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JAS. M. THORBURN
& CO'S

ANNUAL 1890

Descriptive Catalogue

THE LARGEST
COLLECTION



OF
IN THE
WORLD.

SEEDS.

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FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN,
FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,
FOR THE LAWN,
FOR THE FARM, FOR THE NURSERY.

15 John St. New York.

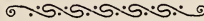
ANNUAL CATALOGUE

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Jas. M. Thorburn & Co.'s SEEDS



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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 shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely **at the risk of the customer**, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

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

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

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

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

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

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

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



CHRYSANTHEMUM MULTICAULE.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Abroma Augusta.

A valuable perennial for sub-tropical gardening. In the north it could be started inside and planted out in June. It grows rapidly, forming beautiful red veined leaves fourteen to eighteen inches in diameter. The flowers are pendulous, dark purple, and an inch and a-half in diameter. Height, ten feet. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Arabis Alpina foliis Variegatis.

This is a beautiful variegated-leaved perennial decorative plant, especially adapted for edgings, carpet bedding and rock-work. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Arnebia Cornuta.

This is the first annual species of the genus, and its ornamental qualities far exceed those of the hitherto cultivated perennial species. Its curious and exceedingly beautiful flowers are produced in great profusion, from 100 to 150 spikes of flowers often appearing on the same plant, and are of a rich yellow color, marked with five large black spots, which change first to deep maroon, and finally to a clear pure yellow. It attains a height, as well as a diameter, of about twenty-four inches. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Aster, "Comet," Light Blue.

Of a magnificent bright, light blue color, this new Aster promises to become as deservedly popular as the preceding developments of this new class of Asters. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Aster, "Comet," Deep Rose.

We would call special attention to this exceedingly beautiful specimen of the "Comet" class. The color is a deep rose, which is very effective in combination. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Aster, "Triumph," Deep Scarlet with White.

The flowers of this new variety are regularly striped in deep scarlet and white, and are perhaps the most beautiful of this fine class of Dwarf Asters. They bloom in the richest profusion and are of exceptionally long duration. For bedding they are very effective, while they are also well adapted for growing in pots. Per pkt., 30 cts.



CENTAUREA CYANUS FLORE PLENO.

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. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Centaurea Cyanus Flore Pleno.

(*Double Corn-Bottle, 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., 30 cts.

Chrysanthemum Multicaule.

This most magnificent dwarf annual bedding plant has hitherto been known in Europe and America only as a botanical curiosity. Though a native of South Africa it has been found to be admirably adapted to our climate. The form of the leaves, the whole habit, length of flower stalk, and the look of the flower itself remind one of the English Daisy, but the flowers are of a golden yellow color. In this latitude plants from seed sown as late as the middle of May, bloom from the end of June until frost. Being but about four inches in height, it will be found very suitable for mosaic bedding work, in which its beautiful golden yellow will be most effective. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per ¼ oz., 75 cts.

Cosmos Hybridus, White.

A beautiful white strain of this fine autumn-flowering annual; will be much admired. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Daisy, Bellis Perennis fl. pl., "Snowball."

This novelty resembles the now well known "Longfellow" variety in its very large double flowers, but in color it is of a beautiful pure white. This will make it very useful for floral work, as well as especially desirable for outdoor or pot culture in the same way as the "Longfellow." Per pkt., 25 cts.

Delphinium Brunonianum. (Musk-Scented Larkspur.)

We have pleasure in offering for the first time a very interesting species of this popular genus. It is from the Himalaya mountains, where it is found at an altitude of from 14,000 to 18,000 feet. The flowers resemble in form those of the *Delphinium Cashmerianum*, but are larger in size than any of the species in cultivation, and in color light blue. Their peculiar interest, however, is in the odor of musk which they emit—a property quite unique in the genus. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Gloxinia Hybrida Grandiflora, "Defiance."

The flowers of this novelty are large, with finely frilled petals, and of an intense glowing crimson scarlet, which in richness of tone is very striking. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Mimulus Moschatus Compactus.

This new compact musk has already proved itself worthy of attention. Its round and compact form makes it very suitable for pot culture. In appearance it is a decided improvement upon the old sort, while its odor of musk is equally rich. Per pkt., 25 cts.



MIMULUS MOSCHATUS COMPACTUS.

Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, "Star of Quedlinburgh."

We again call attention to this interesting Phlox. The center teeth of the petals, five in number, project in little spines from one-quarter to one-half inch, giving the flowers a beautiful star-like appearance. This plant is very suitable for flower beds and borders, as well as for pot culture. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, "Light Ball."

The flowers of this pretty novelty are exactly like those of the variety *Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata*, "Star of Quedlinburgh," but excel them in closeness and stiffness. Each plant forms itself into a ball-like bush, which is very compact and scarcely six to eight inches high. It is very suitable for flower-beds, borders and pots. Per pkt., 30 cts.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII CUSPIDATA.

Poppy, The Shirley.

This is a fine strain of Hardy Annual Poppy, developed by careful and continuous selection from the common field variety. Its beautiful coloring and gracefulness of form are unsurpassed. The colors are pure and finely toned in every shade from bluish white, delicate pink and rose, to the brightest crimson, and are blended in great variety of combination. Some flowers have a pale centre with colored margin; others have a pale edging with an intensely colored center, while others again are beautifully flushed and shaded. The flowers are generally single or semi-double, and are very useful for table or general decoration, being much less transient than other varieties of this species. This new strain is by all odds the finest yet developed in the Poppy family, and shows the result of a careful and intelligent selection. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Poppy, "Peacock." (*Papaver pavonium.*)

This is a new variety of a brilliant scarlet hue, with glossy black ring and carmine center. Per pkt., 10 c.

Sweet Peas, Eckford's New Hybrids.

A mixture composed of only the best and most distinct of the new varieties obtained by this successful grower. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Stock, "Cut and Come Again."

A valuable strain for either pot or out-door cultivation; the flowers may be cut throughout this season, and as fast as cut new flower stalks continue to form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Helianthus Argophyllus Texanus. (*Texas "Silver Queen" Sunflower.*)

This is a native of Texas. The stock was procured from India and the seed grown in Florida, which may account for the marked improvement of this plant upon the old *H. argophyllus*. It is a marvel when in full bloom and previous to flowering its silvery foliage is very showy. It is at home in the south, where it attains a height of ten feet, branching from the ground to the top and forming a perfect pyramid with nearly one thousand golden yellow flowers on the one plant, and continuing to bloom until frost. The seed should be started in frames or pots, and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of cold weather is past. (See cut, page 59.) Per pkt., 10 cts.

Zinnia Elegans, "Tom Thumb."

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

New Amaryllis, "Empress of India."

This is perhaps the most beautiful and effective of the whole family; the flowers are from seven to eight inches in diameter and nearly as deep. The color is of the richest crimson, with golden markings at the base of each petal. It is very free flowering, each bloom scape bearing three to four flowers. We offer seed which has been saved from Empress of India, the same having been inbred for five generations. Seedlings from being so bred give at least 90 per cent. as good as the Empress, with a few even better. Per pkt. containing seven seeds, 50 cts.

Also, Seeds of Amaryllis Hybrida:

EMPRSS OF INDIA X AULICA PLATYPETALA AND EMPRESS OF INDIA X PSITTACINA MAJOR.

These are most remarkable, having immense flowers, differing very much in their markings. The Empress being the female parent in each case, the flowers are all of the same shape and texture. They are most beautiful, and flower as freely as Empress. Packets containing ten seeds, 50 cts.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

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We are pleased to have to offer this season an unusually varied list of new and selected vegetables, all of which are believed to be worthy of confidence and extended trial.

Bean, Thorburn's Extra Early Flat, "Pride of Newtown."

We again call attention to this new bush bean as undoubtedly the earliest and 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 half-gill, 15 cents.



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BEAN, THORBURN'S EARLY REFUGEE WAX.

Bean, Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee.

One of the most valuable introductions ever made. This bush bean has all the first rate qualities of the well known Refugee, with the additional advantage of being ready for market or table at least ten days earlier. One of our most extensive market gardeners near New York says he has planted it in the spring, gathered the ripe crop and again planted it in time for fall pickling. It is an immense yielder and sure to produce a crop in either a wet or a dry season. 30 cents per quart.

Bean, Boston Small Pea.

This new variety is very early, very hardy and very prolific. The ripened seed is white, small, round and handsome. The vine is a rank grower, with profuse foliage, and the pods grow mainly in clusters of four. Per qt., 25 cts.; per 1/2 pk., \$1; per pk., \$1.50; per bus., \$5.

Bean, Thorburn's Early Refugee Wax.

This is a valuable sort (a perfect Refugee with wax pods) for early and late sowing. If sown in spring it will give seed in time for a second crop in fall. It is good for either a wet or dry season, and when sown thinly will yield an immense crop. Pods long, round and yellow. Per gill, 25 cts.; per 1/2 pint, 35 cts.

Bean, Extra Early White Maine.

A new, small, kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean. Very early, and the most productive white bean grown. Per quart, 30 cts.

Beet, Thorburn's Extra Early Flat Turin.

We would call special attention to this new variety. It is a dwarf-growing flat beet with delicate leaves. The outside is nearly black and the inside of a deep blood color; it is very tender and sweet, and very early—in fact the earliest beet grown. It will be found to be a very superior strain for market gardeners or private planting. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.

Brussels Sprouts, New Half-Dwarf.

A new market gardener's strain of this delicious vegetable. This is one of the surest croppers, making good sized solid heads. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

Cabbage, Thorburn's Improved Stone-Head Heavy Red Dutch.

We again call attention to this fine 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. It is a profitable variety to grow, affording a large ratio of superior heads. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., \$1.50.

Carrot, New French "Bellot."

A new strain of very superior quality, being in size between the Extra Early Forcing and Early Horn varieties. By all odds the best sort yet introduced for stews and soups. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



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BRUSSELS SPROUTS, NEW HALF DWARF.

Cauliflower, Thorburn's Gilt-Edge.

THE VERY BEST AND SUREST OF ALL.

An experience of five years with this strain enables us to claim for it the distinction of being the VERY BEST AND SUREST OF ALL. We say positively that it is so *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's Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. (See cut, page 20.) Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.50.



CELERY, THORBURN'S HEART'S-CONTENT.

Celery, Thorburn's Heart's-Content.

This entirely new and excellent half-dwarf variety has light green foliage, with large, solid and crisp golden stalks. The quality is unsurpassed. We recommend this new strain in full confidence, either for the private family or the market gardener. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$2.

Celery, The Schumacher.

We have pleasure in introducing a celery which market gardeners after many years experience pronounce to be the ideal market sort, and therefore equally valuable for private gardeners. It is of immense size, very solid and crisp, with light green foliage and golden-yellow solid heart. But its finest feature in that it will keep in splendid condition all through the winter and into the spring. We have no hesitation in heartily recommending it to all, believing it will become a standard sort when well known. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

Celery, New Giant Pascal.

This new variety is the result of careful selection from the well known "Golden Self-Blanching" celery. It partakes of the nutty flavor of that excellent variety, and in taste is not at all bitter or astringent. It grows about two feet high, with stalks that are solid, crisp, not stringy, very large and broader than those of any other. Before blanching it is green, with heart of a golden yellow and very full. It is very easily blanched, requiring only five or six days earthing up; while its preservative qualities make it a fine shipper. For late winter use, it is the ideal celery, as it retains its crispness. Per pkt., 10 c.; per oz., 75 c.; per lb., \$9.

Cucumber, Thorburn's New Everbearing.

We would call special and unique variety. It is *mously productive*, and valuable merit of this noveltine to flower and produce whether the ripe cucumbers in this respect from all The one vine exhibits at the every stage of growth, the shape, of a fine green color, ling. It is certainly a fine about 25 seeds, 15 cts., or



CUCUMBER, THORBURN'S NEW EVERBEARING.

attention to this entirely new of small size, *very early*, *enormously* as a green pickler. The erty is that the vines confruit until killed by frost are picked off or not, *different* other sorts in cultivation. same time cucumbers in small ones being perfect in and just the size for pick-variety. Per packet of 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Lettuce, Thorburn's Cold-Frame White Cabbage.

A market gardener's strain of a first-class head lettuce. Started in cold frames, it can be set out in the open ground earlier than any other good sort for growing very large and tender heads. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$8.

Lettuce, Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock.

A selected strain of Butter lettuce introduced by us two years ago. It has very large solid heads, resisting the sun for a long time before running to seed. Suitable for starting under glass and transplanting in early spring, or sowing in open ground for a summer crop. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$8.

Musk Melon, Champion Market.

This is a melon which justifies its name. It is of almost perfect globe shape, and densely netted. The flesh is of a light green color and of rich sweet flavor. It is very productive and an excellent shipper. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Water Melon, Sibley's Triumph.

This new and excellent variety is qualified to succeed in any section of the country. The rind is dark green, marbled in light, and though very thin is yet so firm as to bear transportation admirably. The flesh is of a vivid and brilliant red; coreless, crisp, sweet and melting. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.



LETTUCE, THORBURN'S MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK

Water Melon, Vaocluse 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 an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of the skin; the seeds are also red. The rind, though so thin, is very tough and the shell glossy, so that this melon is an excellent shipper. It is of a dark green color, beautifully threaded with a still darker green. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.



WATER MELON, VAOCLOSE RED-FLESH.

Peas, Duke of Albany.

This wrinkled pea is worthy of special attention. The pods are of immense size, on the style of Telephone, except that they are dark green and well filled with fine large peas. It is very prolific, grows about four feet high, matures very quickly, and has the great advantage of a rich flavor. It is undoubtedly one of the finest sorts in cultivation. Per qt., 50 cts.

Peas, Dr. Hogg.

A new extra early wrinkled variety, quite distinct; bears crooked large round pods of the very best quality; the largest extra early wrinkled sort grown; grows about three feet high. Per qt., 50 cts.

Pepper, New Golden Upright Sweet.

A quite distinct variety, double the size of Golden Dawn and very sweet; it is especially fine for man goes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

Pepper, New Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth.

An entirely new bright red extra large sweet pepper, now for the first time introduced. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Pepper, Thorburn's New Fancy Wrinkled.

Also quite new; about the size of the Cherry pepper, but distinct in appearance. This is one of the prettiest peppers ever introduced. It comes of two colors, red and yellow. Each, per pkt., 15 cts.

Potato, Rural New-Yorker No. 2.

This is the nearest to perfection of any potato yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It has many distinctive features, and could be readily recognized among a hundred others. Among the features peculiarly its own are:

- First. Distinct appearance.
- Second. Large size and unusual smoothness of skin.
- Third. Eyes few, distinct and shallow.
- Fourth. Its form is that which is most approved by all potato lovers.
- Fifth. Extreme whiteness of both skin and flesh, and unexcelled table quality.
- Sixth. Great vigor in growth and solidity of tuber, enabling it to resist disease to a remarkable degree.

We receive the most flattering and favorable reports from all sections of this country and Europe in regard to the value of this potato. (See cut, page 32.)

Prices for immediate orders and delivery: per bbl., \$8; per bus., \$3.50; per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$2; per pk., \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 85 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Potato, Corona Beauty. (New.)

This is an excellent and first class intermediate variety, originated on Long Island. The skin and flesh are white and the quality exceedingly fine. It is much of the shape of Rural No. 2, but entirely distinct in growth. It is a wonderful cropper. Per bus., \$2.50; per bbl., \$5.

Potato, New Gold-Flesh.

This is a new late sort which is very hardy and productive. It is red-skinned, yellow-fleshed, and is of fine quality. Per bbl., \$6; per bus., \$3; per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., \$2; per pk., \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.

Radish, New Sorts for Forcing Under Glass.

Non Plus Ultra. Round, scarlet, short-leaved.

French Early Scarlet Forcing. Round

French Early Deep Scarlet Forcing. Round.

French Early Scarlet White-Tipped Forcing. Round.

Extra Early White Mouse-tail. Round.

These are all new strains, maturing in about twenty days, and are as beautiful as they are crisp. Per oz., 20 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

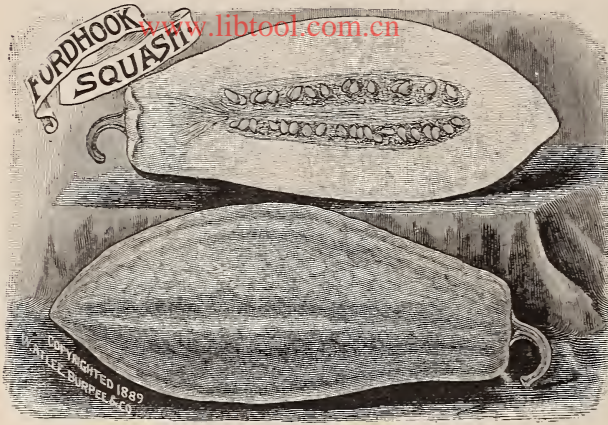


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PEPPER, THORBURN'S NEW GOLDEN FANCY WRINKLED.

Squash, White Chestnut.

Quite a distinct variety, having many valuable features. In shape and size it resembles the Hubbard and is fine grained, with flesh of a lemon-yellow color, as dry as a chestnut. It is nearer white than any of the hard shell squashes—a fine keeper. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb. \$2.

**Squash, Fordhook.**

A new winter squash, for which the originator and introducer claim surpassing merit. It is said to be of as good quality as any squash grown, and ripens earlier than any other variety, keeping through the winter and into spring. The squashes can be used to advantage at any period of their growth, whether green or ripe. It is not a bush variety, but a rank and heavy grower, and its vigor suffices to ward off insect attacks. The skin is thin and delicate, and the thickness of the flesh can be seen from the illustration. The vines are enormously productive. Per pkt., 15 cts.; two for 25 cts., five for 60 cts., ten for \$1.

Tomato, Station Upright Tree.

This remarkable variety is without exception the *earliest of all*. It originated in the N. Y. Experiment Station, by crossing the French Tree with Alpha—hence its name. The plants are very compact; the fruits, which are medium to small, are produced in great numbers, and are solid, tender and of good quality. Its compactness makes it very suitable for potting, and it is also well adapted for forcing. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Tomato, Ignotum.

This variety, which is the result of great pains and skill, is the nearest perfection of all, either for family or market use. It is large, smooth, heavy and solid; of a very deep red handsome color: it ripens perfectly up to the stem, and is remarkably free from cracking or rotting. The flesh is of the finest quality and with a delicious flavor, while (with the exception of Station Upright Tree) it is the earliest. Over all the ordinary kinds it has the remarkable and very important advantage of having on an average only half as many seeds. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., \$1.50.

Tomato, Horsford's Prelude.

A first-class early market variety, nearly round, perfectly smooth and of bright crimson color; of excellent flavor and especially adapted for greenhouse forcing. With a good soil it is also very suitable for open air culture for market gardening. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

The Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats.

