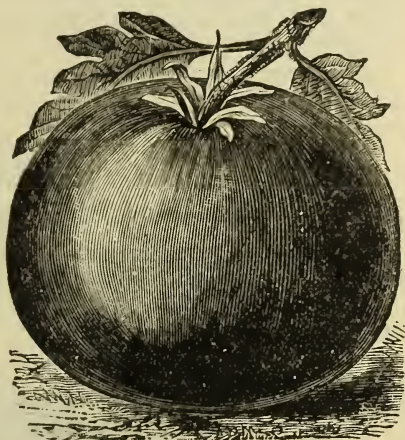
Early Conqueror.—One of the earliest. Of good size and uniform shape. Vines vigorous and productive.

Early Hundred Day.—Ripens about as early as the Conqueror. Fruit medium size, bright scarlet. A good market variety, as it ripens well off the vine, if picked quite green.

Acme.—Also early and popular. The fruit is smooth, handsome, solid and of good quality. A great bearer. Color dark purplish red. A superior early market variety.

Livingston's Perfection.—One of the best medium early kinds; round, uniformly smooth; vines very productive; fruit deep scarlet, firm and of excellent quality. Vines continue long in bearing.

Livingston's Favorite.—One of the best for general crop; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing all season; fruit very large, uniformly smooth, firm, without hard core; ripens medium early; holds its size well till frost. Is very fleshy, with few seeds.



PERFECTION.

Livingston's Beauty.—A distinct variety, uniformly large; color deep crimson, inclining to purple. The vines, which are vigorous, continue to bear large, handsome fruit till the close of the season. It has but few seeds, and its handsomely grained flesh is of superior quality. It has few equals, either for the family or market garden.



TROPHY.

Trophy.—*Selected Stock.* We offer selected stock of this well-known, popular variety. It ripens just after the Perfection; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing till frost; fruit large, bright scarlet, firm and of the best quality, either fresh for table use or for canning.

Paragon.—A large smooth variety, ripening just after the Acme. Color deep scarlet. A prolific bearer, much prized by canners.

Optimus.—A second early kind, by some thought to possess points of great merit; very uniform in size; color bright red; smooth and handsome; flesh firm, but tender; ripens evenly. Our atock of this variety is the very best.

Large Yellow.—A large, smooth, yellow variety; very handsome when prepared for the table; flesh rich and of superior quality.

Red Pear-shaped.—A small handsome, bright scarlet, pear-shaped variety; used for preserves and to cure in imitation of figs.

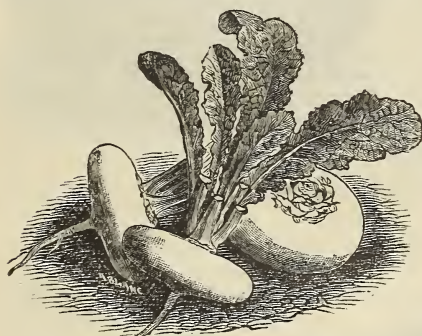
New Dwarf Champion.—Vines erect and vigorous; fruit of medium size, round, smooth, of excellent quality and very fleshy; contains fewer seeds than any other kind, and on this account highly prized by many.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry.—A small variety, the fruit of which is enveloped in a husk. Esteemed by many for preserving, and also eaten fresh from the vine.

TURNIP.

French, *Navel*; German, *Steckrube*; Spanish, *Nabo Comun*.

The Turnip is a nutritious, wholesome vegetable, of fine texture and delicate flavor, and easily affected by soil and cultivation. The best results are obtained in rich,



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP-LEAVED.

apart, and thinned to ten inches in the row. Both Ruta Bagas and Turnips may be kept through the winter by storing in a cool, dry place, and covering with straw or by burying in clean, dry sand. Our list includes the choicest varieties.

mellow soil, adding, if possible, a dressing of wood ashes. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make them rough, wormy and strong. They are hardy, and may, in mild climates, be sown as soon after rain as the ground can be prepared, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning to six inches apart in the drill, or they may be sown broadcast. The Ruta Baga, which is extensively grown for feeding stock during winter, is sown later, in rows two or three feet

WHITE-FLESHED KINDS.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan.—This variety is ready for the table sooner, after planting, than any other yet introduced. Top small, erect, strap-leaved; bulb a deep purple above, white underneath; flesh white, firm, delicate and excellent. Remains tender and in condition for the table a long time.

Early Purple-Top Munich.—A distinct, small, handsome variety, with a fine purple coloring at the top. Very tender and sweet when young, but becomes strong and bitter with age.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved.—A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.

Early Purple-Top Strap-Leaved.—One of the best and most universally grown. Small erect top, round-flat; purplish red above, white underneath; flesh firm, but very tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table, and keeps well.

Purple-Top White Globe.—A large globe-shaped variety; purple above ground; it is handsome and of excellent quality, and recommended both for the family garden and field crop.

Large White Flat Norfolk.—A round-flat, white variety; usually attaining a very large size. Extensively grown for stock-feeding. The leaves are also used for greens.

It is hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter. Yields a very large crop.

White Egg.—An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing much above ground. It is pure white, smooth and handsome; flesh tender and excellent. It is of rapid growth, and recommended for early fall planting.

Cow-Horn, or Long White.—A distinct variety, having a long, slightly curved root, somewhat resembling a carrot. It is white, with a green tint near the top growing partly above ground; flesh tender, sweet and of fine quality. Can be sown early for fall and winter use

Seven-Top.—A variety cultivated for its large tops, which are excellent for greens. Much used in the South.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Early Yellow Purple-Top Montmagny.—A handsome, yellow-fleshed kind; ready for the table very early; light purple above, yellow underneath; round-flat; flesh fine-grained, tender and sweet.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.—One of the best yellow-fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe-shaped; flesh fine-grained, firm, sweet and of superior flavor. Keeps well all winter.

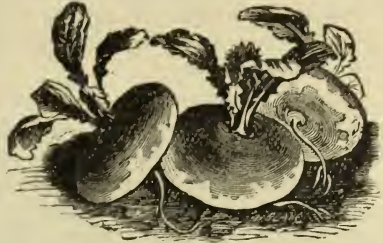
Yellow, or Amber Globe.—Large, rather globe-shaped; yellow, tinted with green on top; flesh sweet and of good quality. It is hardy; produces a large crop, and keeps well. Good both for the table and field crop.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Round, medium size, light yellow, stained with purple on top. Produces a large crop; is hardy and keeps well; flesh very firm, but tender and sweet.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES.

Ruta Bagas are larger and coarser in flesh than Turnips, but yield more per acre, and are richer and more nutritious, and for these reasons preferred for stock-feeding, for which they are very profitable. They are also used, when young, on the table. They yield best in a rich, strong soil.

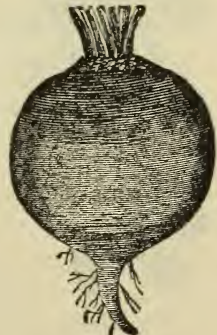
Purple-Top Swede, or Yellow Ruta Baga.—A large variety, growing much above ground; is hardy, and should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared: ashy purple on top, yellow underneath. A large cropper and good keeper.



EARLY PURPLE, OR RED TOP STRAP-LEAVED.



COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE.



YELLOW PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.

Champion Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—An improved variety of the Yellow Purple-Top; oval in form; very large, hardy and productive; flesh deep yellow, sweet and nutritious. Keeps well. One of the best.

Skirving's Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—A variety closely resembling the Champion; grows to a very large size and is of excellent quality; flesh very firm. Easily kept all winter.

Bangholm Yellow Ruta Baga.—A variety introduced from England, where it is much prized for its many good qualities; large, smooth and handsome. Superior for stock, and on account of its flesh, better for the table than some others.

American Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—The superiority of this variety has been attained by long selections and careful cultivation. Certainly one of the very best; oval round, large and smooth; flesh deep yellow, of excellent grain and very nutritious. Yields a large crop and keeps well.

Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.—The only white-fleshed Ruta Baga in general cultivation; is hardy, easily grown, large, and yields as heavy a crop as the best yellow kinds; flesh fine-grained and solid, but tender, and well-flavored. It keeps better than the yellow varieties; is equally as good for stock, and more desirable for the table, being good when young, and after storing, it ripens and becomes tender and excellent.

We keep in stock and deal in many varieties of vegetables and specialties, not described by us, most of which will be found in the price list on the last pages of this Catalogue.



RED CLOVER.



ORCHARD GRASS.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE
TURNIP.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, SWEET AND POT HERBS.

NO garden is complete without having some space devoted to Sweet, Medicinal and Pot Herbs. Every housewife frequently finds this department indispensable. They can be used both fresh from the bed in summer, and dry for winter use. Most kinds here given are of easy cultivation. Sow early in well-prepared rich soil, keeping thoroughly cultivated and watered. For winter use gather the tender boughs when first in bloom, drying in an airy place in the shade. As soon as sufficiently dry, pack in boxes, being careful to exclude all dampness and air. Some kinds lose their strength and aroma so rapidly that the only way to preserve them is to pulverize them as soon as dry, pack closely in bottles and cork tightly.

Anise—*Pimpinella anisum*.—For garnishing and seasoning. The seeds are also used medicinally. They have a powerful aroma, are tonic, and frequently beneficial in cases of colic and dyspepsia. Annual.

Balm—*Melissa officinalis*.—A fragrant, lemon-scented herb, used for making Balm tea or Balm wine. It is easily grown from the seed, or multiplied by dividing the roots. The tea is a febrifuge, possessing considerable virtue, and the wine excellent to allay thirst. Hardy perennial.

Basil, Sweet—*Ocimum basilicum*.—The leaves and top shoots are used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Hardy annual.

Caraway—*Carum carui*.—Cultivated for the seed, which is used extensively in cakes and confectionery. Hardy perennial.

Caraway.—For flavoring. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of well-preserved seed for the use of Druggists, Bakers and Confectioners.

Catnip—*Nepeta cataria*.—A mild nervine; as a tea, it is excellent for children. For winter use remove the plant by the root and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

Coriander—*Coriandrum sativum*.—The seed, which has a pleasant and powerful aroma, is used medicinally, in confectionery and for flavoring liquors. The leaves are used for garnishing. Care should be taken to harvest the seed when perfectly dry, and to bruise the leaves and break the stems as little as possible, as the sap imparts a disagreeable odor which injures the quality of the seed. Hardy annual.

Dandelion—*Taraxacum dens-leonis*.—A hardy perennial, much esteemed as an early greens, and, when blanched as a salad. It will withstand considerable frost, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. A valuable plant for early greens and salads, deserving more general cultivation.

Dill—*Anethum graveolens*.—A hardy annual, the seeds of which are aromatic, warm and pungent, and are used medicinally in cases of colic, and to correct flatulence. They are also used to flavor soups and stews and in pickles. The leaves possess similar qualities, and can be used in the same manner as the seeds.

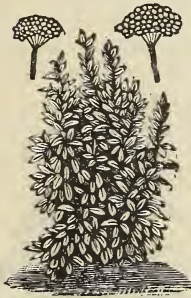


SAGE.

Fennel, Sweet—*Foeniculum vulgare*.—The leaves are used for ornament; also much esteemed for flavoring fish sauces. The seeds have an agreeable aroma, and are used in confectionery, for flavoring, and medicinally. Hardy annual.

Hyssop—*Hyssopus officinalis*.—The leaves and flowers are the parts used, and have a warm, aromatic, pungent taste. Medicinally, it is a tonic and expectorant, acting on the bronchial tubes, and is beneficial in cases of asthma and catarrh. A hardy perennial, maturing best in a dry, sandy soil. The Hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of the caper.

Lavender—*Lavendula vera*.—So called from its extensive use by the Romans in the bath. It is cultivated for the powerful and delicious fragrance of its flowers, which should be gathered when in full bloom, dried quickly and carefully protected from the air and moisture. Hardy perennial.



SWEET MARJORAM.

Marjoram, Sweet—*Origanum marjorana*.—A perennial in warm climates, but unable to withstand severe winters. The young shoots and leaves are peculiarly aromatic, and are used for flavoring, either fresh from the garden or dried for winter use.

Rosemary—*Rosmarinus officinalis*.—The leaves have a pungent odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. The dry leaves lose their strength rapidly. Hardy perennial.

Rue—*Ruta graveolens*.—A stimulant in medicine, but should be used, on account of its powerful acrid effect, with great care. The plant should not be allowed to run to seed, or the young shoots should be cut before the seed matures, or they lose their strength. Hardy perennial.

Sage—*Salvia officinalis*.—Sage is used, almost universally, as a condiment for relishes and flavoring. Used medicinally, it is diuretic in effect, producing gentle perspiration. It is a hardy perennial, that should have rich soil and thorough cultivation. Cut the young shoots just before blooming, dry quickly in the shade, and store carefully, or pulverize and bottle.

Savory, Summer—*Satureia Hortensis*.—Cultivated for the young shoots, which are dried and used for flavoring soups, dressings and meats. It is a hardy annual, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared.



SUMMER SAVORY.



THYME.

Sorrel—*Rumex acetosa*.—A hardy perennial plant, much prized by the French. It has a sour taste, and is used as a salad, and by some in soups and sauces. Can be propagated by dividing the roots. To secure a good growth of leaves, cut out the flower stalks as they appear.

Thyme—*Thymus vulgaris*.—A hardy perennial, a warm, pungent and very aromatic plant, much used for flavoring soups, dressings, etc. It is also a nervine, and tea made from the leaves is used with good effect in cases of nervous headache. It can be used either fresh or dried. Plant as soon as the ground can be prepared.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

AS the country becomes settled and lands that have long been used for grazing only, are inclosed and devoted to agriculture or the growing of fruits, the question of economically raising and fattening stock for market becomes a most important one. To solve the problem, the farmers are fast turning their attention to the raising of grass and clover. The region over which our business extends is so vast, and the soil and climate so varied, that no directions can be given suited to all. Our facilities for supplying all kinds of grass and clover seed are unsurpassed. Our stock, of the kinds most in demand, is especially heavy. The great care we take to supply the best quality at moderate prices, has resulted in a rapidly increasing business from year to year. Fully appreciating the growing importance of this branch of husbandry, we are constantly adding to our facilities to meet every requirement of our largely increasing trade.

Alfalfa.—*Medicago sativa*.—Alfalfa, also known as Lacerne, and Chili Clover, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut just before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut, it immediately commences to grow; and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the low lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five and six crops of hay, from the same field, in one season, without irrigation, and the same result is obtained, on high dry lands, where irrigation is resorted to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends down a strong tap-root, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the tap-root can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth will be sustained. When well set it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and pro-



ALFALFA.



RED CLOVER.

light lands are made fertile and rich by allowing them to remain seeded to it for a number of years. It yields the heaviest crop of any Clover, except Alfalfa, and makes superior hay—especially if mixed with Timothy—either for dairy cows or general use. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground.

Mammoth Red Clover—*Trifolium pretense*.—Similar to Red Clover, but coarser and taller, and considered of more value for reclaiming and enriching waste lands, as it sustains itself, and succeeds sometimes where Red Clover fails. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in time to get the benefit of ample moisture.

White Dutch Clover—*Trifolium repens*.—A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly, and will soon cover bare spots, if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn, mixed with Blue Grass. When sown alone, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Harrow the soil until it is very fine before sowing.



ALSIKE.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—*Trifolium hybridum*.—A comparatively new and perfectly hardy variety, which is rapidly growing in popular favor. It yields large crops of excellent hay, and, under favorable conditions, may be cut several times during the season. It is also valuable for bees. It is well calculated to resist both drought and an excess of moisture. It is perennial, and produces a mass of long, fibrous roots, which hold the soil, making it useful for permanent pasture on hill-sides which are liable to wash. When used alone, sow from six to eight pounds per acre.

Espersette Clover, or Sainfoin—*Hedysarum Onobrychis*.—A hardy variety, the flower-stalks of which grow from two and one-half to three feet high. It is perennial, and yields a heavy crop,

fitable crop in every State in the Union. Experience has demonstrated that in most soils reseeding should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest, fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thick will produce fine stalks—a desirable feature, either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost.

