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ESTABLISHED

1887.

1802.

JAS. 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 Nursery.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

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SCALE OF EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC., FROM NEW YORK.

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

Quantity.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming		
Packages of																																										
1 lb. or less . . .	25	25	40	40	25	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	40	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	30	30	50	50	25	50	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	75	30	25	25	35	30	50	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
" 2 " 3 "	45	45	50	50	25	50	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	35	35	25	45	45	45	45	145	35	25	35	50	35	60	40	25	45	45	45	45	40	40	45	45	40	40
" 3 " 4 "	60	60	60	60	25	60	30	50	60	60	55	60	60	60	60	60	40	35	30	55	60	60	60	195	45	25	40	60	40	80	45	30	60	60	60	60	45	45	55	60	60	60
" 4 " 5 "	70	70	75	75	25	70	35	70	70	70	60	70	70	70	75	50	40	35	65	75	70	70	75	230	50	25	45	75	50	100	50	35	70	75	70	75	50	50	60	70	75	75
" 5 " 7 "	95	100	125	100	30	100	40	100	95	75	65	90	95	80	100	50	45	35	75	100	95	90	100	300	55	30	50	85	50	150	55	35	75	80	100	55	55	65	80	100	100	
" 7 " 10 "	115	120	175	150	35	150	45	120	115	80	70	100	115	90	125	55	50	45	80	125	115	100	125	380	60	30	55	95	55	200	60	40	90	90	50	50	60	60	70	90	150	150
" 10 " 15 "	140	150	260	200	35	200	50	150	140	90	85	125	140	100	150	60	55	50	90	160	140	125	150	495	65	35	60	100	60	300	65	45	100	100	100	200	65	70	85	110	200	200
" 15 " 20 "	165	175	340	250	40	250	55	175	165	110	100	150	165	120	175	70	60	50	105	200	165	150	175	640	75	40	65	125	70	400	75	50	125	120	250	75	80	100	125	250	250	250
" 20 " 25 "	185	200	425	300	45	300	60	200	185	135	110	175	185	140	225	80	65	55	125	225	185	175	225	750	90	45	70	150	80	500	90	50	140	145	300	90	90	110	150	300	300	
" 25 " 30 "	210	250	510	325	50	325	65	250	210	160	135	200	210	160	250	90	75	60	150	275	210	200	250	885	100	50	80	150	90	600	100	55	160	160	350	100	105	135	175	325	325	
" 30 " 35 "	250	275	595	375	50	375	70	275	250	180	150	225	250	180	300	100	80	65	160	325	250	225	300	1050	115	50	90	160	100	700	110	60	175	180	400	110	110	150	200	375	375	
" 35 " 40 "	275	325	680	425	55	425	75	325	275	200	165	250	275	200	350	110	90	75	175	350	275	250	350	1180	125	50	100	175	110	800	120	65	200	200	450	120	115	165	225	425	425	
" 40 " 45 "	300	350	765	475	60	475	80	350	300	215	175	275	300	225	375	125	95	80	200	400	300	275	375	1315	140	60	100	200	125	900	125	70	225	225	500	125	125	175	250	475	475	
" 45 " 50 "	325	375	850	500	65	525	90	350	325	215	175	275	325	225	375	135	95	90	200	400	325	275	375	1450	150	70	100	225	135	1000	125	75	250	225	525	125	135	175	250	525	525	

DEMMLER'S TRIUMPH WATER MELON.

INTRODUCED IN 1887. BY
J. M. THORBURN & CO.
NEW YORK.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

JAMES M. THORBURN & Co.'S

SEEDS

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

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

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

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express as below noted.

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 on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance—of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

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

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

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.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from 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, we sell no seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

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

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

allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines, not even excepting Corn and Potatoes. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills and other special information is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provided a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to 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 the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod, (or common garden soil will do,) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions 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.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

BEAN, WARDWELL'S NEW DWARF KIDNEY WAX.

A cross between White Kidney and Golden Wax ; the pods are a third larger than the latter, purely golden stringless wax ; a vigorous grower and exceedingly prolific. Per pint, 50 cents ; per quart, 75 cents.

BEAN, MARBLEHEAD DWARF HORTICULTURAL.

Very early and very productive ; pods quite large, green and tender. Per quart, 30 c.

BEAN, DREER'S GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX POLE.

The originator says : " It is distinct in seed, in color and habit of growth. The pods retain their tenderness and plumpness long after the beans have attained a large size, so that only a few days elapse after they cease to be fit for string beans before they are fit to shell. The pods are a beautiful golden yellow, and are from six to eight inches long, borne profusely in clusters of four to six. Commencing to bear ten days after the Golden Wax, it continues to produce an abundance of pods until frost sets in." Per pint, 75 cents ; per quart, \$1.

BEET, NEW EARLY RED FLAT TURIN.

A new dwarf growing flat beet with delicate leaves. The outside of the beet is nearly black, and the inside of a deep blood color ; it is very tender and sweet. Per oz., 20 cents ; per lb., \$2.

CABBAGE, ALL SEASONS.

A most desirable new strain, originating on Long Island. It grows very hard and very large ; is very uniform in shape and quite early. It is a Cabbage that may be grown for early, intermediate or late, and is therefore an invaluable sort for the market gardener. Per oz., 50 cents ; per lb., \$6.

CABBAGE, BULGARIAN MAMMOTH.

A new, very large, flat and very short stemmed variety, with delicate ribs ; is also moderately quick growing and highly recommended. Per oz., 50 cents ; per lb., \$6.

NICHOLS' MEDIUM GREEN CUCUMBER.

CELERY, GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

A variety introduced from France. It is a valuable acquisition, on the style of the "White Plume," being a beautiful golden yellow where the "Plume" is white. Per packet, 25 cents.

CUCUMBER, NICHOLS' MEDIUM GREEN.

Probably the handsomest Cucumber ever raised ; dark green, tender ; fine as a pickler or for salad. Per oz., 10 cts. ; per lb., \$1.25.

LETTUCE, EARLY WHITE CHAVIGNE.

A fine tender summer head Lettuce from France ; highly recommended. Per oz., 20 cents ; per lb., \$1.50.

LETTUCE, TOMHANNOCK.

Described by the introducer as a good all-the-year-round Lettuce, having large wrinkled leaves, which are very white and tender ; is quite early and remains long without running to seed. Per oz., 25 cents ; per lb., \$2.50.

MELON, OEMLER'S TRIUMPH WATER.

This new and valuable Water Melon originated on the borders of the Black Sea, in Russia. The seeds are so diminutive that a No. 6 thimble will hold 55, whereas it holds only seven of those of our ordinary water melons; hence the seeds can be swallowed without inconvenience. *It is very early*, and very productive. In shape it is a short oval, weighing about 15 pounds, more or less. The color is a dark mottled green, and that of the flesh a dark red, with an edging of orange yellow. It has no lighter colored or tasteless core. In taste it is very sweet. Per packet of 25 seeds, 25 cents.

THE VOLGA WATER MELON.

MELON, THE VOLGA WATER.

Is cultivated on the lower Volga, near the Caspian Sea, for shipment in barrels to St. Petersburg and Moscow. In solidity and hardness it is remarkable, and must therefore carry well. In productiveness it surpasses most sorts, two melons being sometimes borne at adjacent joints of the same vine.

In form it is nearly perfectly globular. In color it is so pale green as to be nearly white, with nearly imperceptible stripes. Although so solid and hard, the rind is not thick. The flesh is red and remarkably crisp, and when fully ripe, very sweet. Not as early as the "Triumph." Per packet of 20 seeds, 10 cents.

PARSLEY, BEAUTY OF THE PARTERRE.

This is a novelty from Germany, described as being most beautiful for garden edgings; is of a dwarf and spreading habit and very dark green; to be effective, the plants should not stand closer than from eight to ten inches apart. It is also valuable for garnishing. Per oz., 50 cents.

PEAS, ALASKA.

This is undoubtedly the earliest Pea of any productive quality grown. It is a small, round green pea, growing about two and a-half feet high; very uniform and pure. The quality is first rate. We recommend it as the most valuable first early for family use or the market gardener. Per quart, 30 cents; per peck, \$1.75; per bu., \$6.

POTATO, THE THORBURN.

For an early potato of strictly first quality, this variety has surpassed all others in yield. We confidently recommend it for the private or market garden. Per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$5.

RADISH, NEW BLOOD RED TURNIP.

A very early forcing sort, as dark as a blood beet. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RADISH, PRUSSIAN GLOBE-SHAPED CARMINE.

One of the finest bright forcing Turnip Radishes, and equally adapted for open ground. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RADISH, BECKERT'S CHARTIER.

Deep crimson at the top, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence down it shades to a pure waxy white; the quality is unsurpassed, and it remains in good order for the table for a long time. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

SALSIFY, MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.

Is of enormous size, being at least twice as large as the ordinary French sort; it is very tender and delicious, and resembles a good sized parsnip. Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

BECKERT'S CHARTIER RADISH.

SQUASH, EXTRA EARLY ORANGE MARROW.

A beautiful deep orange color, and the earliest of all squashes, excepting the summer varieties; in form it is a little more elongated than the Boston Marrow, to which it seems to be distantly related, as the vine, leaf and manner of growth are nearly the same. But in the fruit the resemblance ceases. It is very prolific and of a deep rich color, both inside and out; fine grained, of rich flavor, and an unusually good keeper. Its main distinctive feature, however, and the one which will give it the greatest and most widespread popularity, is its extreme earliness—it is at least ten days earlier than any other long keeping sort. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.

TOMATO, OPTIMUS.

On the style of the "Favorite," but more uniform in size, and growing in clusters; it is very solid and productive—the color is a bright crimson. We recommend it with all confidence. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

TOMATO, PRIZE BELLE.

Bright red, very early, solid and a great yielder; highly recommended. Per oz., 50 cents; per lb., \$5.

TOMATO, EARLY ADVANCE.

Large, bright red, solid, and very early. Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

TOMATO, NEW JERSEY.

This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation, either for the private or market garden. It is very large, as solid as the Trophy, and perfectly smooth, ripening up evenly. Per oz., 50 cents; per lb., \$5.

TOMATO, GOLDEN QUEEN.

Described by the introducer as of good size, handsome, round shape, very smooth, free from ridges, maturing early, and very productive. The tomatoes are of good substance, and excellent for slicing, the handsome yellow slices making a beautiful contrast with red tomatoes. Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

TURNIP, WHITE MODEL.

A spring and fall variety that is snow white and perfect in shape—as its name implies it is a perfect "model." It is sweet and quite quick in maturing. Per ounce, 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

(See price on page 30.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 16 cents per pound for mail transportation, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express shipments.

See page 37 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. Alcachofa. Artichode.

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

FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

stage, when they are tender and delicious.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
15 French Green Globe. A popular variety	\$0 30	\$3 00
16 Large Green Naples. Large; light green	75	
18 Largest Paris. A selection	75	

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. Esparrago. Espargel.

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, dug 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 or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In plant-

ASPARAGUS.

ing for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in the autumn, we recommend a top dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a-half the other, 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.

- 24 **Conover's Colossal.** We find this the best of all the varieties catalogued; in fact, the famous *Argenteuil* of the French proves to be identical with the *Colossal* which we exported to France years ago \$0 10 \$0 50
 Two year old roots Per 1,000, \$8; per 100, \$1 . .

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the bean is considered as being far superior to any other legume, and next in importance with wheat.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

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

		Per qt.	Per bu.
27	Early Mazagan. The earliest variety; very hardy	\$0 25	\$5 00
29	Broad Windsor. Of excellent quality, and best for main crop	25	5 00
31	Sword Long Pod. Also a valuable main crop sort	25	5 00
33	Green Noupareil. A green "Long Pod"	25	5 00

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

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

		Per qt.	Per bu.
34	French Emile. Very early French string bean	\$0 30	\$5 00
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	5 00
37	Canadian Wonder. Large pods; quite prolific	30	5 00
38	Best of All. Early and of superior quality	40	6 00
39	Fulmer's Early. A productive English variety	30	5 00
41	Early Valentine. Well-known and popular	25	4 00

DATE WAX BEANS.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS-CONTINUED.

		Per qt.	Per bu.
42	Early Improved Valentine. A carefully selected strain of superior quality	\$0 40	\$5 00
43	Negro Long Pod. An early and very productive black bean	25	4 00
45	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	4 00
48	Early China. Early and continues long in bearing	25	3 50
50	Early Dun Colored. Great yielder	25	4 00
55	Early Yellow Six Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color	25	4 00
59	Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, and a most excellent variety; the leading market sort	25	4 00
60	Dwarf Horticultural. A popular market sort	25	4 00
61	Marblehead Dwarf Horticultural. An improved strain	30	5 00
62	Red Kidney. Useful either green or ripe	20	3 50
64	Black Wax. A very early and delicious yellow-pod wax bean; very early	30	6 00
66	White Wax. Resembles No. 64, save in color of seed	30	6 00
67	New Date Wax. Very early and good; yellow pods	30	6 00
68	Ivory Pod Wax. Very early, with delicately-flavored ivory-white pods	30	6 00
69	Golden Wax. Early, productive, tender and good	30	6 00
71	Crystal Wax. A variety of rather spreading habit and extra quality	30	6 00
72	Lemon Pod Wax. Quite late; pods long, flat and waxy; quality superior	30	6 00
73	Golden Butter Wax. Large pods, of good quality; early and desirable; a black wax	30	6 00
74	Wardwell's New Dwarf Kidney Wax. Purely wax pods; extra early, very productive; has long pods, remarkably free from rust	75	10 00
75	Flageolet Wax Red	40	7 00
77	Flageolet White. Used as a shell bean when in the green state	25	5 00
81	Flageolet Improved Green. This and No. 82 are used extensively by the French as shell beans when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	6 00
82	Wonder of France. Long, straight pods, of lively green; seeds of the same color; early and fine	30	6 00
90	Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop	25	3 50
90a	Golden Refugee. Round pods of light color; strong growth, and very desirable	25	4 00
91	Galega. An improved Refugee; larger and more productive	25	4 00
92	Mexican Tree Bean. Productive; white sort	25	4 00
93	White Valentine. Prolific, and has white seeds; can be used as a shell bean	25	4 00
94	White Prussian Sugar. Use as shell or snap bean	25	4 00
95	White Scimeter. Very productive snap	25	4 00
97	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	25	4 00
99	White Marrow. Good as either a string or shell bean	25	3 00

FRENCH EMILE BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

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

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

Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

		Per qt.	Per bu.
115	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	\$0 30	\$6 00
118	Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	6 00
127	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	6 00
129	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	30	6 00
131	Early White Lima. Very early and valuable	75	16 00
133	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	8 00
134	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive	60	12 00
135	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive and valuable	60	12 00
136	Dreer's Lima. Early, large and of fine quality	60	12 00
136a	Pedigree Lima. Saved from selected pods	75	16 00
137	Small White Lima. Small, but very early and hardy	50	9 00
139	Speckled Large Lima	75	16 00
141	Large Red Lima	75	16 00
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	7 00
162	Black Wax. Has yellow pods; a good snap bean	40	7 00
167	Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good	50	9 00
169	White Algerian. Broad green pods; great yielder	40	8 00
171	Transylvania Butter. Broad green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long	50	9 00
173	Mont d'Or. Early and very productive; golden wax pods	40	8 00
179	French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long	1 25	

BEEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be 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.

BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
195	Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of rapid growth	\$0 10	\$0 75
197	Extra Early Eclipse. Round rooted and blood red; early and fine	10	75
206	Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	75
212	Early Bassano. Early and popular	10	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; a favorite	10	60
215	Bastian's Early Turnip. Comes after the Egyptian and Eclipse; light color	10	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender; very good	15	75
229	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	60
231	Long Smooth Blood Improved. Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort; grows more out of the ground than in, and is highly prized by market gardeners	10	1 00

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

		Per oz.	per lb.			Per oz.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	\$0 15	\$1 00	248	Yellow Ribbed Chilian	\$0 20	\$1 50
241	Crown Prince. Deep red	20	1 50	249	Crimson Veined Brazilian	15	1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red	20	2 00	250	Golden Veined Brazilian	15	1 00
243	Dell's. Black-leaved	20	1 25	512	Scarlet Veined Brazilian	15	1 00
247	Scarlet Ribbed Chilian	20	1 50				

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil

YELLOW OVOID MANGEL WURZEL.

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. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. 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 Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel. For cattle; a good main crop sort	\$0 10	\$0 40
263	Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Same as the preceding, save in color	10	40
271	Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. For cattle; large and productive; keeps well	10	40
272	Kinver's Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. A select type of the preceding	10	40
274	Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; very productive .	10	40
278	Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel. Of distinct shape; valuable for stock feeding	10	40
280	Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and very sweet	10	50
283	Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large and productive	10	50
284	Mammoth Golden Mangel Wurzel. Like above, save in color	15	75
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	10	40
293	Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar producing strain	10	75

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borrajā.* Borretsch.

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

Borage	Per oz.	Per lb.
.....	\$0 15	\$1 00

BROCCOLI.

BROCOLI. *Broculi.* Svargelföhl.

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

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

BROCCOLI—CONTINUED.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
300 Early White	\$0 30	\$3 00	308 White Cape	\$0 60	\$6 00
302 Early Purple	30	3 00	310 White Sprouting	30	3 00
304 Early Walcheren	60	7 00	312 Sulphur-Colored	30	3 00
306 Early Purple Cape. Valuable	40	4 00	314 Chappel's Cream	30	3 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

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

	Per oz.	Per lb.
316 Best French or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$2 00
318 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	25	2 50

BURNET.

PIMPRENELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Wimpernell.

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

	Per oz.	Per lb.
324 Garden	\$0 10	\$1 00

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repello.* Kohl.

IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

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, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading; in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out

CABBAGE—CONTINUED.

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 flea 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.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
329	Etampes. A fine extra early French sort, with pointed heads	\$0 20	\$2 00
365	Early Jersey Wakefield. Well-known and most valuable for early growth	40	4 00
369	Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety of great excellence	20	2 00
380	Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and of good quality	20	2 00
384	Small Early Ulm Savoy. Small round deep green heads; very early	20	2 00
401	Improved Early Summer. A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality; our strain is very superior	40	4 00
403	Early Flat Dutch. Popular and valuable	35	3 50
406	All Seasons. One of the finest for early or late, growing to very large size quickly; on the style of Early Summer	50	6 00
408	Early Mammoth Bulgarian. Short stem, solid heads; a fine strain	50	6 00
412	Filder Krant. Large, and much used for making "sauer-kraut"	20	2 00
415	Pottler's Brunswick. Good either for second early or late use	25	2 50
418	Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	2 50
419	Large Fine Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	25	2 50
421	Silver Leaf Drumhead. A handsome variety, largely grown for market	30	3 00
427	Late Mountain. Heavy, strong growing, and ripens late; deep blue	30	3 00
448	Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring; of delicate flavor	30	3 00
450	Southern Green Glazed. Late; makes good heads of glossy green	25	2 00
460	Red Solid. A useful sort for pickling	20	2 00

CARDOON.

CARDON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

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

		Per oz.
465	Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 40

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

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 the rows. Soil, lights andy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

GUERANDE CARROT.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
469	Extra Early Forcing. Tender and fine, and best for earliest and latest crops	\$0 15	\$1 25
473	Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots; a good sort	10	1 00
476	Half Long, Pointed. Good; productive and early	10	1 00
479	Half Long, Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort of good quality	10	1 00
480	Half Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. Round and fine; very good	10	1 00
482	Half Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and very short	15	1 50

CARROT—CONTINUED.

483	Half Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan.	Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality .	10	1 00
484	" " Lue.	Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	1 00
484a	" Danvers.	Very thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	1 00
485	Best Long Orange.	Best for stock feeding; sow two pounds to the acre . . .	10	75
493	Long White.	Very large; for stock; sow two lbs. seed to the acre	10	60

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor*. *Blumentobst*.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
499	Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine .	Per packet, 50 cts. . .	\$9 00
503	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Very finest strain	2 50	\$30 00
503a	Early Dwarf Erfurt. Very fine quality	1 50	20 00
504	Thorburn's Early Snowball. One of the most valuable for forcing or open ground	Per packet, 25 cents . .	4 00 60 00
504a	Gilt Edge Snowball. For general crop; large heavy sort .	Per pkt., 25 c. . .	5 00 70 00
505	Early Paris. Heads of medium size	75	10 00
506	Lenormand's Short Stem. Has very large heads, white and firm	75	10 00
507	French Imperial. Resembles No. 499, but is larger	75	10 00
508	Large Algiers. A good late sort, of enormous size	1 00	12 00
509	" " Italian grown	60	7 00
510	Early London. Large and hardy	\$0 50	\$5 00
512	Thorburn's Nonpareil. Superior for late planting	75	8 00
513	Half Early Dwarf French. Intermediate in season	50	6 00
514	Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	50	6 00
517	Walczeren. Very late and hardy; large, close-grained heads	50	6 00
519	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth and very large	60	6 00
520	Ne Plus Ultra. An Italian variety of good size	60	6 00
522	Late London. Hardy and large	50	5 00

THORBURN'S GILT EDGE SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER. (*For General Crop*.)

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio*. Sellerie.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
528	Improved White Plume. A variety with naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and valuable, and quite ornamental in appearance	\$0 75	\$8 00
528a	White Plume. California grown; from fine stock	25	2 50
529	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden	40	4 00
530	Golden Heart. Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance; largely grown for market	30	3 00
530a	Golden Heart. California grown	15	1 00
531	Boston Dwarf. Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown	30	3 00
532	Early Arlington. Quite early, and blanches rapidly	30	3 00
533	Crawford's Half Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	30	3 00
534	Walnut Ivory. Keeps well; dwarf, solid and of rich flavor	30	3 00
535	Golden Self-Blanching. A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white, and contrasts well with that sort Per pkt., 25 cts. . .		
540	Covent Garden Red. Of strong growth and good flavor; all the red varieties are of superior flavor	30	3 00
542	Manchester Red. Very vigorous in growth	30	3 00
544	Dwarf Crimson. A valuable variety of fine flavor	25	2 50
547	Sandringham Dwarf White. Solid, and of good flavor	20	1 50
549	Giant White Solid. Grows to a very large size	25	2 50
553	Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots	20	1 25
554	" Thorburn's Giant. The best of the class	30	3 00
555	" New Apple. Has small foliage and globular roots of good size	20	1 25

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Benfenlauch.

