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JAMES M. THORBURN & Co.'s

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden,

For the Flower Garden,

For the Lawn,

For the Farm,

For the

Library of Congress
Nursery.

COPIATE

EXCHANGE

The Largest Collection to be Found in the World,

EMBRACING

EVERY STANDARD AND IMPROVED VARIETY;

ALSO,

TESTED NOVELTIES

Both of Domestic and Foreign Origin, that are Suited to the
Climate of the United States.

No. 15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

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A. Cobb, Printer, 74 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables.

The first thing necessary to secure good crops of vegetables is to select a soil either naturally rich, or one which can be readily made so by the addition of good stable manure. It is useless to expect crops of good quality from a poor, thin soil. Choose, if possible, one of dark loam with a sandy sub-soil, through which water will pass readily. Such, with good cultivation, will produce an abundance of early and late vegetables of excellent quality. If a soil of this character cannot be had, select the best that is obtainable, and if necessary put down drains to take off the surplus water. After the garden is chosen, thoroughly prepare it for planting by giving a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. Plow and sub soil to the depth of twelve inches at least, and more if it can be done. In the Directions given in the body of the Catalogue the *least* space required by the different kinds is given. This is done on account of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of space. When possible, give more room, and the yield will be found superior in quantity and quality.

Never sow *any* garden crop broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense and trouble. When sown in drills or rows, weeds can be more easily destroyed, and the ground kept open and loose. Keep the hoe in constant use, or, what is still better, when the weeds are just showing above the surface, a sharp-toothed steel rake. By their faithful use there is no need of a single weed ever going to seed, and in a few years the difference will be apparent in the diminished crop of weeds.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, &c., also Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight, as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfactory results thus secured. Of course, this is imperatively necessary where vegetables are raised for market.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame should be made the same as for a hot-bed the difference being, that in the former there is no bottom heat applied. After the frame is made, it is filled with good, rich soil; that taken from the old hot beds, mixed with the fine manure from them, is the best. This is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants set out, so that they will get established before very cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops.

Directions for making a Hot-bed.

About the middle of February and up to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep close, until the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The soil should be of well-rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit. Please *add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage*, if desired by mail.

(See also table of Express tariff, page 2.)

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

16 CENTS PER POUND should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending on distance and locality. (See table of Express tariff, page 2.) Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a *guarantee of safe arrival by Mail*. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We would request our customers to send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the Seed; and to save time, Seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS "C. O. D."

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

In *February* we publish a list of *Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs*, and in *September* a Catalogue of *Dutch Bulbous Roots*.

NOTICE.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address,

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

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

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are very full and explicit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

Warranties.

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

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of our seeds, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.*

JAMES M. THORBURN,
GRANT THORBURN, JR.,
F. W. BRUGGERHOFF.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Select New Vegetables.

BEANS, Improved Green Flageolet. This new variety resembles in growth the white Flageolet, except that the beans, when shelled and fully ripe, and even after cooking, retain their beautiful green color. It cannot be recommended as a string bean, though for canning it is most desirable. Per quart.....\$0 50

We would call particular attention to all the Flageolet Beans, which are so much esteemed in the environs of Paris.

“ **Challenger Lima.** The grower says: This Lima bean has been kept strictly pure in one family for three generations, being constantly improved by saving seed from the strongest vines that had the largest number of beans in the pod. When green they are very compact in the pod, and will yield more green shelled beans to the bushel of any other Lima, which makes them the best bean for either market or private use. The majority of all the pods contain five beans and occasionally six. Per quart..... 1 00

“ **Best of All.** A comparatively new bush bean with very long fleshy pods of the finest flavor. Per quart..... 40

BET, Osborn's Selected. A new half long dark blood beet of excellent flavor. Per lb., \$2 00; per oz..... 20

CELERY, Perfection Heartwell. This new strain is very large and solid, half-dwarf and full-golden heart, which, when fully matured, literally bursts through the outer covering. Per packet, 25 cts.; per oz. 1 50

LETTUCE, Grey Seeded Butter. A new solid yellow head, and finest of all the butter lettuces. Per oz..... 50

“ **Shotwell's Brown Head.** Introduced last season, outside leaves tinged with brown. Solid compact head, and one of the very best summer head lettuce, will stand longer than any other without running to seed. Per lb., \$3 00; per oz..... 30

MELON, Cuban Queen Water. Crisp bright red flesh, delicious flavor, very thin rind and enormous size melon. Per oz..... 50

PEAS, Culverwell's Telegraph. This grand pea holds its own. It is somewhat wrinkled, main crop sort, growing about five feet high, very robust in habit, bearing immense pods with from 8 to 11 very large peas in each. Per quart.....\$0 60

“ **Laxton's Earliest of All.** Said to be earlier than all others hitherto introduced, a blue seeded sort, growing about 2 feet high, fine flavor and of a rich green color in the dish. Per half pint..... 1 00

“ **Day's Early Sunrise.** Introduced last season, hardy, robust in growth. Haulm, 2 feet high, very strong and vigorous; bearing, in pairs, long, large, well filled pods, in great profusion, almost from the ground (seven to ten peas in each). By its grand size and quality it is calculated to supersede other varieties for early sowing. Rapidity of growth, and quickness of coming into bearing, render “Sunrise” also suitable for latest sowings. Per quart..... 70

POTATO, White Elephant. (See page 32)

SQUASH, Perfect Gem. Was offered last season for the first. It is a marvel of productiveness and excellence, while its keeping qualities are scarcely surpassed by those of any other kind. It combines the excellence of both winter and summer squashes. A vine frequently produces 24 perfect squashes within an area of three feet square. It is probably the sweetest, richest squash in cultivation. Per oz..... 30

TOMATO, “President Garfield.” A new red tomato from Servia, said to be of enormous size weighing from two to three pounds each, and despite their great bulk ripen quite evenly. Per packet of 20 seeds.... 25

“ **Livingston's Perfection.** A new blood red early variety, perfectly smooth and ripens uniformly; this will probably prove one of the most valuable for canning purposes. Per oz..... 50

THE PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

THE BEST EVER MADE!

Price, 9-inch \$3.50 11-inch \$4.00

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

SEEDS

&c., &c., &c.

You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add 16 cents per pound.

See page 48 of this Catalogue for complete assortments of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of approved and choice Sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE—**ARTICHAUT**—*Alcachofa*—*Artichode*.

No. 15 French Green Globe, H oz., 35 cents; H lb., \$3.50.

18 Large Paris, *very hardy*, H oz., 75 cents.

CULTURE—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. After the second year the offsets are taken for planting new beds. The edible portions are the thick scales of the flower heads, which are eaten both raw and boiled.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM—TOPINAMBOUR—*Cotufa*.Tubers, \$3.50 p bus.; 25 cents p quart.

CULTURE.—Same as the Sunflower, which it resembles. The tubers may be planted whole or divided. Tubers excellent for fattening cattle and pigs. They are also pickled.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

	p oz.	p lb.
20 French Argenteuil (<i>early</i>).....	25 cts.	\$2.50
24 Conover's Colossal.....	10 cts.	.50
“ “ 2 year old roots,		
p 1000 \$8; p 100 \$1.		

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and two the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the sea-coast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FÈVE DE MA-RAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	p bus.	p qt.
27 Early Mazagan.....	\$6 00	30
29 Broad Windsor.....	7 00	35
31 Sword Long Pod.....	6 00	30
33 Green Nonpareil.....	6 00	30

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—HARICOTS NAINS—Frijoles—Krup-Bohnen.

	per bus.	per qt.		per bus.	per qt.
34 French Emile (very fine)...	\$6 00	40	64 Black Wax (yellow pod)...	\$6 00	30
35 Early Snap Shorts.....	5 00	25	66 White Wax " " ..	6 00	30
37 Canadian Wonder	7 00	40	68 Ivory Pod Wax " " ..	8 00	40
38 Best of All	7 00	40	69 Golden Wax " " ..	6 00	30
39 Early Turtle Soup.....	4 00	25	71 Crystal Wax " " ..	10 00	40
41 Early Valentine.....	4 50	25	73 Golden Butter Wax" ..	7 00	40
45 Early Mohawk	4 50	25	75 Flageolet Wax Red	6 00	30
48 Early China	4 50	25	77 " White.....	6 00	30
50 Early Dun Colored.....	4 50	25	79 " Purple.....	6 00	30
53 Early Rachel.....	5 00	25	81 " Improved Green.....	10 00	50
55 Early Yellow 6 Weeks....	5 00	25	90 Refugee, or 1,000 to 1..	6 00	30
59 Long do do	4 00	25	95 White Scimitar (fine)....	5 00	25

KINDS.—Nos. 34, 41, 45 and 64 are the earliest; No. 45 the most hardy; Nos. 37, 59 and 64 for family use; No. 90 also for late, and best for pickling; Nos. 64 to 73 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 75 to 81 are the celebrated Flageolet Beans of the French, although used as a string bean are superior only as a shell variety, cooked precisely as the Lima delicious is no name for them.

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

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco—Stangen-Bohnen.*

	per bus.	per qt.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....	\$6 00	30
118 Dutch Case Knife	7 00	40
121 Red Cranberry.....	7 00	40
125 White Cranberry	7 00	40
129 Scarlet Runner.....	8 00	40
133 Large White Lima.....	8 00	40
134 New Challenger Lima.....	25 00	1 00
135 Potato Lima.....	9 00	40
137 Small White Lima.....	10 00	50
139 Speckled Lima.....	14 00	60
141 Large Red Lima.....	14 00	60
149 Dreer's Imp. Lima.....	12 00	50
153 White Dutch Runner.....	6 00	30
156 Pale Dun Runners.....	6 00	30
158 Marshall Pole.....	6 00	30
162 Black Wax (yellow pod).....	8 00	40
167 Giant Red Wax.....	8 00	40
169 White Algerian Wax.....	9 00	40
179 French Yard Long.....		1 50

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 121, 162, and 167 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 133, 134, 149, and 153 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the latter part of April to the middle of May, in hills four feet apart each way. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

BEEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian	\$2 00	25	229 Long Smooth Blood....	75	10
200 Hatch's Extra Early.....	75	10	235 Swiss Chard (for Greens)	75	10
206 Dewing's Extra Early....	75	10	240 Ne Plus Ultra (beautiful		
212 Early Bassano.....	75	10	dark foliage, suitable for		
214 Early Blood Turnip....	75	10	borders).....	2 00	25
215 Bastian's Blood Turnip..	75	10	247 Ornamental Chili Beet..	2 00	25
220 Early Yellow Turnip.....	75	15			

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 200, 206, and 212 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 212; No. 214 for General and Winter use; No. 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240, 243, and 247, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings.

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

BEEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
260 Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10	283 Mammoth Long Red....	50	10
263 Long Red “ “	40	10	290 White Sugar.....	40	10
271 Yellow Globe “ “	50	10	293 Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar... 1 00	15	
274 Red “ “	50	10	298 Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10
278 Yellow Ovoid “ “	50	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 260 to 283 inclusive are for feeding cattle; Nos. 290, 293, and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high at the rate of 100 lbs. Blood Guano, 200 lbs. Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrajá*—*Borretsch*.

299 ½ ounce, 20 cents; ½ lb., \$1.25.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli*—Spargelkohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
300 Early White.....	\$4	00	40	308 White Cape.....	\$10 00 90
302 Early Purple.....	3	00	30	310 White Sprouting.....	3 00 30
304 Early Walcheren.....	10	00	90	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	3 00 30
306 Early Pur. Cape (fine)...	4	00	40	314 Chappel's Cream.....	3 00 30

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

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

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES—

Berza de Brussels—Rosentohl.

	lb.	oz.
316 Best French, or Roseberry.....	\$2	50 25
318 Improved Dwarf.....	2	50 25

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Broccoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make a most delicious dish.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—

Pimpernell.

324 Garden, 20 cents per ounce; \$1.50 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
330 Little Pixie (fine flavor)....	\$2	50 25	384 Small Early Ulm Savoy ..	\$2	00 25
335 Wheeler's Coconut.....	3	50 35	394 Early Ox-Heart.....	2	00 25
347 Early Arctic.....	3	00 30	399 Large Early York.....	2	00 20
350 Early Rainham.....	3	00 30	401 Early Summer.....	3	50 35
356 Early York.....	2	00 20	403 Early Flat Dutch.....	3	50 35
362 Early Dutch.....	1	50 20	409 Large Late Bergen.....	2	50 25
365 Early Jersey Wakefield...	6	00 60	412 Large Late Drumhead...	3	00 30
369 Early Winningstadt.....	2	00 25	415 Large Fine Flat Dutch...	3	00 30
380 Early Dwarf Savoy.....	2	00 25			

Cabbage—Continued.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
418 Silver Leaf Drumhead ...	\$3	50	35	440 Late Green Glazed.....	\$2 50 25
421 Fotler's Brunswick	4	00	40	448 Drumhead Savoy	3 00 30
427 Filder Kraut	3	00	30	460 Red Solid (for pickling)...	2 50 25

DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

KINDS.—Nos. 330, 356, and 365 are the earliest ; Nos. 369, 394, and 421 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 369. Nos. 409, 412, and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412, 418 and 415 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage ; on such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety ; if it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July ; in this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Fly attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

CARDOON—CARDON—Cardo—Cardon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

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

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Wüdhren*.

LONG ORANGE CARROT.

	per lb.	per oz.
469 Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1 50	20
473 Early Scarlet Horn.....	1 00	15
476 Half Long, pointed.....	1 00	15
479 Half Long, stump rooted.....	1 00	15
482 Half Long Carenton (without core)....	1 25	20
484 New Half Long Luc (short thick).....	1 00	15
485 Best Long Orange.....	75	10
489 Altringham.....	75	10
493 Long White.....	50	10

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469. It may be sown from April to August; very tender and fine for the table. Nos. 476, 479, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre.

CULTURE. — Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

EARLY FORCING CARROT.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumentohl*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
499 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt... per pkt., 50c.	\$10 00		512 Thorburn's Nonpareil..	\$8 00	\$0 75
503 Early Dwarf Erfurt... \$22 00	1 50		515 Thorburn's Wonderful..	16 00	1 25
504 Early Snowball, per pkt., 25c.....	5 00		517 Walcheren.....	7 00	60
505 Early Paris.....	9 00	75	522 Late London.....	6 00	50
506 French Imperial....	16 00	1 25	524 Lenormand's.....	9 00	75
507 Large Algiers.....	10 00	90	527 Autumn Giant.....	12 00	1 00
509 Early London.....	6 00	50			

KINDS.—Nos. 503 and 505 will be found the finest varieties for early, and Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. Nos. 507 and 512 for late. No. 524 is recommended as first-class.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and pains will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth.

SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

\$5 per oz., 25c. per packet.

CELERY—*CELERI*—*Apio*—*Cillerie*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
529 Perfection Heartwell	\$18 00	\$1 50	544 Dwarf Crimson	\$2 50	25
530 New Half Dwarf White			547 Sandringham Dwarf		
Golden Heart	10 00	1 00	White	3 00	30
533 Crawford's Half Dwarf			549 Giant White Solid (fine)	5 00	50
White	8 00	80	553 Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	2 00	25
535 Incomparable Dwarf			555 New Apple Celeriac	2 50	25
White	6 00	60			

KINDS.—Nos. 530, 533 and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend Nos. 530 and 533 for early (they are first-class), and No. 549 for main crop.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich, and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown, it should be trod or rolled in. A good plan is to sow Radish or Lettuce seeds with the Celery, to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are transplanted to a new spot, the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the North, and in the Southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows four to five feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, in trenches, about eight inches deep; well fertilized with the oldest and most decomposed manure to be had, and in about two months after setting, it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the center of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three times earthing up will be necessary if it be desirable to have the Celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store, is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter. Where only a small quantity is raised for family use, it is best to allow the plants to remain where grown. Then earth up to a height of perhaps two feet, and finally, when intense cold weather comes on, cover the whole with leaves, salt-hay or straw. Care should be taken to have the trenches between the rows well stuffed with leaves. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart only.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL CELERY.

CHERVIL—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Bensentlauch*.

559 Curled, 25c. $\mathfrak{P}$ oz., \$2.00 $\mathfrak{P}$ lb.—563 Tuberous, 25c. $\mathfrak{P}$ oz., \$2.50 $\mathfrak{P}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—CHOU-CABU—*Cabu*—Blätterfohl.568 Georgia Grown, 25 cents P oz.; \$2 50 P lb.

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

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha o Valerianilla*—Stechsalat.572 Large Seeded.....15 cents P oz.; \$1.00 P lb.

575 Small Seeded.....15 “ “ 1.00 “

579 Lettuce-Leaved.....20 “ “ 1.50 “

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CORN—MAIS—*Maiz*—Mais.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

581 Tom Thumb.....	P ear, 5 cents; P quart, 20 cents; P bushel, \$4.00
583 Early Minnesota Sugar	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
585 Early Marblehead.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
587 Early Narragansett Sugar...	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
590 Asylum.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
593 Moore's Early Concord Sugar	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
596 Excelsior Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
599 Early Dwarf Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
603 Early Darling's Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
604 Early Crosby's Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
608 Early Eight-Rowed Sugar...	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
610 Egyptian or Wash. Mkt. Sugar	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
614 Hickox Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
616 Triumph.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
618 Mammoth Sugar.....	“ 10 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
622 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar ..	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
625 Wyoming Sugar	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
628 Black Sugar.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
630 Ne Plus Ultra (fine, very sweet	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
633 Extra Early Adams.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
640 Japanese Striped Maize....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00
642 New Miniature.....	“ 5 “ “ 20 “ “ 4.00

KINDS.—Nos. 581, 583, 585, 587 and 604 are best for very earliest. Nos. 581, 583 and 585 grow but three feet high. No. 596 and 614 for a second early. Nos. 618, 622 and 630 for late and general crop.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE—*Mais pour la grande culture.*

654 Blunt's Prolific, <i>extra fine</i> Shelled, \$3.00 P bushel.....	Ears, P 100, \$4 00
655 Extra Long White Flint.....	“ “ 4 00
657 Compton's Surprise.....	“ “ 4 00
660 Improved Early Canada	“ “ 3 00

CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN.

HALF THE LENGTH OF THE AVERAGE EARS AS RAISED ON THE RURAL FARM.

Corn—Continued.

665 Orange Flint	Ears, p 100, \$4 00
670 Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint	" " 4 00
675 Golden Dent	" " 4 00
680 Chester County Mammoth, p bushel shelled, \$3 00	" " 5 00
685 Sciota	" " 4 00
690 King Philip	" " 3 00
695 Southern (for fodder)	shelled, per bus., 1 75

KINDS.—Nos. 655, 660, and 670 are the earliest varieties, and are particularly recommended. For general crop, 655, 670, and 680 are fine. No. 654 is the most productive corn growing, producing from 4 to 8 ears on the stalk: it requires, however, the entire season to mature in this latitude.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro o Mastuerzo*—*Grèffe*.

	p lb.	p oz.		p lb.	p oz.
698 Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0 50	10	706 True Water Cress	p oz.,	40
700 Broad-Leaved	50	10	708 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress ..	"	75
703 Broad-Leaved Winter	1 00	15			

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be very fine; it also thrives well in hot beds.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—*Gurfen*.

	p lb.	p oz.		p lb.	p oz.
710 Early Russian	\$0 75	10	733 Long Green Turkey	\$1 00	15
714 Early Short Green	75	10	737 Long White Turkey	3 00	30
718 Early Green Cluster	75	10	740 Extra Long Grecian	5 00	50
720 Early White Spined	75	10	743 Green Prolific, pickling ..	75	10
722 Extra Long White Spined ..	75	10	749 Boston Pickling	75	10
725 Improved White Spined ..	75	10	754 Tailby's Hybrid	1 00	15
727 Peerless	75	10	757 New White Japan	1 00	15
729 Long Green	75	10	760 Small Gherkin (Burr)	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 725 are the earliest; No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 718, 722, and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters. No. 757 is a pure white variety.

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

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

CONCOMBRE (especies Anglaises) pour couches.