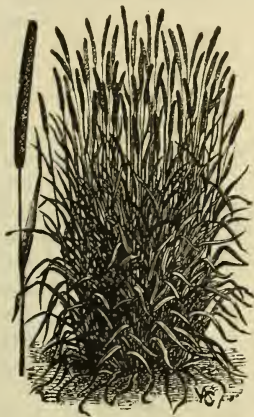
Red Clover.—*Trifolium pretense*.—The standard Clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay, or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy, and may be sown at any time when the ground is in condition to receive the seed. It succeeds well on any good soil, and thin,



WHITE CLOVER.

having some of the characteristics of Alfalfa, and possessing about the same nutritive value. Its roots penetrate to a great depth, enabling it to endure considerable heat and drought. It is not injuriously affected by severe frosts. It is excellent for pasturage, remaining green till late in fall, and makes a rapid growth early in spring, affording late and early pasture, a very desirable feature. It yields a large crop of superior hay, which is easily cured, and highly relished by stock. It will yield a good crop on light soils, if they are mellow and do not bake. The seeds are large, and to secure a fine growth it should be sown thick. Forty to fifty pounds per acre is not too much.

Timothy—*Phleum pratense*.—Timothy is indigenous in North America, and takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who first introduced it into England. It is nutritious, and relished by all herbivorous animals, either as pasture or hay. In moist soils it affords excellent pasture in the fall after the hay has been harvested. It should be cut just before or immediately on coming into bloom, as it loses much of its strength and flavor, and becomes hard and strawy, if allowed to ripen. It is perennial, sods readily on any good soil, and does not fail even on clayey lands when well prepared. It yields a moderately heavy crop of hay, that should be well cured to prevent molding, and salted as it is mowed or stacked. To secure a good stand, fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown to the acre.



TIMOTHY.

Orchard Grass—*Dactylus glomerata*.—Also known as Cock's Foot. A tall grass, having large glossy blades. It is justly becoming more popular, as it is one of the best forage grasses known, on account of its rapid growth, being ready for grazing ten to fifteen days earlier than most other kinds, and, where the ground is kept moist, continues to grow vigorously as fast as eaten off, till late in fall, and, in warm localities, all winter. It yields a heavy crop of hay, and succeeds well in open timber lands. If intended for hay only, it is usually mixed with Clover, as they both bloom at the same time, and can be cut when at their best. It is perennial, and has a tendency to grow in tufts, and should be sown thick. It succeeds on any good soil, and requires thirty to forty pounds per acre to secure the best results.



RED TOP.

Red Top—*Agrostis vulgaris*.—Also known in some sections as Herd's Grass, and by some as English Grass and Rhode Island Bent Grass. It is perennial, and the best yield is obtained on wet and even marshy land. The blades and stalks are fine, and generally preferred for grazing, but where a good stand is secured it affords a profitable hay crop. The seed is fine and light, and care should be taken to get it sown evenly. The proper quantity is thirty pounds per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Extra Clean—*Poa pratensis*.—

One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. It is perennial, and in warm localities where the ground is kept moist, and it is

pastured or frequently cut, to prevent the seed from ripening, will continue to grow luxuriantly the entire year. It is also incomparably the best grass known for lawns and parks, and where covered with fine manure every fall, watered well and evenly, and cut frequently, will furnish a handsome, velvety lawn for years, requiring no re-sowing. For pasture, sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn much heavier seeding is required, and not less than sixty pounds should be sown.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Fancy Clean.—*Poa pratensis*.—This is the same as the Extra Clear, except that the seed is more carefully and thoroughly cleaned. The methods recently adopted by farmers, and the machinery employed, are so perfect that the Extra Clean, now offered in the market, is scarcely distinguishable from the Fancy, and fully equal to what the Fancy was a few years ago.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

English Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium perenne*.—A strong-growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. It is equally valuable, both for grazing and hay, and will succeed on any good tillable land, if well prepared. It is easily cured, and kept either in the mow or stack. Some recommend it for lawns, but as it is coarser and has no points of merit for this purpose not possessed by Blue Grass, we see no advantage in substituting it for the latter. For field crop sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, and if used for lawns, not less than seventy-five pounds.

Australian Rye Grass.—We consider this identical with the English Perennial Rye Grass, as we can find no evidence of an indigenous variety in Australia, and refer to the description of, and treatment recommended for the English Perennial Rye.

Italian Rye Grass—*Lolium Italicum*.—A perennial variety, extensively grown in many parts of Europe. One of its chief points of merit is its rapidity of growth. Where the seasons are short, either from limited rains or long, severe winters, this variety is found valuable. Though a distinct variety, its qualities are similar to the English Perennial, and will succeed on the same soils. From forty to fifty pounds per acre should be sown.

Mesquite—*Aristida*.—A variety found native in Western Texas. It is much used by lumbermen along the northern coast of California and Oregon and on Puget Sound, and will no doubt be found valuable in other sections when introduced. It is peculiarly strong and nutritious, and oxen will render more service and remain in better condition if pastured on it than on any other. It is usually sown on virgin soil, without cultivation, after the timber is removed and the ground burned over. It will grow on any loose soil. The seed is light and chaffy, and care must be taken in sowing, the best time being just before rain. Use about thirty-five to forty pounds per acre.

Millet, Common or Golden—*Panicum*



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

millaceum.—A variety growing from three to four feet high, having rather broad blades and strong stalks. It supplies a valuable hay crop, and affords excellent pasturage. The seed is also extensively sold in the market and used with mixed bird-seed. It should have rich, mellow soil, well prepared. For a seed crop sow fifteen pounds per acre; for hay and pasture use thirty pounds.

Millet, German—*Panicum Germanicum* var.—An improved variety, yielding a larger crop of seed than the Common Millet. It is also taller than the Common, and yields a heavier crop of hay. The grains or seeds are larger and of a deeper orange yellow. It will grow on any good agricultural land, and yields heavily when artificial water, if required, can be applied at the proper time. It yields from forty to sixty bushels of seed per acre, which is excellent feed for stock or poultry. For a crop of seed sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, and for hay from twenty-five to thirty pounds.

Hungarian Grass—*Panicum Germanicum*.—A valuable species of dwarf Millet. It is an annual, and must be sown every year. It is finer than the Common and German Millets, but produces a closer stand, and yields almost as much per acre as the taller varieties. The hay being finer, is preferred by stock, and there is less waste in feeding. It will yield well on any light, loose soil, and requires less moisture to mature a profitable crop than most other leading grasses. Twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

Sainfoin.—See *Espersette Clover*.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—*Festuca pratensis*.—A perennial variety, growing from three to four feet high. It roots deep, and on this account resists drought better than most grasses. It is extensively grown in England and on the Continent. It succeeds on any ordinary soil, and well repays the labor of deep plowing and thorough harrowing in preparing the land. It yields a heavy crop of superior hay, and is one of the best kinds for pasture, as it comes early and remains green until late. It is valuable to mix with other kinds, as it sometimes succeeds where others fail. Use thirty pounds per acre when sown alone.

Hard Fescue—*Festuca duriuscula*.—A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

Fine-Leaved Fescue—*Festuca tenuifolia*.—One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain.



MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

Sweet Vernal True Perennial—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—A fine perennial grass, growing well on any ordinary soil, requiring but little moisture. It does not yield a large amount of feed, but comes early, and is noted for its sweet odor, especially when drying. It should form a part of all mixtures for permanent pastures, and particularly for lawns and parks, on account of its fragrance. When sown alone, use fifteen to twenty pounds per acre.

Sweet Vernal—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—An annual, very similar to the True Perennial, but not maturing as early. It is also fragrant, and makes an excellent pasture for sheep, sown early on virgin soil. Twenty pounds per acre should be sown.

Fowl Meadow—*Poa seratina*.—Also called False Red Top. A fine grass, succeeding best on wet and marshy lands, where it forms a permanent pasture. It grows thick and tall, and yields a profitable crop of sweet, nutritious hay. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

Crested Dogstail—*Cynosurus cristatus*.—One of the best of grasses for dry lands. It has fine foliage, and bears the scythe or close grazing well. Is good in mixtures for lawns and permanent pasture. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed per acre, when used alone.

Bermuda Grass—*Cynodon dactylon*.—It has been claimed that Bermuda Grass could not be profitably grown from seed, but recent experiments have been more successful. The main roots, which are properly stems, are divided into short sections; fine roots appearing at each joint. These stems are cut up so that each piece will have one joint, as nearly as may be, and sown, each joint forming a new plant. Their vitality is astonishing. It flourishes in dry lands, and on arid plains where no other grass will grow, and will spread over bare rocks to an astonishing distance. It is excellent to secure embankments, stop the drifting of sands, and to prevent the washing of soil on steep hill-sides. It yields a heavy crop of hay, a large amount of pasture, and hogs fatten on its succulent roots. Ten pounds of seed should be sown per acre, and when the cut stems are used a much larger quantity.

Wood Meadow Grass—*Poa nemoralis*.—Wood Meadow Grass is not suited for dry land, but will produce a good crop of hay in moist or shady locations. Valued principally for sowing in orchards and on open timber lands. Use thirty pounds of seed per acre.

Tall Oat Grass—*Avena elatior*.—Valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soil. It is perennial, and will readily form a permanent sod with little moisture. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre when used alone.

Brome Grass—*Bromus inermis*.—A variety coming from Hungary and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is nutritious and yields a heavy crop, and in these respects is said to be not inferior to Alfalfa. It comes highly recommended as a variety that will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture, succeeding where most other kinds fail. We deem it worthy a thorough trial by farmers and stock raisers, on virgin soil and in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre should be sown.

Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass—*Sorghum halapense*.—A perennial variety of luxuriant growth. It has strong roots, that penetrate to considerable depth, enabling it to withstand drought well. It belongs to the Sorghum family, and is sweet and nutritious, and much relished by stock. If the soil is well prepared thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

Lawn Grass—Fine Mixed.—Nothing adds a greater air of refinement to a home than a handsome, well-kept lawn. It not only increases its value financially, but renders it doubly valuable in the higher sense of enjoyment, and is within the reach of all who have the ground to devote to it. The cost need not deter any, if leisure hours are devoted to its care. The directions we give to secure a good lawn, when using Extra and Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass, will be equally successful where mixtures are sown. Cut with a lawn-mower frequently, and water thoroughly and

evenly immediately after mowing, This will make it fine and velvety. This mixture includes fine perennial varieties, in proper proportions, to secure a close and permanent sod. Fifty to sixty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, or one and a-half pounds to a plat of ground twenty feet square.

Lawn Grass—Extra Fine Mixed.—This mixture contains a proper quantity of all the finest perennial grasses, including Sweet Vernal True Perennial. It is the result of years of experiment, and cannot be excelled for the production of a deep green, velvety, permanent lawn. Use the same quantity as recommended for the Fine Mixed.

MIXTURE FOR UNCULTIVATED, AND DRY LANDS.

The formation and improvement of permanent pastures is one of the most important objects to be sought by the farmers of California. Tens of thousands of acres are now producing less than one-fourth what they would if sown to suitable kinds of grasses. It is, of course, not necessary nor practicable to treat these lands in the thorough manner more valuable lands are cultivated. The seed may be sown early in the fall, and harrowed in; or, if left on the surface, the rains will sprout most of it. But if no cultivation is given, the sowing should be early, so that the young plants may get a good start before the weeds and poorer native grasses have made too much growth.

Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses, selected especially for their ability to resist drought, poor soil, close feeding and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the use for which it is designed.

FRUIT-TREE SEEDS.

APPLE.—Apple-seeds may be planted in the fall, winter or spring. If not planted till spring, the seed should be kept moist during the winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds. They do not produce the same varieties from seed, but the seedlings are used as stocks on which to graft or bud all our approved varieties.

Cherry, Mazzard.—This produces the stock commonly used for standard trees. Should be planted in the fall, as the seed does not keep well during winter. A loose, deep, sandy loam is the best for growing Cherry stocks. Budding is usually more successful for Cherries than grafting.

Cherry, Mahaleb.—Cultivate same as the Mazzard. Used as a stock for dwarfing trees. Budding is easier and more certain than grafting with Cherries.

Pear.—Plant the same as apple-seed; but for growing pear stocks the ground should always be deep, rich and moist, and the young plants should be cultivated often, to insure a rapid growth the first season, as upon this depends their value for stocks. They are budded and grafted the same as Apples.

Plum.—Culture same as for Cherry. The stocks are budded or grafted with improved varieties.

Quince.—Culture same as for Apple. The Quince is usually grown from cuttings, but is sometimes grown from seed for stocks for dwarfing the Pear and Apple.

FOREST-TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS.

FOREST-TREE and Hedge Culture justly deserves a more prominent place in the intelligent effort of the farmer than has yet been accorded them. They are apt to view the benefit as being so remote as to not justify the present outlay, overlooking the immediate and greatly increased value of their land, which, after all, is their real wealth and stability. All kinds of trees succeed well on land too hilly and stony to till, if it be loose, and the underlying rock open and seamy. The roots penetrate the crevices, and thus obtain moisture till late in summer. We give below a list of those, which, after years of test, have proved themselves the most rapid growers, best adapted to soil and climate, and, in all respects, most valuable. Most tree seeds should be planted in the fall, or very early in spring, to give them the benefit of ample moisture. Give plenty of room in the row and cultivate deeply, to give depth and strength to the roots. Transplant when the young trees are one to two years old.

Black, or Yellow Locust—*Robinia pseudacacia*.—The Locust, by many years of trial, has been found to adapt itself to the soil and climate of the Pacific Coast with remarkable facility. If the soil be deep it will flourish in the driest localities without irrigation. It grows rapidly; its wood resists decay equal to that of any known variety, and for general use, and particularly where this quality is required, it is invaluable. It has also great merit as an ornamental and shade tree, on account of its clean, handsome foliage, and pendent clusters of beautiful, white flowers, of exquisite fragrance.

Honey Locust—*Gleditsia triacanthos*.—The Honey Locust, armed with its enormous thorns, forms a hedge impenetrable by man or beast. It is hardy, succeeding often where the winters are too cold for the Osage Orange. Pour *boiling* water on the seed, take out those which swell, and repeat the process until all have swelled. If planted without this treatment they often lie in the ground for years before germinating.

Box Elder—*Negundium Americanum*.—Also known as the Ash-leaved Maple. A very rapid-growing shade and timber tree. Perhaps there is no other tree that grows in the temperate zone which will make fuel as fast as this. It should be more generally planted for this purpose, and will be found to be more profitable than the Blue Gum. Sow early in the spring, in beds or drills, and transplant, after one season's growth, to where they are to remain.

Blue Gum—*Eucalyptus globulus*.—Too well-known on the Pacific Coast to need description. The young trees are best grown in boxes, about three inches deep, which should be filled nearly full of fine sandy loam. Press down smooth with a piece of board, then scatter the seed thinly and evenly over the surface, cover with about an eighth of an inch of sandy soil; place the boxes in a warm, moist, shady place. The seeds germinate in about two weeks. When the young plants are two or three inches high they may gradually be exposed to the sun, to harden, and when they have attained a growth of six inches they should be transplanted to their permanent places; care being taken not to expose the roots to the sun and wind. They are tender, and will not withstand severe frost.

Red Gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.—A much more hardy variety than the Blue Gum, and for that reason is preferable in the colder parts of the country. It grows nearly as rapidly as the Blue Gum, the wood being finer-grained and more elastic. It is more valuable for manufacturing purposes than the Blue Gum; the culture being the same.

Osage Orange—*Maclura aurantiaca*.—Extensively used as a hedge-plant, and is one of the best known for this purpose; it is hardy, grows rapidly and bears pruning well. The seed is rather hard to germinate. The best way is to soak it in warm water for a day or two, after which pour off the water and mix thoroughly with about four times its weight of sandy soil. Keep in a warm place until the seeds begin to sprout, which will be in about a week. when they should be planted in well-prepared soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. It is necessary to keep them free from weeds. Further treatment same as for Honey Locust.