We again call attention to these wonderful and promising wheats. As is now very generally known, they are the result of a process of improvement extending over fifteen years, scientifically conducted by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*. Out of hundreds of crosses effected during these years the following only are introduced to the public as being fixed in character and promising of excellence:

Nos. 2 and 3, half wheat, half rye, by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects.

Nos. 50, 51, 53 and 55 are all pure wheat crosses.

Packets containing 25 grains of each, 25 cts.

The collection of six sorts, one packet each, \$1.

SOMERVILLE, S. C., Sept. 18, 1888.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.,

Dear Sirs: It may please you to know that I bought seeds from Grant Thorburn over forty years ago. After ceasing to plant for several years, I began again with your house in 1859, but was very soon shut off by the war. Since I again begun with you, my few purchases have given entire satisfaction—your Hyacinth bulbs, especially.

Very respectfully
B. C. PRESSLEY.



TOMATO, HORSFORD'S PRELUDE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

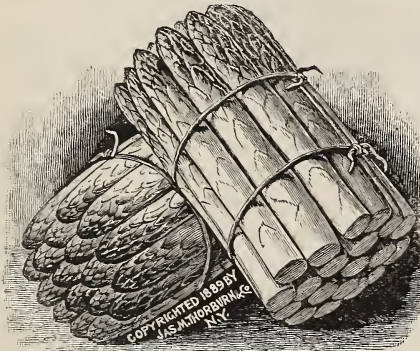
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 40 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, we recommend a top-dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a-half the other.



Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, for if every sprout is persistently cut as it appears, the roots weaken and die and there will be no Asparagus the following season.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
15	Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenté</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 Asparagus	15	40	1 25

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 fast 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; hence the indifferent opinion entertained of this vegetable through these being cooked after they have passed the proper stage, when they are quite tender and delicious.



		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
21	French Green Globe. The standard and best variety	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
22	Large Green Naples. Large; light green	75		
23	Largest Paris. A selection of the Green Globe	75		
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 43.			

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

BEANS.

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



THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY FLAT, "PRIDE OF NEWTOWN."

www.libtool.com.cn

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 pk.	Per bu.
27 Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$4 00
29 Broad Windsor. The largest and best for main crop	25	1 25	4 50
31 Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	1 60	3 50
33 Green Nonpareil. A green "Long Pod"	25	1 00	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 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 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
38 Best of All. Early and of superior quality; round, green fleshy pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
42 Early Valentine. Well-known; round green pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
44 Extra Early Valentine. A selected early strain of this popular bean	25	75	1 25	4 50
46 Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 00
48 Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	60	1 00	3 50
49 Thorburn's Early Flat, "Pride of Newtown." See page 7.	1 00			
50 Early Dun Colored. Great yielder, with flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 00
52 Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 00
54 Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 00
56 Dwarf Horticultural. Improved strain	30	85	1 50	5 00
58 Red Kidney. Useful either green or ripe; flat pods	20	60	1 00	3 50
60 Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	30	75	1 25	4 50
62 Thorburn's 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	30	85	1 50	5 00
64 Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
66 Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
68 Galega. An improved Refugee; larger and more productive, and well known as a standard sort	25	75	1 25	4 00

WHITE BEANS.

		Qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bu.
68a	Dwarf Lima or Sieva (Henderson's). Dwarf and productive . per gill, 25 cts. . \$1 25 \$4 50 \$8 00 \$30 00				
69	Boston Small Pea Bean. Very early, 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	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
70	Extra Early Maine. A new, small kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking, or soup bean; very early	30	75	1 25	4 00
72	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth—hence its distinctive name	25	75	1 25	4 00
74	White Valentine. Prolific, has white seeds; can be used as a shell bean	25	75	1 25	4 00
76	White Scimeter. Very productive snap	25	75	1 25	4 00
73	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	20	60	1 00	3 50
80	White Marrow. Good as either a string or shell bean	20	60	1 00	3 50



DWARF WAX BEANS.

81	Golden Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
83	Black-Seeded Wax. Very early and delicious; round yellow pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
83	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
84	White-Seeded Wax. Flat yellow pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
85	Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	1 25			
86	Black-Seeded Golden Butter Wax. Bears large round pods of good quality; a good early variety	30	85	1 50	5 00
87	Detroit Wax. Is very much like Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
88	Speckled-Seeded Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
89	Dwarf Mont d'Or Wax	75	2 50		
90	Ivory Pod Wax. Very early; round ivory white golden pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
94	Crystal Wax. Of rather spreading habit, with round pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
96	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat yellow stringless pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
98	Date Wax. Very early; long yellow stringless pods	30	85	1 50	5 00
100	Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	30	85	1 50	5 00
102	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 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	30	85	1 50	5 00
106	Wonder of France, Green-Seeded. Long straight pods of lively green; early and fine	30	85	1 50	5 00
108	Canadian Wonder, Red-Seeded. Large, broad, flat, green pods; quite prolific	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
110	White French, White-Seeded. Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety	30	85	1 50	5 00
112	King of the Greens. Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive	50			

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

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
118 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used	30	85	1 50	5 00
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	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
130 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender; very productive	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
134 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
134a Potato Lima. Thick, round; very productive	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
135 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
136 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
137 Dreer's Lima. Thick, and of fine quality	40	1 50	2 75	10 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's Golden Cluster. Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy and tender pods	75	2 50	4 00	14 00
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
162 Black Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
167 Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
169 White Algerian. Wax pods; great yielder	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
171 Transylvania Butter. Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long	75	2 75	5 00	20 00
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Butter. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 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

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. Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.



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193 Extra Early Flat Turin. A dwarf-growing flat beet with delicate leaves; deep blood color; tender and very early	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10	20	75
197 Extra Early Eclipse. Very early, round-rooted and dark red	10	20	75
206 Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	75
212 Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	10	20	75
213 Edmand's 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	75

BEEF—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 75
215	Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	10	20	75
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	20	75
220	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	25	1 00



BRAZILIAN BEET.

FOLIAGE BEETS.

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

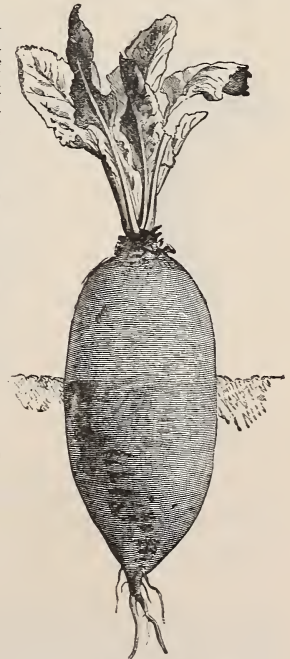
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red	15	40	1 50
243	Dell's. Black-leaved	15	30	1 00
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	15	40	1 50
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	15	40	1 50
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian. This and the three following varieties are often grown exclusively for their handsome foliage	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

BEEF—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runfelrüben.

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 inches of either salt hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
263	Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Same as the preceding, save in color	10	15	40
270	Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	40
273	Orange Globe. Similar to No. 270, but of a higher color	10	15	40
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	40
280	Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	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	40
293	Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	10	15	50



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja*. Borretch.

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

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 plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
300	Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
302	Early Purple	30	80	3 00
304	Early Walcheren	60	2 00	7 00
306	Early Purple Cape . The standard sort	40	1 00	4 00
308	White Cape	60	2 00	7 00
310	White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
312	Sulphur-Colored	30	80	3 00
314	Chapel's Cream	30	80	3 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

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.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
318	Best French or Roseberry . Very good	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
319	New Half Dwarf . The very best and surest strain	30	85	3 00
320	Improved Dwarf . Compact heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50

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.
322	Garden	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John St., New York.

Gentlemen: I write to thank you for the *excellent* quality of all the seed you have furnished me this spring. In an experience of between 8 and 10 years, during which period I have purchased seeds from most of the leading houses, I have never had any with such high germinative excellence as yours, and it seems but right that I should inform you of the fact, which is but confirmative of the reputation given them by Dr. Sturtevant last summer. Yours, etc.,

OYSTER BAY, L. I., *March 31, 1889.*

WM. L. SWAN.

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 liquid 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 1/2 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	20	50	1 50
362 Early Large York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
389 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	1 00	3 50
393 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety	20	50	1 50
394 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
398 Small Early Ulm Savoy. Small round deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
402 St. John's Day Early Drumhead	20	50	1 50
406 Stein's Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds	60	1 75	6 00
415 Improved Early Summer. A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality; our strain is very superior	30	1 00	3 50
420 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	30	1 00	3 50
426 Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	50	2 00
432 Fotter's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	20	50	2 00
435 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
435 Large Fine Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
437 Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort	40	1 00	4 00
462 Thorburn's 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
464 American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring; of delicate flavor	25	75	2 50
474 Southern Green-Glazed. Late; makes fair heads of glossy green	25	50	2 00
476 Red Dutch Solid. A useful sort for pickling	25	75	2 50
477 Thorburn's Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch. Very large, solid, red heads; one of the finest strains of Red Cabbage per packet, 15 cts.	1 50	3 00	10 00
478 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	50	1 50	5 00

CARDON.

CARDON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

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

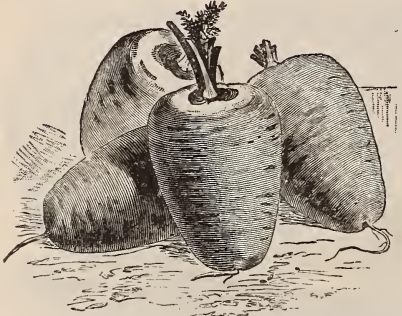
	Per oz.	Per lb.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 40	

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria*. Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 485 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.

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HALF-LONG STUMP-ROOTED, GUERANDE STRAIN.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
485 Extra Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$1 00
486 New French Bellot. In size between 485 and 487. Very early and tender. A most valuable strain for forcing or out of doors	20	50	1 50
487 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	10	25	75
488 Half-Long Pointed. A very well known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort	10	25	75
489 James' Intermediate. Productive half-long pointed strain	10	25	75
490 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
491 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	75
492 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	30	1 00
493 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and very short	10	30	1 00
494 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality	10	30	1 00
495 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	30	1 00
496 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
497 Best Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	10	25	75
498 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	10	25	75
499 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	50

CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

501 Common or Wild. Used in "Barbe de Capuein," a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The shoots, which will come up soon, form the Barbe de Capuein	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
502 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
503 Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots of this form the Chicory of commerce	10	25	75



WITLOOF.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha* o *Valerianilla*. Stedfsalat.

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 clean straw or leaves. This is a delicious and palatable hardy salad. Well worthy of extended culture where salads are popular.



CORN SALAD.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
505 Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
506 Small-Seeded	10	25	75
507 Green Cabbaging	10	25	75
508 Lettuce-Leaved	10	25	75

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio*. Sellerie.

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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 bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches 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 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. The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up and may be planted in rows one foot apart.



Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

510	Thorburn's Heart's Content. Half-dwarf variety, with light green foliage, and large, solid and crisp golden stalks. (See also page 8.)	per pkt., 25 cts. .	\$2	00
512	The Schumacher. New. Of immense size; solid and crisp, with firm golden yellow heart; a splendid keeper. (See also page 8.)	per pkt., 15 cts. .	75	\$2 00 88 00
514	New Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor; superior for late use. (See also page 8.)	per pkt., 10 cts. .	75	2 50 9 00
516	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid celery		20	50 1 50
518	Curled-Leaf White Solid (So-called Bouquet). An excellent half-dwarf sort, with ornamental foliage		25	75 2 50
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
522	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden	per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	1 50 6 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		25	75 2 50
530	“ “ California-grown		20	50 1 50
532	Early Arlington. Quite early and large, and blanches rapidly		25	75 2 50
534	Crawford's Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor		25	75 2 50
536	“ “ “ California-grown		20	50 1 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	per pkt., 10 cts. .	60	1 50 6 00
540	Large Rose. Fine flavored, crisp, red variety of moderate size		40	1 25 4 00
542	Covent Garden Red. Of strong growth and good flavor		25	75 2 50
544	Sandringham Dwarf White. Solid, and of good flavor		20	50 1 50
546	Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, for soups and stews		20	40 1 25
548	“ Thorburn's Giant. The best of the class; very large		25	75 2 50
550	“ Apple. Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small		20	40 1 25

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor*. Blumenfohl.

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.



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	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
552 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine . per packet, 50 cts. \$7 00			
554 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain . per packet, 25 cts. .	3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
556 Good Early Dwarf Erfurt. per pkt., 10 cts. .	1 50	5 00	20 00
558 Thorburn's 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
559 Thorburn's 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
560 Extra Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	75	2 50	10 00
562 Lenormand's Short Stem. Has very large heads, white and firm	1 00	3 00	12 00
563 French Imperial. One of the best for main crop	1 00		
564 Large Algiers. Popular market gardeners' late sort, of enormous size	1 00	3 50	14 00
565 " Italian grown	50	2 00	7 00
566 Early London. Large and hardy	40	1 25	4 50
568 Thorburn's Nonpareil. For late planting	60	2 00	8 00
570 Half-Early Dwarf French. Intermediate in maturing	50	1 50	5 50
571 Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	50	1 25	5 00
572 Walcheren. Very late and hardy	50	1 50	5 50
573 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth and very large; late	50	1 50	5 50

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 ¼lb.	Per lb.
574 Georgia-Grown	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Bensenlauch.

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. These are both useful vegetables which are not so largely grown as they deserve to be.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
575 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
576 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	20	75	2 50

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hill 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	85	1 50	5 00
581 Marblehead. One of the 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; a popular sort	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
588 Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
585 Narragansett. Small ears of good flavor; 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 sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
599 Crosby's. 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's Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
611 Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
612 Amber Cream. Of very strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
616 Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness of flavor	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively for market	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	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's 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	85	1 50	5 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality	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					2 00

☞ For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 44.

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.

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Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
 663 **Thorburn's New Everbearing.** See page 7
 664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a

	valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand	\$0 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; quite good for the table	10	30	1 00
667	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	25	75
668	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters	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 skin; beautiful	15	40	1 50
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	20	60	2 00
677	Extra Long Grecian. Long and smooth; flesh solid, crisp and fine	20	60	2 00
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's Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use	10	30	1 00
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 Anglaises) 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 November, December or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699	Bismarck 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 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 Si6n House 25		

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo. Kresse.*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 723 and 724 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 723 should be sown often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 726 and 727 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.



CURLED CRESS.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
723 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
724 Broad-Leaved	10	15	50
725 Broad-Leaved Winter	10	25	75
726 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	75		
727 True Water Cress	40	1 00	4 00

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargen. Pardeblum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Λ . This excludes the light, and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass, without cultivation.



DANDELION.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
738 Improved Thick-Leaved	50	1 50	5 00
739 Improved Broad-Leaved	50	1 50	5 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.



IMPROVED NEW YORK EGG-PLANT.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf very early; small sized ovoid fruit	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large and of fine quality, 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	30	80	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	80	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	80	3 00

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 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Best for late 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
753 Broad-Leaved Escarolle. A distinct variety	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. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

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

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 green. 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 1/2 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
766 " Dwarf Green Erfurt. Very fine; light green	20	50	1 50
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	10	30	1 00
	Per oz. Per 1/2 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 " Thorburn's Improved Siberian. Uniformly dwarf, green curled, and very late and hardy	10	25	75
780 Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance	30	80	3 00
783 Pe-tsai. (Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate either cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop	50	1 50	5 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.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and fine; white ball	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort	30	1 00	3 50
791 Large White or Green. Forms a large ball; not so fine as the preceding	20	60	2 00

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lactuca*. 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 ¼lb.	Per lb.
797 Selected Buttercup. Quite distinct; has beautiful yellow solid heads, and is suitable for forcing or out-doors	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
798 White Forcing Head. Very early; small solid head; one of the best	20	50	1 50
799 Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain of a solid large heading variety, 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	30	75	3 00
800 Cold-Frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring	30	1 00	3 00
801 Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass	50	1 50	6 00
802 Hubbard's Market Lettuce. A large white cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or out doors	20	50	1 50
803 Satisfaction. Resembling Salamander	20	50	1 50
805 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early market sort	20	50	1 50
807 Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	60	2 00
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. A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth	20	50	1 50
817 Stone Tennisball. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	60	2 00
819 Improved Hanson. Large heads; crisp and tender	20	50	1 50
820 Tomhannock. Distinct; first-rate upright-leaved sort; leaves crimped at the edges	20	50	1 50
825 Shotwell's Brown Head. Large and handsome 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
845 Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Good for main summer or spring crop	20	50	1 50
849 Large Yellow Butter Grey 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	50	2 00
856 Green Cos. Long heads; is earlier than 853	20	50	2 00
866 American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct, and of good flavor	20	50	2 00

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Peurro*. *Porro*.

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 1/4 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			

874 **Large Musselburg.** Much like the preceding; excellent sort 20 50 2 00

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles). *Gemfenhorn*.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to be planted; 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 1/4 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 to 60 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 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 rully 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 1/2 lb. box, \$1.25; in bulk, per lb., 85 cents.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantaloupen.

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.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.



578 **Champion Market.** Almost globe-shaped;

	densely netted; light green thick flesh and large size; quality first rate	\$0 20	\$0 75	£2 00
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; very good	15	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	15	25	75
882	Bird's 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
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh	15	25	75
891	Skillman's 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's Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and wonderfully fine flavored	15	25	75
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 good	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	40	1 25	4 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Dr. Hogg. Green flesh	25
933	Blenheim Orange. Scarlet flesh	25
934	The Squire. Green flesh	25
935	Sutton's Tom Thumb	25

Thorburn's New Everbearing Cucumber. (See page 7.)

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

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

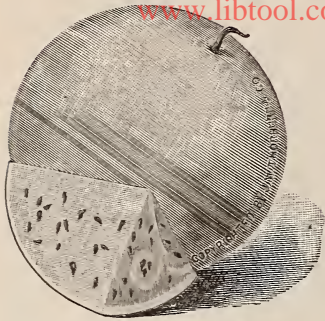
Dear Sirs: The potatoes I have not yet taken up. The stalks are still green, and I think it would be better to leave the plants undisturbed for about a week longer, unless you want to know the result immediately, in which case I will dig the tubers now. The new Cucumber is something of a wonder in its 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.

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. Waffermelonen.

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



VOLGA WATER MELON.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
966	Hungarian Honey. A very productive and early sort from Hungary. Valuable for northern latitudes; it is perfectly round, with dark green skin; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of first-rate quality	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
967	Green and Gold. Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green, making a beautiful contrast when cut; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey	15	30	1 00
968	Jordan's Gray Monarch. Largest melon grown; outside skin mottled gray; bright crimson flesh, fine; late	15	25	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	15	30	1 00
971	The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet	10	25	75
972	Vick's Early. Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh	10	25	75
973	Oemler's Triumph. An early Russian sort of small size, with red and orange flesh, and quite distinct; very small seeds, which may be eaten with the melon	50	1 50	6 00
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
977	Excelsior. Early; light red flesh	15	25	75
978	Mammoth Iron-Clad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	15	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	20	50	1 50
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's Christmas. Keeps late	15	25	75
986	Seminole. A new early melon	15	30	1 00
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	15	30	1 00
1003	Goodwin's Imperial. One of our oldest standard sorts, with crimson flesh; quality first-rate; small, nearly round, and one of the earliest to mature	15	40	1 25
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 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	30
1037	White American	05	10	20
1038	Curled Southern Giant. The leaves of this sort are very large	10	20	60
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. *Maracula*. 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 1/4 lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.		
1041	Dwarf Yellow	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$2 00	1043	Tall Mixed	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042	Dwarf Crimson	20	50	1 50	1044	Tall Blood-Colored	15	20	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.