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.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
559	Curled. A sweet herb, the leaves of which are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 15	\$1 00
563	Tuberous. Has edible roots	20	2 50

CHICORY.

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

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu*. Blätterföhl.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
568	Georgia Grown	\$0 15	\$1 25

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla*. Stöcksalat.

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 SALAD.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
572	Large Seeded	\$0 10	\$1 00
575	Small Seeded	10	1 00
576	Green Cabbaging. Improvement	20	1 50
577	Lettuce-Leaved	20	1 50

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz*. Mais.

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

EXTRA EARLY.

		Per Ear.	Per Qt.	Per Bus.
579	Extra Early Cory. A new early variety of merit	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$5 00
580	Northern Pedigree. Very early and very dwarf	5	30	5 00
581	Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf and of good quality	5	20	4 00
582	Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	4 00
583	Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	4 00
585	Narragansett. Small ears of good flavor; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	4 00
587	Dolly Dutton. Resembling Minnesota	5	20	4 00
588	Tom Thumb. Also resembling Minnesota	5	20	4 00
590	Extra Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	4 00
591	Early Golden Yellow. A sweet corn with golden yellow kernels	5	30	5 00

SUGAR CORN, EARLY.

		Per Ear.	Per Qt.	Per Bus.
599	Crosby's. Matures after the Minnesota; good	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$4 00
604	Early Dwarf. Reliable and fair size	5	20	4 00
608	Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; fine	5	20	4 00

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

611	Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	4 00
612	Amber Cream. Of very strong growth, producing long ears of fine quality	5	20	4 00
614	Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	4 00
616	Squantum. Very productive and of superior richness of flavor	5	20	4 00
617	Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively for market	5	20	4 00

GENERAL CROP.

618	Asylum. Very vigorous, with long ears	5	20	4 00
620	Triumph. Large ears of fine flavor	5	20	4 00
622	Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	4 00
626	Stowell's Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized	5	20	4 00

LATE.

630	Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	4 00
634	Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	30	5 00
640	Late Mammoth. Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	4 00
644	Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	4 00

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo. Streffe.*

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 much finer; they will also thrive well in damp hot-beds.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
698	Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10 \$0 50	706	True Water Cress	\$0 40 \$4 00
700	Broad-Leaved	10 50	708	Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	75
703	Broad-Leaved Winter	10 75			

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.*

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

EARLY WHITE SPINED
CUCUMBER.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
710	Early Russian. Very early; short, small, egg-shaped fruit	\$0 10 \$1 00
714	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10 1 00
718	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; a standard sort	10 1 00
720	Early White Spined. Early, and good for pickling	10 1 00
722	Extra Long White Spined. Largely forced by gardeners; long and green	10 1 00

CUCUMBERS-CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb
725	Improved White Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size ; a favorite table sort ; finely shaped	\$o 10	\$1 00
727	Peerless. A fine strain of White Spine	10	1 00
729	Long Green. Long, crisp, and a popular and reliable variety	10	1 00
733	Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim ; desirable	15	1 25
740	Extra Long Grecian. Long and smooth ; flesh solid, crisp and fine	30	3 00
743	Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling ; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size	10	1 00
745	Nichols' Medium Green. New ; most symmetrical, and very fine	10	1 25
749	Boston Pickling. A favorite Eastern sort, of fine quality	10	1 00
754	Tailby's Hybrid. Superior for family use	10	1 00
757	White Japan. Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome ; very crisp and tender	10	1 00
760	Small Gherkin. Very small, like a burr ; used for pickles	25	2 50

ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (espèces Anglaises) pour couches.

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

CULTURE.—The following 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.

	Per Pkt.		Per Pkt.
768	Carter's Tender and True. Fruit long, handsome and of fine quality \$o 25	785	Noa's Foreing \$o 25
770	Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long ; dull green and quite smooth 25	788	Lord Kenyon's Favorite 25
772	General Grant 25	790	Prize Fighter 25
774	Giant of Arnstadt 25	795	Goliath 25
776	Long Gun. Very long, round and handsome 25	797	Telegraph. Free bearing, long, and extensively grown ; handsome . . . 25
778	Blue Gown 25	799	Lynch's Star of the West 25
779	Swan's Neck 25	802	Lancashire Witch 25
		804	Cuthill's Black Spine 25
		806	Improved Sion House 25

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebllum.*

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

	Per oz.	Per lb.
809	French Garden \$o 20	\$2 00
811	Improved Thick-Leaved	.75

DANDELION.

EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena*. Eierpflanze.

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

IMPROVED N. Y. PURPLE
EGG PLANT.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
812	Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf very early; medium sized ovoid fruit	\$0 40	\$4 00
815	Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality; requires a longer season	25	2 50
816	Round Purple. Large, pear-shaped, pale purple	30	3 00
818	Improved New York Purple. Probably the best; large and of fine quality; plant dwarf and vigorous	50	5 00
822	Black Pekin. Strong in growth; fruit spherical, blackish purple and handsome; ornamental foliage	40	4 00
926	Scarlet Chinese	40	
834	Round White	40	
835	Long White	40	
835a	Striped. Resembles No. 816, but fruit is striped purple and white	40	

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia*. Endivien.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
836	Green Curled Winter. Best for late crop	\$0 20	\$2 00
840	White Curled. Very handsome	25	2 50
844	Green Moss Curled. Small, clear green leaves, mossy and crisped	25	2 50
846	Broad-Leaved Escarolle	20	2 00

ICE PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa*.

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

		Per oz.	Per pkt.
847	Clean Seed	\$0 50	\$0 05

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRÏSE. *Col*. Blätterföhl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 848 to 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No 861 sow in September for early spring greens. Sow No. 864 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in rows. The rows (if more than one) should be three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border, and transplanted in rows, (as directed above,) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to

KALE—CONTINUED.

blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial to the plants.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
848	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$0 10	\$1 00
848a	" Tall Green Scotch. Hardy; best after frost . . .	10	1 00
849	" Dwarf Green Erfurt. Very fine strain . . .	20	1 50
851	" Dwarf Brown. Very hardy and good . . .	10	1 00
852	" Tall Brown . . .	10	1 00
853	" Mosbach Winter. Dwarf and very handsome; leaves light in color . . .	10	1 00
859	" Striped and Variegated. For garnishing; pretty and fine . . .	25	2 50
861	" Siberian or German Greens. Useful for early spring use . . .	10	1 00
864	Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	30	3 00

KOHRLABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo*. *Stöhrabi*.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
869	Early White Vienna. Handsome and fine; white ball . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50
870	Early White Vienna. Extra selected . . .	30	3 00
873	Early Purple Vienna. Same as above, except that the ball is purple . . .	30	3 00
876	Large White or Green. Forms a large ball; not so fine as the preceding . . .	15	1 25

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro*. *Porro*.

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. Very rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain. No. 885 is very fine; all should try it.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
879	Best Large Flag Winter. Early and productive; of excellent quality . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50
883	Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition; very good . . .	25	2 00
885	Large Carentan. A superior variety, with dark leaves; short, stout and hardy, and one of the best varieties . . .	25	2 00
886	Large Musselburg. Much like the preceding; an excellent sort. . . .	25	2 00

ROUEN LEEK.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lactuca*. Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground

SHOTWELL'S BROWN HEAD LETTUCE.

as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight

inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have 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.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
888	White Forcing Head. Very early	\$0 20	\$2 00
890	Early Chavigne. Early, compact, white heading	20	1 50
892	Victoria Cabbage. Broad round leaves, solid head; fine	20	1 50
893	Satisfaction. Resembling Salamander	20	1 50
894	Henderson's New York Cabbage. Green heading	20	1 50
895	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early market sort	20	1 50
897	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	1 50
898	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; handsome and fine	20	1 25
900	Laciniated Beauregard. Leaves finely cut; early and good	20	1 50
905	Tennisball or Boston. A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth	20	1 25
907	Stone Tennisball. Forms close, hard heads	20	1 50
909	Improved Hanson. Large heads; crisp and tender	20	1 50
912	Silver Ball.	20	1 50
915	Shotwell's Brown Head. Large and handsome heads	20	2 00
919	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size; fine for summer	20	1 25
927	Golden Stone Head. A handsome head Lettuce; small and solid	30	3 00
929	Prize Head. Resembles American Gathering, but is more solid	15	1 00
938	Ice Drumhead. Of rapid growth; heads large and pale green	15	1 00
940	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably	20	1 50
942	Green Fringed. Very delicate and ornamental in appearance	20	1 50
945	Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Good for main summer or spring crop	20	1 50
949	Large Yellow Butter, Grey Seed	20	1 50
953	White Cos, Romaine. Very fine; grows rapidly if properly cared for	20	1 50
956	Green Cos. Long heads; is earlier than No. 953	20	1 50
958	Red Bossin. Fine colored heading sort	20	1 50
966	American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct and of fine flavor	20	1 50
967	New Perpetual. Resembling Simpson	20	1 50

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) Gemsenborn.

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 afterward transplanted.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
975	Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$3 00
976	Proboscidea	30	3 00

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Santalupen.

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 or in pots. The seeds may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

BIRD CANTALOUPE MELON.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
978	Golden Perfection. A highly perfumed golden Nutmeg melon; very fine	\$0 25	\$2 50
980	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; globular, small and of fine flavor; very good	15	1 00
981	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with thin skin and very rich orange colored flesh of delicious quality	15	1 00
982	Bird's Cantaloup. New; early, productive and very large	20	2 00
983	Fine White Japan. Early; globular, with fine flesh and white skin; excellent	15	1 00
984	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality	15	1 00
986	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet and highly perfumed; good for main crop	15	1 00
987	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	15	1 00
989	Long Valparaiso	15	1 00
990	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size	15	1 00
992	Orange Christiana. One of the finest orange sorts	15	1 00
995	Green Citron. Medium size, round; green flesh and delicious flavor	15	1 00
1000	Long Green Persian. Distinct in its long conical shape; dark green skin, mottled with yellow; thick flesh of good quality	15	1 00
1003	Sill's Hybrid. Green flesh, sweet and of fine flavor	15	1 00
1004	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and very good	15	1 00
1013	Long Yellow Cantaloup. Yellow flesh	15	1 00
1015	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped; highly perfumed and delicious	20	1 50
1036	Pomegranate. For perfume	50	5 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
1028	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
1030	Patterson's Superb	25
1031	Dr. Hogg	25
1033	Tottan Park	25
1034	The Squire	25
1035	Dell's Pybrid	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. Wassermelonen.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1040	Kolb Gem. Large and of good quality; early, and a fine shipper	\$0 15	\$1 00
1040a	Pride of Georgia. Oval in shape; large, crisp and sweet	15	1 00
1041	The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet; a good shipper	15	1 00
1042	Vick's Early. Very early, and a good sort	15	1 00
1043	Oemler's Triumph. New; see novelties, page 4		
1044	Volga. New; see novelties, page 4		
1045	Icing. Solid with thin skin; of superior quality	15	1 00
1046	Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh tender and good; ships well	15	1 00
1047	Excelsior	15	1 00
1048	Mammoth Iron Clad. Long and very large; has thin skin and delicious deep red flesh; good shipper and keeper	15	1 00
1049	White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early, large and fine; flesh delicious	15	1 00
1051	Phinney. Early and of fine quality; very productive	15	1 00
1053	Early Mountain Sprout. Very early, large and long; mottled skin	15	1 00
1057	Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	15	1 00
1060	Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh	15	1 00
1069	Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort	15	1 00
1070	Florida Favorite. A very superior strain, resembling No. 1095	20	2 00
1073	Goodwin's Imperial	20	1 50
1080	Apple-Seeded	25	2 50
1095	Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	15	1 00
1099	Apple Pie Melon. Used for preserves	10	1 00
1100	Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving	10	1 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta*. Champignonbrut.

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

MUSHROOM.

of any length desired, 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 50°, 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°.

English Spawn 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.
French Spawn Per 3 lb. box, \$1.25; in bulk, per lb., 35 cents.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza*. Senf.

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

MUSTARD—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1105	Black. The seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 25
1108	White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	5	30
1109	Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves are of agreeable flavor, when cooked like Spinach	10	75
1109a	Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. New; a fine salad	15	

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maranuela*. Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles, on which to climb 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. The flowers are also very ornamental.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
1110	Dwarf Yellow	\$0 25 \$2 00	1112	Tall Mixed	\$0 15 \$1 25
1111	Dwarf Crimson	25 2 00	1113	Tall Blood-Colored	15 1 25

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1113a	Early Improved Dwarf. Very early; slender green pods	\$0 15	\$1 00
1114	Dwarf Green. Early and productive	10	75
1116	Long Green. Long pods; short stem	10	75
1117	Creole Extra Long Pod White. An excellent sort	20	1 50

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. Zwiebeln.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1119	White Pearl. Very early; small, but fine	\$0 30	\$3 00
1120	Red Pearl	20	2 00
1121	Queen. Very early white; small	30	3 00
1123	Large White Tripoli. Large, flat and mild, good for southern culture	20	2 00
1129	Large White Portugal	30	3 00
1130	Large White Globe. Large, globular, mild and a good keeper	30	3 00
1132	Early Red Flat. Dark red and early; distinct	20	2 00
1135	Large Red Globe. Resembles No. 1130 save in color	20	2 00
1138	Large Red Wethersfield. Very handsome and smooth; half-early, and a good keeper	20	2 00
1149	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper	20	2 00
1150	Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; mild and keeps well	20	2 00
1153	Large Yellow Globe. Similar to Nos. 1130 and 1135	20	2 00
1155	White Maggioleta. A favorite Italian variety; very large and early	20	2 00

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

ONION-CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1157	Giant Rocca. Handsome, productive and mild; does well in the south . . .	\$o 15	\$1 50
1158	Pale Red Bermuda. Medium size; mild, fine and early . . .	20	2 00
1159	Globe Madeira. Imported and fine flavor . . .	20	2 00
1161	Mammoth White Garganus or Silver King . . .	30	3 00
1162	Flat Madeira. Differs mostly in shape from preceding . . .	20	2 00
1165	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	25	2 50
1165	Shallot. Makes small pear-shaped bulbs; used as seasoning, being of delicate flavor; leaves also eaten when young . . . Per packet, 25 cents . .		

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

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 use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year.

	Per Quart.	Per Peck.	Per Bushel.
Yellow Onion Sets . . .	\$o 25	\$1 25	\$4 00
White Onion Sets . . .	25	1 50	5 00
Red Onion Sets . . .	25	1 25	4 00
Red Top Onions . . .	25	1 25	4 00
Potato Onions . . .	25	1 25	4 00
Shallots . . .		40	
Garlic Sets . . .	Per lb., 50 cents . .		

ORACH, OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuellea.*

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

	Per oz.	Per lb.
1169 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves . . .	\$o 15	\$1 00
1173 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow . . .	15	1 00

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* *Peterfillie.*

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant 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.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
1175 Extra Curled. Superior . . .	\$o 10	\$1 00
1178 Moss Curled. Very pretty . . .	10	1 00
1181 Fern-Leaved. Best for general use . . .	10	1 00
1183 Plain. The ordinary form . . .	10	50
1185 Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips . . .	10	1 00
1186 Beauty of the Parterre. Quite distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; give at least eight inches space between plants . .		50

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivir.* *Pastinake.*

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

	Per oz.	Per lb.
1188 Sutton's Student. Long clean roots, depressed at the top . . .	\$o 10	\$o 60
1190 Guernsey or Cup. Standard variety . . .	10	60
1193 Long White . . .	10	60
1194 Maltese. Large and excellent . . .	10	75
1195 Abbott's Improved. Smooth and quite large . . .	10	75
1195 Early Round . . .	10	75

PEAS.

POIS. *Chicaros o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

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

in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In summer, sow six or eight inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with the rows about the same distance apart.

EXTRA EARLY

	Height in feet.	Per Qt.	Per Pk.	Per Bus.
1200 Thorburn's Extra Early Market	2½	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 00
1201 Rural New Yorker. Very early and excellent; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	1 50	5 00
1204 Laxton's Earliest of All. Very early; blue	2½	30	1 75	6 00
1205 First and Best. Early; fine	2½	25	1 25	4 50
1206 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive		30	1 75	6 00
1208 William the First. Highly esteemed in England	3	25	1 50	5 00

TELEPHONE PEAS.

1210 Alpha. An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3	30	1 75	6 00
1220 Daniel O'Rourke, Improved. A well-known extra early sort	2½	25	1 25	4 50
1225 Philadelphia. Much grown for market	3	25	1 25	4 50

EARLY.

1239 Kentish Invieta. A good market variety; very prolific	4	25	1 25	4 00
1241 Day's Early Sunrise. Very productive	2	25	1 50	5 00
1245 McLean's Advancer. A fine heavy cropping variety	2½	25	1 50	5 00
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. White peas, in long and thick pods	4	25	1 25	4 00

PEAS, CONT'D—MAIN CROP.

		Height in feet.	Per Qt.	Per Pk.	Per Bus.
1259	* Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 00
1260	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	30	1 75	6 00
1262	* Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	1 75	6 00
1265	* Champion of England. A standard variety; very productive; sow thick	5	25	1 25	4 50
1270	Blue Imperial. Well filled pods; a fine sort	2½	25	1 00	3 50
1285	Tall Butter Sugar. Edible pods, tender and sw e.	5	75	4 00	14 00
1286	Dwarf Butter Sugar. Of the same nature	3	35	2 00	7 00
1288	* Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	25	1 25	4 50

LATE CROP.

1306	Culverwell's Telegraph. Large pods and peas; of excellent flavor and a great yielder	4	30	1 75	6 00
1307	* Carter's Telephone. Peas large, enormous pods; fine	4	35	2 00	7 00
1308	* British Queen. Tall, fine flavored	6	25	1 25	5 00
1310	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	5	20	75	2 50
1315	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

1338	* American Wonder. Extra early	12 in.	35	2 00	7 00
1339	* Carter's Stratagem. Pale green wrinkled peas; a superior sort; sow about six inches apart	18 "	40	2 25	8 00
1340	* Abundance. Long round, well filled pods; extra quality	18 "	25	1 50	5 00
1345	McLean's Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	8 "	25	1 50	5 00
1346	* Minimum. Extra early and very productive	6 "	35	2 00	7 00
1347	* Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	12 "	25	1 50	5 00
1350	* McLean's Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods, broad	12 "	25	1 50	5 00
1355	Tom Thumb. Extra early	12 "	25	1 50	5 00
1360	Bishop's Dwarf. Early; pods curved	15 "	25	1 25	4 00
1362	Bishop's Long Pod. Second early; peas round and abundant	18 "	25	1 25	4 00

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

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1369	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 30	\$3 00
1370	Giant Emperor. Scarlet fruit, very large and thick	80	10 00
1371	Ruby King	50	5 00
1373	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	30	3 00
1376	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	30	3 00
1379	Long Yellow Cayenne. Similar save in color	30	3 00
1381	Large Bell. Large, and of mild flavor	30	3 00
1383	New Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	40	4 00
1385	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	40	4 00
1392	Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; good for pickles	30	3 00
1395	Red Chili. Very handsome; long, brilliant scarlet, and very pungent; plant extremely productive	30	3 00
1396	Yellow Chili. Like preceding, but bright yellow	30	3 00
1397	Sweet Spanish. Large, early; mild; used for salad	30	3 00
1398	Sweet Mountain. Early; large, regular; mild flavor	30	3 00

OXHEART PEPPER.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Palata*. Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

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.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Bushel.	Barrel.
1399	The Thorburn. Earliest, and best of all productive sorts	\$2 50	\$5 00
1400	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; most popular early variety in cultivation	2 00	4 00
1401	Clark's No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive and earlier	2 00	4 00
1403	Pearl of Savoy. A cross between Clark's No. 1 and Early Vermont	2 00	4 00
1407	Mayflower. Like Snowflake in form and quality, but is much earlier; skin russeted and netted	2 00	4 00
1409	Vanguard. Very early; similar to Early Rose	2 00	4 00
1411	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	2 00	4 00

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1421	Rural Blush. Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder	2 00	4 00
1424	Garfield. A white variety; skin very finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance	2 00	4 00
1425	Perfect Peach Blow. Pure white flesh; large yielder	2 00	4 00
1426	White Star. White flesh of fine floury texture	2 00	4 00
1429	St. Patrick. White flesh and skin	2 00	4 00

LATE VARIETIES.

1430	Rose's Beauty of Beauties. A seedling of Peach Blow; an enormous yielder; of large, even size, pure white flesh and good quality	2 00	4 00
1431	Rose's New Giant. Oblong, flattened, of large size and a great yielder; white skin and flesh, shallow eyes	2 50	5 00
1434	Great Eastern. A most productive variety, of first-rate quality; skin and flesh pure white; eyes few, and nearly even with the surface	2 00	4 00
1435	Dictator. First quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern	2 00	4 00
1436	Empire State. Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth	2 00	4 00
1441	Dakota Red. Very fine reddish flesh-colored skin, and pure white flesh	2 00	4 00
1442	Thorburn's Late Rose. Still retains a fair proportion of its old time popularity; has lately been improved and given a new lease of life	2 00	4 00
1443	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	2 00	4 00
1446	O. K. Mammoth Prolific. Large and productive	2 00	4 00
1450	White Elephant. One of our best; productive and of first quality	2 00	4 00
1451	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality and an excellent keeper	2 00	4 00

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza*. Große Kürbis.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1475	Large Cheese. Flat; best for family use	\$0 10	\$0 75
1476	Early Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific	10	75
1477	Black Negro	10	1 00
1478	Cushaw. Salmon colored flesh; crooked neck	10	75
1479	Bright Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	20	2 00
1480	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	25	2 50
1483	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive . Per qt., 25 c.; per bu., \$4 . .		

RADISH.