Italian Cypress—*Cupressus Italicum*.—The Italian Cypress is more stately than the Monterey Cypress, the branches are more erect, and it attains a greater height. In shape it is not unlike the Lombardy Poplar. The needles are fine, dense and very dark green in color.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

THE Evergreens of the Pacific Coast are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage and their graceful form. They have become important in the decoration of yards, lawns and parks all over the world. We give below a list of the best and most valuable kinds.

The cheapest method of obtaining a supply of young trees is to grow them from the seed. Sow in well-prepared beds or in boxes having from four to six inches of soil, in rows one inch deep, pressing down and smoothing over the surface. Provide some protection from the hot sun in summer and frost in winter. After they have made one year's growth they can be transplanted where they are to remain. Remove as much of the original soil with the roots as possible. Water, if necessary.

Big Tree of California—*Sequoia gigantea*.—The celebrated Big Tree of the Sierras, numbers among its giants some of the largest trees in the world. One of which had an opening cut through its trunk admitting the passage of a four-horse coach, without endangering its stability. It is of rapid growth, and, before attaining too stately dimensions, a handsome ornamental and shade tree. Its wood resembles white cedar, and is valuable for building and manufacturing purposes.

California Redwood—*Sequoia sempervirens*.—This variety supplies the Redwood of the Pacific Coast, and has proved itself one of the most valuable timber trees known. It is light and strong, and some varieties—of which there are several—resist decay equal to the Locust. The trunks near the root, and the bodies of some trees are handsomely curled, and extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture. It admits a high polish, and resembles in color dark mahogany. As a shade-tree it is equal to the Gigantea.

Monterey Pine—*Pinus insignis*. — One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Pine family. It does not attain sufficient size to be profitable for forest culture, but is very desirable for ornamenting parks and pleasure-grounds. The foliage presents a bright clean appearance, the branches are graceful, and its form symmetrical.

Monterey Cypress—*Cupressus macrocarpa*.—The Monterey Cypress has proved itself one of the most useful, handsome and easily grown of all ornamental ever-green trees. Its merits are abundantly established by more than a hundred years of test around the old Missions of California. Its branches extend at right angles to the body, with a slight tendency to droop, turning up at the extremity; the general form being conical. It yields readily, without injury to its growth, to the most severe pruning, and can be trained into hedges of any desired shape, and into many graceful and fantastic forms to suit the taste. It succeeds well, without irrigation, on any deep soil, or where it gets the benefit of the moist sea-breeze.

BIRD SEED.

Canary.	Hemp.	Rape.
Mixed Bird Seed, in bulk,		
Mixed Bird Seed, in handsome one-pound packages.		
Bird Gravel, silver-washed, in handsome packages.		
Cuttle Fish Bone.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buckwheat, Common.	Rye.
“ Silver Hull.	Spring Vetches, or Tares.
“ Japanese, new.	Egyptian Corn, White.
Flax Seed, for sowing.	Blue Lupins.
“ “ Druggists' use,	Yellow Lupins.
“ “ Ground; or Flax Seed Meal.	Perennial Lupins—See Flower List.

EGG FOOD COMMON SENSE.

Boxes containing 6 6-pound and 14 2½-pound packages.
“ “ 12 2½- “ packages.
“ “ 12 6- “ “
“ “ 14 “ loose.
“ “ 24 “ “

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.



CARNATION.



CALLIOPSIS, OR BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

FLOWERS usually succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that flower-seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will be able to germinate and grow with vigor.

The mistake is often made of working the soil when too wet, so that in drying it bakes and cracks. The soil should always be dry enough to work up mellow, and crumble when struck with the spade.

If fine seed is to be planted make the surface even with a piece of board; sow the seed, and then carefully sift a little dirt over them; after which water with a watering-pot having a fine rose. Shade from the hot sun, until well up, with cloth, paper or some boughs. Larger seeds should be planted deeper. A hot-bed or cold-frame is very convenient to start seeds in, as the temperature and moisture can be so regulated as to make their germination and rapid growth more certain. Most seeds do well if sown in boxes in a sunny window in the house.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

All plants, and especially annuals, exhaust themselves in maturing seed, consequently to insure the health of the plant, and concentrate its full vigor in the continued production of an abundance of the finest blossoms, the flowers should all be taken from the stem when in full bloom, or at least as soon as the petals begin to wither or fall.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in, or protected during winter, become perennial with, however, but short lives.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWERS,

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION,

Embracing Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers and Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds sent free by mail on receipt of the price placed opposite each variety.

The figures at the right opposite each variety denote the price per paper, in cents.

ABRONIA.

Exceedingly pretty trailing plants, producing fragrant, verbena-like flowers, that remain in bloom a long time. All the varieties are very effective in beds, rock-work or baskets. The husk should be removed from the seed before planting. Grows freely in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.

- Abronia Arenaria.—Very fragrant, yellow, wax-like flowers.....10
- Abronia Umbellata.—Rosy lilac, white center.....10
- “ Mixed.....10



ABRONIA.



ABUTILON.

ABUTILON—Flowering Maple.

One of the best perennial flowering plants for the greenhouse and conservatory. The drooping bell-shaped flowers are crimson, yellow and white, or striped and veined with different colors. If sown early they will bloom the first season. Thrive out-doors in warm climates.

Abutilon.—Fine mixed hybrids. All colors.... 25

ACROCLINIUM—Everlasting Flower.

Elegant annual everlastings, producing beautiful daisy-like flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe, but larger. Fine for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade.

- Acroclinium, New Double Rose. Very fine10
- “ Album. Pure white..... 5
- “ Roseum. Light rose..... 5
- “ Mixed. All colors 5

ADONIS.

An easily cultivated, hardy annual, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye; having handsome leaves and deep red flowers. The graceful foliage and bright flowers produce a fine effect.

- Adonis Autumnalis 5



AGERATUM.

AGERATUM.

Valuable and well-known plant. Fine for bouquets and useful for beds and borders and for pot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals, that remain fresh a long time after being cut. The plant blooms all summer, and if protected or potted, and taken in-doors, will continue to bloom all winter. Thrives well during our long, dry California summers. Half-hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Light blue.....	5
Tom Thumb. Dwarf blue. New and beautiful.....	10
Lasseuxii. New; rose color.....	10
White	10
Fine Mixed. All colors.....	5

AGROSTEMMA.

Striking and beautiful for beds, ribbons and borders. Their graceful pink-like flowers remain fresh, after being cut, a long time, and are very handsome in bouquets. Thrives in any good soil.

Agrostemma Coronaria— <i>Rose Champion</i> —Perennial..	5
“ Cæli Rosa. <i>Rose of Heaven</i> . Annual.	5

AGROSTIS—Ornamental Grass.

A hardy annual ornamental grass; delicate and graceful; very beautiful and effective with everlasting flowers; for winter bouquets.

Agrostis Nebulosa. One of the most graceful.....	10
Agrostis Pulchella. Very fine and delicate	10



AGROSTEMMA.

ALONSOA.

A half hardy annual producing a profusion of exceedingly brilliant crimson and scarlet flowers. In warm localities it will bloom, in open ground, all summer, and if removed in-doors will continue to bloom throughout the winter.

Alonsoa. Fine mixed, all shades.....	5
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ALYSSUM.

The Alyssums are well-known hardy annuals of easy cultivation, effective in beds, and especially fine for borders and edgings. The White Sweet Alyssum possesses a delicate, agreeable fragrance and is very popular for bouquets. They are all free bloomers, especially if the flowers are removed before they begin to fade. If taken in, or protected, they will bloom all winter.

Alyssum Maritimum.—White Sweet Alyssum.....	5
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum— <i>Golden Alyssum</i> .—Dwarf, very fine.....	5

AMARANTHUS.

Graceful, easily grown, ornamental foliage plants, for the flower-garden or conservatory. The colors are brighter if planted in not too rich soil. Half hardy annuals. Very handsome and effective contrasted with other ornamental foliage plants.

- Amaranthus Melancholicus Ruber.—Beautiful, dwarf habit; deep-red foliage 5
- Amaranthus Caudatus—*Love lies bleeding*.—Graceful, drooping flowers 5
- Amaranthus Cruentus—*Prince's Feather*.—Handsome, erect flowers 5
- Amaranthus Tri-Color—*Joseph's Coat*.—Beautifully variegated, foliage scarlet, yellow and green 5



AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.

AMMOBIUM.

One of the hardiest everlastings. The flowers are not large, but beautiful in form, and pure white; very desirable for winter bouquets. An easily grown annual.

- Ammobium Alatum 5



ANAGALLIS.

Hardy perennial, ornamental, trailing plants. blooming all season. Fine for bedding purposes; also very desirable for the conservatory or green-house when cultivated in pots or vases.

- Anagallis.—Fine mixed, all colors 10



ANAGALLIS.

ANTIRRHINUM—*See Snap-Dragon.*

AQUILEGIA—*See Columbine.*

ARGEMONE.

Showy, free-flowering border plants, known also as Prickly Poppy, bearing prickly leaves and large poppy-like flowers. Easily grown. Hardy annuals.

- Argemone.—Fine mixed, all colors 5



ARGEMONE.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A rapid-growing and most attractive climber, with curious horn-shaped flowers; resembling a syphon, which characteristic has also given it the name of Dutchman's Pipe, by which it is commonly known. Very effective when trained against a house or piazza, or for covering an arbor. Hardy perennial.

Aristolochia Siphon 10

ASPERULA.

A hardy annual; easily cultivated; bearing a profusion of delicate, lavender-colored flowers. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Of dwarf habit. Fine for borders.

Asperula. Fine mixed..... 5

ASTER.

A splendid class of plants, and we may safely say, for a late summer and fall blooming annual, has no superior; producing a profusion of flowers of a great variety of rich colors and shades; of varied and beautiful form. The late flowers are usually the best, and to sustain the plant it should have rich soil and abundant moisture. Such marked improvement has recently been made in the Aster that even the old familiar kinds are hardly recognized.

Aster, Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection. Perfect in form and fullness of flower. Choice mixed... 15

" *New Rose*. Ten finest varieties, mixed..... 10

" *Dwarf Bouquet*. Produces a mass of choice flowers. Fine for beds and borders. Splendid mixed..... 10

" *Giant Emperor*. Very double flowers of immense size. Eight of the best varieties, mixed... 10

" *New Victoria*. Very handsome, well-formed plant. Flowers of beautiful globular form. Twelve splendid varieties, mixed..... 15

" *New Washington*. Extra double, large flowering; of vigorous growth and delicate colors. Extra mixed..... 20

" *Dwarf Chrysanthemum*. Dwarf, compact habit. Large flowers. Very free blooming. Mixed.... 15

" *German Quilled*. Best mixed. Curious petals. Much improved..... 5

Aster, Betteridge's Quilled. Extra mixed..... 10

" *Snow White*. Desirable for bridal or funeral decoration..... 10

" *Fine Mixed*. Assorted varieties and colors. In great variety..... 10



ALBLANG
ASTER.



ASTER.

AURICULA--*Primula*.

Beautiful, well-known plant, thriving in any good soil. Prefers a northern aspect. The flowers are borne in clusters on small stalks, and present a very attractive appearance. Half-hardy perennial.

- Auricula Alpine. Extra mixed. Hardy..... 15
- Choice Mixed. Best hybrids..... 15



BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Centaurea cyanus—*Corn Flower, or Corn Bottle.*

A hardy annual, of easy cultivation. Has recently been greatly improved, and now produces handsome flowers of a great variety of rich colors. Borne on tall, branching stems, with but little foliage. Striking and handsome.

- Bachelor's Button—*Centaurea cyanus*—Choice mixed..... 5

BALLOON VINE—*Cardiospermum*—*Love-in-a-Puff*.

A climbing annual, having rather inferior flowers, which, however, are followed by curious puffs or balls, that are quite handsome, from which it takes its name. The plant is graceful and attractive, and used for either green-house or out-door decoration.

- Balloon Vine, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*..... 10

BALSAM.

Ladies' Slipper—*Touch-Me-Not*.

Exceedingly attractive and handsome plants, growing either in the conservatory or out-doors, and producing masses of various colored flowers. No plant better repays the attention bestowed upon it. The soil should be very rich and free. The plants can be pinched back, so as to form bushes of any desired shape. Tender annual. Easily grown.



BALSAM.

- Balsam, Double White. Extra choice..... 20
- “ Camellia, Flowered Double. Finest mixed. Very double..... 10
- “ Rose Flowered. Double mixed..... 10
- “ Dwarf Double. Mixed..... 10
- “ Tall Double. Mixed..... 5

BARTONIA.

Showy annual, bearing brilliant metallic yellow flowers, that are large and gaudy. They will not bear transplanting, and require abundant moisture.

- Bartonia, Aurea.—Golden Bartonia. Very fine..... 5



BEGONIA.

BEGONIA.

Magnificent ornamental green-house plants. Some varieties are remarkable for their beautiful foliage, while others are admired for the beauty and profusion of their flowers. Great improvement has lately been made in this family of plants. Those that were considered fine a few years ago are not to be compared with some of the newer varieties. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Begonia seeds are exceedingly small, and most varieties cost more than their weight in gold. They should be planted in pots and treated with the greatest care till well started.

- Begonia, *Pearcei*. Beautiful foliage; yellow flowers.
 A fine bedding variety.....25
 " *Sedeni*. Large, rich carmine flowers, in clusters.....25
 " *Tuberous Rooted*. Mixed. Many shades of crimson and pink.....25
 " *Rex*. Large, beautiful, variegated leaves. For culture in pots.....25
 " *Mixed*. New hybrids, in great variety.....20



BRACHYCOME.

BELLIS—*See Daisy.*

BLACK-EYED SUSAN—*See Calliopsis.*

BRACHYCOME—*Swan River Daisy.*

The Swan River Daisy is a handsome, dwarf-growing, free flowering annual, from Australia. The blossoms resemble Cinerarias, and are very showy and attractive.

Brachycome. Choice mixed. Blue and white.....10

BRIZA.

A handsome and useful ornamental grass. Bears graceful pods on slender stems, which quiver with the slightest motion. Fine for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

- Briza *Maxima*. Large..... 5
 " *Gracilis*. Dwarf. Slender..... 5



BRIZA.



BRYONOPSIS.

BROWALLIA.

Handsome free-flowering annual. Covered all summer with bright, rich blue and white flowers. Handsome and worthy of more general cultivation.

Browallia. Mixed..... 10

BRYONOPSIS.

An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit, which changes in color, as the summer advances, to bright scarlet, striped with white. Of rapid growth and great beauty. Tender annual.

Bryonopsis Laciniosa Erythrocarpa..... 5

CACALIA—Tassel Flower.

The Cacalias, known by some as Flora's Paint Brush, produce scarlet and yellow tassel-shaped flowers, during a greater part of the summer. Hardy annual.

Cacalia Coccinea. Scarlet..... 5
 " Aurea. Yellow..... 5
 " Mixed. All colors..... 5



CALANDRINIA.

CALANDRINIA.

Pretty dwarf-growing plants. Succeed well in a light, rich soil and sunny exposure. They are annuals, but become perennial in warm climates, or if taken in or protected.

Calandrinia Grandiflora. Rosy lilac..... 5
 " Speciosa Alba. Dwarf. Very fine..... 5

CALCEOLARIA—Hybrida.

A very handsome and much admired perennial, desirable either for the green-house or out-door culture, producing a profusion of beautifully spotted and tigered flowers of unique form. They flower best in a rich, sandy loam, and can be propagated either from the seed or cuttings. Some varieties are shrubby in appearance.

Calceolaria, Grandiflora. Large-flowered, self-colored, splendid, robust, profuse bloomers... 25

Calceolaria, Hybrida. Tigered and spotted, brilliant. Finest mixture..... 25

Calceolaria, Rugosa Hybrida. Handsome, shrubby, profuse bloomer, most desirable for out-door culture..... 25



CALCEOLARA.