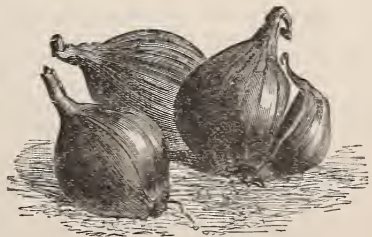
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1045 Adriatic Barletta. A new small white Italian sort, the earliest of all the varieties . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
1047 Queen. Very early small white sort . . .	25	75	2 50
1049 Early White Nocera. Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early . . .	20	50	1 50
1050 White Pearl. Very early round white . . .	30	75	3 00
1054 Large White Portugal. Standard sort, flat . . .	25	75	2 50
1055 Large White Globe. Large Southport strain . . .	25	75	2 50
1057 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	20	50	1 50
1060 Large Red Globe, Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 50
1063 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1074 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1075 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well; a well known variety . . .	20	50	1 50
1078 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 50
1079 Large Yellow Globe Spanish. Very large; grown from imported stock . . .	30	75	3 00
1080 White Maggijoia. A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early . . .	20	60	2 00
1082 Giant Rocca. Light red, productive and mild; of very large size; does well in the South . . .	20	50	1 50
1083 Pale Red Bermuda. Medium size; fine and early for the South . . .	20	50	1 50
1084 Thorburn's Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	25	75	2 50
1085 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	20	50	2 00
1086 Mammoth White Garganus or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	25	75	2 50
1087 Mammoth Red Garganus or "Ruby King" . . .	20	60	2 00
1088 Large Reddish Pompeii or "Copper King" . . .	20	60	2 00
1089 Red Teneriffe. Early, light brown; for the South . . .	20	60	2 00
1090 White Teneriffe. Early, white; for the South . . .	25	75	2 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 00
White Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 50
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 50
Red Top Onions	20	60	1 00	3 50
Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 50
Shallots	25			
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.



	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 New Dwarf "Density." Very tender, long pods; one of the best	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
1098 White Velvet. Northern grown; early tender white pods	10	25	75
1099 Common Southern. Green	10	20	50

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Arnuella.*

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

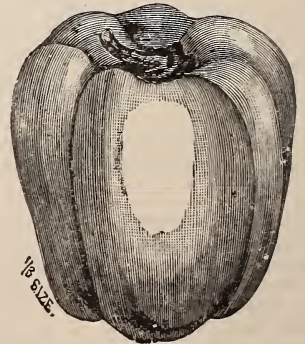
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

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.

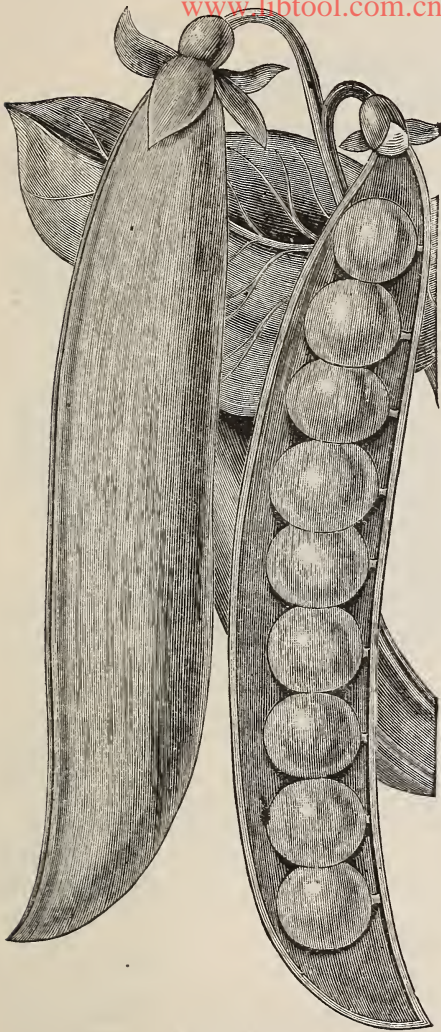
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$3 00
1109 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1110 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best	40	1 25	4 00
1112 Large Squash. Productive; much 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	1 00	3 50
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 New Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	50	1 50	5 00
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1130 Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
1132 Red Chili. Very productive; long, red and very pungent	30	80	3 00
1133 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	30	1 00	3 50
1134 Yellow Chili. Like 1132, but bright yellow; both these sorts are fine for pickling	30	1 00	3 50
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 new 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. Recommended per pkt., 10 cts.	50	1 50	6 00



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 summer, sow six or eight inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.



TELEPHONE 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	3.80	25	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
1141 Thorburn's Extra Early Market. Our standard market garden extra early Pea; productive	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1146 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1151 *Alpha. An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3.	25	75	1 25	4 50
1153 *Dr. Hogg. Quite distinct; wrinkled dark green, crooked pods; quite large, very early, and of superior quality	3.	50	1 25	2 25	8 00
1161 Daniel O'Rourke, Improved. Best strain of extra early	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3.	25	75	1 25	4 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 *McLean's Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality; productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188 *Horsford's Market Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1201 *Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2.	40	1 25	2 00	8 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. Of the same nature as the foregoing	4.	60	2 00	3 50	14 00
1227 Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods	2.	35	1 25	2 00	8 00
1228 Tall Giant Sugar. Very large edible pod	5.	60	2 00	3 50	14 00
1229 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1233 * Dr. McLean. A splendid wrinkled sort for main crop, following Advancer 3	3	\$0 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	50	1 25	2 25	8 30
1247 Culverwell's Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor and a great yielder	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1248 * Carter's 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	5	20	50	75	2 50
1256 Blackeyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

1259 * American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1260 * Carter's Stratagem. Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	40	1 25	2 00	8 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.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants

1298 Plain. The ordinary form	10	18	50		
1300 Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips	10	30	1 00		

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. 1300 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1290 Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1293 Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	30	1 00
1296 Fern-Leaved. Fine curled	10	30	1 00
1297 Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct			

and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants

1298 Plain. The ordinary form	10	18	50
1300 Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips	10	30	1 00

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320 Large Cheese. Flat; best for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 Early Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1322 Monmouth County Golden. Thick, fine grained flesh; a valuable canner	10	20	60
1323 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324 Cushaw. Salmon colored flesh; crooked neck	10	25	75
1325 Bright Red Etampes. Medium size; flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326 Japan Crook-Neck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	15	30	1 00
1327 Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	50	2 00
1328 Mammoth Tours. French	15	30	1 00
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick white flesh; fine for pies	15	30	1 00
1330 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive	per qt., 25 c.;	per bus., \$4	

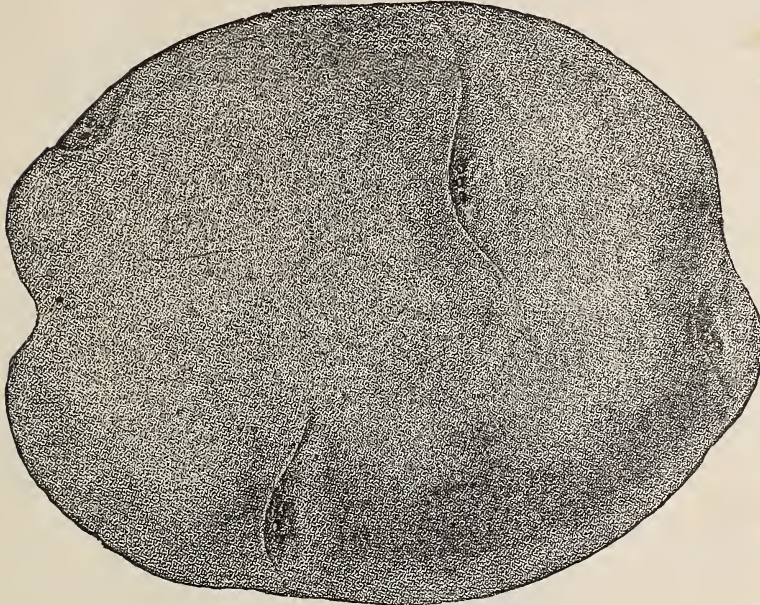
POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Potata*. Kartoffel.

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CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure

a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary



RURAL NEW-YORKER NO. 2.

essary 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 ½pk.	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 30	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$3 50
1350 Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; most popular early variety in cultivation	50	50	1 50	3 50
1351 Clark's No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive	30	50	1 50	3 50
1353 Pearl of Savoy. A cross between Clark's No. 1. and Early Vermont	30	50	1 50	3 50
1355 Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	2 00	4 00
1356 Mayflower. Like Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier; skin netted	30	50	1 50	3 50
1361 Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	30	50	1 50	3 50
1362 Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality very fine	30	50	1 50	3 50
1363 Charles Downing. Very handsome in form; quality fine	30	50	1 50	3 50
1364 Early Albino. Flesh color; a promising early variety	30	50	1 50	3 50
1365 Early Rose	30	50	1 50	3 25

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1366 Rural New-Yorker No. 2. For description, see Novelties, page 9	85	1 25	3 50	8 00
1367 Snow Queen. Flesh and skin very white; a strong vigorous grower and good keeper	40	60	2 00	4 50

POTATOES, INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

		½ pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1368	Rose's Beauty of Beauties. A seedling of Peach Blow; an enormous yielder; of large, even size; white flesh and good quality	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$3 50
1369	Corona Beauty. Early and of fine quality; white skin and flesh	50	75	2 50	5 00
1370	Dictator. First quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern	30	50	1 50	3 50
1371	Rural Blush. Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder	50	50	1 50	3 50
1372	New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; early and of fine quality	40	60	2 00	4 00
1374	Garfield. White variety; skin finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance	50	50	1 50	3 50
1376	White Star. White flesh, of floury texture	30	50	1 50	3 50

LATE VARIETIES.

1380	Delaware. New. Large and of fine quality; in color white and in shape a little flattened; an immense yielder	40	60	2 00	4 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality	30	50	1 50	3 50
1386	Empire State. Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth	30	50	1 50	3 50
1388	Gold Flesh. New. Late; red skin, yellow flesh; hardy and productive	1 00	1 50	3 00	6 00
1391	Dakota Red. Very fine reddish flesh colored skin and pure white flesh	30	50	1 50	3 50
1392	Thorburn's Late Rose. Still retains a fair proportion of its old-time popularity; has lately been improved and given a new lease of life	30	50	1 50	3 50
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	30	50	1 50	3 50
1396	O. K. Mammoth Prolific. Large and productive	30	50	1 50	3 50
1400	White Elephant. One of our best; productive, and of first quality	30	50	1 50	3 50
1401	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first rate quality and an excellent keeper	30	50	1 50	3 50
1402	Brownelle's Winner. Very late; pink skin, and white flesh of first quality; medium eyes; shape much like Early Rose; an immense yielder. Now introduced for the first time	75	1 00	3 00	7 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivia*. Pastinaca.

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 ¼lb.	Per lb.
1409 Thorburn's Long Island Hollow Crown. A market gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1410 Hollow Crown. Long roots, depressed at the top	10	20	60
1413 Guernsey or Cup. Standard variety	10	20	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's Improved. Smooth and quite large; one of the best	10	20	60
1418 Early Round	10	20	60

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffed 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 the orange blossoms.

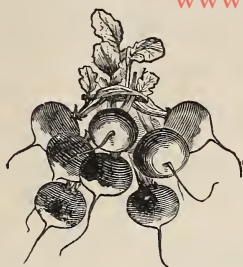
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1426 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanas and Rabanitos. 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.

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



SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early; grows quickly	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1442	*Turnip Early French Scarlet New Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days; round	20	50	1 50
1444	*Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet. Round; early	10	20	60
1446	*Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet New Forcing. Round and crisp; matures in about 20 days	20	50	1 50
1448	*Turnip Early French Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors	10	20	60
1449	*Turnip Early French Scarlet White-Tipped New Forcing. New forcing sort; maturing in about 20 days	20	50	1 50
1450	" " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing	10	30	1 00
1452	" " Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing	10	25	75
1454	" " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; round, short-leaved	20	50	1 50
1456	" " *Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	30	1 00
1458	" " White. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	" " Yellow. Handsome yellow variety	10	25	75
1462	" " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	25	75
1464	" " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh	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's Early Frame. Long, red, crisp and good for forcing	10	20	60
1482	" " White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1484	" " 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
1490	" " *Stuttgart " Very early and very large	10	25	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 " Fine for winter	10	25	75
1498	" " *Thorburn's Improved Long Black Spanish. A fine market gardeners' strain	20	60	2 00
1500	" " *Long Grey Laon. Popular French sort	10	25	75
1502	" " 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		

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo. Rhubarber.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1514	Linnæus. 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.

1520 Swiss Chard	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$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 24, under head of Kale.

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

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.



1528 Long White French	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1530 Mammoth Sandwich Islands. Large and superior	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
	20	60	2 00

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.

1535 Scolymus	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$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

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY 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.

1544 Garden	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$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.

1546 Skirret	Per oz.		\$0 30
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SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ 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
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 going 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*. Speife 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 ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1588	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	“ White Scollop 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
1591	“ 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	30	1 00
1596	Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	10	25	1 00
1597	Low's Bay State. A new introduction for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	30	1 00
1599	Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor	10	30	1 00
1600	Low's Premium Hybrid. (Essex.) A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has grey skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round and handsome; fine quality; productive; good either for fall or winter	10	30	1 00
1603	Thorburn's Red Japan Small Turban. Fine small bright red winter sort	10	30	1 00
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific	10	30	1 00
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine grained and as dry as a boiled chestnut	25	60	2 00
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and first-rate for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Of superior quality	10	25	1 00
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	10	30	1 00
1609	Fine Apple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	30	1 00
1610	Canada Crook-Neck. Small, well known winter sort	10	25	75
1611	Winter Crook-Neck.	10	25	1 00
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size	20	50	2 00
1614	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh	10	30	1 00

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Siebesapfel.

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



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

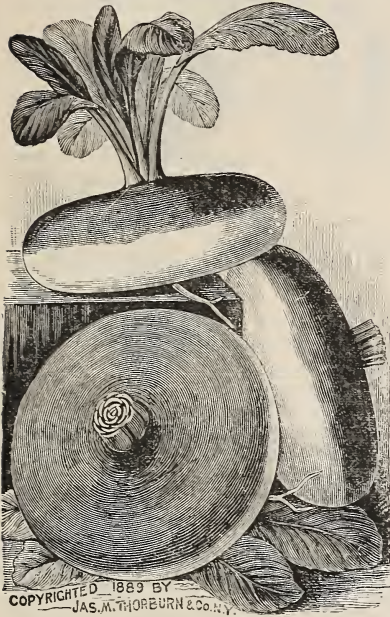
Peroz. Per ¼lb. Perlb.

	1627	Ignotum. Excellent for family or market use; very early and prolific; large, deep red, smooth, heavy and solid; of delicious flavor and fine quality of flesh . . . per packet, 15 cts. . .	\$1 50		
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	40	1 25	4 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		Livingston's Perfection. Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634		Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635		Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme	25	75	2 50
1636		Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1637		Livingston's Beauty. Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form	25	75	2 50
1638		Thorburn's New Jersey. One of the finest: large, solid, smooth, bright red	30	85	3 00
1639		Essex Hybrid. Large, shining; very solid	25	75	2 50
1640		Early Advance. Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early	30	85	3 00
1641		Paragon. Bright color; round	25	75	2 50
1643		Trophy, Selected. Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sort	30	1 00	3 50
1644		With Bronze Foliage. Fruit first-class	30	1 00	3 50
1646		Improved Queen. Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good	25	75	2 50
1647		Prelude. Bright, crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass per packet, 10 cts.	50		
1648		Mikado. Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage	30	85	3 00
1649		Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass as well as for out-door culture; bright red, smooth, and of fine flavor per packet, 10 cts.	50	1 50	5 00
1655		Conqueror. Very early; fine fruit, of medium size	25	85	3 00
1656		Hundred Days. One of the earliest	30	75	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
1663		Improved Large Yellow. Solid and very handsome	30	1 00	3 50
1664		New Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles, and exhibition per packet, 10 cts.	50	1 50	5 00
1668		Green Gage Light yellow	30	75	3 00
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	30	75	3 00
1680		White Apple. Nearly white	30	75	3 00
1682		Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1685		Strawberry (Winter Cherry). Small fruit; used for preserves	30	75	3 00

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo*. Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1777, and also 1733, 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 ¼lb.	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	25	75
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	50
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. English white variety	10	15	50
1733 White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	15	50
1735 White Model. Perfect in shape, which is globular; snow white	10	25	75
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
1746 Jersey Navet. Of odd shape; fine quality	10	25	75
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 Robson's 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 Lincolnshire Improved Ruta-Baga. American	10	15	50
1772 White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	15	50
1774 Laing's Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	15	50
1777 Skirving's Ruta-Baga. For table or stock; firm flesh	10	15	50



Best Conical Valve Syringe, No. 5. Price, \$6.



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Agrimony. Used in medicine	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 50	
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	25	200
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	60
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	1	100
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	40	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	2 00
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	5	20	2 00
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	5 00
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 50
Boneset. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	10	75	
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	15	1 00
Caraway. Seed aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	75
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	15	1 00
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	40	4 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Foeniculum</i>	5	15	1 00
Fox-Glove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	25	2 00
Fumitory. " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
Hellebore, White. " "	<i>Veratrum album</i>	10	3	00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	2 00
Horehound. " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	30	3 00
Hyssop. " "	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i>	5	20	2 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	5	25	2 50
Lithospermum officinale		5	20	2 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	20	2 00
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " "	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	5	25	2 50
Pæony. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæony officinalis</i>	5	25	2 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	10	75	9 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	20	2 00
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	15	1 50
Sage, Common. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	20	2 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Hominum</i>	5	30	3 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	40	4 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	30	3 00
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	30	3 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	25	2 50

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per bushel, \$6;	per quart, 25 cents.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed				
Apricot Pits	www.libtool.com.cn			\$0 25
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb				35
" Black Mazzard				30
Nectarine Pits		per 100, 22		
Currants, Red Dutch			\$0 25	2 00
" White Dutch			25	2 00
" Black			30	3 00
" Cherry			25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red, Yellow and Green		per packet, 15 cents .	75	
Peach Pits (Natural)	per bushel, \$1.25;	per quart, 10 cents .		
Pear Seed			20	1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage				20
" Damson, for grafting				20
" Myrobolan				25
Quince Seed			20	1 50
Raspberry Seed		per packet, 10 cents .	25	
Strawberry, Mixed		per packet, 10 cents .	50	
" Red Alpine		per packet, 10 cents .	50	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

		Per lb.
Arbor Vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	\$2 00
Barberry	Berberis vulgaris	1 00
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio purpurea	2 00
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia	50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus Mascula	1 00
" Gorse	Ulex Europæus	50
Hawthorn	Cratægus 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	per bu., \$8 . 50
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare	1 00
Sheep Berry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium	1 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

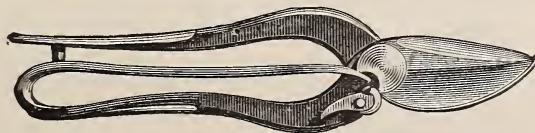
Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices see body of Catalogue.