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

	per pkt.		per pkt.
765 Swan's Neck.....	\$0 25	785 Invincible	\$0 25
768 Carter's Tender and True	25	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite	25
770 Duke of Edinburgh	25	790 Prize Fighter	25
772 General Grant.....	25	795 Walker's Rambler.....	25
774 Giant of Arnstadt	25	797 Telegraph.....	25
776 Long Gun.....	25	799 Lynch's Star of the West.....	25
778 Blue Gown.....	25	802 Lancashire Witch.....	25
779 Marquis of Lorne	25	804 Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
781 British Volunteer.....	25	806 Improved Sion House.....	25

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

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

809 French Garden, 25 cents per ounce; \$2.50 per pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, per oz. 75 cents.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to six inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: **A**

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Berengena*—Eierpflanze.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$4 00	40	826 Scarlet Chinese (beautiful)....	\$0 50	
815 Long Purple.....	2 50	25	829 Striped.....	50	
818 New York Purple	6 00	60	833 Long White.....	40	
822 Black Pekin	7 00	60			

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest; No. 818 the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 826 is beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

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

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola* o *Endivia*—Endivien.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
836 Green Curled Winter...\$2 50	25		844 Wild, or Chicory.....	\$1 00	10
840 White Curled	3 00	30	846 Broad-leaved Escarolle..	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. 836 and 840 are the best for salad, particularly No. 836, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 844 are used for flavoring coffee.

WINTER CURLED ENDIVE.

gether in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Ice Plant—FICOIDE GLACIALE.

847 Clean Seed, 75 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; per packet, 10 cents.

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

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—Col— Blätterkohl.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
849 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch . . .	\$1 00	10
850 Tall " " " " . . .	1 00	10
851 Dwarf Brown German Curled . .	1 00	10
853 Siberian German Greens	1 00	10
856 Cottagers	2 50	25
859 Garnishing (<i>variegated</i>)	3 00	30
861 Carter's New Russian, $\frac{1}{2}$ packet		25
864 Sea Kale	3 50	35

SEA KALE.

KINDS.—Nos. 849, 851, 856, and 859 are Borecole; No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 853 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 856 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 849, 851, 856, and 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage, No. 853 sow in September for Early Spring Greens. No. 864 sow early in Spring in a frame, and transplant to a bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out two feet apart in rows, as soon as the plants have become stocky. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Spring they will be strong enough to cut. They are best blanched, either under pots or by earthing. The midribs are the parts used, and they are cooked like Asparagus. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo*.

869 Early White Vienna.....	lb. \$3 00	oz. 30
873 Early Purple Vienna.....	" 3 00	" 30
876 Large White or Green...	" 2 00	" 20

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two to four inches through, they are fit to eat. They are cooked the same as Turnips.

WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Bono*.

879 Best Large Flag Winter.....	lb. \$3 00	oz. 30 cents.
883 Large Rouen Winter.....	" 4 00	" 40 "
885 Large Carenton Winter.....	" 4 00	" 40 "

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

LETTUCE—*LAITUE*—*Lchuga*—*Salat*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
888 White Forcing Head....	\$3 00	30	929 India Head	\$1 50	20
895 Early Curled Simpson...	2 00	20	935 N.Orleans Green Cabbage	1 50	20
897 Black Seeded Simpsons.	3 50	35	938 Ice Drumhead	1 25	15
898 American Gathering (fine)	1 50	20	945 Large Yellow Butter (Black		
900 All the Year Round.....	2 00	20	Seed)	2 00	20
905 Tennisball or Boston...	2 00	20	949 Large Yellow Butter (Grey		
907 Stone Tennisball.....	3 00	30	Seed).....	5 00	50
909 Hanson.....	1 50	20	953 White Cos (Romaine)....	2 00	20
912 Victoria Cabbage.....	2 00	20	956 Green Cos.....	1 50	20
915 Shotwell's Brown Head..	3 00	30	960 Blood Winter Cos.....	3 00	30
919 White Cabbage.....	2 00	20	966 Hardy Green Winter....	2 50	25
923 Wheeler's Tom Thumb... 3 00	30		972 Red Winter Cabbage ...	3 00	30
927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	2 50	25			

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 897, 905, 923, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 915, 919, and 945 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops. Nos. 898 and 915 for Fall, and Nos. 966, 970, and 972 for Winter. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant to rows

GOLDEN STONE HEAD LETTUCE.

eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 966 to 972, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

975 *craniolaria* ₧ lb. \$3.50; ₧ oz., \$0 35 | 979 *proboscidea* ₧ lb., \$3.50; ₧ oz., \$0 35

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

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

MELON, MUSK—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—*Pantalupen*.

	₧ lb.	₧ oz.		₧ lb.	₧ o
981 New Surprise.....	\$1 00	15	1003 Sill's Hybrid	\$1 00	15
983 Fine White Japan.....	1 00	15	1007 Allen's Superb.....	1 00	15
986 Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15	1012 Round Yellow Cantelope	1 00	15
987 Hackensack.....	1 00	15	1013 Long " " " " " "	1 00	15
989 New Valparaiso	1 00	15	1014 Improved Netted " "	1 00	15
990 Hybrid Bay View....	1 00	15	1016 Pomegranate for Per-		
992 Orange Christina	1 00	15	fume	5 00	50
995 Green Citron	1 00	15	1022 Mango Melon, for Man-		
998 Jenny Lind	1 00	15	goes.....	2 00	20
1000 Long Green Persian ...	1 00	15			

KINDS.—Nos. 981, 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. No. 983 is small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989, 992, and 1003. For Northern localities, Nos. 1014 and 981.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod.

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Varietes Anglaises pour couches.

1028 Patterson's Superb, ₧ pkt. ..	\$0 25	1036 Scarlet Gem.....	₧ pkt. \$0 25
1033 Tom Thumb (fine for pick-		1039 Munroe's Little Heath, "	25
ling), ₧ oz. \$4; ₧ pkt.	25		

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1045 EXCELSIOR New round	\$1 00	15	1073 Goodwin's Imperial	\$1 50	20
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan .	1 00	15	1077 Strawberry	1 00	15
1053 Early Mountain Sprout..	75	10	1080 Apple Seeded.....	3 00	30
1055 Gipsy.....	1 00	15	1084 Orange	1 00	15
1057 Cuban Queen.....	5 00	50	1092 Phinney	1 00	15
1060 Black Spanish.....	75	10	1095 Improved Rattlesnake... 1 50	15	
1064 " Italian	75	10	1100 Citron for Preserves	1 00	10
1069 Ice Cream	75	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1045, 1053 and 1073 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1060 and 1069 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1084 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality, particularly 1095. No. 1057, a new and very fine sort.

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

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.
 French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.
 " " in bulk 7 lb. 35c.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desirable, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade.

Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSHROOM.

Growing but 14 ins. high,
long slender pods and
very productive.

PRICE :

Per lb. \$3.00 ; per oz. 30c.

NEW IMPROVED DWARF OKRA.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STRAIN.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.1105 Black, 40 cents $\mathfrak{p}$ quart.| 1108 White London, 40 cents $\mathfrak{p}$ quart

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—Rasturtium.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1110 Dwarf Yellow.....	\$3 00	30	1112 Tall Yellow	\$1 25	15
1111 Dwarf Crimson	3 00	30	1113 Tall Blood-colored....	1 25	15

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—Safran.1113½ New Early Improved Dwarf, $\mathfrak{p}$ lb., \$3; $\mathfrak{p}$ ounce, 30 cents.1114 Dwarf Green, $\mathfrak{p}$ lb., 75 cents; $\mathfrak{p}$ ounce, 10 cents.1116 Long Green, $\mathfrak{p}$ lb., 75 cents; $\mathfrak{p}$ ounce, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, make into a salad.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—Zwiebeln.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1120 Queen, New Early White	\$5 00	50	1149 Yellow Danvers.....	\$3 50	35
1123 Giant White Tripoli...	3 50	35	1153 Large Yellow Globe...	4 00	40
1129 White Portugal.....	4 00	40	1157 Giant Rocco.....	3 50	35
1132 Early Red Flat.....	4 50	50	1159 Globe Madeira.....	3 00	30
1135 Large Red Globe.....	4 50	40	1162 Flat Madeira.....	3 00	30
1138 Large Red Wethersfield	4 00	40	1165 Welsh (for Salad).....	3 00	30
1145 Yellow Dutch.....	3 50	35			

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

	$\mathfrak{p}$ lb.	$\mathfrak{p}$ qt.
Garlic Sets.....	\$0	50
Yellow Onion Sets, per bushel, \$8 00.....		30
White Onion Sets, " 7 00.....		30
Red Onion Sets, " 6 50.....		30
Shallots, " 5 00.....		25

KINDS.—No. 1120 is small, but the earliest, and one of the best for pickling. Nos. 1129, 1135, and 1149 are the best for main crop; No. 1129 is also for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123 and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. Nos. 1135, 1138 and 1153 are the celebrated sorts for market. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

GIANT ROCCO ONION.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring ; thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows ; these last are valuable for early, and where Onions from seed, cannot be raised, the first year.

ORACH, or French Spinach—ARROCHE.

1169 Red	7 lb., \$1 50	7 oz., 15
1173 White.....	" 1 50	" 15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—**PERSIL**—*Perijil*—*Pterisilic*.

	per lb.	per oz.
1175 Extra Curled.....	\$1 00	10
1178 Moss Curled.....	1 00	10
1181 Fern Leaved (new and interesting).....	2 00	20
1183 Plain.....	60	10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted ...	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1178 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is only grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

FERN LEAVED PARSLEY.

PARSNIP—**PANAIS**—*Chirivia*—*Pastinake.*

	per lb.	per oz.
1188 SUTTON'S STUDENT, \$0 75	10	
1190 Guernsey, or Cup.....	75	10
1193 Long White.....	75	10
1196 Early Round.....	1 00	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the best kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

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

PEAS—**POIS**—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—*Erbjen*.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	per bus.	per qt.
1205 William the First.....		3 feet	\$10 00	\$0 50
*1210 Alpha (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i>).....	3	"	8 00	40
1215 Carter's "First Crop"	2½	"	7 00	35
1220 Daniel O'Rourke (improved) finest strain	2½	"	6 50	35
1225 First and Best.....	2½	"	6 50	35
1230 Kentish Invicta	4	"	7 00	35
1235 Philadelphia (<i>extra early</i>).....	3	"	6 50	35
EARLY.				
1240 Day's Early Sunrise.....	2	"	—	75
*1245 McLean's Advancer (fine).....	2½	"	7 00	35
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	4	"	6 00	30

Peas—Continued.	MAIN CROP.	Height.	⌘ bus.	⌘ qt.
*1258 Culverwell's Telegraph.....		4 feet	\$16 00	60
*1260 Laxton's Marvel.....		3 "	10 00	50
*1265 Champion of England.....		5 "	6 00	30
1270 Blue Imperial (fine).....		2½ "	5 00	25
1285 Tall Sugar (edible pods).....		5 "	12 00	50
*1293 Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods, fine).....		2½ "	14 00	60
*1295 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....		2½ "	10 00	50
*1300 Napoleon.....		3 "	10 00	50
*1305 Eugenie.....		3 "	10 00	50

LATE CROP.

1310 White Marrowfat.....	5 "	3 00	20
1315 Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	3 "	3 00	20
*1320 British Queen.....	5 "	12 00	50
1325 Tall Grey Sugar.....	4 "	12 00	50
1330 Dwarf " ".....	2 "	10 00	50

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

1345 McLean's Blue Peter (<i>extra early</i>).....	8 inches	9 00	50
*1347 Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 foot	7 00	35
*1350 McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>).....	1 "	6 00	30
1355 Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>).....	9 inches	7 50	40
1360 Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>).....	1 foot	5 50	30
1365 Bishop's Long Pod (<i>early</i>).....	1½ "	6 00	30

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

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1205, 1310, 1220, 1225, and 1230; for second crop, Nos. 1245 and 1250; for general crop, No. 1258, 1260, 1265, and 1295 for late crops; Nos. 1320, 1335 and 1340; for small gardens, Nos. 1345, 1347, 1350, and 1355. Nos. 1350, and 1347, are among the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of July, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Peffer.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.		⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
1373 Large Squash.....	\$3 50	35	1392 Red Cherry.....	\$3 50	35
1376 Long Cayenne (Red) ..	4 00	40	1395 Red Chili.....	6 00	60
1379 Long Cayenne (Yellow). 3 50	35		1397 Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	4 50	40
1381 Large Bell.....	3 00	30	1399 Sweet Mountain (for Man-		
1383 New Oxheart.....	6 00	50	goes).....	4 50	40
1385 New Cranberry.....	6 00	50			

KINDS.—No. 1395 is the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1400 Beauty of Hebron, <i>the best early pure white skin and flesh</i> . . .	\$2 50	\$5 00
1402 Clark's No. 1, <i>resembling Early Rose, but earlier</i>	3 00	6 00
1404 Silver Skins, <i>silvery white skin and white flesh, moderately early</i>	3 00	6 00
1406 White Star, <i>flesh white and fine flowery texture, moderately early</i>	3 50	7 00
1408 Belle, <i>light red russet skin and white flesh, fine and large</i>	4 00	9 00
1410 Early Vermont, <i>habit of Early Rose, but earlier</i>	2 50	5 00
1418 Early Rose, <i>blush skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	4 50
1420 St. Patrick, <i>smooth white skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1422 Manhattan, <i>purple skin and white flesh, inclined to be round</i> . .	2 50	5 00
1424 Pride of America, <i>resembling Snowflake, fine quality</i>	2 50	5 00
1426 Rose's Magnum Bonum, <i>very early and very large</i>	2 50	5 00
1428 Red Lion, <i>deep red skin and productive, quite distinct</i>	2 50	5 00
1430 Matchless, <i>russet skin and pure white and fine grain flesh</i> . . .	3 50	7 00
1432 Improved White Rose	3 00	5 50
1438 Orange County White, <i>first-class for general crop</i>	2 50	4 50
1440 Burbank's Sport, <i>new improved sort</i>	3 00	5 50
1442 Mammoth Pearl, <i>white skin and very white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1444 Improved Peach Blow	2 50	5 00
1446 Adirondack, <i>a fine white flesh and round sort</i>	5 00	10 00
1448 Queen of the Valley, <i>enormous size and good quality</i>	5 00	10 00
1450 Dunmore, <i>white skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
1455 Thorburn's Late Rose	2 50	5 00
1457 Watson's Seedling	3 00	5 50
1459 Andrew's White Rose	4 00	8 00
1461 American Giant, <i>said to be the largest in cultivation, good quality</i>	4 00	8 00
1463 Late Beauty of Hebron, <i>quality and habit of the Early, but a better keeper</i>	3 00	5 50
1465 White Elephant—see next page	3 50	6 50

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

“THE WHITE ELEPHANT POTATO.”

This superb late variety, introduced by us last season, has been thoroughly tested by over ten thousand growers, south, east, north and west. We have been amply rewarded by the wonderful reports and gratifying results all around the circle, and now again with the utmost confidence recommend it as the best **WINTER POTATO** yet introduced. Per bushel, \$3.50 ; per barrel, \$6.50.

From its origin it may be called a twin-brother of the “Beauty of Hebron,” which it resembles in many respects, possessing many of those qualities which have rendered this latter variety so justly popular. The tubers, notwithstanding their great size, are **ALWAYS SOLID**, and growing closely together in the hills, the labor of digging is comparatively slight. The vines are very stout and vigorous and have thus far resisted all manner of blight, turning yellow only at the proper season, and the potatoes ripening along with the “Late Rose.” We claim that “THE WHITE ELEPHANT” not only possesses the unexcelled qualities of the “Beauty of Hebron,” but also the wonderful productiveness of the old ‘California’ of twenty years ago.

PUMPKIN—**POTIRON**—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1475 Large Cheese.....	\$0 50	10	1480 Improved Mammoth ...	\$6 00	50
1478 Cushaw	1 00	10	1488 Connecticut Field, ℥ qt.	25 cts.	
1479 Bright Red Etampes...	1 50	15			

KINDS.—No. 1475 is the best for family use ; No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds ; No. 1483 is for stock.

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

RADISH—**RADIS ET RAVE**—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—*Radies und Rettig*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1485 French Breakfast	\$0 75	10	1518 White Hospital Summer	\$1 00	15
1488 Wood's Early Frame ...	75	10	1520 Yellow Summer Turnip	75	10
1490 Deep Scarlet Turnip...	75	10	1521 Golden " "	1 00	15
1492 Early " " ...	60	10	1523 Purple " "	1 00	15
1494 " " <i>white tail</i>	75	10	1525 Gray " "	1 00	15
1495 " White Turnip ...	75	10	1528 Giant Stuttgart Summer	1 00	15
1497 " Yellow " ...	75	10	1530 Black Spanish (Round) .	75	10
1499 Scarlet Olive-shaped...	75	10	1533 Black Spanish (Long) ..	75	10
1502 White " ...	75	10	1535 White Spanish	1 00	15
1505 Long Scarlet	60	10	1537 Scarlet Chinese Winter.	1 25	20
1507 Long Salmon	75	10	1539 California (Large White		
1509 Long Purple.....	1 00	15	Winter)	2 50	25
1512 Long White Naples....	1 00	15	1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or		
1515 White Summer Turnip..	75	10	Edible Pod Radish...	50	

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1488, 1492, and 1494, are best for early sowing ; Nos. 1492, 1490, and 1505 are best for succession ; Nos. 1512, 1515, 1520, 1525, and 1528 for Summer sowing ; Nos. 1533, 1535, and 1537 for Winter use ; No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

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

WHITE TAIL SCARLET TURNIP
RADISH.

RHUBARB—**RHUBARBE**—*Rubarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

1544 Linnæus, 20 cts. ℥ oz., \$1.25 ℥ lb. | Roots, 15 cts. each ; \$1.50 ℥ doz.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart ; keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and six inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to three feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them three feet apart each

way, and keep the weeds down ; if roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season ; this is much better than planting seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.

1546 25 cents ℥ ounce.

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

SALSIFY.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFYIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Safermürzel*.

1548 *Long White*, ℥ oz., 25 cents; ℔ lb., \$2.50

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

SAVOY—CHOU FRISE DE MILAN.

- 1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
and Brussels Sprouts ℥ oz. 40 cents.
1554 Feather Stem, a delicious vegetable “ 40 “
1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, very fine “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.

1560 30 cents ℥ oz., \$3.00 ℔ lb.

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionmürzel*.

1561 25 cents ℥ oz.; \$2 50 ℔ lb.

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

SCORZONERA.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—Zudernwurzel.1562 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

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

SORREL—OSEILLE—Acedera—Eaucramper.1564 Garden.....20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

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

SPINACH—EPINARDS—Espinaca—Spinat.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1566 Large Round Viroflay or Thick-leaved.....	\$0	40 10	1574 Prickly.....	\$0	40 10
1570 Round-Leaved.....	40	10	1575 Round Flander.....	40	10
1573 Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale.....	40	10	1576 Lettuce-Leaved.....	40	10
			1578 New Zealand (Summer).	1 25	15

KINDS.—Nos. 1566, 1570, 1573 and 1575 are the best for early Spring sowing; and also for Fall and Winter in this latitude; No. 1574 is the most hardy; No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill; this is fit for cutting from all Summer. For Fall use sow in August, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

SPROUTS—CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.1582 Spring, or Rape, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 25 cents.1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.

SQUASH—COURGE—*Calabaza*—*Küchenfürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1588 Perfect Gem.....	\$3	00	30	1604 Ohio (<i>fine</i>)	\$1 25 15
1590 Early Golden Bush	75	10	10	1606 Hubbard.....	1 00 15
1594 Early White Scallop Bush	75	10	10	1608 Winter Crook-Neck.....	1 00 15
1595 Green Striped Bergen..	75	10	10	1609 Canada Crook-Neck....	1 00 10
1596 Summer Crook-Neck ...	75	10	10	1610 Turban.....	1 00 15
1598 Small Cocanut.....	1	25	15	1612 Low's Premium Hybrid.	1 50 20
1600 Marblehead	1	00	15	1614 Butman	1 25 15
1602 Boston Marrow	1	00	10	1616 Mammoth Chili.....	6 00 50
1603 Yokohama	1	50	15	1618 English Veget'ble Marrow	1 50 20

KINDS.—Nos. 1590, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. 1602, 1603, and 1606 are the best for late Winter use; No. 1606 will keep all Winter; No. 1598 is a new fine Winter sort. No. 1588 is fine for Summer or Winter—finest as a Winter Squash.