CALENDULA—*See Marigold.*

CALIFORNIA POPPY—*See Eschscholtzia.*

CALLA—*Lily of the Nile.*

A magnificent perennial, either for the conservatory or garden. It bears large, glossy, green leaves and majestic, creamy, white flowers, that remain perfect longer than almost any other flower. Sow the seed early in spring, in rich, warm soil, and pot or plant out the bulbs in the fall. They should have the richest soil and abundant moisture. They can be propagated by dividing the roots.

- Calla, Ethiopica. Large, white flowers... 25
- “ Alba Maculata. Large, white flowers, and handsome, variegated, creamy white and green foliage. Very choice..... 25



CALLIOPSIS.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

Also known as Black-eyed Susan. A hardy annual. Very showy and attractive. It is branching, and covers itself with a mass of bright flowers, of all shades of yellow, orange and gold, with a dark, velvety center. Sow where they are to remain, and cut the flowers when in full bloom.

- Calliopsis. Choice mixed..... 5

CALLIRHOE.

A charming genus of hardy annual, summer-blooming plants. Commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn.

- Callirhoe Pedata. Dark red..... 5
- “ Nana Compacta. New. Very dwarf and compact. A profuse bloomer..... 5
- Verticillata. A trailing variety, bearing a profusion of crimson purple flowers..... 5



CALLIRHOE.

CAMPANULA.

Exceedingly handsome, showy flowers. Fine for bedding. Hardy annuals and perennials. Colors blue and white.

- Campanula.—Best mixed. All shades..... 5
- “ Medium.—*See Canterbury Bell.*

CANARY BIRD FLOWER —

Tropaeolum Canariense.

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, and small yellow blossom, which, when half expanded, has a fancied resemblance to a canary bird. Half hardy annual, of rapid growth.

Canary Bird Flower.—Yellow.....10



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

CANDYTUFT—*Iberis.*

Well-known, hardy plants, thriving almost anywhere, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders ribbons, or for conservatory decoration.

Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years. Hardy annuals.



CANDYTUFT.

- Candytuft Umbellata.—Purple..... 5
- “ Alba.—White..... 5
- “ Odorata.—Sweet scented..... 5
- “ Kermesina.—Crimson..... 10
- “ Tom Thumb.—Mixed. Compact, symmetrical..... 10
- “ New carmine. Carmine flowers. Distinct and fine..... 10
- “ Mixed, all colors..... 5

CANNA—*Indian Shot.*

Majestic appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson, scarlet, and yellow flowers. Perennial; but bloom the first season, if sown early. The roots should be taken up before frost, and placed in a cool, moderately dry place, until planting time. The seed should be soaked several hours in hot water before planting.

Canna Indica.—Mixed. Best varieties.....10



CANTERBURY BELL.

CANTERBURY BELL.

Campanula Medium.

Very ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers are borne on tall graceful stalks and are produced freely throughout the summer. Hardy biennials. Very showy and attractive.

- Canterbury Bell.—Double and single. Blue.....10
- “ “ “ “ “ White.....10
- “ “ “ “ “ Mixed.....10

CARDIOSPERMUM—*See Balloon Vine.*

ARNATION—*Dianthus Caryophyllus.*



CARNATION.

Universally admired, deliciously fragrant, popular favorites. The largest and finest of the family of which the Pink and Sweet William are well known members. Unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of form and color. Young plants produce the finest flowers, and fresh seed should be sown every year or two. Half-hardy perennial.

Carnation Early Flowering Vienna.—Extra mixed.....	10
“ Fine double mixed, all colors.....	10
“ Extra choice double mixed. From superb varieties, including Flakes, Bizarres and Sells.....	25
“ Double white. Very fine.....	25
“ Double yellow. Choice.....	25

CASTOR BEAN—*Ricinus.*

A highly ornamental genus of half hardy annuals of stately growth, and large leaves of bronze or glossy green. By planting either singly or in groups, a striking effect is produced on lawns or pleasure grounds.

Racinus Sanguineus.—Brilliant scarlet.....	10
“ Borboniensis Arboreus.—The largest variety. Tall and stately.....	10
“ Mixed. Best varieties.....	10

CATCHFLY—*Silene.*

A hardy annual, yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright-colored flowers. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere, from which it takes its name.

Silene, white.....	5
“ Pendula.—Red, very fine.....	5
“ Fine mixed, all colors.....	5

CELOSIA.

Graceful, free-blooming plants, producing a profusion of beautiful, feathery flowers. They belong to the same family as the Cockscomb, but produce their flowers in plumes instead of combs. They can be grown in pots for the conservatory or greenhouse, or may be planted out after danger of frost is past. Half-hardy annuals.

Celosia Plumosa. Mixed colors of great brilliancy.....	25
“ Argentea. Bears long, silvery-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets.....	10
Celosia Aurea Pyramidalis. Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form.....	10

CELOSIA CRISTATA—*See Cockscomb.*

CENTAUREA.

Also known as Dusty Miller. This genus embraces some of the finest silver foliage plants in cultivation, and when arranged side by side, in figures, or in borders, with dark and other ornamental foliage plants, rival in interest and beauty the finest flowers. Some also produce beautiful and attractive flowers. Sow early, under cover, or later, in open ground, and transplant when two inches high. Annuals, biennials and perennials.

Centaurea Candidissemata. The finest, handsome silver foliage. Leaves deeply indented. Half-hardy perennial.....	25
Centaurea Gymnocarpa. Foliage silvery, tinted with gray, drooping, graceful, very fine. Perennial.....	15
Centaurea Americana. Blue flowers. Annuals.....	5
Centaurea Moschata, Coerulea and Suaveolens— <i>Sweet Sultan.</i> Blue, yellow and white mixed.....	5

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Annual Chrysanthemums are rapidly coming to the front, both as greenhouse and garden plants. They should not, however, be confounded with the Japanese perennial kinds that are being so widely introduced. The annuals have recently been greatly improved, and we feel confident they will not suffer by comparison with their foreign namesakes. Our list includes choice varieties.

Chrysanthemum, Frutescens-Marguerite. — <i>Paris Daisy</i>	10
Chrysanthemum, Burrigeaenum.— <i>Lord Beaconsfield.</i> White and rose. Very fine.....	10
Chrysanthemum Venustum.—White crimson center.....	10
Chrysanthemum, Japonicum. — Extra choice mixed seed, saved from the finest Japanese varieties. Perennial.....	25
Chrysanthemum.—Double white.....	5
“ Double yellow,.....	5
“ Eclipse.—Tri-color, brown and yellow. Choice.....	15
Chrysanthemum.—Mixed, tri-color and coronarium. Very choice.....	5



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CINERARIA.

Well-known, free-flowering, green-house plants. The flowers are very brilliant, and of great variety of colors. One of the brightest and most valuable of early spring flowers. They can be planted out when the weather becomes settled, and propagate readily by dividing the roots. Perennial.

Cineraria Hybrida.—Double. Mixed. Extra choice	25
“ “ Nana.—Mixed. Dwarf. Free-flowering	25

CLARKIA.

Handsome, free-flowering annuals of easy cultivation. Produce a fine effect massed in beds. Bear both single and double flowers, which are very bright and attractive.

Clarkia Pulchella.—Deep rose color	5
“ Alba.—White	5
“ Flore Pleno.—Double. Bright magenta color	5
“ Finest mixed	5

CLEMATIS.

Sweet Virgin's Bower.

Well-known, tall-climbing, perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, lattice-work and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

Clematis Flammula.—Covered with handsome tufts of white flowers ..	10
Clematis, Mixed Hybrids.—All the choice varieties	10

CLOVER—Sweet-Scented.

Trifolium Suaveolens.

A low-growing, hardy annual, of easy cultivation, highly prized for its delicately-scented foliage and flowers. Charming for beds and borders.

Trifolium Suaveolens	10
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CLEMATIS.

COBÆA.

A handsome, rapid-growing, climbing perennial plant, having very large, bell-shaped flowers, beautiful foliage and peculiarly delicate and curious tendrils.

Cobæa Scandens	10
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COCKSCOMB—*Celosia cristata*.

Very ornamental and interesting plants, producing crest-like flowers of great beauty, resembling a cock's comb. The tufts of some varieties grow to an enormous size, and their feathery, graceful appearance and brilliant colors render them very attractive. Half-hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.



A. BLANC
COCKSCOMB.

- Celosia Cristata Variegata*.—Combs beautifully variegated with crimson and gold 10
- “ *Japonica*.—New and magnificent combs. Massive and fine. 10
- “ *Dwarf Mixed*.—Finest dwarf varieties mixed. Combs as large as the tall 10
- “ *Tall Mixed*.—The best tall varieties. 10

COIX LACHRYMA.—See *Job's Tears*.

COLEUS.

No plant is more universally admired than the Coleus. Seed sown in hot-bed early in spring will produce magnificent plants by July. The curious markings of the brilliantly-colored leaves will continue to improve during the season. The best ornamental foliage plant both for the green-house and garden.

Coleus.—Extra mixed. From named varieties. 25



COLEUS.

COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia*.

Commonly known as the Honeysuckle. A hardy

perennial, producing handsome flowers, of unique form, and many bright and attractive colors. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They can also be increased by dividing the roots.



COLUMBINE.

- Aquilegia Chrysantha*.—Golden yellow. Fine 10
- “ Double white. Very handsome. 10
- “ Mixed. Best double and single varieties. Very fine. 10

CONVOLVULUS—See *Morning Glory*.

COSMOS.

Also known as Mexican Dahlia. A tall-branching annual, of easy cultivation, having delicate, needle-shaped foliage. The flowers, which are produced in profusion, are unusually bright and attractive, resembling Single Dahlias. Colors range through rose and purple to pure white. A desirable plant, bidding fair to become very popular.

Cosmos Hybrida Grandiflora.—Choice mixed.....10

COWSLIP—*Dodecatheon Meadia.*

A low-growing, hardy perennial, blooming very early in spring. It is of easy cultivation, and can be multiplied by dividing the roots. A popular and very desirable border plant.

Cowslip—*Dodecatheon Meadia.*—Choice mixed...25

CUPHEA.

Commonly known as Cigar Plant, on account of the fancied resemblance of its flowers to a lighted cigar. It is a free bloomer, producing its flowers all summer, and if removed indoors will continue to bloom throughout the winter. Half-hardy perennial.

Cuphea.—Fine mixed10



CUPHEA.

CYCLAMEN.

Few plants present a neater or more elegant appearance than the Cyclamen, with its curious-shaped and various-colored flowers and masses of green and variegated leaves. The seed produces a bulb, which blooms the second season.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum. — Large and very fine.....50

Cyclamen.—Extra mixed.....25



CYCLAMEN.

CYPRESS VINE.

Ipomea Quamoclit.

A climbing annual, of rapid growth, having handsome, fern-like foliage and a profusion of bright, attractive flowers. When furnished a suitable support they become very ornamental and showy. Plant the seed where they are to remain, as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

Cypress Vine.—White 5

“ “ Scarlet 5

“ “ Mixed. All colors..... 5



SINGLE DAHLIA.

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia is one of the most desirable family of plants known, and is very easily raised from seed. Both the Single and Double Dahlias present a variety of color and perfection of form not exceeded by any other flower. If sown early in spring most of the plants will bloom the first season. The roots or tubers should be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place over winter. Any place where potatoes will keep is suitable. A package of seed which we offer, giving directions for cultivation, will give more satisfaction than five dollars expended in bulbs.

Dahlia.—Single. Fine mixed	10
“ Fine Double mixed	10
“ Extra Double mixed from a choice collection.	20

DAISY—*Bellis Perennis*.

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, blooming early in spring. Very desirable for borders. Sow early under cover, if necessary, and transplant, when well started, to a moist, shaded place. They soon spread, and the roots can be divided.

Daisy.—Double white	15
“ Double. All shades.	15

DATURA—*Trumpet Flower*.

Ornamental, half-hardy, perennial plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Succeeds in almost any soil. The roots may be preserved over winter, like Dahlias.

Datura.—Mixed double. All colors.	5
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DAISY.

DELPHINIUM—*See Larkspur*.DEW PLANT—*See Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*.DIANTHUS—*See Pink*.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—*See Carnation.*

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—*See Sweet William.*

DIGITALIS—*See Foxglove.*

DODECATHEON—*See Cowslip.*

DOLICHOS—*See Hyacinth Bean.*

ELICHRYSUM—*See Helichrysum.*

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

California Poppy. Golden Cup.

A showy, free-flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage, and flowers of the richest colors. They bloom very early, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting. Hardy annual, thriving best in light, warm soil.

Eschscholtzia Californica.—Yellow, orange center . . . 5

“ **Mandarin.**—The inside of the petals are deep orange, outside brilliant scarlet.

Choice 15

“ **Mixed.** All colors. Very fine 5



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

FERNS.

Well-known, extremely graceful, delicate and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers. The Maiden Hair and other varieties are exquisite in bouquets. Some attain gigantic proportions. The seed is exceedingly fine, and is formed in cells on the back or under-side of the leaves. They are hardy perennials, and require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture.

Ferns.—Saved from fifty of the finest varieties 25



FERNS.

FEVERFEW—*Matricaria Capensis.*

A free-flowering, ornamental, half-hardy perennial, desirable for bedding or pot-culture. It produces beautiful white flowers, very double. Handsome for bouquets. Sow early, and plant out into pots or open ground.

Feverfew, Matricaria Capensis.—Best double white 10



FORGET-ME-NOT.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Myosotis.

Low - growing, popular, perennial plants, blooming the first season, if sown in the fall or very early in spring. Fine for borders and edgings. A constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers mostly blue, with white or yellow center.

- Myosotis Palustris. — Light blue.
Handsome..... 10
- “ Dessitiflora.—Very fine. 10
- “ Mixed. — Choice. All shades..... 10

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Mirabilis — Marvel of Peru.

Also called Beauty of Night. A well-known, hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordinary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers, of various colors, shades and markings; from scarlet, through pink, to white, and from salmon, through orange, gold and straw, to white. Each plant produces self-colored and variegated flowers. Some varieties are fragrant, and some have ornamental foliage. They have recently been greatly improved, and are becoming very popular. They are tall and branching, and should have plenty of room.

Four O'clock. — Choice mixed; self-colored and variegated. In great variety..... 5



FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOX GLOVE—*Digitalis.*

A tall-growing biennial, with large leaves, and spikes of various colored and spotted flowers. Greatly improved of late, and are now really magnificent plants.

Fox Glove. Extra mixed 10



FOX GLOVE.

FUCHSIA.

A handsome perennial shrub, of easy cultivation, bearing beautiful, pendent flowers, of a great variety of colors. The outer and inner petals always differ in color, presenting a very striking and pleasing contrast. They should have a moist soil, and shaded place or northern exposure, as the hot sun, especially if reflected from buildings, injures them. New and handsome varieties are obtained from seed. They are easily multiplied from cuttings.

Fuchsia.—Single. Finest mixed..... 25
“ Double. Choice mixed. Splendid..... 25

GAILLARDIA.

Fine-looking plants, flowering in great profusion and brilliancy the entire season. Hardy annual; becoming perennial in warm climates. No flower garden is well supplied without them.

- Gaillardia, Grandiflora.—Choice mixed. All colors..... 5
 “ Picta Lorenziana.—Magnificent flowers, resembling some varieties of Japanese Chrysanthemums. Various shades of dark and light, brown and golden. Very desirable..... 10

GERANIUM—*Pelargonium and Zonale.*



GERANIUM.

One of the best plants for out-door cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant-colored flowers. Some varieties having ornamental foliage almost rivaling the Coleus. Easily grown from seed. Tender perennial. Will propagate readily from cuttings.

- Geranium, Pelargonium Zonale.—Popularly known as Fish Geranium. Splendid mixed. The colors ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, including single, double and ornamental foliage varieties. 25
 “ Pelargonium.—Large flowering Lady Washington. Finest mixed. All colors 50
 “ Odoratissimus, or Apple-Scented.—Choice for bouquets 25

GILIA.

