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JOHN U. KUMERLE & SON'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 to be Found in the World.

530 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

Jas. M. Thorburn & Co.'s

SEEDS.

IN ISSUING our 90th Annual Catalogue we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

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

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

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a 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. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; 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 will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Ageratum, "Celestial."

A very compact dwarf strain of this popular half-hardy Annual, about six inches high. The flowers, which are profusely produced in large umbels, are of a beautiful light blue color, and sweetly suggestive of its name. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, "Snowball."

An entirely new class, originated from the "Mignon" Aster, to which it corresponds in habit and height. The flowers are quite unique, resembling somewhat those of the Liliput Dahlia. In form they are semi-spherical, with short, thickly-set, imbricated petals. As many as thirty perfectly formed pure white flowers are produced on each plant. These are especially suitable for cutting, as they last longer than any other sort. This variety is also well adapted for pot culture. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, "Triumph," Scarlet and White.

One of the most beautiful of this fine class of Dwarf Asters. The flowers are produced very freely, and are of exceptionally long duration. Being regularly striped in deep scarlet and white, they are very effective for bedding, and are also suitable for growing in pots. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, "Jewel." (*Apple-blossom and Deep Rose.*)

For cutting and bunching, these splendid new varieties are especially desirable. The flowers, which measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, are produced on long stalks, and are perfectly round in shape. In separate colors, Apple-blossom, per pkt., 25 cts; Deep Rose, per pkt., 25 cts.

Berteroa Mutabilis.

This beautiful herbaceous perennial has also been named *Alyssum mutabile*, and its white spikes of flowers resemble the well known Sweet Alyssum. It makes, however, a much larger bush, growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and will afford a large supply of flowers for cutting from early spring to fall. It will thrive wherever the Sweet Alyssum will do well. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Calendula, "Orange King."

This admirable novelty has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. It is the largest flowering Marigold in cultivation. The plant grows very regularly to a height of about ten inches, and the flowers, which are of a brilliant deep orange color, perfectly shaped, and of extraordinary size, are produced very abundantly. Per pkt., 25 cents.

Calendula Suffruticosa.

For borders and groups this new dwarf Marigold will prove invaluable. It grows about nine inches high, and is covered with bright yellow *single* flowers of a delicate and graceful appearance. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Cockscomb, "Empress."

A magnificent strain, producing combs of very large size and of a rich dark crimson color, with dark green foliage. Height about ten inches. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.25.

Cockscomb, "Queen of Dwarfs."

The finest Cockscomb of all. It grows but six inches high, with beautiful dark rose colored combs. It is of very even growth, and for bordering or massing it cannot be surpassed. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.25.

DWARF COCKSCOMB.

JEWEL ASTER.

Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.

This is one of the most richly colored and effective varieties of this magnificent greenhouse Annual. The flowers average $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and have generally a double row of petals. They are of an intense glowing velvety dark crimson color, and are produced true from the seed now offered. Per pkt., 50 cts.

CROZY'S CANNA.

Cambodgensis, Africanus, Gibsonii, Sanguineus, etc. Many of them grow tall and branching as Sanguineus, with variously colored stems, and foliage even darker than that of either Gibsonii or Cambodgensis. Others are dwarfs, growing only to the height of two or three feet, with leaves of lustrous metallic shades, varying from a copper red to dark bronze. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus Flore Pleno.

(Double Corn-Flower, Mixed.)

After several years of careful selection a fixed form of double Corn-Flower has at last been developed. The flowers resemble in many respects those of *Gaillardia Lorenziana*, and are very serviceable either for garden decorations or for cutting. The mixture we now offer comprises the popular varieties in white, pink, light blue, red, rose, etc., and besides these several shades and stripes that are quite new. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus Nana Compacta, "Victoria."

This beautiful novelty is an annual specially adapted for carpet bedding, and equally suitable for pot culture, and cannot fail to be greatly appreciated when more generally known. The single blooms are somewhat smaller than those of the ordinary Corn-Flower, and larger than those of the dwarf variety, and in color a brighter blue than either. The plant grows six inches high, forming a perfect ball, completely covered with flowers; it will quickly be found a desirable acquisition to the flower garden. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Delphinium Cardinale. (Scarlet Larkspur.)

A very pretty Californian species with bright scarlet flowers. It is easily grown from seed; three to four feet high. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Canna, Crozy's Mixture.

These seeds, if sown in February and March and kept in good beds, will become strong, beautiful and massive plants, in full bloom from the end of July until frost. Crozy's strains are quite new and distinct in habit and foliage, mostly dwarfs. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

Carnation, Half-Dwarf Double "Margaret."

About ten to twelve inches high. The plants are of very vigorous growth, and the stalks so numerous and strong that no external supports are required. The flowers are produced profusely and in every color, including yellow. This variety is especially adapted for pot culture, and can be grown in the open air, and then transplanted into pots. By pruning the flower stalks throughout the summer an extraordinary profusion and richness of flowers may be obtained. Per pkt., 40 cts.

Castor Beans, Carman's Hybrids.

Two years ago Mr. Carman crossed the several so-called species of *Ricinus*, known in catalogues as

HALF-DWARF MARGARET CARNATION.

Chrysanthemum Coronarium Imbricatum fl. pl.

This splendid new Double Annual Chrysanthemum differs most markedly from the old types in the arrangement of its petals, which, instead of lying flat one upon another, are vaulted and arranged like tiles. The blooms are globular in shape, very double, and of an intensely glowing golden yellow color. These flowers, which are produced profusely till late in the autumn, are unsurpassed for decorative purposes, and preserve their brightness and beauty for about ten days after cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.

CHATER'S HOLLYHOCKS.

Godetia, "White Pearl."

A new dwarf variety of this hardy annual distinguished by very regular and compact growth. The flowers are of a pure satiny white and exceedingly attractive. Most suitable for dwarf beds. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Magnificent Double Hollyhocks.

Grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which are admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhocks.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Double White	\$0 10	\$1 00
" Crimson	10	1 25
" Light Lavender	10	1 00
" Magenta	10	1 50
" Mixed	10	75

Ipomœa Bronsoni.

(A new perennial *Ipomœa* with corrugated stem.)

A native of Cuba, and was brought to this country by Dr. J. O. Bronson, on whose plantation in Florida the seed we now offer was grown. It is of most luxuriant growth, extending fifty feet in every direction, and completely hiding any structure over which it runs. It produces a profusion of white flowers over an inch in diameter, and of exquisite perfume. The seed must be started under glass. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Dwarf Perennial Phlox.

This new race grows only from twelve to eighteen inches high. The bushes are pyramidal-shaped and the flowers, which are large, finely shaped, and of the richest colors, are produced from July till late in the fall. The Perennial Phlox are known to be among the most valuable of our hardy flowers, and this dwarf form cannot fail to be very useful for the border as well as for the permanent bedding arrangements now coming into favor with plant lovers. Per pkt., 40 cts.

Poppy, "Flag of Truce."

A splendid large single white Poppy, growing about three feet high. Very attractive and showy, and of great value for bedding or growing for cut flowers. It will prove very desirable upon trial. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, "Golden Feather."

So called from the remarkable resemblance of its leaves to those of the popular "Golden Feather" (*Pyrethrum aureum*). The flowers of this Chinese Primrose are pure white, and in combination with the beautiful yellow foliage, the effects is very pleasing and decidedly unique. The plant is an odd departure from ordinary forms, and thoroughly distinct. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Salvia Splendens Compacta Nana.

A new strain, more dwarf and compact in growth than the ordinary sort; will increase the popularity of this already largely used bedding plant, as it will enable a rich glowing scarlet line to be produced in the fall, of moderate height. Per pkt., 25 cts.

SALVIA SPLENDENS COMPACTA NANA.

ROMNEYA COULTERI.

Romneya Coulteri.

A fine half hardy perennial from California. It has large white flowers, sometimes six inches in diameter, resembling somewhat a huge Poppy. Grows two feet high and upwards. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Zinnia Haageana Pumila fl. pl.

This is a most decided improvement upon the old Zinnia Haageana, growing scarcely half as high, being much more compact in growth, and producing three times as many flowers, which are of an intense orange yellow and very double. Very suitable for pot culture and for edgings. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb Mixed.

The plant of this dwarf double variety vary in height from four to twelve inches, forming compact free-flowering bushes with blooms resembling those of the Pompon Zinnia. They are especially suited for edgings, small beds and groups. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb White.

Resembling in growth and habit the above, but with very beautiful double white flowers. Per pkt., 25 cts.

DOUBLE PORTULACA.

Fine Mixed Double Portulaca.

Our selection of these is very choice, and has been carefully maintained at its high standard for many years. The flowers are very beautiful, resembling small roses, and always delight the planter. Per pkt., 10 cts.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

Bean, "Pride of Newtown."

We have pleasure in again offering this admirable new Bush Bean. With the exception of our Extra Early Refuge Wax, it is the *earliest*, and, without *any* exception, it is the *most prolific* in cultivation. It is of robust growth, with very long, light green, flat pods. The plants are of very bushy growth, and should have plenty of space in the rows; sown thinly, they will produce forty to fifty pods on a plant. Per qt., 50 cts.

THE SHAH BEAN.

Beans, Thorburn Extra Early Refuge Wax.

Without exception, the *earliest* Bean grown. It is a perfect Refugee with wax pods that are long, round and of a golden yellow color. It is suitable for early or late sowing, and for a wet or dry season. If sown in spring, it will give seed in time for a second crop in fall. Is an immense yielder. Per qt., 75 cts.

Bean, "The Shah."

A moderately early Dwarf Bean, producing a large number of remarkably long pods, sometimes eight inches in length, and very straight, slender and almost cylindrical. Foliage dark green. Seed long and entirely black. Per qt., 40 cts.

Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt-Edge.

The very best and surest of all, *without any exception*. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any

other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. (See cut, page 19.) Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.50.

Cucumber, Thorburn New Everbearing.

We again call special attention to this entirely new and unique variety. It is of small size, *very early* enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, *whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not*—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Per pkt., 10 cts; per oz., \$1.50.

THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

Cabbage, Thorburn "Market Gardener's Private Stock" Large Late Flat Dutch.

A particularly fine strain of the immense-sized winter cabbages raised on Long Island. An unfailing producer of heads of enormous size. Most popular sort for market gardeners. Per oz., 50 cts.

SELF-FOLDING TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

Cabbage, Thorburn Improved Stone-Head Heavy Red Dutch.

Finest market gardener's strain of red cabbage. It is of unusual size, color and weight, with a large, solid, very dark red head, the result of careful and intelligent selection. Per oz., 80 cts.

Lettuce, Large Boston.

A selected new very large strain of the Boston Lettuce. The largest of all for forcing. Per oz., 40 cts.

Lettuce, Self-Folding Trianon Cos.

Finest of all the Cos varieties; very early, being ready for use before the Paris White Cos Lettuce. Very large, solid, crisp and of delicious quality. Per oz., 40 cts.

Musk Melon, Shumway "Giant."

Round-shaped, light green color; skin smooth with little netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy. Average weight, eighteen pounds. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

Water Melon, Vau Cluse Red-Flesh.

This is one of the most promising of the many sorts lately introduced. It is of French origin, very early, and of large size, with stem end slightly inclined to point. The flesh is a bright crimson, very sweet, not in the least stringy, and coming to within one-eighth inch of the

BRAZILIAN RED SWEET UPRIGHT PEPPER.

duced. It is of French origin, very early, and of large size, with stem end slightly inclined to point. The flesh is a bright crimson, very sweet, not in the least stringy, and coming to within one-eighth inch of the

Pepper, New Brazilian Sweet Upright.

An entirely new bright red extra large Sweet Pepper, now for the first time introduced. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

Radish.**Our Beautiful Forcing Strains.**

All very beautiful and crisp, and maturing in about twenty days.

Per oz.

French Scarlet Turnip, for forcing \$0 15**" Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped, for forcing** 15**" Deep Scarlet Turnip, for forcing** 15**Prussian Globe-Shaped, for forcing** 15**Roman Carmine, for forcing** 10**Non Plus Ultra. Round, scarlet, for forcing** 15

WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.

THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.

Tomato, Thorburn's Long-Keeper.**Now Offered for the First Time.**

The following letter gives its origin and history:

EXPERIMENT GROUNDS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, *September 3, 1890.*

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of Tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color, as well as of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed.

From the last one to decay I selected seeds, which were planted the next year. Careful selections have been made every year since, always with a view to increasing their long-keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines.

This is the origin of this Tomato which has been named "Thorburn's Long-Keeper," and which is now offered to the public for the first time.

(Signed)

E. S. CARMAN.

This must prove a most valuable variety, as the result of such skillful and systematic selection on well-defined lines, and is commended to the careful attention of market gardeners. Per pkt., 25 cts.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN. (See page 27.)

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Sirs: Last spring I bought of you one barrel of Rural seed potatoes, which I cut to two eyes, and planted in rows thirty-three inches apart and fifteen inches in the row. Soil was sand loam, in corn the previous year. Fertilizer at the rate of 800 pounds per acre was distributed at time of planting. No other manure was used. The crop measured sixty-seven bushels large and less than one barrel of small potatoes. I planted eight varieties of potatoes this year. The Rural yield was nearly double the best of the others. Shall plant three acres of Rural's next year.

Yours, etc.

D. W. DEFORREST.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., *Oct. 28, 1890.*

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 45 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. 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 spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

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

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

15	Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
	Two year old roots per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7.			
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green <i>Asparagus</i>	10	25	80
	Two year old roots per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9.			

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichofe.

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 they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more are produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

21	French Globe. The standard and best variety. . per pkt., 5 cts. .	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$3 00
22	Large Green Naples. Large; light green. per pkt., 10 cts. .		75	
23	Largest Paris. A selection of the Green Globe per pkt., 10 cts. .		75	
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 49.			

FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired.

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 (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans; a strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
27	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
29	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop, good	25	75	1 25	4 50
31	Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	75	1 25	4 00
33	Green Nonpareil. A green "Long Pod"	25	75	1 25	4 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 eighteen inches to 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 ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing.	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green fleshy pods.	30	90	1 50	5 50
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra Early Valentine. A selected early strain of this popular round-pod bean	30	90	1 50	5 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 00
49	"Pride of Newtown." Light green flat pods; earliest and most productive raised	50	1 50	2 50	8 00
52	Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	30	90	1 50	5 00
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods; good quality	30	90	1 50	5 00
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
59	The Black Shah. Moderately early; very long green pods	50	1 50	2 50	8 00
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new variety with very long pods	90	3 00	6 00	20 00
62	Thorburn Extra Early Refugee. This invaluable new strain has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
64	Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	30	90	1 50	5 00
66	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	30	90	1 50	5 00
68	Galega. An improved Refugee; larger and more productive, and well known as a standard sort	25	75	1 25	4 50

WHITE BEANS.

68a **Dwarf Lima or Sieva** (Henderson). Dwarf and productive . per gill, 20 cts. . \$0 90 Qt. 1/2 pk. Pk. Bu.
\$2 75 \$5 00 \$18 00

THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE WAX BEANS.

69 **Boston Small Pea Bean.** Very early white bean, very hardy and prolific. Pods generally in clusters of four 25 1 00 1 50 5 00

69a **Emperor William.** Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing; a good sort. 25 1 00 1 50 5 00

70 **Extra Early Maine.** A new small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early. The pod is neither round nor flat 25 75 1 25 4 50

72 **Mexican Tree Bean.** A very productive white sort of upright growth 25 75 1 25 4 50
76 **White Scimeter.** Very productive snap 25 75 1 25 4 50
78 **White Kidney.** Excellent, either green or ripe 25 75 1 25 4 00
80 **White Marrow.** Good as either a string or shell bean 25 75 1 25 4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

81 **Black Wax.** Very early and delicious; round yellow pods 30 90 1 50 5 00
82 **Black-Eyed Wax.** A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods 35 1 25 2 00 7 50
83 **Black Butter Wax.** Bears large round pods of good quality 30 90 1 50 5 00
84 **Improved Prolific Black Wax.** Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality 30 90 1 50 5 00
85 **Algerian Black Wax.** Very productive; round pods 30 90 1 50 5 00
85a **Bismark Black Wax.** New strain, resembling in growth and appearance Wardwell's Kidney Wax. 30 90 1 50 5 00
86 **Crystal Wax.** Of rather spreading habit, with round pods 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
87 **Date Wax.** Very early; long yellow stringless pods 30 90 1 50 5 00
88 **Detroit Wax.** Is very much like Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust 35 1 25 2 00 7 00
89 **Dwarf Mont d'Or Wax.** Gold yellow, stringless; round fleshy pod 40 1 00 1 75 6 50
90 **Flageolet Red Wax.** Flat yellow stringless pods of great length and breadth 35 1 00 1 75 6 50
94 **Golden Wax.** Very early; round golden pods 30 90 1 50 5 00
95 **Golden-Eyed Wax.** Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods 50 1 50 2 50 8 00
96 **Ivory-Pod Wax.** Very early; round ivory white golden pods 30 1 00 1 75 6 00
97 **Thorburn Extra Early Refugee Wax.** A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62. 75 2 50 4 00 14 00
98 **Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust 30 90 1 50 5 50
99 **White Wax.** Flat yellow pods 30 90 1 50 5 50
100 **Yosemite Mammoth Wax.** The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality 1 25 4 00 7 00 25 00

FRENCH DWARF FLAGEOLET BEANS.

104 **Improved Green-Seeded.** Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas 25 75 1 25 4 00
106 **Wonder of France, Green-Seeded.** Long straight pods of lively green; early and fine 30 90 1 50 5 00
108 **Canadian Wonder, Red-Seeded.** Large, broad, flat, green pods; quite prolific 30 90 1 50 5 00
110 **White French, White-Seeded.** Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety 30 90 1 50 5 00
112 **King of the Greens.** Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive 40

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 plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight or ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

CHALLENGER LIMA BEANS.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
118 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods, long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used	30	90	1 50	5 50
127 Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
129 Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
130 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
131 Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
133 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
134 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
135 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
136 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
137 Dreer Lima. Thick, and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
137a Speckled Large Lima	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
137b Red Large Lima	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
138 Dreer Golden Cluster. Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy pods	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
162 Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
167 Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
171 Transylvania Butter. Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long	75	2 75	5 00	18 00
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
179 French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on Pea-brush. per gill, 25 cts.	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borrajá.* Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smells 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 in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha*. *Salatrüben*.

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 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.

BEET.

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

193	Extra Early Flat Turin. A dwarf growing flat beet with delicate leaves; deep blood color; tender and very early	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
195	Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	60
197	Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red. . . .	10	20	60
206	Dewing Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	60
212	Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	10	20	60
213	Edmand Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	60
215	Bastian Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	20	75
229	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	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	30	1 00

FOLIAGE BEETS.

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

		Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red	15	40	1 50
243	Dell's. Black-leaved	15	30	1 00
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian.	15	40	1 50
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian.	15	40	1 50
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian	15	30	1 00
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian.	15	30	1 00
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian.	15	30	1 00
253	New Dracæna-Leaved.	15	40	1 50

BEET-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete manure. Sow in May or 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. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete manure, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six

BRAZILIAN ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

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, and the roots will keep in perfect order.

Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

Prices for large quantities upon application.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort, of which an enormous quantity can be grown on an acre with good culture	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
263	Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Same as the preceding, save in color	10	15	30
270	Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	30
273	Orange Globe. Similar to No. 270, but of a higher color	10	15	30
274	Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	40
278	Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	30
279	Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large	10	15	40
280	Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
283	Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain	10	15	40
284	Mammoth Golden Mangel Wurzel. Like above, save in color	10	15	40
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding	10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	10	15	30
293	Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	10	15	40
294	Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet. This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort	10	15	40

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfohl.

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 the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil; use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
300	Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303	Early Purple	30	80	3 00
305	Early Walcheren	50	1 50	6 00
307	Early Purple Cape. The standard sort; grown generally in America in preference to other sorts	30	80	3 00
311	White Cape	60	2 00	7 00
312	White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
315	Sulphur-Colored	30	80	3 00
316	Chapel's Cream	30	80	3 00

BROCCOLI.

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, which should be one and a-half feet apart. 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 the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	25	75	2 50
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	20	60	2 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 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, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
321 Extra Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
322 New French Bellot. In size between 321 and 324. Very early and tender. A most valuable strain for forcing or out of doors.	20	50	1 50
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.	10	25	75
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort.	10	25	75
328 James' Intermediate. Productive half-long pointed strain.	10	25	75
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality.	10	25	75
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort.	10	25	75
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder.	10	25	75
336 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and very short.	10	30	1 00
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality.	10	30	1 00
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive.	10	25	75
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive.	10	25	75
344 Best Long Orange. Best for stock feeding.	10	25	75
346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive.	10	25	75
348 Long White. Very large; for stock.	10	20	50

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo*. Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. 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 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 a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above ground.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
353 Etampes. A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 25
356 Early Large York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 25
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	80	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety	20	50	1 50
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364 Small Early Ulm Savoy. Small round deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
366 St. John's Day Early Drumhead.	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds	40	1 25	4 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	30	80	3 00
372 Selected All-Season. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	30	80	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head	25	75	2 50
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	20	60	2 00
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Fine Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	50	1 75	6 00
386 American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring	25	75	2 50
387 Green Globe Savoy (French).	20	60	2 00
388 Southern Green-Glazed. Late; makes fair heads of glossy green	20	60	2 00
390 Red Dutch Solid. A useful sort for pickling	25	75	2 50
392 Thorburn Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage	80	2 25	8 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai).	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *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.