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

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1485	*French Breakfast. Pink and white; very early, and best for forcing . . . \$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 60
1486	*Earliest Roman Carmine Turnip. Very handsome, and fine for forcing . . . 20	20	1 25
1487	Prussian Globe-Shaped Carmine Turnip. Excellent for forcing 20	20	1 25
1488	*Wood's Early Frame. Long, red, crisp and pleasant 10	10	60
1489	*Deep Blood Red Turnip. New extra early forcing sort 20	20	1 25
1490	*Deep Scarlet Turnip. Round, early and good 10	10	60
1492	*Early " " Very early; grows quick 10	10	60
1494	" " " White Tipped. Very early and fine 10	10	60
1495	Early White Turnip. Flesh pure white and sweet 10	10	75
1499	Half Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp 10	10	75
1502	White Olive-Shaped. Handsome, mild and good 10	10	75
1505	*Long Scarlet. Very long, crisp, tender and good 10	10	60
1508	*Beckert's Chartier. Shades from crimson to white; very good and tender . . 10	10	1 00
1509	Long Purple. Resembles No. 1505 save in color 10	10	75
1512	Long White Naples. Slender and good 10	10	75
1515	White Summer Turnip. Roundish; flesh mild 10	10	75
1518	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large 20	20	2 00
1520	*Yellow Summer Turnip. Dull yellow, fine flesh 10	10	75
1521	Golden " " Smooth and bright skin 10	10	75
1523	Purple " " Handsome 10	10	75
1525	Gray " " Good for summer 10	10	75
1528	*Giant Stuttgart Summer. Very large and fine 10	10	1 00
1530	Black Spanish, Round. Good for winter; flesh mild 10	10	75
1533	Black Spanish, Long. Stronger flesh, and later 10	10	75
1536	*Long Grey Laon Winter. Much like No. 1533 10	10	75
1537	*Scarlet Chinese Winter. Very handsome and distinct; keeps well 10	10	1 00
1539	Raphania Mammoth. A very large white winter variety 10	10	1 00
1540	Raphanus Caudatus or Edible Pod Radish. (<i>Rat-tailed Radish.</i>) Has edible seed pods, used raw or pickled 40		

Those marked thus * are best suited for market gardeners.

GOOD SEED.

E. P. GOODE, of Chicago, Ill., writes us, saying: "I have sold out my garden business, and hope my successor may get as good seed of you as I have for the past twenty years. It is just twenty years ago you received my first order; in all that time I have not had one ounce of bad seed."

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo. Rhubarber.*

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1544	Linnaeus. The best variety	\$0 25	\$1 50
	ROOTS Each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1 . . .		

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

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.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1546	Roquette	\$0 15	\$1 25

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal. Saferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow 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, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster, and hence the common name of the plant.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1548	Long White French	\$0 20	\$1 50
1540	Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and much superior variety	40	4 00

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots 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. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1560	Scolymus	\$0 25	\$2 50

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera. Scorzonwurzel.*

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1561	Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$2 00

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. Zuckerrübzelt.

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

1562 Skirret Per oz. \$0 30

SORREL.

OSEILLE. Acedera. Sauerampfer.

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

1564 Garden Per oz. Per lb. \$0 10 \$1 00

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

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

LONG STANDING SPINACH.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
1566 Large Round Viroflay Thick-Leaved. Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 40
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large tender leaves; fine	10	40
1575 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	40
1577 Long Standing Round Thick-Leaved. Dark green; the longest standing before going to seed	10	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous; hardy	10	40
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	15	1 25

SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, excellent as greens. Cultivate like Spinach.

Swiss Chard Per oz. Per lb. \$0 10 \$0 75

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

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

	Per quart, 25 cents .	Per oz.	Per lb.
1582 Spring or Rape			
1584 Winter or Siberian Kale		\$0 10	\$0 75

SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza.* Kürbisch.

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

SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

			Per oz.	Per lb.
1588	Perfect Gem. Round and handsome; of fine quality and very productive; good either for summer or winter	\$0 10	\$1 00	
1589	Extra Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early and of most delicate flavor	20	1 50	
1590	Early Golden Bush. Fine for early summer use	10	75	
1592	Salen Valparaiso. Large oblong fruit; of delicate flavor	15	1 50	
1594	Early White Scollop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	75	
1595	Green Striped Bergen. White, with green stripes	10	75	
1596	Summer Crook-Neck. Yellow fruit; distinct and good	10	75	
1597	French Olive. Olive shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	15	1 50	
1598	Small Cocoonut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific	10	1 25	
1599	Pineapple. Ripens with No. 1588; of peculiar shape; white skin and flesh and extra fine flavor	10	1 00	
1600	Low's Premium Hybrid. A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor	10	1 00	
1601	Butman. Salmon colored flesh, dry and fine	10	1 00	
1602	Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	75	
1603	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	75	
1604	Ohio. Smooth skin, salmon pink; fine dry flesh	10	75	
1605	Marblehead. Resembles No. 1603, but has gray skin	10	75	
1606	Brazil Sugar. Choice; of splendid flavor	10	1 00	
1607	Red China. Of superior quality	10	1 00	
1609	Canada Crook-Neck. Early, small and handsome	10	1 00	
1610	Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	10	1 00	
1616	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size	25	2 50	
1617	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong yellow fruit; tender flesh	15	1 50

PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

HUBBARD SQUASH.

TOMATO.

TOMATE. *Tomates*. *Reibepapfel*.

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 passed, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
1618	Optimus. Solid and productive; bright crimson	\$0 30	\$3 00
1619	King Humbert. From Italy; plum shaped; very early and productive	30	3 00
1620	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid	30	3 00
1621	Livingston's Perfection. Very early, regular and productive	30	3 00
1622	Livingston's Favorite. Large, productive and a good shipper	30	3 00
1623	Hovey. Fine large red variety	30	3 00
1624	Aemie. Medium, crimson; smooth and good	30	3 00
1625	Livingston's Beauty. Large, dark crimson; thick and tough skin	30	3 00
1626	New Jersey. One of the finest; large, solid, red	50	5 00
1627	Essex Hybrid. Large, shining; very solid	30	3 00
1628	Early Advance. Bright red; large, solid and early	40	4 00
1629	Paragon. Bright color; round	30	3 00
1630	Alpha. Early and productive	30	3 00
1631	Trophy, Selected. Very early, smooth and fine in every way; standard sort	30	3 00
1632	“ With bronze foliage	30	3 00
1634	Improved Queen. Resembling Trophy; large, smooth, solid and of very fine appearance	30	3 00
1636	Mikado. Very large, smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct and fine foliage	40	4 00
1643	Conqueror. Very early and uniform; of good size	30	3 00
1664	Hundred Days. One of the earliest sorts	30	3 00
1674	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	30	3 00
1676	Golden Queen. Handsome, round, early and productive	40	4 00
1677	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	30	3 00
1678	Improved Large Yellow. Quite solid and very handsome	40	4 00
1683	Green Gage. Resembles No. 1674	30	3 00
1687	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	30	3 00
1690	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	30	3 00
1693	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	30	3 00
1695	White Apple	30	3 00
1697	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	4 00
1700	Strawberry. Also called “Winter Cherry;” fruit about size of a cherry, and is used for preserves	30	3 00

IMPROVED QUEEN TOMATO

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo*. Rüben.

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 (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. One pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1701	Purple Top Munich. The earliest variety	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
1702	White Egg. Oval, handsome; fine and sweet	10	15	50
1703	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; sweet and good	10	15	50
1704	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1706	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1710	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good early sort	10	15	50
1713	German Teltow. Small early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1715	Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Carrot	10	15	50
1717	Red Top Strap-Leaf. Early, flat and regular	10	15	50
1718	Extra Early Milan. A superior early variety	10	25	75
1719	Red Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	15	50
1721	White Norfolk. Globular; late and solid	10	15	50
1723	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early sort	10	15	50
1724	White Strap-Leaf Long. Differs only in shape from the preceding	10	25	75
1725	White Flat or Globe	10	15	50
1728	White French or Rock. Very productive and of excellent quality	10	15	50
1730	White Model. Perfect in shape, which is globular; snow white	10	35	1 00
1733	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	15	50
1737	Green Globe	10	25	75
1739	Green Barrel	10	25	75
1741	Jersey Navet. (True.) Of odd shape; fine quality	10	25	75
1743	Long White Tankard	10	25	75
1745	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75
1746	Yellow Globe. Large, good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	15	50
1748	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1750	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	10	15	50
1753	Robson's Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well and is good for the table	10	15	50
1758	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	25	50
1764	Montmagny	10	25	75
1766	Improved Ruta Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	15	50
1769	White Ruta Baga. Large and good	10	15	50
1771	Laing's Ruta Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	15	50
1774	Skirving's Ruta Baga. Excellent for table or stock; firm and sweet flesh	10	15	50

RED TOP GLOBE TURNIP.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potageres et medicinales.

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

FRUIT SEEDS.

Graines d'Arbres Fruitières.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed.....	Per bushel, \$5 ; per quart, 25 cents..	
Apricot Pits.....		\$0 40
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb.....		35
“ Black Mazzard.....		25
Nectarine Pits.....	Per 100, \$2..	
Currants, Red Dutch.....	\$0 25	2 00
“ White Dutch.....	25	3 00
“ Black.....	30	3 00
“ Cherry.....	30	3 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red and Yellow.....	75	
Peach Pits.....	Per bushel, \$1.50 ; per quart, 10 cents..	
Pear Seed.....	25	2 00
Plum Pits, Green Gage.....		20
“ Damson, for grafting.....		20
“ Myrobolan.....		30
Quince Seed.....	20	2 00
Raspberry Seed.....	30	
Strawberry, Mixed.....	50	
“ Red Alpine.....	50	
“ In twelve distinct sorts.....	1 00	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.

	Per lb.
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	\$3 00
Barberry.....	1 50
“ Purple-leaved.....	3 00
Broom, Scotch.....	75
Buckthorn.....	1 50
Furze or Gorse.....	1 00
Hawthorn.....	1 00
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia.....	50
“ Yellow.....	50
Osage Orange.....	Per bu. \$7.. 50
Privet, Japan.....	1 25
“ Common Evergreen.....	1 25
Sheep Berry.....	1 50
Thuja occidentalis.....	
Berberis vulgaris.....	
Berberis folio purpureo.....	
Genista scoparia.....	
Rhamnus catharticus.....	
Ulex Europæus.....	
Cratægus Oxycantha.....	
Gleditschia triacanthos.....	
Robinia pseud-acacia.....	
Maclura aurantiaca.....	
Ligustrum Japonicum.....	
Ligustrum vulgare.....	
Viburnum prunifolium.....	

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes especes de Vegetal pour Conserves.

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

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

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes especes de Vegetal pour Salade.

For prices see body of catalogue.

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

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES,

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

NAMES AND VARIETIES.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Galega			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	New Kidney Wax	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Round Pod Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	White Dutch Case Knife		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	New Eclipse	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Roseberry	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	All Seasons	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.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Danvers Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn Salad			1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper-grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spine	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nichols' Medium Green	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Black Peking				1/4 oz.
"	Green Curled	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.		
Endive	Fine Erfurt		1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Early White Vienna	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Best Flag	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Black Seeded Simpson	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Grey Seeded Butter	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Cabbage	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Shotwell's Brown Head	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nutmeg	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Boss	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	White Globe		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Peas	Tborburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	McLean's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone		1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Cherry		1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Viroflay	1/2 lb.	1/2 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Busb Crook-neck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Favorite		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Cardinal	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Red Cherry		1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap-leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Montmagny		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

GRASS SEED.

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.

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

	Per lb. 100 lbs.	
Agrostis canina. (<i>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three to four bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a-half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to the bus.)	\$0 30	\$25 00
Agrostis stolonifera. (<i>Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.</i>) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . .	30	20 00
Agrostis vulgaris. (<i>Red Top Grass.</i>) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)	15	6 50
FANCY HEAVY RED TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed	20	16 00
Aira cespitosa. (<i>Hassock Grass.</i>) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	14 00
Aira flexuosa. (<i>Wood Hair Grass.</i>) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	14 00
Alopecurus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fox-tail.</i>) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre.	30	25 00
Alopecurus agrestis. (<i>Slender Fox-tail.</i>) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Ammophila arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading, and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value . . .	50	
Anthoxanthum odoratum. (<i>Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 25 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
TRUE PERENNIAL SWEET VERNAL GRASS	85	75 00
Avena elatior. (<i>Tall Meadow Oat Grass.</i>) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 5 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) . . .	30	24 00
Avena flavescens. (<i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i>) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dog's-tail, Sweet Vernal, etc., it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre	65	55 00
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i>) Suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	15 00
Bromus mollis. (<i>Soft Chess.</i>) Suited to sandy land	15	12 00
Bromus Schraderi. (<i>Rescue Grass.</i>) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre	35	25 00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00

GRASS SEED-CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	\$0 25	\$18 00
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue.</i>) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) 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 <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i>) A very early grass, native to Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue.</i>) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	18 00
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue.</i>) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. 40 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue.</i>) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. 25 lbs. to the acre	60	50 00
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue.</i>) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre	40	33 00
Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i>) Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. 4 bushels to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)	20	14 00
Lolium Italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 3 bushels to the acre. (18 lbs. to bus.)	15	8 00
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 3 bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bus.)	12	6 00
Onobrychis sativa. (<i>Sainfoin.</i>) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne, used extensively in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 4 bushels to the acre. (About 26 lbs. to bus.)	15	12 00
Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. 1½ bushels to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.)	10	3 50
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre	65	55 00
Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy.</i>) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)		Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. . .
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	32 00

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. 30 lbs. to the acre . . \$0 35 \$30 00		
Poa pratensis. (<i>Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass, June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed 20 12 00		
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, and merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. 20 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00		
Reana luxurians. (<i>Tersinte.</i>) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our southern states . . 1 50 100 00		
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. (<i>Central Park Mixture.</i>) For lawns of any extent. We recommend this mixture to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per bus., \$3.50 . .		
French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50 . .		

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

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

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

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the 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 and deeper 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. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK.—The Germans employ the following described method to seed a bank or terrace:

For each square rod to be planted, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly

with six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This should be placed in a tub, and liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be cleaned and made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned should be applied with a trowel, and made as even and as thin as possible. Should it crack from exposure to the air, it must be again watered and smoothed up day by day until the grass makes its appearance, which will be in from eight to fourteen days, when the whole declivity will soon be covered with a close carpet of green.

CLOVERS.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season; one of the best green fodder plants. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre	\$0 30	\$22 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the summer and fall; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering, although an annual. 10 lbs. to the acre	40	30 00
Crimson Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual with rich crimson flowers. Sown at the last of summer or early autumn, it furnishes a very early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre	20	15 00
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; a variety for plowing under. Price variable		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; is considered the most nutritious of all species and most valuable in moist locations. Price variable		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures	30	25 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover, although thriving in dry and inferior soils. It sprouts very early in spring, is of excellent quality, and is considered a fine pasture for sheep. 15 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

(Graines Pour Les Oiseaux.)

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	6 00
Lettuce Seed Per oz., 10 cents	50	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	20	
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	5 00
White French	20	10 00
Red French	20	
Yellow German	10	6 00
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	10 00
German.	10	6 00
Rough Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	10 00
Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 00
Prepared Food for Mocking Birds Per bottle, 35 cents		
Gravel for Cages Per quart, 6 cents		

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

(Plantes et Racines Potageres.)

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two years old) . . . Per 1,000, \$8 . . .			\$1 00
Chive Plants Per bunch, 25 cents . . .			
Horse-Radish Roots	\$0 25	1 00	
Jerusalem Artichoke Per bus., \$3.50; per qt., 25 cents . . .			
Rhubarb Roots	\$0 10	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	30	3 00	

CEREALS.

** * We sell all Cereals at the standard weight per bushel, which in New York State is as follows: Barley, 48 lbs.; Buckwheat, 48 lbs.; Oats, 32 lbs.; Rye, 56 lbs.; Wheat, 60 lbs.*

** * Grain in quantities of ½ bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates; ½ bushel, 15 cents; 1 bushel, 18 cents; 2 bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

	Per Bushel.	Per Quart.
BARLEY —Champion Two-Rowed	\$1 50	\$0 15
Hulless. Grains double the size of the largest wheat	3 00	25
BUCKWHEAT —Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common varieties	1 50	15
Dark Glazed	1 00	15
	Per Bus.	Per Quart.
	Shelled.	Ear.

CORN—(All Northern raised sorts)—

Early White Canada (Flint)	\$2 00	\$0 15	\$0 05
Rhode Island Pedigree (Long White Flint)	2 50	15	05
White Pearl (Dent)	2 00	15	05
Pride of New England (Medium size White Flint)	2 00	15	05
Long White Flint	2 00	15	05
Rhode Island Cap or White Flint Top-Over	2 50	15	05
Longfellow (Yellow Flint)	2 50	15	05
Yellow Dutton (Flint)	2 00	15	05
Long Yellow (Flint)	2 00	15	05
King Philip (Early Yellow Flint)	2 00	15	05
Early Yellow Canada (Flint)	2 00	15	05
Leaming Yellow (Dent)	2 20	15	05
Queen of the Prairie (Very Early Dent)	2 00	15	05
Golden Beauty (Dent)	2 00	15	05
Pride of the North (Dent)	2 00	15	05
Top-Over Yellow Flint. Early sort; remarkably small stalks	2 50	15	05
Angel of Midnight (Very Early Yellow Flint)	2 50	15	05
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder	1 25		
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder	1 75	15	05
Thoroughbred White Flint. Distinct from all others. It is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is the most valuable variety now grown	2 00	15	05

	Per Bushel.	Per Quart.
OATS —Triumph. An excellent variety; natural weight from 40 to 44 lbs. per bushel	\$1 00	\$0 15

Welcome. Heavy grain and very productive	1 25	15
White Probsteier. A standard, early productive sort	1 00	10
White Centennial. Handsome, short, thick grains, with thin husk; early	1 00	15
Reilly. A good, reliable, handsome white variety for general use	1 00	15
Clydesdale. Very early and remarkably heavy	1 25	15

RYE —Spring	1 75	15
Winter Excelsior	1 50	15

WHEAT —Martin's Amber (Beardless)	1 50	15
Hybrid Mediterranean (Bearded)	1 50	15
Armstrong or Landreth (Beardless)	1 50	15
New York Spring	1 75	15
White Russian (Beardless)	2 50	20
Saskatchewan (Beardless)	2 50	20
Scotch Fife (Beardless)	2 50	20

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister.*) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents.

BEANS—Common Horse Beans. Per 100 lbs., \$7; per lb., 10 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; very valuable for the South for either man or beast. In Japan the beans are used principally for making "tofu" or bean curd. They are soaked in water for twenty-four hours, and then ground in a stone mill into a thin pulp. This pulp is boiled, cooled with cold water, and then boiled again. It is then placed in a bag and pressed. The liquid is placed in a tub and receives a quantity of strong brine; this is well stirred into it, and as a result a curd forms about as thick as sour milk. This is the tofu. It is pressed into about the consistency of a cooked omelet, and cooked in various ways—fried, toasted, or made into soup, and is very much liked by the Japanese. Per 100 lbs., \$10; per lb., 20 cents.

BROOM CORN—Long Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per bush., \$4; per qt., 25 cts.

Improved Dwarf. Per bushel, \$4; per quart, 25 cents.

California Golden Long Bush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per bushel, \$4; per quart, 25 cents.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia.*) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa.*) Per paper, 25 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 10 c.

CHICORY—Large Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per 100 lbs., \$8; per lb., 15 cents.

Tennessee Upland. Per 100 lbs., \$8; per lb., 15 cents.

COW PEAS. Adopted to Southern localities, and valuable as a fodder plant. Per bushel, \$2.50; per quart, 15 cents.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima.*) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 c.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

FLAX SEED. Per bushel, \$3.50; per quart, 25 cents.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæus.*) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

HOP SEED. Per oz., \$1.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria.*) Per lb., \$4; per oz., 15 cents.

JUTE. 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. Per lb., 75 cents, per oz., 15 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and also largely used for soups. Per 100 lbs., \$9; per lb., 20 cents.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra.*) In pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per 100 lbs., \$10; per lb., 20c.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per 100 lbs., \$10; per lb., 20 cents.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per 100 lbs., \$10; per lb., 20 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. Per lb., 75 cents.
- MADIA SATIVA.** An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.
- OSAGE ORANGE.** (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. Per quart, 50 cents; per bushel, \$7.
- PEARL MILLET.** (*Pennisetum glaucum*.) A valuable fodder plant for the South. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 30 cents.
- PEAS—Canada Field.** Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per qt., 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.
- POPPY—Opium.** Its seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- RAMIE—Silvery China Grass.** (*Urtica nivea*.) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water and transferring it to a bed, well screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start from every joint and in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per lb., \$10; per oz., \$1.
- REANA LUXURIANS.** (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our southern states. Per lb., \$1.50, per 100 lbs., \$100; per oz., 15 cents.
- SCURVY GRASS.** (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 25 cents.
- SERADELLA.** A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 30 cents.
- SNAILS.** Used the same as Caterpillars. Per paper, 10 cents.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
SORGHUM—White Seeded.		
(<i>Dhaura or Guinea Corn</i>) . . .	\$15 00	\$0 25
Amber Sugar Cane	8 00	15
Honduras "	12 00	15
Stewart's Hybrid	12 00	15
Lenk's Hybrid	12 00	15
Early Orange	8 00	15
Halepense. (<i>Johnson Grass</i> .)		

One of our most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut from three to four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 lbs. to the acre 15 00 20

- SORGHUM—Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum.** A non-saccharine Sorghum, distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, growing only six feet high in rich soil, stocky, perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow, and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain. The

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN OR SORGHUM.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed, cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it, and its quality not surpassed by any other known variety. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. It has the quality common to all the Sorghums of resisting drouth. If the growth is checked by want of moisture, the plant waits for rain, and then at once resumes its processes. Its greatest merit consists, however, in being as early and quick in growth as Early Amber Sorghum. Per 100 lbs., \$40; per lb., 45 cents.

Yellow Branching Sorghum. Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The seeds heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. These heads are set close and solid, with a large plump grain, double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine, useful only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain, which is fine in appearance, abundant, easily handled, and well eaten by mules, horses, cows and hogs. This sort is earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per 100 lbs., \$30; per lb., 35 cents.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (*Millo Maize*.) This non-saccharine Sorghum was introduced a few years since. Its great merit is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. This is one of the most valuable of all forage plants for tropical climates. Per 100 lbs., \$20; per lb., 25 cents.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in 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 early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$12; per lb., 18 cents.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$3.50.

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 the fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per 100 lbs., \$15; per lb., 20 cents.

TEOSINTE. See *Keana luxurians*.