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

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

Borage.	Corn Salad.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
Burnet.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Celery	Dandelion.	Mustard.	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.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	\$5.	\$10.	\$18.	\$25.
Beans	Early Best of All	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.
"	Golden Wax	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Round-Pod Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	White Dutch Case-Knife		1 pt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Edmand's Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Long Blood			8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	New Half Dwarf	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	All Seasons	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Drumhead Savoy	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn's Red Dutch Stone Head, for pickling	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn's Gilt-Edge	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Thorburn's Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/4 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.
Corn Salad			1 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper-Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolifer		1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nichols' Medium Green	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin			1/4 oz.
Endive	Green-Curled	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Kale	Fine Erfurt	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.
"	Grey-Seeded Butter	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 oz.
"	White Cabbage	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Showell's Brown-Head	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	2 pa.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Nutmeg	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.
"	Goodwin's Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe		2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		1/2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Abundance	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Celestial			1/4 oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Scarlet Chartier	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Spinach	Long Standing	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-neck	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	1/2 oz.
"	Boston Marrow	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Favorite	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Cardinal	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
"	Red Cherry	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap-Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Montmagny	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, December 18th, 1887.

JAS M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John St., New York.

I see in your annual catalogue a statement from E. P. Goode, of Chicago, that he has been raising your seed for 20 years, and in all that time he has not had one ounce of bad seed. I can say more for you than Mr. Goode. I commenced using your seed in 1860, and have continued doing so up to the present time. During the four years of "the late unpleasantness" they came to me by way of Mexico, and during the whole of these twenty-eight years I have not received an ounce of inferior seed.

Yours, etc.,

L. C. ARNOLD.

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 43. (12 lbs. to the bus.)	\$0 30	\$25 00
Agrostis stolonifera. (<i>Florin 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	20 00
Agrostis vulgaris. (<i>Red-Top Grass.</i>) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)	15	8 00
FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed	20	13 00
Aira cespitosa. (<i>Hassock Grass.</i>) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	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
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>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	65	55 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	20 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 60	
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	12 00
Bromus inermis. (<i>Aenless 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 sea-shore, 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	35	30 00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	33 00
Daactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	20	12 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	14 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	30	22 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	22 00

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
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	\$0 20	\$14 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	13 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	35	30 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	35	28 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 bushels 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 50.		
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	7 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. 3 bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bus.)	12	6 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 an 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. 1½ bushels to the acre. (48 lbs. to bu.)	10	3 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. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)		Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. .
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. By reason of its creeping rootstalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	18	10 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. 30 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
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. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	20 cts. per lb.,	\$12 per 100 lbs.
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, 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 cts. per lb., \$35 per 100 lbs.		
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>		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. (<i>Central Park Mixture.</i>) 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 cts.; per bus., \$4.50 .



RED-TOP GRASS.

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.

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	\$16 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	16 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba</i> .) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering. 10 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Crimson Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> .) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late, it furnishes an early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre	20	12 00
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 45.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis Vulneraria</i> .) A deep-rooted plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Sanfoin and 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	40	35 00
Large Red or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense</i> .) The English Cow Grass; a variety for plowing under Price variable.		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense</i> .) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations Price variable.		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens</i> .) Valuable for lawns and pastures	25	18 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	25	18 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00	Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	\$0 15 \$9 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00	German. "	10 7 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	6 00	Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15 10 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents.	40		Vetches for Pigeons	10 5 00
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rheas</i>)	20		Prepared Food for Mocking Birds	
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00	per bottle, 35 cents	
White French	20	10 00	Gravel for Cages . . . per quart, 6 cents	
Red French	20		Cuttle Fish Bone . . per pound, 40 cents	
Yellow German	10	4 00	Sunflower Seed for Parrots	15 10 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, 20 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 www.libto.com.cn*

BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel)—

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



LONG WHITE FLINT OR SANFORD.

Hullless. Has no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat 25 3 00

BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel)—

American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 50

European Silver Hull. 15 1 50

Dark Glazed. From Vermont 15 1 00

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 50

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

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. Farmers' 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 Phillip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 15 1 75

Leaming Yellow. 05 15 1 75

Long White Flint or Sanford. 05 15 1 75

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

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

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

Maryland White Dent. Large, deep grain, late 05 15 1 75

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

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

Rice Pop-Corn. In ears, per lb., 15 cent_s

OATS. (32 lbs. to bushel)—

Welcome. Heavy white grain; very productive \$0 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 75

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)—

Spring. 15 1 75

Winter Excelsior. 15 1 25

WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

Armstrong or Landreth (Beardless). Winter 15 2 00

White Clawson. Winter 15 2 00

Early Red Clawson. Earliest of all winter wheats 25 4 50

Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort 20 2 50

Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. See page 10

Michigan Bronze. Heavy red grain. Winter 20 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

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

- ASPERULA ODORATA** (*Walnutaster*). This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per lb., 10 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., \$14.
- BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$3.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$4.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.
- BROOM, SCOTCH.** (*Gentia 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 ounce, 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 25 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 10 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., 75 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- 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, 30 cents; per bushel, \$3 to \$3.50.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- 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., 50 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., 50 cents.
- HOP SEED.** 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., 60 cents; per lb., \$7.
- 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., 50 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KIDNEY VETCH or Sand Clover.** See Clover, page 43.
- 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., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) In pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per oz., 50 cents.
- 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., 75 cents.
- MADIA SATIVA.** An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- 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., \$9.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See page 39.

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., \$15.

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.*)



SILVER CHINA GRASS. (*Ramie.*)

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 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 cts.; per lb., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$100.

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., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Honduras Sugar Cane. Ripens twenty days later. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Stewart's Hybrid Sugar Cane. Next to Orange in ripening. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

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., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

Yellow Branching. Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The grain is double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SORGHUM—Rural Branching. (*Millo Maize.*)

This non-saccharine Sorghum was introduced recently. Its particular merit is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

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.



JOHNSON GRASS
(*Sorghum Halepense.*)

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis.*

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis.*) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 25 cents.

SERADELLA. A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

SNAILS. Used 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., \$10.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians.*



SPURRY.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

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., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown in this country. Makes excellent cigars and delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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., \$2.50.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb. \$2.50.

Florida. Light brown variety grown in the South, where it is considered valuable. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

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., \$2.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from a celebrated plantation of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

Ohio. White-leaf, very large. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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., \$2.50.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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., \$2.50.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Fryor, 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., \$2.50.

Fryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

Virginia, James River. Popular yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

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., \$2.50.

Virginia, Ruffled-Leaf. Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Virginia, One-Sucker. Yellow. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

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.



VETCHES.

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 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

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

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives —BEST ENGLISH	Each	\$1 50
Atomizers —WOODASON'S BELLOW. For the effectual application of all liquid insecticides	2 00	
RUBBER SPRINKLERS. For florists' use and window gardening	1 00	
GOLDMAN'S. A convenient and useful sprinkler	25	
Bellows —WOODASON'S ATOMIZER. (See above)	var.	
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, \$32		
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 51		
SHEEP MANURE, PULVERIZED. 5 lb. package, 30 cts.; 25 lb. package, \$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	\$1 and	2 00
Garden Force Pumps —Indispensable in large gardens		5 00
Garden Lines —FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75
Garden Reels —For above; of wrought iron	50 and	75
Garden Pencils —INDELIBLE BLACK	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, DITCH OR PUSH	25 to	35
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., 80 cts. .	
WHALE OIL SOAP. 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 60
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	13 80	20 1 00
5 inch	13 50	20 1 00
6 inch	20 1 00	25 1 25
8 inch	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch	55 4 50	65 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	10 60	15 85
6 inch	25 1 50	25 2 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, copper wired	20 1 75	30 2 25

Lawn Mowers—HAND AND HORSE. See page 50 Each
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 DAVIS' 2 50 to 3 50
 DAVIS' STEEL WIRE 75
 WOODEN. In several sizes 50 to 75

Mats—ARCHAIC per doz., \$6 00 . \$0 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 1,000, \$10 .

Pruning Chisels—With sockets 1 00

Raffia—For tying; equal to Cuba Bast per lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2 .

Rakes—FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled 60
 AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel, handled 40 to 80
 LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes

Rollers—See page 51

Saws—PRUNING. Double edge 65 to 1 00
 POLE PRUNING. Without handles 1 00

Scythes—BRUSH. Short blade 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

Scissors—GRAPE. For thinning the bunch 1 00 and \$1 50
 POCKET PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' use 50
 FLOWER GATHERER'S. For cutting and holding the flower 75 and 1 50

Soap—WHALE OIL. See Insecticides.

Spades—AMES' BEST CAST STEEL \$1 25 and 1 50
 POST-HOLE 1 50

Sprinklers—PERFECTION LAWN REVOLVING 1 00
 RUBBER. Useful for window gardens, etc. 1 00

Syringes—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 ensuring 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 cts. Large size syringe, \$7.75; fixed elbow joint, \$1

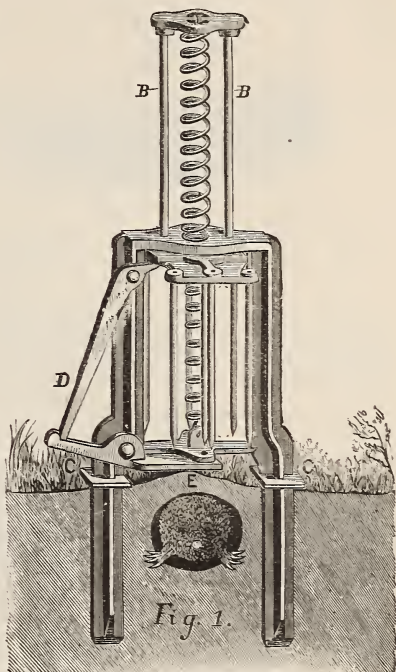
Syringes—BEST BRASS GREENHOUSE. Ten sizes \$2 50 to 7 00

Thermometers—PORCELAIN. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales 1 25

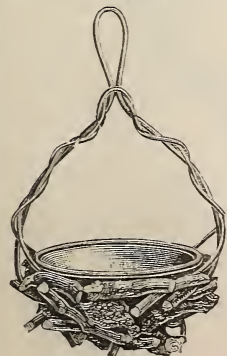
Trowels—SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong 50 to 60

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.



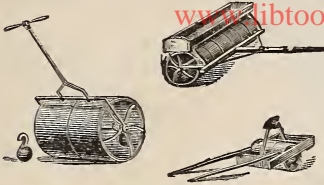
RUSTIC HANGING BASKET.

RUSTIC HANGING BASKETS.

Made with two or three handles, as preferred; very ornamental and useful for summer decoration of piazzas, windows, etc. 10 inch, \$1.25 each, \$14 per dozen; 12 inch, \$1.50 each, \$16 per dozen; 13 inch, \$1.75 each, \$19 per dozen.

ROLLERS.

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



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GARDEN.

With weights to keep handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight. ab't 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	\$2 00
Five " 12 "	25	1,000	46 00

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

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 lb., \$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 48 and 49.



Lawn or Daisy Rake.



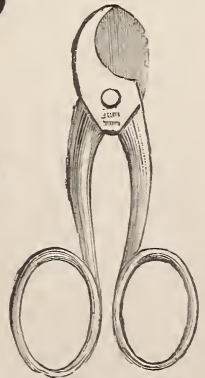
Excelsior Weeder.



Lang's Weeder.



Reel and Line.



Rose Nippers.

Woodason's Insect Powder Bellows.

French Watering Pot.

DOUGLAS SPAUCH. (*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 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 seed 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.


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		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$1 50
Abies	balsamea	Balsam Fir	
"	Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	40 4 00
"	concolor	California White Silver Fir	50 5 00
"	Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce; splendid tree	40 4 00
"	Englemannii	Englemann's Spruce	80 10 00
"	excelsa	Norway Spruce	15 75
"	Menziesii	Menzie's Fir	60 6 00
"	Mertensiana	Merten's Alaska Spruce	75 8 00
"	nigra	Black Spruce	50 5 00
"	Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	30 3 00
"	pectinata	European Silver Fir	15 75
"	pinsapo	Spanish Fir	30 3 00
"	subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	50 5 00
"	taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60 6 00
Arctostaphylos	glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	25 2 00
"	pungens	Erect Manzanita	25 2 00
Azalea	arborescens	Smooth Azalea	1 00 10 00
"	Calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub	1 00 10 00
"	Californica	California Azalea	1 50
"	viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20 1 25
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	25 2 00
Cupressus	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20 1 50
"	Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	50 5 00
"	macrocarpa	Monterey "	25 1 50
"	sempervirens	Evergreen "	20 1 50
"	Thyoides	White Cedar (pods)	20 2 00
Juniperus	communis	European Juniper	10 40
"	oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	15 1 00
"	occidentalis	Western Cedar	15 75
"	Phoenica	Phœnician Juniper	20 2 00
"	prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10 50
"	Virginiana	Red Cedar	10 60
Libocedrus	decurrens	California Cedar	40 4 00
Picea	Alcockiana	Japan Fir	75 8 00
"	amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir	50 5 00
"	grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	40 4 00
"	magnifica	Superb Silver Fir	60 6 00
"	nobilis	Noble Fir (from California)	60 6 00
Pinus	Australis	Yellow Pine	40 4 00
"	Austriaca	Austrian Pine	10 75
"	Banksiana	Hudson Bay Scrub Pine	1 00 12 00
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	40 4 00
"	Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine	10 50
"	Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	40 4 00
"	contorta	Twisted Pine	60 6 00
"	excelsa	Bhotan Pine	40 4 00
"	insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine	30 3 00
"	Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine	40 4 50
"	Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	Laricio	Corsican Pine	20 2 00
"	Llaveana ?	Llav's Mexican Pine	50 5 00
"	maritima	Seaside Pine	10 50
"	monticola	Mountain Weymouth Pine of Cal.	50 5 00
"	monophylla	California Nut Pine	25 2 50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 60	\$6 00
Pinus muricata	Bishop's Pine		
" Pinea	Stone Pine	10	50
" ponderosa (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine	40	4 00
" rigida	Pitch Pine	40	4 00
" Sabiniana	Sabine's Nut Pine	25	2 50
" strobis	White Pine	20	1 50
" sylvestris	Scotch Pine	25	1 25
" Torreyana	Torrey's Pine	40	4 00
" tuberculata	Tuberclad Pine of California	60	6 00
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California	60	6 00
" sempervirens	California Red Wood	40	4 00
Taxus baccata	European Yew	25	1 50
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-Vitæ	25	2 50
" 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	60	6 00
" Tartarica	Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ	30	3 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	25	2 00
Yucca angustifolia	Narrow leaved Yucca	50	
" baccata	Berry-bearing "	75	
" filamentosa	Thready "	50	
" 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 which are quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these, twenty-five cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 50
Acer campestre	Field Maple		
" circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	25	2 50
" glabrum	Oregon Maple	25	2 50
" macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	20	1 25
" platanoides	Norway Maple	10	50
" pseudo-platanus	Sycamore Maple	10	50
" rubrum	Scarlet Maple	25	2 00
" saccharinum	Sugar Maple	10	50
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven	20	1 50
Alnus communis	Common Alder	15	75
" incana	Smooth White Alder	20	1 00
" Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo	25	1 00
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
" Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy	25	2 50
Amygdalis vulgaris	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		25
Andromeda racemosa	Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
" calyculata	Leather Leaf "	30	
" Mariana	Stagger Bush "	25	
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrono Tree	40	4 00
" Unedo	Strawberry Bush	25	1 50
Aristolochia siphon	Dutchman's Pipe	1 50	£0 00
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw or Custard Apple	15	75
Berberis aquifolium Californicum	Oregon Grape	75	8 00
" nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	75	8 00
" vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" " purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	25	2 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	25	2 00
" alba	White European Birch	15	50
" nigra	Black Birch	25	2 00
" papyracea	Paper Birch	25	2 00
" pendula	Weeping Birch	25	2 00
" populifolia	Poplar leaved Birch	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	\$0 25	\$2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	40	4 00
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice	50	5 00
Carya alba	Shellbark		25
“ amara	Bitternut or Swamp Hickory		25
“ microcarpa	Small-fruited Hickory Nut		25
“ porcina	Pig-nut		25
“ tomentosa	Mocker-nut		25
“ sulcata	Western Shellbark		25
Cassia biflora	Yellow Cassia	20	2 00
“ Marilandica	Southern Cassia	40	4 00
Catalpa speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	20	1 25
“ bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	25	1 50
“ Kämpferi	Japan Catalpa	30	3 00
“ Tea's Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	30	3 00
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Red-Root	50	
“ integerrimus	Entire-leaved Red-Root	50	
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax-Work or Bitter-Sweet	20	1 50
Celtis Australis	European Nettle Tree	20	1 09
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Button-Ball Bush	20	1 25
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree	25	2 50
“ occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	6 00
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree	20	1 00
Ceratonia Siliqua	St. John's Bread	20	1 25
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree	40	4 00
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow Wood	75	7 00
Clematis coccinea	Scarlet Flowering Clematis	1 00	12 00
“ paniculata	Paniced Virgin's Bower	2 00	
“ Viticella	Purple “	25	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder Senna	20	1 00
Comptonia asplenifolia (pods)	Sweet-Fern	30	3 00
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	60
“ alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	20	1 00
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	25	2 00
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	20	1 50
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	25	2 00
Crataegus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	15	1 25
“ crus-galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	50
“ parvifolia	Dwarf Thorn	15	1 25
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn	20	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	25	1 50
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine Laburnum	20	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum	15	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereum	60	
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam (pods)	30	3 00
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	20	1 50
“ Mexicana	Mexican “	25	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	20	1 00
Eleagnus angustifolia	Oleaster	25	2 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	50	5 00
Euonymus latifolia	Broad-leaved Burning Bush	25	1 50
“ Europæa	European “ “	25	1 50
Frangula Purshiana	Oregon Thorn	40	4 00
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	15	50
“ acuminata	Yellow “ “	20	1 00
“ excelsior	European Ash	15	50
“ Ornus	Flowering “	20	75
“ Oregona	Oregon “	25	1 50
“ quadrangulata	Blue Ash	20	75