490 **Large Solid.** Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines. \$0 40

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

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. To destroy the Cauliflower maggot it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon or something that will hold 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

482 **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Short stem; very fine . per packet, 50 cts. \$6 00

483 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain . . per packet, 25 cts. . . 3 00 \$10 00 \$40 00

485 **Good Early Dwarf Erfurt.** per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 50 5 00 20 00

487 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** One of the best

for forcing or open ground; small but sure header per packet, 25 cts. . \$2 50 \$9 00 \$36 00

488 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per packet, 25 cts. . 3 50 12 50 50 00

489 **Extra Early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class 75 2 50 10 00

490 **New Taranto.** On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid 40 1 25 5 00

492 **Lenormand Short Stem.** Has very large heads, white and firm 75 2 25 9 00

494 **Large Algiers.** Popular market gardeners' late sort, of enormous size 75 2 25 9 00

495 **" Italian grown** 40 1 25 5 00

497 **Early London.** Large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00

499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** For late planting 60 2 00 8 00

500 **Half-Early Large French.** Intermediate in maturing 40 1 25 5 00

501 **Stadtholder.** Intermediate in season; large and hardy 40 1 25 5 00

502 **Walcheren.** Very late and hardy 40 1 25 5 00

503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth and very large; late 40 1 25 5 00

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THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed 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 let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench), and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bedwide 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 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 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

CELERY—CONTINUED.

and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground 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. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on the top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

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

- 514 **Giant Pascal.** A n easily blanchd and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor; superior for late use. A selection of Golden Self-Blanching; itself a favorite variety

. . per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 60 \$1 75 \$6 00

- 516 **Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo.** A good half-dwarf white solid Celery

20 50 1 50

- 518 **Curled-Leaf White** (So-called Bouquet). Ornamental foliage.

20 60 2 00

- 520 **Improved White Plume.** A variety with naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and handsome

. . per pkt., 10 cts. . 40 1 25 4 00

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.

- 522 **Perfection Heartwell.** The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 50 \$1 50 \$5 00
- 524 **Golden Dwarf.** Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance 25 75 2 50
- 526 " " **California-grown** 20 50 1 50
- 528 **Boston Dwarf.** Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown, as it is in the vicinity of Boston 30 85 3 00
- 530 " " **California-grown** 20 50 1 50
- 532 **Early Arlington.** Quite early and large, and blanches rapidly 25 75 2 50
- 534 **Crawford Half-Dwarf.** Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor 25 75 2 50
- 538 **Golden Self-Blanching.** A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white; very ornamental in contrast with the latter per pkt., 10 cts. . 50 1 50 5 00
- 540 **Sandringham Dwarf White.** Solid and of good flavor; a favorite sort with market gardeners in some localities 20 50 1 50
- 542 **Covent Garden Red.** Of strong growth and good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are; they are worthy more extended use 25 75 2 50
- 545 **Clayworth Prize Pink.** A famous red sort 40 1 25 4 00
- 546 **Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.** Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews. 20 40 1 25
- 548 " **Thorburn Giant.** The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality. 30 85 3 00
- 550 " **Apple.** Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small 20 40 1 25

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

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* *Senfenchlauch.*

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 ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots. 20 75 2 50

CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 556 **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 vegetable. 10 30 1 00
- 557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce. 10 25 75

WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* *Blatterfohl.*

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 ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 559 **Georgia-Grown.** \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macho o Valerianilla.* *Stechjulat.*

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

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 561 **Large-Seeded.** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 562 **Small-Seeded.** 10 25 75
- 563 **Green Cabbaging.** 10 25 75
- 564 **Lettuce-Leaved.** 10 25 75

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* *Kresse.*

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

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass.** \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved.** 10 15 50
- 573 **Broad Leaved Winter.** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water Cress.** 75
- 578 **True Water Cress.** 40 1 00 4 00

CURLED CRESS.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

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. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots, and of properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
579 Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$4 00
580 Northern Pedigree. Very early and very dwarf; small ears	5	30	75	1 25	5 00
581 Marblehead. One of earliest; dwarf and short thick ears: of good quality for an early sort	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
590 Extra Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
593 Shaker Early. Very large white grain and quite early	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
619 Asylum. Thick twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time and is highly prized	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	30	75	1 25	5 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 15, 1890.

Messrs. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I have used your seeds for the last thirty-five years, and fail to call to mind a single instance of failure to germinate perfectly or failure to come true to name. This I consider as unusual, and I can congratulate you upon the fact. My father used seeds purchased of the originator of your house—Grant Thorburn. With best wishes, I remain yours, etc.,

JAMES F. HOWELL.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow 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.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

663 **Thorburn's New Everbearing.** Small sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler
 . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . \$1 50

664	Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand	10	\$0	25	\$0 75
665	Extra Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler	10	30	1 00	
666	Large Netted Russian. Very early, large; dark netted skin and white flesh.	10	30	1 00	
667	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	25	75	
668	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	10	25	75	
669	Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use.	10	25	75	
670	Extra Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market	10	25	75	
671	Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size	10	25	75	
672	Florida Emerald. Perfectly smooth; very dark green skin	10	30	1 00	
673	Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined	10	25	75	
674	Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	10	25	75	
675	Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim	10	30	1 00	
676	Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	15	50	1 50	
678	Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size	10	25	75	
679	Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	10	25	75	
680	Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality	10	25	75	
681	Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use	10	25	75	
682	White Japan. Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp	10	30	1 00	
683	Small Gherkin. Very small, burr; used for pickles	20	60	2 00	

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour couches.

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

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

Thorburn's New Everbearing Cucumber.

MAMARONECK, WEST CHESTER CO., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1888.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Dear Sirs: The new Cucumber is something of a wonder in its way. Cucumbers began to form when the plants were about a foot long, and they have continued fruiting abundantly all summer. It looks now as if nothing but a sharp frost would stop them. Owing to its great yield, it seems to me that the new Cucumber will be invaluable to the man who grows pickles. I judge that the Early Russian (which I first distributed) is one of its parents. At all events, it is a good thing, and has doubtless "come to stay."

Yours truly,

PETER B. MEAD.

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

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

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Bismark. Dark green; fine forcer	\$0 25	707 Prize Fighter. Standard sort	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	709 Telegraph. Free bearing, long, and extensively grown; handsome	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black spine sort	25	710 Lynch's Star of the West. A distinct and handsome sort	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	711 Lancashire Witch.	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	712 Cuthill's Black Spine.	25
705 Improved Siôn House.	25		

☞ Packets of above varieties contain from ten to twenty seeds.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebium.*

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 without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Λ . This excludes the light, and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation—these are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

BROAD-LEAVED DANDELION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
739 Improved Broad-Leaved. Perhaps the best sort	30	1 00	3 00

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.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf; very early; small sized ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality.	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	30	85	3 00
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large oval purple, and grown very much more extensively than any other sort	50	1 25	5 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple, dark foliage	40	1 00	4 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endiven.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well 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.

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Best for fall and winter crop	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use, for which it is useful.	20	60	2 00
752 Green Moss Curled. Small, clear green leaves, mossy and crisp	20	60	2 00
752a Laciniated. Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter.	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-Leaved Escarolle. A sweet variety for fall and winter	20	60	2 00

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

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

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
757 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Blätterfohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 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 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 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 mid-ribs 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 plant.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above.	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	10	30	1 00
Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.			
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
771 " Mosbach Winter. Dwarf and very hardy	10	30	1 00
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing	25	75	2 50
777 " Siberian, Thorburn's Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled, and very late and hardy	10	25	75
780 Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance	25	75	2 50
783 Pe-tsai. (Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate either cooked as Spinach or raw for salad, best as a fall crop	40	1 25	4 00

THORBURN'S IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.

KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

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, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
784	Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
789	Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort	30	85	3 00
791	Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive.	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 805, 807 and 815 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground 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. 866, 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 good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
797	Selected Buttercup. Beautiful yellow solid, rather under sized heads, for forcing or out-doors	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
788	White Forcing Head. Very early; small solid head; one of the best	20	50	1 50
799	Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground. . .	40	1 00	4 00
800	Cold-Frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market gardeners	20	60	2 00
801	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass.	40	1 00	4 00
802	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	20	50	1 50
803	French Blockhead. New French sort	20	60	2 00
805	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender.	20	50	1 50
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	1 50
808	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing; very early, and also quite hardy.	20	50	1 50
810	Laciniated Beaugard. Leaves finely cut; good distinct sort	20	50	1 50
815	Tennisball or Boston, White Seed. A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth	20	50	1 50
817	Stone Tennisball, Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	60	2 00
819	Improved Hanson. Large heads.	20	50	1 50
820	Tomhannock. Distinct; first-rate upright-leaved sort; leaves crimped at the edges	20	50	1 50
825	Shotwell Brown Head. Large and handsome tender heads; very hardy	20	60	2 00
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome head lettuce; small and solid; for forcing. . .	20	50	1 50
840	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably .	20	50	1 50
842	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	40	1 00	4 00
845	Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Good for main summer or spring crop. . . .	20	50	1 50
849	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads.	20	50	1 50
853	White Cos, Romaine. Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	60	2 00
854	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather .	40	1 00	4 00
855	Balloon Cos. Very large, hardy; best for late sowing to come to perfection in the autumn	20	60	2 00
866	American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct, and of good flavor.	20	50	1 50

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Peurro*. *Porto*.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the 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; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
870 Summer Flag. Not hardy, but useful for autumn	10	30	1 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A stand- ard sort; remains long in good condition	20	50	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy	20	50	2 00

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00

MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta*. *Champignonbrut*.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The 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 in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 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 a 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 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality.

English Spawn. 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1; 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cents.

MUSHROOM.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon. Muscatel. Cantalupen.*

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 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.

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

\$78 Champion Market.

Large size, slightly

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

	elongated, densely netted. Flesh light green and very sweet; a good sort	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 75
879	Golden Perfection. Highly perfumed; nearly round, loosely netted, becoming golden yellow when ripe. Flesh pale green, very thick and sugary	30	85	3 00
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	15	30	1 00
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	15	25	75
882	Bird Cantaloup. Productive and very large	15	25	75
883	Fine White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	15	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	15	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	15	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	15	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	15	25	75
888	Extra Early Hackensack. By careful selection of the earliest, this strain has been fixed to ripen ten days earlier than the Hackensack	15	25	75
889	Osage (Also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Coconut-shaped, yellow flesh, light green netted skin; good quality	15	30	1 00
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh	15	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	15	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet	15	25	75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and fine flavored	15	25	75
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality	15	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate	15	30	1 00
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green	15	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantaloup. Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North	15	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume	25	75	2 50
917	Mango Melon or "Vine Orange" (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange. Thick meaty flesh, somewhat like a preserving citron. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	25	75	2 50
913	Pine-Apple. Medium sized, oval shaped, tapering to stem; slight ribs dark green at first but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
980	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
981	Dr. Hogg. Green flesh	25
934	The Squire. Green flesh	25
935	Sutton's Tom Thumb	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.

950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; the shape is elongated, with stem and slightly inclined to point. The flesh is bright crimson, very sweet and not stringy. Seeds are quite a distinct red. This is one of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of first-rate quality. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
968 Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	25	75
970a Pride of Georgia. Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh.	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind	10	25	75
972 Vick Early. Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh	10	25	75
974 Volga. Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late	15	30	1 00
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed	10	25	75
976 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well.	15	25	75
978 Mammoth Iron-Clad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley's Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality.	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	25	75
983 Early Mountain Sprout. Very early, large and long; mottled skin	10	25	75
984 Johnson Christmas. Keeps late	10	25	75
986 Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first rate.	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	10	25	75
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier.	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early	15	30	1 00
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	10	25	75
1029 Apple Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza*. Senf.

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

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1037 White American.	05	10	20
1039 Chinese Broad Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with Turnip-like root; used for salads	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Marancula*. Nasturtium.

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

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Dwarf Yellow	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1042 Dwarf Scarlet	15	40	1 25
1043 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1044 Tall Blood-Colored	10	30	1 00

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 ¼ lb. Per lb.

1045	Adriatic Barletta. A small white Italian sort, the earliest of all . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
1047	Queen. Very early small white sort . . .	25	75	2 50
1049	Early White Nocera. Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early . . .	20	60	2 00
1050	White Pearl. Very early round white . . .	30	75	3 00
1054	Large White Portugal. Standard sort, flat . . .	25	75	3 00
1055	Large White Globe. Large Southport strain . . .	25	75	3 00
1060	White Magglojola. A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early . . .	20	60	2 00
1062	Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	25	75	2 50
1063	English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	25	75	2 50
1064	Mammoth White Garganus or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	25	75	2 50
1066	White Flat Bermuda. Italian grown; very early . . .	25	75	2 50
1068	Red Flat Bermuda. Italian grown; very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1070	Pale Red Bermuda. Medium size; longish shape; fine and early for the south . . .	20	50	1 50
1072	Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	20	50	1 50
1074	Large Red Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 50
1076	Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1078	Giant Rocca. Light red, productive and mild; of very large size . . .	20	50	1 50
1080	Large Reddish Pompeii or "Copper King" . . .	20	60	2 00
1082	Red Teneriffe. Early, light brown; for the south . . .	20	60	2 00
1084	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1086	Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	20	50	1 50
1088	Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 50
1090	Mammoth Yellow Globe Spanish. Very large; grown from imported stock . . .	30	75	3 00
1091	Yellow Strasburgh. Fine keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1092	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	20	50	2 00

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart.	Per ½ peck.	Per peck.	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets.	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
White Onion Sets.	25	90	1 50	5 00
Red Onion Sets.	20	60	1 00	3 50
Red Top Onions.	25	90	1 50	5 00
Potato Onions.	25	75	1 25	4 00
White Potato Onions. New	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
Shallots.	25	75	1 25	5 00
Garlic Sets. per lb., 30 cents.

SHALLOTS.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. *Safran*.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the 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.

OKRA.

		Peroz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097	New Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$1 50
1098	White Velvet. Tender white pods	10	20	60
1099	Long Green.	10	20	50

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle*.

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

		Peroz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento*. *Pfeffer*.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds 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.

		Peroz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$3 00
1109	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1110	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best	40	1 25	4 00
1112	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	30	80	3 00
1115	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	30	80	3 00
1117	Long Yellow Cayenne. Similar, save in color	30	80	3 00
1119	Large Bell. Large and of mild flavor	30	80	3 00
1121	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	30	80	3 00
1122	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	30	80	3 00
1125	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	50	1 50	5 00
1126	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; new	75	2 00	8 00
Peroz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.				
1127	Thorburn Fancy Red Wrinkled. A new variety; about size of the Cherry Pepper, but distinct in appearance; very pretty	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$10 00
1128	Thorburn Fancy Yellow Wrinkled. Differing from above only in color	1 00	2 50	10 00
1130	Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	30	80	3 00
1132	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	30	80	3 00
1133	Yellow Chili. Like 1132, but bright yellow; both these sorts are fine for pickling	30	80	3 00
1134	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	30	80	3 00
1135	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	30	80	3 00
1136	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor	30	80	3 00
1137	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet; the plant is very ornamental when in fruit, showing the contrasting colors per pkt., 10 cents	40	1 25	4 00

RUBY KING PEPPER.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

January 30, 1890.

Your Sandwich Island Oyster-Plant Seed I received from you last year proved very satisfactory. The roots raised from it took the first prize at the Wisconsin State Fair.

C. WYNABLE,
St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

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 ten days, 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 rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.

THORBURN EXTRA EARLY MARKET PEA.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1140	Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois</i> .) The true small French Pea, so extensively used in France for canning and for the table	4	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
1141	Thorburn Extra Early Market. Our standard market garden extra early Pea; productive	2½	25	\$5	1 50	5 00
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive	2½	25	\$5	1 50	5 00
1151	*Alpha. An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra early; a favorite sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188	*Horsford Market Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1206	*Champion of England. A well known standard variety; sow thick	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1210	*Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1226	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts	4	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
1227	Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods	2	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1228	Tall Giant Sugar. Very large edible pods	5	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
1229	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1231	Blue Imperial. Productive blue pea	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1233	*Dr. McLean. A splendid wrinkled sort for main crop, following Advancer	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1235	*G. F. Wilson. Very productive, with large and well filled pods	3	25	80	1 50	5 00
1237	*John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop	2½	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1247	Culverwell Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1248	*Carter Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1249	*Ne Plus Ultra. The most popular late pea now in the English market; superior flavor	5	25	80	1 50	5 00
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

PEAS, DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

1259 ***American Wonder.** Extra early and productive; fine quality Height Per Per Per Per
in inches qt. ½ pk. pk. bus.
\$0 30 \$1 00 \$1 75 \$6 00

TELEPHONE PEA. (See page 32.)

1260 ***Carter's Stratagem.**
Mammoth pods and
peas of the first-class;
sow about six inches
apart in the drills . . 1½ 50 1 50 2 50 9 00
1261 ***Abundance.** Long,
round, well filled pods;
sow thin 1½ 25 80 1 50 5 00
1266 **McLean's Blue Peter.**
Early; pods long, peas
large ¾ 25 80 1 50 5 00
1268 ***Premium Gem.** Extra
early; straight pods,
well filled 1 25 80 1 50 5 00
1271 ***McLean's Little Gem.**
Extra early; straight
pods 1 25 80 1 50 5 00
1276 **Tom Thumb.** Extra
early 1 25 80 1 50 5 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.

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.

Pero. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1315 **Golden Oblong.** Very prolific;
growing from 15 to 20 inches
long \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
1320 **Large Cheese.** Flat; one of the
best for family use 10 20 60
1321 **Early Sugar.** Fine grained, sweet
and prolific 10 20 60
1322 **Monmouth County Golden.**
Thick, fine grained flesh; a val-
uable canner 10 20 60
1323 **Black Negro.** New Hampshire
Pumpkin 10 20 60
1324 **Cushaw.** Salmon colored flesh;
crooked neck 10 25 75
1324a **White Cushaw or Jonathan.** A crook-neck variety of excellent quality 10 30 1 00

Pero. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1325 **Bright Red Etampes.** Medi-
um size; flat; fine for cooking \$0 15 \$0 50 \$1 50
1326 **Japan Crook-Neck.** Fine keep-
er, of first quality; entirely
distinct in fruit, plant and seeds 15 30 1 00
1327 **Improved Mammoth.** Immense;
smooth and handsome 25 75 2 50
1328 **Mammoth Tours.** French 10 30 1 00
1329 **Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Bell-
shaped; thick white flesh; fine
for pies 10 30 1 00
1330 **Connecticut Field.** Grown for
stock; productive
per qt., 25 c.; per bus., \$4.

LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata*. Kartoffel.

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 made 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 to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later in the season many of the prices may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$4 50
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	50	75	2 00	4 50
1351	Clark No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive	50	75	2 00	4 00
1353	Pearl of Savoy. A cross between Clark No. 1 and Early Vermont	50	75	2 00	4 50
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	50	75	2 00	4 50
1361	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose.	50	75	2 00	4 50
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	50	75	2 00	4 50

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1366	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder	50	75	2 50	5 00
1367	Snow Queen. Flesh and skin very white; a strong and vigorous grower and good keeper	50	75	2 00	4 50
1369	Corona Beauty. Early and of fine quality; white skin and flesh	50	75	2 00	4 50
1371	Rural Blush. Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder	50	75	2 00	4 50
1372	New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	50	75	2 00	4 50
1374	Garfield. White variety; skin finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance	50	75	2 00	4 50
1376	White Star. White flesh, of floury texture	50	75	2 00	4 50

LATE VARIETIES.

1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality	50	75	2 00	4 50
1386	Empire State. Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth.	50	75	2 00	4 50

POTATOES, LATE VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

		½ pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1388	Gold Flesh. Late; red skin, yellow flesh; hardy and productive	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$2 50	\$5 00
1392	Thorburn Late Rose. Still retains a fair proportion of its old-time popularity	50	75	2 00	4 50
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	50	75	2 00	4 50
1396	O. K. Mammoth Prolific. Large and productive	50	75	2 00	4 50
1400	White Elephant. One of our best; productive, and of first quality	50	75	2 00	4 50
1401	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first rate quality and an excellent keeper	50	75	2 00	4 50
1402	Brownell Winner. Very late; pink skin, and white flesh of first quality; medium eyes; shape much like Early Rose; an immense yielder	50	75	2 00	4 50

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivia.* 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 ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1409	Thorburn Long Island Hollow Crown. A market gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1414	Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1415	Maltese. Not quite as long as Long White; one of the best sorts	10	20	60
1417	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; one of the best	10	20	60
1418	Early Round.	10	20	60

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm 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 to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1437 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1428	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1430	Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	30	1 00
1431	Fern-Leaved. Fine curled	10	30	1 00
1433	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment: allow eight inches space between plants.	20	50	1 50
1435	Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1437	Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips	10	30	1 00

EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

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 pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

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

RADISH.

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

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in 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.

NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1440 ***Turnip Early French** Scarlet. Very early \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

1442 " ***Early French** Scarlet Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days 15 30 1 00

1444 ***Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet.** Very early 15 30 1 00
 1446 " " " " ***Forcing.** Crisp; matures in about 20 days 15 30 1 00
 1448 " " " " ***Scarlet White-Tipped.** Very early for frames or out-doors 10 20 60
 1449 " " " " ***Forcing.** New forcing sort, maturing in about 20 days 15 30 1 00
 1450 " " ***Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped.** Fine for forcing or open ground 15 30 1 00
 1452 " " **Roman Carmine.** Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground 10 25 75
 1454 " " ***Non Plus Ultra.** Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved 15 30 1 00
 1456 " " ***Deep Blood Red.** Extra early forcing sort 15 30 1 00
 1458 " " **White.** Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet 10 25 75
 1460 " " **Yellow.** Yellow variety; popular in New York market 10 25 75

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1462 " **Large White Summer.** Of large size and roundish form \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
 1464 " ***Yellow Summer.** Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market 10 25 75
 1466 " ***Golden Summer.** Smooth and bright skin 10 25 75
 1468 " ***Grey Summer.** Good solid summer sort 10 25 75
 1470 **Olive-Shaped, Deep Scarlet.** Flesh bright and crisp 10 25 75
 1472 " **White.** Mild and fine for summer 10 25 75
 1474 " ***French Breakfast.** Pink and white; early; fine for forcing 10 20 60
 1476 ***Long Scarlet Short Top.** Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground 10 20 60
 1478 " " ***Chartier White-Tipped.** Shades from crimson to white; tender 10 25 75
 1480 " ***Wood Early Frame.** Long, red, crisp and good for forcing 10 20 60
 1482 " **White Naples.** Slender; for summer use 10 25 75
 1'84 " **White Vienna or Lady Finger.** Crisp and tender in summer 10 25 75
 1486 " **Purple.** Very dark 10 25 75
 1488 ***White Strasburg Summer.** Very large; the German's favorite 10 25 75

THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

RADISH—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1490	*White Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	10	25	75
1494	“ *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	“ Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	25	75
1495	“ *Thorburn Improved Long Black Spanish. A fine market gardeners' strain (See cut, p. 36)	20	50	1 50
1500	“ *Long Grey Laon. Popular French sort	10	25	75
1502	Winter Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	25	75
1504	“ California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	30	1 00
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible Pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	40

WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

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 ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1514 Linnaeus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515 Victoria	20	50	1 50
✂ Roots each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1.			

SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1520 Swiss Chard.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1525 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1525 Spring Sprouts or English Rape			
. . . per qt., 25 cts.			
1526 Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

SWISS CHARD.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Hasferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces 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.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1528 Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25
1530 Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior. 15	50	1 50	

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1535 Scolymus.	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera.* *Scorzionwurzel.*

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 ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

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.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

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.

	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30

SCORZONERA.

MESSRS. JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.

SETAUKET, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1890.

Dear Sirs: Your salesman recommended to me last spring your Thoroughbred White Flint Corn for Long Island land. I have just finished husking three acres planted with it, and have a yield of 427 bushels of ears. The yield is so much better than any previous yield that I wish to thank both him and you.

Yours very truly,

SELAH B. STRONG,

MADISON, N. J., May 2, 1890.

Would like to express my pleasure at the result obtained from one packet of Chrysanthemum seed (50 cents). Fifty plants came up, and very healthy. Most pleasant surprise, for in several other cases different florists only five or six plants.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GATTER,

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. 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. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1566 Large Round Viroflay Thick-Leaved. Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large tender leaves; fine	10	15	40
1575 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 Long-Standing Round Thick-Leaved. Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	40
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00

SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza*. Speiße Kürbis.

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

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585 " White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1587 " Green Striped Bush or Bergen. White, with green stripes; variegated	10	25	75
1589 " Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct and the best for summer	10	25	75
1589a Summer Crookneck. Long green striped	10	25	75
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape, and said to be suitable for frying like the Egg-Plant.	10	30	1 00
1590a Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape; green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	30	1 00
1591 Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter.	10	30	1 00
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594 Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality.	10	25	75
1595 Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick bright orange flesh; one of the finest winter varieties.	10	25	75
1596 Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	10	25	75
1597 Low Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1598 Butman. Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599 Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor	10	25	75
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has grey skin.	10	25	75

SQUASHES.

SQUASH—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1603	Thorburn Red Japan Small Turban. Fine small bright red winter sort	10	30	1 00
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific	10	25	75
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine grained and as dry as a boiled chestnut.	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and first-rate for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	10	30	1 00
1609	Pine-Apple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort.	10	25	75
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
1611	Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	10	25	75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	30	1 00
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow skin and flesh. .	25	75	2 50
1614	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a win-

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

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

TOMATOES.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper. A new and valuable sort. See page 10.			
1626	“ New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1627	Ignotum. Excellent for family or market use; very prolific; the earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties; heavy and solid	30	85	3 00
1628	Optimus. Solid and productive; bright crimson	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance.	30	85	3 00
1631	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection. (Livingston's.) Early, regular and productive; red.	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper.	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form.	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1639	Essex Hybrid. Large, shining red; very solid	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance. Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early.	25	75	2 50
1641	Paragon. Bright red; round and very productive	25	75	2 50
1643	Trophy, Selected. Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sort	30	85	3 00
1644	“ With Bronze Foliage. Fruit first-class	30	85	3 00

TOMATO—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1646	Improved Queen. Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1647	Prelude. (Horsford's.) Bright, crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass or out of doors; very early	30	85	3 00
1648	Mikado. Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage.	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass as well as for out-door culture; bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	30	85	3 00
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size.	25	75	2 50
1656	Hundred Days. One of the earliest.	30	85	3 00
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition	25	75	2 50
1668	Green Gage. Light yellow	25	75	2 50
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles.	30	1 00	3 50
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	30	1 00	3 50
1678	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1680	White Apple. Nearly white.	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted for pots . . . per packet, 10 cts. .	1 00	3 00	10 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small fruit; used for preserves . .	30	85	3 00

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1777 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. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1706	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
1707	White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	10	15	50
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white.	10	15	50
1709	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1711	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	15	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well . . .	10	20	60
1720	Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot.	10	15	50
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	15	40
1723	Extra Early Milan. The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top.	10	25	75
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market. .	10	15	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular; late, solid	10	15	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	15	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	15	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	15	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	15	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large, white flesh	10	25	75

RED-TOP GLOBE-SHAPED TURNIP.

TURNIP—CONTINUED.

		Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.			
		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	
1746	Jersey Navet. Of a very odd shape; fine quality				
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	15	50	
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75	
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	15	50	
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75	
1755	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	10	15	50	
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	10	15	50	
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	25	75	
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple top; first-class sort	10	25	75	
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	15	50	
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga	10	15	40	
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	15	50	
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	15	50	
1777	Skirving Ruta-Baga. For table or stock; firm flesh	10	15	40

MILAN STRAP-LEAF TURNIP.

FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH. (See page 36.)

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 23, 1889.

Dear Sir: The sample of the Everbearing Cucumber you sent me last spring proved it to be an unique sort. It was the earliest of any, not excepting the Early Premier, while its productiveness, handsome pickling form and continued bearing make it a valuable addition to the list. The housewife will find here the ideal and most accommodating pickle, for fruit of all sizes, perfect in shape, can be had from the vines any time from July to October. We consider it a decided acquisition.

A. H. DUNLAP & SONS.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, MICH., Jan. 18, 1890.

Sirs: The potato (Thorburn) which you requested us to try has proved of most excellent quality and gave a large yield. In the test for quality of fifty-five varieties, it now stands ahead. If you desire further particulars, write me.

SAMUEL L. JOHNSON,
Prof. of Agriculture and Supt. of Farm.

SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 50	
Agrimony. Used in medicine	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	5	25	\$2 00
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues.	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	10	60
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative.	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	10	1 00	
Arnica. Had medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	5	40	
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	15	1 50
“ Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	10	50	5 00
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	5	20	1 50
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	10	75	
Boneset. Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	5	15	1 00
Borage. Leaves used as a salad.	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	10	60
Caraway. Seed aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	10	40	4 00
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	5	10	75
Coriander. Seed aromatic.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	75
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	10	75
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities.	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	5	10	75
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic.	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	5	25	2 00
Fox-Glove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	30	3 00
Fumitory. “ “	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5	20	2 00
Grow Well.	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	10	3 00	
Hellebore, White. Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Veratrum album</i>	5	30	3 00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	20	2 00
Henbane. “ “	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	30	3 00
Horehound. “ “	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	20	2 00
Hyssop. “ “	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i>	5	15	1 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	5	40	4 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups.	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	25	2 50
“ Sweet. “ “	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	5	15	1 50
Pæony. Has medicinal qualities.	<i>Pæony officinalis</i>	10	60	6 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	5	40	4 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	10	1 00
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing.	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	20	1 50
Sage, Common. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
“ Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Hominum</i>	5	20	1 50
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	30	3 00
“ Winter. “ “	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	30	3 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	30	3 00
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	25	2 50
“ French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>			
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>			

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed , American		\$0 40
" French Crab	per 100 lbs., \$30 .	40
Apricot Pits	per 100 lbs., \$12 .	20
Cherry Pits , Mahaleb	per 100 lbs., \$25 .	30
" Black Mazzard	per 100 lbs., \$14 .	25
" Domestic	per 100 lbs., \$8 .	15
Nectarine Pits	per 100, \$2 .	
Currants , Red Dutch	\$0 20	1 50
" White Dutch	25	2 00
" Cherry	25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed , Red	per packet, 15 cents .	75
" Yellow	per packet, 15 cents .	75
" Green	per packet, 15 cents .	75
Peach Pits . Crop failed.		
Pear Seed	20	1 50
Plum Pits , Green Gage	per 100 lbs., \$10 .	20
" Damson, for grafting	per 100 lbs., 11 .	20
" Myrobolan	per 100 lbs., 20 .	25
Quince Seed	20	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents .	25
Strawberry , Mixed	per packet, 10 cents .	40
" Red Alpine	per packet, 10 cents .	60

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

	Per lb.
Arbor-Vita , American	Thuja occidentalis \$2 00
Barberry	Berberis vulgaris 1 00
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea 2 00
Broom , Scotch	Genista scoparia 40
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus 1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus Mascula 1 00
Furze or Gorse	Ulex Europæus 50
Hawthorn	Crataegus Oxyacantha 50
Locust , Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos 50
" Yellow	Robinia pseud-acacia 50
Norway Spruce	Abies excelsa 75
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca 50
Privet , Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum 1 00
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare 1 00
Sheep-Berry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium 1 50

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES,

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

Beans, Refugee.

" Galega.

Beet, Blood Turnip.**Brussels Sprouts**, best French.**Cabbage**, Red Dutch.**Cucumber**, Green Prolific.**Cauliflower**, Early Paris.**Gherkin**.**Melon**.**Martynia**.**Nasturtium**, Tall.**Onion**, White Portugal.

" Queen and others.

Pepper, Chili.

" Celestial.

Pepper, Sweet Mountain.

" Giant Emperor.

Tomato, Yellow Plum.

" Red Cherry.

" Strawberry.

" Yellow Cherry.

" Peach.

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

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

Perfection Pruning Shears—The Best of All.

	Each.		Each.
No. 1, 7 inches	\$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	\$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT 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. If by Mail, add 75c. for Postage.	NO. 2. \$10. If by Mail, add \$1.50 for Postage.	NO. 3. \$18. If by Mail, add \$3 for Postage.	NO. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Pride of Newtown	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	White Dutch Case-Knife	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Edmand Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Long Blood	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	New Half Dwarf	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Drumhead Savoy	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone Head, for pickling	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Bellot	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	1/2 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.	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.	1/2 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.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Black Pekin	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
Endive	Green-Curled	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Fine Siberian	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Grey-Seeded Butter	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Cabbage	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Shotwell Brown-Head	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	1 pa.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Nutmeg	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin's Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Velvet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Abundance	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Pepper	Telephone	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Sweet Mountain	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Celestial	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 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.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Long Scarlet Chartier	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	Long Standing	1/2 oz.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush 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	New Jersey	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Favorite	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Cardinal	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Red Cherry	1/2 oz.	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.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Finland	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

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 a 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 seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

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, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. (*Central Park Mixture.*) For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices 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 .

GRASS SEED.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our 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., are made to order, according to soil and location.

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Agrostis canina. (<i>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three or four bushels to the acre; for pasture, one and a-half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 50. (12 lbs. to the bus.)	\$0 30	\$25 00
Agrostis stolonifera. (<i>Florn 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.)	25	18 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	7 50
FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed	20	13 00
Aira cæspitosa. (<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	12 00
Aira flexuosa. (<i>Wood Hair Grass.</i>) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre.	18	12 00
Alfilaria. See Miscellaneous Seeds.		
Alopecurus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fox-tail Grass.</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 heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Alopecurus agrestis. (<i>Slender Fox-tail Grass.</i>) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to acre	25	20 00
Ammophila arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria</i> .		
Anthoxanthum odoratum. (<i>True Perennial 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. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts	60	50 00
Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (<i>Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre	25	15 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. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)	25	18 00
Avena flavescens. (<i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i>) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre.	75	65 00
Beach Grass. See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria</i> .		
Bermuda Grass. (<i>Cynodon Dactylon.</i>) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state number of pounds required	1 25	
Blue Grass, English. See <i>Festuca pratensis</i> .		
Blue Grass, Kentucky. See <i>Poa pratensis</i> .		
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i>) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	10 00
Bromus inermis. (<i>Awnless Brome Grass.</i>) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in the green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs. to acre	70	55 00
Bromus mollis. (<i>Soft Chess.</i>) Suited to sandy land	18	13 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	30	25 00
Calamagrostis arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves with its tough, wide spreading and thickly matting roots to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value	30	25 00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00

BERMUDA GRASS.

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 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	\$0 20	\$16 00
Dog's-tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .		
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	20	12 00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20 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; grows from 6 to 10 inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre	15	10 00
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.</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 quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. 40 lbs. to the acre	20	16 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	25	20 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	30	25 00
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus agrestis</i> .		
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 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)	18	11 00
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum</i> .		
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 53.		
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. 50 lbs. to the acre	12	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, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre	12	7 00
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior</i> .		
Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre	50	45 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 yet produce a large green crop. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Per lb. Per 100 lbs. (48 lbs. to bus.)	\$0 10	\$2 50
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. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. By reason of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	25	20 00
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, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00

RED-TOP GRASS

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa pratensis. (<i>Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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	30	24 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough Stalk Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. 20 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris</i> .		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina</i> .		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium</i> .		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .		
Texas Blue Grass. See <i>Tricodia stricta</i> .		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense</i> .		
Tricodia stricta. (<i>Poa arachnifera.</i>) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light about 7 lbs. to the bushel . . . Per lb., \$3; per oz., 25 cents .		

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. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre	\$0 25	\$15 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	19 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Medilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to acre.	30	25 00
Crimson Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre	30	12 00
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis Vulneraria.</i>) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre	35	30 00
Large Red or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under . . . Price variable .		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations Price variable .		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures	25	19 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre.	\$0 25	\$16 00

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.		Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$5 00	Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	\$0 15	\$8 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00	German. "	10	7 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>)	10	5 00	Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	10 00
Lettuce Seed. per oz., 5 cents .	30		Vetches for Pigeons	10	6 00
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15		Prepared Food for Mocking Birds		
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	3 00	per bottle, 35 cents .		
" White French	15	8 00	Gravel for Cages . per quart, 6 cents .		
" Red French	20		Cuttle-Fish Bone . per pound, 40 cents		
" Yellow German	10	3 00	Sunflower Seed for Parrots.	12	7 00

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

	Doz.	Per 100.		Doz.
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two years old) per 1,000, \$7 .		\$1 00	Jerusalem Artichoke	
Chive plants per bunch, 25 cents			per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.50 .	
Chufas or Earth Almonds, per qt., 30c.			Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts. .	\$1 00
Horse-Radish Roots \$0 25	1 00		Sea Kale Roots	1 25
			Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>) each, 30 cts. .	3 00

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato and Egg-Plants furnished to order.

CEREALS.

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

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

BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel)—

Per qt. Per bus.

Champion Two-Rowed Vermont. Early and prolific \$0 15 \$1 50

LONG WHITE FLINT OR SANFORD.

Hulless. Has no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat 25 00

BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel)—

American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 25

European Silver Hull 15 1 25

Dark Glazed. From Vermont 15 1 25

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 25

CORN. (56 lbs. to bushel.) All northern raised sorts— Per ear

Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder \$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 75

Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent 05 15 1 75

Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) 05 15 1 75

Golden Dent. Farmer's favorite 05 15 1 75

Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive 05 15 1 75

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent 05 15 1 75

King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 15 1 75

Long White Flint or Sanford 05 15 1 75

Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain 05 15 1 75

Long Yellow. (Flint.) The standard sort 05 15 1 75

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain 05 15 1 75

Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain 05 15 1 75

Queen of the Prairie. Very early Dent; Eastern grown 05 15 1 75

Rural Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable 05 15 2 00

Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder 05 15 1 25

White Flour Corn 05 15 1 75

Sweet Fodder Corn. (Measured bushel) 1 75

Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents.

OATS. (32 lbs. to bushel)—

Welcome. Heavy white grain; very productive 15 1 00

Clydesdale. Very early and remarkably heavy white oat 15 1 00

Prince Edward's Island Black 15 1 00

Canada White 10 85

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)

Spring 15 2 00

Winter Excelsior 15 1 50

WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

Armstrong or Landreth (Beardless). Winter 15 2 50

Early Red Clawson. Earliest of all winter wheats 25 4 00

Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort 20 2 50

Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. See page 51

Michigan Bronze. Heavy red grain. Winter 20 3 00

Mediterranean Winter 15 2 50

Horsford's Pearl. Light amber grain (beardless). Winter 20 3 00

New York Spring. Spring 15 2 50

White Russian (Beardless). Spring 20 2 50

Saskatchewan (Beardless). " 20 2 50

CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

With Strong Stems; Hardy and Prolific.

Mr. E. S. Carman, the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, began his work of improving wheats some fourteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless, white-chaff variety, with amber grains, was selected for the mother plant. Crosses have been made during the past ten years, but only those showing character have been retained.

Nos. 2 and 3 are hybrids between rye and wheat, though the rye blood does not manifest itself in any way. They are in appearance pure wheats. The others are pure wheat crosses.

Mr. Carman's collection of crosses and hybrids, as estimated by those who have seen them, is not approached by any similar collection in the world.

The crop of these crosses and hybrids was last year so limited that they were offered (under numbers) in very small quantities, and at an almost prohibitive price, viz.: 25 cents for 25 seeds. Permanent names have now been given and the price reduced.

WILLITS (offered last year as No. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color and apparently hard.

ROBERTS (offered last year as No. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. Chaff brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium size, dark amber color.

BAILEY (offered last year as No. 50). Pure wheat cross. Early. Heads average over three inches and somewhat club-shaped, seven breasts to a side; chaff white, beardless. Generally four grains to a breast, medium to small in size, hard, and of amber color.

STEWART (offered last year as No. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong.

BEAL (offered last year as No. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side; chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head.

JOHNSON (offered last year as No. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side; chaff white heavily bearded; three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING IN TRIAL QUANTITIES.

Plant a single grain in early autumn, in well prepared soil, one foot apart each way. It will produce from 25 to 35 stalks to each grain planted. To make sure of a good stand, it is well to mulch the ground about an inch thick with well-rotted manure; this should not be done, however, before the ground is well frozen.

NOTICE.—None genuine unless purchased of us, as the entire product was sold to us by Mr. Carman.

Price for each variety:

Per ounce.....	\$0 25
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	75
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 00
Per 1 lb.	1 50
Per 5 lbs.	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ALFILARIA. See *Erodium cicutarium*.

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; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

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. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

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

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 75 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, 3 cents.

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., 60 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; its chief value is as a green crop to plow under. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$3 to \$3.50.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. A valuable forage plant, growing throughout the State of California and extending to British Columbia, New Mexico and Mexico, where it is called "Alfilaria." It belongs to the geranium family, and will grow two feet high. Makes an excellent fodder plant, either in the green state or cured as hay. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

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., 60 cents.

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 oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

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 oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \$1.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely 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 all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH or Sand Clover. See Clover, page 49.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeeds best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 40 cents; per 100 lbs., \$35.

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 oz., 10 cents; per lb., 30 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

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

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Rural Branching.

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

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Machura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 45.

PEARL MILLET. (*Pennisetia spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

PEAS—Canada Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

POPPY—Opium. The 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. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which is made insect powder in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver 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, 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

SILVER CHINA GRASS. (*Ramie*.)

ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$80.

SORGHUM. (*Dhoura* or *Guinea Corn*.) **White-Seeded.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.

Lenk's Hybrid Sugar Cane. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the 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 three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

SORGHUM—Yellow Branching. Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooing from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. 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. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

JOHNSON GRASS.
(*Sorghum Halepense*.)