	Per lb.	Per Oz.
TOBACCO SEED—Connecticut Seed Leaf	\$3 00	\$0 30
Florida	3 00	30
Imported Havana	4 00	40
James River Virginia	3 00	30
Hester Virginia	3 00	30
Kentucky	3 00	30
Maryland	3 00	30
Ohio	3 00	30
Ruffled Leaf Virginia	3 00	30
Turkish	3 00	30
Missouri	3 00	30
Pennsylvania	3 00	30
Yellow Prior	3 00	30
One Sucker Virginia	3 00	30
Virginia Seed Leaf	3 00	30

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. Per bus., \$3.50; per qt., 25 cts.

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. Per lb., 35 cents.

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

Grass Border Shears.

For cutting the edges of Lawns. From \$3 to \$4.50 each.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

	Each.
Asparagus Knives —BEST ENGLISH.....	\$1 00 and \$1 50
Atomizers —WOODASON BELLWS. For the effectual application of all liquid insecticides.....	2 00
RUBBER SPRINKLERS. For florists' use and window gardening	1 00
APHICIDE. A convenient and useful sprinkler	50
Bellows —WOODASON ATOMIZER. (See above).....	
WOODASON POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc.	1 00 and 3 00
JUMBO POWDER GUN	50
Bill and Brush Hooks —For heavy pruning with one hand	1 75 and 2 50
Canes —BAMBOO, 8 to 12 feet long; useful for plant sticks.....	\$1 50 per 100..
Corn Knives —For cutting off corn stalks.....	35
Daisy or English Lawn Rakes	2 50 and 3 50
Dibbles —HARD WOOD, iron pointed.....	50
Fertilizers —GROUND BONE. 5 lbs., 25 c.; 50 lbs., \$1 25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$34..	
GUANO. Best Peruvian....	2 lb. boxes, 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market.....
THORBURN'S FLORALIS OR CONCENTRATED PLANT FOOD. The best Fertilizer for general use.....	2 lb. boxes, 25 cents ..
COMPLETE MANURE, POTATO MANURE AND LAWN FERTILIZER, see special list, page 48.....	
Forks —DIGGING OR SPADING.....	1 00 and 1 50
HAY OR STABLE	75 and 1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED.....	50 and 1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1 00 and 1 50
Fruit Picker —BEVIN'S PATENT. One of the best.....	4 00
Fumigator —NORTHWOOD'S IMPROVED ENGLISH	4 50
Garden Force Pumps —Indispensable in large gardens	5 00
Garden Lines —FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet	75
Garden Reels —For above; of wrought iron.....	50 and 75
Garden Pencils —INDELIBLE BLACK.....	15
Grafting Knives	60
Grafting Wax —In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packages.	Per lb., 40 cents..
Grass Border Shears —With and without wheel	3 00 to 4 50
Grass Edging Knives	1 75 to 2 50
Grass Hooks or Sickles —AMERICAN AND ENGLISH	35 to 75
Hedge Shears —ENGLISH, 8 to 12 inch blades	2 00 to 4 00
Hoes —AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled.....	50
DRAW OR CORN	75 and 80
GRUB	75 and 80
ONION.....	50
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK	75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH.....	25 and 85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers	50 and 75
Hose Menders —Useful article for repairing rubber hose.....	10
Hyacinth Glasses —Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue)..	\$1 50 and \$3 per doz. ..
Insecticides —FIR TREE OIL. A reliable insecticide for indoor use.....	
.....	Per quart, \$1 25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2 25; gallon, \$4 25 ..
GISHURST'S COMPOUND. A certain remedy for Green Fly, Scale, Mealy Bugs, etc., etc.....	Per lb. box, 50 cents..

	Each.
Insecticides —PARIS GREEN, Pure.....	Per lb., 30 cents..
SULPHUR. For mildew on Grapes, Roses, etc.	Per lb., 10 cents..
TOBACCO DUST. For Cabbage Worms, Caterpillars, etc.....	Per lb., 10 cents; 25 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$3..
TOBACCO SOAP. Highly recommended.....	Per ½ lb. tin, 25 cents..
TOBACCO STEMS.....	In bales of about 250 lbs., \$5..
Knives —ASPARAGUS, English	\$1 00 and \$1 50
BUDDING, Best English	75 and 1 50
CORN	35
GRAFTING	60
GRASS EDGING	1 75 to 2 50
PRUNING, Best English	60 to 2 00
Labels —WOODEN. For pots; per 100, 4 in., 15 cents; 4½ in., 15 cents; 5 in., 20 cents; 6 in., 25 cents .....	.....
NOTCHED. For trees; 3½ in., per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, 75 cents.....	.....
Lawn Mowers —HAND AND HORSE. Special price list on application .....	.....
Lawn Mower Guards —To fit any mower; to prevent injury to shrubs or plants when mowing	1 30 and 1 70
Lawn Rakes —ENGLISH OR DAISY	2 50 to 3 50
DAVIS' STEEL WIRE.....	75
WOODEN. In several sizes	40 to 75
Manure Distributor —MACOMBER'S	5 00
Mats —ARCHANGEL	75 cents each \$7 per, dozen..
PETERSBURG	60 cents each \$5, per dozen..
Mole Traps —OLMSTED'S IMPROVED	1 50
Plant Sticks —ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 feet; per running foot, 1½ c. SOUTHERN CANES. 8 to 12 ft., long	Per 100, \$1 50..
Raffia —For tying; equal to Cuba Bast	Per lb., 40 cents..
Rakes —FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled.....	65
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel, handled	40 to 80
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.....	.....
Saws —PRUNING. Double edge	65 and 1 00
POLE PRUNING. Without handles	1 00
GATES' POLE PRUNING. Saw and Knife combined; handled	1 25
Scythes —BRUSH. Short blade	1 50
ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, in sizes	1 50 and 2 00
Scythe Stones —ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1 50 per dozen.. 15
RIFLES—TRIPLE EMERY COATED.....	\$1 00 per dozen.. 10
Scissors —GRAPE. For trimming grapes.....	1 00 and 1 50
POCKET PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' use	50
FLOWER GATHERING. For cutting and holding the flower.....	75 and 1 50
Shears —ENGLISH PRUNING. O. G. pattern.....	1 50
GRASS BORDER. With and without wheel	3 00 to 4 50
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes	1 75 to 2 50
HEDGE. Six sizes	2 00 to 4 00
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes	2 75 and 3 75
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Three sizes	2 00 to 3 50
SHEEP. Extra quality English, for trimming grass	1 25
Shovels —AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed.....	1 25 and 1 50
Spades —AMES' BEST CAST STEEL	1 25 and 1 50
POST HOLE	1 50
Sprinklers —PERFECTION LAWN REVOLVING.....	1 00
RUBBER. Useful for window gardens, etc.....	1 00

	Each.
Sprinklers—APHICIDE. Convenient and useful.....	\$0 50
Syringes—BEST BRASS GREENHOUSE. Ten sizes	\$2 50 to 9 00
Thermometers—METAL. Self-registering cold	1 00
PORCELAIN. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales	1 25
Trowels—ENGLISH CAST STEEL. Four sizes	25 to 1 00
AMERICAN CAST STEEL	25 to 60
Weeders—EXCELSIOR	25
LANG'S.....	25
LAWN. For removing thistles, docks, etc.....	50

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us by the EXCELSIOR FERTILIZER CO., and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified.

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

COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain Ammonia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Phosphoric Acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent. ; Actual Potash, 4 to 5 per cent. ; Sulphate of Magnesia, Soda, Lime, Sulphuric Acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as Corn, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Peas, Beans and Early Vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down to grass.

Price—In 200 lb. bags, per ton, \$38 ; single bags of 200 lbs., \$4 ; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.75 ; 50 lbs., \$1.75 ; 25 lbs., \$1 ; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain Ammonia, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Phosphoric Acid, all soluble, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent. ; Actual Potash, 10 to 11 per cent. (half as sulphate) ; Sulphate of Magnesia, Soda, Lime, Sulphuric Acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for Sweet Potatoes, Vines and Fruit Trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 200 lb. bags, per ton, \$45 ; single bags of 200 lbs., \$4.75 ; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3.25 ; 50 lbs., \$2.

LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent. ; Phosphoric Acid, all soluble, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. ; Actual Potash, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Soda, Sulphuric Acid, etc.

Specially prepared for Lawns and Meadows, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 200 lb. bags, per ton, \$45 ; single bags of 200 lbs., \$4.75 ; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3.25 ; 50 lbs., \$2.00 ; 25 lbs., \$1.25 ; 10 lbs., 60 cents.

Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. Directions for use on all bags.

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

	Each.
AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By Geo. H. Dodd, M. D.	\$1 50
AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By L. F. Allen.	2 50
AMERICAN GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. By Thos. Bridgeman.	2 50
AMERICAN WEEDS AND USEFUL PLANTS. By Wm. Darling, M. D., and Prof. Geo. Thurber.	1 75
BEE-KEEPING. By L. C. Root.	1 50
BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.	50
COTTAGE RESIDENCES. By A. J. Downing.	3 00
COTTON PLANTER'S MANUAL. By J. A. Turner.	1 25
FOREST TREES. By Arthur Bryant, Sr.	1 25
GRAPE CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller.	1 50
FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry.	2 50
HEDGES AND EVERGREENS. By J. A. Warder.	1 50
INSECTS, HOW TO DESTROY.	30
MUSHROOM CULTURE. By Wm. Earley.	40
MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW.	1 25
NEW BOOK OF FLOWERS. By Jos. Breck.	1 75
POPULAR FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By E. S. Rand.	2 00
ROSE, ELLWANGER ON THE.	1 50
SILOS AND ENSILAGE. By Prof. Geo. Thurber.	50
SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller.	1 50
STEWART'S SORGHUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.	1 50
TOBACCO CULTURE; FULL PRACTICAL DETAILS.	25
TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler.	1 50
WINDOW GARDENING. By Henry T. Williams.	1 50

Perfection Pruning Shears.

The Best of All. Four sizes, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

Lawn or Daisy Rake.

*Cast Steel Teeth, to Cut off Flower Heads or Buds of Daisies. \$3 each.

Davis Wire Lawn Rake.

Well adapted for gathering Leaves and loose Grass on Walks or Lawns after mowing. 75 cents each.

French Flat Cast Steel Rake.

65 cents each.

CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA, OR YELLOW WOOD.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used

to protect the young plants from the hot drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the 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. ACORNS, HICKORY NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Those with hard shells like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should 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 April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

			Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Abies	balsamea	Balsam Fir.....	\$1 50	\$0 25	....
	“ Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	4 00	40	....
	“ concolor	California White Silver Fir.....	6 00	60	....
	“ DOUGLASII	Douglas' Spruce; splendid tree ...	3 00	30	....
	“ excelsa	Norway Spruce.....	75	20	....
	“ Fraseri	Double Balsam.....	2 50	25	....
	“ macrocarpa	California Great-coned Fir.....	6 00	60	....
	“ Menziesii	Menzie's Fir	6 00	60	....
	“ Mertensiana	Merten's Alaska Spruce.....	6 00	50	....
	“ nigra	Black Spruce.....	6 00	50	....
	“ Nordmaniana	Nordman's Fir	4 00	40	....
	“ pectinata	European Silver Fir	1 00	20	....
	“ pinsapo	Spanish Fir	4 00	40	....
	“ subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce ..	10 00	1 00	....
	“ Williamsonii (Pattoniana) ...	Williamson's California Spruce	6 00	60	....
Arbutus	Unedo	Strawberry Bush	3 00	30	....
Arctostaphylos	glauca	Great-berried Manzanita.....	2 00	25	....
	“ pungens	Erect Manzanita.....	2 00	25	....
	“ uva-ursi	Bearberry.....	2 00	25	....
Azalea	Californica	Californian Azalea.....	....	2 00	\$0 25
Berberis	aquifolium (Cala. seed)....	American Holly.....	5 00	50	....
	“ nervosa	Nerve-leaved Holly	7 00	75	....
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	2 50	25	....
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea	Mountain Atlas Cedar . Per cone..	....	....	25
	“ Deodara	Deodar Cedar.....	....	1 50	....
	“ Libani	Cedar of Lebanon Per cone..	....	....	25
Cryptomeria	Japonica	Japanese Cedar	3 00	30	....
Cupressus	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress.....	2 00	20	....
	“ Guadalupensis	Guadalupe Island Cypress	5 00	50	....
	“ Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf “	4 00	40	....
	“ Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	5 00	50	....

EVERGREEN SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Cupressus				
<i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress	\$2 50	\$0 25	....
“	<i>MacNabiana</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>sempervirens</i>	2 00	20	....
Ilex	<i>Opaca</i>	1 00	15	....
Juniperus	<i>communis</i>	1 00	15	....
“	<i>excelsa</i>	3 00	30	....
“	<i>Oxycedrus</i>	1 00	15	....
“	<i>Occidentalis</i>	1 00	15	....
“	<i>prostrata</i>	50	15	....
“	<i>Sabina</i>	1 50	15	....
“	<i>Virginianus</i>	75	25	....
Libocedrus	<i>decurrens</i>	4 00	40	....
Picea	<i>amabilis</i>	6 00	60	....
“	<i>grandis</i>	4 00	40	....
“	“	6 00	60	....
“	“	6 00	60	....
“	<i>magnifica</i>	6 00	60	....
“	<i>nobilis</i>	6 00	60	....
“	“	10 00	1 00	....
Pinus	<i>Aleppica</i>	2 50	25	....
“	<i>aristata</i>	7 00	75	....
“	<i>Bolanderii</i>	10 00	1 00	....
“	<i>Brutia</i> (Calabrica)	“	75	....
“	<i>Canariensis</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>Cembra</i>	75	10	....
“	<i>Cephalonica vera</i>	4 00	40	....
Pinus	<i>Coulteri</i>	5 00	50	....
“	<i>contorta</i>	7 00	75	....
“	<i>flexilis</i>	7 00	75	....
“	<i>insignis</i>	3 00	30	....
“	<i>Jeffreyi</i>	5 00	50	....
“	<i>Lambertiana</i>	3 00	30	....
“	<i>Laricio</i>	2 50	25	....
“	<i>Llaveana</i>	5 00	50	....
“	<i>maritima</i>	50	10	....
“	<i>monticola</i>	6 00	60	....
“	<i>monophylla</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>muricata</i>	7 00	75	....
“	<i>nigra Austriaca</i>	1 00	25	....
“	<i>Pinea</i>	1 00	15	....
“	<i>ponderosa</i> (Benthamiana)	4 00	40	....
“	<i>resinosa</i>	5 00	50	....
“	<i>rigida</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>Sabiniana</i>	3 00	30	....
“	<i>strobus</i>	1 50	25	....
“	<i>sylvestris</i>	1 50	25	....
“	<i>Torreyana</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>tuberculata</i>	6 00	60	....
Sequoia	<i>gigantea</i>	7 00	75	....
Taxus	<i>Americana</i>	4 00	40	....
“	<i>baccata</i>	2 00	25	....
“	<i>brevifolia</i>	10 00	1 00	....
Thuja	<i>aurea</i>	4 00	40	....

EVERGREEN SEEDS—CONTINUED.

			Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Thuja	<i>articulata</i>	Jointed Arbor Vitæ		\$0 75	....
"	<i>occidentalis</i>	American "	\$3 00	30	....
"	<i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	2 00	20	....
"	<i>compacta</i>	Compact "		30	....
"	<i>Siberica</i>	Siberian "	5 00	50	....
"	<i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor Vitæ	6 00	60	....
"	<i>Tartarica</i>	Tartarian "		50	....
Torreya	<i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg.....	2 50	25	....
Yucca	<i>baccata</i>	Berry-bearing		75 \$0	25
"	<i>alata alba marginata</i>	White-margined.....		2 00	25
"	<i>filamentosa</i>	Thready		50	....
"	<i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's.....		75	25
"	<i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved		75	25

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

			Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
Acer	<i>campestre</i>	Field Maple.....	\$1 50	\$0 25	....
"	<i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple.....	2 00	25	....
"	<i>grandidentatum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	3 00	30	....
"	<i>macrophyllum</i>	" "	2 00	25	....
"	<i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	1 50	25	....
"	<i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped "	1 50	25	....
"	<i>pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore "	1 00	20	....
"	<i>rubrum</i>	Scarlet "	2 00	25	....
"	<i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar "	1 00	25	....
Æsculus	<i>flava</i>	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye	25	....	....
"	<i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye.....	25	....	....
Ailantus	<i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven.....	2 00	25	....
Alnus	<i>communis</i>	Common Alder	1 50	25	....
"	<i>incana</i>	Smooth White	2 00	25	....
"	<i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	10 00	1 00	....
Amelanchier	<i>Canadense</i>	Juneberry	2 50	25	....
Amorpha	<i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo	2 00	25	....
Ampelopsis	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	2 00	25	....
"	<i>Veitchii</i>	Variegated-leaved Creeper.....	4 00	40	....
Andromeda	<i>ligustrina</i>	Fetter Bush	2 50	\$0 25	....
"	<i>mariana</i>	Stagger Bush.....	2 50	25	....
Aralia	<i>nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla.....	2 50	25	....
Arbutus	<i>Menziesii</i>	Madrono Tree.....	3 00	30	....
Aristolochia	<i>sipho</i>	Dutchman's Pipe.....	20 00	1 50	25
Asimina	<i>triloba</i>	Pawpaw or Custard Apple	1 50	20	....
Berberis	<i>vulgaris</i>	Barberry	1 50	25	....
"	" <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry.....	3 00	30	....
Betula	<i>alba</i>	White American Birch.....	1 50	25	....
"	<i>lutea</i>	Yellow Birch.....	2 00	25	....
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Birch	2 00	25	....
"	<i>papyracea</i>	Paper Birch	2 00	25	....
Betula	<i>pendula</i>	Weeping Birch	2 00	25	....
"	<i>populifolia</i>	Poplar-leaved Birch	2 00	25	....
Broussonetia	<i>papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry		30	....
Bupleurum	<i>fruticosum</i>	Thorow Wax.....		40	....
Callicarpa	<i>Americana</i>	French Mulberry	4 00	40	....
Calycanthus	<i>floridus</i>	Sweet-scented Shrub	1 50	25	....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Western Allspice	\$6 00	\$0 60	....
<i>Carpinus Americanus</i>	Water Beech	2 00	25	....
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark	25	....	....
“ <i>amara</i>	Butternut or Swamp Hickory	25	....	....
“ <i>microcarpa</i>	Small-fruited Hickory	25	....	....
“ <i>porcina</i>	Pig-nut	25	....	....
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Mocker-nut	25	....	....
“ <i>Suleata</i>	Thick or Western Shellbark	25	....	....
<i>Cassia Marilandica</i>	Southern Cassia	4 00	40	....
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa	1 50	25	....
“ <i>bignonioides</i>	Flowering Catalpa	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Kämpferii</i>	Japan Catalpa .....	....	1 00	....
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	Branching .....	....	50	....
“ <i>integerrimus</i>	Entire-leaved .....	....	50	....
“ <i>thyrsiflorus</i>	California Lilac .....	....	50	....
“ <i>velutinus</i>	Soft-leaved .....	....	1 00	....
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax Work	2 50	25	....
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button Ball Bush	1 50	20	....
<i>Cerasus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved Cherry	2 00	25	....
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	American Judas Tree	2 50	25	....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Californian Judas Tree	6 00	50	....
“ <i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree	2 00	25	....
<i>Centrosema Virginianum</i>	Butterfly Pea	6 00	60	....
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	2 50	25	....
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wood	8 00	75	....
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush	5 00	50	....
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby	1 50	25	....
<i>Cornus Florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	1 00	20	....
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicked Cornel	2 00	25	....
“ <i>alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	2 50	25	....
“ <i>serica</i>	Silky Cornel	2 00	25	....
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	2 00	25	....
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Handsome Shrub	3 00	30	....
<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	1 50	25	....
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Dwarf Thorn	1 50	25	....
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	1 00	25	....
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	1 50	25	....
“ <i>Crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	1 50	25	....
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	1 50	25	....
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine Laburnum	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum	1 00	20	....
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	Mezereum .....	....	\$0 25	....
<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Beautiful Flowering .....	....	50	....
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yam	3 00	30	....
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	European Persimmon	2 50	25	....
“ <i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican “	2 50	25	....
<i>Elæagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster	2 00	25	....
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	5 00	50	....
[This celebrated tree is not hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree.]				
“ Other distinct varieties from Australia .....	....	1 50	25	....
<i>Euonymus latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Burning Bush	2 00	25	....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
<i>Fagus Americana</i>	American Beech.....	\$0 75	\$0 10	....
<i>Frangula Californica</i>	Oregon Thorn.....	4 00	40	....
<i>Fraxinus alba</i>	White American Ash	75	20	....
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow “ “	1 00	25	....
“ <i>excelsior</i>	European Ash.....	75	20	....
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon “	1 30	25	....
“ <i>pubescens</i>	Soft-leaved Ash	1 00	25	....
“ <i>quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash.....	1 50	25	....
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black American Ash	1 00	25	....
“ <i>viridis</i>	Green “ “	1 00	25	....
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>	California Shrub.....	1 00	25	....
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Spring Flowers.....	1 00	....	....
<i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	Salal.....	6 00	70	....
“ <i>procumbens</i>	Wintergreen	4 00	40	....
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Dangleberry	4 00	40	....
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	3 00	30	....
<i>Genista scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom.....	75	10	....
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom .....	....	30	....
“ <i>junceæ</i>	Rush-leaved Broom	1 50	25	....
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	See <i>Salisburia</i>.....	....	....	....
<i>Gleditschia Sinensis</i>	Chinese	2 50	25	....
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust.....	50	10	....
“ <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn	2 50	25	....
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	1 25	20	....
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Silver Bell	2 50	25	....
<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>	Witch Hazel	5 00	60	....
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	Ivy	1 25	20	....
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	2 00	25	....
<i>Ilex</i> (<i>Prinos</i>) <i>verticillatus</i>	Winter Berry.....	2 00	20	....
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree.....	3 00	30	....
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut. Per qt. 15c., Per bu. \$3.....	....	....	....
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut “ 15c., “ \$3.....	....	....	....
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep Laurel.....	2 00	25	....
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel.....	2 00	25	....
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-nut.....	2 00	25	....
<i>Larix Americana</i>	Black American Larch.....	4 00	40	....
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Larch.....	1 25	25	....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1 00	....	....
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel.....	1 00	20	....
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet.....	1 25	20	....
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	1 25	20	....
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum Tree.....	4 00	40	....
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	75	20	....
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	Per bu. \$7..	50	....
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree	1 50	25	....
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	Canadian Moon Seed	1 50	25	....
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	1 50	25	....
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Russian “	3 00	35	....
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid “	2 00	25	....
“ <i>alba fructo nigra</i>	“ “	3 00	25	....
“ <i>cedrona</i>	French “	4 00	40	....
“ <i>Tartarica</i>	True Russian Mulberry	4 00	40	....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per Oz.	Pkt.
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle	\$2 00	\$0 25	....
<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Box Elder	75	25	....
“ <i>Californica</i>	Californian Box Elder	1 50	25	....
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	Yellow Nelumbo	3 00	30	....
<i>Nuttallia Californica</i>	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	6 00	60	....
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	Black Gum	1 00	25	....
<i>Oreodaphne Californica</i>	Mountain Laurel	2 00	25	....
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	American Hop Horn-beam	2 50	25	....
<i>Paliurus aculeatus</i>	Christ's Thorn	1 00	20	....
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Sharp-leaved	2 50	25	....
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Paulownia	2 50	25	....
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange Flowers .....	....	40	....
“ <i>Lewisii</i>	Lewis' (from California) .....	....	1 00	....
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>	Arbutus-leaved	4 00	40	....
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Garget	1 50	25	....
<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Pistachio Nut .....	....	25	....
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Button Ball, or Plane Tree	1 00	25	....
“ <i>racemosus</i>	Racemed-leaved	5 00	50	....
<i>Poinciana Gilliesii</i>	Gillies' .....	....	\$0 25	....
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-toothed Aspen	4 00	40	....
“ <i>monilifera</i>	Cottonwood	4 00	40	....
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach Plum	1 50	25	....
“ <i>padus</i>	Wild Cherry	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild Red Cherry	2 00	25	....
“ <i>Purshiana</i>	Bear-berry	4 00	40	....
“ <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	1 00	25	....
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	2 00	25	....
<i>Punica Granatum</i>	Pomegranate	3 00	30	....
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	Choke-berry	2 00	25	....
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bu.				
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buck-thorn	1 00	20	....
<i>Rhododendron Californicum</i>	Californian Rose-berry	10 00	1 00	....
<i>Rhus Cotinus</i>	Smoke Tree	3 00	30	....
“ <i>Copallina</i>	Dwarf Sumach	2 00	25	....
“ <i>glabra</i>	Smooth Sumach	1 50	25	....
“ <i>Toxicodendron</i>	Poison Ivy	3 00	30	....
“ <i>Venenata</i>	Poison Sumach	2 00	25	....
<i>Ribes Lobbii</i>	Lobb's Currant	10 00	1 00	....
“ <i>sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant .....	....	75	....
<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	Yellow Locust	50	10	....
<i>Rosa hybrida</i>	Hybrid Rose, mixed .....	....	50	....
“ <i>canina</i>	Dog Rose for Stocks	50	15	....
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Showy Raspberry	10 00	1 00	....
<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	Maiden Hair Tree	1 00	20	....
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	2 00	25	....
“ <i>alba</i>	White Willow	2 00	25	....
“ <i>discolor</i>	Glaucous Willow	4 00	40	....
“ <i>fragilis</i>	Brittle Willow	4 00	40	....
“ <i>humilis</i>	Low Bush Willow	4 00	40	....
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	3 00	30	....
<i>Sassafras officinalis</i> ..	Sassafras	2 00	25	....
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree, of California	2 00	25	....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per Oz.	Per Pkt.
<i>Smilax</i> glauca	Shining-leaved	\$1 50	\$0 15	....
<i>Sophora</i> Japonica	Japanese Sophora	2 00	25	....
“ “ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora	2 50	25	....
“ speciosa	From Arizona	2 00	25	....
<i>Spartium</i> Junceum	Spanish Broom	1 00	20	....
<i>Syringa</i> vulgaris	Lilac	2 00	25	....
<i>Taxodium</i> distichum	North Carolina Cypress	60	10	....
<i>Tilia</i> Americana	American Linden	1 50	25	....
“ argentea	Silvery “	1 00	20	....
“ Europæa	European “	1 00	20	....
“ pubescens	Soft-leaved “	1 50	25	....
<i>Typha</i> latifolia	Cat-tail Reed	1 00	20	....
<i>Ulmus</i> Americana	American Elm	3 00	30	....
“ crassifolia	Thick-leaved Elm	3 00	30	....
“ fulva	Slippery Elm	3 00	30	....
<i>Ulex</i> Europæus	Furze	1 00	20	....
<i>Vaccinium</i> corymbosum	Swamp Blueberry	4 00	40	....
“ Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Huckleberry	4 00	40	....
<i>Viburnum</i> acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	2 00	25	....
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	2 00	25	....
“ Lantana	Wayfaring Tree	1 25	20	....
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose	1 25	20	....
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	1 50	20	....
“ pubescens	Downy Arrow-wood	2 00	25	....
“ tinus	Laurustinus	1 25	20	....
<i>Virgilia</i> lutea	See Cladrastis .....	....	....	....
<i>Vitex</i> agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	1 50	25	....
<i>Wistaria</i> frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	2 00	25	....
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria	5 00	50	....
<i>Zanthoxylum</i> Americanum	Prickly Ash	3 00	30	....
<i>Zizyphus</i> sativa	Cultivated Jujube	2 00	20	....