A hardy, easily-grown annual, having delicate, graceful leaves and handsome flowers, of a great variety of attractive colors and shades.

- Gilia.—Mixed, dwarf and tall. All colors..... 5

GLADIOLUS.

The most beautiful and popular of all our summer flowering bulbs. The improvements made in them in the past few years have been greater than in any other flower; and now we have crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, striped, spotted and blotched, in almost infinite variety of shades and markings. The seed produces a small bulb the first year, which usually blooms the next season, if well cared for, and all will bloom the third year. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and all open in one direction, presenting a charming appearance.

- Gladiolus.—Fine mixed. In great variety..... 10
 “ Extra mixed. From a collection of over two thousand of the finest new hybrids..... 25

GLOBE AMARANTH.

Gomphrena.

Extremely handsome everlastings. The flowers, which should not be cut till fully matured, will keep for years, and are fine for fresh cut flowers and almost indispensable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual.



GLOBE AMARANTH.

- Gomphrena.—Purple 5
- “ White... 5
- “ Mixed. All colors..... 5

GODETIA.

Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit. Recently much improved.

- Godetia.—Best varieties mixed..... 5

GOLDEN CUP—See *Eschscholtzia.*

GOLDEN FEATHER.

Pyrethrum Parthenifolium Aureum.

One of the most desirable border plants in cultivation. Foliage delicate, beautifully fringed, and of a bright golden tint. The flowers are insignificant, and to secure the most elegant borders cut out the spikes on which the buds are formed as fast as they appear. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

- Pyrethrum Aureum.—*Golden Feather*..... 10

GOURDS—*Cucurbita.*

Extremely rapid-growing, tender, trailing annuals, of easy cultivation. Useful for covering walls, fences and unsightly places. The fruit of many of the varieties is elegant and curious, and some of them may be made useful as dippers, bottles and other articles.

- Gourd, Orange. 10
- “ Egg-shaped.—White, very useful for nest-eggs.
Does not crack or decay..... 10
- “ Dipper or Bottle.—Useful and handsome 10
- “ Hercules' Club.—Club-shaped. Very large and long..... 10
- “ Mixed. Seed saved from the most useful, elegant and unique varieties 10



GOURDS.

GYNERIUM—See *Pampas Grass.*



GYPHOPHILA.

GYPHOPHILA.

Delicate, useful, free-flowering plants, for baskets, edgings or winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be gathered when in full bloom and dried in the shade. Annual and perennial.

- Gypsophila Muralis*.—Pink. Hardy annual 10
 “ *Paniculata*.—White. Best for winter bouquets.
 Hardy perennial 10

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS—*Lagurus Ovalus*.

A hardy annual, very effective for fresh bouquets; also, when dry, for winter use. A little skill and taste in their arrangement will secure a handsome bouquet out of a few dried grasses.

- Lagurus Ovatus* 5

HELIANTHUS—See *Sunflower*.

HELICHRYSUM—*Everlasting Flower*.

Very ornamental, hardy annuals for the garden, and one of the best of all for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened and dry in the shade. Will thrive in any good garden soil.

- Helichrysum*.—White. Mixed, dwarf and tall 10
 “ Mixed, dwarf and tall. All colors. Very elegant 10

HELIOTROPE.

Delightfully fragrant, free-blooming, tender, perennial plants. Splendid for bedding or pot-culture. The fragrance of its flowers cannot be excelled in exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for bouquets. Easily multiplied from cuttings.

- Heliotrope*.—Mixed. Choice 10

HIBISCUS.

Fine, showy plants, with glossy leaves and large, brilliant flowers. In bloom throughout the entire season, and, if potted and removed in-doors, will bloom all winter. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.

- Hibiscus*.—Extra mixed 10



HELIOTROPE.

HOLLYHOCK—*Althea*.

More success has been attained in improving the Hollyhock than almost any other flower. The double varieties being now almost as perfect as Camellias, and quite as varied and brilliant in color. Their majestic stalks, crowded on all sides with magnificent flowers, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our seed is saved from a very large collection of the best strains. They are perennial, and of very easy cultivation.



HOLLYHOCK.

- Hollyhock.—Golden Yellow. Double. Choice...15
- “ White. Double. Very large...15
- “ Scarlet. Superb.....15
- “ Choice double mixed. All colors and many shades. Very fine...10

HONEYSUCKLE, FRENCH—*Hedysarum*.

An interesting and attractive family of plants, bearing clusters of handsome, pea-shaped flowers, of various bright colors. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

- Hedysarum*.—Fine mixed..... 5

HONEYSUCKLE—*See Columbine*.

HYACINTH BEAN—*Dolichos*.

Rapid-growing, ornamental, climbing annuals, bearing clusters of beautiful purple and white flowers, followed by highly ornamental seed-pods. Plant where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

- Dolichos Giganteus*.—Tall-growing, large, purple flowers.....10
- “ *Lablab*.—Mixed.....10

IBERIS—*See Candytuft*.

ICE PLANT—*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*.

A dwarf, succulent, trailing plant, for edgings, rock-work, hanging-baskets and vases. The stems and leaves are very curiously covered with crystals, resembling globules of ice, from which it takes its name, and which give it a very remarkable and brilliant appearance in the sun.

- Tender annual..... 5

INDIAN SHOT—*See Canna Indica*.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT—*See Cypress Vine*.



IMPOMEA.

IMPOMEA.

One of the most beautiful climbing plants in cultivation, for the green-house or sheltered situations out-doors. They can be planted alone, or in combination with other vining plants, are very effective. They belong to the same family as the Morning Glory. Flowers are of the brightest colors. Tender annual; easily cultivated.

- Ipomea Bona Nox.—Large, fragrant flowers, opening toward evening..... 10
- “ Limbata Elegantissima.—Rich, purple center, margined with white..... 5
- “ Mixed. All colors..... 5

IPOMOPSIS.

Standing, or Tree Cypress.

Beautiful plants, with fine, feathery foliage and long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Very effective for conservatory or out-door decoration. Prefers a dry, warm situation. Half-hardy perennial.

Ipomopsis.—Mixed..... 5



IPOMOPSIS.

JERUSALEM CHERRY.

See Solanum Capsicastrum.



KAULFUSSIA.

JOB'S TEARS—*Coix Lachryma.*

Half-hardy, ornamental grass, with broad leaves and curious round seed-vessels, of a dull olive color, that are very glossy and ornamental.

Job's Tears—*Coix lachryma*..... 5

KAULFUSSIA.

A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. In shape and appearance it resembles the dwarf Aster. Hardy annual. Can easily be cultivated anywhere.

Kaulfussia.- Mixed. All colors..... 5

LAGURUS—*See Hare's-tail Grass.*

LANTANA.

Free-flowering, shrubby plants, suitable for out-door or pot culture. The flowers emit an agreeable odor, and are of many shades of purple, orange and white. Half-hardy perennial.

Lantana.—Finest hybrids. Mixed.....10

LARKSPUR—*Delphinium.*

A very ornamental class of profuse blooming plants. Their tall spikes of many colored flowers produce a striking effect when planted in groups. Annuals and perennials noted. They are very hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. The perennials can be multiplied by dividing the roots.



LARKSPUR.

- Dwarf.—German Rocket. Mixed. Annual..... 5
- Tall-branching Stock-flowered. Mixed. Perennial. ... 5
- Bismarck.—Robust habit, stock flowered, red striped.
Very fine. Perennial 10
- Candelabrum-Formed. Stalks branching like a candelabrum. Annual..... 5
- Bee.—Elation. Mixed. Perennial 5
- Nudicaule.—Scarlet. Perennial 10
- Formosum.—Dark blue. Perennial 10
- Mixed. Annuals and perennials. All colors..... 5

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—*See Everlasting Pea.*

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—*See Sweet Peas.*

LEPTOSIPHON.

A charming little plant, with handsome foliage and star-shaped flowers. Useful for low edgings and borders. Select a shady, sheltered situation, and sow early. Hardy annual, of easy cultivation.

Leptosiphon.—Mixed. Great variety of colors..10

LILY OF THE NILE—*See Calla.*

LILY OF THE VALLEY—*Convallaria.*

A charming little hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, thriving in any common garden soil. Prefers a shaded locality. Can be multiplied by dividing the root.

Convallaria Majalis.....10



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

LINUM—*Scarlet Flax.*

Beautiful, slender, free-flowering plants of many bright colors. Hardy annuals and perennials. They flower well in any ordinary soil, and are very showy.

Linum.—Best mixed. Many colors and shades 5

LOBELIA.

Delicate, low-growing, annual plants, of the greatest value for borders, ribbons, edgings, rock-work and hanging-baskets. The seed is very fine, and can be sown early, in boxes, or, a little later, in open ground, and the plants transplanted.



LOBELIA.

Lobelia Paxtoniana.—White, with a belt of blue .	10
“ Crystal Palace Compacta.—Very dwarf.	
Blue	10
“ Gracilis.—Blue. Spreading. Fine for	
baskets	10
“ Alba.—White	10
“ Finest mixed	10

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—See *Nigella*.

LOVE GROVE—See *Nemophila*.

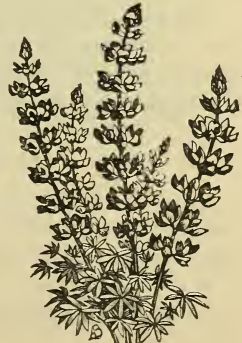
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See *Balloon Vine*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—See *Amaranthus Caudatus*.

LUPIN—*Lupinus*.

A genus of desirable, shrubby plants, bearing long spikes of various colored flowers. Annuals and perennials. They can be pruned into handsome shapes, and are very desirable plants.

Lupins, Cruikshanksi.—Dark blue annual	5
“ Polyphyllus.—Finest mixed. Perennial	5
“ Mixed. Best annual varieties of all colors	5



LUPIN.

MARGUERITE.

See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum*.



AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

MARIGOLD.

Calendula and Tagetes.

The Marigolds are well-known, hardy annuals, of easy cultivation. They have responded to the florist's efforts, and are now really magnificent flowers. The colors are gold, orange and varying shades of these colors. Some are densely double, large, regular in form and very fine. They flower early, and continue to bloom all summer.

- Marigold Meteor *Calendula*. — Flowers striped dark and light orange. Double. Very fine..... 5
- “ Prince of Orange *Calendula*. — Choice..... 10
- “ *Calendula*. — All shades. Double mixed. Choice..... 5
- “ African, *Tagetes*. — Double mixed..... 5
- “ French *Tagetes*. — Double mixed..... 5
- “ *Tagetes*, *Signata Pumilla*..... 10
- “ El Dorado, *Tagetes*. — New. Very fine..... 10



FRENCH MARIGOLD.

MARVEL OF PERU—*See Four O'Clock.*

MATRICARIA—*See Feverfew.*

MAURANDIA.

Graceful, tender, perennial climbers, for the green house, conservatory or flower garden. Blooms the first season from seed. The flowers resemble those of the Foxglove, and are produced profusely.

- Maurandia*.—Finest mixed colors..... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Dwarf, succulent plants, for edgings, rock-work, baskets and vases. They all grow best in a warm, dry place. Hardy annual.

- Mesembryanthemum*.—Mixed. All colors..... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.

See Ice Plant.

MIGNONETTE—*Reseda*.

Well-known, hardy annual. Perennial if protected. Produces abundantly spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers of several different colors. The flowers should all be cut when in full bloom, as the plant soon exhausts itself in maturing seed. By sowing at intervals flowers can be had during the whole season. No garden is complete without it. We give a choice list; none better. Easily grown.



MIGNONETTE.

- Mignonette *Reseda Odorata Grandiflora*.—The well-known, large flowering Sweet Mignonette. 5
- Crimson *Grandiflora*.—Choice mixed. Very fragrant and fine. 10
- Parson's New White.—A new and valuable variety 10
- New Hybrid Spiral.—A strong grower and abundant bloomer. Fragrant. 10
- Golden Queen.—Very fine, new variety, with flowers of a golden hue. Highly effective. 15

MIMOSA—*See Sensitive Plant*.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS—*See Musk Plant*.

MIMULUS—*Monkey Flower*.

Extremely handsome plants, with large, brilliant, curiously spotted and striped flowers. Sow in the fall for early flowering greenhouse and conservatory plants, and early in the spring for summer blooming. They all like damp, shady situations. Half-hardy perennials.

- Mimulus *Hybridus Tigrinus*.—Most beautiful spotted and blotched varieties. Mixed. 10
- “ *Hybridus Tigrinus Flore Pleno*.—Beautiful double-spotted varieties. Mixed. 15



MIMULUS.

MOON FLOWER—*Ipomea grandiflora*.

One of the most rapid growing annuals in cultivation; covering an arbor, trellis or lattice-work, twenty feet high, in eight or ten weeks. The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings.

- Moon Flower, *Ipomea Grandiflora* 25

MORNING GLORY.

Convolvulus Major and Minor.

The tall varieties are popular, well-known, rapid-growing climbers of the easiest cultivation. Valuable in every garden for trailing on fences, arbors and verandahs. The Minor or dwarf varieties flower very freely, and do not require support. The flowers are very showy, and run through various colors, from white to dark blue and red. Plant early where they are to remain, if possible. Hardy annual.



MORNING GLORY.

- Morning Glory.—Large, blue, tall. 5
- “ Large white, tall. 5
- “ Aureus Superbus. -- Rich, golden yellow, Very fine, tall. 15
- “ Choice mixed. *Convolvulus Major*. Tall. All colors. 5
- “ Dwarf. Mixed. *Convolvulus Minor*. All colors. 5

MOURNING BRIDE—See *Seabiosa*.

MUSK PLANT—*Mimulus Moschatus*.

Cultivated on account of its rich musky odor. Annual; becoming perennial indoors and in warm climates. Should have a rich soil and ample moisture.

- Mimulus Moschatus*. 10

MYOSOTIS—See *Forget-Me-Not*.

MYRISIPHYLLUM—See *Smilax*.

NASTURTIUM—Common Tall,

Tropaeolum Lobbianum and Tom Thumb Dwarf Varieties.

Both the leaves and flowers of the Common Tall Nasturtium are very handsome for table decorations. The leaves are also used, when young, as salad, and the seeds gathered, while green and tender, are esteemed by many for pickles. See *Vegetable List*. The Lobbianums are, however, superior to the common varieties when desired for ornamental purposes only. The flowers are larger, more compact, richer and more varied in color, produced more abundantly and contrast charmingly with the bright, clean, luxuriant foliage. Fragments of the vine, cut and placed in vases, will remain fresh and even bloom for many days. The Dwarf Varieties have also recently been greatly improved, and are now among the most attractive bedding and border plants. All Nasturtiums are rapid growers, flowering best where the soil is not too rich. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.



DWARF NASTURTIUM.

TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.

Nasturtium Spitfire.—Bright scarlet	10
“ Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood Red	10
“ Duc de Malakoff. -- Carmine.....	10
“ Napoleon III. -- Golden yellow...	10
“ Lobbianum.—Finest mixed.	10
“ Common varieties. Fine mixed.....	5

TOM THUMB DWARF VARIETIES.

Nasturtium, King Theodore.—Darkest.....	10
“ Pearl white.....	10
“ Atropurpleum.—Dark crimson	10
“ Golden King.—Fine	10
“ Empress of India.—New. Dark leaves. Crimson flowers. Superb.	10
“ Finest mixed. All colors. Choice.....	5

NIGELLA—*Love-in-a-Mist*.

Curious, hardy annual, bearing handsome, singular-appearing flowers that are partially hidden by the fine needle-like foliage that surrounds them. An interesting plant.

Nigella.—Double and single. Mixed..... 5



NIGELLA.

NOLANA.

A trailer of much beauty, for rock-work, vases and baskets. They trail beautifully from vases and baskets. The flowers are showy, and produced very freely. Hardy annual.

Nolana.—Mixed..... 5

ŒNOTHERA—*See Evening Primrose*.

OXALIS.