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

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—*Liebesapfel*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1620 Livingston's Perfection	\$6	00	50	1661 Blount's Champ. Cluster.	\$3 00 30
1623 Turk's Turban.....	10	00	1 00	1664 Hundred Days.....	3 00 30
1624 Acme, (<i>the finest red</i>)..	3	00	30	1668 Lyman's Mam'th Cluster.	3 00 30
1625 Read's Island Beauty..	5	00	50	1674 Yellow Plum	4 00 40
1626 Little Gem.....	3	00	30	1677 Large Yellow.....	2 50 25
1629 Paragon	4	00	40	1678 Improved Large Yellow	
1630 Alpha.....	5	00	50	solid.....	5 00 50
1631 Trophy, selected	5	00	50	1680 Golden Trophy	3 00 30
1633 Early Red Smooth....	2	50	25	1683 Green Gage	3 00 30
1637 General Grant.....	3	00	30	1687 Red Cherry	3 00 30
1640 Valencia Cluster	3	00	30	1690 Yellow Cherry.....	3 00 30
1643 Conqueror	3	00	30	1693 Pear Shaped	3 00 30
1646 Fejee Island.....	4	00	40	1695 White Apple	3 00 30
1651 Tilden	2	50	25	1697 Red Currant, (very small),	4 00 40
1654 Hathaway's Excelsior..	3	00	30	1699 Tomato de Laye.....	6 00 60
1659 Broad-Leaved Dwarf..	3	00	30	1700 Strawberry	3 00 30

KINDS.—Nos. 1626, 1630, 1633, and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1624, 1631, 1637, 1640, 1654, 1661, and 1668, best for main crop; Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697, and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves; Nos. 1631 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—*Krüben*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1701 Early Purple Top Munich	\$3	00	30	1715 Cow Horn	75 10
1702 White Egg	75	10	10	1716 " " Strap-leaf....	1 00 10
1704 Black Stone	75	10	10	1717 Red Top, Strap-leaf....	75 10
1706 Grey Stone	75	10	10	1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped	1 00 10
1710 Early Dutch	75	10	10	1721 White Norfolk	50 10
1713 German Teltow.....	1	00	10	1723 White Strap-leaf Flat...	75 10

RED TOP GLOBE TURNIP.

particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in six inches in the drill one pound to the acre.

Turnip—Continued.

	lb.	oz.
1724 White Strap-Leaf Long..	\$0 70	15
1725 White Flat or Globe....	50	10
1728 White French	75	10
1730 Amber Globe.....	50	10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe	50	10
1737 Green Globe.....	75	10
1739 Green Barrel	75	10
1741 Jersey Navet (true).....	75	10
1743 Long White Tankard....	75	10
1745 Yellow Malta.....	75	10
1748 Yellow Stone.....	75	10
1750 Yellow Aberdeen.....		10
1753 Robson's Golden Ball...	75	10
1755 Orange Jelly	75	10
1758 Yellow Finland.....	1 00	10
1764 Montmagny (yellow flat, with purple top)	1 00	10
1766 Improved Ruta Baga....	60	10
1769 White Ruta Baga.....	50	10
1771 Laing's Ruta Baga.....	60	10
1774 Skirving's Ruta Baga....	50	10
1776 Curly Top " ".....	60	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1701, 1710, 1717, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1723, 1728, 1748, and 1753 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1766, to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (par-

drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to

WHITLOOF—WHITLOEF.

1784 Brussels Rooted Chicory.....per lb., \$2 00; per oz., 25 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and transplant in Fall to a trench one foot wide and deep; set the plants about an inch apart after having cut the leaves off to within two inches of the root. The trench is then covered with soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and afterwards with manure. In Spring the leaves will be tender, and are eaten as Salad, or boiled. A cold frame may be used if preferred.

TOBACCO SEED—Tabac.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	\$3 50	35	Ohio.....	\$4 00	40
Florida.....	4 00	40	Ruffled Leaf Virginia.....	4 00	40
Hungarian	4 00	40	Turkish	4 00	40
Imported Havana.....	6 00	60	White Stem.....	4 00	40
James River Virginia.....	4 00	40	Missouri.....	4 00	40
Kentucky	4 00	40	Pennsylvania	4 00	40
Maryland	4 00	40			

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Searlet Gem.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.
Sprouts, Brussels, <i>Best French</i> .	Onion, White Portugal and Queen.
Cabbage, Red Dutch.	Pepper, Chili.
Cauliflower, Early Paris.	“ Sweet Mountain.
Cucumber, White Spined (Improved).	Tomato, Green Gage.
Gherkin.	“ Red Cherry.
Martynia.	“ Strawberry.
Melon, Mango.	“ Yellow Cherry.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Salade.

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

For prices see body of Catalogue.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

		oz.	lb.
<i>Marshmallow</i>	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	\$0 25	\$2 00
<i>Angelica, Garden</i>	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	25	2 00
<i>Anise</i>	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	10	75
<i>Arnica</i>	<i>Arnica montana</i>	2 00	....
<i>Balm</i>	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	40	....
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i>	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	30	3 00
<i>Basil, Sweet</i>	“ <i>basilicum</i>	25	2 50
<i>Belladonna</i>	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	75	....
<i>Bene</i>	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	20	2 00
<i>Boneset</i>	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	60	....
<i>Borage</i>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	20	1 50
<i>Carraway</i>	<i>Carum Carui</i>	10	75
<i>Cutnip</i>	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>	50	5 00
<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	20	1 25
<i>Dandelion</i>	<i>Taraxacum Dens-leonis</i>	25	2 50
<i>Dill</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	15	1 00
<i>Elecampane</i>	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	60	....
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i>	<i>Fœniculum vulgare</i>	15	1 00
<i>Fenugreek</i>	<i>Trigonella Fœnum Græcum</i> ...	10	75
<i>Foxglove, Purple</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	50	....
<i>Hellebore, White</i>	<i>Veratrum album</i>	3 00	....

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds—Continued.

	per oz.	per lb.
<i>Hemlock</i>	Conium maculatum.....	\$0 30 \$3 00
<i>Henbane</i>	Hyoscyamus niger.....	25 2 50
<i>Horehound</i>	Marrubium vulgare.....	40 4 00
<i>Hyssop</i>	Hyssopus officinalis.....	30 3 00
<i>Lavender</i>	Lavandula vera.....	25 2 00
<i>Liquorice</i>	Glycyrrhiza glabra.....	75
<i>Madder, Dyer's</i>	Rubia tinctoria.....	10 1 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i>	Calendula officinalis.....	30 3 00
<i>Marjorum, Pot</i>	Origanum Onites.....	40 4 00
“ Sweet.....	“ Marjorana.....	25 2 50
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	Hedeoma pulegioides.....	60
<i>Rosemary</i>	Rosmarinus officinalis.....	30 3 00
<i>Rue</i>	Ruta graveolens.....	20 2 00
<i>Saffron</i>	Carthamus tinctorius.....	20 2 00
<i>Sage, Common</i>	Salvia officinalis.....	25 2 50
“ Red.....	“ Horminum.....	40
<i>Savory, Summer</i>	Satureja hortensis.....	20 2 00
“ Winter.....	“ montana.....	40 4 00
<i>Tansy</i>	Tanacetum vulgare.....	40
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i>.....	.....	50 5 00
“ French.....	Thymus vulgaris.....	50 5 50
<i>Wormwood</i>	Artemisia Absinthium.....	30 3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—Graines d'Arbres Fruitiers.

Apple Seed.. per bushel \$7.00.. per qt. £0 40	Pear Seed... per lb., \$2.50.... per oz. \$0 25
Apricot Pits..... “ 75	Plum Pits, Natural..... per qt. 25
Cherry Pits, Black Mazzard.... “ 25	“ “ Damas, for grafting. “ 50
“ Mahaleb... per lb. 40	Quince Seed.. per lb., \$2.00.... per oz. 25
Nectarine Pits..... per 100 3 00	Raspberry Seed..... “ 75
Currant, Red Dutch..... per oz. 50	Strawberry, Mixed..... “ 75
“ White Dutch..... “ 50	“ Red Alpine.... “ 75
Gooseberry Seed..... “ 1 50	“ Red Bush Alpine.. “ 2 00
Peach Pits.. per bushel \$1.50.... per qt. 15	“ in 12 distinct sorts. “ 1 50

FOR HEDGES.—Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.

<i>Arbor Vitæ, American</i>	Thuja occidentalis.....	per lb. \$4 00
<i>Barberry, (clean seed)</i>	Berberis vulgaris.....	“ 2 00
<i>Buckthorn</i>	Rhamnus catharticus.....	“ 1 50
<i>Hawthorn</i>	Crataegus Oxycantha.....	“ 1 25
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>	Gleditsia triacanthos.....	“ 50
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>	Robinia Pseudacacia.....	“ 50
<i>Osage Orange</i>	Maclura aurantiaca, per bus. \$10.	“ 75
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	“ 3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	Viburnum prunifolium.....	“ 2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

- Agrostis canina**, *Rhode Island Bent Grass*—a valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See 'Formation of Lawns.' (12 lbs. to bus.)..... P qt. 25 cents, P bus. \$3.50
- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Florin*), or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, small door yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) P qt. 25 cents, P bus. \$3.50
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... P bus. \$1.75
- Fancy Red Top Heavy Grass**, absolutely clean seed..... P lb. 25 cents.
- Aira cæspitosa**, or *Haddock Grass*—a coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 25 cents.
- Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 25 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre.
 P lb. 45 cents.
- Ammophila arenaria**, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.—it serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value..... P lb. 75 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 35 lbs. to the acre. P lb. 50 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late.....6 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) P bus. \$3.50
- Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail, Sweet Vernal, &c. It becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. 4 bushels to the acre.....(8 lbs. to bus.) P bus. \$5.00
- Bromus pratensis**, *Meadow Brome Grass*—suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 30 cents.
- Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 40 lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 40 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogtail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre.
 P lb. 60 cents.
- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) P bus. \$2.50

- Elymus arenarius**, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse, creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore. It is also valuable in preserving embankments. Forty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 75 cents.
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca elatior**, or *Tall Fescue*—succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. Forty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 40 cents.
- Festuca heterophylla**, or *Various-leaved Fescue*—a very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it springs very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 40 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 25 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty five lbs. to the acre. $\text{P lb. \$1.25}$
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 30 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Three bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.). $\text{P bns. \$1.50}$
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.) $\text{P bus. \$3.00}$
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to bus.). $\text{P bus. \$3.00}$
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Five bushels to the acre. (A bushel weighs about 26 lbs.). $\text{P bns. \$4.00; P lb. 30 cents.}$
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. One and one-half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.). $\text{P bus. \$1.50}$
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. Twenty five lbs. to the acre. $\text{P bus. \$3.50}$

Phleum pratense, or Timothy—a grass so well known needs no description, except, that for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.

Price variable.

Poa aquatica, or Water Meadow Grass—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. ½ lb. 60 cents.

Poa nemoralis or Wood Meadow Grass—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ½ lb. 38 cents.

Poa pratensis, or Blue Grass (Fancy triple—Clean)—also known as *Green Grass, June Grass, &c.*, thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and one-half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels to the acre should be sown (14 lbs. to bus.) ½ bus. \$2.00

Poa trivialis, or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass—the superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses, which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre. ½ lb. 35 cents.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—for lawns of any extent; we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.) ½ bus. \$3.50

French Mixed Lawn Grass—for Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.)

½ quart, 25 cents; ½ bus. \$4.50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

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

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

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

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

Alfalfa (Chilian Clover).—This is the same as Lucerne, but as our stock is from California seed, it is sometimes preferred to the imported. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 30 cents.

Alsike Clover, *Trifolium hybridum*. Ten lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 35 cents.

Bokhara Clover, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years. Ten lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 50 cents.

Crimson Clover, *Trifolium incarnatum*.—Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 30 cts.

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover, *Trifolium pratense* variety. Price variable.

Lucerne, or French Clover.—Very early, productive, and lasting a number of years. Succeeds in any good, deep, healthy soil; but excess of dampness is injurious. It succeeds even fairly in dry, light soils. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 45 cents.

Medium Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*. Price variable.

White Clover, *Trifolium repens*. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 40 cents.

Yellow Trefoil, *Medicago lupulina*.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. $\text{\pounds}$ lb. 45 cents.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

<i>Cunary</i> , <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	℥	qt.	20	cents.
<i>Hemp</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	"		20	"
<i>Lettuce Seed</i>		per oz.,	10	cents,
<i>Mau</i> (Blue Poppy), <i>Papaver Rhoeas</i>	"		20	"
<i>Millet</i> (American), <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	℥	qt.	20	"
" (White French).....	"		40	"
" (Red French).....	"		40	"
" (Yellow German).....	"		20	"
<i>Rape</i> (English), <i>Brassica Napus</i>	"		25	"
" (German), ".....	"		25	"
<i>Rough Rice</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i>	"		20	"

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, 79 bottle, 35 cents.

Gravel for Cages, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 6 cents.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

<i>Asparagus Roots</i> , Conover's Colossal (two years old).....	℥ 100, \$1 00 ;	℥ 1,000, \$8 00
<i>Chive Plants</i>	℥ bunch,	25
<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , or Chinese Yam	each, 15 cents ;	℥ dozen, 1 50
<i>Horse-radish Roots</i>	℥ 100, \$1 00 ;	" 25
<i>Jerusalem Artichoke</i>	℥ bushel, 3 00 ;	℥ qt. 25
<i>Rhubarb Roots</i>	each, 15 cents ;	℥ dozen, 1 50
<i>Sea Kale Roots</i> (strong).....	"	1 25
<i>Tarragon Plants</i> (ESTRAGON).....	each, 30 cents ;	" 3 00
<i>Prickly Comfrey Sets</i>	℥ lb.	50

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Automatic Valve Sprinklers.....	each,	\$1 00
Archangel Mats.....	each, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7 50
Petersburg ".....	" 60 " "	5 50
Cuba Bast (for tying).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50
Roffea (for tying).....	"	50
Deodorized Floralis.....	in 2 lb. tins,	75
Garden Pencils.....	each,	10
Garden Sticks, assorted sizes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ running foot,	02
Gishurst Compound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ box,	75
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes.....	each,	50
Grafting Wax.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	40
" Liquid, Swiss Alpine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ jar,	1 00
Horticultural Vaporizer.....	each,	1 00
Paxton's Garden Manure, in boxes.....	"	25
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in bottles) ..	"	50
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans.....	"	50
Round Scotch Scythe Stones.....	"	25
Showers for applying liquids.....	"	50
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes of 2 lbs. 30c.; 5 lbs. 70c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$1.75.		
Hyacinth Glasses—various styles, from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.		

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

<i>Asperula odorata</i> (Waldmeister).—This celebrated perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine Wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as <i>Maitrank</i> .			
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	10 cents.	
<i>Broom Corn</i> (Improved Evergreen).—Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold.....			
" (Improved Dwarf).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	\$5.00	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt. 25 cents.
" (California Golden Long Brush).—Grows from	"	5.00	" 25 "
12 to 14 ft. high.....	"	5.00	" 25 "
<i>Buckwheat, Fine Silver Hull</i> (48 lbs. to bush.).....			\$1 50
<i>Caper Tree</i> , <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper,		25
<i>Caterpillars</i> .—A curious, though by no means an ornamental plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads.....			
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper,		10 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

- Chicory Seed*.—A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating Coffee..... p oz. 10 cents; p lb. \$1 00
- Cotton*, Sea Island..... p lb. 25 cents.
 “ Tennessee Upland..... “ 25 “
- Dhoura* (Guinea Corn)—White Seeded Sorghum vulgare. One of the best forage plants, p lb. 20 cents.
- Fenugreek*.—An annual plant, and very fragrant; of but little use, though, as fodder. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green.... p lb. 75 cents.
- Flax Seed*..... p qt 25 cents.
- Hop Seed*..... p oz. , \$1 00
- Indigo Seed*, *Indigofera tinctoria*..... p lb. , \$3.00 ; p oz. , 30 cents.
- Jute Seed*.—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth any and all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, from six or seven pounds to the acre. p oz. , 25 cents; p lb. , \$2 00
- Lupins, Blue*.—Used for about the same purposes as the yellow variety; but, as yet, not so popular..... p bushel , \$10.00; p qt. , 50 cents.
- Lupins, White*.—When young, the plant is good for Sheep. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and ploughed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees. p bushel , \$10.00..... p qt. , 50 cents.
- Lupins, Yellow*.—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by ploughing in this Lupin as a manure..... p bushel , \$10.00 ; p qt. , 50 cents.
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctoria*).—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder..... p lb. , \$1 00
- Osage Orange*..... p qt. , 75 cents ; p bus. \$9 00
- Pearl Millet* (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for southern localities, p lb. , 30 cents.
- Poppy, Opium*.—Its seed furnishes about 35 % of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring, either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium, p oz. , 25 cts.; p lb. , \$2 00
- Rumie* (*Urtica nivea*).—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called “Tschou ma.” The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the south..... p oz. , \$2 00
- Reana luxurians* (*Teosinte*).—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.... p lb. , \$4 00
 p oz. , 40 cents.

Miscellaneous Seeds—Continued.

- Scurey Grass*—used as Pepper Grass. P oz, 40 cents.
- Seradella*—A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. P lb., 50 cents.
- Soja hispida* (Soja Bean).—Resembling a bean, the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather. . . . P lb., 40 cents.
- Sorghum*—Rural branching (*true*). P lb., 50 cents.
- Spurry* (*Spergula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown from March to May. P lb., 25 cents.
- Sugar Cane*, New Amber—The earliest of all the Sorghums, consequently very valuable for all of our Northern States. P qt., 30 cents: P bushel, \$5.00
- “ “ Chinese (*Sorghum saccharatum*). “ 35 “ “ 7.00
- Sun Flower*, Large Russian. “ 25 “ “ 4.50
- Teasels*, Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. P lb., 30 cents.
- Vetches*, Spring—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread. P bushel, \$4.00; P qt., 25 cents.
- Wild Rice* (*Zizania aquatica*)—A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all description are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. P lb., 75 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled . . .		\$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled.		1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES.	\$1 00 @	2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.		2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.		1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES. each		2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.	1 00 @	2 00
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.	1 50 @	2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS.	2 50 @	4 00
CORN HOES.	50 @	75
CORN KNIVES.		50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast steel) from 2 to 10 inches.	40 @	2 00
“ “ (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.	35 @	1 50
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.	1 75 @	3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.	2 00 @	2 75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.		25
FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower.	1 25 @	2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.	1 00 @	2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.	3 50 @	4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.	2 00 @	2 50

Horticultural Implements.—Continued.

GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	\$0 75 @	\$1 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make...	4 00 @	11 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00 @	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 @	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....		75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 @	1 00
LAWN RAKES.—To cut off the flower heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00 @	4 00
PERFECTION REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS.....		1 25
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 @	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		25
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	2 50
“ “ PRUNING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	3 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles.....		1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C.S.)30@40c.(English C.S.)	1 00 @	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 @	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 @	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00 @	3 00
FRENCH “ “ “.....	3 50 @	4 50

BOOKS.