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Fraxinus sambucifolia	Black American Ash	\$0 20	\$0 75
“ <i>viridis</i>	Green “ “	20	75
Fremontia Californica	California Shrub	75	10 00
Garrya elliptica	Elliptical-leaved Garrya	1 00	
Gaultheria Shallon	Salal	50	5 00
Gaylussacia frondosa	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom	10	50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom	20	1 50
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom	20	1 00
Ginkgo biloba (See <i>Salisburia</i>)			
Gleditschia Sinensis	Chinese Thorn	25	1 50
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	10	50
“ <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn	25	1 50
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree	15	75
Halesia tetraptera	Silver Bell	25	2 50
Hedera Helix	English or Hardy Ivy	20	1 00
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	20	1 50
Ilex verticillatus (See <i>Prinos</i>)			
“ <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly	20	75
“ <i>opaca</i>	American “	20	75
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 15 cts.; per bu., \$2.50		
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut 10 cts.; “ 2.00		
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	50
Kalmia angustifolia	Calico Bush (pods)	30	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	1 00	10 00
Koeleruteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut	20	1 00
Larix Europæa	European Larch	20	1 00
Laurus benzoin	Spice-Wood	25	1 50
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan Privet	20	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	20	1 00
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum Tree	40	4 00
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	20	60
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange (see page 39)		
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree	25	1 50
“ <i>glauca</i>	Sweet Bay	30	3 00
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	25	1 50
Melia Azedarach	Pride of China or China Tree	20	1 00
Menispermum Canadense	Canadian Moon-Seed	25	1 50
Mimosa Julibrissin	Silk Tree	30	3 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry	25	1 25
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos “	25	2 00
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid “	25	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo nigra</i>	“ “	25	2 00
“ <i>cedrona</i>	French “	40	4 00
“ <i>nigra vera</i>	Black “	40	4 00
“ <i>Tartarica</i>	Russian “	30	3 00
Myrica cerifera	Candle-berry Myrtle	20	1 50
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	15	50
“ <i>Californica</i>	California Box Elder	25	1 50
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus	25	2 50
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	30	3 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum-Tree or Tupelo	15	60
Oreodaphne Californica	Mountain Laurel	25	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-beam	25	2 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn	20	75
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	50	
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	25	2 50
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia or Empress Tree	20	1 50
Photinia arbutifolia	Californian Maybush	40	4 00
Phytolacca decandra	Garget or Poke Berry	25	1 50
Pistacia vera	Pistachio Nut	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 75
Platanus occidentalis	Button Ball or Plane Tree		
Poinciana Gilliesii	Gillies' Flower Fence	50	
Populus monilifera	Cottonwood Tree	30	3 00
Prinos glabra	Ink Berry	30	3 00
" verticillatus	Winter Berry	25	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	20	1 00
" padus	Bird Cherry	25	1 50
" Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	1 25
" serotina	Wild Black Cherry	15	60
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	25	1 00
Pyrus arbutifolia	Choke Berry	30	3 00
" Americana	American Mountain Ash	20	1 50
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buck-thorn	20	1 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 00	12 00
" Washingtonianum	Washington Rose-Bay	1 50	
Rhus Cotinus	Smoke Tree	25	2 50
" Copalina	Dwarf Sumach	20	1 50
" glabra	Smooth Sumach	20	1 50
" toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	25	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
" Lobbii	Lobb's Currant	75	8 00
" sanguineum	Red-flowering Currant	60	6 50
Robinia pseud-acacia	Yellow Locust	10	50
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
" blanda	Early Wild Rose	20	2 00
" Carolina	Swamp Rose	15	1 50
" lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
" hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	30	4 00
" rubiginosa	Sweet Brier	15	1 50
" setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose	15	1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon Berry	75	8 00
" spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	75	8 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo	20	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	25	2 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	20	1 25
Schinus Molle	Pepper Tree of California	25	2 00
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora	20	1 20
" " pendula	" Drooping Sophora	25	2 00
" speciosa	From Arizona	25	1 50
Spartium Junceum	Spanish Broom	20	1 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa	60	7 00
" ariaefolia	Tall California Spiræa	60	7 00
Staphylea trifolia	American Bladder Nut	25	2 00
" pinnata	European " "	25	1 50
Styrax Japonica	New white-flowered Japan shrub	40	4 00
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	25	2 00
" Japonica	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long, flowers late	2 00	20 00
Taxodium distichum	North Carolina Cypress	10	60
Tilia Americana	American Linden	15	1 00
" argentea	Silvery "	10	75
" Europæa	European "	10	75
" grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden	10	75
Ulmus Americana	American Elm	25	2 00
" crassifolia	Thick-Leaved Elm	25	2 50
" fulva	Slippery Elm	25	2 50
Ulex Europæus	Furze	10	50
Ungnadia speciosa	Texan Horse Chestnut	15	1 00
Vaccinium corymbosom	Swamp Blueberry	40	4 00
" Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Huckleberry	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	\$0 25	\$2 00
“ dentatum	Arrow-wood	25	2 50
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	25	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose or Snowball	20	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	20	1 00
“ pubescens	Downy Arrow-wood	25	2 00
“ tinus	Laurestinus	20	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	20	1 00
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	20	2 00
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria	50	6 00
“ “ alba	White Chinese Wistaria	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	20	1 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

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

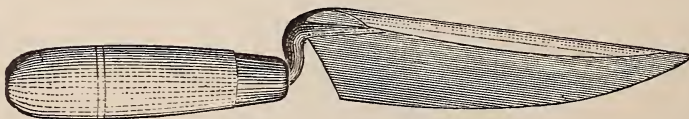
CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis Black Pearl	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ Clinton	20	1 50
“ Concord	20	1 50
“ Cynthiana	25	2 50
“ Elvira	20	1 50
“ Herbemont	25	2 50
“ Ives' Seedling	20	1 50
“ Lenoir or Jacques	25	2 50
“ Noah	20	2 00
“ Norton's Virginia	20	1 50

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

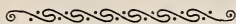
AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By Geo. H. Dodd, M. D.	Each. \$1 50	MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW	Each \$1 25
AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By L. F. Allen	2 50	PEACH CULTURE. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton	1 50
AMERICAN GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. By Thos. Bridgeman	2 50	PRACTICAL FORESTRY. By And. S. Fuller	1 50
ASPARAGUS CULTURE	50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



Cast Steel Trowel, Solid Shank.

6 inches	Each \$0 50
7 inches	60

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Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots



HELIANTHUS ARGOPHYLLUS TEXANA. ("Texas Silver Queen Sunflower.")

A native of Texas. This stock was procured from India and grown in Florida, which may account for the marked improvement of this plant upon the old *H. argophyllus*. The plant is a marvel when well grown and in full bloom, and before flowering the silvery foliage is very pretty. It will grow to the height of ten feet, branching from the ground to the top, and forming a pyramid with hundreds of golden yellow flowers, which continue to bloom until frost. Should be started in frames or pots, and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of cold weather is past. Per packet, 10 cents.

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.

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

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 (hA).—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 (hbB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hpP) 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 once or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringing or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally to keep down the "green fly" or *Aphis*.

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

www.libtool.org CATALOGUE.

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

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

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



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA.

FLOWER SEEDS.

www.libtool.com.cn

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

See explanation of figures and signs on page 62.

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	trai.	5	} Beautiful annual trailer.
2067	arenaria	2	..	yel.	..	10	
2060	Abroma augusta	2	gS	pur.	10	10	
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	atrosanguineum	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080	Darwinii grandiflorum	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082	Mixed	2 3	..	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	1	..	..	..	10
2090	melanoxylon	1	..	..	..	10
2104	Fine Mixed	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	} Fine large ornamental leaved plants with showy flowers.
2108	spinulosus	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	2	..	blue.	4	5	} Pretty flowers; very fine.
2119	pyramidatum	2	..	..	..	10
2120	Adonis autumnalis	2	hA	scar.	1	5	} Pretty and hardy. Showy spring flower.
2122	vernalis	1	hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus	1	tP	blue	1	10	} African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	Ageratum conspicuum var.	2 3	..	white	..	5	} Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxii	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2132	Mexicanum	2 3	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2138	— ¹ Little Gem	2 3	..	blue	¾	5	
2140	—Tom Thumb White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
	Agrostemma						
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	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150	linifolia	1 3	..	scar.	1½	5	
2153	myrtifolia	1 3	..	..	2½	5
2155	Warscewiczii	1 3	..	..	2	5
	Althæa rosea						} See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstroemeria pulchella	1 2	gP	..	3	10	} Pretty for conservatory.
2159	Alyssum (Sweet) maritimum	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	} Fine bedding plants. The first is the well-known Sweet Alyssum; <i>saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum	1 3	..	..	..	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	
2168	*bicolor ruber	2 3	..	red	2	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.
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2190	*melancholicus ruber	2 3	..	red	2½	5	
2192	*salicifolius	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	dif.	5	
2197a	*—giganteus	2 3	..	..	6	5
2197b	*—splendens	2 3	..	..	3	10
2198	*atropurpureus	2 3	..	dk. pur	2	5	
2199	*Fine Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2202	Amethyst Winged	2	..	blue	..	10	} (<i>Browallia</i> .) Greenhouse annuals. Pretty and useful.
2204	White	2	..	white	..	10	



ANTIRRHINUM.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.



AMARANTUS.



GIANT EMPEROR ASTER.



CALENDULA "METEOR."



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
www.libtool.org							
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2220	Anagallis , in varieties	1 3	hhA	mixed	2	cts. 5	Summer bedding plants.
2223	Anchusa angustifolia	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	3	..	white	..	25	
2233	Pulsatilla	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	sylvestris	1	..	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 Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants. Every garden should have them.
2249	—chrysantha	1 3	..	yellow	3	10	
2253	—æerulea	1 3	..	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	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
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)	2 3	hP	white	¼	10	
2286	Aster, Shakespeare	2 3	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.
2292	—Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10
2295	—Bouquet, Mixed	3	..	..	1	10
2296	—Lilliput, Mixed	3	..	..	..	10
2298	—Chrysanthemum-flowered	3	..	..	1½	10
2300	—White Dwarf	3	..	white	1	10	
2301	—New Comet, rose and white	3	..	r. & w.	1½	25	
2303	—German Quilled, Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2305	—Globe, Mixed	3	..	..	1	5
2308	—Large-flowered, Rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	—Crown, Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	—Washington, White	3	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—Peach Blossom	3	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	—Schiller	3	..	..	1½	10
2314	—Dwarf White Bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	—Goliath	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	—Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10
2320	—Pæony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10
2324	—Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10
2326	—Truffaut's	3	..	..	1½	10
2328	—White	3	..	white	..	10	
2329	—Crimson	3	..	crim.	..	10	
2330	—Dark Blood Red	3	..	red	..	10	
2335	—Mixed China	3	..	mixed	..	5	
2337	—Perennial, Mixed	3	hP	..	1 to 3	10	
2339	Astragalus Utahensis	2 3	..	w. & pur.	..	25	Leguminous plant. Flowers white, with purple top.
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	..	purple	trai.	10	Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2341	—Græca	1 3	..	..	..	10
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> .
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	From finest varieties.
2352	Balsams, Paris White	2	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	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2360	—Rose	2	..	rose	..	10	
2364	—Scarlet	2	..	scarlet	..	10	
2365	—Apple Blossom	2	..	flesh	..	10	
2366	—Peach Blossom	2	..	peach	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted	2	..	..	..	10
2385	—Scarlet spotted	2	..	..	..	10
2394	—Purple	2	..	purple	..	10	
2400	—Light Citron	2	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402	—Mixed Double Paris	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2403	—Common Mixed Double	2	..	..	..	10
2414	—Double Solferino	2	..	..	..	10

NUMBER AND NAME.		Tune 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>								
2416	Balsamorhiza sagittata	1	hP	yellow	2	cts. 25	{ From Rocky Mountains. Resembles a small Sunflower.	
	Banana						See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .	
2418	Baptisia australis	2	..	blue	..	5	False Indigo. Beautiful.	
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA	yellow	3	5	Beautiful and hardy; fragrant in the evening.	
2421	— <i>nana</i>	2	..	..	1½	5
2422	* Beet , Brazilian, Golden-veined	2	hhA	mixed	..	5	Beets having no tubers, but beautiful ornamental foliage. Fine for centers of beds, and make elegant specimens.	
2423	*—Large ribbed Scarlet	2	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined	2	..	..	..	5
2424	*Chilian	2	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria	2	..	d. red	..	5		
2450	Begonia , Fine Mixed varieties	1	3	gP	mixed	2	Flowering varieties. Handsome foliage. Beautiful free flowering plants; fine for bedding.	
2451	Rex, Ornamental-leaved	1	3	..	..	1½
2452	<i>semperflorens rosea</i>	1	3	..	rose	1½		
2452a	— <i>alba</i>	1	3	..	white	..		
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2	3	hA	d. red	2	Showy, like the <i>Coreopsis</i> .	
2454	Bigelovia graveolens	3	hP	yellow	..	25	Showy perennials, bearing light yellow flowers in fall.	
2455	— <i>Douglasii</i>	3	..	..	..	25
2457	Blue Bottle , small	2	3	hA	mixed	..	(<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .) Showy.	
2461	* Bocconia Japonica	2	3	gP	white	4	10	{ Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	purple	1	5	Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.	
2465	— <i>alba</i>	3	..	white	..	5		
2469	— <i>in vars.</i>	3	..	mixed	..	5		
	Browallia elata						See Amethyst.	
	Cacalia						See Tassel Flower.	
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2	3	..	rose	1½	Handsome, of brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.	
2475	<i>speciosa</i>	2	3	..	purple	1½		
2480	<i>umbellata</i>	2	3	hhP	violet	2½		
2483	Calceolaria hybrida , finest	2	3	gP	mixed	2	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	2	3	..	..	..
2486	— <i>tigrina pumila compacta</i>	2	3	..	..	1
2490	<i>rugosa</i>	2	3	..	..	2
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i>	2	3	..	yellow	..		
2492a	<i>pinnata</i> (for bedding)	2	3	..	..	..
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2	3	hA	orange	1	The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds, being quite showy, especially "Meteor;" make also excellent pot plants.	
2497	—"Nankeen"	2	3	..	yellow	..		
2499	—"Meteor"	2	3	..	..	..
2505	<i>pluvialis</i>	2	3	..	w. & p.	..		
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i>	2	3	..	white	..		
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2	3	..	r. & y.	1½		(Coreopsis.) Fine, showy plants; abundant in bloom and of bright colors.
2516	<i>Drummondii</i>	2	3	..	y. & br.	1		
2517	<i>trichosperma</i>	2	hB	..	yellow	3		
2518	<i>elegans picta</i>	2	3	hA	y. & br.	2		
2518a	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	3	hP	yellow	1		
2519	Mixed	2	3	hA	mixed	2		
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1	3	hP	c. & w.	traf.	Free flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.	
2525	<i>pedata</i>	1	3	hA	v. & w.	2		
2529	Camellia Japonica	1	3	gP	mixed	3	25	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula Carpatica	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>	1	..	white	..	5		
2534	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
2535	<i>grandiflora</i>	2	..	blue	2	5		
2536	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5		
2538	<i>medium calycanthema</i>	2	3	hB	..	..
2540	— <i>alba</i>	2	3	..	..	10
2541	—Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..		
2543	<i>nobilis alba</i>	3	..	white	3	10		
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i>	3	thhP	blue	4	10		
2546	— <i>alba</i>	3	..	white	..	10		

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i></p>							
							cts.
Candytuft—							
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf	1 2	hA	white	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	1 2	..	..	1	5
2549	coronaria, Rocket	1 2	..	..	..	5
2551	Giant Charmer	1 2	..	..	3/4	10
2553	odorata	1 2	..	..	1	5
2555	umbellata	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
2557	—carnea	1 2	..	flesh	..	5	
2559	—Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. car.	..	5	
2561	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	..	5	
2563	—carminea	1 2	..	car.	..	5	
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2567	Mixed Annual	1 2	..	..	..	5
2569	sempervirens	1 2	hP	white	..	10	
2580	* Canna , Dark-leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and tropical in appearance. Fine for lawns; very handsome anywhere.
2581	*Warscewiczii	1 3	..	blo'd r.	..	5	
2583	*Fine Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed	1 3	..	..	3	25
Canterbury Bells, Blue							
2587	White	1 3	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	Rose	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593	Mixed	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2596	Double Blue	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2598	—Rose	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600	—White	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
2603	—Mixed	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yellow	..	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
2610	Carnation (<i>Dianthus</i>)	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented, and the culture of seedlings is very interesting.
2613	Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626	Red Grenadine, double	1 3	..	..	..	25
2628	Self-colored	1 3	..	..	..	10
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2638	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1 1/2	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
2639	miniata	2 3	..	yellow	1	25	
Castor Oil Bean							
See <i>Ricinus</i> .							
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	cœrulea	2 3	thP	blue	..	5	
Catch-Fly							
See <i>Silene</i> .							
2646	Cedronella cana	2 3	..	purple	..	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	..	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Dwarf Orange Feathered	2	..	orange	1	10	
2647b	Golden Feathered	3	..	yellow	2	10	
2647c	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	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	*Clementei	2 3	..	..	..	10
2655	*gymnocarpa	3	..	purple	..	10	
2658	Cyanus (Blue Corn Flower) Emperor William	2	hA	..	1 1/2	5	
2660	Centauridium Drummondii	2	..	yellow	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
2663	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5	Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2668	—nanus	1 3	..	red	1/2	5	
2670	Centrosema Virginiana	2 3	gP	v. bl.	tra.	10	Of slender twining growth; large violet blue flowers.
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	..	25	Fine edgin' plants; pretty.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	hhP	purple	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2685	Chorozema varia	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.



CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS.



SINGLE DAHLIA.



CARDIOSPERMUM, BALLOON VINE. (See page 85.)



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (DOUBLE).