Very attractive, half-hardy perennial plants, suitable for pot-culture, rock-work and borders. The foliage is very handsome, and, contrasted with the bright, highly-colored flowers, makes a charming border.

Oxalis.—Mixed. Rose, pink, yellow and white..... 10

PAEONIA—*Herbacea Chinensis.*

An exceedingly handsome perennial, producing magnificent, large flowers, that bloom early in spring. They are as double and varied in color as the finest Poppies, which they somewhat resemble. The flowers are formed on single stalks, that rise just above a mass of handsome foliage, and are very effective. The seed should be sown early and the bulbs transplanted the following spring, when they will bloom.

Paeonia.—Choice mixed double. From a splendid collection..... 25



PAMPAS GRASS.

PAMPAS GRASS.

Gynerium Argenteum.

A noble, perennial, ornamental grass, easily grown from seed, producing majestic plumes, that are inimitable for winter decoration. They are used in their natural silvery state, or dyed any desired color. When well dried they must be taken by the stalk and thoroughly shaken, to bring out their beautiful plume-like appearance; and when dusty and fading, it will restore them. The plants will bloom the second year.

Pampas Grass. *Gynerium Argenteum* 10

PANSY—*Viola Tricolor, Hearts-ease.*

The Pansy is perhaps the most popular of all annuals, and justly held in the highest esteem. It furnishes a profusion of bright, showy flowers of a great variety of rich colors, shades, and markings, throughout the entire season, the flowers remaining perfect a long time. It should have the richest soil, abundant moisture and a shaded locality. We give a choice list, every one of which, we feel confident, will give satisfaction.



PANSY.



PANSY.

- Pansy.**—Azure blue..... 15
- “ Emperor William.—Indigo; dark center. 15
- “ Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Velvety black 15
- “ Mahogany colored. One of the very best. 15
- “ Odier.—New French blotched 15
- “ Lord Beaconsfield.—Purple, shading to white. Large and very fine..... 15
- “ Pure yellow 15
- “ Snow Queen.—Pure white 15
- “ Extra large flowering. Mixed..... 15
- “ Striped and mottled varieties. Mixed ... 15
- “ Gold margined. Handsome..... 15



PANSY.

Pansy.—Purple, silver-edged..... 15

“ Trimardeau.—The flowers of this variety are the largest of any Pansy yet produced, and for variety and beauty of marking, brilliance of color and stability, have no superior..... 25

“ Mikado.—One of the finest Pansies grown; the richly colored and beautifully marked flowers are of enormous size and unsurpassed beauty. We recommend it..... 25

Pansy.—Extra quality, mixed, from named varieties. Choice..... 15

“ Fine mixed. Splendid..... 10

“ Mixed. Good quality..... 5

PEAS, SWEET—*Lathyrus odoratus*.

The Sweet Pea is rapidly winning its way to the front as one of the most popular flowers for bouquets, table and parlor decoration. Their variety of beautifully contrasted colors, clear, fresh appearance and delicious, refreshing fragrance, makes their presence always inviting. They should be planted near some suitable support, in any good garden soil, and kept well watered. We give a list of choice named kinds, and our Extra Mixed and Eckford's Hybrids include a large assortment equal to the best named varieties.

Sweet Pea—Crown Prince of Prussia.—Very fine..... 5

Sweet Pea—Painted Lady.—Pure red and white, equal to the best red and white offered in the market..... 5

Sweet Pea—Butterfly.—White, tinted with lilac..... 5

Sweet Pea.—Pure white..... 5

Sweet Pea—Eckford's Hybrids.—Very choice..... 10

Sweet Pea.—Extra mixed. Splendid..... 5

Pea, Everlasting—*Lathyrus Latifolius*.—Mixed..... 10



SWEET PEA.

PERILLA—Nankinensis.



PERILLA.

Ornamental foliage plant very easily cultivated. Its habit of growth is neat and compact; color, blackish purple. Very striking when planted with *Centaureas* and other silvery and light ornamental foliage plants. Hardy annual.

Perilla, Nankinensis.—Best mixed..... 5

PENTSTEMON.

Beautiful, hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants. The flowers are extremely brilliant. A good bed of Pentstemons once seen will not soon be forgotten. Their

bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes and are produced abundantly all summer.

Pentstemon.—Fine mixed. All colors. Very showy..... 10

PETUNIA.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the *Petunia* as a bedding plant. Our clear bright summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single.

Petunia.—Double mixed. Choice Hybrids, best, all colors 25

Petunia *Hybrida Grandiflora Fimbriata*.—Best mixed, large flowering fringed..... 20

Petunia *Mirabunda Hybrida*.—Beautifully veined. Very fine. 15

Petunia *Intus Aurea*.—Flowers having yellow throats, showy.. 15

Petunia, New Dwarf *Inimitable*.—Variegated, blotched and striped..... 15

Petunia *Grandiflora*.—Best mixed. Large flowering. All colors, in great variety..... 10

Petunia.—Pure white..... 10

Petunia.—Fine mixed, in great variety..... 5



PETUNIA.

PHLOX.

The flowers of Phlox Drummondii are unrivaled for the richness and beauty of their color, ranging from white to the deepest scarlet and purple. They are abundant, almost covering the foliage, and of long duration. Very desirable, and easily grown. Hardy annual, that may be planted in the fall or very early in spring.

Phlox, Drummondii Alba.—Pure white.....	10
“ “ Black Warrior.—Dark purple.....	10
“ “ Coccinea.—Deep scarlet.....	10
“ “ Isabellina.—Pale yellow.....	10
“ “ Finest mixed. Including large flowering varieties.....	10



PHLOX.

PINK—*Dianthus*.

The Dianthus family embraces some of the finest of all flowering plants. The flowers are of the richest and most pleasing colors, and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are hardy, and become perennial in warm climates and when protected. New seed should be sown every year or two. Old plants fail rapidly. Young ones produce the greatest number and much the finest flowers.



PINK.

Dianthus, Chinensis Flore Pleno.—Double China Pink. Finest mixed.....	5
“ Alba Flore Pleno.—Double white.....	10
“ Diadematus.—Diadem Pink. Finest mixed. All colors.....	10
Dianthus, Imperialis Flore Pleno.—Double Imperial Pink. Fine mixed.....	5
“ Japan Pink, Laciniatus.—Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed.....	10
“ Barbatus.—See Sweet William.	
“ Caryophyllus.—See Carnation.	

POPPY—*Papaver*.

The Poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower. They are borne separately, on tall stalks. Are both double and single, and are of many bright colors. They are hardy annuals and perennials, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. By lancing the flower-stalks of the Double Carnation, when in bloom, opium is obtained.

Poppy, Umbrosum.—Rich vermilion, with a glossy black spot on each petal. Single.....	10
“ Double scarlet. Very fine.....	5
“ Double white.....	5
“ Double mixed. In great variety. Very choice	5



POPPY.



PORTULACA.

PORTULACA.

The brightest of all flowers for bedding purposes. In bloom from early summer until killed by frosts. The single varieties are even more handsome than the double, and a paper of our Grandiflora single mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrive best in a sunny exposure and a light sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation.

Portulaca, Grandiflora.—Single mixed.....	10
“ “ Double mixed.....	15

PRIMROSE, EVENING—*Enothera*.

The *Enothera*, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only during the evening and early in the morning. The flowers, which are from three to four inches across, attract much attention on account of their size, beauty and the rapidity with which they open. They are constant and prolific bloomers. We give the best perennial varieties.

<i>Enothera Lamarkiana</i> .—Gorgeous yellow flowers, three to four inches across..	5
<i>Acaulis Alba</i> .—Dwarf-producing, large, beautiful, pearl white flowers. Hardy perennials	5

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

Chinese Primrose.

Well-known green-house and conservatory winter blooming plants. Nothing can surpass them for pot and in-door blooming plants. Their various forms and blending of colors are exceeding pleasing and effective. They thrive best in a soil of sandy loam and leaf mold. Tender perennial.

<i>Primula, Sinensis Fimbriata</i> .—Choice fringed varieties, mixed.....	25
“ “ <i>Alba</i> .—Pure white	25
“ “ <i>Filicifolia</i> .—Mixed, Fern leaved.	25
“ Extra mixed. In great variety.....	25



PRIMULA, SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

PYRETHRUM.

Useful bedding plants, and some of the new and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce handsome flowers, and the foliage of some varieties contrasts with charming effect with the *Amaranthus Centaureas* and other ornamental foliage plants. Hardy perennials, of easy cultivation.



RHODANTHE.

A valuable dwarf everlasting flower, of great merit. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm sheltered situation. Cut as soon as fully blown, and dry in the shade. Half-hardy annual.
Rhodanthe.—Extra mixed. All colors.....10

RICINUS—See *Castor Bean*

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Pretty ornamental annuals bearing richly colored funnel-shaped flowers. Marbled, yellow, crimson, scarlet, purple and blue. A handsome, desirable plant, of easy cultivation deserving more general attention.
Salpiglossis.—Fine mixed..... 10



SALPIGLOSSIS.

SAPONARIA.

Dwarf, compact-growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding.
Saponaria.—Mixed..... 5

SCABIOSA.

Mourning Bride.

Handsome flowers, of delicious fragrance, borne on long, branching stalks, that have but little foliage. The flowers resemble in appearance some varieties of Dahlias, and are very symmetrical and handsome. Colors, various, from white to purple and scarlet. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.
Scabiosa.—Finest double mixed dwarf. All colors..... 5



SCABIOSA.

QUAKING GRASS—See *Briza*.

RHODANTHE.

SCARLET FLAX—*See Linum.*

SCHIZANTHUS.

Elegant, free-flowering, garden and green-house plants. Half-hardy annuals. A free bloomer, of branching habits. Very fine.

Schizanthus.—Fine mixed varieties, of all colors 5

SENSITIVE PLANT—*Mimosa.*

A peculiar plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, interesting on account of the irritability of its leaves and stalks, which will, on being touched or shaken, close and droop as if dead. Tender annual.

Mimosa Pudica 10



SENSITIVE PLANT.

SILENE—*See Catchfly.*

SMILAX.

The most useful and beautiful of all climbing plants for florists. Its graceful form and elegant foliage are admired by all. It can be trained from pots or hanging-baskets around windows and over ceilings with charming effect. Useful for cut flowers and vases. It may be made to climb or droop, as desired. Tender perennial.

Boston Smilax, *Asparagoides* 15



SMILAX.

SNAPDRAGON—*Antirrhinum.*

One of the most useful and showy of border plants. Of almost every color, and striped as beautifully as Carnations. They have recently been much improved and are now really magnificent. The flowers are singular in form, and when taken between the thumb and finger, and alternately pressed and released, will open and close with a snapping motion, from which they take their name. Hardy perennials of easy cultivation.

Antirrhinum.—Tall varieties, mixed 5

“ Dwarf varieties. Mixed 5

Tom Thumb varieties. Mixed 5

SOLANUM.

An interesting, ornamental green-house and garden shrub, having beautifully glossy leaves and handsome scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

Solanum, Capsicastrum.—Jerusalem Cherry, or minature Orange Tree. Covered with small scarlet fruit.....10

“ Fine mixed..... 15

STOCKS.

The Stock, known by some as Gilliflower, has recently been so greatly improved as to be considered almost indispensable for bedding and edgings. Their varied and brilliant colors, profusion of blooms and delicious fragrance render them popular favorites. Some of the colossal varieties which are included in the large flowering finest mixed are truly magnificent. Hardy annuals, except where noted.

Stock.—Largest flowering. Finest mixed.....10

“ Double Ten-Week.—Pure white..... 10

“ Emperor, or Perpetual.—Beautiful colors. Mixed. Perennial.....15

“ Brompton.—Mixed. All colors.....15



STOCKS.

SUNFLOWER—*Helianthus.*

A well-known plant, adapted, by its stately growth, for a back-ground to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also grown as an absorbent of miasma, in damp or ill-drained situations. The flowers, especially of the double varieties, are really quite attractive.

Mammoth Russian.—See, also, Vegetable List. Hardy annual.

Sunflower Californicus.—Double orange..... 5

“ Globosus Fistulosus.—Large, deep, yellow. Very double..... 10

“ Mammoth Russian.— Largest single variety..... 5



SUNFLOWER.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—*See Brachycome.*

SWEET PEA—*See Peas Sweet.*

SWEET SULTAN—*See Centaurea.*

SWEET WILLIAM.

Dianthus Barbatus.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Well-known, remarkably free-flowering plants. The colors are very brilliant, ranging from snow white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a very delicate and refreshing fragrance. Hardy perennial. New plants should be raised from seed every year or two, as the old ones deteriorate. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as as the ground can be prepared. They spread rapidly, and the roots can be divided.

- Sweet William.—Single mixed.
- Very beautiful 10
- Sweet William, Dunetti.—
- Dark crimson 10
- Sweet William.—Pure white. 10
- “ Double mixed. 10

TAGETES—See *Marigold.*

TASSEL FLOWER—See *Cacalia*

TREE CYPRESS—See *Ipomopsis.*

TRIFOLIUM—See *Clover, Sweet-Scented.*

TROPÆOLUM—See *Nasturtium.*

VERBENA.

No plant surpasses the Verbena as a bedding plant under our bright California sun. The colors are rich and distinct. A packet of our new hybrid seed will produce flowers of every shade and color known to the Verbena. They spread rapidly. Can be divided and will set readily. Half-hardy perennial trailer.

- Verbena Hybrida.—Saved from one of the finest collections in the world 20
- “ Scarlet.—Very brilliant. 15
- “ Niveni.—White, sweet-scented 10
- “ Montana.—Hardy variety, producing brilliant rose and lilac flowers . . 10
- “ Fine mixed. Brilliant colors 10



VIOLET.

VIOLET—*Viola Odorata*.

Extremely fragrant, early-blooming, low-growing plants. Very useful for borders, rock-work and bedding. They are exceedingly fragrant, a few flowers being sufficient to fill a room with their delicious fragrance. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Thrives best in a cool, shady place. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Violet, White.—Large, white blossoms.....	10
“ Purple Queen.—Deep purple	10
“ Mauve Queen.—Deep, mauve blue.....	10
“ The Czar.—Fragrant, large blue	10
“ Sweet-Scented.—Blue and purple. Fine mixed.....	10

VIRGIN'S BOWER, or SWEET VIRGIN'S BOWER.

See Clematis.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN WOODBINE.

Ampelopsis Hederecea.

A hardy, ornamental, rapid-growing perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage, which, in late autumn, turns crimson and yellow. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Easily grown from seed.

Virginia Creeper.—A native plant, and one of the most rapid-growing climbers. . 10

WALL FLOWER—*Cheiranthus cheri.*

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, producing spikes of beautiful flowers. The petals are velvety; the color deep orange, shading to brown; rich and handsome. If taken in or protected, they will bloom all winter.

Wall Flower.—Finest double mixed.....	10
“ Large brown	10
“ Single mixed	5



WALL FLOWERS.

WHITLAVIA.



WHITLAVIA.

An attractive annual, with beautiful fine foliage: bearing profusely drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers, mostly blue and white. Should have a shady place, with abundant moisture.

Whitlavia Grandiflora.—Mixed.... 5

WISTARIA—*Glycine Sinensis*.

Rapid-growing, hardy, perennial climber; bearing long, drooping clusters of porcelain blue flowers in abundance. Thrives best in a light, loose soil, and a southern exposure. Often grows fifteen feet in a season.

Wistaria, *Glycine Sinensis*..... 20

XERANTHEMUM.

A free-flowering class of everlastings, useful for winter bouquets. The colors are purple, yellow and white. They should be gathered before they are fully opened, and dried in the shade. Thus treated and carefully kept, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annuals.

Xeranthemum.—Double mixed. Choice colors..... 10



WISTARIA.

ZINNIA.

Large flowering, branching annuals, in bloom the latter part of the season. The flowers are as double as Dahlias, which they resemble, and of almost as great a variety of rich colors and shades. The flowers are beautifully rounded on top and very symmetrical. They can be dried and will remain fresh in appearance and handsome for winter bouquets. Easily grown and transplanted, and remarkably showy for beds or as a low hedge. Half-hardy annuals.