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

<i>Vitis</i> Californica	Californian (Natural)	3 00	30	....
“ cinerea	Whitish-leaved	3 00	30	....
“ cordifolia	Frost Grape	3 00	30	....
“ indivisa	Entire-leaved	3 00	30	....

PALM SEEDS.

	Per Pkt.		Per Pkt.
<i>Areca</i> Baueri	\$0 25	<i>Cocos</i> flexuosa	\$0 25
“ lutescens	25	<i>Corypha</i> Australis	10
<i>Brahea</i> edulis	25	<i>Kentia</i> Balmoreana	25
“ filifera	25	“ Forsteriana	25
“ glauca	25	<i>Latania</i> Borbonica	10
<i>Caryota</i> urens	10	<i>Livistonia</i> maritima	25
<i>Chamædopsis</i> excelsa	25	<i>Oreodoxa</i> regia	10
<i>Chamærops</i> Canariensis	25	<i>Pandanus</i> utilis	10
“ elegans	25	<i>Phoenix</i> Canariensis	25
<i>Cocos</i> Australis	25	“ dactylifera	25
“ Bonetti	25	“ tenuis	25
“ plumosa	25	<i>Seaforthia</i> elegans	25

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

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

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

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 (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in 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 shallow boxes, pots, or a hot-bed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seed early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

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

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

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

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

PRIMULAS, CHINESE.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear

must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during the summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting room, not too warm.

CINERARIAS.—Years ago the *Cineraria* was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well, if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Re-pot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants be wanted, the re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringing or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter, when the plants are coming into bloom, it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally to keep down the "green fly" or *Aphis*.

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

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

NEW RARE AND REMARKABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

ASTER, PURE WHITE LILLIPUT.

A new race of Asters, the flowers being very small, and produced in the greatest abundance. Will be very useful for cutting, and comes quite true from seed. Per pkt., 25 c.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

New Japan "Virgin's Bower." A new climbing species from Japan, as yet very rare. Flowers in September and October, in large clusters of the purest white flowers; the individual flowers are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The plant climbs to a height of ten to twelve feet; the foliage is very pretty, and of a shining green. Very desirable and perfectly hardy. Per packet, 25 cents.

CLEMATIS TUBULOSA.

New China Clematis; a very showy, erect species, with dense corymbs of small purple flowers, resembling those of a Hyacinth; summer flowering. Per packet, 25 cents.

COIX LACHRYMA AUREA ZEBRINA.

A new variety of "Job's Tears," with golden zebra-striped foliage. Per packet, 25 c.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM SANGUINEUM.

A large flowering variety, with beautiful deep red flowers; very distinct and fine. Per packet, 60 cents.

DAHLIA GRACILIS.

A new and beautiful strain of spotted and striped single Dahlia. The colors are very bright, and composed of all the shades of the Dahlia. This is a singularly useful flower for bouquets and for cut flowers. The seed, if started in a frame or the window in March, will flower the same season. Per packet, 50 cents.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII ATROPURPUREA. (Mourning Pink.)

This is very striking, and one of the best novelties introduced last year. The beautiful large double flowers are edged with white, and will become one of the best cut flowers for mourning wreaths and bouquets; quite distinct. Per packet, 25 cents.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

Seeds of this popular bulb are now offered for the first time. Per packet, 25 cents.

IRIS OXYPETALA.

A new Russian species of recent introduction. The flowers are produced in June, of a light lavender, with delicate white veinings; an abundant bloomer. Per packet, 25 cents.

LOBELIA CAVANILLESII.

A showy Lobelia of strong and free blooming habit, with beautiful scarlet and yellow flowers, which contrast effectively with its slender foliage of lively green. Per pkt., 30 cts.

MIKANIA SCANDENS.

One of our most beautiful native herbaceous perennial climbers, with heart-shaped leaves and handsome flesh-colored flowers; found in New England growing in marshes, in from two to twenty inches of water, also in wet soils near streams. The finest plants are found, however, in water. Per packet, 25 cents.

MINA LOBATA.

A rapid growing climbing vine; foliage resembles somewhat an Ipomœa, and is very dense and luxuriant; the flowers are borne in racemes, and are bright red, changing gradually to creamy white, and remain long in perfection; an acquisition. Per packet, 40 cts.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS "VICTORIA."

A new Forget-me-not of stout and bushy habit, forming beautiful globular plants about six inches high, covered for a long time each season with large, bright, azure blue flowers. Useful not only for bedding, but for growing in pots. Per packet, 50 cents.

PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUM.

Bears large lilac-purple flowers in racemes; one of the finest hardy perennials, growing from two to three feet high. Per packet, 25 cents.

PETALOSTEMON DECUMBENS.

A perennial new to cultivation, and one of the prettiest prostrate plants, having stems a foot long, on the ends of which are borne dense spikes of deep violet-purple flowers. It begins to bloom in summer and continues until frost. Per packet, 10 cents.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA "TITANIA."

A remarkably fine Petunia, having flowers of dark, velvety purple, with a broad pure white band round the edges of the petals, forming a charming contrast; entirely distinct and very desirable. About two-thirds will come true from seed. Per packet, 50 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA FLORE PLENO.

The first really double Phlox ever offered, and will undoubtedly prove very valuable. The plants produce a profusion of charming densely double white flowers, and about sixty per cent. will come true from seed. Per packet, 50 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA STELLATA SPLENDENS.

Vivid crimson, with pure white star in the center; very large flower. Per pkt., 25 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND."

This rare and splendid variety of this favorite bedding flower bears very large flowers of white, with crimson centre, the contrast being very effective and showy; flowers all summer. Per packet, 10 cents.

TAGETES "EL DORADO."

An improved variety of the African Marigold, introduced last season. It is without exception the finest of the autumn flowers. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, very double, and all shades of yellow, from lemon color to deep orange; the plant has a robust habit of growth. Per packet, 10 cents.

TRITOMA CORALLINA.

A new variety obtained from seeds of *T. Macoweni*, with a beautiful ovoid spike of bright coral-red flowers. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high. Per packet, 25 cents.

TRITOMA MACOWENI.

A very neat dwarf species with abundant orange scarlet flowers in early autumn; grows one to two feet high. Per packet, 25 cents.

MUSA ENSETE.

This most useful of the Banana tribe attains a very large size from seed the first year. In order to have success in germinating, the seeds should be soaked in water for a week, at temperature of eighty or ninety degrees, and then planted from two to four inches deep in fine silver sand. Keep them close to the greenhouse pipes or stove and in a location with little change in temperature. Ten seeds for 50 cents.

MUSA ENSETE.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

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

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

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters.

*designates *ornamental-leaved* plants.

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

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

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

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

1 designates *early*.

2 " *intermediate*.

3 " *late-flowering plants*.

The **fourth column** gives the HARDINESS AND DURATION:

A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B " *Biennial*, lasting two years.

P " *Perennial*, lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*.

.. designates in every case, *repetition*.

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

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

S " *shrubs*.

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

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

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

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

FLOWER SEEDS.

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

👉 See explanation of figures and signs on page 62.

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.	
						cts.	
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Beautiful annual trailer.
2075	<i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	} Fine for conservatories. Flowers striped, veined, and self colors. Very hand- some; free bloomers.
2078	<i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	d. red.	..	25	
2080	<i>Darwini grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	..	yel.	..	10	} Fine greenhouse and conser- vatory shrubs, with grace- fully drooping branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.
2087	<i>Decaisneana</i>	1	..	..	..	10	
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i>	1	..	..	..	10	
2098	<i>ornithophora</i>	1	..	..	10	10	
2100	<i>speciosa</i>	1	..	pur.	..	10	
2104	<i>fine mixed</i>	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	} Fine large ornamental leaved plant with showy flowers.
2108	<i>spinosus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>	2	..	blue	4	5	} Monk's Hood. Pretty flow- ers; very fine.
2119	<i>Fisheri</i>	2	..	..	..	10	
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	Pretty and hardy.
2122	<i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	½	5	Showy spring flower.
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	} A graceful tuberous-rooted plant; fine for conserva- tory or lawn.
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> var	2	..	white	..	5	
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i>	2	..	rose.	..	5	} Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding, and con- trasting well with Gerani- ums, Perilla, and Dwarf Amaranths.
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i>	2	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album	2	..	white	..	5	
2138	—“Little Gem”	2	..	blue	..	5	
<i>Agrostemma</i>							See Rose Campion.
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	†hhB	scar.	2	5	} Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weath- er, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in a hot-bed.
2149	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150	<i>linifolia</i>	1 3	..	scar.	1½	5	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	..	..	2½	5	
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i>	1 3	..	..	2	5	
2157	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	..	3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159	<i>Alyssum</i> (Sweet) <i>maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	} Fine bedding plants. The first is the Sweet Alyssum; <i>saxatile compactum</i> is a fine perennial, with gol- den yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2163	<i>saxatile compactum</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165	<i>Wierzebecki</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5	
2166	<i>argenteum</i>	1 3	..	..	½	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packer	General Observations.
2167	* <i>Amarantus</i> Abyssinicus . . .	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	Ornamental-leaved plants, invaluable for bedding; the foliage is crimson, varie- gated, yellow, etc. The <i>tri-</i> <i>color</i> varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, and are also fine when grown in pots.
2168	*bicolor ruber	2 3	..	red.	2	5	
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . .	2 3	..	d. red.	3	5	
2170	*giganteus	2 3	..	pur.	6	5	
2182	*Henderi	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2184	*magnificus	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2190	*melancholicus ruber	2 3	..	red.	2½	5	
2192	*salicifolius	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2195	*—" Prince of Wales "	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2196	*sanguineus nanus	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	dif.	5	(Browallia.) Greenhouse an- nuals. Pretty and useful.
2198	*amabilis tricolor	2 3	..	tri.	2	5	
2198a	*atropurpureus	2 3	..	dk. pur.	..	5	
2199	*fine mixed	2 3	..	r. & y.	..	5	
2202	<i>Amethyst</i> , winged	2	..	blue	..	10	
2204	white	2	..	white	..	10	
2206	<i>Anagallis</i> grandifl. fruticosa . . .	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5	
2208	—Phillipsii	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2220	—in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	2	5	
2223	<i>Anchusa</i> angustifolia	2	hP	pur.	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230	<i>Anemone</i> coronaria	1	..	mixed	2	5	Anemones are very beautiful spring flowers, and should be in every garden.
2233	<i>Pulsatilla</i>	1	..	..	½	5	
2237	<i>sylvestris</i>	1	..	white	..	10	
2238	<i>Alpina</i>	2 3	..	white	½	10	
2240	<i>Angelonia</i> grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant, bearing handsome flowers. Thrives in a light, rich soil. See Snapdragon.
<i>Antirrhinum</i>							
2245	<i>Aquilegia</i> caryophylloides . . .	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5	The Columbine are fine ear- ly, free flowering, hardy border plants; every gar- den should have them. Nothing can be finer than beds of these.
2249	<i>chrysantha</i>	1 3	..	yel.	3	10	
2253	<i>cærulea</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
2255	—hybrida	1 3	..	sul.	..	25	
2257	<i>Canadensis</i>	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2265	<i>Argemone</i> grandiflora	2 3	hA	white	..	5	Flowers large and Poppy- shaped.
2266	—lutea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2273	<i>Asclepias</i> Cornuti	2	hP	p.	4	5	Silkweed.
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	..	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	3	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<i>Asperula</i> setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	Sweet-scented, and profuse bloomers.
2285	<i>odorata</i>	2 3	hP	white	½	10	
2286	<i>Aster</i> , Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	3	10	These varieties are from Ger- many, and saved from the finest double sorts. Noth- ing can be finer than a bed of these in the autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early winter ornaments. They should be trans- planted at least twice. The
2292	<i>Pyramidal</i>	3	..	..	..	10	
2295	<i>Bouquet</i> , mixed	3	..	..	1	10	
2296	<i>Lilliput</i> , mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2297	<i>Very Dwarf</i> , or <i>Pygmæa</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2298	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flowered	3	..	..	1½	10	
2300	—White	3	..	white	..	10	
2301	<i>White dwarf</i>	3	..	mixed	1	10	
2303	<i>German quilled</i> , mixed	3	..	..	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration		Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2305	Aster, Globe, mixed	3	hhA	mixed	1	5	<p>Observations continued.</p> <p>soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to; they will produce fine large flowers. Most are very distinct in their varieties and colors. The <i>A. ptarmicoides</i> is fine for rocks, though a small flower.</p>
2308	Large-flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	Crown, mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	Washington, white	3	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—peach blossom	3	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	New Schiller	3	..	rose	1½	10	
2314	Dwarf White Bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	Goliath	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10	
2320	Pæony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10	
2324	Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10	
2325	Half Dwarf Multiflora	3	..	..	2	10	
2326	Truffaut's	3	..	..	1½	10	
2328	—White	3	..	white	..	25	
2329	—Crimson	3	..	cr.	..	25	
2330	Dark blood red	3	..	red	..	25	
2335	Mixed China	3	..	mixed	1½	5	
2337	Perennial, mixed	3	hP	..	1 to 5	10	
2338	Ptarmicoides	2	..	white	1	10	
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	..	pur.	trai.	10	<p>Beautiful for rock work and bedding.</p>
2341	Græca	3	5	..	..	10	
2342	Auricula, finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	<p><i>Primula auricula</i>; very fine.</p> <p>From finest Chinese and Ghent varieties; the latter are hardy.</p>
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	
2352	Balsams, Paris White	2	hhA	white	..	5	<p>The Balsams are one of the finest summer flowering Annuals, being free bloomers and highly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The colors are unsurpassed.</p>
2355	—Crimson	2	..	crim.	..	5	
2360	—Rose	2	..	rose	..	5	
2364	—Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2367	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2373	Camellia-flowered White	2	..	white	..	10	
2375	—Crimson	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted	2	..	..	..	10	
2385	—Scarlet spotted	2	..	..	..	10	
2387	—Rose	2	..	rose	..	10	
2393	—Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	10	
2394	—Purple	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2396	—Lavender	2	..	lav.	..	10	
2400	—Light citron	2	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2414	—Double Solferino	2	..	spot.	..	10	
Banana							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis	2	hP	blue	..	5	<p>Beautiful perennial herb.</p>
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA	yel.	3	5	
2421	—nana	2	..	..	1½	5	<p>Beautiful and hardy.</p>
2422	*Beet, Brazilian, Golden-veined	2	hhA	mixed	..	5	
2423	*—Large-ribbed Scarlet	2	..	..	..	5	
2423a	*—Crimson-veined	2	..	..	..	5	

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.
							cts.	
2424	*Beet, Chilian	2	hhA	mixed	1½	5		(Beta.) Beautiful ornamental foliage plants; fine for center of beds.
2435	*Crown Prince	2	..	red	..	5		
2437	*Victoria	2	..	d. red	..	5		
2450	Begonia, fine mixed Seedling	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25		Handsome foliage.
2451	Rex	1 3	..	..	½	25		
2452	Semperflorens rosea	1 3	..	rose	1½	25		
2452a	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	25		Beautiful free flowering plants.
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10		Showy, like the Coreopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle, small	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		(Centaurea.) Hardy and showy.
2460	*Bocconia cordata	2 3	hP	white	3	10		
2461	*Japonica	2 3	gP	..	4	10		Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5		
2465	—alba	3	..	white	..	5		One of the finest for edgings. Should be sown in hot-bed.
2469	—in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	5		
	Browallia elata							See Amethyst.
	Cacalia							See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	..	rose	½	5		Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.
2475	speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	¾	5		
2480	umbellata	2 3	hhP	..	½	10		
2482	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25		Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated.
2485	grandiflora, self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25		
2486	—tigrina pumila compacta	2 3	..	..	1	50		
2490	rugosa	2 3	..	..	2	25		
2492	scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10		
2492a	pinnata (for bedding)	2 3	..	..	..	10		The Pot Marigolds are fine for back-grounds, being quite showy, especially Meteor.
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	orange	1	5		
2497	—nova, "Nankeen"	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
2499	officinalis "Meteor"	2 3	..	..	..	5		
2505	pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5		
2506	Pongei, fl. pl.	2 3	..	white	..	5		(Coreopsis.) Fine, showy Annuals, abundant bloom and bright colors.
2507	sicula (single yellow)	2 3	..	yel.	..	5		
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1½	5		
2516	Drummondii	2 3	..	y. & br.	1	5		
2518	elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5		
2519	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		Free flowering, of pretty colors, and bloom for a long time. Start in frame early.
2520	Callirrhoe involucrata	1 3	..	c. & w. tral.	..	5		
2525	pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5		One of the finest flowering greenhouse plants.
2529	Camellia Japonica	1 3	gP	..	3	25		
2530	Campanula Carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5		One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The perennial species, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on list are very fine for edging and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2533	—alba	1	..	white	..	5		
2534	—mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
2535	grandiflora	2	..	blue	2	5		
2536	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
2538	medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	..	..	10		
2540	— — — — —	2 3	..	..	..	10		
2541	— — — — —	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	..	3	10		
2545	pyramidalis	3	†hhP	blue	4	10		
2546	—albus	3	..	white	..	10		

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2548	Candytuft, <i>Iberis amara</i>	1 2	hA	white	1	cts. 5	<i>Iberis.</i> Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders.
2552	coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2555	odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2557	rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	½	5	
2560	Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2567	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	½	5	
2576	affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	..	10	
2576a	Giant White "Charmer"	1 2	..	..	1	10	
2576b	Carmine	1 2	..	car.	..	10	
2577	mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2577b	Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	..	½	10	Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.
2578	sempervirens	1	hP	white	¾	10	
2580	Cauna, Dark-leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	
2581	Warszewiczii	1 3	..	blo'd r.	..	5	
2583	fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2587	Canterbury Bells—Blue	1 3	†hB	blue	2	5	<i>Campanula</i> or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for back borders. All the vari- eties are fine old plants and should be grown exten- sively.
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
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	
2608	<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	2	hA	yel.	2	5	Blessed Thistle—pretty.
2610	Carnation	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	Saved from the finest collec- tions of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented.
2613	Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50	
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626	Red Grenadine, Double	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2628	Self-colored	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna	2	..	mixed	1	10	Very rich and free flowering. Good for backgrounds. See <i>Ricinus</i> .
2638	<i>Castilleja indivisa</i>	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	
	Castor Oil Bean						
2640	<i>Catananche alba</i>	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	cœrulea	2 3	†hP	blue	..	5	
	Catch-Fly						See <i>Silene</i> .
2646	<i>Cedronella cana</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	Beautiful purplish crimson flowers.
2647	<i>Celosia Huttoni</i> (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	..	5	
2647a	plumosus	3	..	red	..	5	Fine plants for vases.
2647b	—Golden Feathered	3	..	yel.	..	10	
	<i>Celosia cristata</i>						See Cockscomb.
2648	<i>Centaurea Americana</i>	3	hA	pur.	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651, and 2655 are ornamental-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The oth- ers are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	candidissima, 1000 seeds, \$1	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	Clementei, 1000 seeds, 50c.	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2655	gymnocarpa, 1000 seeds, 50c.	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2658	Cyanus (Emperor William)	2	hA	..	1½	5	
2660	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i>	2	..	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.

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2663	<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	1 3	hA	red	1	5	} Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	— <i>albus</i>	1 3	..	white	½	5	
2668	— <i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	red	..	5	
2671	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	†hP	white	..	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2675	<i>Chelone barbata coccinea</i>	3	†hhP	pur.	2	25	Very pretty; bright color.
2687	<i>Chorozema varia</i>	1 3	gS	scar.	3	10	} A desirable plant, for the greenhouse. See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Christmas Rose.							
Chrysanthemum—							
2690	<i>coronarium album</i>	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	} Showy, free bloomers. The Annual species should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy.
2693	—Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2695	—Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2711	<i>carinatum album</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2712	— <i>luteum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2713	—“Eclipse”	2 3	..	br.&yl.	1	10	} For bouquets or edging. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy.
2714	—mixed	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	
2728	— <i>hybridum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
2730	<i>Chrysanthemum Indicum</i>						
	<i>grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	..	3	10	} These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention and bloom late.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i>	3	..	..	..	10	
2733	— <i>pompon</i>	3	..	..	1½	10	
2734	— <i>American</i>	3	..	mixed	3	50	From the finest show flowers.
2735	<i>Cineraria hybrida</i>	1	†gP	..	2	25	} From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool greenhouse plants.
2736	— <i>rubra</i>	1	..	lustr's	..	25	
2737	— <i>grandiflora</i>	1	..	mixed	..	25	
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	75	
2753	<i>maritima</i>	2	hhP	yel.	3	5	} For ribbon gardening; have a silvery foliage.
2755	— <i>candidissima</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
2758	<i>Clarkia elegans</i> , double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are useful as edging plants or for vases, hanging baskets, etc. The double varieties are especially fine.
2761	— <i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2763	<i>pulchella</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2765	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2766	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	bord.	1½	5	
2768	<i>White Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	..	..	¾	5	
2778	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
Clary, Purple top							} See <i>Salvia hominum</i> .
Red top							
2780	<i>Clematis recta</i>	3	hS	white	..	25	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.
2782	<i>Cleome arborea</i>	2	gP	white	8	10	
2783	<i>sesquiorgyalis</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2785	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, bearing large, showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	<i>puniceus</i>	1 2	..	crim.	6	10	
2792	<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edgings.

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2795	Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson	2 3	hA	crim.	1½	5	<p>(<i>Celosia</i>.) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.</p>
2801	—Sulphur	3	..	sul.	..	5	
2803	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
2804	—White	3	..	white	..	5	
2806	—Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾	5	
2808	—Prest. Thiers'	3	..	..	..	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5	
2816	—Yellow	3	..	yel.	..	5	
2820	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1	10	
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
2833	* <i>Coleus</i>	2 3	gP	..	2	25	Splendid bedding plants.
2835	<i>Collinsia</i> Bartsiaefolia	2	hA	pur.	1	5	<p>Free flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are good and of fine colors.</p>
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
2840	candidissima	2	..	..	1	5	
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5	
2845	multicolor	2	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
2847	—marmorata	2 3	..	..	..	5	
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	¾	5	
2852	mixed	..	..	mixed	2	5	
2854	<i>Collomia</i> coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	<p>Fine for bees; also good for pot culture. They are very pretty.</p>
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2857	aggregata	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2858	<i>Columbine</i> , Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	<p>These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i>.</p>
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2862	<i>Commelyna</i> cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	<p>Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.</p>
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	*variegata	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	<i>Convolvulus</i> minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	<p>These are fine for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging-baskets, blooming for a long time.</p>
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877	—roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2877a	—tricolor, mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	<p>Very handsome greenhouse shrub. Does well if planted out in summer.</p>
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	
2880	* <i>Cordylina</i> australis	3	..	white	3	25	
2882	*indivisa lineata	3	..	..	12	25	Beautiful flowering greenhouse shrubs.
2887	<i>Cosmidium</i> Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	<i>Cosmos</i> bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	Beautiful annual composite.
2892	Cotton	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	Curious for pots or garden.
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	½	10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.
2900	<i>Crucianella</i> stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	10	A handsome Rubiaceæ.
2906	<i>Cuphea</i> miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	10	<p>These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2915a is a hardy Annual, and very desirable.</p>
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2910	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2913	eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1½	10	
2914	Roetzlii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	25	
2915	strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	..	25	
2915a	lanceolata	1 3	hA	pur.	..	10	

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2916	<i>Cyclamen Persicum</i>	1	gbu.	w. ro.	¼	25	Beautiful greenhouse bulbs.
2918	<i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double, from named flowers	3	fhHP	mixed	6	10	These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful.
2919	Double Dwarf	3	..	..	3	10	
2920	Single, fine strain	3	..	..	..	10	
2922	<i>Daisy</i> , Double White	1	fhP	white	¼	10	(<i>Bellis</i> .) The poet's favorite.
2923	Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	..	25	
2925	From finest collection	1	..	mixed	..	25	
	Paris Daisy						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	1	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and finely scented shrub.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5	Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	<i>fastuosa</i> , double mixed	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
2944	<i>Delphinium cardiopetalum</i>	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	One of the handsomest plants for large gardens; vary in colors from pale blue to the deepest tint.
2945	<i>Cashmerianum</i>	2 3	fhP	..	3	10	
2946	<i>formosum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10	
	<i>Dianthus</i>						See Pink, Carnation, and Picotee.
2954	<i>Dicentra chrysantha</i>	2	..	yel.	2	25	Curious and pretty dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2956	<i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i>	1 2	hP	red	..	10	
2958	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	
2960	—mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
	<i>Digitalis</i>						See Foxglove.
2964	* <i>Dracæna Draco</i>	2	gP	white	10	25	See <i>Cordyline</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves.
2966	* <i>indivisa lineata</i>	2	..	..	..	25	
2968	* <i>rubra</i>	2	..	red	5	25	
2970	* <i>Veitchii</i>	2	..	white	3	25	
2972	<i>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</i>	3	fhP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
	<i>Echeveria</i> —						
2972a	<i>farinosa</i> , per 1000 seeds, \$3	2	gP	yel.	½	25	Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are also largely used for carpet bedding.
2972b	<i>retusa nana</i> , pr. 1000 seeds, \$1	2	..	..	..	25	
2974	<i>secunda</i>	2	..	..	..	25	
2976	— <i>glauca</i> , per 1,000 seeds, \$2	2	..	..	..	25	
2978	<i>Epacris hybrida superba</i>	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	<i>Erica</i> , finest mixed	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrubs.
2982	<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>	2 3	hP	blue	..	10	An ornamental species from the Alps.
2983	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	3	..	..	¼	25	
2986	<i>Erysimum Arkansanum</i>	1 2	hA	yel.	1½	5	Beautiful for hanging-baskets.
2988	<i>Peroffskianum</i>	1 2	..	orange	..	5	
2990	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i>	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2990a	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2990aa	— <i>alba rosea</i>	1 3	..	wh. r.	..	5	
2990b	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2992	<i>crocea</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995	— <i>plena</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5	
300	<i>tenuifolia</i>	1 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	<i>Mandarin</i>	1 3	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	<i>Eucnide Bartonoides</i>	1 2	tA	yel.	2	10	Fine for rockeries, or for pots.

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3010	<i>Eupatorium Fraseri</i>	3	hP	white	2	cts. 5	} Fine for winter bouquets; showy for back grounds.
3014	* <i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	
3020	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i>	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flower- ing plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	<i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	5	5	
3026	<i>Wrangeliana</i>	1 3	.	.	5	5	
3030	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	.	rose	¾	25	} Pretty for ribbon gardening. Pretty; fine for ribbon gar- dening.
3033	<i>Feverfew</i> , Blood-colored	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	
3036	<i>Flax</i> (<i>Linum</i>), Yellow	2 3	thhP	yel.	¾	10	} Pretty; good for rock work. Fine, free flowering bedding plants; beautiful colors.
3038	Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	5	5	
3040	Variegated	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
Forget-me-not—							
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	1 2	thhP	blue	trail.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>My- osotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Eu- rope. All the species are favorites, being early flow- ering.
3048	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	.	white	½	10	
3049	— <i>elegantissima</i>	1 2	.	mixed	.	10	
3050	<i>Azorica</i>	1 2	.	d. b.	.	10	
3054	— <i>ccelestina</i>	1 2	.	l. b.	.	25	
3056	<i>dissitiflora</i>	1	.	blue	.	10	
2058	<i>palustris</i>	1 2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	<i>sylvatica</i>	1 2	.	blue	1	10	
3065	<i>Foxglove</i> (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	.	white	2	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3068	Yellow	2	.	yel.	1½	5	
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	.	l. y.	.	5	
3072	Rose	1 2	.	rose	.	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	.	pur.	.	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like White	2 3	.	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose	2 3	.	rose	.	5	
3082	<i>gloxinoides</i> , mixed	2 3	.	mixed	4	5	
3087	mixed	1 2	.	.	div.	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) Handsome free- flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, strip- ed, and various colors.
3089	<i>Four O'Clocks</i> , Hybrid	2 3	tA	.	2	5	
3090	<i>longiflora alba</i>	2	.	white	.	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved	2 3	.	mixed	.	5	
3091a	New Dwarf White	2 3	.	white	1	10	
3092	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yel.	trail	25	} Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	<i>Freesia refracta alba</i>	1	g Bu.	white	2 3	25	
3094	<i>Frasera Parryi</i>	2	hP	.	2	10	} Bears numerous flowers.
3095	<i>Fuchsia</i> , single, in var.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	
3096	<i>Gaillardia amblyodon</i>	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	10	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful, fine for bou- quets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	<i>picta</i>	2 3	.	yel.	.	5	
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i>	2 3	.	mixed	.	5	
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i>	2 3	.	sc. & y.	.	5	
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i>	2 3	.	sal.	.	5	
3108	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	.	white	.	5	
3112	<i>Gamolepis Tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	} Fine for beds.
3114	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>	1	gS	white	2	25	
3116	<i>Gardoquia Betonicoides</i>	3	thhP	pur.	1½	10	} Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	

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						cts.	
3120	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	Fine showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection of Perennials for the beauty of the flowers.
3121	<i>campestris</i>	2	hA	pur.	½	10	
3124	<i>cruciata</i>	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3129	<i>Geranium</i> (Zonale), Scarlet	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	
3132	—Tom Thumb var.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	Saved from fine named varieties. Are especially fine colors. The so-called Scarlet <i>Geranium</i> is a <i>Pelargonium</i> .
3138	— <i>sanguineum</i>	1 3	hP	d. pur.	1	50	
3141	<i>Gesnera macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	½	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3153	extra mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	<i>Geum Chilense coccineum</i> pl.	2	hP	scar.	1½	5	Blooms freely for a long time.
3152	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals—fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3153	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3154	<i>laciniata</i>	1 2	..	..	½	5	
3156	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5	
3158	<i>nivalis</i>	1 2	..	..	1	5	
3160	<i>tricolor</i>	1 2	..	tri.	..	5	
3161	— <i>splendens</i>	1 2	..	pur.sc.	..	5	
3167	mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3170	<i>rosea splendens</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3173	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	<i>Gloxinia</i> , mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.
3175	<i>hybrida grandiflora</i>	1 3	..	crim.	..	50	
3176	<i>crassifolia</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3177	— <i>grandiflora horizontalis</i>	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3182	<i>Godetia splendens</i>	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5	All are fine, profuse flowering, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> , the largest flowered, is of a crimson bluish, makes a fine pot plant, and is good for the rockery.
3183	Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	1½	10	
3184	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 3	..	red	..	5	
3188	—The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5	
3189	—Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3190	—Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3190a	<i>Lindleyana</i>	1 3	..	..	1	5	
3190c	" <i>Bijou</i> "	1 3	..	blush	2	5	
3190d	<i>Whitneyi</i>	1 3	..	d. rose	1½	5	
3191	—Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10	
3194	<i>Schamini</i>	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
3105	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
	Golden Feather						See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3196	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	For edgings, pots, or baskets.
3200	<i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	..	1	5	For baskets. Yellow flowers.
3206	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3211	<i>murialis</i>	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
3213	<i>paniculata</i>	1 2	hP	white	2	5	
3215	<i>Haplocarpha Leichtlini</i>	1 3	hhA	yel.	1	25	Flowers bright, yellow two inches broad, tinged with reddish purple.
3218	<i>Hawkweed</i> , Bearded	3	hA	..	2	5	(Hieraceum.) Showy plants of free growth.
3220	Red	3	..	rose	..	5	
3222	White	3	..	white	..	5	Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3223	mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	
3225	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	

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3230	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	pur.	2	10	cts.			Heliotrope. These well-known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.
3235	Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d.pur.	..	10				
3242	Voltairianum	1 3	..	..	..	10				
3244	in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10				
3248	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	1 2	hP	pink	1	10				Christmas Rose. Very desirable; spring flowering. See <i>Rocket</i> .
	<i>Hesperis</i>									
3252	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i>	2 3	hA	yl.&br.	2	5				Showy Annual.
3260	Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10				The Rose of Sharon.
3261	flavescens	2 3	hP	straw	3	10				Western Marsh Mellow.
3265	Hollyhock, Double White	3	†hP	white	4	10				From named varieties, of all shades of color.
3267	Double mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10				
3272	Honesty (<i>Lunaria annua</i>)	2 3	†hB	white	2	5				Curious and pretty.
3274	<i>Humea elegans</i>	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10				Sweet scented. Beautiful plants, but require to be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida	1 3	..	white	..	10				
3276	<i>Hunnemannia fumariæfolia</i>	2 3	..	yel.	1	5				Large showy flowers.
3279	<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i>	2	hBu	..	2 to 3	10				
3281	<i>Hypericum elegans</i>	2	hP	..	1½	10				Showy bright green leaves; large showy flowers.
3281a	pyramdatum	2 3	hP	yel.	3 to 5	10				
3282	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	1	..	white	¾	10				Very pretty. See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	..	½	5				Curious and pretty.
3286	<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i>	2	..	pur.	1½	10				Beautiful and singular. See Balsam.
3292	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	1 3	†hhP	blue	¾	10				
3294	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	†tB	orange	1½	5				Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5				
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½	5				
3302	<i>Iris Kämpferii</i>	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5				Beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	oxysepala	2	..	lav.	1½	25				
3304	graminea	2	..	pur.	¾	25				Showy and beautiful; resembles the Lobelia.
3305	<i>Isotoma petraea</i>	1	hhA	cream	1	10				
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	hP	blue	..	5				Beautiful and hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White	2	..	white	..	5				
3312	Jacobæa, White Senecio	2	hA	..	..	5				The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio	2	..	pur.	..	5				
3320	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5				
3322	*Joseph's Coat	3	tA	tri.	2	5				Variegated foliage. See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5				
3327	—atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5				Fine for edgings; good habit and color. The high colors for pots.
3332	—kermesina	2	..	v.&red	..	5				
3333	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	..	5				
3334	<i>Lantana</i> in vars.	1 3	gS	..	2	5				Fine bedding, and one of the best greenhouse plants.
3336	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	2 3	†hB	..	1	5				
3337	Tall Rocket	2 3	..	..	2	5				Fine free blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also <i>Delphinium</i> .
3338	Chinese	2 3	†hP	..	2	5				
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10				
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5				
3343	<i>Ranunculus</i> -flowered	2 3	†hP	..	1	5				
3346	Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5				

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3348	<i>Lasthenia</i> Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5		A yellow Composite.
3350	<i>Lavatera</i> trimestris	2	..	red	2	5		Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3352a	—mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3353	<i>arborea</i> variegata	2	hhP	red	3	10		{ <i>Aloysia citriodora</i> .) Fine lemon-scented foliage. Curious; the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss mountains.
3354	<i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white	..	10		
3356	<i>Leontopodium</i> alpinum	3	hP	yel.	¾	25		
3358	<i>Leptosiphon</i> aureus	2	hA	orange	¾	5		Fine for edgings or rock- eries; blooms in masses.
3360	<i>androsaceus</i>	2	..	blue	1	5		
3361	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3365	<i>densiflorus</i>	2	..	blue	..	5		
3374	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		Free flowering and fragrant.
3388	<i>Limnanthes</i> Douglasii	2 3	..	w. & y.	1	5		
3390	<i>Linaria</i> bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5		Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—rosea	2	..	rose	..	5		
3390b	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	¾	5		
3391	<i>maroccana</i>	2 3	..	rose	¾	5		
3393	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy)	2 3	..	violet	trail.	5		
Linum								See Flax.
3395	<i>Lisianthus</i> Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25		Fine; like the Gentians.
3396	<i>Loasa</i> aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5		Beautiful and curiously form- ed flowers.
3398	<i>tricolor</i>	2 3	hA	tri.	2	5		
3400	<i>Lobelia</i> cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10		All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and rib- bon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with Scarlet Geraniums.
3406	<i>Erinus</i> grandiflora superba	1 3	hhP	d. b.	¾	10		
3412	—speciosa	1 3	..	..	..	10		
3414	—Paxtoniana	1 3	..	b. & w.	1	10		
3415	—Crystal Palace	1 3	..	blue	..	10		
3415a	—mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3415b	<i>kermesina</i>	1 3	..	crim.	..	10		
3416	<i>gracilis</i>	1 3	tA	blue	trail.	10		
3416a	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10		
3420	<i>Lindleyana</i> rosea	1 3	..	rose	1	10		
3422	<i>ramosa</i>	1 3	†hhP	blue	..	10		
3428	<i>Lotus</i> Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5		Pretty and interesting.
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i>	2	hA	yel.	¾	5		Winged Pea.
2334	Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5		{ Graceful, showy flowers, good for back grounds.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5		
3435	White Double	1 2	..	white	..	5		{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and or- namental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Dwarf variety pretty.
3435a	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3436	Blue Spanish	1 2	..	blue	..	5		
3438	White Spanish	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3439	Mixed Spanish	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3444	<i>Lupinus</i> albus	2 3	..	white	2	5		The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage, and good habit, especially
3446	<i>atroviolaceus</i>	2 3	hP	v. & w.	2	5		
3449	<i>arboreus</i>	2 3	..	yel.	4	10		
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	..	var.	3	5		
3452	<i>Dunnetti</i> superbus	2 3	..	..	..	5		
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i>	2 3	..	b. & pk.	..	5		
3456	—albus	2 3	..	white	..	5		

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					cts.	
3458	<i>Lupinus cœlestinus</i>	2 3	hP	l. b.	3	5
3460	<i>hirsutus</i>	1 3	..	blue	2	5
3460a	— <i>ruber</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5
3463	<i>hybridus insignis</i>	2 3	..	d. r.	..	5
3464	— <i>atrococcineus</i>	2	..	d. scar.	..	5
3465	<i>luteus</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	..	5
3470	<i>mutabilis</i>	2 3	S	var.	3	5
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	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 annual</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5
3500	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	..	scar.	2	5
3505	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5
3506	— <i>mixed</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	5
3507	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scar.	1	10
3509	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>	1	hP	mixed	..	10
3513	<i>Madia elegans</i>	2	hA	yel.	2	5
3517	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5
3520	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5
3522	— <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	2	5
3524	<i>Malva miniata</i>	2 3	gP	scar.	4	5
3530	<i>Marigold, African</i>	2 3	hA	lemon	2	5
3531	— <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5
3532	—“ <i>El Dorado</i> ”	2 3	..	yel.	..	10
3534	<i>Dwarf Striped</i>	2 3	..	stri.	½	5
3535	<i>Dwarf Gold Striped</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3537	<i>French</i>	2 3	..	orange	1	5
3538	— <i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5
3540	<i>Ranunculus</i>	2 3	..	stri.	1½	5
3547	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5
3549	<i>proboscidea</i>	2 3	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	<i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5
3552	<i>formosa</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
Marvel of Peru						See Four O'Clock.
3556	<i>Matricaria parthenioides plena</i>	2 3	hA	white	2	5
3556a	<i>eximia plena</i>	2 3	hhP	..	..	5
3556b	<i>capensis plena</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3557	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i>	2 3	hhA	..	½	5
3558	<i>Megarrhiza Californica</i>	1	hP	yel.	20	10
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i>	3	..	blue	1½	5
3570	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i>	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5
3573	— <i>album</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5
3575	<i>cordifolium variegatum</i>	1 2	..	yel.	1	25
3576	<i>glabrum</i>	1 2	..	..	¾	10

Observation continued.

Nos. 3454 and its variety, 3463, 3472, 3479, and 3487, though all the perennials are fine in habit and color. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.

Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.

Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.

Mallow-like flowers, very pretty. Sow early.

Beautiful.

(*Tagetes*.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding.

Curious and very handsome plants, for the border.

See Four O'Clock.

Feverfew. Pretty. Double flowering.

See also, “Stock.”

Vine 20 to 30 feet; fine for trellis and arbors.

Ornamental; like the Lotus.

Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry sunny situations. Curious and beautiful.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3575	Mignonette, Sweet-scented	2 3	hA w. & bf.	¾	5	(Reseda.) The well-known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July.
3581	Golden Queen	2 3	.. b. yel.	..	5	
3581a	Crimson Queen	2 3	.. crim.	..	5	
3582	pumila compacta, dwarf	2 3	.. w. & bf.	½	5	
3583	Machet, new compact French	2 3	.. ..	¾	10	
3587	Parson's White	2 3	.. white	..	5	
3588	Bird's White	2 3	.. ..	..	10	
3590	Giant Pyramidal	2 3	.. red.	1½	5	Monkey Flower; very showy, musk scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3594	Upright	2 3	.. white	1	5	
3595	Miles's Spiral	2 3	.. cr. & bf.	..	5	
3595	Mimulus hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP mixed	1½	10	
3603	cardinalis	1 2	.. scar.	..	10	
3608	roseus superbus	1 3	.. rose & y.	..	10	See Aconitum.
3610	Roezlii	2 3	.. yel.	½	25	
3612	tigridioides	1 3	tgP spot.	1	10	See Scabiosa.
Monk's Hood						To this genus belong the Banana and Plantain.
Mourning Bride						
3620	Musa Ensete	1 2	gP y. & br.	10	50	Musk-scented Mimulus.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA yel.	½	10	
Myosotis						See Forget-me-not.
3530	Myrtle, Broad-leaved	1 2	gS white	3	10	(Myrtus.) Greenhouse shrub.
3633	Nasturtium, (Tom Thumb)	1 2	hA yel.	¾	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bed- ding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower pro- fusely, and for a long time. The colors of these plants cannot be exceeded. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foli- age is also beautiful, being dark green.
3639	—Spotted	2 3	.. s. spot.	..	5	
3545	—Black	2 3	.. black	..	5	
3647	—Bluish Rose	2 3	.. blue	1	5	
3650	—Ruby King	2 3	.. red.	..	5	
3654	—Cream-colored (Pearl)	2 3	.. cream	..	5	
3657	—Scarlet	2 3	.. scar.	..	5	
3658	—golden foliage	2 3	.. ..	..	40	
3660	—Rose	2 3	.. rose	..	5	
3662	—Empress of India	2 3	.. crim.	..	10	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs	2 3	.. scar.	..	5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	.. y. & cr.	..	5	
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	.. crim.	..	5	
3674	Tom Thumb, mixed	1 2	.. mixed	..	5	
3677	Nemesia compacta alba	2 3	tA white	1½	10	Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	—cœrulea	2 3	.. rose & b.	..	10	
3680	Nemesiophila atomaria	1 3	hA w & pur	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserve exten- sive cultivation; are good in pots, as edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
3682	—oculata	1 3	.. b. & w.	..	5	
3684	discoidalis	1 3	.. pur.	..	5	
3686	insignis	1 3	.. blue	..	5	
3690	—alba	1 3	.. white	..	5	
3694	—marginata	1 3	.. bord.	..	5	
3696	—striata	1 3	.. stri.	..	5	
3698	maculata	1 3	.. spot.	½	5	
3700	mixed	1 3	.. mixed	div.	5	A low, compact plant, bear- ing coral berries. New species of Tobacco; de- liciously fragrant flowers.
3701	Nertera depressa	2 3	hP white	cr.	25	
3702	Nicotiana affinis	2 3	hhA ..	3	10	

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3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP	.	2	10	
3706a	<i>Nigella</i>						See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w.&y	½	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i>	2	.	white	.	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	.	b. & w.	.	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	.	b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>	2	.	blue	trai.	5	} Pretty dwarf plants.
3720	<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	
3721	<i>capensis</i>	2 3	.	w. b.	.	5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plant.
	<i>Oenothera</i>						See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	} These deserve a place in gar- dens; fine pea-blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i>	2 3	.	pur.	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	.	trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>	2	.	blush	.	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	.	.	5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	.	5	} Pretty.
3752	<i>Pansy, Black</i>	1 3	tgP	black	½	10	
3753	<i>Lord Beaconsfield</i>	1 3	.	violet	.	10	} (<i>Viola tricolor.</i>) All the vari- eties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming quali- ties. They should be care- fully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treat- ment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.
3754	<i>Quadricolor</i>	1 3	.	4-color	.	10	
3755	<i>Striped</i>	1 3	.	striped	.	10	
3758	<i>Emperor William</i>	1 3	.	blue	.	10	
3759	<i>Fawn Color</i>	1 3	.	fawn	.	10	
3760	<i>Light-blue</i>	1 3	.	l. bl.	.	10	
3762	<i>Violet-margined</i>	1 3	.	mar.	.	10	
3763	<i>Gold-margined</i>	1 3	.	.	.	10	
3765	<i>Five-Blotched (Odier)</i>	1 3	.	spot.	.	25	
3766	<i>Plum Velvet</i>	1 3	.	pl'm col	.	25	
3767	<i>Trimardeau</i>	1 3	.	blotch	.	50	
3768	<i>Black-blue</i>	1 3	.	bk. & bl	.	10	
3769	<i>Bronze colored</i>	1 3	.	.	.	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	.	10	
3786	<i>atropurpurea</i>	1 3	.	pr. & w.	.	10	
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i>	1 3	.	dk. pur	.	10	
3788	<i>mixed</i>	1 3	.	mixed	.	10	
3789	<i>Hybrid, largest</i>	1 3	.	.	.	25	
	<i>Paris Daisy</i>						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutes-</i> <i>cens.</i>
3790	<i>Pelargonium, fancy</i>	2 3	gP	.	2	25	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. The seed was saved from fine varieties.
3796	<i>peltatum</i>	2 3	.	pur.	2	50	
3803	<i>Pentstemon centranthifolius</i>	2 3	hP	ver.	2	10	} Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown ex- tensively, being very har- dy and free flowering. As
3804	<i>Clevelandi</i>	2 3	.	crim.	.	10	
3807	<i>heterophyllus</i>	2 3	.	pink	.	10	
3810	<i>Palmeri</i>	2 3	.	w. & ro.	.	10	

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3820	<i>Pentstemon spectabilis</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	Observation continued. bedding plants nothing can be more ornamental. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.
3821	<i>cordifolius</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3822	<i>ternatus</i>	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	10	
3823	<i>grandiflorus</i>	3	..	lav. bl.	2 4	25	
3824	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	Ornamental-leaved; for rib- bon gardening and beds.
3830	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i>	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	
3837	* <i>laciniatus</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red	..	5	
3842	<i>White</i>	3	..	white	..	5	Showy for back grounds.
3945	<i>Petalostemon decumbens</i>	2 3	hP	vio. pr.	1	10	
3850	<i>Petunia grandiflora alba</i>	2 3	†hhP	..	2	5	
3853	— <i>purpurea</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25	These are very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flow- ers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house, or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any kind of soil.
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3858	<i>hybrida unicaulis</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	50	
3868	German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3861	Emperor	2 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3863	<i>plena</i> (finest double)	2 3	..	..	..	50	
3864	Double Lilliput	2 3	..	..	1	75	
3866	Finest Single mixed	2 3	..	..	1½	25	
3868	Mixed single	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3870	New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75	
3871	"Inimitable" <i>nana compac- ta multiflora</i>	2 3	..	..	¾	10	Charming.
3871a	<i>venosa</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	10	
3872	<i>Phacelia congesta</i>	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5	Fine for bees.
3873	<i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i>	2 3	hA	white	1	10	
3875	— <i>atropurpurea striata</i>	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annu- al, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habits, richness of color, and duration and profu- sion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich loamy soil.
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. red.	..	10	
3887	—Gen. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888	— <i>variabilis atropurpurea</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893	—Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894	— <i>fimbriata rosea alba striata</i>	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
3898	— <i>marmorata rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3900	— <i>Radowitzii</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3903	— <i>oculata alba</i>	2 3	..	w. & l.	..	10	
3906	— <i>Hortensiaeflora</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3908	—Garibaldi	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3908a	—Cleveland	2 3	..	wh & sc	..	10	
3913	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	— <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919	—Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 3	..	crim.	¾	10	
3927	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930	— <i>grandiflora lilacina</i>	2 3	..	lilac	1	10	
3935	— <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3937	— <i>splendens</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w.	..	10	
3938	—half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3940	—mixed, large	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3944	<i>hybrida superba</i>	2 3	hP	mixed	3	10	

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3947	Picotee , White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented.
3949	Yellow Ground	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3951	Slate Ground	2 3	..	slate	..	50	
3957	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3960	—Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50	
3963	Pinks , Chinese Double	2 3	fhB	..	1	5	<p>(<i>Dianthus</i>.) A beautiful and ornamental genus, and for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden can be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family. Color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed.</p> <p>Well known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented. California Poppy.</p> <p>Large Chinese Bell-Flowers.</p> <p>Curious and pretty.</p> <p>See Jacob's Ladder.</p>
3970	—Heddwig's	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3972	—Diadem-flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3975	—Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3975a	—alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3975b	—atrosanguinea plena	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5	
3980	—Cut-leaved (laciniata)	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3987	—Dwarf	2 3	..	..	½	5	
3995	<i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	fhP	var.	..	10	
3997	—Gardnieranus	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
4003	—plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	½	5	
4004	—fringed	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4010	—superbus nanus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4011	—latifolius pl.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	
4016	Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hB	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell-Flowers.
4019	—album	2	..	white	..	10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4025	—gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	fhP	mixed	½	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25	
4035	Poppy , Perennial (bracteatum)	1	..	red	2	5	<p>(<i>Papaver</i>.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.</p> <p>These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>Oculata</i>, with red stalk, is very fine. The last 7 are double flowers, and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which</p>
4037	Prettiest (pulcherrimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5	
4040	Eastern (orientalis)	1	fhP	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	
4057	Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5	
4064	umbrosum	1	..	crim.	..	5	
4064a	Danebrog	1	..	sc & wh	1	10	
4064b	Mephisto	1	..	sc & spo	..	10	
4505	mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>Oculata</i> , with red stalk, is very fine. The last 7 are double flowers, and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which
4068	—New Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5	
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4070	—Thellusonii	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4071	—New Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
4072	—albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4078	—caryophylloides	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4082	—Light Straw	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4085	—Light Rose	1 2	..	l. rose	..	5	

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4087	Portulaca splendens alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	tA	w. & p.	½	5	<p>Observation continued.</p> <p>flower earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into bloom. Bloom best in a light sandy soil. The seed will not vegetate till hot weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.</p>
4c88	—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	—Large-flowered flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	5	
4097	—rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4100	—salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
4105	—buff	2 3	..	buff	..	5	
4107	—striped	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4111	Double Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	..	25	
4114	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25	
4117	—Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118	—Salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	25	
4120	—White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4127	—Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130	—mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	{ Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4140	Primula cortusoides	2	..	red	1	10	{ The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4143	<i>Japonica</i>	2	..	mixed	..	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose	..	..	yel.	..	10	
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25	<p>The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.</p>
4157	—New Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158	—alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4159	—globosa, finest mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161	—punctata atropurpurea	3	..	pur.sp.	..	25	
4169	—filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4170	—mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171	—rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	—globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176	—alba	3	..	white	..	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 var.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Even'g (Cenothera)							{ The <i>Cenotheras</i> are fine, free flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubbery borders; the dwarf varieties for rock work or beds. <i>C. acaulis</i> has large shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>C. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4203	<i>bistorta</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4205	<i>Drummond's</i>	1 3	ftP	yel.	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 2	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarck's	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4220	Rose	1 3	..	rose	1	5	
4222	<i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	<i>tetraptera</i>	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4230	mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	

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.
							cts.	
4233	<i>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</i>	2	3	hP	drk.sc.	1	10	The last two numbers are known as Golden Feather, and are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss like tuft.
4235	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1	3	..	white	..	10	
4237	<i>parthenium aureum</i>	2	3	..	yel.	½	10	
4237a	—"Golden Gem"	2	3	..	..	..	10	
4239	<i>Reseda crystallina</i>	2	3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252	<i>alba</i>	2	3	..	..	..	5	
4256	<i>Rhodochiton volubile</i>	2	3	g. cl. d.	pur.	10	25	Closely related to <i>Lophospermum</i> .
4258	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1	hS	mixed	..	25	25	
4270	<i>Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus</i>	2	hhA	violet	15	5	5	The Castor Oil Beans are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns.
4270a	<i>Africanus</i>	2	..	div.	8	5	5	
4275	<i>Gibsonii</i>	2	..	violet	5	5	5	
4276	<i>macrophyllus</i>	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	5	
4288	<i>sanguineus</i>	2	..	red	..	5	5	
4289	<i>purpureus</i> (species from the Philippines)	2	..	pur.	..	5	5	
4298	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	3	gP	white	2	25	25	Ornamental in fruit.
4295	<i>Rocket, Sweet</i>	2	3	thP	w. & p.	..	5	These well known useful perennials are free blooming and sweet-scented.
4300	<i>White</i>	2	3	..	white	..	5	
4325	<i>Rose Campion</i>	2	..	rose	1	5	5	(Lychnis.) Free blooming and pretty.
4327	<i>White</i>	2	..	white	..	5	5	
4330	<i>Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)</i>	2	3	hA	rose	1	5	Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333	<i>White</i>	2	3	..	white	..	5	
4336	<i>elegans picta</i>	2	3	..	sc.& w.	1½	5	
4340	<i>Dark-eyed</i>	2	3	..	r. & p.	¾	5	
4243	<i>oculata cærulea</i>	2	3	..	blue	2	5	
4345	<i>flos Jovis (Jove's Flower)</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	5	
<i>Rose of Sharon</i>								See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2	..	yel.	3	5	5	Showy flowers; large yellow, with brown cone; for backgrounds and shrubberies.
4351	<i>maxima</i>	3	..	y.b. ce.	6	10	10	
4354	<i>ciliosa</i>	2	3	..	blue	1½	10	
4356	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>	2	3	hhA	..	1	10	These annuals have very showy, large flowers, mottled, veined, and self-colored; fine for beds.
4360	<i>coccinea</i>	2	3	..	scar.	..	10	
4366	<i>nana</i>	2	3	..	mixed	½	5	
4367	<i>in vars.</i>	2	3	..	..	1	5	
4370	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	1	thP	white	3	5	5	Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, should be in every garden; free flowering; showy.
4380	<i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue	..	25	25	
4287	<i>Rœmeriana</i>	2	hP	crim.	1	10	10	
4390	<i>splendens</i>	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	10	
4394	<i>farinacea</i>	2	3	tP	pur.	1	3	25
4395	<i>Greggii</i>	2	3	..	d. red	..	25	25
4397	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.</i>	2	3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i>	2	3	..	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2	3	..	white	..	5	
4406	— <i>marginata</i>	2	3	..	marg.	..	5	
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1	2	hP	red	½	5	
4413	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	25	25	Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.
4415	<i>Huetiana</i>	2	hA	..	½	25	25	

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4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	hA	white	2½	5	{ The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4420	mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	{ Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.
4427	pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus	2 3	..	bk.eyd	..	5	
4433	retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed flowers.
4446	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	Fine greenhouse climber.
4450	<i>Sedum cæruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	¾	10	{ The Stone Crop is one of the best plants for rock-work. Curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	mixed	2	..	mixed	¾	10	
<i>Senecio elegans</i>							See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	{ (<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	{ (Catch-Fly.) Bright colored, free flowering annuals; showy and suitable for rock-work. Light, rich soil.
4461	pendula	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462	mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467	Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4475	<i>Smilax (Mysiphyllum asparagoides)</i>	2 3	gP	white	6	25	{ For table decoration. Fine for florists.
4480	<i>Snapdragon</i> , car. and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1½	10	{ The <i>Antirrhinum</i> is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.
4483	Crimson and white	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and white	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4493	luteum	2	..	yel.	..	5	
4495	mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine dwarf	2	..	..	½	5	
4498	Tom Thumb, mixed	2	..	..	..	10	
4500	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.
4502	<i>Spiræa arizæfolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	{ Beautiful shrub, flowering profusely.
4507	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Very pretty.
4509	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	{ Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516	candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4516a	pseudo armeria	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	10	
4518	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i>	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	25	{ An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.
4525	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
Stocks (German Teu Weeks)—							
4530	Dwarf Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	{ (<i>Mathiola</i> .) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers
4530a	—German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4532	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Hardiness		Color of	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
				the Flower			
4622	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	2	hhP	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623	<i>Uniola latifolia</i>	3	hP	apet	2-4	5	Showy grass, growing in tufts.
4624	<i>Valeriana alba</i>	1 2	thB	white	3	5	Fine border plants, sweet scented.
4626	<i>rubra</i>	1 2	.	red	.	5	
4627	<i>mixed</i>	1 2	.	mixed	.	5	
4628	<i>Venidium calendulaceum</i>	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	<i>Venus' Looking-glass</i>	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	Pretty; good edging plants.
4633	<i>White</i>	1 2	.	white	.	5	
4635	<i>Venus' Navelwort</i> (<i>Omphalodes linifolia</i>)	2	.	.	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	<i>Verbena hybrida</i>	2 3	hhP	mixed	trai.	5	All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental plants, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties.
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	.	scar.	.	10	
4641	—Black Blue, white eye	2 3	.	bl. & w.	.	10	
4643	—candidissima (pure white)	2 3	.	white	.	10	
4644	—auriculæflora	2 3	.	mixed	.	10	
4646	—Italica striata	2 3	.	stri.	.	10	
4648	—cerulea	2 3	.	d. b.	.	10	
4649	—Scarlet mixed	2 3	.	scar.	.	10	
4650	—finest mixed	2 3	.	mixed	.	10	
4653	<i>Veronica</i> , mixed	2	hP	.	½	10	Pretty border plants; fine colors.
4653a	<i>spicata</i>	2 3	.	blue	1	10	
4654	<i>Vicia Gerardi</i>	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	<i>Vinca alba</i> (pure white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders.
4662	<i>rosea</i>	2 3	.	rose	.	10	
4663	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	.	ro & wh	.	10	
4665	<i>Violets</i> , Sweet-scented	1 2	.	blue	½	10	(<i>Viola</i> .) All of the genus deserve cultivating for their beauty and fragrance.
4667	<i>The Czar</i>	1 2	.	.	.	10	
4669	<i>White</i>	1 2	.	white	.	10	
4673	<i>Viola cornuta</i> , Purple Queen	1 2	.	pur.	.	10	Fine early flowering. See Violets.
4675	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	.	white	.	10	
4677	<i>Virginian Stock</i> (<i>Malcomia</i>)	1 2	hA	red	1	5	Early flowering and fine.
4680	<i>White</i>	1 2	.	white	.	5	
4682	<i>Wall Flower</i>	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors, and should be used as spring bedders.
4684	<i>mixed</i>	1 3	.	mixed	.	5	
4686	<i>German Double</i>	1 3	.	.	.	25	
4688	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	1 3	hA	pur.	.	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers, free flowering.
4689	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	.	white	.	5	
4692	<i>gloxinoides</i>	1 3	.	b. & w.	.	5	
4693	<i>Worms</i>	2 3	.	scar.	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694	<i>Wigandia Viguieri</i>	2 3	ttP	red	4	10	Large leaves, with a fine tropical appearance.
4696	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	
4701	<i>brevifolia</i>	2 3	.	.	15	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4702	<i>macrocarpa</i>	2 3	.	.	6	10	
4705	<i>Whipplei</i>	2 3	.	.	2	10	
4708	<i>Zinnia</i> (Double) <i>violacea</i>	2 3	hA	violet	.	5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated.
4710	<i>elegans alba</i>	2 3	.	white	.	5	
4712	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	.	scar.	.	5	
4714	<i>lutea</i>	2 3	.	yel.	.	5	
4716	<i>purpurea</i>	2 3	.	pur.	1½	5	
4718	<i>Salmon rose</i>	2 3	.	salm'n	.	5	
4719	<i>Orange</i>	2 3	.	orange	2	5	
4720	<i>plena in vars.</i>	2 3	.	mixed	.	5	
4721	<i>mixed Pompon</i>	2 3	.	.	.	10	
4723	<i>Darwinii fl. pl.</i>	2 3	.	.	1½	10	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

All Flower Seeds delivered free
by mail.

General Observations.

			Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	
4727	<i>Aristolochia Sipho</i>	2	hP	yel. br.	30	25	Curious flowers, commonly called "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	. .	white	12	25	
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary Bird Flower</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4736	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	2 3	. .	w. & gr.	. .	5	Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4754	<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	2 3	hB	white	15	5	Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza. Should have support where planted.
4756	<i>Flammula</i>	1 2	. .	. .	. .	5	
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	1 2	. .	blue	15	10	Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	. .	white	. .	10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i>	2 3	ttP	pur.	20	10	Rapid growing.
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	Very pretty and fine for bas- kets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4777	major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i>	2 3	hP	blue	tra.	10	See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
	<i>Cypress Vine</i>						
4682	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>	2 3	gP	pur.	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flower- ing; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4786	in varieties	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	French (Bush) Honeysuckle.
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5	
4792	— <i>album</i>	3	. .	white	. .	5	These are very beautiful free- blooming plants, and use- ful for greenhouse and out- door decoration. All de- serve cultivation. <i>Hedera- cea grandiflora</i> and <i>marm- orata</i> have striped leaves.
4796	<i>Ipomœa Burridgii</i>	2 3	hA	crim.	10	5	
4798	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	. .	scar.	. .	5	
4800	— <i>lutea</i>	2 3	. .	yel.	. .	5	
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i>	2 3	tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>	2 3	. .	blue	. .	5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i>	2 3	. .	mar.	. .	5	
4812	<i>Nil</i>	2 3	. .	pur.	. .	5	
4814	<i>limbata</i>	2 3	. .	v. & w.	5	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	v. b.	. .	25	
4826	<i>rubra cærulea</i>	2 3	. .	b. & r.	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	. .	white	. .	10	
4834	<i>Madame Anne</i>	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5	
4835	<i>Ipomœa quamoclit</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	. .	5	The well-known Cypress Vine; bears very beautiful bright flowers, and is de- servedly popular.
4837	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4840	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3	. .	rose	. .	5	
4840a	— <i>hederæfolia coccinea</i>	2 3	. .	scar.	. .	5	
4842	in varieties	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	These are fine, profuse bloom- ers for the greenhouse or conservatory. Succeed best in sandy loam.
4845	<i>Kennedyia Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	. .	scarlet	4	25	
4856	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	. .	d. red	. .	25	
4861	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (Sweet Peas), Butterfly	1 3	hA	red	. .	5	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom
4861a	—"Adonis" Carmine	1 3	. .	car.	. .	5	
4862	—White	1 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple	1 3	. .	l. b. & p.	. .	5	
4865	—Dark Red	1 3	. .	d. red	. .	5	

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					the Flower			
4868	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> , Blush . .	1 3	hA	blush	4	5	cts.	Observation continued. early, the seed should be sown in the autumn. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.
4872	—Tricolor, Captain Clark . .	1 3	..	tri.	..	5		
4874	—Black Purple	1 3	..	pur.	..	5		
4876	—Striped	1 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4878	—Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4879	—Princess Beatrice	2 3	..	car.	..	5		
4879a	—Painted Lady	2	hA	rose	4	5		
4880	—mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4882	Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5		
4884	—White	2	..	white	..	10		
4884a	Lord Anson's	1 3	..	blue	6	5		Showy greenhouse plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers. Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4884b	—albus	3	..	white	..	5		
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i> . .	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10		
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> . .	1 3	†gP	pur.	10	10		
4890	Barclayana	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10		
4892	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	10		
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10		
4895	purpurea grandiflora	1 3	..	pur.	..	10		
4896	semperflorens rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10		
4897	—violacea	1 3	..	violet	..	10		
4900	in varieties	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4902	<i>Nasturtium</i> (Tall), Blood col'd	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5		
4904	Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4906	Schillingi, bright yellow . .	2 3	..	o. yel.	..	5		
4910	Scheurman's	2 3	..	spot.	..	5		
4910a	—coccineum	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4912	hemisphæricum	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4912a	Roeglianum	2 3	..	pur.	..	5		
4912b	<i>Passiflora cærulea</i>	2 3	hP	blue	10	10		
4913	—grandiflora	2 3	..	..	6	10		The Passion Flower; very pretty and curious. Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet-scented flowers. Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4915	<i>Phaseolus Caracalla</i>	2 3	..	lilac	5	10		
4916	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	2 3	†hhP	bff. & d.	..	5		
4918	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4920	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4922	—Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4924	—Fryeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4926	—sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5		
4928	—intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4930	—in varieties	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also <i>Nasturtium</i> . Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4932	<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5		
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5		
4936	—Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5		
4938	—Crystal Palace	2 3	..	br. red	..	5		
4944	—Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5		
4946	—Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5		
4948	—Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5		
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia . .	2 3	..	..	..	10		
4948b	—Lilli Smith	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	10		
4950	—fulgens	2 3	..	..	..	10		
4954	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	2 3	†gP	o. & y.	4	10		
4956	<i>tricolorum</i>	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25		

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

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.
4964	<i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythro-</i> <i>carpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental. Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning red when ripe.
4970	<i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4972	<i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	Extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits.
4973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976	<i>grossulariæformis</i>	2	..	..	6	5	
4978	<i>odoratissimus</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4980	<i>perennis</i>	2 3	..	..	15	5	Curious.
4981	<i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	..	..	8	10	
4981a	<i>Epopepon vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	<i>Cuburbita</i>						See Gourds.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curi- ous fruits. No. 4990 is the Dipper Gourd, and No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983	Egg-shaped	2	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped	2	..	..	..	5	
4986	<i>vittata</i> (green bottom)	2	..	..	15	5	
4988	<i>Hercules' Club</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
4990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4991	— (Miniature)	2	..	..	..	5	
4994	<i>Melopepo</i> , miniature	2	..	..	10	5	
4996	—striped	2	..	..	12	5	Curious; fine for pickles.
4997	mixed	2	..	..	10-15	5	
4997a	<i>Siphon</i>	3	hhP	..	10	5	
5006	<i>Martynia proboscidea</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5008	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	
5010	<i>charantia</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5012	<i>Elaterium</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5014	<i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	..	..	..	10	
5018	<i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner beau.
5020	<i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	<i>Solanum</i> , White Egg Plant	3	tA	..	1	5	The <i>Solanums</i> are very or- na-mental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg Plant	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5025	Striped Egg Plant	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i>	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040	<i>Wetherill's Hybrid</i>	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i>	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	Serpent Cucumber. Curious.
5047	<i>Hendersonii</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
5048	<i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	..	white	4	10	
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

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.
5054	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v. & ro.	I	cts. 5	One of the most beautiful Everlastings, much used for winter bouquets.	
5056	—album	2	..	white	..	5		
5057	—mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
5058	—roseum, double	2	..	rose	..	10		
5059	—album, double	2	..	white	..	10		
5060	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.	
5062	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2	hA	red	I	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers, also called "Bachelor's But- tons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.	
5064	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
5066	—carnea	2	3	..	pink	..		5
5070	—striata	2	..	stri.	..	5		
5071	—nana compacta	2	..	v. red	½	5		
5072	—in vars.	2	..	mixed	I	5		
5074	aurantiaca	2	3	..	orange	..		5
5076	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	2	3	..	yel.	2	5	Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.
5078	—album	2	3	..	white	..	5	
5080	—macranthum	2	3	..	rose	..	5	
5081	—mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..	5	
5086	Blood Red	2	3	..	d. red	I	10	
5098	monstrosum double	2	3	..	mixed	2	5	
5100	—dwarf	2	3	..	..	½	5	
5107	<i>Helipterum Sanfordii</i>	2	tA	yel.	I	10	Resemble <i>Helichrysum</i> , and are used in the same way.	
5108	anthemoides	2	..	..	..	10		
5110	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2	3	..	rose	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate look- ing Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba	2	3	..	white	..	10	
5118	Manglesii	2	3	..	rose	½	10	
5118a	—alba nana	2	3	..	white	..	40	
5119	mixed	2	3	..	mixed	I	10	
5120	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlast- ings, retaining their color and form longest of all.	
5122	—album	2	..	white	..	5		
5125	multiflorum	2	..	pur.	..	5		
5126	—album	2	..	white	..	5		
5127	—superbissimum	2	..	dbl. pl.	..	10		

SEEDS OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

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

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.
5128	* <i>Agrostis</i> <i>nebulosa</i>	2	hA	ap.		1		5				} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	10				
5136	* <i>Andropogon</i> <i>argenteus</i>	3	hP	.	.	3		5				} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i>	3	.	.	.	10		5				
5140	*— <i>fol. variegata</i>	3	.	.	.	.	.	10				} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental.
5142	* <i>festucoides</i> <i>variegata</i>	3	.	.	.	4		10				
5144	<i>Avena</i> <i>sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	.	.	3		5				Animated Oats. Curious.
5150	<i>Briza</i> <i>geniculata</i>	2	.	.	.	1		5				} Quaking Grass, so called on account of the quaking character of the spikelets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5154	<i>maxima</i>	2	.	.	.	1½		5				
5158	<i>Brizopyrum</i> <i>siculum</i>	2	.	.	.	¾		5				} Fine dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160	<i>Bromus</i> <i>brizæformis</i>	2	hP	.	.	2		5				
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				} Interesting, but hardly useful. To this genus belongs that pest of the farmer, the Chess or Cheat Grass.
5164	<i>madritensis</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5165	<i>Ceratochloa</i> <i>pendula</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	25				Elegant for clumps.
5165a	<i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	.	.	.	.	25				Pretty.
5166	<i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata</i>	2	.	.	.	1		5				} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168	<i>truncata</i> "vera"	2	.	.	.	¾		5				
5170	<i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	.	.	1		5				A pretty ornamental grass.
5172	<i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i>	2 3	.	.	.	1½		5				} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5174	<i>Chinensis</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsoni</i>	2	.	.	.	2		10				
5175a	<i>Cynosurus</i> <i>elegans</i>	2	hP	.	.	.	.	5				Handsome Dog's Tail Grass.
5175b	<i>Dactylis</i> <i>glaucescens</i>	2	.	.	.	3		10				Glaucous Orchard Grass.
5176	<i>Eleusine</i> <i>barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	.	.	1		5				} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> , Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.
5176a	<i>corocana</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5176b	<i>Indica</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5178	<i>Elymus</i> <i>hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	.	.	4		5				From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis</i> <i>elegans</i>	2	hA	.	.	1		5				} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets.
5182	<i>amabilis</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5184	<i>maxima</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	10				
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>	2	.	.	.	.	.	5				
5188	<i>Erianthus</i> <i>Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	.	.	10		5				} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately looking grass.
5190	*— <i>foliis variegatis</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	10				
5192	<i>Eulalia</i> <i>Japanica</i>	2 3	.	.	.	5		10				} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5193	— <i>zebrina</i>	2 3	.	.	.	.	.	25				

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering and Duration		Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
5195 <i>Festuca heteropylla</i>	2 3	hP	ap.	2	5	Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5196 <i>glauca</i>	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix</i> (<i>Pennisetum</i>) <i>cau-</i> <i>data</i>	2 3	tP	. .	. .	10	Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5200 <i>Japonica</i>	2 3	. .	. .	6	10	
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	2 3	. .	. .	8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynierium argenteum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	5	Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnifi- cent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5206 <i>—niveo vittatum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	
5207 * <i>—fol. variegatum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	
5210 * <i>roseum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	. .	2	5	Squirrel Tail Grass.
5214 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	. .	. .	½	5	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	. .	. .	2	5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>	2 3	hP	. .	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225 <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	4	5	Very showy and hardy per- ennial grasses.
5226 <i>sulcatum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	3	10	
5228 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	. .	. .	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229 <i>Poa amabilis</i>	2 3	. .	. .	2	10	Pretty ornamental grass.
5230 <i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA	. .	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234 * <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP	. .	. .	5	Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235 <i>elegantissima</i>	2	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237 <i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	. .	. .	4	5	Sesame Grass. A singular, tall-growing grass.
5248 <i>Zea Japonica</i>	2 3	hA	. .	3	5	Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5252 <i>Curagua Maize</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	5	
5255 <i>New Miniature Maize</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	5

STIPA PENNATA OR FEATHER GRASS.

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of

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

There is such a great variety of form and coloring in this beautiful class of plants that it is not remarkable that they continue in high favor.

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

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF ASTERS.

No.	Varieties.		No.	Varieties.	
1—18	Double Quilled German	\$o 50	62a— 4	Lilliput	\$o 25
4—12	“ “ “	40	63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered	75
7— 6	“ “ “	25	64— 8	“ “ “	50
9—16	Double Dwarf German	50	66— 6	“ “ “	40
10—12	“ “ “	40	67—18	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flow'd	1 00
13— 6	“ “ “	25	69—12	“ “ “	75
16—12	New Dwarf Bouquet	50	70— 8	“ “ “	50
17— 8	“ “ “	40	72— 6	“ “ “	35
19— 6	“ “ “	25	75—12	Large-flowered Rose	75
25— 6	New Shakespeare	30	75a— 8	“ “ “	50
28—12	Pyramidal German	50	76— 6	New Victoria Needle	65
31— 6	“ “ “	25	77— 6	Large-flowered Rose	40
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	50	80— 6	White-centered Crown	30
36— 8	“ “ “	40	83—12	Betteridge's Quilled	50
39— 6	“ “ “	25	84— 8	“ “ “	40
40—12	Emperor	75	86— 6	“ “ “	25
41— 8	“ “ “	50	88—12	New Victoria	75
45— 6	“ “ “	40	89— 8	“ “ “	60
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25	92— 6	“ “ “	40
48—18	“ “ “	1 00	92b—12	Needle or Hedge-hog	75
51—12	“ “ “	60	93— 6	“ “ “	40
54— 8	“ “ “	50	95—12	Uhland	50
54a— 6	“ “ “	35	98— 6	“ “ “	30
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	50	101— 8	New Schiller	35
58— 8	“ “ “	40	102— 6	“ “ “	25
60— 6	“ “ “	25	104— 6	Goliath	35
61— 8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	50	106—4	New Washington	50
62— 6	“ “ “	40			

GERMAN TEN WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

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

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

COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

No.	Varieties.		No.	Varieties.	
107—24	Dwarf German Ten Weeks ..	\$1 25	140— 8	New Tree or Giant Ten Weeks	\$0 50
110—18	" " " ..	1 00	143— 6	" " Perfection.	40
113—12	" " " ..	75	146—12	Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf ...	60
115— 8	" " " ..	50	147— 6	" " " ...	40
116— 6	" " " ..	50	152— 8	Intermediate German.....	50
119—12	Dwarf Bouquet Ten Weeks..	65	152a— 6	" "	50
120— 6	" " " ..	40	153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual	40
121—24	Dwarf Large Flowering	1 25	155— 4	New East Lothian Autumn...	40
125—18	" " "	1 00	161—12	Fine Winter.....	60
128—12	" " "	75	162— 8	"	50
131— 8	" " "	50	164— 6	"	40
132— 6	" " "	40	165— 4	Dwarf Bouquet Winter	40
134— 8	Pyramidal Dwarf Flowering..	60	167— 5	Corcadeau Winter	40
137— 6	" " " ..	50	170—12	Double German Wall Flower.	1 00
138—12	Tree or Giant Ten Weeks....	1 00	171— 8	" " " ..	75
139— 6	" " "	60	173— 6	" " " ..	50

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.		No.	Varieties.	
176—12	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket.....	\$0 50	230— 6	Scabious, Sweet Dwarf D'ble.	\$0 30
177— 6	" " "	40	231— 8	" Tall, Large-flower'd	35
179—10	" Tall Rocket	50	232— 6	" " " ..	25
180— 6	" " "	40	233—10	Zinnia, Beautiful Double.....	50
182— 4	" New Bismarck	40	234— 6	" " "	40
183— 6	" Dwarf Candelabrum ..	40	235— 6	" Dwarf Double.....	60
185— 6	" New Emperor.....	40	236— 6	" " "	50
191— 6	" Ranunculus-flow'r'd	30	239—12	Sweet Peas.....	50
194— 8	" Tall Branching	40	240— 8	" Large-flowered...	35
194a— 6	" " "	30	242—10	Marigold, Double French	40
195— 8	Convolvulus minor.....	25	244— 6	" " "	30
196—12	Snapdragon, Finest Dwarf ...	50	245— 6	" " African	30
197— 6	" " "	40	346— 6	Centaurea Cyanus (Blue Bottle)	40
200—12	Hollyhocks, Double Prize....	1 00	247—12	Chrysanthemum, Annual.....	40
201— 8	" " "	75	247a— 6	" Large-fl'd ..	40
203— 6	" " "	60	248—18	Heartsease or Pansy, Fine ...	1 00
212—12	Marvel of Peru	50	249—12	" " "	75
212a— 8	" "	40	250— 8	" " "	60
215— 6	" " varieg'd leav's	35	251— 6	" " "	50
218—12	Poppies, Double Carnation...	40	254—12	Fine China P'k (Heddewigii)	50
221—12	" Pæony-flowered.....	40	254a— 8	" " " ..	40
222— 6	" D'ble Dwarf Pæ'y-fl'd	35	255— 6	" " " ..	30
224— 6	" Ranunculus-flowered	35	257—12	Helichrysum, or Eter'l Fl's fl.pl.	60
228— 8	Scabious, Dwarf Double	34	257a—10	" " " " ..	50

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.
257b- 8	Helichrysum, or Eter'l Fl's fl. pl. \$o	40	313-25 Grasses, Ornamental \$1 00
257c- 6	" " " " " 30		314-12 " " " " " 50
259- 6	Helichrysum monstrosum na- num flore plena	35	316-12 Gourds, Small Ornamental . . . 50
260- 8	Salpiglossis, Fine	40	317-25 Cannas, Fine I 50
261- 8	" Dwarf	40	319-12 " " " " " 75
262- 6	" " " " " 30		320- 8 " " " " " 50
263- 6	Schizanthus	40	321- 6 " " (dark leaved) . . . 50
266- 6	Jacobæa, Dwarf Double	40	322-50 German Carnation and Picotee 4 00
267-12	Dahlia, Beautiful Single I 00		325-25 " " " " " 2 00
268- 6	" " " " " 50		328-18 " " " " " I 50
269-12	Petunias, Fine Large-flowering I 25		329-12 " " " " " I 00
272- 6	" " " " " 75		330- 6 " " " " " 60
273-12	" Double Fringed I 50		330a-12 Dianthus, plumarius Scot. fl. pl. 25
274- 6	" " " " " 90		331- 8 Nemophila 35
275-12	" Double I 50		334- 6 Alpine Plants 40
278- 6	" " " " " 80		340-12 Aquilegia 40
279-12	Digitalis (Fox Glove) 40		343-12 Campanula 40
281-10	Phlox Drummondii, beautiful 75		345- 6 Sweet William, Fine 40
283-12	Portulaca, beautiful 60		351- 6 Coleus 75
286- 6	" Double I 00		353-12 " " " " " I 50
289-12	Amarantus (ornamental fo- liage) 50		345-18 " " " " " 2 00
290- 6	Xeranthemum 35		355-12 Chinese Primrose, Fringed . . I 50
292- 6	Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flowers) 40		356-10 " " " " " I 25
294-12	Lobelia 50		356- 8 " " " " " I 00
295- 6	" " " " " 40		357a- 6 " " " " " 75
296- 6	Cyclamen Persicum and gran- diflorum I 00		357b- 6 " " Double . . . I 50
298-12	Nasturtium, Tall 40		358-12 Fuchsia I 25
298a- 8	" " " " " 30		360-12 Heliotrope I 00
301-12	" Dwarf Tom Thumb 50		361- 6 " " " " " 60
302- 8	" " " " " 40		364-12 Tropæolum Lobbianum 50
304-10	Balsams, French Camellia- flowered 75		365- 6 " " " " " 40
308- 5	Balsams, French Camellia- flowered Improved 50		366- 8 Solanum 60
309-12	Balsams, Double Rose-flow'd. I 00		367- 6 Begonias, Tuberos-rooted . . I 00
310- 8	Ipomœas, Hardy 40		368-10 Mignonette 50
			370-12 Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean) . . . 50
			371- 6 " " " " " 25
			372- 6 Verbena 60
			375- 6 Potentilla, Double 75
			378-12 Ferns I 25
			385- 6 Lantana 60

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Free by Mail at Prices Affixed.

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 strictly TRUE TO NAME.

COLLECTIONS OF

100	Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	\$4 00
50	" " " " "	2 00
25	" " " " "	I 00

12	Annuals.....	\$0 50
25	More Rare Annuals.....	2 00
10	" " ".....	1 00
50	Choice Greenhouse Seeds.....	8 00
2	" " ".....	4 00
12	" " ".....	2 50
20	Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials	1 00
50	Choice American Seeds for European Culture.....	4 00
25	" " " " ".....	2 00

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	Per Oz.		Per Oz.
Ageratum Mexicanum , "Dwarf		Marigold , French, mixed	\$0 40
Blue Gem".....	\$0 50	Mignonette , sweet.. Per lb., 75 cts...	15
Alyssum maritimum , Sweet	40	"Crimson Queen"	40
Asters , mixed China.....	50	"Golden Queen"	40
Truffaut's Fine Mixed, own		Miles' Spiral.....	40
growth, very superior....	1 00	French Machet, fine for	
Balsams , mixed Double Paris.....	40	pots or garden ...	75
double pure white	1 00	Nasturtium , Tom Thumb "Empress	
double crimson	1 00	India"	40
Balloon Vine	30	Tom Thumb, mixed ...	30
Canary Bird Flower	50	Nemophila , mixed.....	25
Candytuft , best white... Per lb., \$1..	25	Pansy , mixed.....from 75 cents to	5 00
Giant White "Charmer,"	40	Peas , Sweet, mixed.. Per lb., 50 cts...	15
Mixed.....	25	Petunia , fine mixed, spot'd and strip'd	1 00
Canna , fine mixed.....	30	Phlox Drummondii , fine mixed....	50
Carnation Pink , common.....	75	—large-flowering, mixed.....	75
extra fine double,		— grandiflora splendens ...	1 00
mixed.....	3 00	— " Garibaldi ," crimson	
Centaurea candidissima	4 00	white eye.....	1 00
gymnocarpa	1 00	Pink , mixed Double China	40
Cineraria maritima , (Dusty Miller)	40	Poppy , mixed Carnation. Per lb., 75c..	25
Cobæa scandens	1 50	Portulaca , splendid mixture	40
Cockscomb , mixed	50	best mixed double	5 00
Convolvulus Major , Morning Glory		Pyrethrum "Golden Feather".....	1 00
mixed..... Per lb., 50 cts...		Ricinus sanguineus , red stalked	
Convolvulus minor , dwarf		Castor Beans.... Per lb., 50 cts...	15
..... Per lb., 75 cts...	25	Salvia splendens , rich scarlet.....	3 00
Cypress Vine , red or white.....	40	Smilax , fine for pots	2 00
Four O'Clocks , finest mixed		Snapdragon , mixed tall	35
..... Per lb., 75 cts...	20	mixed dwarf.....	35
Four O'Clocks , Dwarf White.....	35	Stock , English Ten Weeks, mixed... 75	
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana	60	Finest German Ten Weeks ..	3 00
Globe Amaranths	30	Finest Winter, or Brompton..	4 00
Hollyhocks , splendid double, mixed	60	Sunflower , double Californian	25
double white.....	1 00	Sweet William , fine Auricula-flow'd	30
Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	30	Thunbergia , fine mixed	40
Lobelia Erinus Speciosa	1 25	Verbena , hybrid mixed	\$1 to 3 00
Lupins , mixed	25	Wallflower	35
Marigold , "New Meteor"	35	Zinnia , finest double, mixed	
African, mixed	40	 Per lb. \$4..	40

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

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

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List calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from Feb. to Sept.

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

THORBURN'S
WHITE MODEL TURNIP.
One of the Finest Second Early Varieties.

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GREEN CUCUMBER.**
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WATER MELON.**
The Earliest and Best
of Moderate Size.

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Cabbage.**
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finest second
early varieties.

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very early, prolific and a
good keeper.

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