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p><i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.libtool.com</p>								
Christmas Rose							cts.	See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum —								
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 most valuable bedding plant.	
2693	—Double Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2695	—Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2711	carinatum album	2 3	..	white	..	5		
2712	—luteum	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2713	—“Eclipse”	2 3	..	br. & y.	1	10		
2714	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2715	Burridgeanum	2 3	..	w. & r.	..	5		
2716	—hybridum	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2717	multicaule (selected)	2 3	..	yellow	¼	25		
2718	inodorum	2 3	..	white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or “Marguerite.”	
2721	frutescens	2 3	..	..	..	25
2723	uliginosum	2 3	thP	25		
2730	Chrysanthemum Indicum gran-						These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.	
	diflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10		
2731	Japonicum	3	..	..	..	10
2733	—pompon	3	1½	10		
2735	Cineraria hybrida	1	tgP	..	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.	
2736	—rubra	1	..	clustr's	..	25		
2737	—grandiflora	1	..	mixed	..	25		
2738	—kermesina	1	..	crim.	..	25		
2743	—nana	1	..	mixed	1	25		
2745	—grandiflora alba	1	..	white	..	25		
2746	—Azure Blue	1	..	blue	..	25		
2750	—Double	2	..	mixed	2	25		
2753	maritima (Dusty Miller)	2	hhP	yellow	..	5		
2755	—candidissima (Dusty Miller)	2	..	..	..	5
2758	Clarkia elegans, Double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.	
2761	—pupurea plena	2 3	..	purple	..	5		
2763	pulchella	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
2765	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5		
2766	—marginata	2 3	..	bord.	..	5		
2768	White Tom Thumb	2 3	..	white	¼	5		
2778	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
2779	Clary, Purple Top	1 2	..	purple	2	5		
2779a	Red Top	1 2	..	red	..	5		
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.	
2783	sesquiorgyalis	2	gA	purple	..	10		
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.	
2790	puniceus	1 2	..	crim.	6	10		
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.	
2795	Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5	(<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.	
2801	—Sulphur	3	..	sul.	..	5		
2804	—White	3	..	white	..	5		
2806	—Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¼	5		
2808	—Prest. Thiers	3	..	..	..	10
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scarlet	3	5		
2820	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1	10		
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5		
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)	2 3	gP	..	2	25		Splendid bedding plants.
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia	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	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5		
2839	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5		
2840	candidissima	2	..	..	1	5
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5		
2845	multicolor	2	..	w. & r.	..	5		
2847	—marmorata	2 3	..	..	..	5
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5		
2852	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	2	5		
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	Fine for bees; also good for pot culture, and pretty.	
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
2858	Columbine, Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	..	5	These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
2860	White	1 3	..	white	..	5		

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i></p>							
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2868	—*variegata	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870	Convolvulus minor	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	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877	—roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2877a	—tricolor, Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* Cordylina australis	3	..	white	3	25	} Beautiful flowering greenhouse shrubs.
2882	* indivisa lineata	3	..	..	10	25
	Coreopsis						See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
	Corn Flower						See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	purple	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	2 3	tA	yellow	..	5	Curious for pots or garden.
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	purple	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2906	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2908 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	5	
2910	purpurea	3	..	purple	..	10	
2913	eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1 1/2	10	
2914	Rœzlii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	10	
2915	strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	mixed	1/4	10	} Bulbs producing lovely flowers in winter and spring; very fine for house culture.
2917	—splendens	1	..	red	..	25	
2917a	—gigantum album "Mont Blanc"	1	..	white	..	25	
2917b	—rubrum	1	..	red.	..	50	
2917c	—superbum	1	..	w. & r.	..	50	
2917d	—robustum	1	..	w.&r.	..	50	
2917e	—hybridum	1	..	c. & w.	..	50	
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double	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	..	..	3	10
2920	Single, fine strain	3	..	..	..	10
2921	gracilis, single	3	..	..	..	25
2921a	Cactus, Scarlet	3	..	scarlet	..	25	
2921b	—White	3	..	white	..	25	
2922	Daisy , Double White	1	thP	..	1/4	10	} (<i>Bellis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.
2923	Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	..	25	
2925	Double, finest collection	1	..	mixed	..	25	
	Paris Daisy						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
2935	Datura meteloides	1 2	hhA	w.&br.	..	5	} Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2940	fastuosa, Double Mixed	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
2944	Delphinium cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	} Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue.
2944a	cardinale	2	hP	scarlet	2	25	
2945	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	blue	3	10	
2946	formosum	2 3	..	..	..	10
2948	nudicaule	2 3	..	scarlet	1	10	
	Dianthus						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	2	10	} Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.
2958	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
2960	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
	Digitalis						See Foxglove.
2964	* Dracœna Draco	2	gP	white	10	25	} See <i>Cordylina</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.
2966	* <i>indivisa</i> lineata (<i>Cordylina</i>)	2	..	..	..	25
2968	* <i>rubra</i>	2	..	red	5	25	
2970	* <i>Veitchii</i>	2	..	white	3	25	

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.							
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum . . .	3	†hP	blue	2	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	2	..	..	..	25
2977	Englemannia pinnatifida	1 3	hP	rose	2-3	25	Showy Composite.
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.
2982a	Eryngium Leavenworthii	3	hA	purple	..	10	} A native, and very fine; flowers keep color for months.
2983	Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	¼	25		Beautiful for baskets.
2986	Erysimum Arkanasanum	1 2	hA	yellow	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2988	Perofskianum	1 2	..	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	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2992	—crocea	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2995	—plena	1 3	..	..	..	5
2998	tenuifolia	1 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3000	Mandarin	1 3	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	Eucnide Bartonioides	1 2	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	..	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
3014	* Euphorbia marginata	3	hA	w.&gr.	..	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
3018	Eustoma exaltatum	3	gP	blue	..	10	Handsome; from Texas.
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana	1 3	..	..	..	5
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	Feverfew , Blood-colored	1 3	†hP	d. red	2	10	Fine for ribbon gardening.
Flax							See <i>Linum</i> .
Forget-me-not —							
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	1 2	†hhP	blue	tra.	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	1 2	..	white	½	10	
3049	—elegantissima	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
3049a	—Victoria	1 2	..	blue	..	25	
3050	Azorca	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	—cœlestina	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3053	palustris	1 2	†hP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica	1 2	..	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	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	..	purple	..	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	4	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5
3089	Four O'Clocks , 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	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yellow	tra.	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.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



BELLIS PERENNIS.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.

HELIANTHUS CUCUMERIFOLIUS.
(See Sunflower, No. 4596, page 83.)

GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



GAILLARDIA LORENTZIANA.

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	+hhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	— picta	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3098	— Lorenziana	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3099	— Aurora Borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	— Salmon Red	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	Gamolepis Tagetes	1	hhA	yellow	1	5	Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	1	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Gerdoquia Betonicoides	3	+hhP	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	Andrewsii	2	..	blue	1	25	
3121	campestris	2	hA	purple	½	10	
3124	cruciata	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3126	crinita	3	hA	..	..	25
3129	Geranium (Zonale), Scarlet	1 3	gP	scarlet	1½	10	} Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See <i>Pæargonium</i> .
3132	Double Scarlet	1 3	..	..	..	50
3138	— sanguineum	1 3	hP	purple	1	50	
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1	gP	scarlet	½	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	Geum Chilense coccineum pl.	2	hP	scarlet	1½	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	— atrosanguineum fl. pl.	2	..	..	..	10
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	— alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3154	laciniata	1 2	..	..	½	5
3156	linifolia (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis	1 2	..	..	..	5
3160	tricolor	1 2	..	tri.	..	5	
3167	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3170	rosea splendens	1 2	..	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	— crassifolia erecta	1 3	..	..	..	50
3177	— grandiflora horizontalis	1 3	..	..	..	50
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens	1 3	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	Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	1½	10	
3188	The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5	
3189	Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3190	Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3190a	Lindleyana	1 3	..	..	1	5
3190c	"Bijou"	1 3	..	blush	2	5	
3190d	Whitneyi	1 3	..	d. rose	1½	5	
3191	— Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10	
3194	Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
3195	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
Golden Feather							See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3195	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yellow	½	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3198	Grindelia squarrosa	3	gP	..	2	25	} Fine greenhouse plants, 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	— rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3211	marialis	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
3213	paniculata	1 2	hP	white	½	5	
3218	Hawkweed , Bearded	3	hA	yellow	..	5	} (<i>Hieracium</i> .) Showy plants of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red	3	..	rose	..	5	
3222	White	3	..	white	..	5	
3223	Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	

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<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
3225	Helenium Douglasi	2 3	hP	yellow	2	cts. 5	{ Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	purple	..	10	} Heliotrope. These well known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.
3235	Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3242	Voltairianum	1 3	..	..	..	10
3244	in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	{ Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
	Hesperis						See <i>Rocket</i> .
3252	Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	} Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Western Marsh-Mallow. From southern marshes. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris	2 2	hP	rose	3	10	
3260	Syracius, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3261	flavescens	2 3	hP	straw	3	10	
3262	coccineus	2 2	tP	scarlet	4	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus	2 3	hP	rose	3	10	
3265	Hollyhock , Double White	3	thP	white	4	10	
3266	Double Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	10	} (<i>Athaea rosea</i> .) From named varieties, of all shades of color. These plants have been much improved of late years, and are now very desirable.
3267	—Red	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3267a	—Straw color	2 3	..	straw	..	10	
3268	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3269	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3270	—Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	3	10	
3272	Honesty (<i>Lunaria annua</i>)	2 3	thB	..	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	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3276	Hunneemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans	2 3	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.
3281a	pyramidatum	2 3	..	..	3 to 5	10
3281b	aureum	2	..	..	2 to 3	25
	Iberis						See Candytuft.
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	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	Curious and pretty.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	2 3	ttB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	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.
3303	oxypetala	2	..	lav.	1½	25	
3305	Isotoma petrea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3306	Ivesia Gordoni	1 2	hP	yellow	½	25	Free flowering.
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	..	blue	1	5	} Beautiful hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White	2	..	white	..	5	
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	2	hA	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio	2	..	purple	..	5	
3320	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3321	Jamesia Americana	2	hS	white	3	25	{ Flowers nearly all summer. Beautiful.
3322	* Joseph's Coat	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaufussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesiana	2	..	v. & red	..	5	
3333	—in vars.	2	..	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 3	..	..	2	5
3338	Chinese	2 3	..	..	..	5
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	thP	..	1	5	
3346	Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5	
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose	2 3	hA	rose	2	10	
3347a	—White	2 3	..	white	..	10	

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All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.								
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yellow	1	cts. 5	A pretty yellow Composite.	
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautiful mottled foliage.	
3352	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3352a	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
3353	<i>arborea</i> variegata	2	hhP	red	3	10		
3354	Lemon Verbena	2	3	gP	white	..	Fine lemon-scented foliage.	
3356	Lentopodium alpinum	2	3	hP	yellow	½	Curious: the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.	
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	..	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.	
3360	—androsaceus	2	..	blue	1	5		
3361	—alba	2	..	white	..	5		
3365	<i>densiflorus</i>	2	..	blue	..	5		
3374	<i>hybridus</i>	1	3	mixed	..	5		
3377	Liatris punctata	2	3	hhP	purple	..	Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.	
3378	<i>pycnostachya</i>	2	3	..	3	10		
3379	<i>spicata</i>	2	3	..	2	10		
3380	<i>scariosa</i>	2	3	..	..	10
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2	3	hA	w. & y.	1	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	..		
3391	<i>Maroccana</i>	2	3	..	rose	..		
3393	<i>Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy)	2	3	hP	violet	traï.		
3394	Linum flavum	2	3	+hhP	yellow	¾	Flax. Handsome, free flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.	
3394a	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i>	2	3	hhA	crim.	..		
3394c	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i>	1	2	+hP	li. & w.	3		
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2	3	gA	blue	1½	Fine; like the Gentians.	
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	2	3	hhA	orange	6	Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.	
3398	<i>tricolor</i>	2	3	hA	tri.	2		
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. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums.	
3406	<i>Erinus grandiflora superba</i>	1	3	hhP	d. b.	½		
3412	—speciosa	1	3	..	..	10
3415	—Paxtoniana	1	3	..	b. & w.	1		
3415a	—Crystal Palace	1	3	..	blue	..		
3415b	—Mixed	1	3	..	mixed	..		
3415c	<i>kermesina</i>	1	3	..	crim.	..		
3416	<i>gracilis</i>	1	3	tA	blue	traï.		
3416a	—alba	1	3	..	white	..		
3420	<i>Lindleyana rosea</i>	1	3	..	rose	1		
3422	<i>ramosa</i>	1	3	+hhP	blue	..		
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5		Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i>	2	hA	yellow	¾	5		
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	..	crim.	3	5	Graceful, showy flowers; good for back-ground.	
3432	Love-in-a-Mist	1	2	..	blue	1		
3435	White Double	1	2	..	white	..	<i>(Nigella.)</i> Curious and ornamental; Fennel leaved; easily grown and hardy.	
3436	Blue Spanish	1	2	..	blue	..		
3438	White Spanish	1	2	..	white	..		
3439	Mixed Spanish	1	2	..	mixed	..		
3444	Lupinus albus	2	3	..	white	2		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.
3445	<i>atroviolaceus</i>	2	3	hP	v. & w.	..		
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i>	2	3	..	var.	3		
3452	<i>Dunnettii superbus</i>	2	3	..	..	5
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i>	2	3	..	b. & pk.	..		
3456	—albus	2	3	..	white	..		
3458	<i>coelestinus</i>	2	3	hA	l. b.	..		
3460	<i>hirsutus</i>	2	3	..	blue	2		
3460a	—ruber	2	3	..	rose	..		
3463	<i>hybridus insignis</i>	2	3	..	d. r.	..		
3465	<i>luteus</i>	2	3	..	yellow	..		
3470	<i>mutabilis</i>	2	3	hP	var.	3		
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1	3	hA	b. & v.	1/5		
3473	<i>pilosus</i>	2	3	..	blue	3		
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i>	2	3	hP	..	2		
3483	<i>pubescens</i>	2	3	+hB	violet	3		
3484	<i>subcarnosus</i>	2	3	hP	white	..		
3489	<i>sulphureus</i>	2	3	hA	sul.	1		
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i>	2	3	hP	o. & to.	3		
3498	Mixed Annual	2	3	hA	mixed	..		

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>							
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.
3505	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3506	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3507	fulgens	1 2	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida	1 2	hP	mixed	..	10	
3513	Madia elegans	2 3	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	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3522	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	Beautiful flowers; a distinct plant.
3530	Marigold, African	2 3	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	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3532	—“El Dorado”	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3534	Dwarf Striped	2 3	..	striped	1½	5	
3535	—Gold-Striped	2 3	..	..	..	5
3537	French	2 3	..	orange	1	5	
3538	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3540	Ranunculus	2 3	..	striped	1½	5	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hHA	w.&sp.	..	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea	2 3	..	vio.sp.	..	5	
3550	lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3552	formosa	2 3	..	..	..	5
Marvel of Peru							See Four O'Clock, page 71.
3556	Matricaria parthenioides plena	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	eximia plena	2 3	hhP	..	..	5
3556b	capensis plena	2 3	..	..	..	5
3557	Mathiola bicornis	2 3	hHA	..	½	5	See also “Stocks.”
3560	Melilotus coerulea	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	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3575	cordifolium variegatum	1 2	tP	yellow	..	25	
3576	glabrum	1 2	tA	..	¾	10	
3578	Mignonette, Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w.&bf.	..	5	(Reseda.) The well known “Frenchman's Darling.” Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July.
3581	Golden Queen	2 3	..	b. yel.	..	5	
3581a	Crimson Queen	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3582	pumila compacta (dwarf)	2 3	..	w.&bf.	¼	5	
3583	Machet, new compact French	2 3	..	..	¾	10
3587	Parsons' White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3590	Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	1½	5	
3592	Pyramidal Dwarf Bush	2 3	..	w.&bf.	½	10	
3594	Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3595	Miles' Spiral	2 3	..	cr.&bf.	..	5	
Mimosa pudica							See Sensitive Plant.
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	Roetzli	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.
Myosotis							See Forget-me-not, page 71.
3630	Myrtle, Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10	(<i>Myrtus</i> .) Greenhouse shrub.
3633	Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)	2 3	hA	yellow	¾	5	(Tropaeolum.) 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 dark green.
3639	—Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	
3645	—Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	
3647	—Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	..	5	
3650	—Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3654	—Cream colored (Pearl)	2 3	..	cream	..	5	
3657	—Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3660	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3662	—Empress of India	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3668	—Golden Cloth	2 3	..	gold	..	5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3674	Tom Thumb Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA	white	1½	cts. 10	Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i>	2 3	..	rose&b.	..	10	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w.&pur.	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>	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
3686	<i>insignis</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i>	1 3	..	bord.	..	5	
3698	<i>maculata</i>	1 3	..	spot.	½	5	
3700	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>	2 3	hhA	..	3	5	Species of Tobacco; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3708	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	2 3	gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
Nigella,							See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w.&y.	½	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	..	b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>	2	..	blue	tra.	5	
3720	<i>Nycterinia selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>capensis</i>	2 3	..	w. b.	..	5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
Enothera							See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobus lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i>	2 3	..	purple	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	tra.	5	Showy composite.
3740	<i>Pœonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>	2	..	blush	..	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy, Black	1 3	hA	black	½	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	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
3754	Quadricolor	1 3	..	4-color	..	10	
3755	Striped	1 3	..	strip.	..	10	
3758	Emperor William	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3759	Fawn Color	1 3	..	fawn	..	10	
3760	Light Blue	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10	
3762	Violet-margined	1 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3763	Gold-margined	1 3	..	..	..	10
3765	Five-blotched (Odier)	1 3	..	spot.	..	25	
3766	Bugnot's New Superb	1 3	..	..	..	50
3767	Trimardeau	1 3	..	blotch	..	50	
3768	Black Blue	1 3	..	bk. & bl.	..	10	
3769	Bronze	1 3	..	bronze	..	10	
3770	White	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773	Azure Blue	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3777	Pure Yellow	1 3	..	yellow	..	10	
3781	Candidissima, "Snow Queen"	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3786	atropurpurea	1 3	..	dk.pur.	..	10	
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i>	1 3	..	pr.&w.	..	10	
3788	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3789	Hybrid, largest English	1 3	..	..	..	25
Paris Daisy							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
3790	<i>Pelargonium, Fancy</i>	2 3	gP	..	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	Pentstemon Clevelandii	2 3	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	2 3	..	w.&ro.	..	10	
3812	Cobœa	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	10	
3818	Jaffrayanus	2 3	..	az.blue	1	10	
3820	spectabilis	2 3	..	purple	4	10	
3823	grandiflorus	2 3	..	lav.bl.	3	10	
3824	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	

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3830	* <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i>	2	hhA	purple	1½	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	* <i>laciniatus</i>	2	..	..	..	5	
3840	<i>Persicaria, Red</i>	3	hP	red	..	5	Showy for back grounds.
3842	White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850	<i>Petunia grandiflora alba</i>	2	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	—purpurea	2	3	purple	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2	3	..	1½	25	
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2	3	..	..	10	
3858	hybrida unicaulis	2	3	pr. & w.	..	25	
3860	German Kermesina	2	3	crim.	..	25	
3861	Emperor (large flowers)	2	3	..	..	25	
3863	plena (finest double)	2	3	..	..	50	
3864	Double Lilliput	2	3	..	1	75	
3866	Finest Single Mixed	2	3	..	1½	25	
3868	Mixed Single	2	3	..	..	5	
3870	New Double Fringed	2	3	..	..	75	
3871	"Inimitable" nana compacta multiflora	2	3	..	¾	10	
3871a	venosa	2	3	..	1½	10	Charming.
3872	<i>Phacelia congesta</i>	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5	Fine for oees.
3873	<i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i>	2	3	hA	white	1	5
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2	3	..	strip.	..	5
3880	—Black Warrior	2	3	..	d. red	..	5
3887	—Gen. Grant	2	3	..	flesh	..	5
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea	2	3	..	purple	..	5
3898	—Leopoldi	2	3	..	w. cr.	..	5
3894	—fimbriata rosea alba striata	2	3	..	ro. & w.	..	5
3898	—marmorata rosea	2	3	..	rose	..	5
3900	—Radowitzii	2	3	..	white	..	5
3903	—oculata alba	2	3	..	w. & l.	..	5
3906	—Hortensiaeflora	2	3	..	rose	..	10
3908a	—Clevelandii	2	3	..	wh. & sc.	..	10
3913	—rosea	2	3	..	rose	..	5
3916	—coccinea	2	3	..	scarlet	..	5
3917	—cuspidata	2	3	..	mixed	..	15
3919	—Dwarf Blood Red	2	3	..	d. red	..	10
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2	3	..	crim.	¾	10
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball	2	3	..	white	1½	25
3925	—Dwarf Fireball	2	3	..	fire	..	25
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..	25
3927	—Mixed	2	3	..	..	1	5
3930	—grandiflora lilacina	2	3	..	lilac	..	10
3935	—coccinea	2	3	..	scarlet	..	10
3936	—alba	2	3	..	white	..	10
3936a	—rosea	2	3	..	rose	..	10
3936b	—Isabellina	2	3	..	yellow	..	10
3937	—splendens	2	3	..	sc. & w.	..	10
3938	—Half Dwarf	2	3	..	mixed	..	10
3939	—stellata splendens	2	3	..	crim.	..	10
3940	—Mixed, large-flowered	2	3	..	mixed	..	10
3942	—Double White	2	3	..	white	..	25
3944	hybrida superba	2	3	hP	mixed	3	10
3947	<i>Picotee, White Ground</i>	2	3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50
3949	Yellow Ground	2	3	..	y. & sp.	..	50
3951	Slate Ground	2	3	..	slate	..	50
3957	Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..	10
3960	—Extra Fine	2	3	..	..	..	50
Pink—							
3963	<i>Dianthus Chinensis, Double Mixed</i>	2	3	thB	..	1	5
3965	—Double White	2	3	..	white	..	5
3967	dentosus hybridus	2	3	..	lilac	..	5
3769	Heddezwi, Single Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..	5
3971	—Double Mixed	2	3	..	..	..	5
3973	—diadematus, Double Mixed	2	3	..	..	..	10
3975	—laciniatus, Single Mixed	2	3	..	..	..	5
3977	—Double Mixed	2	3	..	..	..	5
3979	Imperialis, Double Mixed	2	3	..	..	..	5
3981	—Double Dark Red	2	3	..	red	..	5
3983	nanus albus, Dwarf Double White	2	3	..	white	¾	5
3986	—Double Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..	5
3988	Plumarius, "Pheasant Eye," fringed	2	3	..	..	1	5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink	2	3	..	..	..	10

(*Dianthus*.) 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 *Dianthus* family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed.

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All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.								
4014	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	cts. 25	Well known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented.	
4016	<i>Platystemon Californicus</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5		
4018	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	2	hB	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell-Flower; very fine plants.	
4019	—album	2	..	white	..	10		
4022	<i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>	2 3	hhA	yellow	½	5	Curious and pretty.	
4025	<i>gracilis</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5		
Polemonium								See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	†hP	mixed	..	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.	
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25
Pond Lily, Yellow								See <i>Nuphar advena</i> .
Poppy—								(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a black ground of green, they are beautiful; they are also fine for cut-flower uses. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.
4035	<i>Papaver bracteatum</i>	1	..	red	2	5		
4036	—Mephisto, scarlet and black spot	1	hA	sc. & b.	..	5		
4037	—Orientalis	1	†hP	d. red	..	10		
4038	—“The Mikado,” white with crimson stripes	1	hA	w. & cr.	..	10		
4038a	—“The Peacock,” brilliant scarlet, with blackring and cherry center	1	..	s. & blk.	..	10		
4039	—nudicaule	1	†hP	yellow	..	10		
4040	—aurantiacum	1	..	orange	..	10		
4042	—umbrosum	1	hA	crim.	1½	5		
4044	—Danebrog	1	..	sc. & w.	..	5		
4046	—Double White	1	..	white	..	5		
4048	— “ Scarlet	1	..	scarlet	..	5		
4050	— “ Mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5		
4052	— “ Carnation-flowered	1	..	..	..	5
4054	— “ Pæony-flowered	1	..	..	..	5
4056	— “ Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5
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 seed weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.	
4068	—Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5		
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4070	—Thellusonii	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5		
4071	—Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5		
4072	—albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4074	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5		
4082	—Light Straw	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4085	—Light Rose	1 2	..	l. rose	..	5		
4087	—Alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & pur.	..	5		
4088	—sulphurea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4089	—Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5
4090	—rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
4091	—White and Red Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4092	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4095	—Large-flowered Flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	5		
4097	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5		
4100	—Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	5		
4105	—Buff	2 3	..	buff	..	5		
4107	—Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5		
4111	Double Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	25		
4114	—Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25		
4117	—Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25		
4118	—Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	25		
4120	—White	2 3	..	white	..	25		
4127	—Purple	2 3	..	purple	..	25		
4130	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10		
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	purple	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.	
4137	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4138	Primula obconica	2	†gP	white	½	25	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the “Queen of Primroses.” <i>P. Parryi</i> is one of the finest flowering; long leaves. <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful plant, remaining long in bloom.	
4140	<i>cortusoides</i>	2	hP	red	1	10		
4141	<i>Cashmeriana</i>	2	..	rose	¼	25		
4143	<i>Japonica</i>	2	..	mixed	1	10		
4145	English Yellow Primrose	2	..	yellow	..	10		
4147	Parryi	2	..	cr pur.	½-1	25		



NIGELLA DAMASCENÆ.



MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.



SALPIGLOSSIS.



PENSTEMON COBÆA.



VIOLA TRICOLOR, LARGE PANSY.



SALVIA SPLENDENS.

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¼	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. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.
4157	—Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158	—alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4159	—globosa, finest mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161	—punctata atropurpurea	3	..	pur.sp.	..	25	
4163	—cœrulea	3	..	blue	..	50	
4169	—filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4170	—Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171	—rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174	—globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176	—alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4183	—splendens	3	..	crim.	..	50	
4187	—Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190	—plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193	—alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195	—plena, in var.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Even'g (E. nothera)—							The Enotheras are fine, free-flowing plants, best for back-grounding or shrubby borders; <i>(E. acaulis)</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>(E. Drummondii)</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4203	bistorta	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	
4205	Drummond's	1 3	ttP	yellow	1	5	
4207	Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210	Lamarck's	2 3	..	..	1½	5
4220	Rose	1 3	..	rose	1	5	
4222	taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227	tetraptera	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4230	Mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum	2 3	hP	dk. sc.	1	10	
4235	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4237	Parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yellow	½	10	
4237a	—"Golden Gem"	2 3	..	..	..	10
4239	Reseda crystallina	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252	alba	2 3	..	..	..	5
4254	Rheum palmatum	1	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	1	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	2	..	div.	8	5	
4275	Gibsoni	2	..	violet	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277	Cambodgensis (finest dark)	2	..	..	5	5
4278	cœruleus	2	..	blue	6	5	
4280	macrocarpa	2	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4288	sanguineus	2	..	red	6	5	
4289	purpureus (species from the Philippines)	2	..	purple	..	5	
4289a	Mixed	2	..	mixed	6 to 8	5	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	25	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	10	From California; fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4295	Rocket, Sweet	2 3	thP	w. & pur.	..	5	Free blooming and sweet scented.
4300	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325	Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	(<i>Lychnis</i> .) Free blooming and pretty.
4327	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4330	Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	(<i>Viscaria</i> .) Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333	White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4336	elegans picta	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½	5	
4340	Dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾	5	
4343	oculata cœrulea	2 3	..	blue	2	5	
4345	flos Jovis (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5	
	Rose of Sharon						
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	..	yellow	3	5	See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> . Showy large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	These annuals have very showy large flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds.
4360	coccinea	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4366	nana	2 3	..	mixed	1½	5	
4367	in vars.	2 3	..	..	1	5
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	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.
4380	patens	2	ttP	blue	..	25	
4387	Rœmeriana	2	hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	splendens	3	thhP	scarlet	2	10	
4395	Greggii	2 3	tP	d. red	1 to 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>							
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yellow	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica	2 3	..	red	1	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4414	Saxifraga Aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	} Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.
4415	Huetiana	2	hA	..	½	25	
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	2½	5	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4420	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422	Dwarf Double	2 3	..	..	1½	5
4425	Schizanthus Grahami	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	} Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.
4427	pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5	
4433	retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440	in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	hP	white	¾	10		Curious fringed flowers.
4446	Scyphanthus elegans	2 3	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine greenhouse climber.
4450	Sedum cœruleum	2	hA	blue	¼	10	} The Stone Crop is curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil; fine for carpet beds.
4453	Maximowiczii	2	hP	yellow	1	10	
4454	Mixed	2	..	mixed	¾	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	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467	Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum</i> asparagoides)	2 3	gP	white	6	10	} For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
4480	Snapdragon , Carmine and White	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	10	} 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	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	Striped	2	..	strip.	..	5	
4488	Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	Scarlet	2	..	scarlet	..	5	
4492	White	2	..	white	..	5	
4493	luteum	2	..	yellow	..	5	
4495	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497	Fine Dwarf	2	..	..	½	5
4498	Tom Thumb, Mixed	2	..	..	..	10
4499	Sphæralcea acerifolia	2 3	hhP	pink	3	10	} An ornamental greenhouse plant from Mexico. See <i>Mala minata</i> .
	Munroana						
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.
4502	Spiræa arizæfolia	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	½	25	Very pretty.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yellow	1½	5	} Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516	candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4518	Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium	2 3	hhP	scarlet	1½	25	} An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.

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>								
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—								
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	<p>(<i>Mathiola.</i>) 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 98.</p>	
4530	—Chestnut	1 2	..	brown	..	10		
4530a	—German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4532	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4534	—Light Blue	1 2	..	l. bl.	..	10		
4540	—White	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4541	—Brilliant Rose	1 2	..	br. ro.	..	10		
4542	—Fine Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4546	—Large-Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10
4546a	—Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	..	10		
4546b	—Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	..	25		
4546c	—Shining Purple Carmine	1 2	..	purple	..	25		
4547	Cut and Come Again (fine)	1 2	..	..	1½	10
4548	Ordinary Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1	5		
4550	Intermediate White	1 2	..	white	1½	10		
4552	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4554	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4554a	Perfection (very large)	1 2	..	..	..	10
4554b	—Fine White	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4555	Large-Flowering Emperor	1 2	..	..	..	10
4555a	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4556	Wallflower-Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4556a	—Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4558	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4560	Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10		
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	..	25
4567	—White	1 2	..	white	..	10		
4570	—Finest Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10		
4571	Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	5		
4572	Scarlet Queen	1 2	..	scarlet	..	5		
4572a	White Queen	1 2	..	white	..	5		
4573	Mixed Queen	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
4573a	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	25		Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5		<p>(<i>Centaurea.</i>) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.</p>
4577	White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4580	Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4582	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4584	Sunflower, California Double	2 3	hhA	d. y.	2 to 5	5		<p>(<i>Helianthus.</i>) Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective.</p>
4588	Giant Double	3	..	yellow	5	5		
4590	Dwarf Double	2 3	..	..	3	5
4592	Green-centered Double	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5		
4594	Globe-flowered Double	2 3	..	yellow	..	5		
4596	Cucumber-leaved Single	2 3	..	..	..	5
4597	Texas "Silver Queen" Single	3	..	..	4	10
4597a	Swainsona atrococcinea	3	gP	red	2	25		
Swan River Daisy								See <i>Brachycome</i> , page 66.
Sweet Peas								See <i>Lathyrus</i> , page 86.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5		<p>A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit; admired by all.</p>
4598a	Pure White	2 3	..	white	..	5		
4598b	Auricula-flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4598c	Dunnetii	2 3	..	d. crim	..	5		
4600	Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
4602	Tacsonia Van Volkemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.	
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	<p>Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.</p>	
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scarlet	2	5	<p>The <i>Calalias</i> are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.</p>	
4612	Orange	2	..	orange	..	5		
4613	Mixed	2	..	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 cœruleum	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.
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4619	Tritoma Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	cts. 10	} Planted out in summer, they make strong flowering plants; very showy.
4620	MacOweni	3	..	safron	2	25	
4621	corallina	3	..	red	3 to 4	25	
4621a	nobilis	3	..	..	..	25
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers.
4626	rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4627	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-Glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Verbena hybrida	2 3	hhP	mixed	traif.	5	} 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.
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4641	—Blue Black, white eye	2 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643	—candidissima (pure white)	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4644	—auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	—Italica striata	2 3	..	strip.	..	10	
4648	—cœrulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4650	—Finest Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4651	—Mammoth Mixed	2 3	..	..	..	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)	2 3	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba	2 3	..	ro. & wh.	..	10	
4665	Violets , Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	½	10	} (<i>Viola</i> .) All possess great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar	1 2	..	..	..	10
4669	White	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	10	} Fine and early flowering See Violets.
4675	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4677	Virginian Stock (Malcomia)	1 2	hA	red	1	5	} Early flowering and fine.
4680	White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4682	Wall-Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686	German Double	1 3	..	..	..	10
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora	1 3	hA	purple	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free flowering.
4689	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692	gloxinoides	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693	Worms	2 3	..	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694	Wigandia Viguieri	2 3	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves
4696	Yucca baccata	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia	2 3	..	..	15	10
4705	Whipplei	2 3	..	..	2	10
4708	Zinnia (Double) violacea	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	} Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late.
4710	elegans alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4712	coccinea	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714	lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716	purpurea	2 3	..	purple	1½	5	
4718	Salmon Rose	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4719	Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4719a	Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
4720	Mixed Double	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4721	Mixed Pompon	2 3	..	..	..	10
4723	grandiflora robusta, Giant	2 3	2½	10	
4723	Striped Zebra	2 3	1½	10	
4724	Tom Thumb Double	2 3	1	25	

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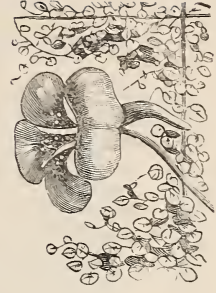
CONVOLVULUS.



IPOMÆA COCCINEA.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.



NASTURTIIUM.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

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>						
4727 Aristolochia Siphocampylus	2	hP	yel. br.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4732 Calampelis scabra	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734 Canary Bird Flower	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4736 Cardiospermum Halicacabum	2 3	. .	w. agr.	. .	5	Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4754 Clematis Virginiana	2 3	hP	white	15	5	} Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza. Should have support where planted.
4756 Flammula	1 2	. .	. .	5	5
4758 graveolens	2	. .	yellow	30-40	10	
4764 Clitoria ternatea	1 2	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766 —alba	1 2	. .	white	10	10	
4768 Cobæa scandens	2 3	thP	purple	20	10	} Rapid growing; fine summer climbers.
4769 —alba	2 3	. .	white	. .	10	
4774 Convolvulus aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776 major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780 Mauritanicus	2 3	hP	blue	traï.	10	
4782 Dolichos Lablab	2 3	gP	purple	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784 —alba	2 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4786 in varieties	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4790 Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honeysuckle.
4792 —album	3	. .	white	. .	5	
4795 Humulus Japonicus	3	tA	green	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798 Ipomœa coccinea	2 3	hA	scarlet	10	5	} These are very beautiful free blooming plants, 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 —lutea	2 3	. .	yellow	. .	5	
4807 Horsfalliæ	2 3	tp	rose	15	25	
4808 hederacea grandiflora	2 3	tA	blue	. .	5	
4810 —marmorata	2 3	. .	mar.	. .	5	
4812 Nil	2 3	. .	purple	. .	5	
4814 limbata	2 3	. .	v. & w.	5	5	
4816 Mexicana grandiflora-alba	3	. .	white	15	10	
4817 —hybrida (very early)	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10
4820 bona nox (Good Night)	2 3	. .	. .	. .	5
4824 Learii	2 3	gP	v. b.	. .	25	
4826 rubra cœrulea	2 3	. .	b. & r.	8	10	
4828 —alba	2 3	. .	white	. .	10	
4834 Madame Anne	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5	
4835 quamoelit	2 3	tA	scarlet	. .	5	
4837 —alba	2 3	. .	white	. .	5	
4840a hederæfolia coccinea	2 3	. .	scarlet	. .	5	
4842 in varieties	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4845 Kennedya Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854 Marryattæ	1 3	. .	scarlet	4	25	
4856 rubicunda	1 2	. .	d. red	. .	25	

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.nbfol.com.cn</p>							
4861	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas),					cts.	
	Butterfly	1 3	hA	red	4	5	<p>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. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.</p>
4861a	—"Adonis," carmine	1 3	..	car.	..	5	
4862	—White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple	1 3	..	l. & p.	..	5	
4865	—Dark Red	1 3	..	d. red	..	5	
4868	—Blush	1 3	..	blush	..	5	
4869	—"Fairy Queen"	1 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
4870	—"Queen of the Isles"	1 3	..	var.	..	5	
4872	—Tricolor, "Captain Clark"	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	
4874	—Black Purple	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
4876	—Striped	1 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4877	—Vesuvius	1 3	..	dk. red	..	5	
4878	—Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4879	—Princess Beatrice	1 3	..	car.	..	5	
4879a	—Painted Lady	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
4880	—Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4881	Eckford's Hybrid	1 3	..	..	..	10
4882	Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	5	5	
4884	—White	2	..	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	Showy plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	tgP	purple	10	10	<p>Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.</p>
4890	Barclayana	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4892	alba	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10	
4895	purpurea grandiflora	1 3	..	purple	..	10	
4900	in varieties	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4901	Mina lobata	1 3	tA	wh. & r.	15	25	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
	Moon Flower						See <i>Ipomoea Mexicana grandiflora alba</i> , page 85.
4902	Nasturtium (Tall), Blood Col'd	2 3	..	d. red	5	5	<p>(<i>Tropæolum majus</i>.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.</p>
4904	Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4906	Schillingi, bright yellow	2 3	..	o. yel.	..	5	
4910	Scheurmanii	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	
4910a	—cocineum	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4912	hemisphaericum	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4912a	Roeglianum	2 3	..	purple	..	5	
4912b	Passiflora cœrulea	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	<p>The Passion Flower; very pretty and interesting.</p>
4913	—grandiflora	2 3	..	..	6	10
4914	—gracilis	2 3	..	white	10	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla	2 3	..	lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	2 3	gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty.
	Sweet Peas						See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
4916	Thunbergia alata	2 3	hhA	bf. & d	5	5	<p>Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.</p>
4918	—alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4920	—aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4922	—Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4924	—Fryeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4926	—sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
4928	—intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4930	—in varieties	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense	2 3	..	yellow	10	5	<p>The Canary Bird Flower.</p> <p>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.</p>
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	6	5	
4936	—Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5	
4938	—Crystal Palace	2 3	..	br. red	..	5	
4944	—Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4946	—Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948	—Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia	2 3	..	..	..	5
4948b	—Lilli Smith	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	5	
4954	pentaphyllum	2 3	tgP	o. & y.	..	10	
4956	tricolorum	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

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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 virridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966	Benincasa cerifera	2 3	..	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)	2 3	hhA	yellow	5	5	} Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning red.
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)	2	..	..	..	5
4980	perennis	2 3	..	..	15	5
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata	2	..	greer	12	10	
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 Dipper Gourd, and No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983	Egg shaped	2	..	..	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped	2	..	..	..	5
4986	vittata (green bottom)	2	..	..	15	5
4988	Hercules' Club	2	..	..	..	5
4989	Sugar Trough	2	..	..	..	5
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4991	—Miniature	2	..	..	..	5
4994	Melopepo (Miniature)	2	..	..	10	5
4996	—Striped	2	..	..	12	5
4997	Mixed	2	..	..	10-15	5
5006	Martynia proboscidea	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious; fine for pickles.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	..	yellow	10	5	} The well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5010	charantia	2 3	..	..	..	5
5012	Elaterium (Squirting Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	..	5
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet runner Bean.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg Plant	3	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	3	..	scar.	2	5	
5025	Striped Egg-Plant	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3	..	purple	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum	2 3	gP	yellow	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni	2 3	..	purple	..	10	
5047a	Warszewiczoides	2 3	..	white	3	10	
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	4	10		} Snake Cucumber. Curious.
5050	coccinea	2	..	yellow	..	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	white	..	10	



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS,

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER AND NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardness 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	5	One of the most beautiful Everlastings; much used for winter bouquets, and in some floral work.	
5056 —album	2	..	white	..	5		
5057 —Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5		
5055 —Double	2	..	rose	..	10		
5059 —album, double	2	..	white	..	10		
5060 Ammobium alatum	2	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.	
5062 Gomphrena globosa	2	3	hA	red	1	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.	
5034 —alba	2	3	..	white	..		5
5066 —carnea	2	3	..	pink	..		5
5070 —striata	2	3	..	stri.	..		5
5071 —nana compacta	2	3	..	v. & red	1/2		5
5073 —in vars.	2	3	..	mixed	1		5
5074 aurantiaca	2	3	..	orange	..		5
5076 Helichrysum bracteatum	2	3	..	yellow	2	Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.	
5078 —album	2	3	..	white	..		5
5080 —maeranthum	2	3	..	rose	..		5
5081 —Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	..		5
5086 Blood Red	2	3	..	d. red	1		10
5098 monstrosum, double	2	3	..	mixed	2		5
5100 —Dwarf	2	3	..	..	1/2		5
5107 Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	..	yellow	1	10	Resembles Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5110 Rhodanthe maculata	2	3	..	rose	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114 —alba	2	3	..	white	..	10	
5118 Mangesii	2	3	..	rose	1/2	10	
5119 —Mixed	2	3	..	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	2	..	..	white	..	5	
5125 multiflorum	2	..	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album	2	..	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum fl. pl.	2	..	..	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.

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NUMBER AND NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardness 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	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 pulchella	2	.	.	.	5	
5132 minutiflora	2	.	.	.	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	.	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i>	3	.	.	10	5	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5140 *—fol. variegata	3	.	.	.	10	
5142 *festucoides variegata	3	.	.	4	10	
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	.	3	5	} Animated Oats. Curious.
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	.	.	1	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152 gracilis	2	.	.	.	5	
5154 maxima	2	.	.	1½	5	
5158 <i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>	2	.	.	¾	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus brizaeformis</i>	2	hP	.	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well known pest.
5162 macrostachyus	2	.	.	.	5	
5164 madritensis	2	.	.	.	5	
5165 <i>Ceratochloa pendula</i>	2 3	.	.	.	25	} Elegant for bouquets.
5165a <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	.	.	25	} Dwarf; for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris barbata</i>	2	.	.	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 truncata "vera"	2	.	.	¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	.	1	5	} Pretty for edging.
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	.	.	1½	5	} Job's Tears; so-called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5174 Chinensis	2 3	.	.	.	5	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	.	.	2	10	
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>	2	hP	.	.	5	} Handsome for bouquets.
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	.	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> , Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.
5176a corocona	2 3	.	.	.	5	
5176b Indica	2 3	.	.	.	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	.	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	.	1	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182 amabilis	2	.	.	.	5	
5183 Abyssinica	2	.	.	.	5	
5184 maxima	2	.	.	.	10	
5185 suaveolens	2	.	.	.	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	.	10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190 *—foliis variegatis	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	2 3	.	.	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5195 <i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	2 3	.	.	2	5	} Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5196 glauca	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>	2 3	tP	.	.	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5200 Japonica	2 3	.	.	6	10	
5202 latifolia	2 3	.	.	8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>	2 3	.	.	.	5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decorations.
5206 —niveo vittatum	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5207 *—fol. variegatum	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5208 jubatum	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5210 *roseum	2 3	.	.	.	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	.	2	5	} Squirrel Tail Grass.
5214 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	.	.	½	5	} Very pretty rush-like grass.



ARECA BAUERI.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.



THRINAX ARGENTEA.

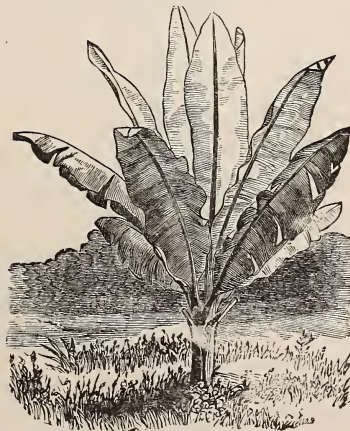


PANDANUS UTILIS.

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

PALM SEEDS.

Areca Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm)	12 seeds, \$0 25	Pkt. 25	Kentia Canterburyana (Umbrella Palm)	10 seeds, \$0 50	Pkt. 50
" lutescens	12 "	" 25	" Morei	10 "	" 75
" Sapida	12 "	" 25	Latania Borbonica	12 "	" 10
Chamærops Canariensis	10 "	" 25	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana)	per 100 seeds, \$2 10	" 25
" elegans	10 "	" 25	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm)	10 "	" 10
" excelsa	25 "	" 10	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine)	15 "	" 25
" humilis	25 "	" 10	Phoenix Canariensis	10 "	" 10
Cocos Australis	10 "	" 25	" dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 "	" 10
" Bonetti	8 "	" 25	" rupicola	8 "	" 10
" campestris	8 "	" 25	" tenuis	8 "	" 10
" plumosa	8 "	" 25	Ptychisperma Alexandræ	15 "	" 25
" flexuosa	10 "	" 25	Seaforthia elegans	8 "	" 10
Corypha Australis (Cabbage Palm)	10 "	" 10	Thrinax argentea	10 "	" 10
Dracæna indivisa miniata	100 "	" 25	Washingtonia filifera	15 "	" 10
Kentia Belmoreana	8 "	" 25			
" Forsteriana	8 "	" 25			



MUSA ENSETE.



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—18	Double Quilled German	\$0 50	62— 6	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	\$0 30
4—12	“ “ “	40	62a- 6	Lilliput-flowered	25
7— 6	“ “ “	25	63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered	65
9—16	Double Dwarf German	60	64— 8	“ “	45
10—12	“ “ “	50	66— 6	“ “	35
13— 6	“ “ “	25	67—18	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	75
16—12	Dwarf Bouquet	50	69—12	“ “ “	50
17— 8	“ “ “	40	70— 8	“ “ “	40
19— 6	“ “ “	25	72— 6	“ “ “	30
25— 6	Shakespeare	30	75—12	Large-flowered Rose	60
23—18	Dwarf Victoria	50	75a- 8	“ “ “	50
31— 6	“ “ “	25	75b- 6	“ “ “	40
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	50	76— 6	Victoria Needle	50
36— 8	“ “ “	40	80— 6	White-centered Crown	35
39— 6	“ “ “	25	83—12	Betteridge's Quilled	50
40—12	Giant Emperor	80	84— 8	“ “ “	40
41— 8	“ “ “	60	86— 6	“ “ “	25
45— 6	“ “ “	45	89— 8	Victoria Prize	50
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	40	92— 6	“ “ “	40
48—18	“ “ “	1 00	92b-12	Needle or Hedge-hog	55
51—12	“ “ “	70	93— 6	“ “ “	35
54— 8	“ “ “	55	95—12	Uhland Globe	50
54a- 6	“ “ “	40	98— 6	“ “ “	30
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	50	101— 8	Schiller	35
58— 8	“ “ “	40	102— 6	“ “ “	25
60— 6	“ “ “	25	104— 6	Goliath	35
61— 8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	40	106— 6	Washington	50



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	60
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	75	173— 6	“ “ “	50

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Collections of

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
176—6	Alpine Plants	\$0 40	290—8	Marigold, Double French	40
178—12	Amarantus (ornamental foliage)	40	291—6	“ “ “	30
180—12	Aquilegia	50	292—6	“ “ African	30
182—6	Balsams, Improved Camellia-flowered	75	295—12	Marvel of Peru	45
184—12	“ Double Rose-Flowered	75	296—8	“ “ “	30
184a—6	“ “ “	40	297—6	“ “ Striped-leaved	30
185—6	Begonias, Tuberous-rooted, fine colors	1 00	300—10	Mignonette	50
186—8	Calliopsis	30	305—12	Nasturtium, Tall	40
187—12	Campanula	50	306—8	“ “ “	30
189—25	Cannas (fine)	1 50	307—12	“ “ Dwarf Tom Thumb	30
190—12	“ “ “	75	308—8	“ “ “	30
191—8	“ “ “	50	310—8	Nemophila	40
192—6	“ “ Dark-leaved	50	315—24	Pansy or Heartsease	1 25
195—50	Carnation and Picotee	3 00	316—18	“ “ “	1 00
196—25	“ “ “	2 00	317—12	“ “ “	75
197—15	“ “ “	1 50	318—8	“ “ “	60
198—12	“ “ “	1 00	319—6	“ “ “	50
199—6	“ “ “	60	323—12	Peas, Sweet	50
202—6	Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Bottle)	40	324—12	“ Eckford's New Hybrid	1 00
205—12	Chrysanthemums, Annual	40	325—8	“ “ “	75
206—6	“ “ “	40	326—6	“ “ “	50
210—12	Coleus	1 50	327—12	Petunias, Fine Large-Flowering	1 25
211—6	“ “ “	75	328—6	“ “ “	75
214—8	Convolvulus Minor	35	329—12	“ Double Fringed	1 50
220—12	Dahlia, Beautiful Single	1 00	330—6	“ “ “	90
221—6	“ “ “	50	331—12	“ “ “	1 50
223—6	Delphinium hybridum fl. pl.	75	332—6	“ “ “	80
224—12	Digitalis (Fox-Glove)	40	338—12	Pinks, Fine China	50
230—12	Ferns	1 25	340—8	“ “ “	40
232—12	Fuchsia	1 00	341—6	“ “ “	30
233—6	Gaillardia	35	345—10	Phlox Drummondii, beautiful	50
235—6	Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flowers)	30	348—12	Poppies, Double Carnation	40
237—6	Godetia	30	349—12	“ Pæony-flowered	40
239—12	Gourds, ornamental, small	50	350—6	“ Double Dwarf Pæony-Flow'd	30
242—25	Grasses, ornamental	1 00	351—6	“ Ranunculus-Flowered	30
243—12	“ “ “	50	354—12	Portulaca, beautiful	60
246—12	Helichrysum or Eternal Flowers	60	355—6	“ Double	1 00
247—10	“ “ “	50	358—6	Potentilla, “	75
248—8	“ “ “	40	362—12	Primula, Chinese Fringed	1 50
249—6	“ “ “	30	363—10	“ “ “	1 25
250—6	“ Monstrosum nanum fl. pl.	30	364—8	“ “ “	1 00
254—12	Heliotrope	1 00	365—6	“ “ “	75
255—6	“ “ “	60	366—6	“ “ Double	1 50
260—12	Hollyhocks, Double Prize	1 00	370—12	Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)	50
261—8	“ “ “	75	371—6	“ “ “	25
262—6	“ “ “	60	374—8	Salpiglossis, Tall	40
265—12	Ipomæas, Hardy	40	375—8	“ Dwarf	40
268—5	Jacobæa, Dwarf Double	40	376—6	“ “ “	35
270—6	Lantana	50	380—8	Scabious, Dwarf Double	35
272—12	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	60	381—6	“ “ “	30
273—6	“ “ “	40	382—8	“ Tall Large Flowered	35
274—12	“ Tall Rocket	50	383—6	“ “ “	30
275—6	“ “ “	35	385—6	Schizanthus	40
276—6	“ Robust Bismarck	35	387—12	Snapdragon, Finest Tall	50
277—6	“ Dwarf Candelabrum	40	388—6	“ “ “	40
278—6	“ New Emperor	35	390—8	Solanum	60
279—6	“ Ranunculus-Flowered	35	392—6	Sweet William, fine	40
280—8	“ Tall Branching	40	394—12	Tropæolum Lobbianum	50
281—6	“ “ “	30	395—6	“ “ “	40
284—12	Lobelia	50	398—6	Verbena	50
285—6	“ “ “	40	400—6	Xeranthemum	35
287—12	Lupins	35	403—10	Zinnia, beautiful Double	50
			404—6	“ “ “	40
			405—8	“ Dwarf Double	60
			406—6	“ “ “	50

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 Annuals	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	Mignonette , Sweet Per lb., 75 cts.	\$0 15
Alyssum maritimum (Sweet)	40	"Crimson Queen"	40
Asters , Mixed China	50	"Golden Queen"	50
Truffaut's Fine Mixed	1 00	Miles' Spiral	40
" Large Double White	2 00	French Machet	50
Balsams , Mixed Double Paris	40	Nasturtium , Tom Thumb "Empress of India"	40
Double Pure White	1 00	" Scarlet	20
Double Crimson	1 00	" Mixed	20
Balloon Vine	25	Nemophila , Mixed	25
Canary Bird Flower	60	Pansy , Mixed from 75 cents to 5 00	
Candytuft , Best White . . . Per lb., 75 cents	20	Peas , Sweet, Mixed Per lb., 50 cts.	1 50
Giant White "Charmer"	75	Pentstemon , American, Mixed	1 50
Dunnett's Crimson	35	Petunia , Fine Mixed, spotted and striped	1 00
Mixed	20	Phlox Drummondii , Fine Mixed	50
Canna , Fine Mixed	20	" —Large-Flowering, Mixed	75
Carnation Pink , Common	75	" —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	4 00
Extra Fine Double Mixed	3 00	" " Blood Red	1 00
Centaurea candidissima	3 50	" " White Snowball	7 00
gymnocarpa	75	" —grandiflora splendens	1 00
Cineraria maritima (Dusty Miller)	40	Pink , Mixed Double China	40
Cobæa scandens	1 00	New Mourning	1 25
Cockscomb , Dwarf Crimson	75	Poppy , Mixed Carnation . . . Per lb., 75 cts.	25
Mixed	50	Portulaca , Splendid Mixture	40
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory) Mixed	10	Best Mixed Double	5 00
. Per lb., 45 cts.		Pyrethrum "Golden Feather"	1 00
" minor, Dwarf 75 cts.	25	Ricinus sanguineus (Red-stalked Castor Bean)	
Cosmos hybridus , Mixed	75	. . . . . Per lb., 60 cts.	15
Cypress Vine , Red or White	40	Salvia splendens , rich scarlet	2 00
Four O'Clocks (Mirabilis), Finest Mixed		Smilax , fine climber for pots	1 50
. Per lb., 60 cts.	15	Snapdragon , Mixed Tall	35
Dwarf White	25	Mixed Dwarf	50
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana	60	Stock , English Ten-Weeks, Mixed	75
Globe Amaranths	30	Finest German Ten-Weeks	2 00
Hollyhocks , Splendid Double, Mixed	75	Finest Winter, or Brompton	4 00
Double Orange	1 00	Sunflower , Double Californian	25
" Rose	1 00	New Texas Silver Queen	50
" White	1 00	Sweet William , fine Auricula-flowered	30
Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	25	Thunbergia , fine Mixed	40
Lobelia Erinus speciosa	1 00	Verbena , Hybrid Mixed \$1 to 3 00	
Lupinus , Mixed	25	Wallflower	35
Marigold , "Meteor"	35	Zinnia , Finest Double Mixed . . . Per lb., \$4	40
African Mixed	35	Double Dwarf Crimson	75
El Dorado	50	" Mixed Pompon	75
French Mixed	40	" " Robusta	75

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

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

THE NEW WHITE GLADIOLUS "SNOW WHITE."

The best and only white Gladiolus of the Hybrid Gandavensis type; well formed flowers and fine spike of unusual beauty. Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; 25 for \$9; 50 for \$15; 75 for \$20; 100 for \$25.

List calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from February to September 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. Early Plant. Early Lettuce. Parsley. Pepper. Radish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Early Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Cauliflower. 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 Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Onion. Parsley. Parsnip. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Spinach. Early Turnip. Sage.	Sow in Open ground. Artichoke. Asparagus. Beans, Bush and Running. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. Sweet Corn. Cucumber. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Onion. Parsley. Parsnip. Peas. Potatoes. Radish. Rhubarb. Salsify. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in Open ground. Beans, Lima, and all other sorts. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Cauliflower. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Nasturtium. Olea. Early Peas. Potatoes. Pumpkin. Radish. Salsify. Spinach. Squash. Herbs.	Sow in Open ground. Beans. Beet. Carrot. Sweet Corn. Corn Salad. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Gherkin. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Nasturtium. Olea. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Radish. Spinach. Squash. White Fr. Turnip Kula Baga.	Sow in Open ground. Beans, Bush. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cucumber. Endive. Lettuce. Welsh Onion. Early Peas. Radish. Spinach. Turnip.	Sow in Open ground. Cabbage for Cold Frames. Cauliflower for Cold Frames. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cress. Siberian Kale. Lettuce. Mastard. Winter Radish. Spinach. Turnip.
<p>THORNBURN'S EXTRA EARLY Refugee Beans. A great acquisition; don't fail to plant them.</p>							
<p>THORNBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER Is the Surest and Finest of all Sorts.</p>							
<p>THORNBURN'S Extra Early Market Peas ARE THE BEST.</p>							
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