ZINNIA.

Zinnia, *Alba Flore Pleno*.—Double white..... 10

“ *Haageana Flore Pleno*.—Deep orange yellow. 10

“ *Elegans Flore Pleno*.—Extra double mixed. 10

ANNUALS.

Abronia.	Gilia.
Acroclinium.	Godetia.
Adonis.	Globe Amaranth.
Ageratum.	Golden Feather.
Agrostemma Cœli Rosa.	Gourds.
Agrostis.	Gypsophila Muralis.
Alonsoa.	Hare's-Tail Grass.
Alyssum Maritimum.	Helichrysum.
Amaranthus.	Hollyhock.
Ammobium.	Hyacinth Bean.
Argemone.	Ice Plant.
Aster.	Ipomea.
Bachelor's Button.	Job's Tears.
Balloon Vine.	Leptosiphon.
Balsam.	Linum.
Bartonia.	Lobelia.
Brachycome.	Marigold.
Briza.	Martynia.
Browallia.	Mesembryanthemum.
Bryonopsis.	Mignonette.
Cacalia.	Moon Flower.
Calandrinia.	Morning Glory.
Calendula.	Nasturtium.
Calliopsis.	Nemophila.
Callirhoe.	Nigella.
Campanula.	Nolana.
Canary Bird Blower.	Pansy.
Candytaft.	Perilla.
Canterbury Bells.	Phlox.
Castor Beans.	Poppy.
Catch Fly.	Portulaca.
Celosia.	Rhodanthe.
Centaurea Americana.	Salpiglossis.
Chrysanthemum.	Saponaria.
Clarkia.	Sensitive Plant.
Cockseomb.	Stock.
Convolvulus.	Sunflower.
Cypress Vine.	Sweet Pea.
Eragrostis.	Sweet Sultan.
Eschscholtzia.	Xeranthemum.
Gaillardia.	Zinnia.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in or protected during winter, become perennial, with, however, but short lives.

EVERLASTINGS.

Acroclinium.	Helichrysum.
Ammobium.	Rhodanthe.
Globe Amaranth.	Xeranthemum.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.

Agrostis Nebulosa.	Hare's-Tail Grass — Lagurus
Agrostis Pulcella.	Ovatus.
Briza Maxima—large.	Pampas Grass—Gynerium Ar-
Briza Minima gracilis.	genteum.
Job's Tears—Coix Lachryma.	

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Amaranthus.	Four O'Clock.
Begonia.	Geranium Zonale.
Calla Alba Maculata.	Golden Feather.
Centaurea.	Perilla.
Coleus.	Pyrethrum.
Cyclamen.	

PERENNIALS.

Abutilon.	Four O'Clock.
Adlumia.	Fuchsia.
Agrostemma Coronaria.	Geranium.
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum.	Gypsophila Paniculata.
Anagallis.	Heliotrope.
Antirrhinum.	Honeysuckle (French).
Aquilegia.	Lantana.
Aristolochia.	Maurandia.
Auricula.	Mimulus.
Calceolaria.	Musk Plant.
Canna.	Oxalis.
Carnation.	Paeonia.
Centaurea Candidissima.	Pampas Grass.
Chrysanthemum Japonicum.	Passion Flower.
Cineraria.	Pentstemon.
Clematis.	Petunia.
Cobea.	Pink.
Columbine.	Primrose.
Cowslip.	Pyrethrum.
Cuphea.	Scabiosa.
Dahlia.	Smilax.
Daisy.	Snapdragon.
Datura.	Sweet William.
Delphinium.	Verbena.
Dianthus.	Violet.
Digitalis.	Virginia Creeper.
Feverfew.	Wall Flower.
Forget-Me-Not.	Wistaria.

VINING OR CLIMBING PLANTS.

Aristolochia.
 Balloon Vine.
 Bryonopsis.
 Canary Bird Flower.
 Clematis.
 Cobeia.
 Convolvulus.
 Cypress Vine.
 Gourds.
 Hyacinth Bean.

Ipomea.
 Moon Flower.
 Morning Glory.
 Nasturtium, Tall.
 Passion Flower.
 Smilax.
 Sweet Pea.
 Virginia Creeper.
 Wistaria.



SINGLE DAHLIA.



PINK.



RHODANTHE.



WHITLAVIA.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Our Terms are Cash with the Order.

All Seeds included in this list are forwarded, either by mail or express, at my expense, except Peas, Beans, Corn, Clover and Grass Seeds, for which nine cents per pound must be added to defray cost of sending.

Cash should invariably accompany each order. It may be sent by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Express Order, or Express.

Parties ordering must be careful to sign their names in full, also giving name of Post-office or Express Office, with that of the County and State.

The rates given in this list for 100-lb. lots of seed do not include freight; it must be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
ARTICHOKE.						
Large Green Globe	\$....	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 80	\$2 75

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal	5	10	15	25	65
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BEANS—Dwarf or Bush.

Remit for postage 9 cts. per pound when ordered sent by mail.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES.

Sifted and hand-picked, ready for garden use.

Early China Red Eye	7 00	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Early Red Valentine	8 00	10	.....	.....	.....	12
Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod	8 00	10	.....	.....	.....	12
Early Long Yellow, Six Weeks	7 00	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Early Mohawk	7 00	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Dwarf Horticultural .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Refugee, or Thousand to One	6 00	10	.....	.....	.....	8
Royal Dwarf Kidney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Broad Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

WAX, OR YELLOW-PODDED VARIETIES.

Black-eyed Wax, Extra Early .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20
Golden Wax	9 00	10	.....	.....	.....	12
German Wax, Black-seeded	8 50	10	.....	.....	.....	12

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH—Continued.						
Prolific Wax, Black-seeded	10	....	....	....	....	15
German Wax, White-seeded	9 00	10	....	....	....	12
Violet Flageolet Wax	10	....	....	....	....	20
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	10	....	....	....	....	15
Crystal White Wax	10	....	....	....	....	15

BEANS.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Remit for postage nine cents per pound when ordered sent by mail.

White Crease Back	....	....	....	....	....	15
Southern Prolific	8 00	10	....	....	....	12
Dutch Case-Knife	8 00	10	....	....	....	10
White-seeded Butter	7 50	10	....	....	....	9
London Horticultural	....	10	....	....	....	15
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax	10 00	..	....	....	....	12
Giant Red Wax	....	..	....	....	....	20
Large White Lima	....	10	....	....	....	10
French Yard-Long	....	..	....	....	....	65
Scarlet Runner	....	..	....	....	....	20

BEET.

Extra Early Eclipse, Blood Turnip	5	10	15	25	65	
Early Egyptian, Blood Turnip	5	10	15	25	65	
Early Bassano, Blood Turnip	5	10	15	25	65	
Early Blood Turnip	5	10	15	20	60	
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip	5	10	15	20	60	
Long Dark Blood	5	10	15	20	60	
Long Red Mangel Wurzel, best imported.	5	10	....	15	40
*25 pounds and over, 20c. per pound.						
Improved Mammoth Long Red, Mangel Wurzel	5	10	....	15	45
*25 pounds and over, 25c. per pound.						
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel	5	10	....	15	45
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel	5	10	15	20	50	
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel	5	10	15	20	50	
French White Sugar	5	10	....	15	45
German White Sugar, used in California for the manufacture of sugar	5	10	....	15	45
Lane's Imperial Sugar	5	10	....	15	45
French Yellow Sugar	5	10	15	20	50	
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet	5	10	15	25	80	

BROCCOLI.

Early Purple Cape	5	25	45	80	2 50
Large White French	5	40	75	1 25	4 25

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Dwarf Improved	5	20	35	60	1 75
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Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

*100lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

CABBAGE.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

Extra Early Express.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	5	25	40	65	2 15
Early York.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Early Large York.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Early Summer.....	5	25	40	65	2 15

SECOND EARLY KINDS.

Early Winnigstadt.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
German Filderkraut.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Early Drumhead.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Early St. John's Day.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
All Seasons.....	5	25	45	80	2 80

LATE KINDS.

Stone Mason Marblehead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Excelsior Flat Dutch.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Premium Flat Dutch.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Premium Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Red Dutch.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
Green Globe Savoy.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Drumhead Savoy.....	5	25	45	80	2 80

CARROT.

Early French Horn, for forcing.....	5	15	25	40	1 20
Early Scarlet Horn.....	5	15	20	30	80
Early Ox Heart.....	5	15	25	40	1 20
Early Half-Long, Scarlet Stump-rooted.....	5	15	20	30	80
Danver's Orange Half-Long.....	5	15	20	30	80
Finest Long Orange.....	5	10	15	25	75
Large White Belgium.....	5	10	15	20	55
5 pounds, postage paid, 50c. per pound.					

CAULIFLOWER.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	5	75	1 40	2 50	8 00
Early Snowball.....	5	1 00	1 75	3 00	10 75
Early London.....	5	50	90	1 60	5 50
Early Paris.....	5	75	1 40	2 50	8 00
Large White French.....	5	50	90	1 60	5 50
Lenormand's Short-stem.....	5	1 00	2 00	3 50	13 30

CELERY.

Golden-Hearted.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Large White Solid.....	5	20	30	50	1 50

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
CELERY—Continued.					
Dwarf White Solid.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Crawford Half Dwarf.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
White Plume.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Boston Market.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
Celery Seed, for flavoring.....	5	10	15	20	55
CHERVIL.					
Curled.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
CHICORY.					
Large-Rooted, or Coffee.....	5	10	15	25	80
COLLARDS.					
True Southern.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
CORN.					
SWEET OR SUGAR VARIETIES.					
Extra Early Cory.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15
Extra Early Marblehead.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15
Early Minnesota.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12½
Crosby's Extra Early.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12½
Moore's Early Concord.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12½
Early Sweet.....	9 00	10	.....	.....	12½
Black Mexican.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12½
Perry's Hybrid.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15
Early Mammoth.....	7 50	10	.....	.....	12½
Stowell's Evergreen.....	9 00	10	.....	.....	12½
Common Sweet, for fodder.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	7
FIELD VARIETIES.					
Extra Early Adams.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Early Red Blazed.....	6 00	10	.....	.....	8
Improved King Philip.....	6 00	10	.....	.....	8
Early Canada, or Yellow Flint.....	5 00	10	.....	.....	7
Early White Flint.....	5 00	10	.....	.....	7
Improved Leaming.....	7 00	10	.....	.....	10
Yellow Field, re-cleaned; market price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pop Corn, White; market price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pop Corn, Rice; market price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CORN, BROOM.					
Improved Evergreen.....	8 00	5	.....	.....	12
CRESS.					
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	5	10	15	25	65
Water.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100 lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
CUCUMBER.					
Early Russian.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Long White Spine.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Short Green, or Early Frame.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Cluster.....	5	10	15	25	80
Boston Pickling.....	5	10	15	25	80
Best Long Green.....	5	15	20	30	85
Long Green.....	5	15	20	35	1 00
West India Gherkin.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
EGG PLANT.					
Early Long Purple.....	5	20	40	65	2 25
Early Round Purple.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
Large New York Purple.....	5	55	1 00	1 65	5 50
Black Pekin.....	5	55	1 00	1 65	5 50
ENDIVE.					
Green Curled.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Broad-Leaved Batavian (Scarolle).....	5	20	35	60	1 75
KALE.					
Green Curled Scotch.....	5	15	25	40	1 15
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Dwarf German Purple.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
KOHL RABI.					
Early White Vienna.....	5	20	35	60	2 15
Early Purple Vienna.....	5	20	35	60	2 15
Large Green, or White.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
LEEK.					
Best London Flag.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Large Carenton.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
LETTUCE.					
Early Tennis Ball, Black-seeded.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
Early Boston Market, for forcing.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
Early Prize Head.....	5	10	15	30	90
Simpson's Early Curled.....	5	10	15	30	90
Early Curled Silesia.....	5	10	15	30	90
Simpson's Early, Black-seeded.....	5	15	20	35	1 15
San Francisco Market.....	5	10	15	30	90
Philadelphia Butter.....	5	10	15	30	90
Large Drumhead.....	5	10	15	30	90
Large Hanson.....	5	10	15	30	90
Deacon, Large Heads, fine quality.....	5	10	15	30	90
White Paris Cos, or Romaine.....	5	15	20	35	1 15

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

*100 lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

MUSK MELON, or CANTALOUPE.

GREEN-FLESHED KINDS

Early Jenny Lind, small.	5	10	15	25	80
Early Baltimore, good size, very desirable.	5	10	15	25	80
Large Nettle Cantaloupe.	5	10	15	25	80
Hackensack, Large and Early.	5	10	15	25	80
Large Green Nutmeg.	5	10	15	25	80
Small Green Nutmeg.	5	10	15	25	80
Montreal Nutmeg, Large.	5	10	15	25	80
White Japan.	5	10	15	25	80
Bay View.	5	10	15	25	80
Casaba, or Green Persian.	5	10	15	25	80

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise.	5	10	15	25	80
Early Yellow Cantaloupe.	5	10	15	25	80
Emerald Gem.	5	10	15	25	80
Orange Christiana.	5	10	15	25	80
Long Yellow.	5	10	15	25	80
Banana.	5	10	15	25	80

WATER MELON.*

Phinney's Early.	5	10	15	25	80
Mountain Sweet.	5	10	15	25	80
Lodi, or San Joaquin.	5	10	15	25	80
Ice Cream, or Peerless.	5	10	15	25	80
Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake.	5	10	15	25	80
Boss.	5	10	15	25	80
Kolb's Gem.	5	10	15	25	80
Cuban Queen.	5	10	15	25	80
Mammoth Ironclad.	5	10	15	25	80
Black Spanish.	5	10	15	25	80
Orange.	5	15	25	35	1 00
Dark Icing.	5	10	15	25	80
Light Icing.	5	10	15	25	80
Mountain Sprout.	5	10	15	25	80
Green and Gold.	5	15	20	35	1 00
Citron for Preserving.	5	15	25	35	1 15
Colorado Citron for Preserving, Green Seeded.	5	15	25	35	1 15

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

French 3-pound boxes, per box \$2.25.

Directions for treatment in each box.

MUSTARD.

Yellow California.	5	10	....	....	25
Black California.	5	10	....	....	25
Southern Giant Curled.	5	10	15	30	1 00

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

*100lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

NASTURTIUM.

Tall Varieties, Mixed	5	15	25	45	1 15
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OKRA, or GUMBO.

Dwarf	5	10	15	25	80
White Velvet	5	15	20	35	1 00

ONION.

Extra Early Large Red Globe, very early and extremely Sweet and Mild.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large Red Wethersfield.....	5	20	30	50	1 50
Yellow Danvers	5	15	30	40	1 25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	5	20	30	45	1 35
Southport Yellow Globe.....	5	20	35	50	1 45
White Globe	5	25	45	80	2 80
White Portugal, or Silver Skin.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
El Paso, or Large Mexican.....	5	25	40	65	2 15
Giant Rocca, Light Yellow.....	5	20	35	55	1 80
Giant White Italian Tripoli.....	5	20	35	55	1 80
Queen White.....	5	25	45	80	2 80

ONION SETS.

Top Onions	{ 100 pounds; prices }	.....	.....	.....	35
Yellow Bottom Sets. {	on application. }	.....	.....	.....	35

PARSLEY,

Fine Triple Curled.....	5	15	20	30	1 00
Moss Curled.....	5	15	20	30	1 00

PARSNIPS.

Long Dutch Sugar	5	10	15	25	65
Hollow Crown.....	5	10	15	25	65

PEAS.

Remit for postage, 9 cents, if ordered sent by mail.

EATRA EARLY KINDS.