<i>Bee Keeping</i>	(Quinby)	1 50
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	1 75
<i>Broom Corn Culture and Making Brooms</i>		75
<i>Bulbs.—A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Cranberry Culture</i>	(B. Eastwood)	75
<i>Downing's Cottage Residences</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	5 00
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>		1 25
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 00
<i>Forrest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Garden Flowers.—How to cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 50
<i>Gardening for Pleasure</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)..	1 50
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>Hand Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)..	1 50
<i>Hand Book of Hardy Trees & Shrubs—Eng. ed., based on the French work of Decaisne & Naudin</i>		7 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>My Vineyard at Lakewood</i>		1 25
<i>Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate them</i>	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Reed's Houseplants for Everybody</i>		1 50
<i>Saunders' Domestic Poultry</i>		75
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Window Flower Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	75
<i>The Beet Sugar—An American Book on this Industry</i>	(Lewis S. Ware)	4 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

CONTAINING THE MOST APPROVED AND CHOICE SORTS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT SMALL AND LARGE GARDENS.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Flageolet Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Golden Wax Bush	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Giant Red Wax Pole	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Dewings	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 1/2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Rainham	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Early Winningstadt	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for pickling	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Celery	Golden Heart	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Salad	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Cress, or	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Cucumber	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Improved White Spined	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Green Prolific	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Black Pekin	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.
Endive	Green Curled	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Paper White	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	American Gathering	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	All the Year Round	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Valparaiso	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Surprise	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Ice Cream Water	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Giant Rocco	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Improved Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Little Gem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Hair's Mammoth	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Sweet Mountain	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Cherry	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Radish	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Gray Turnip	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify		1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round Savoy	1/4 lb.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Perfect Gem	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Large Yellow (Improved)	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
	Acme	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White French	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude,

the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in hoxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of *Deciduous Trees* from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. *Acorus*, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely, those with hard shells like the Locust, *Gymnocladus*, &c., should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. *American Elm*, *Silver Maple*, and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other *Deciduous Trees* and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.—*Big Tree of the Yosemite Valley.*

April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

* Indicates that it is not hardy in this latitude.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—*Continued.*

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Pinus Lambertiana</i>	<i>Sugar Pine</i>	\$3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Laricio</i>	<i>Corsican Pine</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Llaveana</i>	<i>Llave's Mexican Pine</i>	6 00	60	.....
“ <i>maritima</i>	<i>Seaside Pine</i>	1 25	25	.....
“ <i>muricata</i>	<i>Bishop's Pine</i>	8 00	75	.....
“ <i>nigra Austriaca</i>	<i>Black Austrian</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Pinea</i>	<i>Stone Pine</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Pinsapo</i>	<i>Swiss Pine</i>.....	.....	50	.....
“ <i>Sabiniana</i>	<i>Sabine's</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Strobilus</i>	<i>Weymouth, or White</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>Scotch Pine</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Taurica</i>.....	.....	.....	75	.....
“ <i>Torreyana</i>	<i>Torrey's Pine</i>	5 00	50	.....
“ <i>tuberculata</i>	<i>From California</i>	7 00	75	.....
<i>Rhododendron Catawbiensis</i>	<i>Catawba Rose Bay</i>.....	.....	3 00	25
“ <i>hybrida</i>	<i>Mixed Hardy Hybrid</i>.....	.....	3 00	25
* <i>Sabal Adansonii</i>	<i>Dwarf Palmetto</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	<i>Big Tree of California</i>	7 00	75	.....
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>California Red Wood</i>	6 00	60	.....
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Yew</i>	3 00	30	.....
* <i>Tetranthera Californica</i>	<i>California Laurel</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Thuja articulata</i>.....	.....	.....	75	.....
“ <i>aurea</i>	<i>Golden Arbor Vitæ</i>.....	.....	50	.....
“ <i>gigantea</i>	<i>Giant Arbor Vitæ</i>	8 00	75	.....
“ <i>Nepalensis</i>.....	.....	.....	50	.....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>American Arbor Vitæ</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>orientalis</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Tartarica</i>	<i>Tartarian Arbor Vitæ</i>.....	.....	50	.....
“ <i>Siberica</i>	<i>Siberian Arbor Vitæ</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Torreya Californica</i>	<i>California Nutmeg</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Yucca alcefolia</i>.....	.....	.....	1 00	25
“ <i>baccata</i>	<i>Berry-bearing</i>.....	.....	1 00	25
“ <i>filamentosa</i>	<i>Adam's Thread</i>	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>Whipplei</i>	<i>Whipple's</i>.....	.....	1 50	25

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	<i>Western Maple</i>	\$2 00	25	.....
“ <i>macrophyllum</i>	<i>Large-leaved Maple</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>negundo</i>	<i>Box Elder</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>nigrum</i>	<i>Black Hard Maple</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>platanoides</i>	<i>Norway Maple</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>rubrum</i>	<i>Scarlet Maple</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>saccharinum</i>	<i>Sugar Maple</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Tataricum</i>	<i>Tartary Maple</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Ailantus glandulosus</i>	<i>Tree of Heaven</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Alnus communis</i>	<i>Common Alder</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	<i>Service Berry</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>.....	.....	3 00	30	.....
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	<i>Papaw Tree</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Groundsel Tree</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Barberry</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Betula alba</i>	<i>White Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>lutea</i>	<i>Yellow Birch</i>	3 00	30	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS. — *Continued.*

		lb.	oz.	pkt.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	<i>Black Birch</i>	\$3 00	30	...
“ <i>papyracea pendula</i>	<i>Drooping Birch</i>	3 00	30	...
“ <i>populifolia</i>	<i>Poplar-leaved Birch</i>	3 00	30	...
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	<i>Paper Mulberry</i>	4 00	40	...
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>.....	.....	5 00	50	...
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	<i>Sweet-scented Shrub</i>	2 50	25	...
<i>Carpinus Americanus</i>	<i>Water Beech</i>	3 00	30	...
<i>Carya alba</i>	<i>Shell Bark</i>	bus. \$3 50	...	25
Other Sorts.....	.....	3 50	...	25
<i>Cassia corymbosa</i>.....	.....	.....	...	25
“ <i>Marilandica</i>	<i>American Senna</i>.....	.....	40	...
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>.....	.....	8 00	75	...
“ <i>prostratus</i>	<i>Creeping</i>	10 00	1 00	...
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	<i>Wax Work</i>	4 00	40	...
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Button Ball Bush</i>	2 00	25	...
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	<i>St. John's Bread</i>	3 00	30	...
<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	<i>Virgin's Bower</i>	5 00	50	...
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	<i>Sweet Pepper Bush</i>	5 00	50	...
<i>Colutca arborescens</i>	<i>Shrubby</i>	3 00	30	...
<i>Cornus mascula</i>	<i>Male Cornel Dogwood</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>paniculata</i>	<i>Panicked Cornel</i>	2 50	25	...
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	<i>European Red-Osier Dogwood</i>.....	.....	50	...
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	<i>Red-Osier Dogwood</i>	2 50	25	...
“ <i>alternifolia</i>	<i>Alternate-leaved</i>	3 00	30	...
“ <i>sericea</i>	<i>Kinnikinnik</i>	3 00	30	...
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>.....	.....	3 00	30	...
<i>Corylus Americana</i>	<i>American Hazel Nuts</i>	50	15	...
“ <i>maxima</i>	<i>European</i>	75	20	...
“ <i>rostrata</i>	<i>Beaked</i>	75	15	...
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	<i>Scarlet fruited</i>	1 50	25	...
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	<i>Dwarf Thorn</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	<i>Hawthorn</i>	1 25	25	...
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	<i>Pear-leaved</i>	3 00	30	...
“ <i>rivularis</i>.....	.....	3 00	30	...
“ <i>crus-galli</i>	<i>Cockspur Thorn</i>	2 00	20	...
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	<i>Racemed-flowered</i>	5 00	50	...
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	<i>Alpine Laburnum</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	<i>Laburnum</i>	1 50	25	...
“ <i>scoparius</i>	<i>Scotch Broom</i>	1 50	25	...
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	<i>Mezereum</i>.....	.....	...	25
<i>Deutzia crenata fl. pl.</i>.....	.....	.....	1 00	...
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	<i>European Persimmon</i>	4 00	40	...
“ <i>Virginicus</i>	<i>American Persimmon</i>	2 50	25	...
* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Blue Gum</i>	7 00	75	25
<i>This celebrated tree would not be hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree. It also makes a very desirable greenhouse plant. Is not hardy north of Florida, generally.</i>				
“ <i>corymbosa</i>	<i>Bloodwood</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>goniocalyx</i>.....	.....	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>Hemastonia</i>	<i>White Gum</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>Hemiphloia</i>	<i>Box</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>marginata</i>	<i>Jarra</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>meliodora</i>	<i>Black Ironbark</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>piperita</i>	<i>Peppermint Gum</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
“ <i>resinifera</i>	<i>Forest Mahogany</i>.....	.....	2 00	25
<i>Fagus Americana</i>	<i>American Beech</i>	75	15	...
“ <i>sylvatica</i>	<i>European Beech</i>	75	15	...
<i>Frangula Purshiana</i>.....	.....	5 00	50	...
<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i>	<i>Yellow Ash</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>alba</i>	<i>White Ash</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>Oregona</i>	<i>Oregon Ash</i>	3 00	30	...
“ <i>quadrangulata</i>	<i>Blue Ash</i>	2 00	25	...
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	<i>Black Ash</i>	1 25	25	...
“ <i>excelsior</i>	<i>European Ash</i>	2 00	25	...

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Fraxinus excelsior pendula</i>	<i>Weeping Ash</i>	\$2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Ornus</i>	<i>Flowering Ash</i>	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>viridis</i>	<i>Green Ash</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>			1 00	25
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	<i>Dwarf Huckleberry</i>	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>frondosa</i>	<i>Blue Tangleberry</i>	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>resinosa</i>	<i>Black Huckleberry</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	per doz. nuts		30
<i>Gleditschia Sinensis</i>	<i>Chinese</i>		30	.....
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>	50	10	.....
“ <i>horrida</i>			30	.....
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>	<i>Witch-Hazel</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Hedem Helix</i>	<i>English Ivy</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	<i>Rose of Sharon, Double</i>	5 00	50	.....
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	<i>Indigo Tree</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	<i>Butternut</i>	per bus. \$3 00	15	.....
“ <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Walnut</i>	3 00	15	.....
“ <i>regia</i>	<i>English Walnut</i>		40	.....
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	<i>Sheep Laurel</i>		1 00	25
“ <i>latifolia</i>	<i>Mountain Laurel</i>		1 00	25
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>	<i>Chinese Bladder-nut</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Lagerstrœmia Indica, mixed</i>	<i>Crape Myrtle</i>		1 50	25
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	<i>European Larch</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<i>Laurel</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>benzoin</i>	<i>Spice Wood</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	<i>Japan Privet</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>vulgare</i>	<i>Common Privet</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>	2 00	25	.....
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>	per bus \$10.	75	.....
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> —The Cucumber Tree reaches a height of 75 feet, often with a straight trunk 20 feet before reaching the limbs.		1 50	25	.....
<i>Mahonia, mixed</i>	<i>Evergreen Berberry</i>		40	.....
“ <i>aquifolia</i>			40	.....
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	<i>Moonseed</i>	2 50	25	.....
<i>Mespilus Germanica</i>	<i>Medlar</i>		1 00	.....
<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>White Mulberry</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Moretti</i>	<i>Moretti's</i>		75	.....
“ <i>multicaulis</i>	<i>For Silk Worms</i>		1 00	.....
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	<i>Wax Myrtle</i>	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Californica</i>	<i>California do.</i>	3 00	30	.....
* <i>Paliurus aculeatus</i>		2 00	25	.....
<i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i>	<i>Blackberry Lily</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	<i>Paulownia</i>	4 00	40	.....
<i>Philomis fruticosa</i>			75	.....
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	<i>Gargel</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Pistacia vera</i>			30	.....
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<i>Button Ball, or Plane Tree</i>	1 50	25	.....
* <i>Poinciana Gilliesii</i>	<i>Gillies'</i>			25
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	<i>Wild Plum</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Damascena</i>		75	20	.....
“ <i>maritima</i>	<i>Bach Plum</i>	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>serotina</i>	<i>Wild Black Cherry</i>	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>padus</i>		1 50	25	.....
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	<i>Choke Berry</i>	3 00	30	.....
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	<i>Scarlet Oak</i>	per bus. \$5.00	25	.....
“ <i>rubra</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>	4.00	25	.....
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	<i>Buckthorn</i>	1 50	25	.....
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>Fine mixed Hybrid, hardy</i>		3 00	25
<i>Rhus Cotinus</i>	<i>Smoke Tree</i>		50	.....
“ <i>Copallina</i>	<i>Dwarf Sumach</i>		75	.....
“ <i>glabra</i>	<i>Smooth Sumach</i>	1 25	25	.....
“ <i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>Poison Ivy</i>	3 00	30	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—Continued.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Rhus Venenata	Venetian Sumach	3 00	30	.....
Robinia Pseudacacia	Yellow Locust	50	10	.....
Rosa hybrida	Hybrid Rose, mixed	.....	75	.....
“ canina	Dog Rose for Stocks	75	20	.....
“ Carolina	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ rugosa	.....	.....	4 00	25
“ blanda	.....	.....	50	.....
“ gymnocarpa	.....	.....	2 00	25
“ rubiginosa	.....	.....	75	.....
Salix caprea	.....	2 00	25	.....
Sambucus pubens	Red fruited	3 00	30	.....
“ glauca	From Colorado	4 00	40	.....
“ Canadense	Elder	2 50	25	.....
Smilax glauca	.....	2 50	25	.....
“ herbacea	Carriion Flower	2 50	25	.....
Sophora Japonica	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ pendula	.....	3 00	30	.....
“ speciosa	.....	4 00	40	.....
Spartium Junceum	Spanish Broon	3 00	30	.....
Spiraea ariaefolia	.....	7 00	75	.....
“ Doug'asii	.....	4 00	40	.....
“ tomentosa	Steeple Bush	3 00	30	.....
“ opulifolia Var. Cal.	Nine Bark	5 00	50	.....
Staphylea pinnata	.....	2 00	25	.....
“ trifolia	American Bladder Nut	3 00	30	.....
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	3 00	30	.....
Tilia Americana	American Linden	1 50	25	.....
“ Europea	European	2 00	25	.....
“ argentea	Silvery	3 00	30	.....
“ pendula	Drooping	3 00	30	.....
Ulmus fulva	Slippery Elm	4 00	40	.....
“ racemosa	White Elm	4 00	40	.....
“ Americana	American Elm	3 00	30	.....
Ulex Europeus	Furze	2 50	25	.....
Virgilia lutea	Yellow Wood of Kentucky	10 00	1 00	.....
Viburnum acerifolium	Dock Mackie	3 00	30	.....
“ Lentago	Sweet Viburnum	3 00	30	.....
“ Opulus	Cranberry Tree	4 00	40	.....
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	2 00	25	.....
“ pubescens	Downy Arrow-wood	3 00	30	.....
“ nudum	White-Rod	2 50	25	.....
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	2 50	25	.....
Zanthoxylum Americanum	Prickly Ash	3 00	30	.....
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	.....	30	.....

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
VITIS aestivalis	Natural	\$3 00	\$ 30	.....
“ “	Herbemont	3 00	30	.....
“ “	Norton Virginia	2 50	25	.....
“ “	Seupernong	1 50	25	.....
“ cordifolia	Natural	4 00	40	.....
“ labrusca	Concord	1 50	25	.....
“ “	Ives	1 50	25	.....
“ riparia	Natural	4 00	40	.....
“ “	Clinton	2 00	25	.....
“ “	Elvira	2 00	25	.....
“ vulpina	Natural	4 00	40	.....

FLOWER SEEDS

—WITH—

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (h.A.).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from four to six weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller flowers should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if a little charcoal dust can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little fine old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil gently with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down slightly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drouths better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

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

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP).—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September, for if not planted until Spring, many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan at the commencement of frost to cover them slightly with straw or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

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

Half Hardy Biennials and Perennials require the same treatment.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots early in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be planted more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are two or three inches high, transplant into small pots, three or four in each, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

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

The smaller seeds of *Green-House Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very slightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pot. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but invert the pan, taking care not to break the young plants; a slight tap of the pot upon a bench will loosen the whole mass, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. By that means, the young, minute roots are taken up without breaking. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

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

PRIMULAS.—These charming plants may be brought to the highest perfection by the most simple means, if those means be seasoned with patience. It is a great point to give them a long period of growth before they flower; hence they should never be subjected to a forcing temperature, and, in fact, should be treated as nearly hardy, but have ample protection against frost, damp, and cutting winds. In order to enjoy the blooms of the Primulas for a long period, make at least two sowings of seed, the first in March and the second in May. Further sowings may be made, if required, in June and July. Sow on a rich, granular soil, and cover with a mere dusting of fine earth, and nearly every seed will germinate; but if buried deeply, much will be lost.

CINERARIAS.—Need nearly the same treatment as Primulas. Frost and damp, and green fly are their principal enemies, but they are so nearly hardy that artificial heat must be given with great caution. Sow in April for plants to bloom in Winter, and in July for a bloom in the later Spring months. The July sowing will be the most valuable to those who have small gardens, as the flowering of the plants in the depth of Winter makes a tax on greenhouse space, when it cannot be well spared.

CALCEOLARIAS.—May be treated as *Annuals*, and by eliminating all the inferior plants as soon as they have flowered, a collection may be formed of original named varieties, from which valuable novelties may from time to time be selected. Sow the seed in July, in pans well drained, leaving the surface of the soil a little rough. The seed should not be covered, but be put under a hand-glass, or in a close, shady corner of a frame. The seedling plants may be pricked out in a bed of turfy loam, in a frame for the Winter, making no demand upon the greenhouse for their keeping, or they may all be potted and wintered in the house, in which case they will begin to flower in May.

GERANIUMS.—Of all kinds are the most valuable if treated as *Annuals*, as, in their seedling state, the plants are peculiarly robust and tree-like, and charmingly fresh in leafage and flowers, even if among them there does happen to be one that is specially valuable as a Florist's flower. When grown from good, fresh seed, a large proportion of fine varieties and a few real novelties may be expected. The seed may be sown at any time throughout the year, but the two best seasons are February and August. Sow in pans filled with such a soil as recommended for *Annuals*, except that it should be coarser; if the surface nodules are as large as horse-beans it will be done too rough. Cover with a fair sixteenth of an inch of fine soil. Put the seed pans in a heat of 60° to 70° if sown in February; but heat will not be necessary at all unless it is desired to bring the plants into flower early in the ensuing Summer. We have been accustomed to sow about the 10th of March, and place the seed pans on a sunny shelf in a cool greenhouse, and have fine plants by the end of June, many of which begin to flower in August.

CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA.

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA.

SELECT AND NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

Aquilegia Vervaeana <i>atro-violacea plenissima</i> , the very double flowers of <i>deep violet</i> Columbine contrast charmingly with the variegated foliage, fine acquisition.....	<i>per packet.</i> \$0 40
Ageratum , "Little Gem." A remarkable dwarf variety, growing not over six inches high, with intense deep lavender blue flowers and large heads.....	10
Carpenteria Californica , very choice and new shrub, with large fragrant white flowers similar to <i>Philadelphus</i>	25
Castilleja indivisa . This is one of the most effective Annuals of recent introduction, producing flowers of a brilliant scarlet crimson hue, very rich.....	25
Cockscomb , "Glasgow Prize," The finest in cultivation. It is quite dwarf, producing colossal flowers of a brilliant purple. The foliage is dark, quite distinct.....	10
Delphinium Cashmerianum . A very rare and most valuable Larkspur. The flowers are of a very fine dark indigo blue, greatly resembling those of the <i>Monkshood</i>	25
Double stock-flowered Larkspur , lustrous carmine, most splendid color, producing a brilliant effect.....	25
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana . New double variety, of various shades of <i>yellow, orange, claret, amaranth</i> , valuable for bouquets, and a first-class novelty.	40
Gomphrena globosa nana compacta . A new type of the charming "Batchelor's Button," growing but 5 or 6 inches high, and of very dense growth; flowers are deep violet red.....	10
Ipomœa leptophylla . A few years ago a root was sent to the East which was shaped like an enormous <i>Rutabaga</i> and would nearly fill a flour barrel. While the root is decidedly perennial, the stems are annual, two to three feet or more high, and branching from the very base, throwing out great numbers of branches, and forming a bushy mass about as broad as it is high. The flowers are two to two and a half inches long, funnel-formed, and of a pleasing rose-purple color, and are produced in the greatest profusion.....	25
Lobelia Crystal Palace compacta . One of the most easily raised magnificent blue bedding plants, finest of all the blue sorts.....	25
Marvel of Peru , "Tom Thumb." <i>Pure white</i> , forms a charming compact little bush, studded with <i>snow-white</i> flowers.....	40

- Megarrhiza Californica, "Big Root."** A very interesting and fine strong running ^{perennial} plant belonging to the Cucumber family. The flowers are small, but are soon followed by the globular fruit, which is two inches or more long and covered with prickly spines..... \$0 10
- Pansy, "Lord Beaconsfield."** Charming *violet-purple* flowers, shading off on top petals to a whitish hue, which gives them a very bright and singularly beautiful effect; specially fine for bouquets.... 200 seeds 30
- " **Snow Queen.** Beautiful *satinny white*, with *yellow* tinge in the centre, differing entirely from the *white* Pansy commonly known, invaluable for bouquets and bedding..... 25
- Papaver umbrosum.** This Poppy grows 1½ feet high, the flowers are intense crimson with a deep shining black spot on each petal; very showy..... 10
- Phlox Drummondii hortensiaeflora alba.** Said to be the finest white Phlox obtained up to the present time. It is of the same dwarf and compact habit as the popular *P. hortensiaeflora*, and its umbels of pure white flowers are of the same unusually large size. It blooms most profusely..... 40
- " " **grandiflora fimbriata rosea alba striata.** A most beautiful new strain of fringed flowers..... 25
- " " **variabilis atropurpurea.** A magnificent new shade of bright purple. 10
- Petunia inimitable nana compacta multiflora.** One of the most beautiful strains of this popular bushy bedding plant growing from 5 to 8 inches high, studded with regularly striped flowers..... 25
- Portulaca "Pheasant Eye."** A new and beautiful Portulaca, the flowers are light yellow with a large purple centre..... 10
- " " **New Bronze Striped.** Quite a distinct and new color of this charming Annual..... 10

DOUBLE PORTULACA.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

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

The *second column* gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters.

* designates ornamental leaved Plants.
 in all cases, *repetition*.
 in vars. . . in *varieties*, or mixed colors.
 fl. pl. . . *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the *third column* give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE, and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

No. 1 designates *early*.
 No. 2 .. *intermediate*.
 No. 3 .. *late-flowering plants*.

The *fourth column* gives the *Hardiness and Duration* :

A representing *Annual*, lasting but one year.
 B .. *Biennial*, .. two years.
 P .. *Perennial*, .. three or more years.
 E .. *Evergreen*.

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

h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.
 hh. .. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
 t. .. *tender*—requiring protection.
 g. .. *greenhouse plants*.
 bu. .. *bulbous plants*.
 s. .. *shrubs*.

The *fifth column* gives the color in full except as abbreviated below. Thus :

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

The *sixth column* gives the comparative height of the plants in feet; *trai.* signifies *trailing*.

The *seventh column*, the price ₧ packet.

The NOVELTIES of the Season, together with some other approved varieties, will be found in Heavy-faced type.

THORBURN'S

Catalogue of Flower Seeds.

Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt
of amount annexed.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

Time of
Flowering
and
Hardiness
Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height
in Feet
Price per
Packet

General Observations.

2065	<i>Abronia arenaria</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} <i>Very pretty Annuals.</i>
2070	umbellata	2	..	..	..	5	
2073	grandiflora	2	..	..	..	10	
2075	<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	} <i>Fine for conservatories; free bloomers.</i>
2078	atrosanguineum	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080	Darwini grandiflorum	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082	mixed	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	..	yel.	..	10	} <i>Fine greenhouse and conservatory shrubs, gracefully drooping branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers.</i>
2087	Decaisneiana	1	..	..	..	10	
2090	Melanoxylon	1	..	..	..	10	
2098	ornithophora	1	..	..	10	10	
2100	speciosa	1	..	pur.	..	10	
2102	tricolor	1	..	yel.	..	10	
2104	fine mixed	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	} <i>Fine ornamental leaved plant with showy flowers.</i>
2113	<i>Aconitum autumnale</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	} <i>Monk's Hood. Pretty flowers.</i>
2115	Columbianum (A. Fischeeri.)	2	..	blue	..	25	
2118	Napellus	2	..	..	4	5	
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	} <i>Pretty and hardy. Showy Spring flower.</i>
2122	vernalis	1	hP	yel.	1/2	5	
2125	<i>Ethionema cordifolia</i>	2	..	rose	1/4	10	} <i>Pretty.</i>
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	} <i>Beautiful.</i>
2130	<i>Ageratum Lasseauxi</i>	2	..	rose	..	5	} <i>Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding.</i>
2132	Mexicanum	2	hhA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2135	—album	2	..	white	..	5	
2138	—“LITTLE GEM”	2	..	blue	..	10	
<i>Agrostemma</i>							} <i>See Rose Campion.</i>
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	thhB	scar.	2	5	} <i>Showy; rather tender; should be kept in the house in cold weather.</i>
2149	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150	linifolia	1 3	..	scar.	1 1/2	5	
2153	myrtifolia	1 3	..	..	2 1/2	5	
2155	Warseewiezii	1 3	..	..	2	5	

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								<i>General Observations.</i>
		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	
2157 <i>Alstr�meria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	scar.	3	10	cts.		} <i>Pretty for conservatory.</i> <i>Fine bedding plants. The first named is the Sweet Alyssum.</i>
2159 <i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trail	5			
2163 <i>saxatile com. sulphurea</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5			
2165 <i>Wierzebecki</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5			
2166 <i>argenteum</i>	..	..	..	½	5			
2168 <i>Amarantus bicolor ruber</i> *	2 3	hA	red	2	5			} <i>Ornamental *leaved plants. Invaluable for bedding; foliage, crimson, variegated, yellow, &c., &c.</i>
2169 <i>Gordoni</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10			
2170 <i>giganteus</i> *	2 3	..	pur.	6	5			
2180 <i>—hybridus, Queen Victoria</i> *	2 3	tA	r. & y	..	10			
2182 <i>—Henderi</i> *	2 3	..	cr. & y.	4	10			
2184 <i>magnificus</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10			
2186 <i>monstrosus nanus</i> *	2 3	..	crim.	1	10			
2190 <i>melancholicus ruber</i> *	2 3	..	red	2½	5			
2191 <i>new scarlet</i> *	2 3	..	scar.	3	10			
2192 <i>salicifolius</i> *	2 3	..	pur.	..	5			
2195 <i>—“Prince of Wales”</i> *	2 3	..	..	..	10			
2197 <i>tricolor</i> * (<i>Joseph's coat</i>)	2 3	..	mixed	diff.	5			
2199 <i>fine mixed</i> *	2 3	..	r. & y.	2	10			
2202 <i>Amethyst, winged</i>	2	..	blue	..	10			} <i>Green-house annuals—very pretty.</i>
2204 <i>white</i>	2	..	white	..	10			
2206 <i>Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa</i>	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5			} <i>Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer; warm, sunny spots are best.</i>
2208 <i>—Phillipsii</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5			
2220 <i>—in vars.</i>	1 3	..	mixed	2	5			
2223 <i>Anchusa angustifolia</i>	2	hP	pur.	2	5			} <i>Evergreen and pretty.</i>
2225 <i>Italica</i>	1	..	blue	4	5			
2227 <i>sempervirens</i>	1	..	..	1½	5			
2230 <i>Anemone coronaria</i>	1	..	mixed	2	5			} <i>Wind-flower. Early bloomers; fulgens is most beautiful.</i>
2233 <i>Pulsatilla</i>	1	..	..	½	5			
2235 <i>fulgens</i>	1	..	scar.	1	25			
2237 <i>sylvestris</i>	1	..	white	½	10			
2240 <i>Antennaria margaritacea</i>	2	..	..	1	5			<i>White Immortelle.</i>
<i>Antirrhinum</i>								<i>See Snapdragon.</i>
2242 <i>Aplopappus rubiginosus</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	2	5			<i>Yellow Composite, from Cal.</i>
2245 <i>Aquilegia caryophylloides</i>	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5			} <i>The Columbines are fine, free flowering, hardy border plants; every garden should have them.</i>
2249 <i>chrysantha</i>	1 3	..	yel.	3	10			
2253 <i>caerulea</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	25			
<i>Arbutus, trailing</i>								<i>See Epigaea.</i>
2265 <i>Argemone grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	white	3	5			<i>Large flowered & poppy shaped.</i>
2268 <i>Artemisia, var. from St. Petersburg</i>	2	..	..	..	5			} <i>Curious; fine for lawns as specimen plants.</i>
2273 <i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	..	p.	4	5			
2276 <i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	..	5			} <i>Silkwweed. Swallow-Wort; free bloomer. Swamp Milkweed.</i>
2278 <i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	3	5			

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		Time of Flowering and Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2283	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.
2285	odorata	2 3	hP	white	1/2	10	
2287	<i>Aster</i> , White Washington	2 3	hhA	..	2	25	These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Au- tumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early Winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice.
2290	Peach blossom "	2 3	..	pink	..	25	
2292	Pyramidal	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2295	Bouquet mixed	3	..	..	1	10	
2298	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> flowered	3	..	..	1 1/2	10	
2300	White "	3	..	white	..	10	
2303	German quilled mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2305	Globe "	3	..	..	..	5	
2308	Large flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	Crowned mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	New Schiller	3	..	rose	..	10	
2314	Dwarf white bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	Goliath mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10	
2320	<i>Pæony</i> -flowered	3	..	..	..	10	
2324	Dwarf Pompons	3	..	..	1	10	
2326	Truffauts	3	..	..	1 1/2	10	
2328	White "	3	..	white	..	25	
2329	Crimson "	3	..	cr.	..	25	
2330	Dark blood red	3	..	red	..	25	
2333	Victoria	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2335	Mixed China	3	..	..	1 1/2	5	
2339	<i>Astragalus Mexicanus</i>	1 2	hP	cream	trai.	25	
2340	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	..	pur.	1/4	10	Beautiful for rock work.
2342	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> , finest.
2345	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hhS	..	2	25	Finest Ghent.
2352	<i>Balsams</i> , white Paris	2	hhA	white	..	5	The Balsams are one of the finest Summer blooming Annuals—free bloomers and high colored; by trans- planting two or three times it has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings.
2355	Crimson "	2	..	crim.	..	5	
2358	Gray "	2	..	gray	..	5	
2360	Rose "	2	..	rose	..	5	
2364	Scarlet "	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2367	Mixed "	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2370	Dwarf "	2	..	..	..	10	
2373	White Camellia-flowered	2	..	white	..	10	
2375	Crimson "	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2378	Rose-spot'd "	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2380	Violet "	2	..	..	..	10	
2383	Crim. "	2	..	..	..	10	
2385	Scarlet "	2	..	..	..	10	
2387	Rose "	2	..	rose	..	10	
2390	Violet "	2	..	violet	..	10	
2393	Scarlet "	2	..	scar.	..	10	
2395	Striped "	2	..	striped	..	10	
2398	Fire color "	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2402	Mixed "	2	..	mixed	..	10	

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
2414	Balsams, Double Solferino	2	hhA	spot.	2	cts. 10		} <i>For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.</i>
2416	—common mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
2418	Baptisia australis	2	hP	blue	..	5		<i>Beautiful.</i>
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA	yel.	3	5		<i>Beautiful and hardy.</i>
2422	Beet, Brazilian*	2	hhA	mixed	..	5		} <i>Beautiful ornamental foliage Beets.</i>
2424	Chilian*	2	..	..	..	5		
2426	Dell's Flower Garden*	2	..	dark	..	5		
2427	Ne Plus Ultra*	2	..	..	..	5		
2430	Large Ribbed Scarlet*	2	..	scar.	..	5		
2433	.. " Yellow*	2	..	yel.	..	5		
2450	Begonia, fine mixed Seedling	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25		<i>Free flowering.</i>
2457	Blue Bottle, small	2 3	hA	..	2	5		} <i>Hardy and showy.</i>
2459	" " Large	2 3	..	..	..	5		
2460	Bocconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10		<i>Ornamental.</i>
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5		} <i>Fine for edgings.</i>
2465	—alba	3	..	white	..	5		
2468	—in vars	3	..	mixed	..	5		
Browallia alata								<i>See Amethyst.</i>
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	..	rose	..	5		} <i>Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny situations.</i>
2475	speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	½	5		
2478	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	10		
2480	umbellata	2 3	hhP	pur	½	10		
2482	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	tgP	mixed	2	25		} <i>These are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated. The shrubby kinds (rugosa) are fine bedding plants.</i>
2485	grandiflora self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25		
2490	rugosa	2 3	..	..	..	25		
2492	scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10		
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	or'nge	1	5		} <i>The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds—quite showy.</i>
2497	—nova, Nankeen	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
2499	pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5		
2501	Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	..	..	..	5		
2505	officinalis Meteor	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1½	5		} <i>For Obs. see next page.</i>
2510	cardaminefolia hybrida	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		

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and
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in Feet
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Packet*

General Observations.

					cts.	
2514	Calliopsis coronata	2 3	hP	spot.	1½	5
2516	Drummondii	2 3	hA	y. & br.	1	5
2518	elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5
						} <i>Fine, showy Annuals, (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.</i>
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	thP	c. & w. trai.	10	
2525	pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5
2528	—nana	1 3	..	d. ro.	1	5
						} <i>Free flowering, pretty color, and blooming for a long time.</i>
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	..	blue	½	5
2532	—alba	1	..	white	..	5
2535	grandiflora	2	hP	blue	2	5
2538	medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	..	..	10
2540	— — alba	2 3	..	white	..	10
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	..	3	10
2545	pyramidalis	3	thhP	blue	4	10
						} <i>The first two, fine for edgings; all the rest fine border Perennials; the last two are fine grown in pots for Winter gardens.</i>
2548	Candytuft, Iberis amara	1 2	hA	white	1	5
2552	coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5
2555	odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5
2557	rosea	1 2	..	rose	½	5
2560	Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5
2567	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	¼	5
2575	—Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	mixed	½	10
						} <i>Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented.</i>
2578	Canna robusta	1 3	hhP	dark	4	5
2580	12 fine sorts, each	1 3	..	various	3	10
2583	fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5
						} <i>Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawn.</i>
2587	Canterbury Bells—Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5
2593	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5
2594	Striped	2 3	..	w. & b.	..	10
2596	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5
2598	Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10
2600	Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10
2603	White	2 3	..	white	..	10
2605	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10
						} <i>Very ornamental for back borders.</i>
2608	Carduus benedictus	2	hA	yel.	..	5
						} <i>Blessed Thistle—pretty.</i>
2610	Carnation Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10
2613	“ Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25
2615	Double Dwarf	2 3	..	..	1	10
2618	Trec or Perpetual	1 3	..	..	2	50
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2626	Red Grenadine	1 3	..	red	..	50
						} <i>Saved from the finest collections of Germany.</i>
2630	Carpenteria Californica	1 3	hS	white	6	25
						} <i>Very choice and new shrub, with large, fragrant white flowers.</i>
2637	Cassia Roemeriana	2 3	hP	yel.	1	10
						} <i>Free flowering.</i>
						} <i>See Ricinus.</i>
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5
2644	cærulea	2 3	thP	blue	..	5
						} <i>Everlasting flowers. Bright colors, free flowering.</i>

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	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packed</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
Catch-Fly.				cts.		<i>See Silene.</i>
2646 <i>Cedronella cana</i>	2 3	thP	pur.	2 10		<i>Beautiful.</i>
2647 <i>Celosia Huttoni</i> (dark foliage)	3	hA	elaret	.. 10		
Celosia						<i>See Cockscomb.</i>
2648 <i>Centaurea Americana</i>	3	hA	pur.	3 5		} <i>Showy; free flowering. The last three fine for ribbon borders.</i>
2650 <i>candidissima</i>	3	hhP	white	1 25		
2655 <i>gymnoearpa</i>	3	..	pur.	3 25		
2657 <i>depressa</i>	3	..	blue	1 5		
2658 <i>parlatoris</i>	3	..	..	25		
2659 <i>rutæfolia</i>	3	..	..	25		
2660 <i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i>	2	hA	yel.	1½ 5		<i>Pretty.</i>
2663 <i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	1 3	..	red	1 5		} <i>Very pretty, free flowering Annuals.</i>
2665 <i>—albus</i>	1 3	..	white	½ 5		
2668 <i>—nanus</i>	1 3	..	red	.. 5		
2671 <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	thP	white	½ 25		
2675 <i>Chelone barbata rosea</i>	2	thhP	rose	2 10		} <i>Very pretty.</i>
2678 <i>—eoeinea</i>	3	..	sear.	.. 10		
2679 <i>Chenopodium altissimum</i>	1 2	hA	white	2½ 10		} <i>One of the best for conservatory and green-house—free bloomers.</i>
2687 <i>Chorozema varia mixed</i>	1 3	gS	mixed	3 25		
2690 <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>						
album	2 3	hA	white	1½ 5		} <i>Showy, free bloomers; should be planted in large beds, where they will show finely.</i>
2693 <i>—Double Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yel.	.. 5		
2695 <i>—Double Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	.. 5		
2698 <i>—Dwarf White</i>	2 3	..	white	1 5		
2700 <i>—Yellow</i>	2 3	..	yel.	.. 5		
2708 <i>tricolor album</i>	2 3	..	white	1½ 5		} <i>For bouquets or edging. Paris Daisy.</i>
2710 <i>—luteum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	.. 5		
2714 <i>—mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	1 5		
2718 <i>inodorum</i>	2 3	..	white	.. 10		
2721 <i>frutescens</i>	2 3	..	..	.. 10		
2724 <i>Burridgeanum</i>	2 3	..	mixed	.. 5		} <i>These are the garden Artemisias.</i>
2728 <i>—hybridum mixed</i>	2 3	..	..	.. 5		
2730 <i>Indicum</i>	3	hP	..	3 10		
2733 <i>—pompon</i>	3	..	..	1½ 10		
2735 <i>Cineraria hybrida</i>	1	tgP	..	2 25		} <i>From the finest-named flowers; very beautiful.</i>
2738 <i>—kermesina</i>	1	..	crim.	.. 25		
2743 <i>—nana</i>	1	..	mixed	1 25		
2745 <i>Grandiflora alba</i>	1	..	white	.. 25		
2746 <i>Azure Blue</i>	1	..	blue	.. 25		
2750 <i>New Double</i>	2	..	mixed	2 1.00		} <i>For ribbon gardening.</i>
2753 <i>maritima</i>	2	hhP	yel.	3 5		
2755 <i>—candidissima</i>	2	..	..	.. 5		
2758 <i>Clarkia elegans, Double</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	1½ 5		} <i>Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties.</i>
2760 <i>—rosea plena</i>	2 3	..	rose	.. 5		
2763 <i>pulehella</i>	2 3	..	..	.. 5		
2765 <i>—alba</i>	2 3	..	white	.. 5		
2768 <i>Rose Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	..	rose	¾ 5		

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2772	<i>Clarkia pulchella marginata</i>	2 3	hA	bord.	1½	5		} See Obs. on preceding page.	
2775	— <i>integripetala</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5			
2778	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5			
Clary								See <i>Salvia</i> .	
2782	<i>Cleome arborca</i>	2	gP	white	8	10		} Curious; the last is very or- namental on the Castor Bean style.	
2783	<i>sesquiorgyalis</i>	2	hhA	pur. gr.	9	10			
2785	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10		} Beautiful green-house plants of the finest pea-shaped flowers; fine bedding plant.	
2788	magnificus	1 2	..	crim.	6	25			
2790	puniceus	1 2	..	..	..	10			
2792	<i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia) pul- chella	2	hA	tri.	½	10		Very pretty for edgings.	
2795	Cockscomb Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5		} Very pretty. Can be pre- served for Winter Bouquets, by cutting off the heads be- fore they are ripe, and drying them in the house.	
2798	“ Rose	3	..	rose	..	5			
2800	“ Salmon	3	..	sal.	..	5			
2801	“ Sulphur	3	..	sal.	..	5			
2803	“ Orange	2 3	..	orang.	..	5			
2804	“ White	3	..	white	..	5			
2806	“ Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾	5			
2808	“ Prest. Thiers	3	..	..	..	10			
2810	“ Glasgow Prize	3	..	purple	..	10			
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5			
2814	“ Orange	3	..	orange	..	5			
2816	“ Yellow	3	..	yel.	..	5			
2818	Feathered	2 3	..	red	..	5			
2820	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1	10			
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5			
2833	Colens*	2 3	tP	..	2	25		Splendid bedding plants.	
2835	<i>Collinsia bartsiaefolia</i>	2	hA	pur.	1	5		} Free flowering Annuals; if sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring.	
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5			
2840	candidissima	2	..	white	1	5			
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5			
2844	multicolor	1 2	..	mixed	..	5			
2847	—marmorata	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5			
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	..	5			
2852	violacea	1 2	..	violet	..	5			
2854	<i>Collomia coccinea</i>	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5		} Pretty—fine for bees.	
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5			
2858	Columbine , Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5		} These are very free flower- ing. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5			
2862	<i>Commelyna cælestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5		} Showy.	
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5			
2868	variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5			
2870	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5		} These are fine for growing in clumps or beds.	
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5			
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5			
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5			
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10		Very handsome green-house shrub—do well if planted out in Summer.	

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2880	Cordylina australis*	3	gS	white	3	25	}	Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs. Rare sort from Queensland.
2882	indivisa lineata*	3	..	..	12	25		
2884	cannæfolia	3	..	..	..	25		
2886	Corydalis Brandegii	2	hP	cre m	3	10		With bluish tips.
28 7	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5		Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		Beautiful annual.
2892	Cotton	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5		Curious for pots.
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		Spring Flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
2903	Cuphea eminens	1 3	thhP	s. & y.	1	10	}	Very useful for bedding—free bloomers.
2906	miniata	3	hhP	crim.	..	10		
2908	platycentra	1 3	thhP	s. & w.	..	10		
2910	purpurea	3	gP	pur.	..	10		
2912	strigulosa	3	thhP	s. & y.	..	10		
2914	Zimpani	1 3	-	l. p.	..	10		
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	}	Beautiful green-house bulb.
2918	Dahlia Fine Double, from named flowers	3	thhP	mixed	6	10			From named varieties.
2920	Daisy , Double	1	thP	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	}	The poet's favorite. See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2922	Double White	1	..	white	..	10		
2925	from finest collection Paris	1	..	mixed	..	25		
			..	..	..	10		
2933	Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25		Early flowering shrub.
2935	Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5	}	Very showy, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	fastuosa purpurea	1 2	..	pur.	..	5		
2942	flava	1 2	..	yel.	..	5		
2944	Delphinium cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	}	Free blooming. The last novel in color, and very desirable. See also Larkspur.
2945	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	..	3	25		
2946	formosum	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2950	nudicaule	2 3	..	scar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25		
2951	New Double Hyb. Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	2	25		
2952	occidentalis	2 3	..	blue	5	10		
Dianthus								See Pink and Carnation.
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	}	Curious and pretty Dwarf Shrubby plants.
2958	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
2960	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		

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*Time of
Flowering
and
Hardiness
Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet*

General Observations.

2962	Didiscus cæruleus Digitalis	2	hhA	blue	1½		<i>Fragrant.</i> <i>See Forglore.</i>
2963	Doryanthes Palmeri	1 2	gP	red	8	25	<i>Magnificent plant, from Queensland.</i>
2964	Dracena Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25	} <i>Pretty. See Cordylus.</i>
2966	indivisa lineata*	2	..	..	..	25	
2968	rubra*	2	..	red	5	25	
2970	Veitchii*	2	..	white	3	25	
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5	<i>Ornamental.</i>
2973	Elodes Virginica	2	hP	flesh	1½	10	
2974	Elsholtzia cristata	1 2	hA	pink	1½	5	<i>Pretty.</i>
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	<i>Fine blooming.</i>
2980	Erica in vars.	1 3	gS	..	div.	10	<i>Beautiful Heaths.</i>
2986	Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	hA	yel.	1½	5	} <i>Showy and free flowering.</i>
2988	Peroffskianum	1 2	..	orange	..	5	
2989	pulchellum	1 2	..	..	..	10	
2989a	Erythronium grandiflorum	1	hP	yel.	½	10	
2990	Eschscholtzia California	1 3	hA	yel.	1	5	} <i>Very free bloomers for beds or rockeries. The last good for edging.</i>
2992	crocea	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2994	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	Mandarin	1 3	..	o.r.crim	..	10	
3001	grandiflora carminea	1 3	..	carmin.	..	10	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	<i>Free flowering, very pretty.</i>
3005	Eucnide bartonioides	2	tA	yel.	2	10	<i>Pretty.</i>
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	..	5	} <i>Fine for Winter bouquets.</i>
3012	purpureum	3	..	pur.	6	5	
3014	Euphorbia marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	} <i>Free flowering, good bedding plants.</i>
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	..	..	..	5	
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	½	25	
3033	Feverfew, Blood-colored	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	} <i>Pretty—fine for ribbon gardening.</i>
3036	Flax, yellow (Linum)	2 3	thhP	yel.	¾	10	} <i>Pretty, good for rock work.</i>
3038	Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3040	Variegated	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	

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		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
Forget-me-not,					cts.		
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	1 2	thhP	blue	trai.	10	} <i>Pretty; favorites with all; early blooming.</i>
3048	—alba	1 2	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3050	azorica	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3052	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
3053	arvensis	1 2	thP	blue	..	10	
3054	caelestina	1 2	thhP	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
3060	oblongata	1 2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>The Digitalis are showy for back grounds and borders.</i>
3062	sylvatica	1 2	..	..	1	10	
3065	Fox-Glove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	..	white	3	5	
3068	Yellow	2	..	yel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	..	5	
3072	Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078	White, Gloxinia-like	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	Rose, Gloxinia-like	2 3	..	rose	..	5	} <i>Fine, free flowering.</i>
3082	Mixed, Gloxinia-like	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5	} <i>Well known green-house plants.</i>
3089	Four O'Clocks , Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	
3091	“ Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	5	} <i>Showy and free bloomers; one of the best bedders.</i>
3093	Fritillaria atropurpurea	1 2	tP	pur.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
3095	Fuchsia plena in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	} <i>Pea-shaped flowers. Pretty.</i>
3097	Gaillardia picta	2 3	thhP	yel.	2	5	
3099	—aurora borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	} <i>Fine for beds.</i>
3102	salmon red	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} <i>Free flowering; green-house.</i>
3110	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	Gamolepis Tagetes	1	hhA	ycl.	1	5	} <i>Pretty.</i>
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	1	gS	white	5	25	
3116	Gerdequia betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Curious.</i>
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	} <i>Fine showy hardy plants.</i>
3121	campestris	2	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3124	cruciata	2	hP	blue	1	25	
3125	erinita	2 3	hB	..	..	25	
3126	verna	1	hP	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	
3129	Geranium , Scarlet, (Zonale)	1 2	gP	scar.	1	10	} <i>Saved from fine named varieties.</i>
3131	Zonale. Golden and Bronze	1 2	..	mixed	..	50	
3137	Apple Scented	1 2	..	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
3140	incisum	1 2	..	w. & r.	2	10	
3141	Gesnera maerantha	2	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	} <i>Beautiful house plants.</i>
3143	extra mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	

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3145 <i>Genm Chilense</i>	2	hP	copper	2	5	}	<i>Free bloomers for a long time.</i>
3147 — <i>coccineum plena</i>	2	..	scar.	1½	5		
3152 <i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	}	<i>Free-flowering Annuals— fine for beds.</i>
3154 <i>laciniata</i>	1 2	..	..	½	5		
3156 <i>linifolia</i> (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5		
3158 <i>nivalis</i>	1 2	..	white	1	5		
3160 <i>tricolor</i>	1 2	..	tri.	..	5		
3167 <i>mixed</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3170 <i>rosea splendens</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
3172 <i>Glaucium luteum</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5	}	<i>Horned Poppy. Fine as a substitute for Centaurea candidissima.</i>
3174 <i>Gloxinia</i> , mixed	1 3	gP	mixed	½	50	}	<i>Green-house plants; beauti- ful.</i>
3176 <i>crassifolia erecta</i>	1 3	..	spot.	..	50		
3178 — <i>pendula</i>	1 3	..	p. sp't.	..	50		
3180 <i>Godetia</i> , Tom Thumb	1 3	hA	blush	1	5	}	<i>Free-flowering Annuals for bedding; fine colors.</i>
3182 <i>splendens</i>	1 3	..	p. r.	..	5		
3184 <i>rubicunda double</i>	1 3	..	red	..	5		
3188 — <i>The Bride</i>	1 3	..	w. & c.	1½	5		
3190 — <i>Lady Albemarle</i>	1 3	..	crim.	..	5		
3191 — — <i>compacta</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5		
3192 <i>Whitneyi</i>	3	..	b. & c.	1	5		
3194 <i>Schamini</i>	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5		
3195 <i>mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
<i>Golden Feather</i>								See Pyrethrum.
3196 <i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	}	<i>For edgings and baskets.</i>
3200 <i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	..	1	5		
3206 <i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	}	<i>Fine for bouquets—free bloomers.</i>
3211 <i>muralis</i>	1 2	hA	pink	½	5		
3213 <i>paniculata</i>	1 2	hP	white	2	5		
3218 <i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3'	hA	yel.	..	5	}	<i>Showy.</i>
3220 <i>Red</i>	3	..	rose	..	5		
3222 <i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5		
3224 <i>Helenium grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	yel.	..	5	}	<i>See also Sun Flower.</i>
3226 <i>tenuifolium</i>	3	..	..	..	5		
3227 <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	2 3	hA	..	4	10		
3227a <i>laevis</i>	2 3	..	..	3	10	}	
3227b <i>giganteus</i>	2 3	..	..	10	10		
3228 <i>Heliophila araboides</i>	1	hhA	brown	¾	10	}	<i>For edging; pretty.</i>
3230 <i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	lilac	2	10		
3235 — <i>Chieftain</i> , dark	1 3	..	pur.	..	10		
3242 — <i>Voltaireanum</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10		
3244 — <i>in vars</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3248 <i>Helleborus</i> , Fine Hybrid	1 2	hP	..	1	25	} <i>Fine new Hybrid. Very de- sirable.</i>	

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3252	Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel.&br.	2	5	} <i>Free flowering.</i>
3255	Californicus	2 3	..	white	3	10	
3256	flavescens	2 3	..	l. yel.	3	10	
3257	Militaris	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	
3258	moscheutos	2 3	hA	rose	3	10	
3260	Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10	
3263	Thunbergia	1	gS	yel.	3	5	
3265	HOLLYHOCK , Double Mixed	3	thP	mixed	4	10	<i>From named varieties.</i>
3272	Honesty, Lunaria	2 3	thB	li. & w.	2	5	<i>Curious.</i>
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	<i>Sweet scented.</i>
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	ycl.	1	5	<i>Large flowers ; showy.</i>
3278	Hypericum Kalmianum	2 3	hP	yel.	3	10	
3280	pyramidatum	2	..	..	3	10	
3282	Iberis sempervirens	1	hP	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	<i>Very pretty. See Candytuft.</i>
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	<i>Curious and pretty.</i>
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	violet	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Pretty.</i>
3290	Noli-me-tangere	2	hA	yel.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Curious.</i>
3292	Inopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	<i>Curious and pretty.</i>
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	oran.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Showy and beautiful.</i>
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3300	superba	3	ttB	..	..	5	
3302	Iris Kaempferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	<i>Beautiful Iris .</i>
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	<i>Showy and beautiful.</i>
3306	Ivesia Gordoni	1 2	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Beautiful and hardy.</i>
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	hP	blue	1	5	
3310	White	2	..	white	..	5	
3312	Jacobæa, White Senecio	2	hA	..	..	5	} <i>The Senecios are all free flowering border plants.</i>
3314	Crimson	2	..	crim.	..	5	
3316	Purple	2	..	pur.	..	5	
3318	Copper Colored	2	..	copper	..	5	
3319	Senecio speciosa	2	..	inagen.	..	25	
3320	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3322	Joseph's Coat*	3	tA	tri.	2	5	<i>Variegated foliage.</i>
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} <i>Fine for edgings.</i>
3327	—atroviolacca	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3330	—rosca	2	..	rose	..	5	
3332	—kermesina	2	..	v.& red	..	5	
3333	Kosteletzkya Virginica	2 3	hP		3	10	

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					cts.		
3334	Lantana in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	<i>Fine bedding plant.</i>
3336	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	2 3	thB	..	1	5	} <i>Fine free blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color. See also Delphinium.</i>
3338	Chinese	2 3	thP	..	2	5	
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10	
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
3344	candelabra-flowered	1 2	..	..	1	5	
3346	Bee	2 3	thP	b. & w.	3	5	
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	<i>Interesting.</i>
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	} <i>Showy; free flowering</i>
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	..	3	25	<i>Sweet scented.</i>
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hA	..	1	25	} <i>Curious. The Edelweiss of the Swiss Mountains.</i>
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	..	orange	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Dwarf; fine for edgings or rockeries; free bloomers.</i>
3360	androsaceus	2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	
3362	densiflorus	1 3	..	pur.	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	
3370	luteus	2	..	yel.	..	10	
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3381	Liatris odoratissima	2 3	hP	purple	2	10	} <i>Fine free flowering plants.</i>
3382	scariosa	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3385	spicata	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3386	pycnostachya	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	<i>Free flowering and fragrant.</i>
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	..	white	..	5	} <i>Snapdragon-shaped flowers. Desirable for edgings.</i>
3391	macrocana rosca	2 3	..	rose	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
3392	splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
							<i>See Flax.</i>
3394	Lithospermum pilosum	1 3	hP	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3396	Loasa aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5	} <i>Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.</i>
3398	tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2	10	
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	} <i>All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and rib- bon borders; the gracilis is fine for hanging-baskets or vases.</i>
3404	—Queen Victoria	2 3	..	..	..	25	
3406	Erinus grandiflora superba	1 2	hhP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3410	—marmorata	2 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3412	—speciosa	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
3414	—Paxtoniana	2	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3415	—CRYSTAL PALACE, com- pacta	2 3	..	blue	..	25	
3416	gracilis	1 2	tA	..	trai.	10	
3418	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
3419	syphilitica	2	hP	blue	2	10	

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	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet		
3420 Lobelia Lindleyana rosea	2 3	tA	rose	1	5	} For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.	
3422 <i>ramosa</i>	1 3	thhP	blue	..	5		
3428 Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	} Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.	
3430 <i>tetragonolobus</i>	2	hA	yellow	$\frac{4}{5}$	5		
3432 Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5	Graceful.	
3434 Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5	} Curious and pretty; fennel-leaved.	
3436 <i>Blue Spanish</i>	1 2	..	..	..	5		
3438 <i>White Spanish</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3440 <i>Dwarf Devil-in-a-Bush</i>	1 2	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3444 Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5	} Very free blooming class of plants, pea-shaped flowers: the dwarf varieties are the best for bedding, but all deserve cultivation for their beauty; leaves and flowers are alike beautiful.	
3446 <i>atroviolaceus</i>	2 3	..	v. & w.	..	5		
3448 <i>—superbus</i>	2 3	..	w. & b.	..	5		
3449 <i>arboreus</i>	2 3	hP	yellow	4	10		
3450 <i>Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3452 <i>Dunnetti superbus</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5		
3454 <i>Hartwegii</i>	2 3	..	b & pk.	..	5		
3456 <i>—albus</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3458 <i>cælestinus</i>	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5		
3460 <i>hirsutus</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5		
3463 <i>hybridus insignis</i>	2 3	..	d. r.	2	5		
3465 <i>luteus</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	..	5		
3470 <i>mutabilis</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3472 <i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	b. & v.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3475 <i>pilosus</i>	2 3	..	rose	2	5		
3479 <i>polyphyllus</i>	2 3	hP	blue	..	5		
3483 <i>pubescens</i>	2 3	thB	violet	3	5		
3487 <i>subcarnosus</i>	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5		
3489 <i>sulphureus</i>	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
3493 <i>tricolor elegans</i>	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5		
3498 <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3500 Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	..	scarlet	..	5	} Showy plants for borders—free bloomers.	
3505 <i>—alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3507 <i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10		
3509 <i>Haageana hybrida</i>	1	hhP	mixed	..	10		
3513 Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} Showy, Mallow-like flowers.	
3517 Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5		
3520 <i>—alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3524 Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	Beautiful.	
3527 Malvastrum Wrightii	2 3	hP	yel.	3	10		
3530 Marigold, African	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5	} Saved from finest double flowers.	
3534 <i>Dwarf, striped</i>	2 3	..	striped	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3537 <i>French</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
3540 <i>Ranunculus</i>	2 3	..	striped	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5		
3543 <i>“Scottish Prize”</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	10		
3547 Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	} Curious.	
3550 <i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		

*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.*Time of
Flowering
and
HardinessDuration
Color of
the Flower

Height in Feet

Price per
Packet

General Observations.

Marvel of Peru					cts.	<i>See Four O'Clocks.</i>
3556 Matricaria parthenioides	2 3	hA	white	2	5	<i>Pretty. Feverfew.</i>
3558 MEGARRHIZA Californica	1	hP	..	20	10	<i>Vine 20 to 30 feet.</i>
3560 Melilotus cærulea	3	hP	blue	3	5	<i>Ornamental.</i>
3570 Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Curious and beautiful.</i>
3573 —album	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3575 —cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	pink	1	25	
3578 Mignonette , Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	..	5	} <i>Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable.</i>
3580 —ameliorata, Red	2 3	..	cr & bf.	..	5	
3587 —Parson's White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3590 —Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3594 —Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3595 —Mile's Spiral	2 3	..	cr. & bf.	..	10	
3596 The PRIZE TAKER	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3597 Mimulus cupreus	1 3	hP	cop.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	} <i>Monkey Flower, very showy, musk scented—free flower- ing.</i>
3600 —hybridus	1 3	..	..	1	10	
3603 —cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3607 —punctata	2 2	..	spot.	..	10	
3610 —Roezli	2 3	..	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
3612 —tigridioides	1 3	†gP	spot.	1	10	
3616 —Tilingii	1 3	..	..	..	10	
Monk's Hood						<i>See Aconitum.</i>
3618 Morina longifolia	2	hP	pur.	3	10	<i>Very showy.</i>
Mourning Bride						<i>See Scabiosa.</i>
3620 Musa Ensate	1 2	gP	y. & br.	4	200	<i>Very ornamental.</i>
3625 Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Musk scented.</i>
3630 Myrtle , Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10	<i>Green-house shrub.</i>
3633 Nasturtium , Tom Thumb	1 2	hA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Beautiful bedding plants— planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time.</i>
3639 —Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	
3645 —Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	
3647 —Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5	
3650 —Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3654 —Cream-colored	2 3	..	cream	..	5	
3657 —Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3660 —Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3666 —King of Tom Thumb	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3668 —Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5	
3670 —Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672 —Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3674 —Tom Thumb, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3677 Nemesia compacta alba	2 3	tA	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	<i>Very pretty.</i>

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							<i>General Observations.</i>	
	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price Per Packet</i>		
3680 <i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w & pur	1	5	cts.	} <i>Free blooming Annuals, for bedding or edging, beautiful colors.</i>	
3682 — <i>oculata</i>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5			
3684 — <i>discoidalis</i>	1 3	..	pur.	..	5			
3686 — <i>insignis</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5			
3690 — <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5			
3694 — <i>marginata</i>	1 3	..	bord.	..	5			
3696 — <i>striata</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	5			
3698 — <i>maculata</i>	1 3	..	spot.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5			
3700 — <i>mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5			
3703 <i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10		} <i>For edgings or hanging baskets.</i>	
3706 — <i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP	..	2	10			
3707 <i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w. & y.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		} <i>For Rockwork—pretty.</i>	
3710 — <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5			
3713 — <i>lanceolata</i>	2	..	b. & w.	..	5			
3716 — <i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	..	b. & v.	1	5			
3718 — <i>prostrata</i>	2	..	blue	trai.	5			
3720 <i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		<i>Pretty.</i>	
3722 <i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5		<i>Showy bedding plant.</i>	
<i>Oenothera.</i>							<i>See Evening Primrose.</i>	
3724 <i>Oleander</i>	2	gS	rose	6	10		<i>Pretty greenhouse shrub.</i>	
3727 <i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5			
3730 — <i>niger</i>	2 3	..	purple	$\frac{1}{2}$	5			
3733 <i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		<i>Pleasing.</i>	
3737 <i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	trai.	5		<i>Showy composite.</i>	
3740 <i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		} <i>Beautiful.</i>	
3744 — <i>Sinensis</i>	2	..	blush	..	10			
3746 <i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	..	..	10			
3750 <i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5		<i>Pretty.</i>	
3752 <i>Pansy, Black</i>	1 3	tgP	blk.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		} <i>Except number 3788, all our Viola tricolor are saved from fine named varieties. Fine for bedding or pots.</i>	
3758 — Emperor WILLIAM	1 3	..	blue	..	25			
3760 — <i>Light-blue</i>	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10			
3762 — <i>Violet margined</i>	1 3	..	mar.	..	10			
3765 — Fine Blotched (Odier)	1 3	..	spot.	..	50			
3767 — <i>striped</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	10			
3770 — <i>white</i>	1 3	..	white	..	10			
3773 — <i>azure-blue</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	10			
3777 — <i>Pure Yellow</i>	1 3	..	yel.	..	10			
3781 — <i>Candidissima "Snow Queen"</i>	1 3	..	white	..	25			
3785 — <i>Hybrid Largest</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	25			
3788 — <i>mixed</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10			
3790 <i>Pelargonium, fancy</i>	2 3	gP	..	2	25		} <i>Green-house plants.</i>	
3793 — <i>grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	..	3	50			
3796 — <i>peltatum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	2	50			

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

*Time of
Flowering
and
Hardiness
Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packed*

General Observations.

						cts.	
3800	Pentstemon azureus	2 3	hP	az. bl.	2	25	} <i>One of the most beautiful class of hardy Perennial Plants—easily raised.</i>
3803	centranthifolius	2 3	..	ver.	..	25	
3805	cordifolius	2 3	..	scar.	10	25	
3808	glaber	2 3	..	violet	1½	25	
3810	humilis var. brevifolia	2 3	..	blue	1	25	
3813	Jaffrayanus	2 3	..	az. bl.	..	25	
3815	New Hybrid	2 3	..	blush	3	25	
3818	Palmeri	2 3	..	cream	2	25	
3820	spectabilis	2 3	..	pur.	4	25	
3822	ternatus	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	25	
3824	Mixed European	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	
3830	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	} <i>Ornamental leaved, for rib- bon gardening and beds.</i>
3837	laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5	
3840	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red	..	5	} <i>Shorty for back grounds.</i>
3842	—White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850	Petunia grandiflora alba	2 3	thhP	white	2	5	} <i>For bedding, fine colors and very fine flowers.</i>
3853	—purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25	
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3860	German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3863	plena, Finest Double	2 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3866	in vars. Finest Single	2 3	..	..	..	25	
3868	in vars. Mixed	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3870	—New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75	
3871	—"Inimitable" nana com- pacta multiflora	2 3	..	..	4	25	
3873	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	} <i>One of our best Annuals, flowering all the Summer; for richness of coloring they cannot be surpassed; for ribbon gardening and beds they are invaluable. By making three or four sowings, they will flower till frost. The colors are very fine; the grandiflora type is a great improve- ment. Every garden should have a bed of it; not being surpassed by any other plant from seed.</i>
3875	—atropurpurea	2 3	..	d. p.	..	10	
3878	—striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10	
3883	—Centennial	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3885	—Empress Eugenie	2 3	..	var.	..	10	
3887	—Genl. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893	—Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894	—fimbriata rosea albastrata	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	25	
3898	—marmorata rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3903	—oculata alba	2 3	..	w. & l.	..	10	
3906	—Hortensiflora	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3910	—Victoria Regina	2 3	..	p. & w.	..	10	
3913	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919	—Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3927	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930	—grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	..	10	
3935	—coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3937	—splendens	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3940	—mixed, large	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3944	hybridia superba	2 3	hP	..	3	10	

Saved from fine varieties.

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
3947	Picotée, White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	cts.	} <i>From show varieties—very rich and beautiful.</i>
3949	Yellow "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50		
3953	Slate Colored	2 3	..	slate	..	50		
3957	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	25		
3960	—Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50		
3963	Pinks, Chinese Double	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5		} <i>No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family; color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed. All are desirable.</i>
3966	—White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
3970	—Hedderwig's	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3972	—Diadem flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3975	—Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5		
3980	—Cut-leaved (laciniata)	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3985	—Mule	2 3	..	..	..	10		
3987	—Dwarf	2 3	..	..	½	10		
3995	Dianthus dentosus	2 3	thP	var.	..	10		
3997	—Gardnerianus	2 3	..	mixed	1	10		
4003	—plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	½	5		} <i>Well known green-house shrub.</i>
4010	—superbus	2 3	..	lilac	..	5		
4014	Pittesporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25		
4016	Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5		<i>California Poppy.</i>
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	..	½	5		} <i>Curious and pretty.</i>
4025	gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5		
Polemonium								<i>See Jacob's Ladder.</i>
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	½	10		} <i>Fine varieties, From named varieties.</i>
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25		
4035	Poppy, perennial (braectatum)	1	..	red	2	5		} <i>Very showy, free flowering, for beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful.</i>
4037	Prettiest (pulcherimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5		
4040	Eastern (orientalis)	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5		
4042	Scarlet	1	hA	scar.	..	5		
4045	Pæony-flowered	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4047	Carnation	1	..	red	2	5		
4050	Double White	1	..	white	1½	5		
4053	Dwarf	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4057	Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5		
4063	Striped	1	..	stri.	..	5		
4064	umbrosum	1	..	erim.	..	10		} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4065	Mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5		
4068	—New Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5		
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4070	Thellusonii	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4071	—New Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5		
4072	albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4074	aurantiaca	2 3	..	or'nge	..	5		
4076	aurea striata	2 3	..	y. stri.	..	5		
4078	earyophylloides	2 3	..	stri.	..	5		

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All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							General Observations.
		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	
					cts.		
4080	Portulaca Isabellina	2 3	tA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best Annuals for bedding; <i>oculata</i> with red stalks is very fine. The last eleven are double flowers and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses—the seed of which always contains many single flowers which flower earlier than the double ones; they may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into bloom.
4082	Light Straw	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4085	Light Rose	2 3	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087	alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
4088	sulphurea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4089	Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4090	rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4091	white and red stripe	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4092	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4095	New Large-flowered flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
4097	— — — rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4100	— — — salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	10	
4105	— — — buff	2 3	..	buff	..	10	
4107	— — — striped	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
4110	Double Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	25	
4112	—Searlet	2 3	..	sear.	..	25	
4114	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25	
4115	—Sulphur	2 3	..	sul.	..	25	
4117	—Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118	—Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	25	
4120	—White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4123	—Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	25	
4125	—Orange Striped	2 3	..	or.	..	25	
4127	—Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	thP	pur. ^a	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Showy and hardy border plants.
4135	aurea	1 2	..	yel.	1	5	
4137	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4140	Primula cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10	The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers—they are saved from the finest colors and size of flowers. The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the Queen of Primroses.
4143	Japonica	2	..	rose	..	10	
4156	Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	..	..	25	
4158	— — alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4164	— — erecta superba	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4167	— — striata sanguinea	3	..	red stri.	..	25	
4169	— — filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4171	— — rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	— — globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176	— — marmorata kermesina	3	..	erim.	..	25	
4180	— — pun. elegantissima	3	..	l. c. r.	..	50	
4183	— — splendens	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4187	— — mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	— plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	— — alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	— — plena in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Evening (Ecnothera)							
4200	biennis	2 3	hB	yel.	4	5	The Ecnotheras are fine free-flowering plants; best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; the dwarf varieties for rock work or beds.
4203	Bistorta	2 3	..	..	2	5	
4205	Drummond's	1 3	ttP	..	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarek	2 3	thP	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4218	Purple Evening	1 3	hP	pur.	1	5	
4220	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
4222	taraxicifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	10	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4227	Primrose, Evening, tetraptera	2 3	hA	white	1	cts. 5	} For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.
4230	Mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum parthenifolium aureum	2 3	hP	yel.	½	10	} Golden Feather. For edgings.
4237	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4239	Reseda crystallina	2 3	hA	..	1	10	} Varieties of Mignonettes, very curious.
4252	alba	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4254	Rhexia Virginica	2 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	Deer grass.
4265	Rhododendron hybridum	2 3	hS	mixed	6	25	} Evergreen Shrub of great beauty.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	
4271	cæruleus	2	..	blue	8	5	} The Castor beans are free growing tender Annuals; very ornamental — quite tropical in appearance.
4275	Gibsonii	2	..	violet	5	5	
4285	pulcherrimus	2	..	rose	6	5	
4288	sanguineus	2	..	..	..	5	
4295	Rocket, Sweet	2 3	thP	w. & p.	2	5	} Free blooming; sweet scented.
4300	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325	Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	} Free blooming—pretty.
4327	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4330	Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	} Profuse flowering; fine for beds.
4333	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4336	elegans picta	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5	
4340	dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾	5	
4343	oculata cærulea	2 3	..	blue	2	5	
Rose of Sharon							See Hibiscus Syriacus.
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	} Beautiful, with large flowers, mottled and veined, fine colors for bedding.
4360	coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4363	sulphurea	2 3	..	l. y.	..	10	
4366	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	} No plants can be finer than these. Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors; fine for bedding.
4371	amabilis	1 3	gP	blue	2	10	
4380	patens	2	thP	..	3	25	
4387	Römeriana	2	hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	splendens	2	thhP	scar.	3	10	
4393	—alba	2	..	white	..	25	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty.

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		<i>Time of flowering and hardiness</i>		<i>Duration</i>	<i>Color of the flower</i>	<i>Height in feet</i>	<i>Price per packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
						cts.		
4400	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>	2 3	hA	red	1	5	}	<i>Pretty and dwarf bedding plants.</i>
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4406	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	marg.	..	5		
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
4413	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25	}	<i>Fine for Rock work.</i>
4415	<i>Huetiana</i>	2	hA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	}	<i>The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.</i>
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4422	dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	..	s. & o.	2	5	}	<i>Elegant Annuals; free bloomers. Large flowers, and fine for bedding.</i>
4427	pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5		
4430	porrigens papillose	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5		
4433	retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5		
4436	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5		
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10		<i>Curious-fringed flowers.</i>
4446	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10		
4450	<i>Sedum cæruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	}	<i>Curious and showy.</i>
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10		
<i>Senecio elegans</i>								<i>See Jacobca.</i>
4455	<i>Sensitive plant</i>	2 3	tA	pink	..	5		<i>Pretty and Curious.</i>
4458	<i>Sesbania macrocarpa</i>	3	hA	yel.	4	25		
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	..	r. & w.	1	5	}	<i>Bright colors, free flowering Annuals; showy — suitable for rock work.</i>
4461	pendula	1 2	..	red	..	5		
4463	ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
4467	Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5		
4475	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides</i>	2 3	gV	white	6	25	}	<i>For table decoration, fine for florists.</i>
4480	<i>Snapdragon, car. and white</i>	2	thP	mixed	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		
4483	Crimson and white	2	..	..	..	10	}	<i>Antirrhinum is one of the finest border Perennials; free flowering.</i>
4485	Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5		
4488	Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5		
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5		
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5		
4495	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
4497	Fine dwarf	2	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
4499	<i>Sphærolea angustifolia</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	3	10		
4500	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5		<i>Pretty.</i>
4502	<i>Spiræa aræfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	}	<i>Beautiful Shrubs.</i>
4504	<i>Douglasii</i>	1	..	rose	..	10		
4507	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	25		<i>Very pretty.</i>

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	} <i>Beautiful for Winter bouquets.</i>
4512	coccinea	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4516	sinuata candidissima	2 3	gP	white	1	10	
4518	Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4525	Stevia serrata	2	tP	flesh	1½	10	<i>Fine for bouquets.</i>
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)							
4530	Dwarf, Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	} <i>These are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments.</i>
4532	—crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4534	—light blue	1 2	..	blue	..	10	
4536	—lilac	1 2	..	lilac	..	10	
4538	—rose (early)	1 2	..	rose	..	10	
4540	—white	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4542	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4546	Large Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4548	English Mixed	1 2	..	..	1½	5	
4550	Intermediate White	1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4552	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4556	Wall-flower Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4558	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560	Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	25	
4562	—Blood Red	1 2	..	red	..	25	
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	crim.	1	25	
4567	—White	1 2	..	white	..	25	
4570	—finest Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4571	Parisian Ten Weeks, red	1 2	hhA	red	..	10	} <i>Pretty border Annuals.</i>
4573	—white	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	
4577	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	} <i>Pretty border Annuals.</i>
4580	Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4584	Sunflower, Californian	2 3	..	d. y.	6	5	} <i>Showy for back grounds.</i>
4586	Texan double	3	hP	yellow	4	5	
4588	Giant double	3	hA	..	5	5	
4590	Dwarf double	2 3	..	..	3	5	
4592	Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594	Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5	
4598	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} <i>A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit.</i>
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	} <i>Pretty, free flowering. See also Marigold.</i>
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scarlet	..	5	} <i>Cuculias are pretty Annuals</i>
4612	Orange	2	..	orange	..	5	
4613	Tecoma stans	2 3	S	yellow	6	10	

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Time of Flowering		Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1 3	hP	w. & pur	1	cts. 25			
2	thP	blue	1½	5			<i>Pretty.</i>
1	hP	white	..	5			<i>Sweet Clover.</i>
2	..	white	1	5			<i>Pretty for rockwork.</i>
1 2	thB	..	3	5			} <i>Fine border plants, sweet scented.</i>
1 2	..	red	..	5			
2 3	hhA	orange	1	5			<i>Pretty.</i>
1 2	hA	blue	¾	5			} <i>Pretty; good edging plants.</i>
1 2	..	white	..	5			
2	hP	w. & b.	5	10			
2 3	hhP	mixed	tra.	5			} <i>Saved from fine named varieties.</i>
2 3	..	..	..	10			
2 3	..	scarlet	..	10			
2 3	..	white	..	10			
2 3	..	..	..	25			
2 3	..	mixed	..	10			
2 3	..	stri.	..	10			
2 3	..	d. b.	..	10			
2 3	..	scar.	..	10			
2	hP	mixed	½	10			<i>Pretty border plants.</i>
2 3	tP	white	1	10			} <i>Fine for conservatory and parlor windows.</i>
2 3	..	d. eye	..	10			
2 3	..	rose	..	10			
1 2	..	blue	½	10			} <i>Very fragrant, early bloomers.</i>
1 2	..	..	..	10			
1 2	..	white	..	10			
2 3	..	yellow	..	25			
1 2	..	purple	..	10			} <i>Fine early flowering.</i>
1 2	..	white	..	10			
1 2	hA	red	1	5			} <i>Early flowering.</i>
1 2	..	white	..	5			
<i>See Rose of Heaven.</i>							
1 3	tP	brown	1½	5			} <i>Favorite sweet-scented flowers.</i>
1 3	..	mixed	..	5			
1 3	..	..	..	25			
1 3	hA	pur.	..	5			} <i>Pretty bell-shaped flowers</i>
1 3	..	white	..	5			
1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5			

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4693 Worms	2 3	hA	scar.	1	5	cts.	
4694 Wigandia Vignieri	2 3	†tP	red	4	10		<i>Very pretty.</i>
4697 Yucca gloriosa	3	hP	white	..	10		} <i>Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.</i>
4700 filamentosa	3	..	..	..	5		
4705 Whipplei	2 3	..	..	2	10		
4708 Zinnia violacea plena	2 3	hA	violet	2	5		} <i>Fine bedding plants, blooming abundantly.</i>
4710 elegans alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4712 coccinea plena	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
4714 lutea plena	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4716 purpurea plena	2 3	..	purple	1½	5		
4718 salmon rose	2 3	..	salmon	..	5		
4719 double orange	2 3	..	orange	2	5		
4720 plena in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4721 Mixed Pompon	2 3	..	..	..	10		
4722 Haageana, double	2 3	..	..	..	10		
4723 Darwinii fl. pl.	2 3	..	..	1½	10		

RUNNING VINES.

4724 Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	10		<i>Beautiful climber.</i>
4727 Aristolochia Sipho	2	hP	yel. br.	..	25		} <i>Fine for screens.</i>
4730 Bignonia radicans	2	..	scarlet	20	5		
4732 Calampelis scabra	3	†hP	orange	6	10		<i>Fine for trellis.</i>
4734 Canary Bird Flower	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	10		<i>One of the best old favorites.</i>
4736 Cardiospermum Halicacabum	2 3	..	w. & gr.	..	5		<i>The Balloon Vine.</i>
4750 Clematis Pitcheri	2 3	hP	purple	..	10		} <i>Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for making a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out.</i>
4752 crispa	2 3	..	p. pur.	3	10		
4754 Virginiana	2 3	..	white	15	5		
4755 graveolens	2 3	..	yel.	5	10		
4756 Flammula	1 2	..	..	..	5		
4757 Jackmanii alba	2 3	..	white	10	10		
4758 azurea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	4	10		
4760 Sophia	1 2	..	..	..	10		
4764 Clitoria Ternatea	1 2	..	..	..	10		} <i>Green-house and conservatory climbers—very beautiful.</i>
4766 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4768 Cobæa scandens	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10		<i>Rapid growing.</i>
4774 Convolvulus aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10		} <i>Very pretty, fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.</i>
4777 major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5		
4780 Mauritanicus	2 3	hP	blue	tra.	10		
Cypress Vine							<i>See Ipomœa Quamoclit.</i>
4782 Dolichos Lablab	2 3	gP	purple	10	5		} <i>Hyacinth Beans are free-growing and flowering—good for screens.</i>
4784 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4786 in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		

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*Time of
Flowering
and
Hardiness
Duration
Color of
the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per
Packet*

General Observations.

					cts.	
4790 <i>Hedysarum corouarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5	} <i>French (Bush Honeysuckle).</i>
4792 —album	3	..	white	..	5	
4794 <i>Ipomœa atropurpurea</i>	2 3	hA	d. p.	10	5	} <i>These are very beautiful free blooming plants; fine for greenhouse and out-door decoration. All deserve cultivation; hederacea grandiflora, and marmoratus has striped leaves.</i>
4796 <i>Burridgii</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
4798 <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4800a <i>hederifolia</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4800 —lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4801 <i>digitata</i>	2 3	..	scar.	18	10	
4802 <i>hybrid Nebraskiensis</i>	2 3	..	var.	10	5	
4806 <i>Ferrandiana</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	..	5	
4808 <i>hederacea grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4809 —coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4810 —marmoratus	2 3	..	mar.	..	5	
4812 —Nil	2 3	..	purple	..	5	
4814 <i>limbata</i>	2 3	..	v. & w.	4	5	
4816 <i>Mexicana alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4820 <i>Bona Nox</i>	2 3	tA	..	10	5	
4824 <i>Learii</i>	2 3	gP	b. v.	..	25	} <i>The well-known Cypress Vine.</i>
4826 <i>rubra cœrulea</i>	2 3	..	b. & r.	8	10	
4828 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4832 <i>leptophylla</i>	2 3	hP	purple	4	10	
4834 <i>Madame Anne</i>	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5	
4835 <i>Quamoclit</i>	2 3	tA	scarlet	..	5	
4837 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4840 —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4842 in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4845 <i>Kennedy Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} <i>These are the finest profuse bloomers for the greenhouse or conservatory.</i>
4854 <i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25	
4856 <i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4858 <i>purpurea</i>	2	..	red	6	25	
4860 <i>Peas, Sweet, Violet Queen</i>	1 3	hA	violet	5	5	} <i>Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The varieties of color, and the sweet-scented flowers, make them desirable to every garden—to bloom early, should be sown in the Autumn.</i>
4861 <i>Butter Fly</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5	
4862 <i>White</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4864 <i>Light Blue and Purple</i>	1 3	..	l.b. & p.	..	5	
4865 <i>Dark Red</i>	1 3	..	red	..	5	
4868 <i>Blush</i>	1 3	..	blush	..	5	
4872 <i>Tricolor, "Capt. Clark"</i>	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	
4874 <i>Black Purple</i>	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
4876 <i>Striped</i>	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4878 <i>Invincible Scarlet</i>	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4880 <i>Mixed</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4882 <i>Everlasting</i>	2	hP	crim.	8	5	} <i>Beautiful and showy conservatory plant, with trumpet shaped flowers.</i>
4884 —White	2	..	white	..	10	
4886 <i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	..	10	} <i>Abundant bloomers, are very desirable—should be in every collection.</i>
4888 <i>Maurandia antirrhinifolia</i>	1 2	..	pur.	10	10	
4890 <i>Barclayana</i>	1 2	tgP	..	..	10	
4892 —alba	1 2	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4894 <i>Emeryana rosea</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	10	
4900 in vars.	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4902 <i>Nasturtium, Blood colored</i>	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5	} <i>Good for screens or stone walls.</i>
4904 <i>Yellow</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4906 <i>azure rose</i>	2 3	..	bl. & ro.	..	5	
4908 <i>Schulzii</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
4910 <i>Scheurman's</i>	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	

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4912 <i>Passiflora cærulea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	10	cts. 10		<i>Very pretty.</i> <i>Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet scented flowers.</i>
4915 <i>Phaseolus caracalla</i>	2 3	..	lilac	2	10		
4916 <i>Thunbergia alata</i>	2 3	†hhP	bff & d.	5	5		
4918 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		<i>Very ornamental and abundant bloomers.</i>
4920 —aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4922 —Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4924 —Freyeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4926 —sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
4928 —intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4930 —in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4932 <i>Tropæolum canariense</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	10		<i>These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly; fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration.</i>
4934 <i>Lobbianum</i>	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5		
4936 —Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5		
4944 —Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4946 —Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5		
4948 —Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5		
4952 <i>Moritzianum</i>	2 3	..	o. & y.	..	25		
4954 <i>pentaphyllum</i>	2 3	†gP	..	4	10		
4956 <i>tricolorum</i>	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25		
4958 <i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	1 2	hP	pur.	15	10		
4960 <i>Sinensis</i>	1 2	..	lilae	20	10		

Ornamental Gourds and Fruit Bearing Plants.

4964 <i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	<i>Pretty scarlet fruit.</i>
4966 <i>Benincasia cerifera</i>	2 3	.	yel.	..	10	<i>Black wax-like gourd.</i>
4968 <i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	<i>Very ornamental.</i>
4970 <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10	<i>Pretty.</i>
4972 <i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	<i>Extremely rapid growth and curious.</i>
4974 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976 <i>grossulariaefolius</i>	2	..	..	6	5	
4978 <i>odoratissimus</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4980 <i>perennis</i>	2 3	..	..	15	10	<i>Fine for screens, being very rapid growing with curious fruits; the lagenaria var. being the dipper gourd; the aurantia, Mock Orange.</i>
4982 <i>Cucurbita aurantia</i> (Mock Orange)	2	tA	..	..	5	
4984 <i>Swan's Egg Gourd</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4986 — <i>vittata</i> (green bottom)	2	..	..	..	5	
4988 <i>Hercules-Club</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4990 <i>lagenaria</i> (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4991 —" " Miniature	2	..	..	..	5	
4992 <i>moschata argyrophylla</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4994 <i>Melopepo</i> , miniature	2	..	..	10	5	
4996 — <i>striata</i>	2	..	..	12	5	
4997 <i>Rag Gourd</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
4998 <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	<i>Curious.</i>

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5000	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	} <i>Ornamental.</i>
5002	aurantiacus	3	..	orange	..	25	
5004	Lagenaria siphon	3	..	yel.	..	10	<i>Siphon Gourd.</i>
5006	Martynia proboscidea	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	<i>Curious, fine for pickles.</i>
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	} <i>Well known Balsam Pear and Apple.</i>
5010	Charantia	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5012	Elaterium	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	..	..	..	10	
5016	Nicandra physaloides	2 3	hA	blue	2	10	
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	<i>Scarlet runner bean.</i>
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	
5022	Solanum ovigerum, Egg Plant	3	tA	..	1	5	} <i>The Solanums are very or- namental fruit-bearing plants.</i>
5024	—coccineum	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5026	striatum	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038	Pseudo-Capsicum nanum	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's hybrid	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	..	white	4	10	} <i>Curious, Serpent Cucumber.</i>
5050	coccinea	2	..	yel.	4	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	white	..	10	

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

FOR THE FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} <i>Bachelor's Buttons.</i>
5056	—album	2	..	white	..	5	
5060	Ammobium alatum	2	hhP	..	2	5	
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2	hA	red	1	5	
5064	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
5066	—carnea	2 3	..	pink	..	5	
5068	—Isabellina	2	..	yel.	..	5	
5070	—striata	2	..	stri.	..	5	
5071	— nana compacta	2	..	v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5072	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	1	5	
5074	aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	2 3	..	yel.	3	5	} <i>Eternal Flowers.</i>
5078	—album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
5080	—macranthum	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
5081	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5082	nanum	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	
5084	—album	2 3	..	white	..	5	

<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>		<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
5086	Helichrysum Blood Red	2 3	hA	d. red	1	10	} <i>Eternal Flowers.</i>
5096	atrosanguineum	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
5098	monstrosum double	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	
5100	— — dwarf	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	} <i>Everlastings.</i>
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
5114	— alba	2 3	..	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5116	atrosanguinea	2 3	..	d. r.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5118	Manglesii	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	} <i>Everlastings.</i>
5122	— album	2	..	white	..	5	
5125	multiflorum	2	..	yel.	..	5	
5126	— album	2	..	white	..	5	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these varieties, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

5128	Agrostis nebulosa*	2	hA	ap.	1	5	} <i>Very fine for vases and bouquets.</i>
5130	pulchella	2	..	..	..	5	
5132	minutiflora	2	..	..	..	10	
5136	Andropogon argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5	} <i>Fine sub-tropical plants.</i>
5138	Arundo Donax	3	..	..	10	10	
5140	— fol. variegata*	3	..	..	..	10	
5142	festucoides variegata*	3	..	..	4	10	
5144	Avena sterilis	2 3	hA	..	3	5	<i>Animated oats.</i>
5146	Beckmannia erucæformis	2 3	hP	..	2	10	} <i>Quaking grass.</i>
5150	Briza geniculata	2	hA	..	1	5	
5152	gracilis	2	..	..	..	5	
5154	maxima	2	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5158	Brizopyrum siculum	2	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	<i>Fine Dwarf.</i>
5160	Bromus brizæformis	2	..	..	2	5	} <i>Elegant for groups.</i>
5162	macrostachyus	2	..	..	..	5	
5164	madritensis	2	..	..	..	5	
5166	Chloris barbata	2	..	..	1	5	
5168	truncata	2	hP	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	} <i>Job's Tears.</i>
5170	Chrysurus cynosuroides	2	hA	..	1	5	
5172	Coix lachryma	2 3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5174	Chinensis	2 3	..	..	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

	<i>Time of Flowering</i>	<i>Hardiness and Duration</i>	<i>Color of the Flower</i>	<i>Height in Feet</i>	<i>Price per Packet</i>	<i>General Observations.</i>
5176 <i>Elensine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	ap.	1	5	
5177 <i>cordata</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5177a <i>Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5178 <i>Elymus Hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5	
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} <i>Love Grass.</i>
5182 <i>amabilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5184 <i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} <i>Very fine and showy; hardy.</i>
5190 <i>—foliis variegatis*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5192 <i>Entalia Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	5	10	} <i>One of the best for lawn decoration; hardy.</i>
5194 <i>Festuca altissima</i>	2 3	..	..	4	10	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix caudata</i>	2 3	tP	..	..	10	
5200 <i>Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10	
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	2 3	..	..	8	10	
5205 <i>Gynerium argenteum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	} <i>Pampas Grass.</i>
5207 <i>—fol. variegatum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25	
5208 <i>jubatum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25	
5210 <i>roseum*</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5212 <i>Hordenu jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
5214 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	..	..	2	5	<i>Hare's Tail Grass.</i>
5225 <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	10	<i>Very showy and hardy.</i>
5228 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5229 <i>Poa amabilis</i>	2 3	..	..	2	10	
5230 <i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5232 <i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	2 3	..	..	4	25	
5234 <i>Stipa pennata*</i>	2	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	<i>Feather Grass.</i>
5237 <i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5242 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5248 <i>Zea Japonica</i>	2 3	..	..	3	5	} <i>Ornamental varieties of Corn.</i>
5250 <i>Cuzco Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5252 <i>Curagua</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5255 <i>New Miniature Maize</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported, from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and TRUE TO NAME.

COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for.....	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do.	2 00
25	do.	Annuals, do.	1 00
12	do.	do. do.	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals, do.	2 00
10	do.	do. do.	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-House Seeds, do.	8 00
25	do.	do. do. do.	4 00
12	do.	do. do. do.	2 50
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for.....	1 00
25	do.	do. American Seeds for European Culture, for.....	2 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. for.....	4 00

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots, within a close pot or frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three or four inches high. This should be done during or immediately after showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground, middle of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

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

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF

No.	1—18	Varieties	Double	Quilled	German	Asters.....	\$0 90
"	4—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	60
"	7—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	10—12	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	60
"	13—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	16—12	do.	New Dwarf	Bouquet	do.	do.	75
"	19—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
"	22—12	do.	Globe	Flowered	do.	do.	60
"	25—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	28—12	do.	Pyramidal	German	do.	do.	60
"	31—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	35
"	33—6	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	35
"	36—12	do.	do.	do.	Bouquet	do.	75
"	39—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	40
"	42—6	do.	New	do.	Shakespeare	Asters	40
"	45—8	do.	Emperor	(Large)	do.	do.	90
"	48—18	do.	Truffaut's	Pæony	Perfection	do.	1 25
"	51—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	90
"	54—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	65
"	57—12	do.	Imbrique	Pompon	do.	do.	90
"	60—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
"	63—12	do.	Chrysanthemum-flowered	Asters.....		do.	90
"	66—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
"	69—12	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	do.	90
"	72—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	50
"	75—10	do.	Large-flowered	Rose	do.	do.	50
"	76—4	do.	New Dwarf	Pæony	Perfection	Asters.....	75

Improved French and German Asters.—*Continued.*

No. 78—	6	Varieties	Large-flowered Rose Asters.....	\$0 47
" 80—	6	do.	White Centered Crown do.	40
" 83—	12	do.	Betteridge's Quilled do.	75
" 86—	6	do.	do. do. do.	40
" 89—	12	do.	New Victoria do.	90
" 92—	6	do.	do. do. do.	50
" 95—	10	do.	Uhland do.	75
" 98—	6	do.	do. do. do.	40
" 101—	8	do.	New Schiller do.	50
" 104—	6	do.	Goliath do.	50
" 106—	4	do.	New Washington do.	75

German Ten Weeks and other Stocks.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

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

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 107—	24	Varieties	Dwarf German Ten Weeks Stocks.....	\$1 50
" 110—	18	do.	do. do. do. do.	1 25
" 113—	12	do.	do. do. do. do.	80
" 116—	8	do.	do. do. do. do.	60
" 119—	6	do.	do. Bouquet do.	50
" 122—	6	do.	Perpetual Dwarf do.	40
" 125—	18	do.	Dwarf Large-flowering Ten Weeks Stocks.....	1 50
" 128—	12	do.	do. do. do. do.	1 00
" 131—	8	do.	do. do. do. do.	75
" 134—	8	do.	Pyramidal do. do.	75
" 137—	6	do.	do. Dwarf do.	60
" 140—	8	do.	New Tree, or Giant do.	60
" 143—	6	do.	do. do. Perfection do.	50
" 146—	6	do.	Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf do.	1 00
" 149—	8	do.	Branching German do.	60
" 152—	8	do.	Intermediate do. do.	75
" 155—	4	do.	New East Lothian Winter do.	60
" 158—	6	do.	Perpetual Emperor do.	60
" 161—	12	do.	Fine Winter do.	75
" 164—	6	do.	do. do. do.	40
" 167—	5	do.	Corcadeau Winter do.	50
" 170—	12	do.	Double German Wall Flower do.	1 25
" 173—	6	do.	do. do. do.	75

Assortments of German Flower Seeds.**COLLECTIONS OF**

No. 176—	10	Varieties	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.....	\$0 50
" 179—	8	do.	Tall do. do.	50
" 182—	5	do.	New Bismarck do.	50
" 185—	6	do.	do. Emperor do.	50
" 188—	6	do.	Hybrid Double do.	50
" 191—	6	do.	Ranunculus-flowered Larkspur.....	50
" 194—	8	do.	Tall Branching do.	50
" 197—	6	do.	Dwarf Candelabra-formed do.	50
" 200—	12	do.	Double Prize Hollyhocks.	1 50
" 203—	6	do.	do do. do.	75
" 206—	8	do.	Tall Antirrhinum	40
" 209—	6	do.	Dwarf do.	40
" 212—	8	do.	Marvel of Peru.....	50

Assortments of German Flower Seeds.—*Continued.*

No. 215—	6	Varieties Marvel of Peru (with variegated leaves)...	\$0 50
" 218—	10	do. Double Carnation Poppies.....	50
" 221—	10	do. Pæony-flowered do.	50
" 224—	6	do. Ranunculus do. do.	40
" 227—	8	do. Large flowering Sweet Scabious	40
" 230—	8	do. Fine Dwarf Double do.	40
" 233—	6	do. Beautiful Double Zinnia.....	50
" 236—	6	do. New Dwarf do. do.	60
" 239—	10	do. Sweet Peas.....	50
" 242—	10	do. Double French Marigold.....	50
" 245—	6	do. do. African do.	40
" 248—	12	do. Fine Heartsease, or Pansy.....	90
" 251—	6	do. do. do.	50
" 254—	12	do. Fine China Pink (Heddewigii, etc.).....	60
" 257—	10	do. Helichrysum, or Eternal Flowers.....	60
" 260—	8	do. Fine Salpiglossis.....	50
" 263—	8	do. Schizanthus	40
" 266—	6	do. Double Dwarf Jacobæa.....	50
" 269—	12	do. Fine Large-flowering Petunias.....	1 25
" 272—	6	do. do. do.	75
" 275—	12	do. Double do.	1 50
" 278—	6	do. do. do.	80
" 281—	10	do. Beautiful Phlox Drummondii.....	75
" 283—	12	do. do. Portulaca.....	60
" 286—	6	do. Double do.	1 00
" 289—	12	do. Amaranthus (ornamental foliage).....	75
" 292—	6	do. Globe Amaranths (everlasting flowers).....	40
" 295—	10	do. Lobelia	75
" 298—	8	do. Tall Nasturtium.....	40
" 301—	8	do. Dwarf Tom Thumb do.....	50
" 304—	10	do. French Camellia flowered Balsams.....	75
" 308—	5	do. do. do. do. Improved.....	50
" 310—	8	do. Hardy Ipomeas.....	40
" 313—	12	do. Ornamental Grasses.....	50
" 316—	12	do. Small Ornamental Gourds	60
" 319—	12	do. Fine Cannas.....	1 00
" 322—	50	do. German Carnation and Picotee.....	4 00
" 325—	25	do. do. do. do.	2 00
" 328—	12	do. do. do. do.	1 00
" 331—	10	do. Nemophila	40
" 334—	12	do. Alpine Plants.....	1 00
" 337—	12	do. Aquatic do.	2 00
" 340—	6	do. Aquilegia	50
" 343—	6	do. Campanula.....	50
" 346—	6	do. Fine Sweet William.....	50
" 349—	12	do. Erica.....	1 25
" 352—	6	do. Coleus	75
" 355—	6	do. Fringed Chinese Primrose.....	1 00
" 358—	12	do. Fuchsia.....	1 00
" 361—	8	do. Heliotrope.....	75
" 364—	12	do. Tropæolum Lobbianum.....	75
" 367—	12	do. Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.....	1 50

PALM SEEDS.

10 Cents per packet.

Caryota urens,**Latania Borbonica,****Thrinax argentea,****Oreodoxa regia,****Pandanus utilis,****Coryphea Australis.**

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

List of Flowers suitable for Hanging-Baskets.

	℔ pkt.		℔ pkt.
Ageratum Mexicanum nanum.....	5 cts.	Limnanthes Douglasii.....	5 cts.
Alyssum maritimum.....	5 "	Lobelia Erinus and vars.....	10 "
Aubrietia deltoidea.....	10 "	gracilis and vars.....	5 "
Calandrinia umbellata.....	10 "	Lupinus nanus.....	5 "
Cosmidium Burridgeanum.....	5 "	subcarnosus.....	5 "
Cerastium tomentosum.....	25 "	Mignonette.....	5 "
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella.....	10 "	Mimulus moschatus.....	10 "
Convolvulus Mauritanicus.....	10 "	Nemophila insignis.....	5 "
aurcus superbus.....	10 "	maculata.....	5 "
Dwarf Nasturtiums.....	5 "	Petunia plena and spotted.....	25 "
Eschscholtzia tenuifolia.....	5 "	Portulaca (<i>Double</i>).....	10 "
Eucharidium grandiflorum.....	5 "	Sanvitalia procumbens (<i>Double</i>).....	5 "
Fenzlia dianthiflora.....	25 "	Saponaria Calabrica.....	5 "
Gilia nivalis.....	5 "	Sedum cæruleum.....	10 "
rosea splendens.....	5 "	Silene pendula ruberrima.....	10 "
Heliophila araboides.....	10 "	Spraguea umbellata.....	25 "
Heart's Ease, vars. (<i>finest</i>).....	25 "	Verbena (<i>finest</i>).....	10 "
Iberis amara.....	5 "	Virginian Stock.....	5 "
rosea.....	5 "		

List of Flower Seeds, by Weight.

	PER OZ.
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> (blue).....	\$0 75
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> (Sweet Alyssum).....	75
<i>Amarantus tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat).....	50
Asters, mixed China.....	75
Balsams, mixed Double.....	50
“ double pure white.....	1 00
“ double crimson.....	1 00
“ fine mixed Camellia-flowered.....	1 00
Balloon Vine.....	40
Candytuft, best white.....	7 lb. \$2 00
Carnation Pink (Common).....	75
“ extra fine double mixed.....	6 00
<i>Cineraria maritima</i> (Dusty Miller).....	75
Cockscomb, mixed.....	75
<i>Convolvulus major</i> (mixed Morning Glory).....	7 lb. \$1 00
“ minor (dwarf).....	30
<i>Coreopsis</i> (Calliopsis) <i>marmorata</i>	50
“ (Calliopsis) <i>Drummondii</i>	50
Cypress Vine (red or white).....	60
Four O'clocks, finest mixed.....	30
“ striped leaved.....	40
<i>Gaillardia picta</i> , “Aurora Borealis”.....	75
Gillias, 5 vars. each.....	40
Globe Amaranths (Bachelors Buttons) mixed.....	60
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	50
<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i>	40
Hollyhock, splendid double mixed.....	1 00
Job's Tears.....	7 lb. \$1 50
Larkspur dwarf rocket.....	50
<i>Lobelia erinus speciosa</i>	1 00
Lupins, mixed.....	40
Mignonette, sweet.....	7 lb. \$1 25
“ Giant Pyramidal.....	“ 6 00
“ “The Prize Taker”.....	“ 6 00
Nasturtium, mixed Tom Thumb.....	40
Nemophila, mixed.....	40
Pansy, or Heart's Ease, mixed.....	7 oz. \$1 50 to 8 00
Peas, Sweet, mixed.....	7 lb. \$1 00
Petunia, fine mixed.....	75
“ New Inimitable Dwarf.....	6 00
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed.....	75
“ “ large-flowering, mixed.....	1 50
“ “ grandiflora splendens.....	1 50
Pink, mixed China.....	75
Poppy, mixed German.....	50
Portulaca, splendid mixture.....	60
“ best mixed double.....	5 00
Pyrethrum, “Golden Feather”.....	2 00
Salvia splendens, rich scarlet.....	2 50
Smilax, fine for florists.....	3 00
Snapdragon, mixed tall.....	75
“ mixed dwarf (extra fine).....	1 00
Stock, English Ten Weeks, mixed.....	75
“ Finest German Ten Weeks and Intermediate.....	6 00
“ finest Winter, or Brompton.....	6 00
Sunflower, double Californian.....	40
“ new Double Globe.....	40
Sweet William, fine Auricula flowered.....	60
Tassel Flower, scarlet.....	75
Thunbergia, fine mixed.....	50
Verbena, hybrid mixed.....	\$2 00 to 5 00
Violet, Blue, sweet scented.....	2 00
“ “The Czar.....	2 00
Wallflower.....	50
Zinnia, finest double mixed.....	7 lb. \$4 00

OATS.

	per 100 lbs.	per lb.
Washington.....	\$4.50.....	\$0.10
White Russian.....	6.00.....	15
Mammoth Russian.....		30
New Australian.....	6.00.....	15
Mold's Enobled.....		20
Yellow Rust Proof.....		20
Pringle's Excelsior Hullless.....		50

WHEAT.

	per 100 lbs	per lb.
Clawson, <i>selected</i>	\$3.25.....	\$0.10
Silver Chaff, <i>very hardy, heads are long and well filled, grain hard amber</i>	4.00.....	20
Fultz, <i>selected</i>	3.25.....	10
Velvet Chaff, <i>very early and hardy, bearded, red kernel, very fine</i>		25
Sandomirka, <i>said to make the best flour of any wheat raised, beard- less</i>		25
Zimmerman, <i>red straw, grain amber, heads medium sized, bearded</i>		25
Hybrid (Cross between Clawson and Diel) <i>white handsome grains, early and very hardy</i>		25
Winter Defiance, <i>heads long, well filled, amber grain</i>		30
Bentley, <i>white plump kernel, heads large and beardless</i>		50

PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

Table calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Early Beans, Broccoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Early Beans, Early Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed.</p> <p>Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Cranberry Pole do Beet, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Nasturtium, Okra, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Herbs.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Bush Beans, Lima do Cranberry Pole do Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Beet, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Cabbage, for Cold Frames. Cauliflower, for Cold Frames. Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>

PERFECTION
HEARTWELL CELERY.
FINEST EVER INTRODUCED.

NEW
PERFECT GEM SQUASH,
IS ALL THAT ITS NAME
INDICATES.

NEW DWARF
IMPROVED OKRA.

ALL THE
Year Round LETTUCE,
one of the best
heading sorts.

THE
WHITE ELEPHANT
POTATO,
THE GREAT NOVELTY.