Rural Branching. (*Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 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., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

SERADELLA.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

SNAILS. Used in the same as Caterpillars. Per paper, 10 cents.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its 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 lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SPURRY.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 12 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels 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 silk-worms, instead of the leaves of the mulberry. Per lb., 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$14.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown in this country. Makes excellent cigars and delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Burley Kentucky White. Now the most popular variety grown in the west. Our seed grown from originator's stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents, per lb., \$2.

Florida. Light brown variety grown in the south, where it is considered valuable. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Harby. A Turkish variety which stands heat and drought beyond all others, and may be topped to twenty-five leaves or more. Superior to Latakia, and possessing a very agreeable odor and flavor. Per oz., 25 cents, per lb., \$2.

TOBACCO SEED—Havana. Seed gathered for us from a celebrated plantation of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Ohio. White-leaf, very large. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

Virginia, Hester. Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia, One-Sucker. Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. It is also valuable to the sportsman as a bait for wild fowl. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest, especially of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and North, as is well known, made great use of this *Zizania* as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food, the rice having been found to be of superior flavor. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low marshy places, which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$16 50.

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

From the "London Garden."

RURAL NEW-YORKER POTATO.—In the spring of 1888 I received a potato from Messrs. Thorburn, of New York, for trial. It was called Rural New-Yorker, but as the season turned out unfavorable, I resolved to give it another trial before forming or expressing an opinion on it. This spring I planted the produce of one of last year's plants, and have just dug up the crop, and a finer lot of tubers I never saw, there being no really small ones, but all of good average size. Several are one pound in weight and of most excellent quality. It is a white potato, very solid, with shallow eyes and oval shape, just the thing for a main crop variety. I may add that the potatoes were planted between rows of young fruit trees, and in a quite open position the crop would doubtless have been heavier. The tubers were simply cut up to a fair seed size. The crop from one medium-sized potato, in two seasons, amounted to fully two bushels of fine sound tubers.

—J. Groom.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives —BEST ENGLISH	Each.	\$1 50
Atomizers —GOLDMAN'S. A convenient and useful sprinkler	25	
Bellows —WOODASON'S POWDER For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc.	\$1, \$2 and	3 00
Bill and Brush Hooks —For heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to	2 00
Canes —BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks	\$1.25 per 100 .	
Corn Knives —For cutting off corn-stalks		35
Daisy or English Lawn Rakes	\$2 50 to	3 50
Dibbles —HARD WOOD, iron-pointed		40
Fertilizers —GROUND BONE. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$82 .		
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
COMPLETE MANURE, POTATO MANURE AND LAWN FERTILIZER. See special list, page 59 .		
SHEEP MANURE, PULVERIZED. An excellent lawn fertilizer . . . 5 lb. packages, 30 cts.;		
. 25 lb. packages, \$1.25; 50 lb. package, \$2; 100 lb. bag, \$3; per ton, \$45 .		
Forks —DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1 00 to	1 50
HAY OR STABLE	75 to	1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED	50 to	1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1 00 to	1 50
Fruit Picker —BEVIN'S PATENT		4 00
Fumigator —IMPROVED ENGLISH. For fumigating with Tobacco	\$1 and	2 00
Garden Force Pumps —Indispensable in large gardens		6 00
Garden Lines —FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75
Garden Reels —For above; of wrought iron	.50 and	75
Garden Pencils —INDELIBLE BLACK per dozen, \$1 .		10
Grafting Wax —In $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packages per lb., 40 cts. .		
Grass Border Shears	\$2 25 to	2 75
Grass Edging Knives	1 50 to	2 00
Grass Hooks or Sickles —AMERICAN OR ENGLISH	35 to	75
Hedge Shears —ENGLISH, 8 to 12 inch blades	2 00 to	3 00
Hoes —AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50
DRAW OR CORN	.60 to	75
GRUB	.50 to	75
ONION		50
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK		75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH	.25 to	85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers	.50 to	75
Hose Menders .—Useful article for repairing rubber hose		10
Hyacinth Glasses .—Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue).	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen .	
Insecticides .—FIR TREE OIL. A reliable insecticide for in-door use		
. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4 .		
GISHURST'S COMPOUND. A certain remedy for green fly, scale, mealy bug, etc. . lb. box, .		50
HELLEBORE	per lb., 35 cts .	
WOODASON'S POULTRY-LICE KILLER	per lb., 25 cts .	
PARIS GREEN, Pure	per lb., 30 cts .	
WHALE OIL SOAP. For washing trees, etc.; very effective.		
. . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$6 .		
SULPHUR. For mildew on grapes, roses, etc. per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts. .		
TOBACCO DUST. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, etc.	per lb., 10 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$3 .	
TOBACCO SOAP. Highly recommended. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin, .		25
TOBACCO STEMS In bales of about 250 lbs., .		3 50
Knives —ASPARAGUS, English.		1 50
BUDDING, Best English	75 to	1 50
CORN		35
GRASS EDGING	\$1.50 to	2 00
PRUNING, Best English	60 to	2 00

Labels—WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—

	PLAIN		PAINTED	
	Per 100	Per 1,000	Per 100	Per 1,000
4 inch	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$0 15	\$0 90
4½ inch	15	80	20	1 00
5 inch	15	90	20	1 25
6 inch	20	1 00	25	1 35
8 inch	40	3 50	50	4 00
12 inch	55	4 50	65	5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3½ inch.	10	60	15	90
6 inch	25	1 50	25	2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired.	20	1 75	30	2 25

Each.

Lawn Mower—HAND AND HORSE. See page 57**Lawn Mower Guards—**To fit any mower, to prevent injury to shrubs or plants when mowing . \$1 30 to \$1 70**Lawn Rakes—**ENGLISH OR DAISY 2 50 to 3 50

DAVIS' STEEL WIRE 75

WOODEN. In several sizes 50 to 75

Mats—ARCHANGEL per doz., \$6 00 60

PETERSBURG per doz., 5 00 50

Mole Traps—OLMSTED'S IMPROVED 1 50**Moss—**SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc. .

. per bbl., \$1 75 .

Peat—FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants per bbl., \$1 75 .

Rotted per bbl., 2 00 .

Plant Sticks—LIGHT SQUARE, plain, 12 in. . per 100, 35 c. .

" " " 18 in. . per 100, 45 c. .

" " " 24 in. . per 100, 55 c. .

ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5

feet. per running foot, 1½ cts. .

SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long

. per 100, \$1 25; per 1000, \$10 .

Pruning Chisels—With sockets 1 00**Raffia—**For tying; equal to Cuba Bast

. per lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1 75 .

Rakes—FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled. 60

AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel-handled 80

LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes

Rollers—See page 57**Saws—**PRUNING. Double edge 65 to 1 00

POLE PRUNING. Without handles. 1 00

Scissors—GRAPE. For thinning the bunches . . \$1 and 1 25

BOW PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's use

FLOWER GATHERER'S. For cutting and holding the flower. 40c., 75c. and 1 00

Scythes—BRUSH. Short blade 75c., 1 50

ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, in sizes \$1 50 to 2 00

Scythe Stones—ROUND WELSH TALACRE per doz., \$1 50 . 15" **Rifles—**TRIPLE EMERY COATED per doz., 1 00 . 10**Shears—**GRASS BORDER \$2 25 to 2 75

HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes 1 50 to 2 00

HEDGE. Six sizes. 2 00 to 3 00

POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes \$2 75 and 3 75

PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four 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**Soap—**WHALE OIL. See Insecticides.**Spades—**AMES' BEST CAST STEEL \$1 25 and 1 50

POST-HOLE 1 50

Thermometers—PORCELAIN, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales 1 50**Trowels—**SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong 50 to 60**Watering Pots—**FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron. 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00**Weeders—**EXCELSIOR 25

LANG'S 25

OLMSTED'S IMPROVED MOLE TRAP. (\$1.50.)

Each

SYRINGES.

NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

NO. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

NO. 4, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

NO. 5, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses. This syringe is in general use with horticulturists in the United States and Europe. With side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

NO. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.

Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer. \$2.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents. Large size syringe, \$7 75; fixed elbow joint, \$1.

Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

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

ROLLERS.

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

With Whiffle, \$2 extra; with Shaft or Pole, same price.

GARDEN.

With weights to keep handle erect; a convenient style.			
	Diam. in	Weight, abt lbs.	Price.
Two sections, 7½ in. face	15	125	\$7 20
" " 12 "	20	300	15 50
" " 12 "	24	400	19 00

FIELD.

Four sections, 12 in. face	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	25	1,000	46 00

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are especially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed.

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

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

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

SOME USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

For complete list and prices, see pages 55 and 57.

Lawn or Daisy Rake.
\$2.50 to \$3.50.

Excelsior Weeder.
25 cts.

Lang's Weeder.
25 cts.

Woodason's Insect Powder Bellows.
Three Sizes—\$1, \$2, \$3.

French Watering Pot.
6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., \$2.

Reel and Line.

Bow Pruning Scissors.
Three Sizes—Small, 40 cts.
Medium, 75 cts.;
Large, \$1.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (*Abies Douglasii*.)

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 frames 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 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 seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, 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 the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in 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 TREE SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies	brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir. One of the hardiest and handsomest of Silver Firs.	\$0 60 \$6 (.)
"	concolor	California White Silver Fir	60 6 (.)
"	Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce. Splendid tree, 200 to 300 feet high, tall, straight, tapering trunk; handsome in landscape; lives 600 years	35 3 50
"	excelsa	Norway Spruce. A magnificent and straight tree.	15 75
"	firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35 3 50
"	Hookeriana	Spreading and irregular, but of exceedingly graceful habit	60 6 00
"	macrocarpa	The Great-Coned Spruce of California. Resembles <i>A. Douglasii</i>	75 7 50
"	Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75 8 00
"	Menziesii	Menzie's Fir or Colorado Blue Spruce; most graceful	60 6 00
"	Mertensiana	Merten's Alaska Spruce (California Hemlock Spruce)	75 8 00
"	Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	30 3 00
"	pectinata	European Silver Fir	10 60
"	pinsapo	Spanish Fir	30 3 00
"	taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree; upwards of 100 feet high	75 8 00
"	Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60 6 00
Arctostaphylos	glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	25 2 00
"	pungens	Erect Manzanita	25 2 00
"	tomentosa		30 3 00
"	uva-ursi	Bear Berry	40 4 00
Azalea	Californica	California Azalea	1 50
"	viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	15 1 00
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar cones, 25 cents each	40 4 00
"	Deodara	Deodar Cedar	60 6 00
"	Libani	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each	40 4 00
Cryptomeria	Japonica	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	25 2 00
Cupressus	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20 1 50
"	Guadalupensis		30 3 00
"	Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses	50 5 00
"	MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	30 3 00
"	macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	25 1 50
"	sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20 1 50
"	Thyoides	White Cedar (pods)	20 1 50
Juniperus	communis	European Juniper	10 40
"	oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	15 1 00
"	Phoenica	Phoenician Juniper	20 2 00
"	prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10 50
"	Virginiana	Red Cedar	10 60
Libocedrus	decurrens	California Cedar. Handsome, erect and compact growing tree	30 3 00
Picea	Alcockiana	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 8 00
"	amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high; unsurpassed in grandeur	50 5 00
"	bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive deep green foliage	1 00 12 00
"	grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	30 3 00
"	magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	60 6 00
"	nobilis	Noble Fir (from California). One of the grandest of the Silver Firs, towering to a height of 200 to 300 feet.	60 6 00
"	polita	The "Tiger's-Tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree.	75 9 00
"	pungens	Rocky Mountain Spruce	1 00 12 00
Pinus	Australis	Yellow Pine. Valuable for its timber and resinous products	40 4 00
"	Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect	15 1 00
"	Balfouriana	Fox-tail Pine. 80 to 100 feet high, with graceful drooping branches	75 8 00
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	40 4 00
"	Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine. Tall; short crooked branches, deep green foliage	10 40
"	Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	30 3 00
"	contorta	Twisted Pine	60 7 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus densiflora	Japan Pine. Rapid growing and hardy; very beautiful . . .	\$0 40	\$4 00
“ excelsa	Bhotan Pine	40	4 00
“ flexilis	American White Pine	75	8 00
“ insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . . .	30	3 00
“ Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage . . .	30	3 00
“ Koraiensis	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage make it most useful for garden decoration	1 00	12 00
“ Lambertiana	Sugar Pine. 200 to 250 feet high	30	3 00
“ Laricio	Corsican Pine. Tall; fast-growing straight tree	20	2 00
“ Llaveana	Llav's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
“ maritima	Seaside Pine	10	40
“ Massoniana	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30	3 00
“ monticola	Mountain Weymouth Pine of Cal. Fine for lawns and parks .	50	5 00
“ monophylla	California Nut Pine. Small sized; glaucous foliage . . .	30	3 00
“ muricata	Bishop's Pine. Very distinct; medium size	60	7 00
“ parviflora	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery..	60	6 00
“ Pinea	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	50
“ ponderosa (Benthiana)	Heavy Pine. A large massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . .	40	4 00
“ rigida	Pitch Pine. Valuable for its resinous products	35	3 50
“ Sabinaiana	Sabine's Nut Pine. Small and spreading habit	30	3 00
“ strobis	White Pine. Tall, straight with conical top.	20	1 50
“ sylvestris	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep sombre green color . . .	25	1 25
“ Torreyana	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
“ tuberculata	Tuberled Pine of California	60	6 00
Sciadopitys verticillata	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 ft. high .	75	8 00
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees; height over 300 feet, diameter 30 feet; majestic and graceful; lives from 1,500 to 2,000 years	60	7 00
“ sempervirens	California Red Wood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Taxus baccata	European Yew	25	1 50
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-Vitæ	20	2 00
“ articulata	Jointed “	75	
“ occidentalis	American “	25	2 00
“ orientalis	Chinese “	15	1 00
“ compacta	Compact “	25	2 00
“ Siberica	Siberian “	40	4 00
“ gigantea	Giant Oregon Arbor-Vitæ. 150 feet high	60	6 00
“ Tartarica	Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis dolabrata	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns .	60	7 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	25	2 00
Yucca angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Yucca	50	
“ baccata	Berry-bearing “	75	
“ filamentosa	Thready “	40	
“ rupestris	“	75	
“ Whipplei	Whipple's Yucca	50	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 50
“ circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	20	2 00
“ glabrum	Oregon Maple	25	2 50
“ macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	15	1 00
“ platanoides	Norway Maple	10	50
“ pseudo-platanus	Sycamore Maple	10	50
Actinidia arguta	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white fragrant flowers .	2 00	
Ailanthus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks . .	20	1 50
Alnus communis	Common Alder	15	75
“ incana	Smooth White Alder	20	1 00
“ Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amelanchier canadensis	Shad Bush (Service Berry). Edible fruit.	20	2 00
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo	20	1 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses . .	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0	\$0 30
<i>Amygdalis vulgaris</i>	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		
<i>Andromeda racemosa</i>	Pepper Bush (pods)	\$0 20	
“ <i>calyculata</i>	Leather Leaf “	25	
“ <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger Bush “	20	
“ <i>ligustrina</i>		20	
<i>Arbutus Menziesii</i>	Madrono Tree	30	3 00
“ <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry Bush	25	1 50
<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	1 50	20 00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw or Custard Apple	15	75
<i>Berberis aquifolium Californicum</i>	Oregon Grape	75	8 00
“ <i>nervosa</i>	Nerved-leaved Barberry	60	7 00
“ <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
“ “ <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	25	2 00
<i>Betula Americana alba</i>	White American Birch	25	1 50
“ <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	15	50
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Birch	25	2 00
“ <i>papyracea</i>	Paper Birch	25	2 00
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	French Mulberry	40	4 00
<i>Calcyanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-scented Shrub	15	1 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Allspice	50	5 00
<i>Camellia Japonica</i>	From Japan	20	
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark (Hickory Nut)		25
“ <i>amara</i>	Butternut or Swamp Hickory		25
“ <i>olivæformis</i>	Pecan Nut. Nuts of fine quality		35
“ <i>porcina</i>	Pig-nut		25
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Mocker-nut		25
<i>Cassia Marilandica</i>	Southern Cassia	40	4 00
<i>Castanea Japonica</i>	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine spreading tree	10	1 00
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa	15	1 00
“ <i>bignonioides</i>	Flowering Catalpa	25	1 50
“ <i>Kämpferi</i>	Japan Catalpa	25	2 50
“ <i>Tea's Hybrid</i>	Hybrid Catalpa	30	3 00
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	Branching Red-root	50	
“ <i>integerrimus</i>	Entire-leaved Red-root	50	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax-Work or Bitter-Sweet	25	2 00
<i>Celtis Australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	20	1 00
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-Ball Bush	15	1 00
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	American Judas Tree	25	2 50
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Californian Judas Tree	60	6 00
“ <i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree	20	1 00
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	Virginian Fringe Tree	40	4 00
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>		30	3 00
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wood. Bears great profusion of white flowers in July	75	7 00
<i>Clematis coccinea</i>	Scarlet Clematis. Flowers profusely from June to November	1 00	12 00
“ <i>Pitcheri</i>	Pitcher's Leather Flower. 12 to 15 feet; purple flowers	1 00	
“ <i>viticella</i>	Purple Virgin's Bower	25	1 50
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder Senna	20	1 00
<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> (pods)	Sweet Fern	30	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood. Very attractive with its large white flower in spring and its crimson-colored leaves in autumn	10	60
“ <i>alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	20	1 00
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box-Tree. Has large white flowers	25	2 00
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood	10	1 00
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicked-Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	20	1 50
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Box-leaved Cotoneaster	20	2 00
<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	1 00
“ <i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	50
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Dwarf Thorn	15	1 25
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine Laburnum	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 75
Cytisus Laburnum.	Laburnum		
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereum	60	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome erect shrub	40	4 00
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam (pods)	30	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	20	1 50
“ Kaki	Japan Persimmon. Of small size; produce excellent fruit	20	2 00
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	25	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Eleagnus angustifolia	Oleaster	20	1 50
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	50	5 00
“	12 other varieties, in limited quantities. . per paper, 10 cents.		
Euonymus Europæa	European Burning Bush	25	1 50
Fagus sylvatica.	European Beech. Handsomest of the Beeches	15	50
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	10	50
“ acuminata	Yellow “ “	15	75
“ excelsior	European Ash	15	50
“ Ornus	Flowering “	20	75
“ Oregona	Oregon “	15	1 00
“ quadrangulata	Blue Ash.	15	1 00
“ viridis	Green American Ash.	20	75
Fremontia Californica.	California Shrub. In winter and early spring is one mass of bright yellow flowers	75	
Garrya elliptica	Elliptical-leaved Garrya	1 00	
Gaultheria Shallon	Salal	40	4 00
Gaylussacia frondosa	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom	10	40
“ tinctoria	Green Broom.	20	1 50
“ juncea	Rush-leaved Broom	15	1 00
Ginkgo biloba (See Salisburia)			
Gleditschia Sinensis	Chinese Thorn	25	1 50
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust. Handsome tall tree with large spreading top	10	50
“ horrida	Horrid Thorn	20	1 50
“ Japonica	Japanese Honey-Locust	30	3 00
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	15	75
Halesia tetraptera	Silver Bell	25	2 50
Hamamelis Japonica.	Japanese Witch-Hazel	30	3 00
“ Virginica	Witch-Hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	
Hedera Helix.	English or Hardy Ivy	20	1 00
Hesperaloe Englemanni		75	
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	20	1 50
Idesia polycarpa	A new tree from Japan. Has very large leaves	75	
Ilex aquifolium	European Holly	20	75
“ opaca	American “	20	75
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree.	15	1 25
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
Iva frutescens	Marsh Elder	20	
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2 50.		
“ nigra	Black Walnut “ 10 cts.; “ 2 50.		
“ Sieboldi	From Japan	10	60
“ cordiformis		10	60
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	30	
“ latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico Bush.	1 00	10 00
Kolreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut.	20	1 00
Larix Europæa.	European Larch	20	1 00
“ leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower. Fine erect form	75	
Laurus nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	1 00
Leiophyllum buxifolium	Sand Myrtle	25	
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan Privet	20	1 00
“ vulgare	Common Privet	20	1 00
Liquidambar styraciflua.	Sweet Gum Tree.	40	4 00
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine tall pyramidal tree	20	60
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange (see Hedge Plants.)		
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree.	20	1 25
“ glauca	Sweet Bay	30	3 00
“ grandiflora	Large-flowering Magnolia	25	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 25	\$2 50
Magnolia macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia. Leaves often two feet long . . .		
Melia Azedarach	Pride of China or China Tree. Has large clusters of fragrant flowers	20	1 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry	25	1 25
“ Moretti	Dandolos “	25	2 00
“ alba rosea	Hybrid “	25	2 00
“ alba fructo-nigra	“ “	25	2 00
“ nigra vera	Black “	40	4 00
“ Tartarica	Russian “	20	2 00
Myrica cerifera	Candle-berry Myrtle	20	1 50
“ Californica	Bay-berry or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	
“ rubra	“	75	
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant rich yellow flowers . . .	25	2 50
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	30	3 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum-Tree or Tupelo	15	50
Oreodaphne Californica	Californian Laurel	25	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-beam	30	3 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn	15	60
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	25	2 50
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia or Empress Tree	20	1 50
Photinia arbutifolia	Californian Maybush	20	2 00
Phytolacca decandra	Garget or Poke-Berry	25	1 50
Pistacia vera	Pistachio Nut	20	1 50
Platanus occidentalis	Button-Ball or Plane Tree	15	75
Poinciana Gilliesii	Gillies' Flower Fence	50	
Populus monilifera	Cottonwood Tree	30	3 00
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	25	1 50
“ Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	1 25
“ serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	50
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	20	1 00
Pyrus arbutifolia	Choke Berry	30	3 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buck-thorn	20	1 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buck-thorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers .	10	1 25
“ Californicus	Californian Buck-thorn	50	
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 00	12 00
Rhus Cotinus	Smoke Tree	25	2 50
“ Copallina	Dwarf Sumach	20	1 50
“ glabra	Smooth Sumach	20	1 50
“ toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	25	1 50
“ venenata	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder	20	2 00
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ Lobbii	Lobb's Currant	75	8 00
“ sanguineum	Red-flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia pseud-acacia	Yellow Locust	10	50
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
“ blanda	Early Wild Rose	15	1 50
“ Carolina	Swamp Rose	15	1 50
“ rugosa	White Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan .	60	6 00
“ gymnocarpa	“	40	4 00
“ lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
“ rubiginosa	Sweet Briar	15	1 50
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose	15	1 50
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	30	4 00
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon Berry	75	8 00
“ spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	75	8 00
“ leucodermis	White-Skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
“ vitifolius	“	60	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo. Has graceful fern-like foliage and beautiful white nuts; easily grown	15	1 00
Salix Caprea	Goat Willow	20	1 00
“ alba	White Willow	25	1 50
“ discolor	Glaucous Willow	40	4 00
“ fragilis	Brittle Willow	40	4 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Sambucus glauca	Californian Elder	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ nigra	Bird Wee or Elderberry	15	1 50
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus Molle	Pepper Tree of California	15	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora	15	1 90
“ “ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora	20	2 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	25	1 50
“ affinis	“	40	4 00
Spiraea Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiraea	60	6 00
“ ariæfolia	Tall California Spiraea	60	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladder Nut	25	1 50
Styrax Japonica	New White-Flowered Japan Shrub	30	3 00
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	20	2 00
“ Japonica	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long, flowers late	1 50	20 00
Tilia Americana	American Linden	15	1 00
“ argentea	Silvery “	10	75
“ Europæa	European “	10	75
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden	10	75
Ulmus crassifolia	Thick-Leaved Elm	25	2 50
Ulex Europæus	Furze	10	50
Ugnadia speciosa	Texan Horse Chestnut	10	1 00
Vaccinium ovatum	Ovate-Leaved Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ parvifolium	“	1 00	
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	20	2 00
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	25	2 50
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	20	1 50
“ nudum	White-Rod	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	20	1 50
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	20	1 00
Wistaria Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this magnificent climbing shrub when in full flower	40	4 00
“ “ alba	White Chinese Wistaria	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis Æstivalis	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ Californica	30	3 00
“ candicans	40	4 00
“ cinerea	40	4 00
“ cordifolia	40	4 00
“ indivisa (berries)	15	1 50
“ Lincecumii	40	4 00
“ monticola	25	2 50
“ riparia	30	3 00
“ vulpina	40	4 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 20	\$2 00
Clinton	20	1 50
Concord	15	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	20	1 50
Herbemont	20	2 00
Ives' Seedling	15	1 00
Lenoir or Jacques	20	2 00
Noah	20	1 50
Norton's Virginia	20	1 50

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

	Each.	Each.
AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By Geo. H. Dodd	\$1 50	\$1 25
M. D.	2 50	
AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By L. F. Allen	2 50	
AMERICAN GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. By Thos. Bridgeman	2 50	
ASPARAGUS CULTURE.	50	
BEE-KEEPING. By L. C. Root	1 50	
BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.	50	
COTTAGE RESIDENCES. By A. J. Downing	3 00	
FLINT'S GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS	2 00	
FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry	2 00	
GRAPE CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller	1 50	
HEDGES AND EVERGREENS. By J. A. Warder	1 50	
INSECTS, HOW TO DESTROY	80	
MUSHROOM CULTURE. By Wm. Earley	40	
MUSHROOM CULTURE. By W. Robinson	50	
MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW		\$1 25
PEACH CULTURE. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton		1 50
PRACTICAL FORESTRY. By And. S. Fuller		1 50
PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER. By Lewis Wright		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
SUGAR BEET CULTURE. By A. H. Almy		1 00
SWEET POTATO CULTURE. By James Fitz		60
THE SUGAR BEET. By Lewis S. Ware		3 50
TORRICO CULTURE: FULL PRACTICAL DETAILS.		25
TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler		1 50
WHEAT CULTURE. By D. S. Curtiss		50
WINDOW GARDENING. By Henry T. Williams		1 50

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

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. (See p. 86.)

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 affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

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

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

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and 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 the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a 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 seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA) and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate 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 or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds: not, however, before the middle of May.

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

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box; to do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or a 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 and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA, 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 summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. 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 are 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 one 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 it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally to keep down the "green fly" or *Aphis*.

ZINNIA, MIXED DOUBLE. (See p. 92.)

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, coconut 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 apart to prevent leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will 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 or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality 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.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

WE HAVE endeavored to make our flower-seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the 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, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants.

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

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or 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 **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B " *Biennial*, lasting two years.

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

E " *Evergreen*.

S " *Shrubs*.

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

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

.. designates in every case, *repetition*.

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

The **hardiness** is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the middle Atlantic States, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way.

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

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

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

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

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

The **sixth column** give the comparative height of the plants in feet under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

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

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA. (See p. 74.)

FLOWER SEEDS.

Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage prepaid, on receipt of the stated price.

See explanation of figures and signs on page 70.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Beautiful annual trailers.
2067	arenaria	.	.	yel.	.	10	
2069	Abroma augusta	.	gS	pur.	10	10	Handsome evergreen plants.
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var . .	2 3	.	y. st.	4	25	Constant blooming plants with bright colored bell-shaped flowers; valuable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly	.	.	d. red	.	25	
2080	Darwinii grandiflorum	.	.	crim.	.	25	
2082	Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	25	
2085	Acacia dealbata	1	.	yel.	6	10	Fine greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.
2086	armata	.	.	.	.	10	
2090	melanoxylon	.	.	.	.	10	
2104	Fine Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	Fine large ornamental-leaved plants with showy flowers.
2108	spinous	2	.	pur.	.	10	
2118	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	.	.	blue	4	5	Pretty flowers; very fine.
2119	pyramidatum	.	.	.	.	10	
2120	Adonis autumnalis	.	hA	scar	1	5	Pretty and hardy. Showy spring flower.
2122	vernalis	1	hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus	.	tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3	.	white	.	5	
2130	Lasseauxi	.	.	rose	.	5	Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2132	Mexicanum	.	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album	.	.	white	.	5	
2138	—Dwarf Blue	.	.	blue	¾	5	
2140	—Dwarf White	.	.	white	.	5	
	Agrostemma	.	.	.	.	.	See Rose Campion.
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	.	scar	2	5	Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in hot-bed.
2149	—alba	.	.	white	.	5	
2150	linifolia	.	.	scar.	1½	5	
2153	myrtifolia	.	.	.	2½	5	
2155	Warszewiczii	.	.	.	2	5	
	Althæa rosea	.	.	.	.	.	See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstrœmeria pulchella	1 2	gP	.	3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159	Alyssum (Sweet) maritimum . .	1 3	hA	white	trail.	5	Fine bedding plants. The first is the well-known Sweet Alyssum; saxatile is a fine perennial, with golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum	.	.	.	.	5	
2163	saxatile compactum	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum	1 3	.	.	½	5	
2167	* Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	hA	d. red	3	5	Ornamental-leaved plants, invaluable for bedding; the foliage is crimson, variegated yellow, etc. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, and are also fine when grown in pots, forming extremely ornamental specimens.
2168	*bicolor ruber	.	.	red	2	5	
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . .	.	.	d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi	.	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2190	*melancholicus ruber	.	.	red	2½	5	
2192	*sali ifolius	.	.	pur.	.	5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus	.	.	scar.	.	5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	.	.	mixed	diff.	5	
2197a	*—giganteus	.	.	.	6	5	
2197b	*—splendens	.	.	.	3	10	
2198	*atropurpureus	.	.	dk. pur	2	5	
2199	*Fine Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	5	
2202	Amethyst , Winged	2	.	blue	.	10	(Browallia.) Greenhouse annuals. Pretty and useful.
2204	White	.	.	white	.	10

ANTIRRHINUM.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM

BARTONIA AUREA.

AMARANTUS CAUDATUS.
("Love-lies-bleeding.")

CHRYSANTHEMUM MULTICAULE.

CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
2220	Anagallis , in varieties	1 3	hhA	mixed	2	5	Summer bedding plants.
2223	Anchusa capensis	2	hP	purple	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230	Anemone coronaria	1	..	mixed	..	5	Anemones are very beautiful spring flowers, and should be in every garden. Thrive best in deep soil. Flowers of <i>A. Japonica</i> are valuable for cutting.
2231	—Japonica, Rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—White	..	..	white	..	25	
2233	Pulsatilla	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	sylvestris	..	..	white	..	10	
2240	Angelonia grandiflora	3	gP	purple	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant.
	Antirrhinum						See Snapdragon.
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	5	The Columbinæ are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants. Every garden should have them.
2249	—chrysantha	..	..	yellow	3	10	
2253	—cærulea	..	..	blue	..	25	
2257	—Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2260	Aralia Seiboldi	2	gP	white	3	25	
2265	Argemone grandiflora	2 3	hA	..	2	5	Flowers large, and shaped like a Poppy.
2266	—lutea	..	..	yellow	..	5	
2268	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA	..	2	25	
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	purple	4	5	Silkweed.
2276	—Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	—incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	Sweet scented, and profuse bloomers.
2285	—odorata (Woodroof)	..	hP	white	½	10	
2286	Aster. Shakespeare	..	hhA	mixed	2	10	These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and as early winter ornaments in the house. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to. They will produce fine large flowers, some resembling the finest Chrysanthemums. The varieties are quite distinct in form and color, and very attractive when well grown; the modern Asters are among the finest flowers, and are constantly receiving more attention and admiration.
2288	—Triumph	3	..	sc. & w.	1½	25	
2292	—Pyramidal	..	..	mixed	2	10	
2295	—Bouquet, Mixed	..	..	..	1	10	
2296	—Lilliput, Mixed	..	..	..	..	10	
2298	—Chrysanthemum-flowered	..	..	..	1½	10	
2300	—White Dwarf	..	..	white	1	10	
2301	—New Comet, Rose and White	..	..	r. & w.	1½	25	
2303	—German Quilled, Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2305	—Globe, Mixed	..	..	..	1	5	
2308	—Large-flowered, Rose	..	..	rose	..	10	
2310	—Crown, Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	—Washington, White	..	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—Peach Blossom	..	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	—Schiller	..	..	..	1½	10	
2314	—Dwarf White Bouquet	..	..	white	..	10	
2316	—Goliath	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	—Imbricated	..	..	..	..	10	
2320	—Pæony-flowered	..	..	..	..	10	
2324	—Dwarf Pompon	..	..	..	1	10	
2326	—Truffaut's	..	..	..	1½	10	
2328	—White	..	..	white	..	10	
2329	—Crimson	..	..	crim.	..	10	
2330	—Dark Blood Red	..	..	red	..	10	
2335	—Mixed China	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2337	—Perennial, Mixed	..	hP	..	1 to 3	10	
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	..	purple	trail.	10	Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2341	—Græca	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> ; beautiful.
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	From finest varieties.
2352	Balsams, Paris White	..	hhA	white	..	10	The Balsams are among the finest summer flowering Annuals, being free in bloom and richly 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 flowers are very useful in floral designs.
2355	—Crimson	..	..	crim.	..	10	
2360	—Rose	..	..	rose	..	10	
2364	—Scarlet	..	..	scarlet	..	10	
2365	—Apple Blossom	..	..	flesh	..	10	
2366	—Peach Blossom	..	..	peach	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted	..	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted	..	..	..	..	10	
2385	—Scarlet spotted	..	..	..	..	10	
2394	—Purple	..	..	purple	..	10	
3400	—Light Citron	..	..	l. cit.	..	10	
3402	—Mixed Double Paris	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3403	—Common Mixed Double	..	..	..	..	10	
3414	—Double Solferino	..	..	..	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
	Banana					cts.	See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis	2	hP	blue	2	5	False Indigo. Beautiful.
2420	Bartonia aurea		hA	yellow	3	5	Beautiful and hardy; fragrant in the evening.
2421	— <i>nana</i>				1½	5	
2422	* Beet , Brazilian, Golden-veined		hhA	mixed		5	
2423	*—Large-ribbed Scarlet					5	
2423a	*—Crimson-Veined					5	
2424	* Chilian					5	Beets having no tubers, but beautiful ornamental foliage. Fine for centers of beds, and make elegant specimens.
2437	* Victoria			d. red		5	
2450	Begonia , Fine Mixed varieties	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Flowering varieties.
2451	Rex, Ornamental-leaved				1½	25	Handsome foliage.
2452	<i>semperflorens rosea</i>			rose	1½	25	Beautiful free flowering plants; fine for bedding.
2452a	— <i>alba</i>			white		25	
2452b	Berteroa (<i>Alyssum</i>) <i>mutabilis</i>	2 3	hP			10	Fine for cutting.
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea		hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i> .
2454	Bigelovia graveolens	3	hP	yellow		25	Showy perennials, bearing light yellow flowers in fall.
2457	Blue Bottle , small.	2 3	hA	mixed		5	
2461	* Bocconia Japonica		gP	white	4	10	(<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .) Showy.
2463	Brachycome <i>iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	purple	1	5	Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2465	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2469	— <i>in vars</i>			mixed		5	
	Browallia elata						See <i>Amethyst</i> .
	Cacalia						See <i>Tassel Flower</i> .
2473	Calandrinia <i>discolor</i>	2 3		rose	½	5	Handsome, of brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.
2475	<i>speciosa</i>			purple	¼	5	
2480	<i>umbellata</i>		hhP	violet	½	10	
2482	Calceolaria <i>hybrida</i> , finest		gP	mixed	2	25	Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; flowers are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched and variegated; peculiar and pretty.
2485	<i>grandiflora</i> , self-colored					25	
2486	— <i>tigrina</i> <i>pumila compacta</i>				1	50	
2490	<i>rugosa</i>				2	25	
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i>			yellow		10	
2492a	<i>pinnata</i> (for bedding)					10	
2493	Calendula officinalis plena		hA	orange	1	5	The Pot Marigolds are fine for back-grounds, being quite showy, especially "Meteor;" make excellent pot plants.
2497	—"Nankeen"			yellow		5	
2499	—"Meteor"					5	
2505	<i>pluvialis</i>			w. & p.		5	
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i>			white		5	
2507	Calla <i>Æthiopica</i>	3	gP		1½	10	
2508	Calliopsis <i>bicolor marmorata</i>	2 3	hA	r. & y.		5	(Corcops.) Fine, showy plants; abundant in bloom and of bright colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2516	<i>Drummondii</i>			y. & br.	1	5	
2517	<i>trichosperma</i>	2	hB	yellow	3	10	
2518	<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	<i>lanceolata</i>		hP	yellow	1	10	
2519	Mixed		hA	mixed	2	5	
2519a	Fined Mixed Double					10	
2520	Callirhoe <i>involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trail.	5	Free flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i>		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica		gP	mixed	3	25	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula <i>Carpatica</i>	1	hP	blue	½	5	One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edging and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2533	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2534	—Mixed	2		mixed		5	
2535	<i>grandiflora</i>			blue	2	5	
2536	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2538	<i>medium calycanthema</i>	2 3	hB			10	
2540	— <i>alba</i>					10	
2541	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2543	<i>nobilis alba</i>	3		white	3	10	
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i>		thhP	blue	4	10	
2546	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
Candytuft—							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	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, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very useful.
2548	amara	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2549	coronaria, Rocket	.	.	.	.	5	
2550	—"Empress"	.	.	.	.	10	
2551	Giant Charmer	.	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
2553	odorata	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2555	umbellata	.	.	purple	.	5	
2557	—carnea	.	.	flesh	.	5	
2559	—Dunnettii	.	.	d. car.	.	5	
2561	—lilacina	.	.	lilac	.	5	
2563	—carminea	.	.	car.	.	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and tropical in appearance. Fine for lawns; very handsome anywhere.
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid	.	.	mixed	.	5	
2567	Mixed Annual	.	.	.	.	5	
2569	sempervirens	.	hP	white	.	10	
2580	*Canna, Dark-leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	
2581	*Warszewiczii	.	.	blo'd r.	.	5	
2582	*President Favre (dwarf; dark leaves)	.	.	mixed	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2583	*Fine Mixed	.	.	.	$\frac{4}{4}$	5	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed	.	.	.	3	10	
2587	Canterbury Bells, Blue	.	thB	blue	2	5	Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively; they are handsome for cutting.
2590	White	.	.	white	.	5	
2593	Rose	.	.	rose	.	5	
2596	Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	5	
2598	Double Blue	2 3	.	blue	.	10	
2600	—Rose	.	.	rose	.	10	
2603	—White	.	.	white	.	10	
2605	—Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	10	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yellow	.	5	
2610	Carnation (Dianthus)	2 3	hhP	mixed	.	10	
2613	Double Extra	.	.	.	.	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	.	.	.	.	25	
2628	Self-colored	.	.	.	.	10	
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna	2	•	mixed	1	10	
2638	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	.	b. red.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
	Castor Oil Bean	.	.	.	.	.	
2640	Catananche alba	.	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	cœrulea	.	thP	blue	.	5	
	Catch-Fly	.	.	.	.	.	See Silene.
2646	Cedronella cana	.	.	purple	.	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	.	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Golden Feathered	.	.	yellow	.	10	
2647b	Tall Bright Crim. Feathered	2	.	crim.	.	10	
	Celosia cristata	.	.	.	.	.	See Cockscomb.
2648	Centaurea Americana	3	hA	purple	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	*candissima, 1,000 seeds, \$1.00	.	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	*Clementei	2 3	.	.	.	10	
2655	*gymnocarpa	3	.	.	.	10	
2658	Cyanus (Blue Corn-Flower)	2	hA	purple	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2658a	—Emperor William	.	.	.	.	5	
2659	—New Double Mixed	.	.	mixed	.	10	Pretty little Composite.
2660	Centaureidium Drummondii	2	.	yellow	.	5	
2663	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	.	red	1	5	
2665	—albus	.	.	white	.	5	
2668	—nanus	.	.	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Of slender twining growth; large violet blue flowers.
2670	Centrosema Virginiana	2 3	gP	v. bl.	trail.	10	
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	.	thP	white	.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	purple	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2685	Chorozema varia	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.

CANDYTUFT.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
("Corn-Flower.")

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS
("Sweet William.")

SINGLE DAHLIA.

CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA.

GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.

GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
Christmas Rose.							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—							
2690	coronarium album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	Showy, free bloomers. They should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy, and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Double Yellow			yellow		5	
2695	—Double Mixed			mixed		5	
2711	tricolor album			white		5	
2712	—luteum			yellow		5	
2713	—"Eclipse"			br. & y.	1	10	
2714	—Mixed Single			mixed		5	
2714a	—Mixed Double					10	
2715	Burridgeanum			w. & r.		5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)			yellow	¼	5	
2718	inodorum, Double			white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings.
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)					10	{ <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy. or "Marguerite."
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting)		hP			25	
Chrysanthemum Indicum gran-							
2730	diflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	{ These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum					10	
2733	—pompon				1½	10	
Cineraria hybrida.							
2735	—rubra	1	tgP	lustr's	2	25	From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool greenhouse plants, generally in bloom about the holidays.
2737	—grandiflora			mixed		25	
2738	—kermesina			crim.		25	
2743	—nana			mixed	1	25	
2745	—grandiflora alba			white		25	
2748	—Azure Blue			blue		25	
2750	—Double	2		mixed	2	75	
2753	maritima (Dusty Miller)		hhP	yellow		5	{ For ribbon gardening; have silvery foliage.
2755	—candidissima (Dusty Miller)					5	
Clarkia elegans, Double							
2758	—purpurea plena	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 and hanging baskets.
2761	—pulchella			purple		5	
2763	—alba			rose		5	
2765	—marginata			white		5	
2769	White Tom Thumb			bord.		5	
2763	Mixed			white	¾	5	
2778				mixed		5	
Clary, Purple-Top							
2779	Red-Top	1 2		purple	2	5	{ (<i>Salvia hominum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a				red		5	
Cleome arborea							
2782	sesquiorghalis	2	gP	white	6	10	{ Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.
2783			gA	purple		10	
Clianthus Dampieri							
2785	puniceus	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	{ Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790				crim.	6	10	
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella							
2792		2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb, Pres. Thiers							
2795	Empress Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10	{ (<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.
2797	Queen of Dwarfs				½	10	
2799	Glasgow Prize			rose	1	10	
2800	Japan Scarlet	3		crim.	3	5	
2812	Mixed	2 3		scarlet		5	
2823				mixed		5	
*Coleus (Fine hybrids)							
2833			gP		2	25	Splendid bedding plants.
Collinsia Bartsiaefolia							
2835	bicolor	2	hA	purple	1	5	Free flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are good and of fine color.
2838	—alba	1 2		p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	candidissima			white		5	
2840	—grandiflora	2			1	5	
2843	—multicolor			p. & w.		5	
2845	—marmorata			w. & ro.		5	
2847	—verna	2 3				5	
2850	Mixed	1 3		bl. & p.	½	5	
2852				mixed	½	5	
Collomia coccinea							
2854	grandiflora	2 3		s. & y.		5	{ Fine for bees; also good for pot culture, and pretty.
2856				yellow		5	
Columbine, Common Double							
2855	White	1 3	hP	mixed		5	{ These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860				white		5	

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All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
2862	<i>Commelyna coelestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	cts.	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba			white	5	5	
2868	—*variegata.			var.	2	5	
2870	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets, blooming for a long time.
2872	—albus			white	5	5	
2875	—unicaulis			purple	5	5	
2876	—Crimson Violet			crim.	5	5	
2877	—roseus			rose	5	5	
2877a	—tricolor, Mixed			mixed	5	5	
2878	<i>Coral Plant</i>	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* <i>Cordylone australis</i>	3		white	3	10	Beautiful greenhouse foliage plants.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i>				10	25	
	<i>Coreopsis</i>						See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
	<i>Corn Flower</i>						See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	<i>Cosmos bipinnata purpurea</i>	2 3		purple	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-flowered.			mixed	10	10	
2891a	—White			white	10	10	
2892	<i>Cotton (Gossypium)</i>		tA	yellow		5	Curious for pots and garden.
2894	<i>Cowslip</i>	1	hP	mixed	½	10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.
2900	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2		purple		5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	—platycentra	1 3		s. & w.	10	10	
2906	—purpurea	3		purple		5	
2907	—eminens			s. & y.	1½	10	
2908	—Rozlii	1 3		y. & r.	1	10	
2909	—strigulosa			violet		10	
	<i>Cyclamen giganteum</i> —						
2911	—album "Mont Blanc".	1	gbu	white	¼	25	Bulbs producing lovely flowers in winter and spring; very find for house culture.
2912	—atrorubrum			red		25	
2913	—superbum			w. & r.		25	
2914	—robustum			w. & l. r.		25	
2914a	—hybridum			c. & w.		25	
2915	—roseum, bright rose			rose		25	
2916	—"Emperor William II" (colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet)			r. & s.		50	
2917	—Persicum			mixed		10	
2917a	—splendens			red		10	
2918	<i>Dahlia, Fine Double.</i>	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful; the two latter have oddly shaped flowers.
2919	—Double Dwarf				3	10	
2920	—Single, fine strain					10	
2921	—gracilis, single					25	
2921a	—Cactus, Scarlet			scarlet		25	
2921b	—White			white		25	
2922	<i>Daisy, Double White</i>	1	thP		¼	10	(Bellis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	—Double Longfellow			rose		25	
2925	—Double, finest collection			mixed		25	
2927	—Double Snowball			white		25	
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>		hS	pink	3	25	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> . Early flowering and scented.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.		5	Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	—fastuosa, Double Mixed			purple		5	
2942	<i>Delphinium Brunonianum</i>	2 3	thP	blue	3	25	Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue.
2944	—cardiopetalum		hA	blue	1	5	
2944a	—cardinale	2	hP	scarlet	2	25	
2945	—Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2946	—formosum					10	
2948	—nudicaule			scarlet	1	10	
	<i>Dianthus</i>						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
2956	<i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i>	1 2	hP	red	2	10	Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2958	—alba			white		10	
2960	—Mixed			mixed		10	
	<i>Digitalis</i>						See Foxglove.
2962	<i>Dodecatheon Clevelandi</i>			p. & or.	1	25	See <i>Cordylone</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
2964	* <i>Dracena Draco</i>	2	gP	white	10	25	
2966	* <i>indivisa lineata (Cordylone)</i>					25	
2968	* <i>rubra</i>			red	5	25	
2970	* <i>Veitchii</i>			white	3	25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum . . .	3	thP	blue	2	cts. 5	Ornamental.
	Echeveria —						
2972a	retusa nana . 1,000 seeds, \$0.75	2	gP	yellow	¼	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for carpet bedding.
2974	secunda . . . " 1.50	..	..	..	..	25	
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed . . .	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2988	Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	¼	10	Beautiful for baskets.
2986	Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	hA	yellow	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2988	Peroffskianum	..	..	orange	..	5	
2990	Eschscholtzia Californica	1 3	..	yellow	1	5	} Very free bloomers for borders or bedding. The last is good for edging, and the double sorts are very showy. Their bright flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.
2990a	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
2992	crocea	..	..	orange	..	5	
2995	—plena	..	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3000	Mandarin	..	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	Eucnide Bartonoides	..	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	..	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
3014	* Euphorbia marginata	..	hA	w. & gr.	..	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
3020	Entoca multiflora	..	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	..	..	..	..	5	
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
	Feverfew						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	Flax						See <i>Linum</i> .
	Forget-me-not —						
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	..	thhP	blue	trai.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba	..	..	white	½	10	
3049	—elegantissima	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots)	..	..	blue	..	25	
3050	Azorica	..	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	—coelestina	..	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissectiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3053	palustris	1 2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica	..	..	blue	1	10	
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	..	white	2	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose	..	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	..	..	purple	..	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose	..	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5	
3089	Four O'Clock , Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) Handsome, free flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Dwarf White	..	..	white	1	5	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yellow	trai.	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3095	Fuchsia , single, in var.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	"Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant.

MIGNONETTE, "MACHET."

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.
(Alpine "Forget-me-not.") MIRABILIS JALAPA.
("Four O'clocks.")

NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD, "EL DORADO."

NUMBER and NAME		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.											
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2	3	thhP	fine r.	2	cts.				} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	<i>picta</i>				yellow		5				
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i>				mixed		5				
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i>				sc. & y.		5				
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i>				salmon		5				
3108	Galega officinalis	1	2	hP	blue	3	5				} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i>				white		5				
3112	Gamolepis Tagetes	1		hhA	yellow	1	5				Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii			gS	white	2	25				Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3		thhP	purple	1½	10				Worthy of cultivation.
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana	1	2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5				Easily grown.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1		hP	d. b.	¼	10				} Fine showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3120a	<i>Andrewsii</i>	2			blue	1	25				
3121	<i>campestris</i>				hA	purple	½	10			
3124	<i>cruciata</i>				hP	blue	1	10			
3126	<i>crinita</i>	3		hA			25				
3129	Geranium (Zonale), Scarlet	1	3	gP	scarlet	1½	10				} Saved from fine-named varieties; especially fine colors. See also <i>Pelargonium</i> .
3132	<i>Double Scarlet</i>						50				
3138	— <i>sanguineum</i>			hP	purple	1	50				
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1		gP	scarlet	½	50				} Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	<i>Extra Mixed</i>	2			mixed		50				
3145	Geum Chilense coccineum pl.			hP	scarlet	1½	5				Blooms freely for a long time.
3146	— <i>atrosanguineum fl. pl.</i>						10				Fine for bouquets.
3152	Gilia capitata	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>				white		5				
3154	<i>laciniata</i>					½	5				
3156	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders)						5				
3158	<i>nivalis</i>					1	5				
3160	<i>tricolor</i>				tri.		5				
3167	<i>Mixed</i>				mixed		5				
3170	<i>rosea splendens</i>				rose		5				
3171	Glaucium luteum	2	3	hP	yellow	2	5				Horned Poppy.
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2		gP	blue	½	10				A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	1	3		mixed		50				} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i>						50				
3177	— <i>grandiflora horizontalis</i>						50				
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens			hA	p. r.	1	5				} All are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> , the largest flowered, is of a crimson blush; makes a fine pot plant, and is good for bedding.
3183	<i>Princess of Wales</i>				d. cr.	1½	10				
3183	<i>The Bride</i>				w. & c.		5				
3189	<i>Duchess of Albany</i>				white		10				
3190	<i>Lady Albemarle</i>				crim.		5				
3190a	<i>Lindleyana</i>					1	5				
3190b	<i>"Bijou"</i>				blush	2	5				
3190c	<i>Whitneyi</i>				d. rose	1½	5				
3191	— <i>Brilliant</i>				car.		10				
3194	<i>Schamini</i>	2	3		w. spo.		5				
3195	<i>Mixed</i>	1	3		mixed		5				
	Golden Feather										See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2		hhA	yellow	½	10				For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	Grevillea robusta	1	2	gS	orange	5	10				Elegant foliage plant.
3198	Grindelia squarrosa	3		gP		2	25				} Fine greenhouse plant, easily grown. From Mexico.
3200	Gutierrezia gymnospermoides	2		hP		1	5				
3206	Gypsophila elegans	1	2		white		5				} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i>				rose		5				
3211	<i>muralis</i>			hA	pink	½	5				
3213	<i>paniculata</i>			hP	white	½	5				
3218	Hawkweed , Bearded	3		hA	yellow		5				} (<i>Hieracium</i> .) Showy plants of free growth and varied colors.
3220	<i>Red</i>				rose		5				
3222	<i>White</i>				white		5				
3223	<i>Mixed</i>				mixed		5				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.						
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yellow	2 5	Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	purple	10	
3235	Chieftain (dark)	..	..	d. pur.	10	
3242	Voltairianum	..	..	..	10	
3244	in vars	..	..	mixed	10	Christmass Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
3245	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1 10	
	Hesperis	..	..	..	..	See <i>Rocket</i> .
3252	Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yl. & br.	2 5	Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Western Marshmallow. From southern marshes. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3 10	
3260	Syriacus, Double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6 5	
3261	flavescens	..	hP	straw	3 10	
3262	coccineus	2	tP	scarlet	4 10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus	2 3	hP	rose	3 10	
3265	Hollyhock , Double White	3	thP	white	4 10	(Althæa rosea.) From named varieties, of all shades of color. These plants have been much improved of late years, and are now very desirable.
3266	Double Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	10	
3267	—Canary Yellow	..	..	yellow	10	
3267a	—Light Lavender	..	..	lav.	10	
3268	—Magenta	..	..	red	10	
3269	Mixed	3	..	mixed	10	
3272	Honesty (<i>Lunaria annua</i>)	2 3	thB	white	2 5	Curious and pretty.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5 10	Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida	..	..	white	10	
3276	Hunnemannia fumarifolia	2 3	..	yellow	1 5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans	..	hBu	white	2 to 3 10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yellow	1½ 10	Showy, bright green leaves; large, showy flowers. See Candytuft.
	Iberis	..	..	..	..	
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	white	½ 5	Curious and pretty.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	purple	1½ 5	Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free blooming.
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scarlet	1 25	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼ 10	Curious and pretty.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½ 5	Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3295	elegans	2 3	..	scarlet	3 5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½ 5	
3302	Iris Kämpferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2 5	Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1 10	Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	hP	blue	1 5	Beautiful hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White	..	..	white	5	
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	..	hA	..	5	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio	..	..	purple	5	
3320	Mixed	..	..	mixed	5	
3322	* Joseph's Coat	3	tA	tri.	2 5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1 5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea	..	..	d. v.	5	
3332	—kermesina	..	..	v. & red	5	
3333	—in vars	..	..	mixed	5	
3334	Lantana , in vars	1 3	gS	..	2 5	Exceedingly free in bloom.
3336	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	2 3	thB	..	1 5	Fine free-blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in colors. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket	..	..	..	2 5	
3338	Chinese	..	..	..	5	
3340	Mixed Hybrid	..	..	..	1 10	
3342	Branching	..	hA	..	2 5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	..	thP	..	1 5	
3346	Bee	..	..	b. & w.	3 5	
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose	..	hA	rose	2 10	
3347a	—White	..	..	white	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yellow	1	cts. 5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	
3352	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
3352a	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3353	arborea variegata	..	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Lentopodium alpinum	3	hP	yellow	½	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	..	5	
3360	androsaceus	..	..	blue	1	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3361	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
3365	densiflorus	..	..	blue	..	5	
3374	hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3378	Liatis pycnostachya	2 3	hhP	purple	3	10	Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata	..	..	..	2	10	
3380	scariosa	..	..	..	..	10	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	..	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	purple	½	5	
3391	Maroccana	..	..	rose	¾	5	
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	..	hP	violet	trail.	5	
3394	Linum flavum	..	thhP	yellow	¾	10	Flax. Handsome, free flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	..	hhA	orange	6	5	Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.
3398	tricolor	..	hA	tri.	2	5	
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. spectosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums.
3406	Erinus grandiflora superba	1 3	hhP	d. b.	½	10	
3412	—speciosa	..	..	..	..	10	
3415	—Paxtoniana	..	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3415a	—Crystal Palace	..	..	blue	..	10	
3415b	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3415c	kermesina	..	..	crim.	..	10	
3416	gracilis	..	tA	blue	trail.	10	
3416a	—alba	..	..	white	..	10	
3420	Lindleyana rosea	..	..	rose	1	10	
3422	ramosa	..	thhP	blue	..	10	
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	¾	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding	..	..	crim.	3	5	{ <i>Amaranthus candatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-Mist	1 2	..	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double	..	..	white	..	5	{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish	..	..	blue	..	5	
3438	White Spanish	..	..	white	..	5	
3439	Mixed Spanish	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3444	Lupinus 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. 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.
3446	atroviolaceus	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5	
3450	Cruikshankii	..	..	var.	3	5	
3452	Dunnettii superbus	..	..	..	..	5	
3454	Hartwegii	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5	
3456	—albus	..	..	white	..	5	
3458	cœlestinus	..	hA	l. b.	..	5	
3460	hirsutus	..	..	blue	2	5	
3460a	—ruber	..	..	rose	..	5	
3463	hybridus insignis	..	..	d. r.	..	5	
3465	luteus	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3470	mutabilis	..	hP	var.	3	5	
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	5	
3473	pilosus	2 3	..	blue	3	5	
3479	polyphyllus	..	hP	..	2	5	
3483	pubescens	..	thB	violet	3	5	
3484	subcarnosus	..	hP	white	2	5	
3489	sulphureus	..	hA	sul.	1	5	
3493	tricolor elegans	..	hP	o. & r.	3	5	
3498	Mixed Annual	..	hA	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	cts. 5	Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.
3505	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
3506	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida	..	hP	mixed	..	10	
3513	Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5	Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
3522	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	..	gP	scarlet	4	5	Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold , African	..	hA	lemon	2	5	(Tagetes.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3531	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3532	—"El Dorado"	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3533	—Nugget of Gold	..	..	gold	..	5	
3534	Dwarf Striped	..	..	striped	1½	5	
3535	—Gold-Striped	..	..	..	..	5	
3537	French	..	..	orange	1	5	
3538	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3540	Ranunculus	..	..	striped	1½	5	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	..	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5	
3550	lutea	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3552	formosa	..	..	..	..	5	
Marvel of Peru							See Four O'Clock, page 79.
3556	Matricaria eximia plena	..	hA	white	2	5	Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	capensis plena	..	..	..	..	5	
3557	Mathiola bicornis	..	hhA	..	½	5	Sweet Scented.
3560	Melilotus cœrulea	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry, sunny situations. Curious and pretty.
3573	—album	..	..	white	..	5	
3575	cordifolium variegatum	..	tP	yellow	..	25	
3576	glabrum	..	tA	..	¾	10	
Mignonette —							
3577	Reseda odorata	2 3	hA	w. bf.	..	5	The well known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. No. 3533 is fine for pot growing.
3578	—grandiflora	..	..	..	..	5	
3580	—aurea (Golden Queen)	..	..	b. yel.	..	5	
3581	—Crimson Queen	..	..	crim.	..	5	
3582	—pumila compacta, Dwarf	..	..	w. & bf.	½	10	
3583	—"Machet," Dwarf	..	..	..	¾	10	
3584	—"Gabriele" (robust)	..	..	red	..	10	
3586	—Miles' Spiral	..	..	cr. & bf.	1	5	
3587	—Giant Pyramidal	..	..	red	1½	5	
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush	..	..	w. & bf.	½	5	
3589	—White Upright	..	..	white	1	5	See Sensitive Plant.
3590	—Parsons' White	..	..	white	¾	5	
Mimosa pudica							
3598	Mimulus hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	Monkey Flower. Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3603	cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10	
3608	roseus superbus	1 3	..	rose & y.	..	10	
3610	Roezlii	2 3	..	yellow	½	25	
3612	tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spotted	1	10	
Monk's Hood							See <i>Aconitum</i> .
Mourning Bride							See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620	Musa Ensete . . per 100 seeds, \$2	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	Abyssinian Banana; splendid tropical plant.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	Musk-scented Mimulus.
3627	New Compact	..	..	..	¾	10	
Myosotis							See Forget-Me-Not, page 79.
3633	Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)	2 3	hA	..	¾	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green.
3639	—Spotted	..	..	s. spot.	..	5	
3645	—Black	..	..	black	..	5	
3647	—Bluish Rose	..	..	blue	..	5	
3650	—Ruby King	..	..	red	..	5	
3654	—Cream colored (Pearl)	..	..	cream	..	5	
3657	—Scarlet	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
3660	—Rose	..	..	rose	..	5	
3662	—Empress of India (dark leaf)	..	..	crim.	..	5	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	..	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	..	..	crim.	..	5	
3674	Tom Thumb Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
*All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA	white	1½	10	Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i>			rose&b.		10	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w.&pu.	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserves extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries or in the garden.
3682	— <i>oculata</i>			b. & w.		5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>			purple		5	
3686	<i>insignis</i>			blue		5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i>			bord.		5	
3698	<i>maculata</i>			spot.	½	5	
3700	Mixed			mixed	div.	5	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant).		hhA		3	5	Species of tobacco; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>		gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	— <i>frutescens</i>		hP		2	10	
	<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>			white		5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>			b. & w.		5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>			b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>			blue	trail.	5	
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	— <i>capensis</i>			w. b.		5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Oenothera</i>						See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	— <i>niger</i>			purple	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA		trail.	5	Showy composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	— <i>Sinensis</i>			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	Pansy, Black	1 3	hA	black	¾	10	(Viola tricolor.) All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.
3753	— Lord Beaconsfield			violet		10	
3754	— Quadricolor			4-color		10	
3755	— Striped			strip.		10	
3758	— Emperor William			blue		10	
3759	— Fawn Color			fawn		10	
3760	— Light Blue			l. bl.		10	
3762	— Violet-margined			mar.		10	
3763	— Gold-margined					10	
3765	— Five-blotched (Odier)			spot.		25	
3766	— Bugnot's Superb strain					50	
3767	— Trimardeau Giant					25	
3768	— Black Blue			bk.&bl.		10	
3769	— Bronze			bronze		10	
3770	— White			white		10	
3773	— Azure Blue			blue		10	
3777	— Pure Yellow			yellow		10	
3781	— Candidissima, "Snow Queen"			white		10	
3786	— atropurpurea			dk.pur		10	
3787	— alba marginata			pr. & w.		10	
3788	— Mixed			mixed		10	
3789	— Largest English					25	
	Paris Daisy						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
3790	<i>Pelargonium, Fancy</i>	2 3	gP		2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	Pentstemon Clelandii		hP	crim.		10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering; fine for bedding. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.
3810	— Palmeri			w. & ro.		10	
3812	— Cobœa			w. & p.		10	
3820	— spectabilis			purple	4	10	
3824	— Mixed			mixed	var.	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
3830	* <i>Perilla</i> Nankinensis	2	hhA	purple	1½	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	* <i>laciniatus</i>					5	
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red		5	Showy for back grounds.
3842	White			white		5	
3850	<i>Petunia</i> , White	2 3	thhP		2	5	These are very ornamental plants producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form.
3853	Purple			purple		5	
3855	German Dark Purple				1½	25	
3857	Countess of Ellesmere			pr. & w.		10	
3858	<i>unicaulis</i> (distinct)			purple		10	
3860	German Crimson			crim.		25	
3861	Emperor (large flowers)			mixed		25	
3863	<i>plena</i> (finest double)					50	
3864	Double Lilliput				1	50	
3866	Finest Single Mixed				1½	25	
3868	Mixed Single					5	
3870	New Doubled Fringed					75	
3871	"Inimitable" <i>nana compacta</i>				¾	10	Charming.
3871a	<i>venosa</i> (veined)				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	5	
3875	— <i>atropurpurea striata</i>			strip.		5	This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and especially fine effects may be had in planting masses of contrasting colors.
3880	—Black Warrior			d. red		5	
3883	— <i>variabilis atropurpurea</i>			purple		5	
3893	— <i>Leopoldi</i>			w. cr.		5	
3894	— <i>fimbriata rosea alba striata</i>			ro. & w.		5	
3900	— <i>Radowitzii</i>			white		5	
3903	— <i>oculata alba</i>			w. & l.		5	
3906	— <i>Hortensiaeflora</i>			rose		10	
3908	— <i>Clevelandii</i>			wh. & sc.		10	
3916	— <i>coccinea</i>			scarlet		5	
3917	— <i>cuspidata</i> (Star of Quedlinburg)			mixed		10	
3919	—Dwarf Blood Red			d. red		10	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers are more attractive.
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet			crim.	¾	10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball			white	½	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed			mixed		25	
3927	—Mixed				1	5	
3930	— <i>grandiflora lilacina</i>			lilac		10	
3931	—Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3935	— <i>coccinea</i>			scarlet		10	
3936	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
3936a	— <i>rosea</i>			rose		10	
3936b	— <i>Isabellina</i>			yellow		10	
3937	— <i>splendens</i>			sc. & w.		10	
3938	—Half Dwarf			mixed		10	
3939	— <i>stellata splendens</i>			crim.		10	
3940	—Mixed, large-flowered			mixed		10	
3942	—Double White			white		25	
3943	—Double Red			red	¾	25	
3944	<i>hybrida superba</i> (perennial)		hP	mixed	¾	10	
3947	<i>Picotee</i> , White Ground		hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground			y. & sp.		50	
3951	Slate Ground			slate		50	
3957	Mixed			mixed		10	
3960	—Extra Fine					50	
Pink—							
3963	<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> , Double Mixed		thB		1	5	(<i>Dianthus</i> .) Beautiful and ornamental genus; 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 should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed.
3965	—Double White			white		5	
3967	<i>dentosus hybridus</i>			lilac		10	
3969	Heddwigi, Single Mixed			mixed		5	
3971	—Double Mixed					10	
3973	— <i>diadematus</i> , Double Mixed					10	
3975	— <i>laciniatus</i> , Single Mixed					5	
3977	—Double Mixed					10	
3979	<i>imperialis</i> , Double Mixed					5	
3981	—Double Dark Red			red		5	
3983	<i>nanus albus</i> , Dwarf Double White			white	¾	5	
3986	—Double Mixed Dwarf			mixed		5	
3988	<i>Plumarius</i> , "Pheasant Eye," fringed				1	5	
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink					10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	cts. 10	{ Well known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented.
4016	Platystemon Californicus . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hB	blue	2	10	{ Large Chinese Bell-Flower; very fine-flowering plants.
4019	—album	..	..	white	..	10	
4022	Podolepsis chrysanthra	2 3	hhA	yellow	½	5	{ Curious and pretty.
4025	—gracilis	..	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium							See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	..	10	{ (Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25	
Poppy—							
4035	Papaver bracteatum	..	..	red	2	5	{ (Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades)	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
4037	—Orientalis	..	thP	d. red	..	10	
4037a	—“The Shirley” (fine and distinct race)	..	hA	mixed	..	10	
4037b	—Flag of Truce (large, single white)	..	..	white	..	10	
4039	—nudicaule	..	thP	yellow	..	10	
4040	—aurantiacum	..	..	orange	..	10	
4042	—umbrosum	..	hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044	—Danebrog	..	..	sc. & w.	..	5	
4046	—Double White	..	..	white	..	5	
4048	—Scarlet	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
4050	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4052	—Carnation-flowered	..	..	..	..	5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered	..	..	..	..	5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flowered	..	..	..	..	5	
4056	—Mixed Fringed	..	..	..	..	10	
4056a	—Black Prince	..	..	black	..	10	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	purple	½	5	{ These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>P. oculata</i> , with red stalk, is very fine. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4068	—Bronze	..	..	bronze	..	5	
4069	—Red Carnation-striped	..	..	strip.	..	5	
4070	—Thellusonii	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
4071	—Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
4072	—albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074	—aurantiaca	..	..	orange	..	5	
4082	—Light Straw	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4085	—Light Rose	1 2	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087	—alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & pur	..	5	
4088	—sulphurea	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4089	—Thorburni	..	..	..	..	5	
4090	—rosea	..	..	rose	..	5	
4091	—White and Red Striped	..	..	strip.	..	5	
4092	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4095	—Large-flowered Flesh	..	..	flesh	..	5	
4097	—Rose	..	..	rose	..	5	
4100	—Salmon	..	..	salmon	..	5	
4105	—Buff	..	..	buff	..	5	
4107	—Striped	..	..	strip.	..	5	
4111	Double Scarlet	..	..	scarlet	..	25	
4114	—Orange	..	..	orange	..	25	
4117	—Carnation-striped	..	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118	—Salmon	..	..	salmon	..	25	
4120	—White	..	..	white	..	25	
4127	—Purple	..	..	purple	..	25	
4130	—Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	purple	1½	10	{ Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4138	Primula obconica	2	tgP	white	½	25	{ The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the “Queen of Primroses.” <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful pot plant, remaining long in bloom.
4140	cortusoides	..	hP	red	1	10	
4141	Cashmeriana	..	..	rose	¼	25	
4143	Japonica	..	..	mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose	..	..	yellow	..	10

THE SHIRLEY POPPY.

PAPAVER DANERO

SALPIGLOSSIS.

SUNFLOWER, "TEXAS SILVER QUEEN."

SALVIA SPLENDENS.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. (LARGE PANSY.)

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	$\frac{3}{4}$	cts. 25	The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers or for house and window culture: a cool place suits them best, and partial shade. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.
4157	— Bright Red	..	..	b. red	..	25	
4158	— alba	..	..	white	..	25	
4159	— punctata atropurpurea	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25	
4161	— cœrulea	..	..	blue	..	50	
4163	— filicifolia alba	..	..	white	..	25	
4169	— rosea	..	..	rose	..	25	
4170	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4171	— globosa rubra	..	..	red	..	25	
4174	— alba	..	..	white	..	25	
4176	— Finest Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4183	— kermesina splendens	..	..	crim.	..	25	
4187	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	— plena rubra	..	..	red	..	75	
4193	— alba	..	..	white	..	75	
4195	— in vars.	..	..	mixed	..	75	
4203	Primrose, Evening— <i>E. bistorta</i>	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	The <i>E. notheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders; <i>E. acutis</i> has large shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4205	— Drummondii	1 3	ttP	yellow	1	5	
4207	— grandiflora	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	— Lamarckii	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4220	— rosea	1 3	..	rose	1	5	
4222	— taraxacifolia alba or acutis	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	— tetraptera	..	hA	..	..	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4230	— Mixed Annual.	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum	..	hP	dk. sc.	1	10	
4235	— Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4237	— Parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4237a	— "Golden Gem"	..	..	..	..	10	
4239	Reseda crystallina	..	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252	— alba	..	..	gr. whi.	..	5	
4254	Rheum palmatum	1	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	..	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Beans are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds.
4270a	— Africanus	..	..	div.	8	5	
4275	— Gibsoni	..	..	violet	5	5	
4276	— macrophyllus	..	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277	— Cambodgensis (finest dark)	..	..	..	5	5	
4278	— cœruleus	..	..	blue	6	5	
4280	— macrocarpa	..	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4288	— sanguineus	..	..	red	6	5	
4289	— purpureus (species from the Philippines)	..	..	purple	..	5	
4289a	— Mixed	..	..	mixed	6 to 8	5	
4289b	— Carman's New Hybrids	..	..	..	..	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	..	..	10	From California; fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4295	Rocket , Sweet	..	ttP	w. & pur	..	5	Free blooming and sweet scented.
4300	— White	..	..	white	..	5	
4325	Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	(Lychmits.) Free blooming and pretty.
4327	— White	..	..	white	..	5	
4330	Rose of Heaven (<i>Viscaria</i>)	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	(Viscaria.) Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333	— White	..	..	white	..	5	
4336	— elegans picta	..	..	sc. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4340	— Dark-eyed	..	..	r. & p.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
4343	— oculata cœrulea	..	..	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4345	— flos Jovis (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> . Showy large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4350	Rose of Sharon	..	..	..	..	..	
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	..	..	yellow	3	5	These annuals have very showy large flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	
4360	— coccinea	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
4366	— nana	..	..	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4367	— in vars.	..	..	..	1	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free flowering and showy.
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	
4380	— patens	2	ttP	blue	..	25	
4387	— Roemeriana	..	hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	— splendens	3	thhP	scarlet	2	10	
4391	— compacta nana	..	..	..	1	25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica	. .	. .	red	1	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4414	Saxifraga Aizoon	2	. .	white	1	25	} Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.
4415	Huetiana	. .	hA	. .	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	. .	. .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4420	Mixed Tall	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed	. .	. .	. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4425	Schizanthus Grahami	. .	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	. .	. .	p. v.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus	. .	. .	bk. eyd	. .	5	
4433	retusus	. .	. .	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—albus	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
4440	in vars.	. .	. .	mixed	div.	5	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	hP	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Curious fringed flowers.
4450	Sedum cœruleum	2	hA	blue	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	} The Stone Crop is curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil; fine for carpet beds.
4453	Maximowiczii	. .	hP	yellow	1	10	
4454	Mixed	. .	. .	mixed	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
Senecio elegans							See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant	2 3	tA	pink	. .	5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria (Catch-Fly)	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	} (Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free flowering annuals; showy and pretty. Plant in light, rich soil.
4461	pendula	. .	. .	red	. .	5	
4462	Mixed	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4463	ruberrima	. .	. .	rose	. .	5	
4467	Eastern	. .	hP	. .	2	5	
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
4480	Snaptagon , Carmine and White	2	thP	c. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} The Antirrhinum 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	. .	. .	cr. & w.	. .	5	
4485	Striped	. .	. .	strip.	. .	5	
4488	Scarlet and White	. .	. .	s. & w.	. .	5	
4490	Scarlet	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	5	
4492	White	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
4493	Yellow	. .	. .	yellow	. .	5	
4495	Mixed	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4497	Fine Dwarf	. .	. .	. .	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4498	Tom Thumb, Mixed	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.
4502	Spiræa aræfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful shrubs, flowering profusely.
4504	Aruncus	1 2	hP	. .	3 to 4	10	
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Very pretty.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yellow	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Sea Lavender: beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida	. .	hP	mixed	. .	5	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516	candidissima	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
4518	Stenactis speciosa	. .	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium	. .	hhP	scarlet	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	An Acanthaceus plant with bright colored flowers.
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	. .	10	Fine for bouquets: scented.
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—							
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	} See next page for other varieties of Stocks.
4530	—Chestnut	. .	. .	brown	. .	10	
4530a	—German Bouquet	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10	
4532	—Crimson	. .	. .	crim.	. .	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
							cts.
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—							
4534	Dwarf Light Blue.	1 2	hH	l. bl.	1	10	(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer. They are not only of attractive form and color, but richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for cut-flower work. For assortments of German varieties, see page 101.
4540	—White.			white		10	
4541	—Brilliant Rose.			br. ro.		10	
4542	—Fine Mixed.			mixed		10	
4546	—Large-Flowered.					10	
4546a	—Canary Yellow.			l. yel.		10	
4546b	—Blood Red.			d. red		25	
4546c	—Shining Purple Carmine.			purple		25	
4547	Cut-and-Come-Again.				1½	10	
4548	Ordinary Mixed.			mixed	1	5	
4550	Intermediate White.			white	1½	10	
4552	—Crimson.			crim.		10	
4554	—Mixed.			mixed		10	
4554a	Perfection (very large)					10	
4554b	—Fine White.			white		10	
4555	Large-Flowering Emperor.					10	
4555a	—Crimson.			crim.		10	
4556	Wallflower-Leaved.			white		10	
4556a	—Crimson.			crim.		10	
4558	—Mixed.			mixed		10	
4560	Winter Crimson.			crim.		10	
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet.					25	
4567	—White.			white		10	
4570	—Finest Mixed.			mixed		10	
4571	Purple Queen.			purple		5	
4572	Scarlet Queen.			scarlet		5	
4572a	White Queen.			white		5	
4578	Mixed Queen.			mixed		5	
4573a	Styrax Japonica.	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries: fine.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple.	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	(Centauria.) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4577	White.			white		5	
4580	Yellow.			yellow		5	
4582	Mixed.			mixed		5	
Sunflower—							
4584	Helianthus annuus, Single Russian.	3	hA	yellow	5	5	Showy for back-grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4585	—Primrose-colored.					5	
4586	—macrophyllus giganteus.					5	
4588	—cucumerifolius (cucumber-leaved).	2 3			3	5	
4589	—argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen".	3			4	5	
4590	—California Double.	2 3		d. y.	2 to 5	5	
4591	—Globe-flowered Double.	3		yellow	3	5	
4592	—Green Centered Double.			y. & gr.		5	
4593	—Dwarf Double.	2 3		yellow		5	
4594	—Variegated foliage.	3		var.		5	
4597	Swainsonia atrococcinea.		gP	red	2	25	
Swan River Daisy.							
Sweet Peas.							See Lathyrus, page 94.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed.	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit; admired by all.
4598a	Pure White.			white		5	
4598b	Auricula-flowered.			mixed		5	
4598c	Dunnettii.			d. crim.		5	
4600	Double Mixed.			mixed		5	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemi.		gP	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida.	2	tP	yellow	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila.	2 3	hA			5	
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet.	2		scarlet	2	5	The Cacalias are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange.			orange		5	
4613	Mixed.			mixed		5	
4614	Thermopsis Caroliniana.	1 2	hP	yellow	1½	25	Pretty leguminous plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri.	2 3	tA	purple	1	25	For borders and baskets.
4616	Trachelium coeruleum.	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Pretty.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa.	3	gP		1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens.	2	hP	purple	trai.	5	An ornamental clover.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4619	Tritoma Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	} Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom. Pretty for rock work.
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers.
4626	rubra	..	..	red	..	5	
4627	Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-Glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} (<i>Specularia</i> .) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White	..	..	white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (<i>Omphalodes unifolia</i>)	2	..	..	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Verbena hybrida	2 3	hhP	mixed	trial.	5	
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	..	..	scarlet	..	10	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4641	—Blue Black, white eye	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643	—candidissima (pure white) . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4644	—auriculæflora	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	—Italica striata	..	..	strip.	..	10	
4648	—cœrulea	..	..	d. b.	..	10	
4650	—Finest Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4651	—Mammoth Mixed	..	..	..	..	10	
4653	Veronica , Mixed	2	hP	..	½	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardi	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)	..	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea	..	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba	..	..	ro. & wh	..	10	
4665	Violets , Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	¾	10	} (<i>Viola</i> .) All possess great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar	..	..	..	..	10	
4669	White	..	..	white	..	10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	} Fine and early flowering. See Violets.
4675	—alba	..	..	white	..	10	
4677	Virginian Stock (<i>Malcomia</i>) . . .	..	hA	red	1	5	} Early flowering and fine.
4680	White	..	..	white	..	5	
	Viscaria						See <i>Rose of Heaven</i> .
4682	Wall-Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4686	German Double	..	..	..	..	10	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora	..	hA	purple	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free flowering.
4689	—alba	..	..	white	..	5	
4692	gloxinoides	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693	Worms	2 3	..	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694	Wigandia Viguieri	..	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	Yucca baccata	..	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia	..	..	..	15	10	
4705	Whipplei	..	..	..	2	10	
	Zinnia , Double—						
4708	White	..	hA	white	2	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, as the varieties have been much improved of late.
4709	Purple	..	..	purple	..	5	
4710	Yellow	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4711	Scarlet	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
4712	Salmon Rose	..	..	rose	1½	5	
4714	Dwarf Crimson	..	..	crim.	1	10	
4715	—Blood Red	..	..	red	..	10	
4716	Mixed Striped	..	..	strip.	2	5	
4717	—Pompon	..	..	mixed	1½	5	
4718	—Large Robust	..	..	..	2	10	
4719	—Tall	..	..	..	..	5	
4720	—Dwarf	..	..	..	1	5	
4721	—Lilliput	..	..	..	8/	10	
4722	—Tom Thumb	..	..	..	1½	25

CONVOLVULUS.

IPOMÆA.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

NASTURTIUM.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
4727	<i>Aristolochia Siphocampylus</i>	2	hP	yel. br.	30	cts. 25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	+hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	Canary-Bird Flower	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4736	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	.	.	w. & gr.	.	5	Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4756	<i>Clematis Flammula</i>	1 2	hP	white	15	5	Virgin's Bower.
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	.	hB	blue	.	10	Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i>	.	.	white	.	10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i>	2 3	+tP	purple	20	10	Rapid growing; fine summer climbers. Start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i>	.	.	white	.	10	
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	.	hhA	gold	5	10	Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	major (Morning Glory)	.	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	Mauritanicus	.	hP	blue	trail.	10	
Cypress Vine							See <i>Ipomœa quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>	.	gP	purple	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i>	.	.	white	.	5	
4786	in varieties	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	+hB	red	3	5	French (Bush) Honeysuckle.
4792	— <i>album</i>	.	.	white	.	5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	.	tA	green	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>	2 3	hA	scarlet	10	5	These are very beautiful free blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." No. 4817 is very similar to the Moon Flower, but blooms thirty to forty-five days earlier. Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	— <i>lutea</i>	.	.	yellow	.	5	
4807	Horsfalliæ	.	tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>	.	tA	blue	.	5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i>	.	.	mar.	.	5	
4812	Nil	.	.	purple	.	5	
4814	limbata	.	.	v. & w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grandiflora alba</i>	3	.	white	15	10	
4817	— <i>hybrida</i> (very early)	2 3	.	.	.	10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night)	.	.	.	.	5	
4824	Learii	.	gP	v. b.	25	5	
4826	<i>rubra cœrulea</i>	.	.	b. r.	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i>	.	.	white	.	10	
4835	quamoclit (Cypress Vine)	.	tA	scarlet	10	5	
4836	— <i>White</i>	.	.	white	.	5	
4837	— <i>Mixed</i>	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4838	Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine	.	.	scarlet	.	5	I. <i>quamoclit</i> is the well known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful bright flowers, and is quite popular.
4842	<i>corrugata Bronsoni</i>	.	tP	white	50	25	
4845	<i>Kennedy Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	These are fine profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	Marryatæ	1 3	.	scarlet	4	25	
4858	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	.	d. red	.	25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas)							
4861	—Butterfly	1 3	hA	red	4	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 early, the seed should be sown in the autumn or as soon as the ground is open in the spring. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.
4861a	—"Adonis," carmine			car.		5	
4862	—White			white		5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple			l.b. & p.		5	
4865	—Dark Red			d. red		5	
4868	—Blush			blush		5	
4869	—"Fairy Queen"			w. & ro.		5	
4870	—"Queen of the Isles"			var.		5	
4871	—"Princess of Wales"			w. & b.		5	
4872	—tricolor, "Captain Clark"			tri.		5	
4874	—Black Purple			purple		5	
4876	—Striped			strip.		5	
4877	—Vesuvius			dk. red		5	
4878	—Invincible Scarlet			scarlet		5	
4878a	—Invincible Carmine			car.		5	
4879	—Princess Beatrice					5	
4879a	—Painted Lady			rose		5	
4880	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4881	—Eckford's Hybrids					10	
4882	—Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5	Showy plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.
4884	—White			white		10	
4884a	—Lord Anson's	1 3		blue	6	5	
4884b	—albus	3		white		5	
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	tgP	purple	10	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	—Barclayana			bl. & w.		10	
4892	—alba			white		10	
4894	—Emeryana rosea			rose		10	
4895	—purpurea grandiflora			purple		10	
4900	—in varieties			mixed		10	
4901	Mina lobata		tA	wh. & r.	15	25	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
Moon Flower							{ See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana grandiflora alba</i> , page 93.
4902	Nasturtium (Tall), Blood Col'd.	2 3		d. red	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	—Yellow			orange		5	
4906	—Schillingi, bright yellow			o. yel.		5	
4910	—Scheurmanii			spot.		5	
4910a	—coccineum			scarlet		5	
4912	—hemisphæricum			orange		5	{ The Passion Flower; very pretty and interesting.
4912a	—Roeglianum			purple		5	
4912b	Passiflora cœrulea		hhP	blue	10	10	
4913	—grandiflora				6	10	
4914	—gracilis			white	10	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla			lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)		gP	white	6	10	{ Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty.
Sweet Peas							See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
4916	Thunbergia alata		hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4918	—alba			white		5	
4920	—aurantiaca			orange		5	
4922	—Bakeri			white		5	
4924	—Fryeri			orange		5	
4926	—sulphurea			sul.		5	
4928	—intus alba			white		5	
4930	—in varieties			mixed		5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense			yellow	10	5	The Canary Bird Flower.
4934	—Lobbianum		hhP	mixed	6	5	
4936	—Brilliant			d. s.		5	These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also <i>Nasturtium</i> . Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4938	—Crystal Palace			br. red		5	
4944	—Queen Victoria			scarlet		5	
4946	—Lucifer					5	
4948	—Spitfire					5	
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia					5	
4948b	—Lilli Smith			cr. sc.		5	
4954	—pentaphyllum		tgP	o. & y.		10	
4956	—tricolorum			o. & p.		25	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966	Benincasa cerifera	. .	. .	yellow	. .	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	. .	red	5	10	} Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2 3	. .	. .	6	10	
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)	. .	hhA	yellow	8	5	} Of extremely rapid growth and bear curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth gourd, and the peculiar interior is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	. .	. .	. .	5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	. .	. .	10	5	
4976	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	. .	. .	6	5	
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon)	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4980	perennis (very fine)	2 3	. .	. .	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	. .	. .	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata	. .	. .	green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yellow	15	5	} Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curious fruits. No. 4990 is the Bottle Gourd, and No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983	Egg-shaped	. .	. .	. .	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4986	Pear-shaped	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4987	Onion-shaped	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4988	Hercules' Club	. .	. .	. .	15	5	
4989	Sugar Trough	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
4991	—Miniature	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	} The well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
4994	Melopepo (Miniature)	. .	. .	. .	10	5	
4996	—Striped	. .	. .	. .	12	5	
4997	Mixed	. .	. .	. .	10-15	5	
5006	Martynia proboscidea	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious; fine for pickles.
5007	Melothria scabra	. .	. .	. .	10	10	Tropical vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	. .	yellow	. .	5	} The well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5009	—involutrata	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5010	charantia	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5012	Elaterium (Squirting Cucumber)	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	. .	. .	. .	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scarlet	15	5	Scarlet runner Bean.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	. .	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-Plant	. .	tA	. .	1	5	} The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-Plant	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	5	
5025	Striped Egg-Plant	. .	. .	stri.	2	5	
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum	. .	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid	. .	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3	. .	purple	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum	. .	gP	yellow	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni	. .	. .	purple	. .	10	
5047a	Warszewiczoides	. .	. .	white	3	10	
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	. .	. .	4	10	} Snake Gourd. Curious.
5050	coccinea	2	. .	yellow	. .	10	
5052	palmata	3	. .	white	. .	10

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS,

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
5054 Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	cts. 5	One of the most beautiful Everlastings; much used for winter bouquets, and in some floral work.
5056 —album			white		5	
5057 —Mixed			mixed		5	
5058 —Double Rose			rose		10	
5059 —album, Double			white		10	
5060 Ammobium alatum		hhP		2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061 —grandiflorum					5	
5062 Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.
5064 —alba			white		5	
5066 —carnea			pink		5	
5070 —striata			stri.		5	
5071 —nana compacta			v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5073 —in vars.			mixed	1	5	
5074 aurantiaca			orange		5	
5076 Helichrysum bracteatum			yellow	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			white		5	
5080 —macranthum			rose		5	
5081 —Mixed			mixed		5	
5086 Blood Red			d. red	1	10	
5098 monstrosum, Double			mixed	2	5	
5100 —Dwarf				$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5107 Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yellow	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108 corymbiflorum			white		10	
5110 Rhodanthe maculata	2 3		rose		10	Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114 —alba			white		10	
5118 Manglesii			rose	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5119 —Mixed			mixed	1	10	
5120 Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	purple	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; retain their color and form longest of all.
5122 —album			white		5	
5125 multiflorum			purple		5	
5126 —album			white		5	
5127 —superbissimum fl. pl.			purple		10	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

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

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
5128 * <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	cts. 5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i>	..	..	..	1	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>	..	..	..	10	5	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i>	..	..	..	10	5	
5140 *— <i>fol. variegata</i>	..	..	..	10	10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5142 * <i>festucoides variegata</i>	..	..	..	4	10	
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	} Animated Oats. Curious.
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	
5152 <i>gracilis</i>	..	..	..	5	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5154 <i>maxima</i>	..	..	..	1½	5	
5158 <i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>	..	..	..	¾	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus brizæformis</i>	..	hP	..	2	5	
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i>	..	..	..	5	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well known pest.
5164 <i>madritensis</i>	..	..	..	5	5	
5165 <i>Ceratochloa pendula</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25	} Elegant for bouquets.
5165a <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	..	..	25	
5166 <i>Chloris barbata</i>	..	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata "vera"</i>	..	..	..	¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	..	hA	..	1	5	} Pretty for edging.
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i>	..	..	..	10	10	} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	..	..	2	10	
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>	..	hP	..	..	5	} Handsome for bouquets.
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	
5176a <i>aurea</i>	..	..	..	5	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176b <i>Indica</i>	..	..	..	5	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	..	hP	..	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	
5182 <i>amabilis</i>	..	..	..	5	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>	..	..	..	5	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i>	..	..	..	10	10	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5185 <i>suaveolens</i>	..	..	..	5	5	
5188 <i>Briantus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i>	..	..	..	10	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	..	..	..	5	10	} Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5195 <i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	..	..	..	2	5	
5196 <i>glauca</i>	..	..	..	10	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5198 <i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>	..	tP	..	..	10	
5200 <i>Japonica</i>	..	..	..	6	10	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decorations.
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	..	..	..	8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>	..	..	..	..	5	} Squirrel Tail Grass.
5206 — <i>niveo vittatum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5210 * <i>roseum</i>	..	..	..	..	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	..	hA	..	2	5	} Very pretty rush-like grass.
5213 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	..	..	..	½	5

ARECA BAUERI.

KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.

DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA.

LATANIA BORBONICA.

CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

THRINAX ARGENTEA.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
5216 Lagurus ovatus	2 3	hA	apet.	2	cts. 5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218 Lasiagrostis argentea	..	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225 Panicum virgatum	..	..	..	4	5	Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226 sulcatum	..	..	..	3	10	
5228 Pennisetum villosum	..	..	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229 Poa amabilis	..	..	..	2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230 Setaria macrochaeta	..	hA	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234 * Stipa pennata	2	hP	..	..	5	Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235 elegantissima	..	..	..	..	10	
5237 Tricholena violacea	2 3	..	..	..	10	A very pretty grass.
5242 Tripsacum dactyloides	..	..	..	4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248 Zea Japonica	2	hA	..	3	5	Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255 Miniature Maize	..	..	..	..	5	

PALM SEEDS.

		Per 100 Pkt. seeds.			Per 100 Pkt. seeds.
Areca Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm)	12 seeds,	\$0 25 \$1 25	Dracæna indivisa (per 1,000 seeds 75 cents)	50 seeds,	\$0 10 \$0 15
" lutescens	12 "	25 1 25	Kentia Belmoreana	8 "	25 2 50
" rubra	14 "	25 1 00	" Forsteriana	8 "	25 2 50
" Sapida	12 "	25 1 00	" Canterburyana (Umbrella Palm)	10 "	50 4 00
Brahea edulis	8 "	25 2 25	" Morei	10 "	75 4 00
" filifera (Washingtonia)	20 "	10 35	Latania Borbonica	12 "	10 50
Caryota sobolifera	8 "	25 2 50	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana)	10 "	25 2 00
Chamærops Canariensis	10 "	25 2 00	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm)	8 "	10 1 00
" elegans	10 "	25 2 00	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine)	15 "	25 1 25
" excelsa	25 "	10 30	Phœnix Canariensis	10 "	10 50
" humilis	25 "	10 30	" dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 "	10 40
Cocos Australis	10 "	25 2 00	" rupicola	8 "	10 1 00
" Bonnettii	8 "	25 2 50	" tenuis	8 "	10 1 00
" campestris	8 "	25 2 25	Ptychosperma Alexandræ	15 "	25 1 00
" plumosa	8 "	25 2 25	Seaforthia elegans	8 "	10 1 00
" flexuosa	10 "	25 2 25	Thrinax argentea	8 "	10 1 00
Corypha Australis (Cabbage Palm)	10 "	10 50			
Dracæna indivisa lineata	100 "	25 25

KENTIA BELMOREANA.

VARIOUS TYPES OF ASTERS.

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 the 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 surprising that they continue in high favor. In no other class of Annuals can such rich colors and varied fine forms be obtained, and the symmetry of the plants when well grown makes them especially handsome in pots for decorative purposes.

☞ In ordering these collections, please give simply the numbers of the particular Assortments desired; this will be sufficient, without the names.

COLLECTIONS OF BEAUTIFUL ASTERS.

Containing—					
No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
1—8	Double Quilled German	\$0 60	61—5	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	\$0 40
4—12	“ “ “	45	62— 6	“ “ “	30
7— 6	“ “ “	25	62a— 6	Lilliput-flowered	30
9—16	Double Dwarf German	60	63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered	70
10—12	“ “ “	45	64— 8	“ “ “	50
13— 6	“ “ “	25	66— 6	“ “ “	40
16—12	Dwarf Bouquet	50	67—18	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	90
17— 8	“ “ “	40	69—12	“ “ “	60
19— 6	“ “ “	30	70— 8	“ “ “	50
25— 6	Shakespeare	£0	72— 6	“ “ “	35
25—12	Dwarf Victoria	85	75—12	Large-flowered Rose	60
31— 6	“ “ “	50	75a— 8	“ “ “	50
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	50	75b— 6	“ “ “	40
36— 8	“ “ “	40	76— 6	Victoria Needle	40
39— 6	“ “ “	30	80— 6	White-centered Crown	35
40—12	Giant Emperor	80	83—12	Betteridge's Quilled	50
41— 8	“ “ “	60	84— 8	“ “ “	40
45— 6	“ “ “	45	86— 6	“ “ “	30
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25	89— 8	Victoria Prize	50
48—18	“ “ “	1 00	92— 6	“ “ “	40
51—12	“ “ “	70	95—12	Uhlund Globe	50
54— 8	“ “ “	55	98— 6	“ “ “	30
54a— 6	“ “ “	40	101— 8	Schiller	35
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	60	102— 6	“ “ “	25
58— 8	“ “ “	50	104— 6	Goliath	40
60— 6	“ “ “	35	106— 6	Washington	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. The flowers are of good size and handsome form, and possess a spicy and pleasant fragrance. The white varieties are much used for bouquet and floral work.

These assortments will be found superior in all respects, containing only the very best varieties.

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

COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS, CONTAINING—

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price
107—24	Dwarf German Ten-Weeks	\$1 25	139— 6	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks	\$0 50
110—18	“ “ “	1 00	140— 8	Giant Perfection Ten-Weeks	50
113—12	“ “ “	75	143— 6	“ “ “	40
115— 8	“ “ “	50	146— 8	Wall-Flower-leaved Large-Flowering	50
116— 6	“ “ “	40	147— 6	“ “ “	40
117—12	Large-Flowering Emperor	90	152— 8	Intermediate German	50
118— 6	“ “ “	50	152a— 6	“ “ “	40
119—12	Dwarf Bouquet Ten-Weeks	65	153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual	40
120— 6	“ “ “	35	155— 4	East Lothian Autumn	40
121—24	Dwarf Large-Flowering Ten-Weeks	1 50	161—12	Fine Winter	70
125—18	“ “ “	1 25	162— 8	“ “ “	50
128—12	“ “ “	85	164— 6	“ “ “	40
131— 8	“ “ “	60	165— 6	Dwarf Bouquet Winter	40
132— 6	“ “ “	50	167— 6	Corcadeau Winter	40
134—10	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-Flowering	50	170—12	Double German Wall-Flower	1 00
137— 6	“ “ “	40	171— 8	“ “ “	75
138— 8	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks	65	173— 6	“ “ “	50

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Collections of					
No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
176-6	Alpine Plants	\$0 40	291-6	Marigold, Double French	\$0 30
178-12	Amarantus (ornamental foliage)	40	292-6	" " African	30
180-12	Aquilegia	50	295-12	Marvel of Peru	45
182-6	Balsams , Improved Camelia-flowered	60	296-8	" " " "	30
184-12	" " Double Rose -flowered	60	297-6	" " Striped-leaved	30
184a-6	" " " "	35	300-10	Mignonette	40
185-6	Begonias , Tuberous-rooted, fine colors. 1 00		305-12	Nasturtium , Tall	40
186-8	Calliopsis	35	306-8	" " " "	30
187-12	Campanula	50	307-12	" " Dwarf Tom Thumb	40
189-25	Cannas (fine)	1 25	308-8	" " " "	30
190-12	" " " "	75	310-8	Nemophila	35
191-8	" " " "	50	315-24	Pansy or Heartsease	1 25
192-6	" " Dark-leaved	50	316-18	" " " "	1 00
195-50	Carnation and Picotee	3 00	317-12	" " " "	75
196-25	" " " "	1 75	318-8	" " " "	60
197-18	" " " "	1 25	319-6	" " " "	50
198-12	" " " "	1 00	323-12	Peas , Sweet	40
199-6	" " " "	50	324-12	" Eckford's New Hybrid	90
202-6	Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Bottle)	30	325-8	" " " "	75
205-12	Chrysanthemums , Annual	50	326-6	" " " "	50
206-6	" " " "	40	327-12	Petunias , Fine Large-Flowering	1 00
210-12	Coleus	1 25	328-6	" " " "	60
211-6	" " " "	75	329-12	" Double Fringed	1 50
214-8	Convolvulus Minor	35	330-6	" " " "	80
220-12	Dahlia , Beautiful Single	1 00	331-12	" Large-Flowering	1 50
221-6	" " " "	50	332-6	" " " "	80
223-6	Delphinium hybridum fl. pl.	75	338-12	Pinks , Fine China	50
224-12	Digitalis (Fox-Glove)	40	340-8	" " " "	40
230-12	Ferns	1 25	341-6	" " " "	30
232-12	Fuchsia	75	345-10	Phlox Drummondii , beautiful	50
233-6	Gaillardia	35	348-12	Poppies , Double Carnation	40
235-6	Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flow- ers)	30	349-12	" Pæony-flowered	40
237-6	Godetia	30	350-6	" Double Dwarf Pæony-flow'd.	30
239-12	Gourds , ornamental, small	50	351-6	" Ranunculus-flowered	30
242-25	Grasses , ornamental	75	354-12	Portulaca , beautiful	60
243-12	" " " "	50	355-6	" Double	1 00
246-12	Helichrysum , Double Eternal Flowers	50	358-6	Potentilla , "	75
247-10	" " " "	45	362-12	Primula , Chinese Fringed	1 50
248-8	" " " "	40	363-10	" " " "	1 25
249-6	" " " "	30	364-8	" " " "	1 00
250-6	" Monstrosum nanum fl. pl.	30	365-6	" " " "	75
254-12	Heliotrope	90	366-6	" " Double	1 25
255-6	" " " "	50	370-12	Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)	50
260-12	Hollyhocks , Double Prize	1 00	371-6	" " " "	30
261-8	" " " "	75	374-8	Salpiglossis , Tall	40
262-6	" " " "	60	375-8	" Dwarf	40
265-12	Ipomæas , Hardy	40	376-6	" " " "	35
268-5	Jacobaea , Dwarf Double	35	380-8	Scabious , Dwarf Double	35
270-6	Lantana	50	381-6	" " " "	30
272-12	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	50	382-8	" Tall Large-flowered	35
273-6	" " " "	30	383-6	" " " "	30
274-12	" Tall Rocket	50	385-6	Schizanthus	35
275-6	" " " "	30	387-12	Snapeadragon , Finest Tall	50
277-6	" Dwarf Candelabrum	35	388-6	" " " "	30
278-6	" New Emperor	35	390-6	Solanum	45
279-6	" Ranunculus-Flowered	30	392-6	Sweet William , fine	30
280-8	" Tall Branching	35	394-12	Tropæolum Lobbianum	50
281-6	" " " "	25	395-6	" " " "	40
284-12	Lobelia	50	398-8	Verbena	45
285-6	" " " "	40	400-6	Xeranthemum	30
287-12	Lupins	35	403-10	Zinnia , beautiful Double	50
290-8	Marigold , Double French	40	404-6	" " " "	40
			405-8	" Dwarf Double	50
			406-6	" " " "	40

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Free by Mail at Prices Affixed.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, insures assortments of the rarest varieties and finest qualities, all of the growth of the past season, and in every case strictly TRUE TO NAME.

Varieties.	Price.	Varieties.	Price.
100 Annuals, Biennials and Perennials	\$4 00	50 Choice Greenhouse Seeds	\$8 00
50 " " " " " "	2 00	25 " " " " " "	4 00
25 " " " " " "	1 00	12 " " " " " "	2 50
12 " " " " " "	50	50 Choice American Seeds for Europ'n Culture	4 00
25 More Rare Annuals	2 00	25 " " " " " "	2 00
10 " " " " " "	1 00	12 Annuals for Bees	50
20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials	1 00		

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Ageratum Mexicanum, "Dwarf Blue Gem"	\$0 40	Cypress Vine , Red or White	\$0 40
Alyssum maritimum (Sweet)	40	Four O'Clocks (Mirabilis), Finest Mixed	
" compactum	50	per lb., 60 cts.	10
Asters , Mixed China	50	Dwarf White	25
Truffaut's Fine Mixed	2 00	Gaillardia picta Lorenziana	60
" Large Double White	2 00	Globe Amaranth s	30
Balsams , Mixed Double Paris	40	Hollyhocks , Splendid Double Mixed	75
Double Pure White	1 00	Double Crimson	1 25
" Scarlet	75	" Light Lavender	1 00
" Pink	75	" White	1 00
" Lavender	75	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	25
" Solferino	50	Linum grandiflorum rubrum (Crimson Flax)	25
Balloon Vine	20	Lupinus , Mixed	20
Beet , beautiful ornamental sorts—		Marigold , "Meteor"	25
Ne Plus Ultra, very dark crimson foliage	15	African Mixed	35
Dell's Black-leaved, foliage black	15	El Dorado	40
Victoria Metallic, blood-red foliage	15	French Mixed	35
Chilian Large Scarlet Ribbed	15	Mignonette , Sweet per lb., 75 cts.	15
" Yellow "	15	"Crimson Queen"	35
Brazilian Crimson-Veined	15	"Golden Queen"	35
" Golden "	15	Miles' Spiral	35
" Scarlet "	15	French Machet	75
Calliopsis , Mixed Single	30	Nasturtium , Tom Thumb "Empress of India"	35
" Double	75	" Scarlet	15
Canary Bird Flower	50	" Mixed	15
Candytuft , Best White . . . per lb., 75 cents	20	Nemophila , Mixed	25
Giant White "Empress"	75	Pansy , Mixed; according to quality of flower	
Dunnett's Crimson	35	from 75 cts. to 5 00	
Mixed	20	Peas , Sweet, Mixed per lb., 40 cts.	10
Canna , Fine Mixed	20	Petunia , Fine Mixed, spotted and striped	1 00
Crozy's Fine Dwarf sorts	50	Phlox Drummondii, Fine Mixed	50
Carnation Pink , Common	60	" Large-Flowering, Mixed	75
Extra Fine Double Mixed	3 00	" Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 00
Centaurea candidissima	2 50	" White Snowball	4 90
gymnocarpa	75	" grandiflora splendens	1 00
Cineraria maritima (Dusty Miller)	40	" "Star of Quedlinburg"	2 00
Cobæa scandens	1 00	Pink , Mixed Double China	40
Cockscomb , Dwarf Crimson "Empress"	1 25	Poppy , Mixed Carnation . . . per lb., 75 cts.	25
Mixed "Glasgow Prize"	1 25	Portulaca , Splendid Mixture	40
Scarlet Japan	75	Best Mixed Double	5 00
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory) Mixed		Pyrethrum "Golden Feather"	75
per lb., 40 cts.	10	Ricinus (Castor Bean) Mixed . per lb., 75 cts.	10
minor, Dwarf	25	Salvia splendens, rich scarlet	1 50
Cosmos hybridus, Mixed	75	Smilax , fine climber for pots or forcing	1 25

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT—CONTINUED.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Snapdragon , Mixed Tall	\$0 35	Thunbergia , fine Mixed	\$0 40
Mixed Dwarf	50	Verbena , Hybrid Mixed	\$1 to 3 00
Stock , English Ten-Weeks, Mixed	75	Wallflower	35
Finest German Ten-Weeks	2 00	Zinnia , Finest Double Mixed . . . per lb., \$4 . .	40
" Winter, or Brompton	4 00	Double Dwarf Crimson	60
Sunflower , Double Californian	20	" Mixed Lilliput	1 50
New Texas Silver Queen	40	" Robusta	75
Sweet William , fine Mixed	30	" Dwarf	50

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Ageratum Mexicanum nanum	\$0 05	Lobelia Erinus and varieties	\$0 05
Alyssum maritimum	5	gracilis and varieties	5
Aubrietia deltoidea	10	Lupinus nanus	5
Calandrinia umbellata	10	sub-carnosus	5
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	5	Mignonette	5
Cerastium tomentosum	25	Mimulus moschatus	10
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	10	Nemophila insignis	5
Convulvulus Mauritanicus	10	maculata	5
aureus superbus	10	Fansy , varieties (finest)	25
Dwarf Nasturtiums	5	Petunia , spotted and striped	25
Eschscholtzia tenuifolia	5	Portulaca , Double	10
Eucharidium grandiflorum	5	Sanvitalia procumbens (Double)	5
Fenzlia dianthiflora	25	Saponaria Calabrica	5
Gilia nivalis	5	Sedum ceruleum	10
rosea splendens	5	Silene pendula ruberrima	5
Heliophila araboides	10	Spraguea umbellata	25
Iberis amara	5	Verbena (finest)	10
rosea	5	Virginian Stock	5
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THORBURN'S LIST calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be sown in each month from Feb. to Sep. IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

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. Pepper. Radish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Early Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Parsley. 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 Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cucumber. White Endive. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Spinach. Sage.	Sow in Open Ground. Arlitahoe. Asparagus. Beans, Bush and Running. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Late Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima, and all other sorts. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Nasturtium. Okra. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Radish. Spinach. Squash. Heads.	Sow in Open Ground. Beans. Brussels. Carrot. Sweet Corn. Corn Salad. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Gherkin. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Nasturtium. Okra. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Radish. Spinach. Squash. White Fr. Turnip. Ruta Daga.	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cucumber. Endive. Lettuce. Witch 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.

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