First and Best	7 50	10	.....	.....	12
E. J. Bowen's Extra Early.....	7 00	10	.....	.....	10
Improved Daniel O'Rourke	7 50	10	.....	.....	12
Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb. (Crop short) .....	.....	10	.....	.....	20
Earliest of All, fine Blue-seeded variety... 7 50	7 50	10	.....	.....	12
American Wonder, Sweet Wrinkled..... 12 00	12 00	10	.....	.....	20
McLean's Little Gem, Sweet Wrinkled... 9 00	9 00	10	.....	.....	12
Premium Gem, Sweet Wrinkled..... 9 00	9 00	10	.....	.....	12
Laxton's Alpha, Sweet Wrinkled..... 10 00	10 00	10	.....	.....	15

GENERAL CROP.

McLean's Advancer, Sweet Wrinkled.... 8 00	8 00	10	.....	.....	12
Yorkshire Hero, Sweet Wrinkled..... 8 00	8 00	10	.....	.....	12
Telephone, Sweet Wrinkled.....	.....	10	.....	.....	15

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

PEAS—Continued.	*100 lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
STANDARD LATE VARIETIES.					
Champion of England, Sweet Wrinkled...	6 00	10	....	....	10
Stratagem, Sweet Wrinkled.....	10	....	....	15
Large White Marrowfat.....	7 00	10	....	....	10
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.....	10	....	....	10
EDIBLE PODDED KINDS.					
Dwarf Sugar, Gray-seeded.....	10	....	....	40
Tall Sugar, Gray-seeded.....	10	....	....	40
FIELD PEAS.					
White Marrowfat, market price.....
Black-Eyed Marrowfat, market price.....
Blue Prussian, market price.....
Small White, or Niles, market price.....
PEPPER.					
Long Red Cayenne.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Chili, very small, for Pepper Sauce.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Large Squash, or Tomato-shaped.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Large Bell, or Bull-Nose.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Spanish Monstrous.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
Red Cherry.....	5	25	45	80 2 80
PUMPKIN.					
Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field*.....	5	10	15	20 45
Large Cheese, for table use.....	5	10	15	25 80
Cushaw, or Crookneck.....	5	10	15	25 80
Mammoth Tours, very large.....	5	25	40	65 2 15
RADISH.					
Early Long Scarlet.....	5	10	15	20 65
Early Olive-Shaped, or Half Long Scarlet.....	5	10	15	20 65
Early Deep Scarlet, Half Long.....	5	10	15	25 80
Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.....	5	10	15	25 65
Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped.....	5	10	15	25 80
Early Round Deep Scarlet.....	5	10	15	25 80
Early White Turnip-Rooted.....	5	10	15	25 80
French Breakfast, or Half Long Scarlet, White-Tipped.....	5	10	15	20 65
Improved Charter.....	5	10	15	20 65
Large Black Spanish, fall or winter.....	5	10	15	25 80
Mammoth White China, or California.....	5	15	20	35 1 15
Scarlet China, winter.....	15	20	30 95
RHUBARB.					
Victoria, medium size.....	5	20	35	55 1 75
Giant, large.....	5	20	35	55 1 75
Linnæus, large.....	5	20	35	55 1 75

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

	*100lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.					
Large White	5	15	30	50	1 50
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	..	20	35	55	1 75
SPINAGE.					
Extra Large Prickly-seeded.....	5	10	15	20	45
Round Summer.....	5	..	10	15	40
Improved Thick-Leaved.....	5	10	15	20	45
Monstrous Viroflay, very large.....	5	10	15	20	45
Long Standing	5	10	15	20	45
SQUASH.					
SUMMER VARIETIES.					
Early White Bush Scallop.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Yellow Bush Scallop.....	5	10	15	25	80
Summer Crookneck.....	5	10	15	25	80
LATE VARIETIES.					
American Turban, or Essex Hybrid.....	5	15	20	30	1 00
Marblehead.....	5	15	20	30	1 00
Boston, or Vegetable Marrow.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Prolific Marrow.....	5	10	15	30	90
Hubbard.....	5	10	15	30	80
Butman	5	10	15	30	80
Mammoth Chili	5	20	35	60	2 10
Field Marrow, for stock feeding.....	5	....	10	15	45
100 pounds, market price.					
SUGAR CANE, or SORGHUM.					
Early Amber.....	5	...	10	15	25
Early Orange.....	5	....	10	15	25
SUNFLOWER.					
Mammoth Russian.....	5	10	15	20	45
TOBACCO.					
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
Havana.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 15
TOMATO.					
Early Conqueror.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Early Hundred Day.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Acme.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Livingston's Perfection	5	25	40	75	2 50
Livingston's Favorite	5	25	40	75	2 50
Livingston's Beauty	5	25	40	75	2 50
Paragon	5	25	40	75	2 50
Trophy.....	5	25	45	80	2 80
Optimus.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
Large Yellow.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 15

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

TOMATO—Continued.

	*100 lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Red Pear-Shaped	5	25	45	80	2 80
Dwarf Champion	5	40	75	1 25	4 15
Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry	5	35	60	1 00	3 50

TURNIP.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan	5	15	20	30	90
Early Purple-Top Munich	5	10	15	20	65
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved	5	10	15	20	60
Early Purple-Top, Strap-Leaved	5	10	15	20	60
Purple-Top White Globe	5	10	15	20	65
Large White Flat Norfolk	5	10	15	20	50
White Egg	5	10	15	20	65
Cow Horn, or Long White	5	10	15	20	65
Seven-Top, for Greens	5	10	15	20	60

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Early Yellow Purple-Top Montmagny	5	10	15	20	65
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball	5	10	15	20	65
Yellow, or Amber Globe	5	10	15	20	65
Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen	5	10	15	20	65

RUTA BAGAS, or SWEDES.

Yellow Swede	5	10	15	20	55
Champion Purple-Top Yellow	5	10	15	20	60
Skirving's Purple-Top Yellow	5	10	15	20	60
Bangholm Yellow	5	10	15	20	60
American Purple-Top Yellow	5	10	15	20	65
Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga	5	10	15	20	65

HERBS.

Anise	5	15	25	45	1 10
Balm	5	55	1 15	....	....
Basil, Sweet	5	30	60	85	2 80
Caraway, for sowing	5	15	20	30	80
Caraway, for flavoring	5	....	....	....	40
Catnip	5	55	1 00	....	....
Coriander	5	10	15	25	80
Dandelion, Thick-Leaved	5	70	1 35	....	....
Dill	5	15	25	35	1 15
Fennel, Sweet	5	15	20	30	80
Hyssop	5	25	40	60	2 10
Lavender	5	20	30	50	1 75
Marjoram, Sweet	5	25	40	60	2 10
Rosemary	5	55	1 00	1 75	....
Rue	5	25	40	60	2 10
Sage	5	25	40	60	2 10
Savory, Summer	5	20	30	50	1 50
Sorrel, French	5	25	40	60	2 10
Thyme, French	5	40	75	1 25	4 00

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

*100lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Add 9c. for postage, when orderd sent by mail.

Alfalfa. 100 pounds, lowest market price. ....	..	..	..	..	..	12
Red Clover	11	00	..	..	..	14
Mammoth Red Clover.....	12	00	..	..	..	15
White Clover, extra choice	20	00	..	..	..	30
Alsike, or Swedish Clover.....	18	00	..	..	..	25
Espersette, or Sainfoin.....	15	00	..	..	..	20

GRASS SEEDS.

Remit 9c. per pound, for postage, when ordered sent by mail.

Timothy	7	00	..	..	..	10
Orchard Grass,.....	12	00	..	..	..	16
Red Top.....	9	00	..	..	..	12
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean.....	14	00	..	..	..	18
Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy clean	15	00	..	..	..	20
Australian Perennial Rye Grass.....	8	00	..	..	..	12
English Perennial Rye Grass	8	00	..	..	..	12
Italian Rye Grass.....	10	50	..	..	..	15
Mesquite, or Velvet Grass.	8	00	..	..	..	15
Millet, Common or Golden	6	00	..	..	..	8
Millet, German.....	6	00	..	..	..	8
Hungarian Grass.....	6	00	..	..	..	8
Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass— <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	16	00	..	..	..	22
Hard Fescue— <i>Festuca duriuscula</i>	30	00	..	..	..	40
Fine-Leaved Fescue— <i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>....	..	..	..	..	..	55
Sweet Vernal— <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>....	..	..	..	..	..	40
Sweet Vernal—True Perennial.....	..	..	..	..	1	25
Sainfoin—See <i>Espersette Clover</i>.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crested Dogstail— <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>....	..	..	..	..	..	55
Bermuda Grass— <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>.....	..	..	..	..	50	1 60
Wood Meadow Grass— <i>Poa nemoralis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	50
Tall Oat Grass— <i>Avena elatior</i>	22	00	..	..	..	35
Brome Grass— <i>Bromus inermis</i>	35	00	..	..	..	55
Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass.....	16	00	..	..	..	22
Lawn Grass, fine mixed	15	00	..	..	..	20
Lawn Grass, extra fine mixed.....	25	00	..	..	..	35
Mixture for Dry Lands.....	33	00	..	..	..	45

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

Apple Seed.....	..	..	15	25	65
Cherry Stones, Mahaleb.....	..	..	20	30	80
Cherry Stones, Mazzard.....	..	..	20	30	80
Pear Seed.....	..	..	40	65	2 10
Plum Stones.....	..	..	..	25	65
Quince Seed .....	..	..	40	65	2 10

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.

*100 lbs. Paper. Oz. 2 oz. ¼ lb. Lb.

FOREST TREE and HEDGE SEEDS.

Black, or Yellow Locust— <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	40 00	..	10	15	25	65
Honey Locust— <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> ..	..	..	10	15	25	65
Box Elder— <i>Negundo Americanum</i>.....	..	..	15	20	30	90
Blue Gum— <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>.....	..	..	45	80	1 50	5 50
Red Gum— <i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>.....	..	..	55	1 00	1 75	6 50
Osage Orange— <i>Machura aurantiaca</i>.....	..	..	10	15	25	65
Italian Cypress— <i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>..	..	..	35	60	1 00	3 50

NATIVE CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN TREE SEED,

Big Tree of California— <i>Sequoia gigantea</i>..	..	..	75	1 35	2 50	8 00
California Redwood— <i>Sequoia Sempervirens</i>	..	..	45	75	1 35	4 75
Monterey Pine— <i>Pinus insignis</i>.....	..	..	35	60	1 00	3 50
Monterey Cypress— <i>Cupressus Macrocarpa</i>	..	..	20	35	55	1 80

BIRD SEED.

Remit 9c., for postage, when ordered sent by mail.

Canary.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Hemp.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rape.....	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mixed Bird Seed.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mixed Bird Seed, one-pound boxes.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Bird Gravel, Silver Washed, paper boxes, 15 cents per box.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttle Fish Bone.....	..	..	..	..	..	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buckwheat, common.—100 lbs. market price.....	..	..	..	..	..	8
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Buckwheat, Japanese, new.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flaxseed; market price.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flaxseed, ground.....	..	..	..	..	..	10
Spring Vetches, or Tares.....	8 00	..	..	..	..	12
Rye, 100 lbs., market price.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egyptian, Corn; market price.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lupins, Blue.....	..	..	..	..	..	35
Lupins, Yellow.....	..	..	..	..	..	35
Lupins, Perennial—See <i>Flower List</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

BONE MEAL FERTILIZER.

Per bag of 100 pounds, \$2 00.

Per ton of 2000 pounds, delivered at depot, \$35.00.

EGG FOOD.

COMMON SENSE.

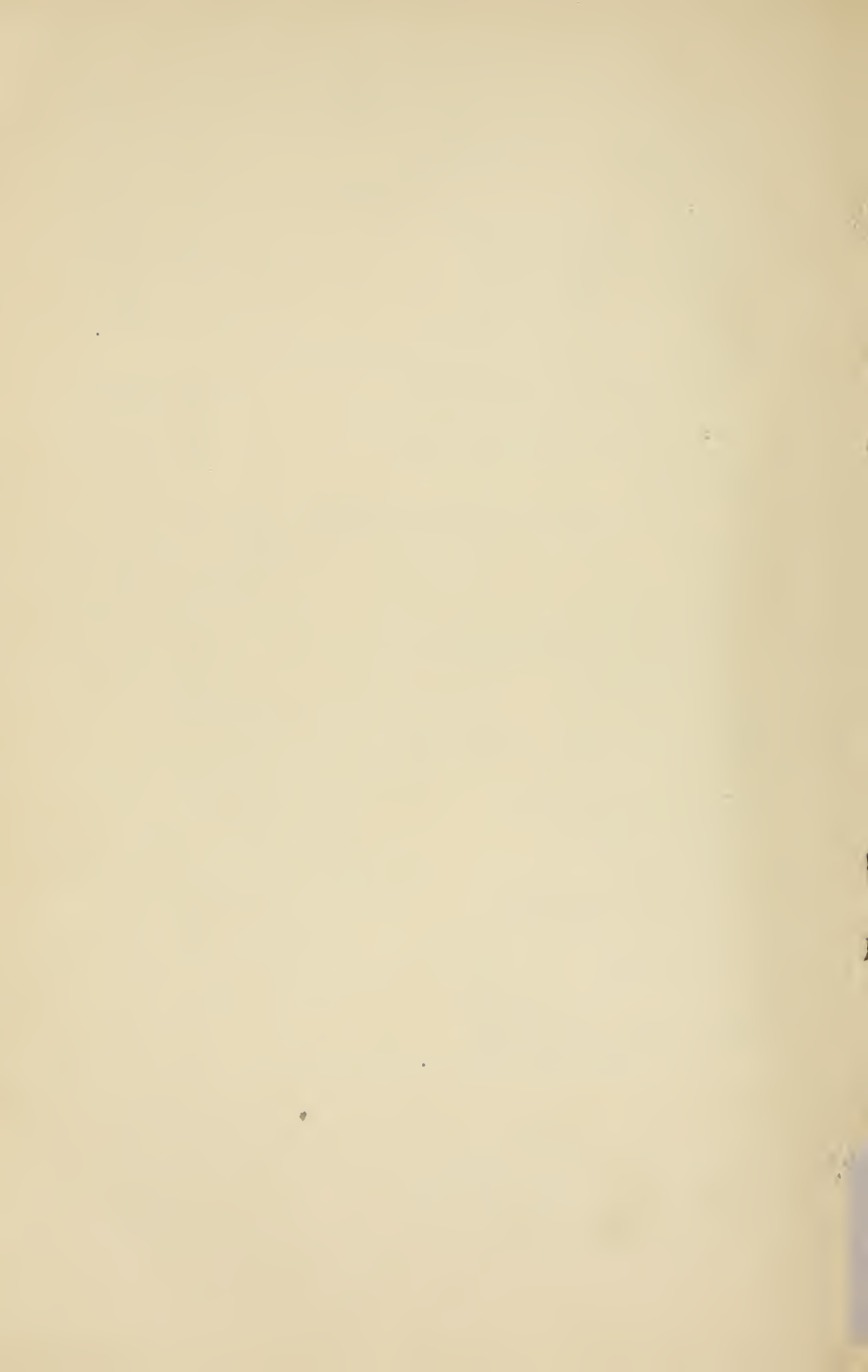
2½-pound paper package, each, 50c.

6-pound paper package, each, \$1.00.

Wooden box, 14 pounds, per box, \$2.00.

Wooden box, 24 pounds, per box, \$3.00.

* Freight to be paid by the party ordering.



ORDER SHEET FOR

E. J. Bowen's Choice Seeds,

No Goods Sent C. O. D.

WRITE DIRECTIONS PLAINLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Name

Post Office (if by Mail)

Express Office (if by Express)

County

State

Date 189

Amount Enclosed, P. O. Order,	-	-	\$
" " Postal Note,	-	-	\$
" " Express,	-	-	\$
" " Draft,	-	-	\$
" " Express Money Order,	-	-	\$
" " Postage Stamps.	-	-	\$
" " Cash,	-	-	\$
Total,	-	-	\$

Pounds.	Ounces.	Papers.	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.	PRICE.	
				Dollars.	Cents.

Pounds,

Ounces,

Papers,

NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.

PRICE.

Dollars,

Cents.

CARRIED FORWARD,

E. J. BOWEN'S
SEEDS

SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND