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## 1912

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## THORIBURNAS

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## Complete Assortments of Kitchen-Garden Seeds for Private Families

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. They are prepared in advance in order to facilitate our work, on which account a considerable reduction from the catalogue prices is made. The reduced price will not be allowed unless the assortment is taken without change.

## No. 1. PRICE, \$2.50; BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, \$2.75

> pt. Beans, Refugee Green Pod. I " " Golden Wax.
> I pa. Beet, Egyptian.
> " Globe.
> "Cabbage, Early Wakefield. Red, for Pickling.
> ". Carrot, Halí-long.
> " Cauliflower, Thor. Gilt Edge.
> " Celery, White Plume.
> $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Corn, Early Bantam.
pt. Corn, Perfection Sugar. I pa. Cucumber, Imp. White Spine.
I Eggplant, Imp. N. Y. Purple.
I K Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.
I ". Leek, Best Flag.
I Lettuce, Big Boston.
I" Melon, L. I. Beauty.
I ". Mor
".

I pa. Onion, White Globe. I " " Large Red Globe. I " Parsley, Extra Curled. I pt. Peas, Thor. Ex.-e'y Market.
I " "Wrinkled Our Selection.
I oz. Radish, Scarlet Turnip.
I " Spinach, Viroflay.
I pa. Tomato, Stone.
I oz. Turnip, Milan.

## NO. 2. PRICE, \$3ె; BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, \$5.50




1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
I pt. Peas, Thor. Ex-e'y Market.
Our Selection.
y pa. Pepper, Chinese Giant. I oz. Radish, White Tipped.

6 Scarlet Globe
" Salsify, Thorb. Imp. Thick-r't'd.
pinach, Viroflay
I pa. Squash, E'y Bush C'kneck.
I oz. " Boston Marrow. I pa. Tomato, Early June Pink.

I oz. Turnip, Milan. Yellow Stone.

## NO. 3. PRICE, $\$ 10 ;$ BY MAIL OR EXP RESS, $\$ 11$

I qt. Beans, Refugee Green Pod.
I pt. " Early Valentine.
" Golden Wax.
"Stringless Green Pod.
©s Old Homestead.

* Challenger Lima.

Beet, Egyptian.
"G Globe.
" Half Long.
pa. Brussels Sprouts, Half Dw'f.
z. Cabbage, Early Wakefield. Early Spring
Savoy.
Thor. Priv. Stock Red, for Pickling.
Carrot, Early French Forcing. Hall Long.
Cauliflower, Thor. Gilt Edge.

## pa. " Thorburn Snowball.

oz. Celery, Fin de Siecle.
" White Plume.
t pa. " Golden Self-blanching. I qt. Corn, Early Bantam. Perfection Sugar.

I qt. Corn, Country Gentleman.
I "، " Stowell's Evergreen. I oz. Cora Salad, Large Seeded. 2 "C Cress, or Pepper Grass. I "Cucumber, Imp. White Spine. I pa. Eggplant, Imp. N. Y. Purple. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. Endive, Green Curled.

Kohlrabi, Early White Vienua.
pa. Leek, Best Flag.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. Jettuce, Big Boston.
" May King.
" Cos, or Romaine.
" Giant Crystal Head.
i pa. Melon, Long Island Beauty.
s6 Netted Gem.
" Water, Sugar Stick.
" Water, Black Spanish.
2 ozs. Okra, Perkin's Improved.
Onion, Yellow Danvers.
" Large Red Globe.
" White Globe.
Parsley, Extra Curled.

2 ozs. Parsnip, Hollow Crown. I qt. Peas, 'Thor. Ex.-e'y Market. I pt. each Peas, Four Best Wrinkled, Our Selection.
I pa. Pepper, Chinese Giant. 2 oz . Radish, White Tipped.

| 2 | " | " | Scarlet Turnip. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | " | " | Early White Turnip. |
| 2 |  |  |  |

Salsify, Thor. Imp. Thick-rt'd.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Spinach, Viroflay.
I oz. Squash, E'y Bush Cr'k-neck.
I pa. " Hubbard.
I oz. "s Boston Marrow.
I pa. Tomato, Early June Pink.
6 Stone.
" Beauty.
" Royal Red. Turnip, Thor. Fam. Rutabaga.

* Milan.
" 6 Yellow Stone.
I pa. each Eierbs, Five Varieties.


## No. 4. PRICE, \$18; BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, $\$ 20$

2 qt. Beans, Refugee Green Pod.

|  | ${ }_{6}$ | Early Valentine. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ، | " | Golden Wax. |
| ، | * | Stringless Green |
| " | ، | Old Homestead. |
| ، | ، | Challenger |

- Brussels Sprouts, Half Dwar
" Early Spring.
Thorburn Private Stock Flat Dutch. Red, for Pickling.
Carrot, Early French Forcing. Half Long. Cauliflower, Thor. Gilt Edge. I pa. " Thorburn Snowball. I oz. Celery, Fin de Siecle.
"White Plume.
" Golden Self-blanching.
2 qts. Corn. Early Bantam.

2 qts. C
ts. Corn, Perfection Sugar. "Country Gentleman. " Stowell's Evergreen. 4 ozs. Corn Salad, Large-seeded.

Cress, or Pepper Grass.
Cucumber, Imp. White Spine.
Eggplant, Imp. N. Y. Purple.
Endive, Green Curled.
6 Broad-leaved.
Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.
Leek, Best Flag.
Lettuce, Big Boston.
" May King.
"C Cos, or Romaine.
" Giant Crystal Head.
Melon, Netted Gem.
" Long Island Beauty.
"Water, Sugar Stick.
" Water, Black Spanish.
Okra, Perkin's Improved.
Onion, Yellow Danvers.
${ }^{6}$ White Globe.
" Large Red Globe.
Parsley, Extra Curled.

4ozs. Parsnip, Hollow Crown. I qt. Peas, Thor. Ex.-e'y Market. 7 qts. Peas, Four Best Wrinkled, Our Selection.
$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. Pepper, Chinese Giant.
Radish, White Tipped.
$\begin{array}{llll}4 & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { Scarlet Turnip. } \\ 2 & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { Early White Turnip. } \\ 4 & \text { " } & \text { Scarlet Globe. }\end{array}$ 2 " " Chinese Winter. 4 ozs. Salsify, Thor. Imp. Thick-r't'd. I lb. Spinach, Virollay.
I oz. Squash, Early Bush Crookneck.
. Hubbard.
" Boston Marrow.
Tomato, Early June Pink.

* Stone.

I pa. " Beauty.
ozs. Turnip, Royal Red.
2 ozs. Turnip, Milan.
2 " " Yellow Stone.
2 , Thor.Fam. Rutabaga.
I pa. each Herbs, Five Varieties.

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# J. M. THORBURN \& CO. 

 HIGH-CLASS SEEDS


HIS is our One-Hundred-and-Eleventh successive Annual Catalogue. We are growers and importers of High-Class Seeds, Bulbs and Roots only.

It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filling them, even by night work.

Cultural Directions.-These apply to the climate of New York and vicinity. For more northern and southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.
When desired, we will select suitable seeds if the size of garden or the sum proposed to be expended is stated.

Orders should be written on our order sheet or on a blank sheet separate from letter, preferably in $i n k$, and to receive prompt attention should be directed to the firm, and not to individuals. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Check or Bank Bills.

PRICES.-The prices quoted are net, and do NOT include free transit, EXCEPT FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS, OUNCES or QUARTER-POUNDS, on which WE pay postage or expressage anywhere in the U. S.

Seeds by Mail or Express.- 8 cents per pound should be added if wanted by mail or prepaid express in the United States, and 16 cents per pound in Canada, except for seeds ordered by the packet, ounce or $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., which we mail free. By special arrangement with the express companies we can ship seeds and bulbs at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular rates. Unless otherwise instructed, we send orders from parties unknown to us, C. O. D.

It sometimes happens that certain articles are not ready when the bulk of the goods ordered is shipped. In such cases, rather than hold back the whole order, we send what is ready and keep a memorandum of what is to follow when available. Customers would, therefore, in such cases, do well to await our advices or invoices before writing in regard to items not sent them.

Name, Address, etc.-We beg our correspondents to give us on each order the correct name and address; also to indicate very precisely the means of carriage which they prefer, mail, express or freight, 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 ourselves choose the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer.

Warranties.-Seeds of best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used.

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 rapidly at a temperature of $45^{\circ}$; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical 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 $60^{\circ}$. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. 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 forms 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 continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower, the yellowpodded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.
J. M. Thorburn \& Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. President
E. E. BRUGGERHOF. Vice-President and Treasurer


PORTION OF OUR TRIAL-GROUNDS

## 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. The exposure for a vegetable-garden should be south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being about the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, 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 subsoiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best 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 exceptions to this rule. Every year the beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. From seed sown in drills, larger crops from a given surface are grown, and cultivation is 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 to advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds, and to keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above the ground.

Much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Eggplants, 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 hotbed may be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To prepare a coldframe.-The coldframe 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 10 to 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are 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 8 or io days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 to 30 days. During the 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 they are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Radish may be sown in a coldframe 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 Hotbed

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the latter part of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed. 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 severely 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 $21 / 2$ 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. Hotbed sashes are usually $3 \times 6$ feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 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 every thing is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat arises. At first it will probably be $100^{\circ}$ or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to $90^{\circ}$ or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into 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 2 to 3 inches apart and afterward (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 mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

## HOTBED MATS

For covering sashes. Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size, $76 \times 76$ in. One mat covers two sashes.


## HOTBED SASH

Best quality. Packing extra, at cost.
Unglazed. $3 \times 6$ feet....................................................................................... 20 13 oo

Mastica for glazing, qt. 40 cts., gal. \$1.35.
Mastica Glazing Machines, $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ each.
English Glazing Putty, $\$ 1.75$ gal., 5 and io gal. buckets at $\$ 1.60$ per gal.

# Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds 

## Carpinteria Pole Lima Bean

A large-seeded bean, much thicker than the ordinary pole Lima. The vine is of vigorous growth, with many large branches or runners. The pods are very large and are closely filled with large, plump beans of excellent flavor. The pods contain from three to four beans, a large proportion having four, and are produced in great abundance. Pt. 25 cts ., qt., $45 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50, \mathrm{pk} . \$ 2.50$

## Thorburn's New Model Beet

The finest table variety of all; tender, solid and crisp flesh; of fine flavor. The color is a dark blood-red; almost globular in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I $5 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{cts}$., lb. \$I.50.

## Swiss Chard, Lucullus

The plants grow about two and one-half feet tall. The stalks are thick and broad and about ten inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served like Asparagus. The large leaves are heavily crinkled, tender and of fine flavor. The leaves are cooked and served like Spinach. Pkt. 5 cts.. oz. I 5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts., lb. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.

## New Early Cabbage, Copenhagen Market GENUINE DANISH-GROWN SEED

Undoubtedly the finest, large, round-headed early Cabbage. The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are very solid, and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a heavier yield per acre than that well-known variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the leaves light green, rather small, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer together than is usual with varieties of similar size. Pkt. I5 cts., oz. 60 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \$ 2, \mathrm{lb} . \$ 7$.

## Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

## THORBURN'S SELECTED STOCK

Undoubtedly the finest strain of this most popular well-known early variety in cultivation. The heads are extremely solid, pyramidal in shape, with very little outside foliage. Pkt. Io cts., oz. $30 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 85$ cts., lb. \$3.

## Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage

Large early sort, white and very solid. Produces fine ball-shaped heads and combines large size with earliness as no other early cabbage does. A fine market sort. One of the best. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 80 cts., lb. $\$ 2.75$.

## Thorburn's Gilt Edge Cauliflower

Best and surest of all. Produces large, heavy, solid white heads of finest quality. Undoubtedly the best variety. Pkt. $25 \mathrm{cts} .$, oz. $\$ 2.25,1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \$ 7.50$.

## Thorburn's Noroton Selected White Spine Cucumber

A selection of the Improved White Spine, but earlier, more perfect in shape and more prolific. The best slicing variety we have seen, being solid in flesh, fine-grained, tender and of delicious flavor. Vigorous healthy grower. A splendid sort for the home garden and absolutely without an equal for market. Pkt. Io cts., oz. $25 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .65 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ 2$.

## Golden Cream Sweet Corn

## A CROSS OF COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ON GOLDEN BANTAM

A very early yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as Golden Bantam. The habit of growth is rather dwarf and the stalks bear two to four ears. It is among our earliest varieties; the color at eating stage is a rich cream, cooking to a light golden yellow. Pkt. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 15 cts ., lb. 40 cts.

## Extra-Early Nordheim Sweet Corn

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## Lettuce, "Rheingold"

Very large solid heads of pure golden yellow, a most desirable color. Stands the heat well and can be sown all through the summer. It comes next to May King in earliness. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts.

## Cos Lettuce, Golden Yellow

Produces bright golden yellow leaves and large solid hearts, crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. It stands a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts ., oz. 20 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 60 cts.

## Red Cos Lettuce


#### Abstract

A very attractive variety, productive and unusually slow in running to seed. The head of the fullgrown plant is tall and entirely green with the exception of a brown-red tinge on top. The outer leaves are long, rounded at the ends and deeply colored red-brown. It usually heads well without tying. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $1 / 41 \mathrm{~b}$. 50 cts .


## Hybrid Casaba Muskmelon

A vigorous grower and an enormous yielder. It produces melons of large size a veraging 8 to 10 inches in diameter and of unsurpassed flavor. The skin is green until the plants begin to ripen, when it turns to a light yellow. The flesh is white, rich and luscious and from 2 to 3 inches thick. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/41b. 75 cts .

## Denia Onion (Genuine imported)

We have been fortunate in securing a small quantity of seed of this valuable Onion which was offered by us last year for the first time in America.

It is generally conceded that this is the parent type of the well-known Prizetaker, of which, however it is a far superior strain. It runs more uniform in size and is a more characteristic globe. The bulb is more compact and its rings or layers of growth are thinner. Generally the neck is smaller than Prizetaker and it seems to ripen down somewhat earlier. Pkt. 15 cts ., oz. 75 cts .

## New Early Dwarf Pea, "Peter Pan"

"Peter Pan," introduced last year, has proved itself to be, without doubt, the finest and earliest dwarf wrinkled Pea yet introduced. It is a tremendous cropper, producing long, dark green pods filled with peas of exquisite flavor. The plants (covered with pods) are robust in habit, and it will certainly become a favorite dwarf early Pea. Height $11 / 2$ feet. Trial pkt. 25 cts.

## Saxonia Pea

Has proved a brilliant success as the first white-seeded, extra-early round Pea with large pods, and as big a yielder as the best main-crop varieties. Trial pkt. 25 cts.

## Tomato, " Dwarf Giant"

The largest fruited of all dwarf sorts. The fruits are very large and remain uniformly so throughout the season. They are produced in clusters of from four to six. The color is a rich purple-crimson well maintained throughout the entire fruit. The flesh is firm and of delicious flavor, entirely free from acidity. The plants grow two feet high and form compact bushes very strong and vigorous. The foliage is dark green Ripens about mid-season. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 1.75$.

## Carter's Sunrise Tomato

Early and exceedingly productive. The fruits are medium size, bright scarlet in color, uniformly smooth. It contains very few seeds, and being unusually solid it is particularly fine for slicing. Valuable for forcing or for outdoor culture. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., oz. 50 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 1.50$.

## Comet Tomato

A fine, rich scarlet-red variety, of matchless form; recently introduced. The fruit is smooth and round and is produced in great abundance. It is equally valuable for forcing or for growing outdoors. Pkt. I 5 cts., oz. 40 cts .

## Montesson Winter Turnip

A splendid new purple-top, pure white winter variety. Can endure a certain amount of frost and on that account can be left in the ground at least during the early part of the winter. The flesh is fine and sweet and of almost perfect quality. A very valuable table variety. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts .

# Flower Seed Novelties and Specialties of Merit 

## New Double Camellia-flowered Giant Begonia (hha)

## (Tuberous-rooted)

This may fairly be called the most striking and remarkable of all double-flowering Begonias. The plants are strong, luxuriant growers, producing their flowers most abundantly on erect stems, qualities which render it a first-class bedder. Sowings of Camellia-flowered Begonias produce 95 per cent double-flowering plants, nearly all of which come true to type. The very double flowers, measuring 4 to 5 inches across, vary in color from vivid rose to carmine and even scarlet. Though generally edged, some of them are beautifully mottled. They are of such perfect and true Camellia-shape that they may almost be taken for Camellias. Pkt. 30 cts., 2 for 50 cts.

## Calceolaria hybrida, "Golden Glory"

As a greenhouse plant this new variety is invaluable, and the English introducer describes it as a hardy herbaceous perennial, claiming the plants to have withstood over 20 degrees of frost. It continues long in bloom and its glorious color makes it a striking acquisition. Pkt. 30 cts ., 2 for 50 cts .

## Carnation English Feathered Pink, Double Perfection (hhP)

A new superb race of Feathered Pinks producing enormous perfectly double flowers, clear white in the center of the petal, but bordered deep crimson.

Splendid for borders or for cut-flowers. Comes true from seed. Pkt. of 20 seeds 30 cts .


NEW DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BEGONIA

## Celosia Ostrich Plume, Pride of Castle Gould (ha)

(Celosia pyramidalis plumosa hybrida Castle Gould)
An entirely distinct type of Celosia pyramidalis plumosa. Of upright compact growth. 2 to 3 feet high, with large fine feathered heads in many variations of shades and self colors. Among the more distinct colors will be found Blood-red, Carmine, Deep Scarlet, Wine-red, Salmon, Yellow and Orange. Valuable either as a pot-plant or for bedding for sunny situations. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 for 45 cts.

## Chrysanthemum IndicumNew Single Early-Flowering and Hardy Hybrids ( $h P$ )

A valuable new mixture, fine for cutting, for bedding or for pot culture. The plants grow from 12 to 15 in. high, and produce their splendid Marguerite-like flowers, as large as silver dollars, in July. The predominating colors are white, yellow, pink, and red. Flowers the first season from seed if sown in February or March. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 for 40 cts .

## Dimorphotheca aurantiaca <br> AFRICAN ORANGE, or TRANSVAAL DAISY ( $h \boldsymbol{h}$ )

A rare and extremely showy annual from Namaqualand, South Africa, of very easy culture. The plants of neat, branchy habit, grow about 12 to 15 inches high and are exceedingly profuse in flowering. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, show a unique glossy rich orange-gold, with dark-colored disc surrounded by a black zone. Well adapted for groups or borders; flowers very early planted in the open ground in sunny situations and will continue to flower during the summer. Plant in soil not over rich. Pkt. Io cts.

## Dimorphotheca aurantiaca hybrida

## NEW SELECTED HYBRIDS IN SPLENDID MIXTURE (TRANSVAAL DAISY) hA

In habit, growth and foliage, as well as in the height of the plant ( 12 to 15 inches) and the size of the flowers ( $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$ inches across), these new hybrids are like the parent Dimorphotheca aurantiaca. They vary in color from the purest white to reddish and bluish white tints; sulphur-, lemon- and bright

## Dimorynotheca aurantiaca hybrida, con.

golden-yellow; light orange and reddish yellow changing to pale salmon-rose, and from tender salmon to deep salmon-orange. Also varieties with different colored zones, such as white with a broad sulphuryellow zone, and soft salmon with a deep salmonred inner circle. Very easily raised from seed. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 for 45 cts.

## Eschscholtzia Thorburni ( $h A$ )

The grandest of all Eschscholtzias and an improvement on our own original stock. In habit it is the same as the California Eschscholtzia, commonly called California Poppy, but it is decidedly distinct in its coloring, which might almost be described as barbaric in splendor. The unopened buds are of the richest deepest possible crimson, toning down in the inner side of the flower when fully matured to bright flamecolor and molten gold. The' flowers are larger than those of other Eschscholtzias and are borne with equal profusion. Pkt. Io cts.

## Gypsophila paniculata flore pleno ( $h P$ )

By repeated artificial crossing of the double-flowering variety and the single-flowering type, seeds of this handsome perennial have been obtained which produce about 50 per cent of double-flowering plants. The flowers are of the purest white and are indispensable for bouquets and vases. Pkt. 30c., 2 for 50 c .

## Linaria macedonica speciosa ( $h P$ ) (Toadflax)

Strikingly handsome, hardy perennial Toadflax,


DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA (see page 6) a native of the Orient, blooming freely the first year when sown early. Grows $21 / 2$ to 3 feet in height, forming very robust and vigorous-growing plants, garnished with glaucous-green foliage and producing their tall flower spikes in the greatest abundance. The individual flowers, borne in dense racemes, are one inch across and nearly two inches long, including the spur, and present a clear citron-yellow color with large orange-yellow spot on the lower lip. As the flowers last a long time in bloom, they are highly recommended for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

## Lobelia tupa (Devil's Tobacco)

A splendid perennial plant, only within the last year or two introduced in America. Resembles in some respects a gigantic Lobelia cardinalis. It attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and produces in great abundance curious beaked scarlet flowers about $21 / 2$ inches in length, and large, pale green handsome foliage. Pkt. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., 6 for $\$$ I.

## Myosotis alpestris elegantissima coerulea flore pleno

## (Double Blue Forget-me-not) ( $\boldsymbol{h} \boldsymbol{P}$ )

A new double-flowered variety of the blue pyramidal Alpine Forget-me-not, coming nearly true from seed. Height of the plant 8 to 9 inches. The double flowers preserve their freshness for a long time. Pkt. 30 cts., 2 for 50 cts.

## Myosotis, Ruth Fischer ( $h$ )

This novelty appears likely to supersede those popular Forget-me-nots, "Love Star" and "Blue Perfection," since it happily unites the good qualities of both sorts. It is of particularly neat and compact habit and the very lovely flowers shoot up strong over the glossy dark green foliage. Displayed in large corymbs, they measure about half an inch across and are therefore larger than those of any Myosotis hitherto known. The color is a pure Forget-me-not blue. It can easily be forced and is excellent for cutting and for hanging baskets. Owing to its extreme hardiness it is valuable for spring bedding in the open ground. This splendid Forget-me-not took first prizes at the shows at Mannheim, Dresden, Ghent, and Berlin. Pkt. 25 cts.
8 J. M. THORBURN \& CO., 33 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK


VIRGINIAN POPPY

## Moonflower, New Early Blooming "Sky-Blue"

## IPOMOEA GRANDIFLORA RUBRO-COERULEA, EARLY

 FLOWERINGThis entirely new strain produces gorgeous flowers, from four to five inches across, in great abundance. The color is a lovely sky-blue with rose colored markings. It grows very fast, from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and will be found most valuable for trellises, walls, arbors, etc. Sown in February or March in boxes or in hotbeds, the young plants may be set out in April or May in a sunny situation, where they will flower from the end of June until frost. The flowers remain open all day. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts .

## Nasturtium Tom Thumb Spencer, Anna Groot ( $h a$ )

Distinguished by its peculiar wavy dark-green foliage different from any known variety. The plants grow very compact and produce fine large velvety purple scarlet flowers on long stems contrasting strikingly with its magnificent foliage. Comes true from seed. Pkt. Io cts.

## Nasturtium Tom Thumb Spencer, Riemke Groot (hA)

Same as above but with bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. Io cts.

## Virginian Poppy (hA). Papaver somniferum

This new large-flowering single Poppy produces beautiful large white flowers with fringed soft pink edges. It is especially recommended for cut-flowers, for they last long in vases especially when cut in the morning before they are fully blown. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

## Physostegia Virginica compacta rosea ( $h P$ )

This Erica-like flowering plant may be classed as one of the finest herbaceous sorts for border and for bedding alike. It is more compact than the ordinary variety and produces larger flowers more abundantly. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 for 45 cts.

## Salvia splendens grandiflora aurea"Canary Bird"

A valuable addition to the already existing shades of this indispensable bedder. Only the yellow has been wanting up to the present to complete the range of colors, so that this may well be described as the missing link of the Sages. The large, erect flower spikes, of a decided canary-yellow, are borne in great abundance and carried well above the dark green foliage, with which it contrasts admirably. Pkt. 30 cts .

## Salvia splendens grandiflora, Scarlet Thorburn's Best of All



DQUBLE WHITE SNAPDRAGON

A new, very large-flowered strain, of the popular Scarlet Sage, growing $31 / 2$ feet high, and producing innumerable fine full spikes of the most intense bright scarlet, slightly curved upward, and borne well above the leaves, contrasting strikingly with them. Pkt. 3oc.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA COMpacta rosea

## Snapdragon, Double White (hP)

A new departure in the class of tall large-flowering Snapdragons. The flowers are white and are borne on long spikes which are literally covered. Out of the mouthlike aperture in the flowers, between the upper and lower lips, emerge abnormal fantastic petals which give a double and beardlike aspect to the very large blooms. This phenomenon is in evidence in from 50 to 60 per cent of the seedlings, the remainder producing perfect flowers, of extra size. Of great value as cut-flowers for vases. Pkt. 25 cts .

## Schizanthus retusus trimaculatus

## albus ( $h A$ )

A new attractive variety of this showy annual, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet in height, and coming true from seed. The flowers are $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ inches across, and each petal bears on a white ground a large pure golden yellow, somewhat lighter veined, spot, edged with pure white, presenting a three-blotched flower of characteristic marking. Of great effect for flowering groups and very useful as a pot-plant for the greenhouse or conservatory. Pkt. 20 cts., 2 for 35 cts .

## Senecio elegans pomponicus citrinus (hA)

This charming new variety of the dwarf pompon Jacobæas grows to a height of 8 to 9 inches and produces perfectly double bright citron-yellow flowers. Valuable for borders or groups and for carpet bedcing. Pkt. $20 \mathrm{cts} ., 2$ for 35 cts .

## Large-flowering Winter Stock White Lady (hhA)

This is in every respect the equal of its parent Empress Elizabeth and produces strikingly large and very double flowers of a lustrous snowy white. Grows about 20 inches high and throws up a massive central spike like that of a Tree Wallflower, branching freely in candelabra fashion, finally assuming the shape of a pyramidal bouquet. In comparison with other Winter Stocks White Lady blooms early and remains longer in flower; it will produce 60 to 65 per cent of double blooms and certainly surpasses in beauty any White Stock yet introduced. Pkt. 30 cts.

## Verbena, New Giant-flowered in

## Splendid Mixture ( $\boldsymbol{h a}$ )

## (Verbena hybrida gigantea)

These new Giant-flowered Verbenas excel all other varieties hitherto known by the noble size and shape of the flower, by their rich display of colors and tints and by the fact that they come quite true from seed. This novelty contains a large percentage of reds in various shades, such as Tyrian-rose, purple-garnet, Turkey red, geranium-red, bright rosy scarlet, etc. The florets are enormously large with brilliant white eyes, giving to the flower a most striking appearence. Pkt. 25 cts., 2 for 45 cts.

## Verbena hybrida nana compacta vesta (hA)

A remarkably showy dwarf Verbena, forming pretty round bushes of upright growth. Flowers large, carmine-scarlet with white centers; abundant. Pkt. I5 cts., 2 for 25 cts .

## Zinnia, Double Giant (hA)

## Zinnia grandiflora robusta plenissima

A new and distinct class of this ever-popular flower, producing large very double blooms from $41 / 2$ to 6 inches in diameter. We offer three distinct colors viz: Sulphur yellow, Crimson and Violet. Pkt. 20c., each color, 2 for 35c.

## GLADIOLI PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS (BULBS). Very Choice

Extremely vigorous and healthy growers, blooming in July and August. Grow 3 to 5 feet high, with long spikes of richly colored blooms, varying from clear yellow to crimson, the latter with soft orange throats. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.


SChizanthus retusus trimaculatus albus


LARGE-FLOWERING WINTER STOCK, WHITE LADY


VERBENA HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA VESTA

## Vegetable Seeds

Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce and $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. If larger quantities are ordered, add postage or expressage at the rate of 8 c . per lb . See first page.

See inside front cover of this catalogue for COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice sorts for from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 18$.

190 Bonvalette's Giant. An improved Palmetto, said to produce larger stalks and is a stronger grower.
$\qquad$

200 Columbian Mammoth. Very large shoots.

## ARTICHOKE

## Artichaut Alcachofa शrtidfocie

 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{lb} . \$ 3.50$.Jerusalem Artichoke Roots. Qt. 25 cts. \$1.50.

## ASPARAGUS

## Asperge Esparrago ভpargel

 from seed does not always come true to name. sort. The famous Argenteuil of 180 Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright greenCulture.-Deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April or May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in, bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbeds during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant, they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. 110 French Globe. (Seed). The standard sort. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 35

Globe Artichoke Roots. (Ready in April.) Each I5 cts., doz.

Culture.-Sow the seeds thinly in rows i foot apart in April or May ( 4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring in rich, sandy loam, dug i8 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 and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds of 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each I foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants from 4 to 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market, on a large scale, set out 4 by $11 / 2$ feet. Every fall apply a good dressing of coarse manure, after the tops have been cut, and in spring fork in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die. Slugs are easily destroyed by applying air-slaked lime or Paris green. Asparagus

170 Colossal. The approved standard Pkt. Oz. 1/41b. Lb. the French is identical with it... . \$0 о5 \$0 1о \$0 20 \$0 50 $05 \quad 10 \quad 20 \quad 50$
05 10 $20 \quad 60$

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Plant either in fall or spring


In France a business is now made of growing small, green, delicate shoots of Asparagus during the winter. Strong roots may be forced in hotbeds out-of-doors. They should be packed closely into the frames, and by making a new bed every five or six weeks these tiny shoots may be had all winter and are valuable served with omelets, green peas, etc.

## 240 BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a 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; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 1oc., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{lb} .90 \mathrm{c}$.

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce, and quarter pound

## BEANS

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the flavor.

Culture.-About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot, dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

## DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP-BEANS

We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid, except where otherwise noted; other quantities NOT prepaid; add transportation charges at the rate of 5 cts . per pint, Io cts. per quart.
310 Bountiful. Extra early, very prolific and long-bearing; flat Pint Quart ${ }^{1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}} \quad \mathrm{Pk}$. Bus.

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllll}320 & \text { Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive; flat, stringless pods } & 15 & 25 & 85 & \text { I } & 50 & 5 & 50\end{array}$
330 Dwarf Horticultural, Carmine Pods. Same as above, but with carmine pods.
I5 $25 \quad 85$ I $50 \quad 5$ oo

340 Full Measure. Large round pods, firm, tender and sweet, and entirely stringless. Fine shipper and keeper.

| 15 | 25 | 85 | I 50 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

350 Fulmer's Forcing. Very scarce. A fine dwarf forcing variety. in $1 / 2$ pint packages only 50 cents each..
360 Goddard Improved. Long, flat pods, stringless; very prolific.....
370 Green-seeded Flageolet. Used as a shell-bean when green for many exquisite French dishes.
380 Hodson Green-Pod. A green-podded form of Hodson Wax. .... .
390 Longfellow. Long, straight, round, solid green pods; very early.
400 Low's Champion. Large, long pods, stringless; fine flavor. . . . . .
410 Marvel of Paris. Long, slender, flat pods; very early...... . . . . . .
420 Mohawk. Long, flat straight pods; early; very productive. . . . . . .
430 Osborn's Forcing. Very scarce. A most superior English dwarf Bean for forcing ................................... Pkt. I 5 cts.
440 Refugee, Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; productive and tender; round pod. Pt. ${ }^{1} 5$ cts., qt. 25 cts., 112 pk. 85 cts., pk. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$, bus. $\$ 5$.
450 Refugee, Thorburn Extra-Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding. Pt. 15 cts., qt., 25 cts ., $1 / 2$ pk. 85 cts., pk. $\$$ I. 50 , bus. $\$ 5$.
460 Refugee, Golden. Pods light green; late; productive. Pt. 25 cts ., qt. 40 cts .
470 REFUGEE, KEENEY'S STRINGLESS. Stringless at all stages of development. Pt. I 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. \$I, pk. \$I.75, bus. \$6.50.
480 Six Weeks, Long Yellow. Early; full, flat pods. Pt. I5 cts., qt. 25 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
490 Stringless Green-Pod. Extra-early; stringless, prolific; round pod. Pt. I5c., qt. 30 c., $1 / 2$ pk. \$I., pk. $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$, bus. \$6.
500 Stringless Green-Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above. Pt. I 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. \$I, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
510 THORBURN LONG-POD FORCER. Very scarce. A very early dark green, long-podded sort; finest of all forcing beans. Pkt. 25c., pt. 35c., qt. 6oc.
520 Valentine, Extra Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor. Pt. I5c., qt. 25 c., $1 / 2$ pk. 85 c., pk. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$, bus. $\$ 5$.
530 Valentine, Giant Stringless. About seven days later than Extra Early Valentine. Slightly curved pods, brittle and stringless. Pt. I5c., qt. 30 cts., $1 / 2$ pk. $\$ \mathrm{I}$, pk. $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$, bus. $\$ 6$.
540 Valentine, Black. Resembling the Valentine, but with black seed; long, round, solid pods; very early. Pt. I5 cts., qt. 25 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} .85$ cts., pk. \$I.50, bus. $\$ 5$.


EXTRA-EARLY REFUGEE BEANS

# ENGLISH DWARF BEANS (Crop almost a failure) 

## Feve de Marais <br> Haba <br> ©rose ßohnen

Culture.-Sow in drills 2 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 the same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

Properly cooked, these Beans form one of the most delicious vegetables. To each $1 / 2$ gallon of water allow one heaped tablespoonful of salt. The beans should be young and freshly gathered. After shelling, put them into boiling water, salted as above. Boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes, then serve with a sauce of parsley and butter. Boiled bacon is often served with the beans.

Per pint Quart 650 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class $\qquad$ 660 Early Mazagan. Earliest of the class. 670 Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor 680 Small Horse Bean. Small size.
$\stackrel{\text { Crop }}{\text { doubtful. }}$

## DWARF WAX BEANS

We supply packets of all Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid, except where otherwise noted; other quantities NOT prepaid; add transportation charges at the rate of 5 cts . per pint, 10 cts. per quart.
750 Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The Pint Quart $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. Pk. Bus.

770 Black Wax, Currie's Rust Proof. Flat pods; early; productive. $15 \quad 15030$ I 00
780 Black-Wax, Pencil-Pod. Slender, long, round pods............ $15 \quad 15 \quad 30 \quad$ I oo $\quad$ I $75 \quad 6$ oo
784 Burpee's Kidney Wax. On style of Wardwell's Kidney Wax but with longer pods, more handsome in appearance, more meaty, of better quality and altogether stringless. In wet seasons, the foliage is free from blight and the pods rustless..... 20
790 Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome, waxy white; flat pods..... I5
792 Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax; flat pods............ . . 15
794 Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow stringless pods of large size.... I5
800 Golden Wax Improved. Very early; flat pods, long and stringless. I5
810 Golden Wax, Keeney's Rustless. Semi-round pods............ . . I5
820 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; early and free from rust.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15

| 30 | I | 00 | I 75 | 600 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | dson Wax. Very large, brittle and tender wax pods; stringless. Enormously productive. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15

834 Horticultural Dwarf Wax. On same style as the greenpodded variety of the same name but with wax pods. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 1/2pk. \$I.25, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.
844 Michigan White Wax. Of robust and vigorous growth; pods very fleshy and of fine quality. Beans pure white. Pt. I5c., qt. 30c., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. \$I, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.
850 Refugee Wax, Stringless, Thorburn. A perfect Refugee, with wax pods; for early or late sowing; immense yielder. Pt. 15c., gt. 30 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}$, pk. \$I.75, bus. \$6.
860 Round-Pod, Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax). Same as Wardwell's Kidney, but with round pods. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$, pk. $\$ 2$, bus. $\$ 7$.
870 Sure Crop Stringless Wax. An absolutely stringless, flat-pod-variety and a very abundant cropper. Pt. 25 cts ., qt. 45 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} . \$ \mathrm{I} .50$, pk. $\$ 2.50$, bus. $\$ 9$.
880 Vaïentine Wax, Thorburn's. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} . \$ \mathrm{I} .25, \mathrm{pk} . \$ 2$, bus. $\$ 7$.
890 Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early; long flat, purely wax pods. Pt. $15 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{qt} .30 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{pk} . \$ \mathrm{I} .75$, bus. $\$ 6.50$.
900 White Wax, Improved Stringless. Round pods; beans pure white and of finest quality; strong grower; stringless. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .25, \mathrm{pk} . \$ 2.25$, bus. $\$ 8.50$.
910 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Long, thick, solid pods. pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$, pk. $\$ 2.75$, bus. \$1o.


## WHITE BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid; other quantities NOT prepaid; add transportation charges at the rate of 5 cts . per pint, 10 cts . per quart.

| 1000 | Thorburn Dwarf Lima (The True Kumerle Strain). The Pint dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima-the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima\$o 20 | Quart \$0 35 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ 125$ | \$2 0 | \$7 oo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large, flat Pole Lima. growing only 18 to 20 inches high. It is an immense yielder. . 20 | 35 | 125 | 200 | o |
| 102 | Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. An improved strain of the Burpee Bush Lima having much larger pods and beans. Enormously productive and extremely early | 5 |  |  |  |
| 1030 | FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Immense pods and beans........ 20 | 35 | 125 | 225 | 50 |
| 1040 | Henderson Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva. Productive........ 15 | 30 | 1 oo | I 75 |  |
|  | Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. Very productive. The Early Sieva, or Butter Bean of the South. | 30 | 1 оo | 75 | 650 |
| 1070 | White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe, as a shell Bean. I5 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 1080 | White Marrow. Good, either as a string or shell Bean......... 15 | 25 |  |  |  |

## POLE, Or RUNNING BEANS

We supply packets of Beans at I cts. each, postpaid; other quantities NOT prepaid; add transportation charges at the rate of 5 cts . per pint, 10 cts . per quart.
Culture.-Sow 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 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about roo hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or io feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

|  |  |  | Quar | 1/2p |  | Pk |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lima, Challenger. Thick and productive; best of all........ \$o | 15 | \$0 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | LIMA, CARPINTERIA POLE. Beans large and thicker than the ordinary pole lima. Vigorous grower. See Novelties.. | 25 | 45 | I | 50 | 2 | 50 |  | 0 |
| 12 | Lima, Ideal Pole. Large pods and bean; tender and of fine flavor; very productive. On style of Large White Lima. | 20 | 35 |  | 25 | 2 | 00 | 7 | o |
| 1214 | Lima, Early Jersey. Vigorous grower; very early; beans large and tender and average three to a pod. | 15 | 30 |  | OO | 1 | 75 |  | 50 |
| 1220 | Lima, Large White. Highly esteemed. | 15 | 30 | I | oo | I | 75 | 6 | 0 |
| 1230 | Lima, King of the Garden. Large in pod and be | 15 | 30 | I | oo | I | 75 | 6 | 50 |
| 1240 | Lima, Siebert's Early. Very early; immense yielder; large size beans of the finest quality | 15 | 30 |  | 0 | 1 | 75 |  | 50 |
| 1250 | Lima, Small Sieva, or Carolina. Early and producti | 15 | 30 | 1 | oo | 1 | 75 | 6 | 50 |
| 1260 | Black German Wax. Yellow pods. | 20 | 35 |  | 25 | 2 | Oo |  | oo |
| 1270 | Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. |  | 30 |  | OO |  | 75 |  | oo |
| 1280 | Horticultural Pole. Good as a snap or as a shell Bean | 15 | 30 |  | OO | 1 | 75 | 6 | oo |
| 1286 | Horticultural Golden Carmine Wax-Podded. Very handsome, large, stringless. |  | 35 |  | 25 | 2 | 00 |  | о |
| 1300 | Golden Cluster Improved. Long golden yellow pods in clusters | 20 | 35 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 8 | oo |
| 1310 | Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green; very long and flat | 15 | 25 |  | 85 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| 1314 | Kentucky Wonder, White Seed. Earlier and more productive than Old Homestead | 20 | 35 |  | 25 | 2 | 00 |  | 50 |
| 1320 | Kentucky Wonder, Golden Wax Pods. | 20 | 35 |  | 25 |  | 25 |  | o |
| 1330 | Lazy Wife. Long green pods of good quality; white beans | 15 | 30 | 1 | oo | 1 | 75 | 6 | 50 |
|  | Scarlet Runner. (Very scarce.) A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental. | 25 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1350 | Southern Creaseback. Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy, tender. | 15 | 30 | I | OO | 1 | 75 | 6 | 50 |
| 1360 | Southern Prolific. A continu | 15 | 30 | 1 | OO | 1 | 75 | 6 | 50 |
| 137 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1370 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner..... 20
1380 Butterfly Runner. Pkt. Io cts., 1/2lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts..
1390 Yard-Long French. Slender pods sometimes 2 to 3 feet long; curious; should be grown on pea brush. Pkt. io cts.

## BEET (very short crop)

## Betterave Remolacha Salatrübe

Culture.-Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked ( 5 to 6 lbs . to the acre), 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 I foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin to from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their tops, pulled out of the row, are excellent used as a spinach. For this purpose, sow frequently and use when size of a hickory nut.

[^1]
## Beets, continued

1540 Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Round; skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $40 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 1.50$.
1560 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red; fine flavor; good for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .4 \mathrm{Oc} ., \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$. 1570 Eclipse. Early; round, bright red. Pkt. $5 \mathrm{cts}$. , oz. 1 5c., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $40 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
1580 Edmand Blood Turnip. A marketgardeners' strain, regular in shape and of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 41 \mathrm{lb} .40$, cts., lb. $\$ 1.50$.
1600 Egyptian, Crosby's. Extra-early, round, dark blood-color. Pkt. 5 cts . oz. 15 cts., $1 / 1 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
1610 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.
1618 Lentz. Extra-early, large, round, light red; small tops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 41 \mathrm{~b}$. $40 \mathrm{cts}$. , lb. $\$ 1.50$.
1620 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 41 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb}$. $\mathbf{\$ I}^{\mathrm{I}} 50$.
1630 THORBURN'S NEW MODEL RED. Dark blood-red; splendid sort. See Novelties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 \mathrm{~b}$. ${ }^{\mathrm{I} .50}$.
1644 Trevise (Columbia). Red; early; flat; tender. Fine sort for table. Pkt.5c., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 41 \mathrm{~b} .40$ cts., lb. $\$$ I. 50 .
1650 Witham Fireball. Brilliant red flesh, solid, sweet and crisp; fine quality; globe-shaped; very early. Pkt. 5c., oz. I5c., 1/41b. 40c., lb. \$1.50.
1690 Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. To be used same as spinach
1700 Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet, Lucullus.


FOLIAGE BEET
These varieties are grown only for their handsome foliage, which is very ornamental and decorative.


## MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEET, ETC. $\Re$ 缺elrüben

Culture.-As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow, in addition, when the plants are 3 or 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs . bone meal and 400 lbs salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. In order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 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 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, seaweed or corn-stalks, with a light layer of earth on top. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over it. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.

## MANGEL-WURZEL

|  | Giant Ha |  | \$0 $\begin{array}{r}1 / 1 \mathrm{l} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1860 | Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large | 10 | 25 | 75 |
| 1870 G |  |  |  |  |
|  | producti | O | 25 | 75 |
| 1880 | Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to Golden Globe; producti | 10 | 25 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1930 | Orange Globe. Productive and of good size. | 10 | 25 | 75 |
|  | We pay postage or express charges on all seeds boug |  |  |  |



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER (see page I6)

## SUGAR BEET

We recommend 5 to 10 lbs. to the acre


## BROCCOLI

## Broccoli

Broculi
Spargelfohl
Culture.--Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil, and use the same remedies for insect attacks. The following are sorts best adapted to this climate; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.


| Pkt. | Oz . | 1/41b. | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 10 | \$0 30 | \$0 85 | \$3 00 |
| 10 | 35 | I 25 | 400 |
| 10 | 35 | I 25 | 400 |
| 10 | 30 | 85 | 300 |

## Chou de Bruxelles

Berza de Brusels

## Rosెenfobl

Culture.-Sow in May, in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, i foot apart in the rows, which should be I $1 / 2$ feet apart. The Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. Strip off the

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound

## Brussels Sprouts, continued

outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest caulifower, and are equally good. Pkt. Oz. 1/41b. Lb . 2170 Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and purest strain............ \$0 o5 \$0 20 \$0 $60 \quad \$ 2$ on 2190 Dalkeith. Of dwarf growth, producing large, solid sprouts............... $05 \quad 20 \quad 60 \quad 2$ on
2196 Dwarf German. Compact heads; productive.............................. 05 . $25 \quad 75250$

## 2230 BURNET

Pimpernelle Pimpinela Bimpernelf
The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. $10 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} .90 \mathrm{cts}$.

## CAULIFLOWER

Chou-Fleur Coliflor Blumenfohl

Culture.-The same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. 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 they 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 cabbage.
2250 Thorburn Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. The very best and earliest for Pkt. Oz. 1/41b. Lb.
forcing underglass; very dwarf and compact with short stem and small
leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts
advertised.

\$0 $50 \quad \$ 500$

2260 Large Early Erfurt. (Thorburn's Selection). Justly popular with marketgardeners for late crop.
$25 \quad 225 \$ 800 \$ 3000$
2270 THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our Large Snowball. It is, without exception, the best and surest of all. See Novelties.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}25 & 2 & 25 & 7 & 50 & 28 & 00\end{array}$
2280 Thorburn Extra-Early Snowball. Our strain of this popular variety is unequaled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground
2290 Thorburn Large Early Snowball. A large strain of the above........... . 25
2300 Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine.
2310 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class...................... . . . 10
2320 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm......... . . 10
2330 Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort for the South......... . 10
2340 Thorburn Nonpareil. A first-class standard sort........................... . . . 10
2350 Early London. Large and hardy................................................. . . . . 05

| 2 | 25 | 7 | 50 | 28 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 25 | 7 | 50 | 28 | 00 |
| 1 | 75 | 6 | 50 | 24 | 00 |
|  | 60 | 2 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
|  | 50 | 1 | 75 | 6 | 00 |
|  | 60 | 2 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
|  | 50 | 1 | 75 | 6 | 00 |
|  | 30 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 50 |

## CABBAGE

## Сhou Berza de repollo $\mathfrak{n o g l}$


#### Abstract

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, for the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, 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 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 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 Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crop, the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case, they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpeter and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk-broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above ground.

Pkt. Oz. ½lb. Lb.  2400 Baseball, Early. The finest early all-head Cabbage. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . IO |  | 25 | 25 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 2410 Early Spring. Flat, extra-early, medium size. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o5 20 20 20 on 2420 Early York. The standard English sort. Splendid................................ 05 I5 $\quad 40$ I 25 2430 Large Early York. Larger than the above. Splendid........................ 0 o5 15 I5 40 I 25 2460 EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, THORBURN'S. The most popular early variety; heads very solid, pyramidal shape. See Novelties......... 10 Io 3088300 2464 Charleston Wakefield. Large strain of above................................. o5 $20 \quad 60 \quad 2.25$

2470 ENKHUIZEN GLORY. Large, early, white, solid, ball-shaped heads. See Novelties. 10 2484 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; very hard heads ........................................ $25 \quad 25 \quad 75 \quad 2 \quad 25$ 2490 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of finest quality; popular in the South. Selected stock.. $05 \quad 20 \quad 60 \quad 200$ 2510 Holstein. Large, round, firm heads; medium-early . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2520 Succession Improved. Excellent second-early sort; large, solid heads . . . . . 10 2530 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop....... io 2540 Large Late Flat Dutch. A valuable sort for market 10 $20 \quad 60 \quad 200$

2540 Large Late Flat Dutch. A valuable sort for market........................ . $05120 \quad 20 \quad 20$ We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound




EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE (see page 16)

## Cabbage, continued



2610 Red Erfurt. Very dark red; very early.
IO
35 I oo 3 oo
2614 RED STONEHEAD. Prize variety. From Denmark; a great improvement on the old variety of the same name. Produces heads nearly as round as a ball, of medium size but very solid and consequently long-keeping. Prefers a rather heavy soil, richly manured.............................. 10 2620 Red Zenith. Very fine, dark red; solid head; medium early; finest of all... Io 2630 Savoy, Early Vienna. Very small; of delicate flavor....................... . . . 10
2640 Savoy, Early Ulm. Medium size, round, deep green head; very early..... . . 10
2650 Savoy, Late American Drumhead. Very fine improved strain ......... . . 10
2660 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce......................... . . . 05

| 40 | I | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 35 | I | oo | 3 | oo |
| 35 | I | Oo | 3 | 00 |
| 35 | I | oo | 3 | 00 |
| 25 |  | 75 | 2 | 50 |
| 20 |  | 60 | 2 | 00 |

CARDOON

## Cardoon Cardo Carbon

Culture.-Sow early in spring, in rows where the plants are to stand, and thin them to 2 feet apart. When full size, bind them together with bast or raffia, and earth up like celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews. The stems should be wintered in a cellar away from frost.


## CARROT

## Carotte

Zanahoria

## Mähren

Culture.-Sow Nos. 2890 and 2900 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July or early in August for a winter crop. This is the finest and most tender for table use. For main crop, sow from middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop, 6 to 7 inches, the rows io inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, and loamy, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre. Carrot-tops cut from fairly young plants may be used for pretty indoor greenery. Put one cutting into each thumb-pot, or 3 or 4 into a larger

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound


## Carrots, continued

pot around the sides. Fairly good and sandy soil should pe used, syringing frequently until growth is well forward. About I inch of Carrot should be left to put in soil, but this should be surrounded with soil or moss to hide it. When fully grown it is very pretty, the long fronds hanging over gracetully. 2890 French Forcing, Early. Tender and Pkt. Oz. 1/4lb. Lb. sweet; fine for early and late crops and for frames. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\mathrm{O} & 10 & \$ 0 & 25 & \$ 0 & 85 & \$ 3\end{array}$
2910 Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground... $10 \quad 25 \quad 85 \quad 300$
2920 Oxheart Half-Short (Guerande). Very thick and short . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 25 & 85 & 300\end{array}$
2930 Scarlet Horn, Early. Very thick roots; fine for frames. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
2950 Half-Long Pointed. A well-known
2970 Half-Long Strain; productive.................... io
$25 \quad 85 \quad 300$ Strain. One of the most popular sorts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
2990 Chantenay Half-Long Stump-rooted.
$25 \quad 85 \quad 300$ $25-85 \quad 300$
3020 Danvers Half-Long. Large; of good quality; productive. . 10
$25 \quad 85 \quad 300$

3030 St. Valery. A thick, intermediate long red.

10
$25 \quad 75 \quad 250$
3040 Long Orange. Best for stock feeding. . . IO
$25 \quad 75 \quad 250$
3050 White Vosges. Large, thick, short; fine for stock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$15 \quad 50 \quad 1 \quad 50$
3070 Long White Belgian. Very large; one of the best varieties for stock... .
I5 $50 \quad$ I 50

## CELERY

Celeri Apios Selierie
Culture.-Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or io 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 6 or 8 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 must be set in a single row in a narrow trench; or the trench may be nade 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 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. 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 4 feet a part when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 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 $I$ foot wide, and at a depth of a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows I foot apart.
3200 Thorburn Fin de Siecle. We consider this the largest, hardiest, solidest, Pkt. Oz. $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \quad$ Lb. crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of..... .\$0 o5 \$0 $20 \$ 0 \quad 60 \$ 200$
3210 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market..... 10 Io $\begin{array}{lllll}25 & 75 & 2 & 50\end{array}$
3214 Golden Self-Blanching. American grown; large, golden yellow............ . . 10
3220 Golden Self-blanching, French Grown....................................... . . . 15
3230 Golden Self-blanching, Thorburn's Gilt-Edge. Our finest strain....... 20 I $10 \quad 4 \quad 25$ 16 oo
3240 Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching. Very handsome rose-striped ribs... $10 \quad 10$
3260 Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow........ 05
3270 Thorburn's Schumacher. Solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart...... o5
3300 Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort......... . o5
3310 Kalamazoo. A fine, half-dwarf, solid white variety......................... . o5 15 I5 50 I 50

## Celery, continued

3344 Giant Golden Heart. Very large, solid and fine-flavored; vigorous grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I5 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.
3350 New Rose. Fine flavor; handsome. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., 1/4lb. 6oc., lb. \$2.
3360 Pink Plume. Same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. Attractive; rich flavor and long keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
3384 Winter Queen. Very large, solid green winter sort; blanches well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I 5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts., lib. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
3388 Silver-White. Large. Fine, solid and crisp variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I 5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts., lb. \$I.50.
3390 CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery, Erfurt. For soups and stews. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I 5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts ., lb. $\$ \mathrm{I} .5^{\circ}$.
3400 Celeriac, Giant Prague. Very large roots, for soups and stews; when cooked and sliced, makes fine winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I5c., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts., lb. \$I.50.
3420 Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 50 cts., lb. \$I.50. Celeriac may be stored like beets and will keep all winter.
3430 Cutting Celery. For soup. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $30 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}$.

## CORN, SWEET or SUGAR



We supply packets of Corn at 10 cts. each, postpaid; for other quantities, NOT PREPA ID, add transportation charges at the rate of $5 c$. per pint, roc. per quart.

Culture.-Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. If sown thinly in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

Most Corns can be furnished on ears, 5 cts. each, transportation extra

## EXTRA-EARLY

3700 NORDHEIM EXTRA-EARLY. Earliest of all. See Novelties....
3704 Cosmopolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early.
3710 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears.
3720 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cob..
3730 Sheffield, Early. Combines the hardiness of Early Adams with the
Per pint Quart $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. Pk. Bus. . \$o 25 \$0 40 \$I 25 \$ 75 \$6 oo
. I5 $25 \quad 75$ I $35 \quad 4 \quad 75$ $\begin{array}{llllll}15 & 25 & 75 & \text { I } 25 & 4 & 50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}15 & 25 & 75 & 1 & 25 & 4 & 50\end{array}$ of 6 to 7 feet, and producing generally two good-sized ears to a stalk. It matures about a week later than Golden Bantam and is fully equal to it in the deliciousness of its flavor. .............. I
3770 Premo. Extra-early; very large ears; fine quality..................... . . . 5
3780 Peep-O'-Day. One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. I5
3790 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Cory, but with larger ears.......... . . I5
3800 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; valuable for market.... I5
3810 Melrose. As early as Perry Hybrid and much larger; valuable...... I 5
3840 Kendel's Giant. Very early for so large-eared a sort; fine quality.... . I5
sugary quality of Cory, of which varieties it is a hybrid.. 3734 Burpee's Earliest Catawba. Similar to Golden Bantam in growth and earliness, but it differs from it in color and flavor. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, and bears from one to five good-sized ears to a stalk. I
3740 Mammoth White Cory. Ears double the size of the old Cory....... I5
3750 Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early.... . I
3754 Golden Cream. See Novelties. Pkt. Ioc., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $15 \mathrm{c} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. 25c., lb. 40 c .
3760 Golden Bantam. Extra-early; yellow; very sweet and tender.
I5
$\begin{array}{lllllll}15 & 25 & 75 & 1 & 25 & 4 & 25\end{array}$ 5

| 30 | I | oo | I | 75 | 6 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 |  | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 50 |
| 25 |  | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |
|  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |

3764 Seymour's Sweet Orange. A vigorous grower, attaining a height

$\square$

| I | OO | I | 75 | 6 | 00 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 50 |  |
|  | 85 | I | 50 | 5 | 00 |
| 75 | I | 25 | + | 00 |  |
| 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 00 |  |
| 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |  |
| 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |  |

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound


## SECOND-EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE CORN

3850 Long Island Beauty. Very early, largesize, 年 Pint Quart 1/2pk. Pk. Bus. eauty. Very early; large size; a valuable market sort..\$0 I5 \$0 25 \$o 75 \$I 25 \$4 50 3860 Extra-Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use... I 15 20 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}60 & 1 & 00 & 3 & 50\end{array}$ 3900 THORBURN'S EARLY WHITE PERFECTION. A valuable second-early sort, producing good-sized ears. The cob is small and the grain is almost pure white. It is a heavy yielder, very sweet and an almost perfect type without flint or glaze .......... I5
3910 Early Champion. Very large ears, considering its earliness.......... i5
3920 Shaker. Very large, white grain; quite early............................. . . . . 5
3930 Early Mammoth. Very large ears, fine quality; not very late....... I 5
3940 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality.... I5
3950 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior i5
3960 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled....... . is
3970 Early Evergreen. A week earlier than Stowell Evergreen............. . is
3980 Early Adams. Not a sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market. I5

| 30 | 85 | I | 50 | 5 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 50 |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 25 | 75 | I | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 25 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 00 |
| 20 | 60 | I | oo | 3 | 50 |

## GENERAL CROP



For Field Corn and Pop Corn, see page 55

## CHERVIL

## Cerfeull Perifollo Bensิentaud

Culture.-Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like parsley. Sow at any time in the spring in shallow drills, I foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in September, and it will appear the following spring. Pkt. Oz. $1 / 1 \mathrm{lb} . \quad \mathrm{Lb}$. 4240 Curled. Leaves used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing. . . \$0 05 \$0 io \$0 30 \$I 00 4250 Plain. Like above, but not curled............................................. . o5 io $25 \quad$ Io 75

## CHICORY

4300 Common, or Wild. Used in Barbe de Capucin, a salad much made in Pkt. Oz. 1/41b. Lb. France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the Barbe de Capucin . . . . . . . . . . \$0 05 \$0 20 \$0 50 \$I 50

4310 Witloof. Known in restaurants as French Endive. Sown in May and June in drills. Transplant or thin to 6 inches; treat as Endive, except that late in summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like celery. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. It is used by the French as a boiled vegetable........................................................ $0520 \quad 20 \quad 60 \quad 20$

See, also, Endive, the Chicory of the French, page 23

## COLLARDS

Culture.-Sow seed as for cabbage, in June, July and August for succession. Transplant when a month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.
4380 Georgia. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} .75 \mathrm{cts}$.

## CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

Mache Macha o Valerianilla Stedjalat

Culture.- Sow during August or early in September, in drills one-fourth of an inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep weeds down with hoe. Just before the winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.
4430 Large-seeded............................................................. . . . . .

4450 Green Cabbaging.................................................................... $30 \quad 85$

## CRESS

## Cresson Berra o Mastuerzo Sreffe

Culture.-Sow No. 4520 thickly in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. It should be cut often and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 4550 and 4570 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 hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.


## DANDELION

## Pissenlit Amargon Farbeblum

Culture.-Dandelion is a hardy perennial, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring in drills one-half an inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent, their bitter taste without impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$. This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild.


Mrs. J. V. Haslam, of Louisiana, writes under date of February i, igit: "Your seeds are the most satisfactory I have ever used. They never fail. Would use no other."

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound

noroton selected white spine cucumber
尞

## CUCUMBER <br> Concombre Pepino Gurfe

CUlture.-For very early, sow in hotbeds 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 protect by hand-slasses, or by 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 every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from middle of June to first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.
 4770 Davis Perfect. Fine for forcing or for outdoors. The fruit is long and straight, and, being a comparatively shy seeder, is very valuable for slicing o5
4780 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific............ . . os
4790 Early Russian. Very early, short; fine for pickles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
4800 Giant Pera. Very long; one of the best for table use....................... . o5
4810 Fordhook Pickling. Very prolific; medium size; fine pickling strain....... o5
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { I5 } & 30 & 1 & 00\end{array}$

4820 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler.
4830 Cool and Crisp. Extra-early and very prolific; long, straight, slender and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing......... . . . . . . . . . . . . $0_{5}$

| 10 | 25 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 25 | 80 |


| 10 | 25 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

1540 1 25

| 10 | 25 | 80 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IO | 25 | 80 |

4840 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive............................. os

| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 25 | 80 |  |

4850 Fordhook Famous. Long, straight and well formed; vigorous grower, very productive. Does not turn yellow.......................................... . . . . . .
4854 Klondyke. A fine strain on style of White Spine............................... os
4860 New Orleans Market. For forcing or open ground; very productive....... o 5
4864 White Spine Extra-Early. An extra-early strain of the popular White Spine 05
4870 " " " Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety.... 05
4880 "، " Arlington. Fine either for forcing or for outdoors........... of
4890 " " THORBURN'S NOROTON SELECTED. See Novelties..... Io
4900 " " Extra Long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber. . o5
4910 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; deep green color........................ 05
4920 Improved Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular variety for pickles..... 05
4930 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim..................... . os
4940 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green......... . . o5
4950 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical and a very fine table sort ..... o5
4960 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use...................... . . . o5
4970 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground.......................... . . . 05
4980 Small Gherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
4990 Lemon Cucumber, or Garden Lemon. Almost round; yellow and green markings; tender and of sweet flavor. Resembles a lemon in appearance. io

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 25 | 65 | 2 | 00 |
| 15 | 40 | 1 | 25 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 15 | 30 | 1 | 00 |
| 20 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 50 | 1 | 50 |

## ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES

## (Concombre espèces Anglaises pour Couches)

Culture.-Sow seeds in Oct., Nov., or Dec., according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure; give plenty of air and water. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be sown than plants required, as some may fail to grow and others may be weaklings. Only strong plants should be employed. It is

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## English Cucumbers for Frames, continued

necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass as in open ground.
5096 Hurst's Monarch. Splendid sort
5100 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color. 25
5110 Marvel (Hurst's). Fine shape, heavy cropper. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
5120 Rockford's Market. Fine variety. 25
5130 Telegraph. Free-bearing; handsome.
................................... 25
5160 Veitch's Sensation. Fine dark variety 25

## ENDIVE or CHICORY

## Chicoree Escarola o Endivia Endibie

Culture.-Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by tying together near the top with yarn or raffia. (They must be 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.
5210 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop......... . \$0 on $\$ 0$ I
5220 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter..... 05 I $\quad 15 \quad 30 \quad 100$
5230 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter. .............. o $_{5}$ I5 $\quad$ I5 $\quad 30$ I oo
5240 White Curled. For early use................................................... os is is 30 I oo
See, also, Witloof (French Endive) under Chicory, page 21

## EGGPLANT

## Aubergine Berengena Eierpflanze

Culture.- Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather is 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. Set out plants 3 feet by 2 .
5310 Improved New York Spineless. The standard; largest and best; large, Pkt. Oz. 1/11b. Lb. oval, deep purple; early and productive.
5320 Black Beauty. As large as the New York Improved but about ten days earlier. Very rich purplish black. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
$40 \quad$ I $25 \quad 400$
5330 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small, ovoid fruit. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 35 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 3.50$.
5340 Florida High Bush. Purple, though not so deep as the N. Y. Spineless, which it resembles in shape. Very productive, of vigorous growth, and can stand more cold than N. Y. Purple. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 30 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 85 cts., lb. $\$ 3$.
5350 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
5370 Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; dark foliage. Pkt. io cts., oz. 30 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 90 cts., lb. \$3.25.
5380 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .85 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ 3$.
5390 Round White. Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. $\$ 2.50$.
5400 Long White. Small and ornamental. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts ., lb. $\$ 2.50$.
5410 Striped. Purple and white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .75 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ 2.50$.

## 14180 FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES

Fenouil de Florece
Finocchio di $\cdot$ Napoli
Culture.-Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but has a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz . Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 25 cts ., 1 lb .75 cts .

## 5550 ICE-PLANT

Culture.-Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills I foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.


NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE EGGPLANT

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KOHLRABI

## KALE, or BORECOLE

## (Very short crop)

Chou vert Frise Col תraupłogh
Culture. - Nos. 5600 to 5620 are cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. No. 5600 sown in August and September for early greens. Sow 5700 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from $I$ to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand.
5600 Gurled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain; largely grown in the South, being sown in August and September. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} .90 \mathrm{cts}$.
5610 Curled Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of No. 5600. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30$ cts., 1 b .90 cts.
5620 Curled Dwarf Brown. Very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. IOc., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{lb} .9 \mathrm{cc}$.
5630 Curled Siberian Thorburn Improved. Green curled; hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .20$ cts., lb. 60 c
5640 Thousand-headed. Valuable for cattle. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{cts}$. lb. 75 cts.
5650 Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. For feeding cattle; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{cts} .$, lb. 75 c .
5660 PeTsai (The Chinese Cabbage). Grows like Cos lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20c., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .60 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 \mathrm{lb} . \$ 2$.
5700 Sea Kale. Fine; resembles celery. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .75$ cts., lb. $\$ 2.50$.

## KOHLRABI

## Chou-Rave Colinabo $\Re 0 \mathfrak{h l r a b i}$

Culture.-Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 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 stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once. being tough when old. Cook same as turnips.
5800 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; Pkt. Oz. 1⁄11b. Lb. white ball.
.................................... \$o 05 5 \$
5810 Early White Vienna. For frames................. . . . 1 о
5820 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball, a very good sort 05
5830 Early Purple Vienna. For frames.
Io
30
60 \$I 75

5840 Large White, or Green. Forms a large ball; not so fine, but more productive.

05
$\begin{array}{lll}30 & 60 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}30 & 85 & 3\end{array}$
1- $\quad 35 \quad$ I 25

## LEEK

## Poireau <br> Puerro <br> ßorro

Culture.-Sow very early in spring in drills 6 inches apart and inch deep. Thin out to I inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant in rows 12 inches apart, 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 seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain. Pkt. Oz. 1/41b. Lb. 5910 BEST LARGE FLAG. Hardy and productive. $\$ 0$ o5 \$0 20 \$0 $60 \$ 200$ 5920 Large Rouen. A standard sort; fine keeper...... o5 $20 \quad 60 \quad 200$ 5940 Large Carentan. Distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy............ $05 \quad 20 \quad 60 \quad 2$ oo 5950 Musselburgh. Similar to above in every respect $05 \quad 20 \quad 60 \quad 200$



LETTUCE

## LETTUCE

## Laitue

Lechuga
Salat
Culture.-Sow 6030, 6090, 6114 and 6230 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again for a succession, also Cos sorts. Latter part of August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thinly 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 6 to 8 inches apart. Cos Lettuce may be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure, and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results. Lettuce seldom, if ever, heads well in hot weather.

## w. s. stands for white-seeded, b. s. for black-seeded

|  | Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late Pkt. |  | 1/41b. $\text { \$0 } 30$ | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 603 | Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground. w. s....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 6040 | Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors. w. s....... 05 | 20 | 55 | 5 |
| 6050 | California Cream Butter. Very large, solid heads; inside very white. b. s.. o5 | 15 | 35 | 5 |
| 6060 | Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early. w. s.. | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 6070 | Deacon. Large, solid, summer cabbage variety. w. s. | 15 | 35 | 1 00 |
| 6080 | Denver Market. Very curly heads; good for forcing or outdoors. w. s. | 15 | 35 | 100 |
| 6090 | Emperor Forcing Improved. Yellow; earliest of all; only for frames. w. s. o5 | 20 | 55 | I 75 |
| 6100 | Giant Crystal Head. A splendid cabbage Lettuce; large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal-white, yellow heart, crisp, tender. w. s...... | 15 | 35 |  |
| 6114 | Glasshouse, Thorburn's. For forcing under glass. w. s................... $0_{5}$ | 20 | 60 |  |
| 6120 | Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for forcing. b. s... . 05 | 15 | 35 | 125 |
| 6130 | Gray-seeded Butter. One of the best; large head. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $0_{5}$ | 15 | 35 |  |
| 6140 | Hanson Improved. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well. w. s. o5 | 15 | 35 | 25 |
| 6150 | Hothouse. Fine forcing variety. w. s..................................... . ${ }_{5}$ | 20 | 60 |  |
| 6160 | Hubbard Market. A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground. w. s. o5 | 15 | 35 | 5 |
| 6170 | Iceberg. Large, solid, curled heads; yellow heart; crisp and tender. w. s... . o5 | I5 | 35 | 25 |
| 6190 | Large White-seeded Butter. Fine, large, solid heads; good summer sort. w. s. o5 | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 6200 | Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Thorburn. A selected strain; large, solid yellow heads. Favorite variety of New York market-gardeners. |  |  |  |
| 6210 | Market-Gardeners' Private Stock, Thorburn. A selected strain; solid, <br> large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting. b. s........ . 05 | 15 20 | 35 |  |

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|  | Lettuce, continued | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/41b. | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6220 | Maximum Thorburn. The largest, solidest, crispest and best. b. s.... |  | \$0 20 | \$0 55 |  |
| 6230 | MAY KING. Large, round, solid heads. w. s. | 05 | 20 | 50 |  |
| 6240 | Mignonette. Distinct russet colored; very solid and compact. b. | . 05 | 20 | 50 | 150 |
| 6250 | New York Cabbage. Large, solid heads; inside very white. w. s. . | . 05 | 15 | 35 | 125 |
| 6260 | Oak Leaf. A curled-leaf variety of bright green color. w. s.. | . 05 | 20 | 55 | 75 |
| 6270 | Passion. A medium-sized cabbage variety popular in the South. b. | . 05 | 15 | 35 | 25 |
| 6280 | Reichner. Large, white, solid heads; fine for forcing or outdoors. w. | . 05 | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 6290 | "RHEINGOLD." Large solid heads; pure golden yellow. See Novelties. | . 05 | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 6300 | Salamander Improved. Fine, compact heads; resists summer heat. $b$. | . 05 | 15 | 35 |  |
|  | Shotwell Brownhead. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy. b. | . 05 | 20 | 50 | 150 |
| 6320 | Simpson Early Curled. A leading early sort; very tender. w. s.... | . 05 | 15 | 35 |  |
| 6330 | Simpson Black Seed. A superior variety; large, and of light color. b. | . 05 | 15 | 35 |  |
| 6340 | Tennisball White Seed (Boston Maiket). A well-known forcer. w. s. . | . 05 | 15 | 35 | 125 |
| 6350 | Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing. b. s.. . | . 05 | 15 | 35 |  |
| 6360 | Trocadero. Hardy; for spring or summer; green, tinged russet. w. s. . | . 05 | 20 | 55 |  |
| 6380 | Yellow Winter. The finest of all coldframe sorts. w. s............. . | . 05 | 20 | 55 |  |


|  | Early and productive and of fine flavor. b. s................................ 05 | 0 | 50 |  | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6450 | White Paris Cos. Of upright growth; fine. w. s...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o 0 5 | 15 | 35 |  | 25 |
| 6460 | Trianon Cos. Resists heat well. w. s. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $0_{5}$ | 20 | 50 |  | 50 |
| 6470 | Express Cos. A fine, very dwarf early sort, requiring no tying up. w. s. o5 | 15 | 35 |  | 25 |
| 6480 | Balloon Cos. Fine sort. b. s..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o5 | 20 | 50 |  | 50 |
| 6490 | GOLDEN YELLOW COS. Long standing; solid; golden yellow. See Novelties. o5 | 20 | 60 |  | oo |
| 6500 | RED COS. A splendid French sort. See Novelties.......................... 05 | 20 | 50 |  |  |

## MUSTARD

Moutarde $\quad$ Mostaza
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.

## MELON, MUSK (Cantaloup)

Culture.-Select a light, rich, sandy soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to a 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 young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out-of-doors under hand frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons.

## SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

6780 Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate. . \$o o5 \$o 15 \$0 ${ }^{4}$ \$n. 6790 Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium size, rich salmon flesh, fine quality.. o5 I5 $\quad 35 \quad$ I 25
6800 Burrell's Gem. Reddish orange flesh; fine-grained and spicy.............. 05 I5 $\quad$ I5 $\quad 35$ I oo
7050 Defender. One of the very best yellow-fleshed sorts; medium size, oval in shape; flesh very firm and rich. Very vigorous and productive.......... o5 6810 Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet. o5 7060 Osage. Cocoanut-shaped, yellow flesh; light green, netted skin............ . . o5 6820 Paul Rose. Handsome oval variety; rich orange flesh; very sweet........... o5 6830 Surprise. Oblong; rich orange flesh of fine quality; early................... . . 05 6840 Nutmeg Tip Top. An improved strain; very sweet; salmon flesh.......... . o5 20 6850 Orange Christina. Fine orange sort. Round, very sweet and very early.. o5 o5

## GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES



## Green-Fleshed Muskmelons, con.

6950 Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Muskmelons. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 35 cts., lb. $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$.
6970 Montreal, Green. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 35 cts., lb. $\$$ I. 25 .
6980 Netted Gem, Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Ioc., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 3 Oc., lb. $\$_{\mathrm{I}}$.
6990 Netted Gem, Oblong. Same as above, save in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4$ lb. 30 cts., lb. $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
7000 Nutmeg. Sweet, green flesh; very early; named from its shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .30 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ \mathrm{I}$.
7010 Rocky Ford. Improved Netted Gem; very sweet and fine-flavored; oblong. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 30 cts., lb. \$I.
7030 Skillman's Netted Gem. Oval shape;
early; sweet and highly perfumed;
green flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. I 5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 35 cts., lb. \$I. 25 .


MUSKMELON

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES
7110 Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped; highly perfumed; late............. \$o o5 \$0 20 \$0 50 \$it. 50 7120 Mango Melon, or Vine Orange. Size, shape and color of an orange; fine for preserving or for pickling................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05


## IMPORTED VARIETIES OF MUSKMELON ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES

7220 Eclipse. Green flesh. ..... \$0 25
7230 Blenheim Orange. Scarlet flesh. ..... 25
7250 Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh. ..... 25
7260 Sutton's Superlative. Scarlet flesh. ..... 25
7270 Gunton Scarlet. ..... 25
7280 Royal Sovereign. White flesh. ..... 25
7290 Windsor Castle. Green flesh. ..... 25
FRENCH VARIETIESThese sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation7300 Delight of the Table
25
7310 Trevoux. ..... 25
7320 Noir des Carmes ..... 25
7330 Tours Sugar. ..... 25
These are four of the latest Paris market sorts.
MELON, WATER
Melon d’Eau Zandia Waffermelone
Culiure.-Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted 8 or io feet apart, accordingCULTURE.-Treat the same
to variety. Light soil is best.Pkt.7410 Alabama Sweet. Dark green skin; flesh tender and sweet. Fine shipper. \$o o5 \$0 1o \$0 25 \$0 757430 Black Diamond. Dark green, tough skin; large size, round..75
7440 Black Spanish. Roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early.. ..... 05

| 10 | 25 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 25 | 75 |

7450 Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate. . 05 ..... 75
7460 Blue Gem, or Iceberg. Bright red flesh; very sweet; fine shipper. ..... 05 ..... 75
75
7480 Bradford. Long and of dark color; flesh sweet and tender. ..... 05
7490 Cole's Early. Medium size; red flesh; green skin. ..... 05
7500 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent; early... ..... 05
7510 Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; red flesh; intermediate ..... 05
7530 Early Fordhook. Extra-early; good size; green skin, red flesh
7530 Early Fordhook. Extra-early; good size; green skin, red flesh ..... 05
7540 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; oblong; red flesh; intermediate. ..... o575
We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.


Melon, Water, continued
7550 Halbert Honey. Dark, glossy, green skin; flesh crimson, luscious and sweet. Pkt. Oz. $1 \frac{1}{4} 1 \mathrm{~b}$. Lb.
7560 Strong, vigorous grower and free fruiter. Fine for Northern states... \$o o5 \$0 io \$0 $25 \$ 075$
7560 Hungarian Honey. A very early sort, fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; brilliant red flesh.
$\begin{array}{lllll}05 & 10 & 30 & 1 & 00\end{array}$
7570 Ice Cream, White Seed. Very early; red flesh.................................. . . . . . . . ${ }_{5}$
7580 Icing, Dark. Solid dark green skin; superior quality; white seed; early... . . o5
7590 Icing, Light. Round; pink flesh of fine quality............................. . . . ${ }^{2} 5$
7600 Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest grown; crimson flesh; late................ o5
7606 Jumbo. Deep red flesh of excellent flavor. Very large, almost globular in shape; striped light and dark green ......................................

7620 Kolb Gem. Large; good shipper; bright red flesh; intermediate. . . . . . . . . . . 05
7630 Mammoth Ironclad. Long; very large; late; red flesh; good shipper...... os
7640 Mammoth Santiago. Light green skin, striped dark green; deep blood-red
7650 Mountain Sweet. Red flesh; late.............................................. os
7660 Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; large; solid; red flesh; intermediate. . o5
7670 Pride of Georgia. Round; large; crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate...... o5
7680 Rattlesnake, Southern. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late... o5
7690 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate....................... . . 05
7700 Sugar Stick. Light green; oblong; luscious rich red flesh. Strong grower. . o5
7720 Sweetheart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality............................. os

| Io | 25 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| IO | 25 | 75 |

7724 TOM WATSON. Produces melons 16 to 22 inches long and 8 to io inches in diameter. The dark green rind is thin but tough, so that it stands shipping well. The flesh is deep red, crisp and melting and of finest flavor. . o5
7730 Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large; good shipper. ................ . . 05
7740 Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape................... . . . . 05
7750 Citron, Green Seed. Used for preserves.................................... . . . . . 05
7760 Citron, Red Seed. Rounci and handsome; for preserving...................... . . . . 5

## NASTURTIUM

## Capucine Maraneula 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.


## OKRA, or GUMBO

## Gombaud Quimbombo Safran

Culture.- Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted. For keeping, they should be picked whilst small and tender.


We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound

## ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH

## Arroche Armuella

Culture.-Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like spinach. 8100 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves.

Pkt. Oz. 1/11b. Lb.
8100 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves.............


## MUSHROOM SPAWN

## Blanc de Champignon <br> Seta <br> Cbampignonbrut

Culture.-Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds 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 horsemanure, 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 the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but 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 2 or 3 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 thrcugh the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about roo degrees.


MUSHROOMS

From our experience with English, French and American Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the other two; but, if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The American and English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. The French Spawn should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water for two or three days before planting.
8170 American Spawn. In bricks. Per brick 19 cts., 10 bricks $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$, per 100 bricks $\$ \mathrm{I} 2.50$. Per lb. io lbs. 8190 English Spawn. In bricks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per ioolbs. \$9 \$0 i5 \$i oo 8200 French Spawn. In bricks....................................................................... 30 2 50

Transportation charges extra.

## MARTYNIA (For Pickles)

Gembenhorn
Culture.-Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.


## ONION

## Oignon Cebolla 3 miebel

Culture.- Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills i foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring-at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

Pkt. Oz. 1/11b. Lb. 8320 White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest. . . . . . . . . . . \$0 o5 \$0 20 \$0 60 \$2 oo 8330 "" Queen. Pure white, small, flat, extra-early; fine for pickling........ 05 20 50 I 50
8340 " Pearl. Extra-early, round; white; fine............................... o $^{2}$. 20 50 I 50
8350 "، Victoria. Italian; white and globular.................................. o5 $20 \quad 60 \quad 200$
8360 " Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort of the New York markets................................................................. . . . 10
" Large Globe (Southport Strain). Very large and handsome ........ . . $10 \quad 30 \begin{array}{lllll}30 & 90 & 2 & 50 \\ 30 & 3 & 00\end{array}$
" Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King. Large, silvery white Italian 05
" Paris Silverskin. Fine Italian sort....................................... on $_{2}$ 20 50 I 50
We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.



## ONION SETS

Plant in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture.
These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.


## PEAS

## Pors Chicharos o Guisantes 氏rbぶn

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．Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August．Medium and late Peas must be planted early；Extra－Earlies may be planted again in August． Sow in single or double rows，from 4 to 6 feet apart，according to the different heights，about an inch apart in the row（except such sorts as we note to sow thinly）and 4 inches deep．In this climate，the O＇Rourke Pea，if planted from the roth to the last of August，will produce a fair crop for fall picking，when Peas will be most acceptable． Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine．The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in． The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like bush beans，with rows about the same distance apart．The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea weevil（Bruchus pisi）．The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods，and the larvæ，as soon as hatched，make their way through the pods and into the nearest peas． If the new aphide attacks the Peas，spray the vines every day with clear water of the same temperature as the atmosphere．

Those marked with a star $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ are wrinkled marrows，and，unless otherwise stated，should be sown thicker than the round Peas，and not until the ground has become warm，as they are more liable to rot．They are the finest flavored of all Peas．Those marked thus（ $\dagger$ ）are large－podded sorts．
We supply packets of Peas at io cts．each，postpaid，except where quoted otherwise；other quantities NOT prepaid；add transportation charges at the rate of 5 cts ．per pint， 10 cts ．per quart

\section*{EXTRA－EARLY <br> | Height <br> in feet |
| :---: |
|  |  |

8900 Thorburn Extra－Early Market．Our standard market－garden extra－early Pea；productive and profitable to grow．．．．．．．．．．．．
8910 Daniel O＇Rourke，Improved．Extra－early；favorite market－garden
8920 First－of－All．First－class selected strain of ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
21／2

8940 ＊$\dagger$ Thomas Laxton．A cross between Gradus and one of the extra－ early sorts．Ripens within a day or two of the earliest round varieties；very productive．The pods are large and contain 7 or 8 large，wrinkled peas of the finest flavor．Pkt．I5 cts．． $3 \quad 3 \quad 35 \quad \begin{array}{lllllll}60 & 2 & 25 & 4 & 00\end{array}$
$8950 \dagger^{*}$ Gradus，also called Prosperity．One of the finest extra－early Peas yet introduced；is in condition to pick about four days after Extra－Early Market．Pods very large，filled with large，


8980 ＊American Wonder．Early and productive；fine quality．．．．．．．．．．．I $\quad 25 \quad 45$ I $50 \quad 2 \quad 50$
8990 ＊Sutton＇s Excelsior．Dwarf Wrinkled Pea，as early as American Wonder，with much broader pods，filled with large peas of the finest flavor，and produced in greater abundance．．．．．．．．．．．．．．I
9000 ＊Nott＇s Excelsior．Splendid early wrinkled sort；very prolific．．．．．．．．I
9010 ＊Premium Gem．Early，straight pods，well filled．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

| 30 | 50 | I | 75 | 3 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | 50 | I | 75 | 3 | 00 |
| 25 | 45 | I | 50 | 2 | 50 |
| 25 | 45 | I | 50 | 2 | 50 |
| 30 | 50 | I | 75 | 3 | 00 |

9020 ＊Little Gem．Early；straight pods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． I 1／2

25
$30 \quad 50$ I $75 \quad 300$
9060 ＊PETER PAN．See Novelties ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Pkt．25c．．．． 1 ½

9070 SAXONIA．See Novelties． ．Pkt．25c．．．

## EARLY AND MEDIUM

| 30 ＊Advancer．A fine standard sort of excellent quality．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $21 / 2$ | 25 | 40 | I | 30 | 2 | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9160 ＊Abundance．Long，round，well－filled pods；sow thinly．．．．．．．．．．．． $11 / 2$ | 25 | 45 | I | 50 |  | 50 |
| 9170 ＊Horsford＇s Market－Garden．On the style of Advancer；very prolific． | 25 | 40 | I | 30 |  | 25 |
| 9180 ＊Everbearing．Long pods；large pea；sow thinly．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $21 / 2$ | 25 | 40 | 1 | 30 |  | 25 |
| $9190 \dagger$ Pride of the Market．Very large pods，green pea；sow thinly．．．．． 2 | 30 | 50 | I | 75 |  | oo |
| 9200 ＊Champion of England．A well－known standard sort；sow thickly． 5 | 25 | 45 | I | 50 |  | 50 |
| 9210 ＊Dwarf Champion．A dwarf form of the popular Champion of England，with large pods；very productive；finest quality．．．．． 2 | 25 | 45 | I | 50 |  | 50 |
| $9220 \dagger^{*}$ Duke of Albany（American Champion）．Immense pods on style of Telephone；very superior． | 30 | 55 | 2 | 00 |  | 50 |
| $9260 \dagger^{*}$ Heroine．Large，full pods；enormously productive．．．．．．．．．．．．21／2 | 25 | 45 | I | 50 |  | 50 |
| $9280 \dagger^{*}$ Sutton＇s Dwarf Defiance．Straight，long pods，dark green in color， closely packed with large Peas of superior flavor．Very pro－ ductive． | 30 | 50 | I | 75 |  | 00 |
| $290 \dagger^{*}$ Shropshire Hero．Very productive；long，handsome pods；fine flavor．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $21 / 2$ | 25 | 45 | I | 50 |  | 50 |
| 9300 ＊Yorkshire Hero．A spreading variety；productive；sow thinly．．．21／2 | 25 | 40 | I | 30 |  | 25 |

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet，ounce or quarter pound．


GRADUS PEAS (See page 31)

## MAIN AND LATE CROP $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Height } & \text { Per } & \text { Per } & \text { Per } & \text { Per } \\ \text { in feet } & \text { pint } & \text { quart } & 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} . & \mathrm{pk} .\end{array}$



We supply packets of Peas at 10 cts. each, postpaid.

## SUGAR PEAS (EDIBLE Pods)

| Sugar Peas have edible pods which are eaten when young. | Height in feet | Per pint | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { quart } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9540 Mammoth Gray-seeded Sugar. Immense pods. | Pkt. I5 cts. . . 5 | \$0 40 | \$0 75 |
| 9550 Dwarf Sugar. Very early. |  | 30 | 50 |
| 9564 Luscious Sugar. | Pkt. I 5 cts. . . | 40 | 75 |

PARSLEY and PARSNIP. See page 34 .

## PEPPER

## Piment Pimiento Bfeffer

Culture.-Sow in hotbeds in March and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.
9650 Bell, Large. Large, bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.
9660 Chinese Giant. Very large; flesh very mild and thick; bright scarlet color. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 40 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. \$I.25, lb. \$4.
9670 Cayenne Long Red. Bright red slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .75$ cts., lb. \$2.50.
9680 Celestial. At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured, a deep scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .75$ cts., lb. \$2.50.
9700 Golden Queen Mammoth. Very large fruits; rich golden yellow color; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.


9710 Monstrous. Very large and of mild
flavor; for use when green . . . . . . . . . . flavor; for use when green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 o5 \$0 20 \$0 60 \$2 00
9720 Neapolitan. Very early and productive. Large and sweet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05 25 250
9740 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used. . . $05 \quad 25 \quad 65 \quad 2 \quad 25$
9750 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent. . . . . . . . . . . $05 \quad 25 \quad 65225$
9760 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits . . . . . . . 05
9770 Ruby King. Bright red, 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing. . . . . . . . 05
9780 Squash, Large. Productive; for pickles
$65 \quad 225$

9790 Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape; mild flavor. . . . . . o5 5
9800 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
9810 Tabasco. True. Bush 3 feet high; small, long, bright red fruit in clusters; very hot and the best for pepper-sauce and pickling. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 Io 45 I $50 \quad 450$
9840 Upright Sweet Salad. Finest of all. Handsome; bright scarlet color; thick flesh; mild and very sweet; productive and of finest quality.

10
35 I OO 350
We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound

## PARSLEY

## Persil Perijil Weterifilie

Culture.-Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July in drills I foot apart. Have the soil thoroughly pulverized, and, after sowing the seed, pat it down lightly with the spade. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. N .9970 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after-cultivation the same as carrots and parsnips. The roots are edible either raw or cooked. Pkt. Oz. 1/11b. Lb.
9920 Thorburn's Extra Curled. Superior.
Po o5 \$O I5 \$0 $35 \$ 0$

9940 Fern-leaved. Fine curled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o5 15 is 35 I oo
9950 Plain. The ordinary form. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
9960 Beauty of the Parterre. For edging, and equally good as a condiment. . . . o5
9970 Hamburg, or Rooted. Edible roots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o5
9980 Glory of Erfurt. Turnip-rooted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
9990 Turnip-rooted Thick Sugar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
$1535 \quad 90$
I5 40 I 25

## PARSNIP

## Panars Chirijia Paştinafe

Culture.-Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds. 10030 Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain ................ . . \$o o5 \$o is \$0 35 \$0 90 10050 Early Round. 05 90

## PUMPKIN



# SEED POTATOES GRown expressiy FOR SEED 

## Pomme de Terre <br> Patatas תartoffeln

Culture.-Three to four barrels to the acre. In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets I foot in the rows. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary to sprout the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for 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 hotbed 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 80 parts of plaster; or what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pailful, 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 clean off all the beetles.

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.

## EARLY POTATOES



## INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES

10520 Gold Coin. A splendid main-crop variety of remarkable productiveness and finest table quality; slightly oblong form, light golden skin; flesh pure white, fine-grained; cooks very dry.
10530 Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in I894, and it is a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. The finest second-early Potato ever offered ................................. . 40
10540 Uncle Sam. Handsome shape, good size, fine quality ...................... . . 40
$65 \quad 2$ oo +75

10560 Sir Walter Raleigh. Very productive; white flesh of best quality......... 4
$\begin{array}{lll}65 & 200 & +75\end{array}$
10580 Rural New Yorker. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; immense yielder; fine table quality................................. 40
$65 \quad 200+75$
10590 Green Mountain. Oval shape, white skin and flesh; excellent; heavy yielder. 40 $\quad 65 \quad 200475$


## RADISH

## Radis et Rave Rabanos y Rabanitos Radies und Rettig

Culture.-Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 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. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.
Varieties marked with an asterisk ( ${ }^{*}$ ) are best suited for marketgardeners.
10680*Turnip, Early Scarlet. Very early. The French favorite. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 20 cts., lb . 50 cts.
10690*Turnip, Early Scarlet Forcing. Crisp; very early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. Io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
10700 Turnip, Early Scarlet Forcing, Giant Butter. Very large; crisp and tender; does not become hollow or pithy. Sow seed deeper than ordinary sorts and thin to stand further apart.
 10710*T 10720 "، 10


10770* " " Scarlet Gem, White-tipped Forcing ................... 05 10 $20 \quad 60$

10800 " " Triumph (Speckled Beauty). Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 o 25
10810* " " Scarlet Globe-shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground.. o5 10 $20 \quad 65$

| 10820 " " Crimson Giant. Double the size of the above, yet never |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pithy. For forcing or outdoors; tender and crisp..... o5 | Io | 25 | 75 |




## RAMPION

## 

Culture.- Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills io inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

Pkt. Oz. ${ }_{\$ 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}}^{\mathrm{Lb}}$.


## 11590 ROQUETTE

Culture.-Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 35 cts., lb. \$ I.

## RHUBARB

Culture.-Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches a part. Keep the frames covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to a permanent location, setting 4 or 5 feet apart each way. In good soil, Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seed where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall, the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring. Pkt. Oz . $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Lb . 11640 Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 o5 \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 25 11660 Crimson Winter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 io 35 i oo 3 50 11700 ROOTS, of Victoria only. Strong. I5 cts. each, $\$$ I. 50 per doz. Transportation charges extra.

## 11740 SCOLYMUS

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 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled like salsify. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. $\$ 2.50$.

## 11780 SCORZONERA <br> Corzonere Escorzonera Scorzionwurzel

Culture.-Cultivate the same as salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but, on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to salsify. It is also called Black Salsify. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. $\$ 2.50$.

[^2]We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.

## SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsifis Ostion Vegetal Seafermurzel

Culture.-Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, I inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as 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 $1 / 2$ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious


SALSIFY, THORBURN'S IMPROVED THICK-ROOTED vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.
11850 Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large. Pkt. $5 \mathrm{cts} .$, oz. I5 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ \mathrm{I} .25$.
11880 Thorburn's Improved Thick - rooted. Thick and smooth. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .75 \mathrm{cts} .$, lb. $\$ 2.25$.

## SKIRRET (see page 4r)

## SORREL

Oseille Acedera Sauerampjer
Culture.-Sow in spring in drills 18 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 twothirds spinach. It is also used for soups. 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.
11930 Garden, Large French. Pkt. io cts., oz. 25 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 cts., lb. $\$ 2.50$.
11934 " Large Belleville. Very large. Pkt. 1oc., oz. 25c., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 75 c ., lb. \$2.50.

## SPINACH

## Epinard Espinaca Spinat

Culture.-Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (io to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks for a succession, and, as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seeds of New Zealand in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill.
 the favorite market-gardeners' sort for fall or spring sowing.........\$0 o5 \$0 io \$0 is \$0 35
12010 Long Season, Thorburn's. Stands longer before running to seed than

12020 Round-leaved Flanders. A standard sort...................................... . . . . . 05
$10 \quad 15$
35
10 I5
12040 Lettuce-leaved. Popular French sort........................................... . . . 05
$10 \quad 15$35

12050 Curled-leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, curled and wrinkled leaves; tender and of finest flavor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
12060 Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing. Best for spring growing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
12070 Victoria. Extra-dark, black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing....... 05
12080 Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy; recommended for fall sowing.... o5
12100 Triumph. An improved long-standing sort.................................. . . 05
12120 New Zealand Summer. Not a spinach, but used as such. Grows i $1 / 2$ feet high and is very prolific; does well in hot summer weather; valuable for hot climates. Soak the seed in hot water before using................... $\qquad$
$10 \quad 30 \quad 80$

## 1690 SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a quality superior to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent 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 greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. io cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $30 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} . \$ \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{Pk} . \mathrm{Oz} .1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . \quad \mathrm{Lb}$.

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.


MAMMOTH WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH
VEGETABLE MARROW

## SQUASH <br> Courge Calabaza Speiझe ภürbī

Culture.-Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.

## BUSH VARIETIES


12210 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable
 12220 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety............... $0_{5}$ io ${ }_{25} \quad 75$ 12224 Mammoth White Scallop Bush. Not so early as the former but it produces larger fruits.................................................. $0_{5}$ 05 10 25
 12234 Fordhook White Bush. Oblong fruits; smooth, thin yellow skin; thick flesh; productive................................................. $0_{5}$
10 30 I oo

12250 Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large.... o5
12270 Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct, best for summer............. 05
12280 Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above............... $0_{5}$
12300 Cocozell Bush. A fine variety; oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green.

## RUNNING VARIETIES

| 12400 | Bay State. Hard, blue shell; for fall or | 05 | ${ }^{15}$ | 40 | I | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12410 | Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine | 05 | 10 | O |  | 00 |
| 12420 | Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin | O5 | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12430 | Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific. | 05 | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| $12440$ | Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green; small size, but very prolific; it is extra-early, solid, and a good keeper; flesh dry and of fine quality.. |  | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12450 | Delicious. Green skin, orange flesh; fine-grained, sweet and dry. | 05 | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12460 | Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort; fine-grained; rich flavor; very prolific. |  | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12470 | Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts; fine quality | 05 | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12490 | Golden Bronze. Skin green; flesh yellow, fine-grained and sw | 05 | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12500 | Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; an excellent sort for pies. |  | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12510 | " Golden. Same as above, but with orange-red skin. . . . . . . . . |  | 15 | 40 |  | 25 |
| 12520 | " Red. Same as Hubbard, but with bright red skin. |  | 20 | 50 |  | 50 |
| 12530 | " Mammoth Warted. Immense size, covered with warts |  | 20 | 50 |  |  |

We pay postage or express on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.

## Squash, Running Varieties, continued

12540 Mammoth Chili. Rich orange flesh; grows to an enormous size........ \(\begin{aligned} \& Plo<br>\& 0\end{aligned}\) 12570 Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall and winter.......................................... ${ }_{5}$  12610 Warren. Of superior quality; a type of the Essex Hybrid ................ o5 o5 15 I5 40 I 25

## VEGETABLE MARROW



## TOMATO

Tomato Tomates Liebegappel

CUlture.-Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. Tomatoes that have not ripened at the end of the season may be taken from the vines and placed in empty coldframes, or wrapped in tissue paper, and carefully packed in flat boxes, where a large proportion of them will ripen from time to time-frequently until Christmas. 12740 Acme. Medium size; smooth and good; purplish pink.................. \$0 05 \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50 12750 Atlantic Prize. Extra-early; smooth, bright red, good size ................ o5 on $25{ }_{25} 7_{5}{ }_{2}$ 12770 Beauty. Large, smooth, dark pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form........ $05025 \quad 35 \quad 250$ 12780 Buckeye State. Very large and productive; smooth, uniform, good quality. $15 \quad 30 \quad 85030$ 12790 Burpee's Earliest Pink. Produces clusters of smooth, solid, fleshy medium-sized Tomatoes of fine flavor. Very early . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $10 \quad 30 \quad 80$
 early.
$\begin{array}{llll}10 & 30 & 85 & 3\end{array}$

12810 Coreless, Livingston's. Almost
 round, bright red; very productive. Ripens all over at once and being almost free from green core it is an exceptionally fine slicing sort. Pkt. io cts., oz. $30 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .85 \mathrm{cts}$., lb. $\$ 3$.
12830 Crimson Cushion. Extra large, handsome, bright crimson. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 30 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 85 cts., lb. \$3.
12840 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; fruit like the Acme. Pkt. 10 cts ., oz. 30 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $85 \mathrm{cts},$.lb . $\$ 3$.
12844 DWARF GIANT. See Novelties. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts ., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. \$1.75, lb. \$6.
12850 Earliana. Extra early; bright red; smooth. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 30 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .85 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 3$.
12870 Earlibell. One of the earliest and most prolific red sorts; vigorous grower. Pkt. 10 cts ., oz. 35c., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. \$1, lb. \$3.50.
12880 Enormous. Extra large; very solid; bright red. Pkt. Io cts., oz. 35 cts., $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{lb}$. $\$ 3.50$.
12900 Favorite. Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. 75 cts ., lb. $\$ 2.50$.
12910 Fordhook First. Smooth, solid; deep pink; medium size; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. 75 cts., \$2.50.
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## Tomato, continued



## SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES

For pickling and preserving. Also invaluable for garnishing.

| 13300 | Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome............. . . 10 | 30 | 85 | 3 | Oo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13320 | Red Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition.... io | 30 | 85 |  |  |
| 13330 | Red Pear. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 | 30 | 85 |  |  |
| 13340 | Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . o5 | 25 | 75 |  | 50 |
| 13350 | Strawberry (Winter Cherry, or Husk Tomato). Makes fine sauce....... . o5 | 25 | 75 |  | 50 |
| 13360 | Yellow Cherry. For pickles and preserves........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $0_{5}$ | 25 | 75 |  | 50 |
| 13370 | Yellow Peach. Beautiful clear yellow; perfectly resembles a peach....... os | 25 | 75 |  |  |
| 13380 | Yellow Pear. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits..................... . . 10 | 30 | 85 |  |  |
| 13390 | Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles....... . 10 | 30 | 85 |  |  |

## SKIRRET

## Chervis ふucferwurjel

Culture.-Sow in drills $1 / 2$ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 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.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4lb. Lb.
13440 Skirret
\$o Io \$o 30 \$0 $85 \quad \$ 300$
WITLOOF. See Chicory, page 2 I .
We pay postage and express charges on all seeds bought by the packet, ounce or quarter pound.

## TURNIP

## Navet Nabo $\Re$ Rübe

Culture.-For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in spring. Nos. 13850 to 13900 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.

## WHITE VARIETIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13510 | Ea | . 05 | 10 | 20 |  |
| 13520 | German Teltow. Smallest of all; early; distinct flavor, be | 05 | ı | 25 |  |
| 13530 | Globe-shaped Red Top. A standard sort in the New York | 05 | ı0 | 20 |  |
| 13540 | Globe, Pomeranian White. Good either for table or stock |  | 10 | 20 |  |
| 13560 | Half-long White. For frames or outdoors; tender when young; |  | ı0 | 30 |  |
| 13570 | Jersey Lily (White Model). Snow-white; glob |  |  |  |  |
| 13580 | Kashmyr Scarlet. Small, flat; extra early; pure white flesh of finest qu |  |  | 25 |  |
| 13590 | Milan, Early Purple Crown. Earliest of all; white, with purple to |  |  |  |  |
| 13600 | Milan, Early Pure White. Very handsome; pure white; as early as a |  |  | 60 |  |
| 13610 | MONTESSON WHITE WINTER. Valuable new sort. See Novelties |  |  |  |  |
| 13620 | Norfolk White. Globular; late; solid |  |  |  |  |
| 13630 | Stone, Thorburn Grey. Solid and sweet; go |  | 10 | 25 |  |
| 13640 | Strap-leaf, White. A good early, white, flat sort |  |  |  |  |
| 13650 | Strap-leaf Red-top. The popular fall flat sot. |  |  |  |  |
| 13660 | Tankard, Red. A good keeper; lon |  |  |  |  |
| 13690 | White French, or Rock. Very product |  | Io |  |  |
|  |  |  | ı | 25 |  |

## YELLOW VARIETIES



## Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs




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## TOBACCO SEED

## All 10 cts. per pkt. Not less than 10 cts.' worth sold

Per oz. Lb.
14610 Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling; fine bright variety \$0 $30 \quad \$ 300$
14620 Connecticut Seed-leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers ..... 25250
14622 Conqueror. Superb bright yellow. ..... $30 \quad 300$
14626 Gold Finder. A cross between Yellow Oronoka and White Burley ..... $30 \quad 300$
14628 Gooch, Long-leaf Improved. Fine for sandy soils ..... 300
14630 Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo.". 4 ..... 400
14634 Hester Improved. Yellow; fine for cigars. Adapted to a greater variety of soils and to a wider range of latitude than most other yellow sorts ..... 30 ..... 300
14640 Honduras. A mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower ..... 300
14644 Hyco. Fine variety; easiest of all cured yellow ..... 30300
14650 Kentucky Yellow ..... 30300
14660 Oronoka White Stem. From Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. ..... 300
14664 " Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety ..... 30300
14668 " Sweet ..... $30 \quad 300$
14670 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. A first-class standard cigar variety ..... $30 \quad 300$
14680 Persian Rose. Fine; may be relied upon to make fine cigars. ..... 350
14690 Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. ..... 30300
14700 " Yellow. Preferred by many for brights; succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. 3 ..... 300
14710 Safrano. Rich saffron-yellow color; soft silky texture and fine flavor ..... 300
14720 Sterling. The newest and the brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. ..... $30 \quad 300$
14724 Sumatra. Home-grown; well-known sort; needs no description ..... $35 \quad 350$
14730 Tuckahoe. Extra-fine, long leaf; fine for wrappers ..... 30300
14734 Turkish. Home-grown. Needs no description. ..... $80 \quad 800$
14736 " Lataki. Imported seed. ..... 500
14740 Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber ..... 300
14750 Virginia "One-sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. ..... 30
14756 White Burley, Improved.$30 \quad 300$
14760 Yellow Mammoth. Large yielder. ..... $30 \quad 300$
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Prices variable. Bags and transportation charges extra


## VEGETABLE PLANTS

## ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS

| ts. Plant either in fall or spring. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conover Colossal. Two years old; in bundles of 50 | \$1 00 | \$7 00 |
| Palmetto. Two years old, in bundles of 50 | I 00 | 700 |
| Columbian Mammoth. Two years oid | I 00 | 7 00 |
| Chive Plants. Plant early in spring |  |  |
| Cinnamon Vine Roots (Dioscorea Batatas, Chinese Yam)................each, 6 cts... \$0 50300 |  |  |
| Horse-radish Roots. Cut in pieces. Plant in spring | 75 |  |
| "Maliner Kren." In bundles of 50. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | I 00 | 7 00 |
| rtichoke Roots, Jerusalem Globe. |  |  |
| Rhubarb Roots. Strong |  |  |
| Tarragon Plants (Estragon) |  |  |

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## About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed

## FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible and thoroughly pulverized. After sowing, the ground should be rolled and cross rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil, and ten days or so thereafter a light application of Thorburn Lawn Fertilizer mixed with an equal quantity of good loam or sand will serve to stimulate the growth of the young grasses. The best time to apply this is just before a rain, the idea being to have the fertilizer washed into the roots. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from March i5 to the middle of May is the best time, but in favorable seasons the sowing may be done up to July I. Seed may also be sown in the fall, from the latter part of August to the end of September. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable. As to weeds in newly made lawns, it may not be generally known, but many weed seeds actually lie dormant in the ground for six or seven years and will germinate and make their appearance when the soil is turned up. The annual wild grasses, such as Crab grass or Summer grass, must be pulled up by the roots before they ripen their seed in fall. This is the only sure way to rid lawns of these pests.

Rolling.-As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. Roll frequently.

Mowing.-All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

To Grass a Bank or Terrace.-For each square rod, take a pound of Terrace Lawn Grass Seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 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.

It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out-of-the-way place, strips for sod to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc. The best mixture of seed for this purpose is Agrostis stolonifera, Cynosurus cristatus and Poa pratensis.
N. B.-We shall be pleased to make special mixtures for particular purposes or to suit exceptional conditions of soil, situation or climate. We invite consultation about any difficulties experienced in getting the right turf for any purpose or in any place.

## Lawn Grass Seed Mixtures

## The Thorburn Lawn Grass

Practically all the finest lawns in America were produced from this mixture. It is composed exclusively of permanent grasses that make a finer and thicker turf the older they become, and yet give a rich green sward in three or four weeks from the time of sowing. The ordinary Central Park Lawn Grass Seed as usually sold is not to be compared with this superior mixture. It should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre ( 15 pounds to the bushel). Per qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 45 cts.; $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} .75$ cts.; pk., \$1.20; bus., \$4.

## Thorburn's Lawn Grass for the South

A mixture of grasses that stand extremes of heat and drought well and that are therefore peculiarly adapted for southern lawns. Per qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{pk} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .75$; bus. of 20 pounds, \$6.50.

## Thorburn's Special Lawn Grass Mixture

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's-tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 pounds per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Per qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 55 cts.; $1 / 2$ pk., 90 cts.; pk., $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$; bushel of 20 pounds, $\$ 5.50$.

## Thorburn's Grass Mixture for Shady Spots on Lawns

A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Per qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 70 cts.; $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$., $\$ 1.25 ;$ pk., $\$ 2$; bus. of 22 pounds, $\$ 7$.

## Thorburn's Lawn-restoring Grass Seed

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out, or burned spots. The best time to re-sow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some Lawn-restoring Grass Seed should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Per qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; $1 / 2$ pk., $\$ \mathrm{I} ;$ pk., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$; bushel of 20 pounds, $\$ 6$.

## Thorburn's Lawn Grass Mixture for the Seashore

A mixture of fine grasses peculiarly suited to seaside lawns. Per qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$., 85 cts.; pk. \$I.50; bushel of 18 pounds, $\$ 5$.

## Terrace Lawn Grass Seed

A mixture of fine stoloniferous grasses peculiarly adapted to terraces. Qt. $35 \mathrm{cts} ., 2$ qts. $60 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. $\$ \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{pk} . \$ \mathrm{I} .75$, bus. of 20 lbs . $\$ 6$.

## Also Permanent Grass Seed for Golf-Links, Tennis-Courts, Polo-Grounds, Etc.

We have devoted much attention to the seeding and preservation of golf-links, tennis-courts, and polo-grounds, and offer the following mixtures, which have been used on most of the finest links, etc., in the country, with very satisfactory results.

## Polo-Grounds Mixture

A mixture of fine-leaved and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that will stand hard usage. Per bushel of 20 pounds, $\$ 4$.

## Tennis-Court Mixture

A mixture of extra-fine grasses peculiarly adapted to tennis-courts. This mixture will make a firm, green and lasting turf of the finest texture, that will improve with tramping. Per qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; $1 / 2$ pk. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{pk}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$; bushel of 20 pounds, $\$ 6$.

## Fair-Green Mixture

For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 pounds, $\$ 4$.

## Putting-Green Mixture

Far superior to any other similar mixture offered
Our own special formula as furnished all the leading golf clubs in America. A mixture of extra-fine highest-grade grasses, that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with tramping. Per qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 70 cts.; $1 / 2$ pk., \$I.25; pk., \$2; bushel of 24 pounds, \$7.

## Grass Mixture for Railroad Banks, Etc.

A mixture of grasses with long, interlacing, matting roots that will bind steep embankments, gravelly or sandy slopes, etc., preventing washouts by rainstorms and covering with permanently green turf. Per qt., $30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 2$ qts., $50 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$., 80 cts .; pk., $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$,; bushel of 18 pounds, $\$ 4.50$.

TUCKER'S MAGNET WORM ERADICATOR. Will bring up worms immediately. Used with absolute success by most of the leading golf and tennis clubs in the United States and Canada. Two gals. (making 200 gals. diluted) sufficient for $60 \times 60 \mathrm{ft}$. green. In I-gal. kegs, making ioo gals., $\$ 2$ per gal.; 5 -gal. kegs, making 500 gals., $\$ \mathrm{I} .85$ per gal; io-gal. kegs, making i,ooo gals., \$1. 75 per gal. Net cash.

TUCKER'S MAGNET ANT DESTROYER. In $5-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes only, at 50 cts . per lb .
STERLINGWORTH LAWN COMPOUND. A dry powder to be sprinkled over lawn and weeds when dry. It adheres to the broad, rough surfaces of plantains and dandelions and all other weeds having broad, hairy leaves, quickly destroying them. Water thoroughly twenty-four hours after application; this dissolves the chemical forming the killer which when so dissolved becomes a strong and quick fertilizer, giving the grass a beautiful rich green color. Two applications will generally clean out the weeds on the most heavily infested lawn, whilst one will often do it if carefully applied. One pound will dress 100 to 200 square feet according to condition of lawn. Five-lb. cans 60 cts ., io-lb. cans $\$ \mathrm{I}, 50-\mathrm{lb}$. kegs $\$ 4$, Ioo-lb. kegs $\$ 7.50$. Net cash.

## Grass Mixtures for Meadows and Pastures

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early and others so late that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude.

For about a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has, for many years, been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grass-lands have received universal recognition. The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.

## MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE



40 lbs . $\$ 4$ per bushel of 20 lbs . Sow 2 bushels to the acre


## PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

| No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet | No. 5. On Dry Land 3 lbs. Red Top. | No. 6. On Wet Land 8 lbs. Red Top. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass. | 3 " Creeping Bent Grass. | 7 " Orchard Grass. |
| 8 " Red Top. | 4½" Tall Meadow Oat Grass. | " Meadow Fescue. |
| 6 " Orchard Grass. | " Meadow Brome Grass. | Tall Fescue. |
| 4 " Sheep's Fescue. | 5 " Orchard Grass. | 3 " Meadow Soft Grass. |
| 2 " Hard Fescue. | 2 " Hard Fescue. | ıо " Perennial Rye Grass. |
| I " Meadow Soft Grass. | 7 " Sheep's Fescue. | Meadow Foxtail. |
| 9 " Perennial Rye Grass. | 2 " Timothy. | Timothy. |
| I " Meadow Foxtail. | ıо " Perennial Rye Grass. | Rough-stalk Meadow |
| 2 " Kentucky Blue Grass. | 1 1/2 " Red Clover. | Grass. |
| 2 " Timothy. | " White Clover. | 3 " Kentucky Blue Grass. |
| 2 " Red Clover. |  | Alsike Clover. |
| I " White Clover. |  | White Clover. |
| 40 lbs . $\$ 4.50$ per bushel of 20 lbs . Sow 2 bushels to the acre | 40 lbs . $\$ 5$ per bushel of 20 lbs . Sow 2 bushels to the acre | 40 lbs . $\$ 4.50$ per bushel of 20 lbs . <br> Sow 2 bushels to the acre |

The various grasses used in the above mixtures are fully described on the following pages.

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## Grass Seeds

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

25 lbs . and up of any one sort at the $100-\mathrm{lb}$. rate. Not less than one pound of any one sort sold The prices are subject to change as the season advances. The weight per bushel is average actual weight


AGROSTIS CANINA (Rhode Island Bent Grass). Resembles Red Top (A. vulgaris, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is one of the very best grasses for lawns in mixture with other sorts. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years. 60 lbs . of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, I to 2 feet. (I6 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb. 37 cts.; Io lbs. $\$ 3.50$; ioo lbs. $\$ 33$.
AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (Creeping Bent, or Fiorin). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is most valuable for lawns and putting greens. If sown alone, 60 lbs . to the acre should be used. (I8 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb. 37 cts .; io lbs. $\$ 3.50$; Ioo lbs. \$33.
AGROSTIS VULGARIS (Red Top; Herd's Grass). A very hardy, native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands pur hot climate admirably. It is; perhaps, the most permanent grass we have,

Agrostis vulgaris, continued
and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf that is not affected by trampling. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 18 to 20 lbs . to the bushel, in the chaff, and 4 bushels of it is required to sow an acre. Per lb., I9 cts.; io lbs., \$I.75; Ioo lbs., \$16.
(The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered weighs about 36 lbs . to the measured bushel, 35 lbs . of it is sufficient to sow an acre.)
Fancy Heavy Red-top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. About 35 lbs. to the acre. ( 36 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 28 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 2.65$; IOO lbs., \$25.
AIRA CAESPITOSA (Hassock Grass). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs . to the acre. (I8 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 23 cts.; Io lbs., $\$ 2$; IOO lbs., $\$ 18$.
AIRA FLEXUOSA (Wood HairGrass). Delights in high and rocky hills; it is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; Io lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.

## ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (Meadow Foxtail).

 One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich, moist soil. Its chief characteristics are its earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. It prefers moist, low grounds, but it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. Sow only in connection with other grasses, 3 to 4 lbs . to the acre; if sown alone, 25 lbs. to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Per lb., 43 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 4$; roo lbs., $\$ 35$.

AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (Beach Grass). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong, creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of winds and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in spring, and ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Per lb., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., $\$ 6.50$; Ioo lbs., $\$ 60$.
ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM (True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass). 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 the 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. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre, when mixed with other grasses. Per lb., 75 cts.; ro lbs., $\$ 7$.


ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELLI (Annual Sweet Vernal Grass). Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 28 cts.; 1o lbs. $\$ 2.65$; 1oo lbs., $\$ 25$.
AVENA ELATIOR (Tall Meadow Oat Grass). Most valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. For hay, it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 3$; 1oo lbs., $\$ 28$.
AVENA FLAVESCENS (True Golden Oat Grass). 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. Per lb., \$.

## BEACH GRASS. See Ammophila arundinacea.

BERMUDA GRASS (Cynodon dactylon). A mostvaluable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is

Bermuda Grass, continued
also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When established it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. It requires heat and moisture to start it. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs . to the acre. Crop doubtful. About $\$ 1.50$ per 1b.
BLUE GRASS, Canada. See Poa compressa. English. See Festuca protensis. Kentucky. See Poa pratensis.
BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is generally inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping rootstocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 2$; 100 lbs. $\$ 18$.
BROMUS MOLLIS (Soft Chess). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality will not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; io lbs., $\$ \mathbf{1 . 8 0}$; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 16$.
BROMUS PRATENSIS (Meadow Brome Grass). A hardy perennial, 2 to $31 / 2$ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry, stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and, if cut. before flowering, it makes a good hay. If left to grow older, it becomes very tough. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 24 cts.; Io lbs., $\$ 2.20$; Ioo lbs., $\$$ 19.
BROMUS SCHRADERI (Rescue Grass). In good, rich soil, several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair nutritive quality, but for pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. It is most valuable for the South and for the tropics. Height, I to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; Io lbs., $\$ 2$; roo lbs. \$18.

## CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See Ammophila arundinacea.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (Crested Dog's Tail). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It makes a good bottom grass and is therefore valuable in mixtures for lawns and putting-greens. It thrives weft in the shade. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excellent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone, 30 pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height I to 2
feet. Per lb., 35 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 3.25$; ioo lbs., $\$ 30$.

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown, it grows up quickly and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height 3 feet. ( I 4 lbs . to bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 28 cts.; Io lbs., \$2.65; Ioo lbs., \$25.
DOG'S TAIL. See Cynosurus cristatus.
ELYMUS ARENARIUS (Lime Grass). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its DACTYLIS Glomerata

Festuca fluitans (Floating Fescue). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy, or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy, and marshy ground. As trout and wild duck are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. Per lb., 50 cts.
FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (Various-leaved Fescue). A very early, hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily, and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns in mixture with other grasses. 40 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 36 cts.; 10 lbs. , $\$ 3.40$; ioo lbs., \$32.
FESTUCA OVINA (Sheep's Fescue). A native both of America and Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 or 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils, where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extreme heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of nutritious herbage. In grass mixtures, for pastures on high and dry lands, it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures as well as in fair-green mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 28 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 2.60$; Ioo lbs., $\$ 24$.
FESTUCA PRATENSIS (Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all on warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown, it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it is cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 47 cts.; Io lbs., $\$ 4.50$; 1 оo lbs., $\$ 42$.
FESTUCA RUBRA (Red, or Creeping Fescue). True. A creeping-rooted species forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for shady places in lawns, as well as for golf-courses and for binding shifting sands on the seashore. ( 24 lbs. to bushel.) 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 32 cts.; Io lbs., $\$ 3$; Ioo lbs., \$28.
Festuca tenuifolia (Slender Fescue). This is really a variety of Festuca ovina, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soils, and its dwarf habit of growth and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns and golf-links. It stands grazing well, is very hardy, and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs . to the acre. ( 22 lbs . to bushel.) Per lb., 43 cts.; to lbs., $\$ 4$; гоо lbs., $\$ 36$.


FOXTAIL. See Alopecurus pratensis.
HOLCUS LANATUS (Meadow Soft Grass; Velvet Grass). This grass is of fair agricultural value, and it will thrive on poor soil, where better sorts will not grow. It is a perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant its nutritive value is small, yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, i to 2 feet. 35 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; Io lbs., \$1.75; Ioo lbs., \$I5.
HUNGARIAN GRASS. See Panicum Germanicum: JOHNSON GRASS. Doubtful.
LOLIUM PERENNE (Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pasture and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and


LOLIUM PERENNE eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns or golf-links. Height, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. 60 lbs . to the acre. (281bs. to bus.) Perlb., I4c.; Io lbs., \$1.15; Ioo lbs., \$9.

## LOLIUM PERENNE.

Fancy. A carefully selected short-seeded, dwarf-growing strain, suitable for lawns. Makes a fine green turf in three weeks. Per. lb, 20 cts.; $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ \mathrm{r} .50$; Ioo lbs., \$12.

LOLIUM ITALICUM (Italian Rye Grass). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the Perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower, and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged drought. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils, it is exceedingly productive, and may be cut in four or five weeks after sowing. and every six weeks after that until frost. For temporary meadows, on good soils, it is a most valuable grass. Height, $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ feet. 50 lbs . to the acre. ( 22 lbs . to bushel.) Per lb., I5 cts.; Io lbs., \$r.25; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 10$.
OAT GRASS. See Avena elatior.
ORCHARD GRASS. See Dactylis glomerata.
PANICUM GERMANICUM (Hungarian Grass).
One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of July for hay, or in the middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming. Sow I to $11 / 2$ bushels to the acre. ( 50 lbs . to bus.) Price variable.
PASPALUM DILATATUM (Australian Water Grass). A somewhat leafy perennial, growing in clumps. Valuable as a pasture grass for the South, endures summer heat and drought very well and is especially desirable for furnishing late summer and autumn feed, during which period it makes its principal growth. Sow lightly on the surface in warm weather. The seed should barely be covered with soil. Sow from 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre, with 5 lbs. Hungarian grass as a temporary protection. Per lb., 45 cts ; io lbs., \$4; Ioo lbs., \$35.
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (Reed CanaryGrass). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry, sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by riversides, where its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young, it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state, it is too coarse for this purpose. ( 30 lbs . to bushel.) Per lb., 90 cts .
PHLEUM PRATENSE (Timothy). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as if left later the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone at least 25 lbs . to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade known as "Fancy." Market price.

POA AQUATICA (Water Meadow Grass). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situat ons. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as Festuca fuitans. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 60 cts .
POA COMPRESSA (Canada Blue Grass). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstalks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green until the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. 60 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 26 cts.; Io lbs., \$2.40; Ioo lbs., \$20.
POA NEMORALIS (Wood Meadow Grass). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and
PHLEUM PRATENSE (See page 52)

POA PRATENSIS (Kentucky Blue Grass; June Grass). One of the most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is especially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. 50 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts .; io lbs., \$3.75; ioo lbs., \$35.
POA TRIVIALIS (Rough-stalked Meadow Grass). A spreading, thickly matted, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and adapted for shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil and in sheltered situations, but not on dry land. Valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, I to 3 feet. 20 lbs . to the acre. ( 26 lbs . to bushel). Per lb., 50 cts.; 1o lbs., $\$ 4.50$; 1oo lbs., $\$ 40$.
RED TOP. See Agrostis vulgaris
RYE GRASS. See Lolium Italicum and Lolium perenne.
RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See Agrostis canina.
TIMOTHY. See Phleum pratense.
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. See Poa pratensis.

## FOR CLOVERS, SEE NEXT PAGE

For Special Meadow and Pasture Mixtures see page 48, and for Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds and Field Corns and Cereals, see pages 55 to 58 . Fertilizers are quoted on page 132.

The revised edition of our pamphlet on the seeding and preservation of Golf-links is now ready and will be mailed free to any one desiring a copy.

## Books Invaluable to the Farmer, Dairyman, Stockman, etc.

Kindly order by number. All sent by mail postpaid.

No. 3. ALFALFA. Its growth, uses and feeding value. By F. D. Coburn. 164 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. ..... \$0 50
No. 29. CLOVERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM. By Thomas Shaw. Cloth. Illustrated. 337 pages..................................................................................................... . . ..... 100
No. 6r. FARM GRASSES OF THE UNITED STATES. The seeding and management of meadows, pastures, etc. By Prof. W. J. Spillman. Cloth. Illustrated. 250 pages. . ..... I 00
No. 67. FARM AND GARDEN RULE BOOK. A manual of ready rules and references. Indis- pensable to every farmer and gardener, fruit-grower, dairyman, etc. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. Cloth. 587 pages. ..... 200
No. 71. FARM MANAGEMENT. Accounts, business, marketing, comparative value of products, etc. By F. W. Card. Crash-cloth. Illustrated. ..... 220
No. 283. SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO. Cultivating and harvesting-How to build, fill, and use a Silo. By Shaw. Cloth. Illustrated. 364 pages. ..... 50For other practical and useful publications see extensive list on page 45.


## Clovers

We quote present prices on as many of the Clovers as it is possible to offer as we go to press. We shall be very glad to quote prevailing prices on the sorts not offered at any time and we solicit inquiries. It is understood, of course, that all are subject to market fluctuations.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (Medicago sativa). Requires deep, rich, well-drained soil. Roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of io or 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. It should be sown alone (about same time as oats are sown in this section) in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. It is also successfully sown as late as August and up to the middle of September in more southerly localities. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil it is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height, I to 3 feet. Prices variable.
TURKESTAN ALFALFA. Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be hardier and more productive than the ordinary variety, and to withstand drought better. Price variable.
ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (Trifolium hybridum). A perennial, I to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far North and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. A good honey plạnt for bees. I 5 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.
BERSEEM, or EGYPTIAN CLOVER (Trifolium Alexandrinum). Said to be especially suited for a rotating crop for irrigated lands. It is very succulent and much relished by stock. Its value as a soil renovator is also said to be very high. Per lb., 48 cts., io lbs., $\$ 4.50$; Ioo lbs., $\$ 40$.
BOKHARA CLOVER (Melilotus alba). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two or more years if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 27 c.; Io lbs., $\$ 2.50$; 100 lbs ., $\$ 22$.
BURR CLOVER (Medicago maculata). An annual making good winter grazing on rich soils. Excellent for the South on Bermuda grass land, taking the place of the latter when killed by frost. Sow in August. 20 lbs . to acre. Price variable.
CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (Trifolium incarnatum). Erect annual, I to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. A native of southern Europe, it is largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. It will not
N. B.-All prices are subject to market fuctuations.

Crimson, or Scarlet Clover, continued stand severe frost, and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It is a valuable crop for pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs . to the acre. Price variable.
JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza striata). An annual valuable only in the South where it thrives in any soil in the driest season. It makes fair hay; eaten readily by stock when green. Valuable for plowing under. Sow in spring broadcast. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 27 cts.; io lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.
KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (Anthyllis vulneraria). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sandy and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soils. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.
RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (Trifolium pratense). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section, sow in the spring at the rate of 15 lbs . to the acre. Price variable.
MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (English Cow Grass). Grows larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; valuable for plowing under. Io lbs. to the acre. Price variable.
WHITE CLOVER (Trifolium repens). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn-grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, spreads rapidly and is very hardy. It is valuable in permanent pastures, being sweet and nutritious. Sow in spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs ; if alone, 8 or io lbs. to the acre. Price variable.
YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (Trifolium filiforme). Native of northern Europe. Valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet, sandy meadows. Per lb., 50 cts .
YELLOW TREFOIL (Medicago lupulina). An annual or biennial suitable for pastures in wet meadows, or for stiff, clayey soils too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections, and is sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 27 cts.; io lbs., $\$ 2.50$; ioo lbs., $\$ 22$. Prices quoted are those ruling January I, 1912

## Cereals

Customers will please add cost of bags when ordering, as follows: $1 / 2$ bushel, io cents; I bushel, it cents; 2 bushels, 23 cents.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances. Customers pay transportation charges.

## FIELD CORN ( 56 lbs. to bushel)

All grown especially for seed.

## FLINT VARIETIES

Angel of Midnight. Flint; 8-rowed; good-sized..
Compton's Early Flint ; 8,
King Philip. Early; reddish yellow flint

| 20 | 85 | 2 | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

North Dakota Flint. White; 8-rowed; very early. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 85 & 2\end{array}$

Canada Early Yellow. Very early yellow flint 20

Sanford, or Long White Flint. Large; 8-rowed. 20
Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain. 20

White Australian. Early white flint.20

## DENT VARIETIES

Champion White Pearl. Large grain; 14 to 18 rows; ripens in 95 days................ 15 . $755^{2}$ oo
Hickory King. Large grain; small cob; white dent; late..................................... . 20
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent; early; deep grain.
$85 \quad 2 \quad 25$
(11.

Iowa Silver Mine. Large grain, dent; white cob; ripens in Ioo days..................... . 15
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow.I5

Legal Tender. Large; comparatively early. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 5
Mastodon. Early, strong-growing; large ears and grains; very productive .............. . . I 5
Pride of the North. Very large ears. I5
White Cap Yellow Dent.I5.

Wisconsin White Dent. Very early; deep rooted; stands drought well
Wonder Early White Dent. I5
20
$85 \quad 225$

Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
$85 \quad 2 \quad 25$

FODDER AND ENSILAGE VARIETIES
Red Cob Ensilage...............................................................................
Thoroughbred White Flint. Spreading habit; leave only one kernel to grow in a hill.
Broad blade and small stalk; valuable for fodder and ensilage; also for grain........ . 20
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder and ensilage..
$85-2$
POP CORN (Shelled)
White Rice, White Pearl, Golden Queen, Silver Lace. Each, qt. $30 \mathrm{cts} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{pk} .85 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{pk} . \$ \mathrm{r} .50$.
MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS All subject to change in price
BARLEY ( 48 lbs . to bushel). 2 bushels to acre. Champion. Price variable.
BUCKWHEAT ( 48 lbs . to bus.) 2 bus. to acre. American Silver Hull. Early.... $\}$ Market
Japan. Productive; large grains.. $\}$ prices
MILLETS ( 50 lbs . to the bushel)
Japan Barnyard (Panicum Crus- Lb. ioo lbs. galli). 30 to 40 lbs . to acre...... \$0 i2 $\$ 6$ oo
Hungarian. I to I $1 / 2$ bushels to acre
Market price. .
White French. White grain......
Golden. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ bushels to the acre. .
Pearl. Southern fodder plant. . . . .

| 12 | 8 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 6 | 00 |
| 18 | 12 | 00 |

Pearl. Southern fodder plant...... bushels to the acre. Qt. Bus.
Sensation.
\$o I5 \$1 25
Clydesdale............................... I5 I5 50
RYE ( 56 lbs . to the bushel). $11 / 2$ to 2 bushels to the acre.
Spring Rye.................. . . . . . . . . 20200
Winter Excelsior.................... 15 I 50
Mammoth Winter. Maximum crop 50 bushels of grain and 3 tons of straw per acre....................
WHEAT, WINTER ( 60 lbs . to the bushel). $11 / 2$ bushels to the acre.
Rupert's Giant. Bald red grain... $20 \quad 200$
Durum. The best for macaroni. .
$25 \quad 275$
Golden Chaff. Beardless.
$20 \quad 2 \quad 25$
Klondyke. White grain; bald...... 20225
Spring Wheat
$25 \quad 25$


MAMMOTH WINTER RYE

## Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds <br> Except where noted, these seeds are not sold in packets. From roc. to 25 c. worth is the smallest quantity put up

 All subject to change in price

ASPERULA odorata (Waldmeister). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the wellknown Maitrank. Per pkt., Ioc.; per oz., 60c.
ASTRAGALUS sinicus (Milk Vetch, or Chinese Clover). Largely grown in Japan for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer for rice fields. It is a clover-like plant, with red and white flowers. Per oz., io cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (Atriplex semibaccata). Thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is highly recommended for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. Two to three pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. The seed may be sown in beds, and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 3 feet apart. Per oz., I5c.; per lb., \$I.25; ioo lbs., \$90.
BEANS ( 60 lbs . to the bushel)-
Velvet Bean (Dolichos multiflorus). Used in the South as a forage plant, and as a fertilizer plant for turning under. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and I foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Per lb., I5 cts.; ioo lbs., \$io.
Common English Horse Bean. Crop doubtful.
Soja Bean (Glycine hispida). Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Valuable for the South. Plant at the rate of $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ bushel to the acre, in drills $21 / 2$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivate same as field corn. It does not make good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder.

Beans, Mammoth Yellow. Per qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$3.50.
Hollybrook. Per qt., 25 cts.; bus. \$4.
BEGGARWEED (Florida, or Giant Beggar Weed; Desmodium tortuosum). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions; it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Crop failed.
BERSEEM. See under Clover, page 54.
BROOM CORN (Sorghum vulgare). (I2 quarts to the acre.) Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; very sensitive to cold.
Long-brush Evergreen. Per lb., I5 cts.; per Ioo lbs., \$7.50.
Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cts.; per ioo lbs., \$8.
California Golden Long-brush. Grows from I2 to 14 feet high. Per lb., I5c.; Ioo lbs., \$7.50.
BROOM-Scotch (Genista scoparia). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making or coarse brooms. Per oz., Io cts.; per lb., 60 cts.
BURNET-Common Field (Poterium sanguisorba). Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground-on dry, sandy or calcareous soils; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.
CATERPILLARS (Scorpiurus). A curious plant; of interest only on account of the peculiar fruits from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.
CHICORY, Large-rooted (Cichorium Intybus): When the roots are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Crop failed.
COTTON (Gossypium). Upland Big Boll. Very prolific. Per lb., i8 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$12.
Sea Island. Per lb., 20 cts .; per roo lbs., \$I3.
COWPEAS (Vigna Catjang). Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. I bushel to the acre, in drills; 2 to $21 / 2$ bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.
Black. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., $\$ 3.50$.
Black-eyed. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., $\$ 4$.
Clay. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., $\$ 3.50$.
New Era. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., $\$ 3.50$.
Whippoorwill. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., $\$ 3.50$.
EMMER (sometimes advertised as "Speltz,", though this name is incorrect, the true "Speltz" being a different article). It is grown quite ex-

Emmer, continued
tensively in the Northwest, having been brought by the Germans from Russia, where it is considered a valuable cereal on account of its hardiness and drought-resisting qualities. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs ., $\$ 8$.
ESPAKTO GRASS (Stipa tenacissima). This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making rope, etc. Pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., ${ }^{1}$ I.
ESPARSETTE. See Onobrychis sativa.
FENUGREEK (Trigonella Frenum-Gracum). Annual. This seed is often sought by hostlers to give 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., io cts.; per lb., 30 cts.
FLAT PEAS. See Lathyrus sylvestris, below.
FURZE (Ulex Europea). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on barren hillsides and in sandy soil. Sheep are fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 30 cts .; per 1 l ., $\$ 3$.
HEMP (Cannabis). One bushel to acre. Per lb., Io cts.; per 100 lbs., $\$ 8$.
HOP SEED (Humulus lupulus). Per pkt., io cts.; per oz., 70 cts .
INDIGO SEED (Indigofera Dosua). Per oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.
JERSEY WINTER KALE, or Cow Cabbage. For feeding cattle; very hardy. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., Io cts.; per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum, page 58.
JUTE (Corchorus). Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast. 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., io cts.; per lb., 50 cts.
KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum, page 58.
Kidney vetch, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 54.
LIQUORICE (Glycyrrhiza glabra). Seed in pods, per oz., 40 cts .
LOTUS corniculatus (Bird's-foot Trefoil). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. Is excellent for sowing in mixture for dry pastures. Per lb., 75 cts.
villosus, or major (Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil). Per lb., 75 cts.
LUPINS, Yellow. Succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used with hay. Sow in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 lbs. to acre. Per 1b., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., $\$ 6$.
White (Large Flat Seed). One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large

Lupins, White, continued
quantities of nitrogen from the air. 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., 15 cts.; per Ioo lbs., $\$ 7$.
Blue. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 15 cts.; per Ioo lbs., \$6.
millets. See Cereals, page 55 .
MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching, page 58.
ONOBRYCHIS sativa (Sainfoin, French; Esparsette, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on poor land and barren hillsides. When once well established, it lasts for many years. If to be used for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Sow in spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 8 ol lbs . or 100 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs ., $\$ 1$ I .
OSAGE ORANGE (Maclura aurantiaca). Useful for hedges. Per oz., io cts.; per lb., 50 cts.; 25 lbs . and up at 30 cts . per lb.
PEARL MILLET (Penicillaria spicata). A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; per Ioo lbs., \$12.
PEAS, Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If sown with oats, about $11 / 2$ bushels to the acre, in drills, 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Market price.
PENICILLARIA spicata. See Pearl Millet above.
POPPY, Opium (Papaver somniferum). The seed furnishes an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, also for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering thinly. Also cultivated for opium. Per plt., 5 cts.; per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
POLYGONUM Sachalinense (Sacaline). Hardy perennial, native of the island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures. the extremes of heat and cold. Reaches a height of io to 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep, and much relished. Clean seed, per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$2.75.
RAMIE, Silver China Grass (Urtica nivea). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way; when 3 feet high, turn them over and peg down, covering with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per oz., 85 cts.; per lb., $\$$ io.
RAPE, Dwarf Essex English (Brassica napus). Largely grown in the northern United States, and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. or it may be sown in June or July, and yet


## SERADELLA

Rape, continued
furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. In drills, sow 5 pounds to the acre; sown broadcast, io pounds to the acre. Per lb., io cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
REANA luxurians (Teosinte). Short crop. A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., I 5 cts.; per lb., \$I. 25 .
RICE SEED, for sowing. Best Carolina. Per lb., Io cts.; per 100 lbs ., \$7.50.
SAINFOIN. See Onobrychis, page 57.
SALT BUSH. See Australian Salt Bush, page 56.
SACALINE. See Polygonum Sachalinense, page 57.
SERADELLA (Ornithopus sativus). A valuable forage plant, 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. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$I4.
SNAILS (Medicago scutellata). Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 40 c .
SORGHUM ( 25 pounds required to the acre if sown in drills. For dry fodder two bushels should be sown to the acre).
Shallu. A non-saccharine sorghum from India, also known as Egyptian Wheat. Requires more room to develop than ordinary Sorghum, and consequently needs less seed to sow an acre. Per lb., I5 cts.; per ioo lbs., \$io.
Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Grows io to 12 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; per ioo lbs., $\$ 8$.
Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber, and is said to produce a larger crop. Per lb., I5c.; per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 8$.
Yellow Branching (Yellow Millo Maize). Nonsaccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., I 5 cts.; Ioo lbs., $\$ 8$.
Red Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., I5c.; per ioo lbs., $\$ 6.50$.

Sorghum, White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; Ioo lbs. \$6.50.
Jerusalem Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; ioo lbs., \$io.
Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., i5 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.
White Dhoura Corn. Per lb., I5 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.50.
Halepense (Johnson Grass). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a single season, and it is claimed that hay made from it is equal in value to timothy. Sow in August and September. 35 or 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; per 100 lbs., $\$ 20$.
SPELTZ. See Emmer, page 56 .
SPURRY (Spergula arvensis). Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soil; may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also of much value as a fertilizer for light soil. I5 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per ioo lbs., $\$ 8$.
Giant Spurry. Per lb., I 5 cts.; per ioo lbs., $\$ 8.50$.
SUNFLOWER, Large Russian. Per lb., io cts.; per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 8$ (price fluctuates).
TEASELS-Fullers' (Dipsacus Fullonum). Heads used for combing cloth. Requires a deep soil; sow in April or May. The young leaves are used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 35 cts.
TEOSINTE. (See Reana luxurians, this page.)
TOBACCO SEED. See page 44.
ULEX Europæa. See Furze, page 57.
VELVET BEAN. See page 56.
VETCHES-Spring Tares (Vicia sativa). Sown broadcast at rate of 60 to 100 pounds to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Price variable. Present quotation, per lb., io cts.; per 100 lbs ., \$5.50.
Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch. (Vicia villosa.) Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It may be sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy. Sow from 30 to 50 lbs . to the acre. Price variable. Present quotation, per lb., I5c.; per Ioo lbs., \$I2.
WALDMEISTER. See Asperula odorata, page 56.
WORMS (Astragalus hamosus). Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per


## Tree and Shrub Seeds

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 sun and winds, and to keep the birds from destroying them Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 or 4 inches, to allow the air to oirculate 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 seed is less difficult than that of Evergreen species. Acorns, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in earth or moss. They shrivel up by too-long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their vitality. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnocladus, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not germinate till the second year after planting, and if they are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in 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 2 feet apart, and covered about $1 / 2$ inch in depth, according to size.

Some of the varieties here offered are on hand now; many are due from foreign countries, where they are being collected for us. We are, of course, uncertain of getting all of them. As the season advances, many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

## EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

| Per oz. .\$0 35 | Per lb. $\$ 350$ | Juniperus Per oz. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ite Spruce } \\ & \text { ilver Cork Fir) ............... } 3 \text { I } 35 \\ & \text { Io } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bermudiana (Pencil-wood Cedar) ..... 15 | 25 |
| brachyphylla (Short-leaved Japan Fir). 35 | 50 | Californica (Calif. Juniper) . . . . . . . . . . 40 | 400 |
| Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)....... . . 45 |  | unis (European Juniper)........ . 10 | 70 |
| Cephalonica (Greek Silver Fir) . . . . . . . 35 |  | Hibernica (Irish Juniper) :............ 25 | 250 |
| concolor (Calif. White Silver Fir)...... . 35 |  | occidentalis (Western Juniper)........ . 30 | 300 |
| firma (Japan Silver Fir)........... . . . . . 25 |  | Oxycedrus (Sharp-leaved Cedar)...... 20 | 200 |
| grandis (Great Silver Fir of Oregon)... 50 | 5 00 | Nor |  |
| magnifica (Superb Silver Fir)......... . 35 | 350 | Picea |  |
| Mariesii (Japan Silver Fir)........... . 50 | 500 |  |  |
| Mertensiana (Calif. Hemlock Spruce).. 90 | I I 00 | excelsa (Norway Spruce)............... . 20 |  |
| Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir).... . 20 | 200 | Menziesii (Menzie's Fir) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 |  |
| pectinata (European Silver Fir)....... . 10 | 75 | nigra (Black Spruce)....... . . . . . . . . . . . . 55 |  |
| Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)................ . 25 | 250 | polita (Tiger's Tail Fir) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 |  |
| Sachalinensis (Saghalien Fir) ......... 40 | 400 | pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). . . . . . . 60 |  |
| Sibirica (Siberian Silver Fir) .......... 30 | 300 | pubra (Red Spruce).................. . . . . 55 |  |
| balpina (Dwarf Mountain Spruce)... 70 eitchii. From Japan. | 700 | Williamsonii (Williamson's Spruce).... i oo |  |
| Arborvitæ. See | 3 | Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine) ...... . I5 | 50 |
|  |  | australis (palustris) Southern Pine).... 45 |  |
| rctostaphylos glauca (Great-berried |  | Benthamiana (Foot Hills Yellow Pine). 45 |  |
| Manzanita) tomentosa (Woolly-branched | 75 | Canariensis (Canary Island Pine) ..... 45 |  |
| omentosa (Woolly-branched Straw- berry Tree)............. . . . . . . . . |  | Cembra (Cembran Stone Pine)........ . 10 |  |
| berry Tree)..................... . 20 uxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box).. . 25 | 75 | contorta (Twisted Branch Pine)....... . 80 |  |
| Buxus sempervirens (Evergree | 250 | Coulteri (Coulter's Pine).... . . . . . . . . . 70 |  |
| Cedrus Atlantica argentea (Mt Atlas Cedar) 35 |  | densiflora (Japan Pine).... . . . . . . . . . . 25 |  |
| Atlantica argentea (Mt. Atlas Cedar) . 35 | 350 | flexilis (Graceful Pine) .... . . . . . . . . . . . 45 |  |
| Deodara (Himalayan Cedar)......... . 35 | 350 | Halepensis (Jerusalem Pine Tree) ..... 25 | 250 |
| Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)........... . 35 | 350 | insignis (Oregon Pitch Pine).......... . . 30 |  |
| Chamæcyparis obtusa. From Japan... 20 | 200 | Jeffreyana (Jeffrey's Pine)............ . . 45 |  |
| Cryptomeria japonica (Japan Cedar)... 25 | 250 | Koraiensis. From Japan............. . . 35 |  |
| Cupressus |  | Lambertiana (Sugar Pine)........ . . . . . 30 |  |
| Arizonica (Arizona Cypress) . . . . . . . . 55 | 550 | Laricio (Corsican Pine). . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 |  |
| Goveniana (Goven's Cypress)......... . 50 | 500 | maritima (Seaside Pine).............. . . Io |  |
| horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress)...... Io | I 00 | Monticola (Mountain White Pine). . . . 75 |  |
| Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)....... 50 | 5 оo | mitis (Short-leaved Pine)........... . . . 55 |  |
| MacNabiana (Mountain Cypress)..... 40 | 400 | montana (mughus)................ . . . 40 |  |
| macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)...... 15 | I 50 | monophylla (Calif. Nut Pine)....... . . . 45 |  |
| pyramidalis......................... 10 | I 00 | muricata (Bishop's Pine)........ . . . . . . 70 |  |
| sempervirens (Evergreen Cypress)..... io | I 00 | parviflora. From Japan.............. . 30 | 300 |
| Fir Tree. See Abies and Picea. |  | Pinea (Stone Pine, or Nut Pine) | 80 |

## Evergreen Tree and Shrub Seeds, continued

| Pinus ponderosa (Heavy Pine) resinosa (Red Pine) | Per oz. Per <br> \$o 35 \$3 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 l |
| Pitch Pin | 35350 |
| Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine | - 25 20 |
| Strobus (White Pine) | 30 |
| sylvestris (Scotch P | 25250 |
| tæda (Loblolly) | 5550 |
| Torreyana (Torrey | 45450 |
| tuberculata (Tuberculated | $70 \quad 700$ |
| Sciadopitys |  |
|  |  |
| Schinus molle (False Pepper | $\begin{array}{lrr}15 & 1 & 50 \\ 80 & \text { IO } & 00\end{array}$ |
| Sequoia gigantea sempervirens (C | $\begin{array}{ll} 80 & 10 \\ 50 & 50 \end{array}$ |
| uce Tree. See |  |
| baccata (Engl |  |


| ea (Golden Arborvitx)..... $\mathrm{P}^{\text {P }}$ | Per oz. Per 1 <br> \$0 25 \$2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| compacta (Compact Arborvitæ)...... | + 25250 |
| gigantea (Giant Oregon Arborvit | 6060 |
| orientalis (Chinese Arborvita) | 15 I 50 |
| occidentalis (American | 40 |
| Thujopsis dolobrata (Japanese Thuja) |  |
| Torreya Californica (California Nutmeg | 25 |
| nucifera. From Jap |  |
| Tsuga canadensis (Heml | 60 |
| heterophylla (Prince Albert's Fir) |  |
| Sieboldii (Siebold's Japan Spruce |  |
| ucca |  |
|  |  |
| brevifolia (Short-leaved Yucca) |  |
| filamentosa (Adam's Needle) | 35 |
| Whipplei (Whipple's Yucca) |  |

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

Acer Per oz. Per lb. campestre (European Field Maple). .\$0 1o \$o 50 macrophyllum (Large-leaved Maple)... 15 I 50 negundo (Box Elder) platanoides (Norway Maple)............. . . . 10 . 80 pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple).... io i oo spicatum (Mountain Maple)........... . 20200
$\nVdash s c u l u s$ flava(Sweet or Yellow Buckeye). glabra (Fetid or Ohio Buckeye).
Ailanthus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven) io i oo
Almond. See Amygdalus.
Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)
incana (Smooth White Alder).
. 10
Oregona (Oregon Alder)..... rugosa.

15 I 25
30300
viridis (Green Alder)
Amorpha angustifolia.
fruticosa (Falso Indigo) montana.
Tennesseensis. variegata
Ampelopsis hederacea (Woodbine) I 25

Amygdalus
vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)....... . io 1 oo
vulgaris amara (Bitter Almond)....... io io 0
Andromeda
ligustrina (Privet Andromeda)........ . 50 500
Arbutus Menziesii (Madirona Tree) . . . . . $30 \quad 300$
Unedo (Strawberry Bush)............. . 30300
Ardisia crenata. Very decorative....... $30 \quad 3$ co
Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). I oo 1200
Ash. See Fraxinus.
Asimina triloba (Paw Paw).......... . 1 I оо
Azalea calendulacea (Flame-colored Azalea)............................... . . . . 60 oo
Berberis
Thunbergi. Fine for hedges........... . 25250 vulgaris (Common Barberry). Clean seed.
vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved). Clean seed............................ . 25250
Betula alba (White European Birch).... . Io 60 alba laciniata (Fern-leaved Birch)..... I5 I 25 Americana alba (White Amer. Birch).. I5 I 25 lenta (Mountain Mahogany)........... 25250 lutea (Yellow or Grey Birch). . . . . . . . . 25250 nigra (Red Birch)...................... . . . 25250 papyracea (Paper Birch)............... 25250 populifolia (Poplar-leaved Birch)...... io io oo
Bignonia radicans (Trumpet Creeper).... 25250 Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis Veitchii.
Broom. See Genista.

Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mul-Per oz. Per lb. berry).............................. . . \$o 25 \$2 50

## Callicarpa

Americana (French Mulberry)......... io io oo
Calycanthus floridus (Common Caroiina
Allspice)............................. . . 10 I 00
occidentalis (Western Allspice)........ . 40400
Camellia Japonica. From Japan........ I5 I 50
Camphor. See Cinnamomum.
Carpenteria Californica................. . I 602200
Carya amara (Bitter Nut). qt. 35 cts.; bus., $\$ 4.50$.
sulcata (Big Shellbark Hickory)...... qt., 35 cts.; bus., \$4.50.
tomentosa (Mocker Nut) qt., 35 cts. ; bus. $\$ 4.50$.
Carpinus Americana (Water Beech).... I5 I 75
Castanea Americana (American Chest-
nut)................................. . . 10 40
Japonica (Japan Chestnut) ........... . . . 10 60
Catalpa speciosa. True Hardy Catalpa.. 25250
Ceanothus.
thyrsiflorus (California Lilac)........... . . . 30 oo
Celastrus articulatus (Staff Tree)...... 20200
scandens (Climbing Bittersweet)...... 20200
Celtis australis (European Nettle Tree) I5 125
Cerasus Caroliniana ....................... I5 I 50
Cercis
Canadensis (American Judas Tree).... io I 00
occidentalis (California Judas Tree)... $40 \quad 400$
Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree)... Io I oo
Cinnamomum Camphora (Camphor).. $3535^{\circ}$
Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange).. I5 in $5^{\prime}$
Clematis
flammula (White Virgin's Bower) . ... 25250
paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower). . 50500
vitalba (Traveler's Joy)................ . . Io 1 oo
viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower)...... I5 I 50
virginica (American Virgin's Bower)... 60600
Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)... I5 I 25
Colutea
arborescens (Shrubby Bladder Senna).. io I oo
Cornus
alternifolia (Alternate-leaved Dog-
$\qquad$
florida (Flowering Dogwood) . . . . . . . . . Io
Nuttalli (Nuttall's Dogwood Box) .... I5 I 50
mascula (Cornelian Cherry).......... io 65
paniculata (Panicle-flowered Dogwood) 20200
sanguinea (Scarlet Dogwood)......... . . 10 Io 65
sericea (Silky Cornel)................... . I5 I 50
stolonifera (Osier Dogwood)........... . io io oo
Coronilla Emerus (Scorpion Senna)..... 40400

## Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds, continued

## Per oz. Per lb.

Corylus avellana (German Hazel) .....\$0 1o \$o 65 Cratægus
coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn) ..... 10
Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn) ..... 10
monogyna. ..... IO
oxyacantha (Hawthorne) ..... 10
Cytisus alpinus (Scotch Laburnum) ..... I5
Laburnum
$\qquad$Chain).I5
scoparius. See Genista.
Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon) ..... 40
Daphniphyllum macropodon. ..... I5
Deutzia crenata. ..... 25
gracilis (Japanese Snowflower) ..... I5
scabra (White Deutzia) ..... 30
Diospyros virginiana (American Per-simmon)10
Dogwood. See Cornus.
Elæagnus angustifoliaOleaster)longipes ${ }^{\bullet}($ Long-stalked Oleaster) . . . . . 20
Eucalyptus
gigantea (Stringybark Tree) ..... 45
globulus (Tasmania Blue Gum) ..... 55
Gunni (Cider Tree of Tasmania) ..... 55
leucoxylon (Australian Iron Bush). ..... 45
obliqua (Stringybark Tree) ..... 40
robusta (Brown Gum) ..... 50
Stuartiana (Apple-scented Gum Tree). ..... 55
viminalis (Blue Gum). ..... 55
Euonymus Americana(Strawberry Bush) ..... 25
Europæus (Spindle Tree) ..... I 5
Japonicus (Japanese Spindle Tree). ..... 20
Fagus
Americana (American Beech) ..... 10
Japonica ..... 20
sylvatica (European Beech) ..... 10
sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech) ..... I 5
Fraxinus
Americana (White American Ash) ..... 10
excelsior (European Ash) ..... 10
excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash) ..... 10
Oregona (Oregon Ash) ..... 30
Ornus (Flowering Ash) ..... IO
sambucifolia (Black, or Water Ash). ..... I 5
viridis (Green Ash) ..... 10
Fremontia Californica (Slippery Elm ofCalifornia)10
Gaultheria Shallon (Calif. Winterberry). ..... 50
Gaylussacia frondosa (Blue Huckle-berry)45
resinosa (Black Huckleberry) ..... 30
Genista scoparia (Scotch Broom) ..... IO
juncea (Fragrant Spanish Broom). ..... 10
tinctoria (Dyer's Broom) ..... 20
Ginkgo. See Salisburia.
Gleditschia horrida (Horrid Thorn) ..... I 5
triacanthos (Honey Locust) Ioo lbs., \$35. . 10
Gymnocladus
Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). ..... 10
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). ..... I 5
Hedera Helix (English Ivy) ..... IO
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Roseof Sharon.I 5
Hydrangea paniculata (Panicled Hy - drangea).60
Hypericum aureum. ..... 50Holly. See Ilex and Mahonia.Ilex aquifolium (Common Holly)IO
decidua (Deciduours Holly) ..... I57575I 00
60
I 50

I 25
400
I 50
250
I 50
300
80

300
200

450
550
550
450
400
500
550
550
250
I 25
200

ge...\$0 I5 \$I 50
verticillata (Deciduous Holly)......... I5 I 25
Indigofera Dosua (Indigo Tree)......... $30 \quad 3$ oo
Juglans ..qt., 20 cts.; bus., $\$ 3.50$
Californica........................ 10 io 75
cordiformis. From Japan.......... 10
60
cordiformis. From Japan............. 10 io 60
Mandschurica. From Japan......... 1 io
60
nigra (Black Walnut).
qt., 20 cts.; bus., $\$ 3.50$.
regia (English Walnut)............... 10 io 60
Sieboldii. From Japan. ................ Io 60
Kœlreuteria
paniculata (Chinese Bladder Nut)..... Io 75
Larix Europæa (European Larch)....... 30300
Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)............. . 10 . 60

## Ligustrum

Ibota (Chinese Privet) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20200
Ibota regelianum . . . . . . ................ 30300
Japonicum (Japan or Calif. Privet)... Io 65
ovalifolium (Oval-leaved Privet)...... I5 I 25
vulgare (Common Privet)............. I5 I 50
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). 35350
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree).... 10 60
Locust. See Gleditschia and Robinia.
Lonicera Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle).................................. . . 25

250
Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange)... . .
25 lbs. and up at 30 cts. per lb. .... io 50
Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree).. I5 i 50
glauca (Sweet Bay)...................... . . 25250
hypoleuca. From Japan . . . . . . . . . . . . 30300
Kobus. From Japan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25250
tripetala (Umbrella Tree)............. . 20200
Mahonia aquifolia (European Holly).... 20200
Maple. See Acer.
Morus alba (White Mulberry).......... . 20 I 75
alba fructa nigra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25250
Tatarica (Russian Mulberry).......... 30300
Mulberry. See Morus.
Myrica Californica (Calif. Wax Myrtle). 40400 cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle).......... I5 I 50
Nyssa sylvatica (multiflora) (Sour Gum Tree).

IO I 00
Osage Orange. See Maclura.
Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn)...... Io 90
Paulownia imperialis (Empress Tree)... I5 I 25
Photinia arbutifolia....................... I5 I 50
Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane)... .. Io 65
occidentalis (Button-ball)............. Io 70
Plum. See Prunus.
Populus tremula (Haps Tree)........... I5 I 50
Prunus Americana (Wild Plum)........ I5 I 50
Caroliniana (Carolina Plum, or Mock-
orange)............................ . . I5 I 50
maritima (Beach Plum) ................ . $30 \quad 350$
Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry).... 25250
serotina (Wild Black Cherry) ......... . Io 60
Virginiana (American Choke-cherry)... Io 90
Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree)............. . I5 I 50
Quercus Catesbæi (Barren Scrub Oak)...
qt., 30c.
bicolor (Swamp White Oak) ., .qt.; 20c. falcata (American "Spanish" Oak). qt., 30 c .
lyrata (Swamp Post Oak) . . . qqt., 25c.
Michauxii (Basket Oak).......qt., 25c. nigra (Barren Oak)..............qt., 35c. obtusiloba (Box White Oak) .. qt., 25c. tinctoria (Yellow-barked Oak) q̧t., 30'c.

## Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds, continued

| hamnus |  | Per lb. | Styrax Japonica. | Per ozer Per lb. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaternus (Barren Pri |  |  |  |  |  |
| alifornica (Calif. Coff |  |  | Syringa vulgaris (Lilac). |  |  |
| Carolina (Indian Cherry) |  | 125 | " "Clean seed........... 35350 |  |  |
| Rhododendron Cata wbiense............ 75 |  |  | Tamarix Gallica (Common Tamaris |  |  |
|  |  |  | Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cy- |  |  |
| Californica maximum. |  |  | press)........................... 15 I 25 |  |  |
| maximum (Great Laurel)............ 75 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Thea Chinensis (Chinese Tea).......... } & \text { Io } & 250 \\ 75\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Rhus copallina (Dwarf Sum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tinus (Smoke Tree)................ 30300 |  |  | Tilia argentea (Silver-leaved Linden).... 15 I 50 |  |  |
| glabra (Scarlet Sumach) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| typhina (Staghorn Sumach)............ 15 I 25 |  |  | grandiflora (Large-leaved Linden). |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ulex Europæa (Furze, Gorse or Whin)... 30 |  |  |
|  | s., \$28. 10 |  | Ulmus campestris (Common Elm). Americana (American White Elm) |  |  |
| Rosa blanda (Early Wild Rose). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| canina (Briar Rose) |  | оo |  |  |  |
| Carolina (Swamp Rose).............. . 10 90 |  |  | Vaccinium atrococcum (Black High Blue- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Berry)...................... 30300 |  |  |
|  |  |  | pallidum (Pale-flowered Whortle-berry) 30 |  |  |
| rubiginosa esweetbriar). Clean seed..; 15 I 25rugosa Regeliana rubra (Dr. Regel's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rose). |  | 300 | Pennsylvanicum (Low Early Bluebe |  |  |
| Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree) |  |  | vacillans (Low Blueberry).......... 30 |  |  |
| Sambucus canadensis (American Elder) 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| glauca (California Elder)................ I5 I 50 |  |  | dentatum (American Arrow-wood).. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | dentatum (American Arrow-wood).... Io |  |  |
| Sassafras officinale (Sassafras Tree) Spartium scoparia. See Genista. |  |  | lantanoides (Wayfa |  |  |
|  |  |  | prunifolium (Black Hawk) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spiræa Douglasii (Douglas' Spiræa)..... } 808 \text { oo } \\ & \text { salicifolia (American Meadow Sweet).. } \\ & \text { Io } \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Tinus (Laurestinus).. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Vitex Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree)....... 15 I 50 |  |  |
| tomentosa (Hard Hack |  |  | Walnuts. See Juglans. |  |  |
| Staphylea pinnata (Eu. Bladdernut).... 15, I 25 |  |  | Wistaria. |  |  |
| Symphoricarpus |  |  | Chinensis (Chinese Wist |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Zizyphus sativa (Cultivated Jujube).... 20 |  |  |
| FRUIT SEEDS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paradise Apple (Pyrus para-disiaca)................. |  |  | Damson, for grafting....... $35 \quad 3500$ |  |  |
|  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apricot Pits, |  | \$22 oo | St. Julien | 45 |  |
| Cherry Pits, Mahaleb. Black Mazzard |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25 oo |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic | 25 |  | Raspberry, red....pkt., 10c... 25 |  |  |
| Currants, Black. pkt., Ioc.Red Dutch......White Dutch....".o5c.o5c.. | 25.50 |  | Yellow......... " Ioc... 30 |  |  |
|  | $20 \quad 200$ |  | Black............ " Ioc... 30 |  |  |
|  | 20.200 |  | Strawberry, Mixed " IOC... 75 |  |  |
| Gooseberry, Green and Yellow. |  |  | Red Alpine...... "Vitis æct... IIO |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Vitis æstivalis (Summer Grape) } & 25 \\ \text { arborea.................... } & 25\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Large Red...... " Ioc. | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| Peach Pits, Natural. qt., I5 cts.; bus., \$2.50. |  |  | $\text { cordifolia (Frost Grape)..................... } 25 \quad 250$ |  |  |
| qt., I5 cts.; bus., \$2.50. <br> Pear Seed.................... 25250 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pear Seed. From Japan...... 45450 |  |  | riparia.................... 25.250 |  |  |

## SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS

For prices, see under head of Tree seeds
Barberry, Common..... Berberis vulgaris.
Purple-leaved......... Berberis folio-purpurea.
Japanese............erberis Thunbergi.
Broom, Scotch......... Genista scoparia.
Buckthorn........... Rhamnus cathartica.
Furze, or Gorse....... Ulex Europæa.
Hawthorn.............. Cratægus oxyacantha.
Locust, Honey .......... . Gleditschia triacanthos.
Yellow................ Robinia pseudacacia.
Norway Spruce........icea excelsa.
Osage Orange..........Maclura aurantiaca.
Privet, Japan or Calif.... Ligustrum japonicum.
Common Evergreen.... Ligustrum vulgare.
Sheepberry (Black Haw) Viburnum prunifolium.

## FLOWER SEEDS

## Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).-Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, 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 2 to 3 inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil for all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. That from old hotbeds 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. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, 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 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, 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. When pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deeply. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., 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.

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 July and August in the open and in September in boxes and placed in coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day 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 from July to September; for, if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require several months, and some even as long as 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 be transplanted to the flower-garden where they are to remain. The seeds of some species of Hardy Perennials often lie in the ground for six or eight months before germinating, so that patience with them is often unexpectedly rewarded.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).-These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed 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. After the end of May, sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

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

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.-The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals ( tA ), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in a very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sod 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 hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant them 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 make germinate unless great care be
taken in the mode of sowing. Hence, the supposition arises 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-mold 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 mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thinly 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 seedpan, but break up the soil by running a stick or 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, and watered very sparingly.

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 it to them by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times; this will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. 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 Sinensis.-Sow the seeds in drills in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest-sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds 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 2 - or $21 / 2$-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must, therefore, be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 - or 6 -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 during summer. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted room, not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria - This is a rather difficult plant to grow 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 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 seedlings should be similar to that given to Primula Sinensis. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious watering. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are to be guarded against; this is best done by frequent syringings 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 they should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist.

Calceolaria.-The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface of shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil which has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste, or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush is best. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed as soon as the plants appear, however. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in 8 -inch pots. If the plants become root-bound, they are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As larger pots are used, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching.

Pansy.-For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July and transplant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse in a low and even temperature. The more expensive sorts and mixtures produce the largest and finest flowers.

Petunias.-Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mold and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be I inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace the slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later, the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear. For the magnificent large flowers the more expensive sorts should be ordered.

## Selected List of Flower Seeds

## Our Complete List of Flower Seeds begins on page 99

We have unquestionably the largest assortment of flower seeds in America, and our strains are far superior to those commonly sold, of ten under fancy names and at fictitious prices. We avoid extravagant descriptions, meant only to effect sales.

## ASTEP (Half-bardy Annual) $\begin{aligned} & \text { One of the best An- } \\ & \text { nuals for cut-flowers }\end{aligned}$

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in coldframe, spent hotbed or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and, when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of slaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

| DWARF | CHR YSANTHEMUM - FLOWERED. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grows 10 | to 12 inches high; large, chrysanthemum-like |
| 50100 | White....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pkt., io |
| 50110 | Scarlet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 |
| 50120 | Dark Blue. |
| 50124 | Light Blue........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 |
| 50130 | Carmine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 |
| 50134 | Rose |
| 50140 | Mixed...... . . . . . . . . oz., ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ 2. |

Grows io to 12 inches high; large, chrysanthemum-like owers.
50110 White.
10
50120 Dark Blue. 10
50130 Light Blue 10
50130 Carmine 10

## 50140 Mixed

 oz., \$2.50.. 10 TRUFFAUT'S PEONY PERFECTION. Grows stiffly erect and about 18 inches tall. Remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.50180 Amethyst.
.pkt., 10
50184 Sunbeam. Sulphur-yellow.
IO
50190 Snow-White. IO
50194 Apple Blossom IO
50200 Crimson ..... IO
50204 Scarlet. ..... 10
50206 Rose. ..... 10
50210 Light Blue. ..... 10
50212 Dark Blue. ..... 10
50214 Blood-Red ..... IO
50220 Mixed ..... 10
DWARF NON PLUS ULTRA. Beautiful class;6 inches high; fine for borders.
50260 Whitepkt., IO
50264 Rose. ..... 10
50270 Crimson ..... 10
50274 Dark Blue ..... 10
50280 Mixed. oz., \$3. ..... 10
VICTORIA, Dwarf. Plants bear from 10 to 20beautifully reflexed flowers in pyramids about 18 incheshigh. The best sort for pot culture
50320 White ..... pkt., 10
50324 Rose.10
50328 Peach Blossom ..... 10
50330 Light Blue ..... 10
50334 Dark Blue. ..... 10
50340 Dark Scarlet. ..... Io
50344 Mixedoz., \$3 . . 10
VICTORIA, Tall. Large flowers, imbricated petals.
50380 White ..... pkt., 10
Io
50394 Dark Scarlet ..... IO
50400 Light Blue. ..... 10
50404 Peach Blossom ..... IO
50410 Dark Blue
10
10
50414 Mixed. oz., $\$ 3$ ..... 10
COMET, Half Dwarf. Outer petals wavily reflexed centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones;forms fowers of extraordinary size and beauty.50450 Rose.
pkt., 10
50454 Carmine. ..... 10
50458 Brick Color ..... IO
50460 Light Blue ..... IO
Comet, Half-Dwarf, continued
50464 Dark Blue ..... 10
50470 Snow-White. ..... 10
50474 Peach Blossom ..... IO
50480 Crimson ..... 10
50484 Mixed. ..... Io
50490 Giant White ..... 10
50494 Rose. ..... 10
50500 "، Light Blue ..... Io
50504 " Dark Blue. ..... IO


ASTERS

## ASTER, continued

Comet. Giant, continued
50510 Giant Crimson.............. . . pkt., 10
50514 "، Sulphur-Yellow........... . . 10
50520 ، ${ }^{\prime}$ Mixed...........oz., \$2.50.. 10
QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The best early Aster. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

50560 White
pkt, 10
50564 Violet-Red
IO
50570 Crimson
50574 Scarlet
IO
50580 Rose.
50584 Dark Blue
50590 Light Blue
50600 Mixed.BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers long-stemmed, quiteround; desirable for cutting. Dwarf; free-flowering.
50640 White. ..... pkt., 10
50644 Apple Blossom ..... IO
50650 Crimson ..... 10
50654 Dark Blue ..... 10
50660 Light Blueoz., \$3. . 10
BRANCHING. Forms broad bushes, with large, long-petaled flowers, graceful and feathery in effect.
50700 Rose ..... pkt., 10
50702 Deep Rose-Pink ..... IO
50704 Crimson ..... 10
50706 Indigo-Blue ..... IO
50708 Azure-Blue. ..... IO

Branching continued
50710 Peach Blossom ..... pkt. Io
50712 Shell-Pink ..... IO
50714 White ..... 10
50716 Pink ..... IO
50718 Flesh Pink ..... IO
50720 Dark Blue ..... IO
50724 Lavender. ..... IO
50726 Lilac ..... IO
50730 Mixed. ..... IO
OSTRICH PLUME. Splendid class; fine for cutting
50820 Dark Blue ..... pkt., 10
50830 White. ..... IO
50840 Rose ..... IO
50850 Mixed ..... IO
HOHENZOLLERN. Valuable for cutting.
50900 White ..... 10
50910 Rose ..... IO
50920 Azure-Blue ..... 10
50930 Mixed ..... IO
RAY. Fine for cutting.
51010 White, 51020 Rose, 50130 Blue.
each, pkt., ..... 10
CHRISTMAS TREE. Very fine class.
51040 White ..... IO
51044 Crimson ..... IO
51050 Rose ..... IO
51060 Blue ..... IO
51070 Mixed ..... IO

## VARIOUS ASTERS



## Collections of Choice Asters

These collections are put up by the famous German Aster-growers, and they contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate, the collection of 24 Victoria Prize, for instance, containing one packet each of 24 separate and distinct colors of that class.


## AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders, in contrast with such plants as geraniums, perillas, etc., the rose, white and blue sorts are exceedingly attractive, when mingled with alyssum, candytuft, and similar plants. They grow well almost anywhere. The dwarf, blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season, or, later, outdoors, in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.
52200 Conspicuum. This and the next are tender perennials; sow early; flowers white; I ft.. Oz. Pkt.
52210 Lasseauxi. Rose-colored clusters; I ft.
\$o 10
52230 Mexicanum (hA). Blue. Parent stock of the hardy annuals below; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. ...... ${ }_{6}$. 40

52240 "، Dwarf Blue. 9 in., fine for edgings. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40 5
52250 "، " White. Pretty for contrast; 9 in.; fine for edgings................. 40 5
52260 ، Imperial Dwarf Blue. Excellent for edgings; 9 in......................... 50
52270 " "، ${ }^{6}$ White. Excellent for edgings; 9 in........................ 50 5

| AGERATUM, continued |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52280 | Mexicanum, | Little Dorrit. Azure-blue. Plants 6 inches high, i foot across. . . . . . .\$0 75 | Pkt. <br> \$0 IO |
| 52290 | ، | Little Blue Star. Bright blue flowers; fine for carpet-bedding; 5 in..... | 25 |
| 52300 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Swanley Blue. A fine large-flowered sort; I ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 | 5 |
| 52310 | "، | Blue Perfection. A very fine dwarf; 9 in.; splendid.................. . 75 | 10 |
| 52320 | "6 | Princess Victoria Louise. Dwarf light blue; white center............ . 75 | 10 |
| 52326 | 6 | capella. Rose-chamois flowers in large clusters; entirely distinct from all other varieties. Dwarf and compact in habit, growing only 9 in . high. | 20 |
| 52330 | 6 | Mixed. All annual varieties. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 | 5 |

## ALYSSUM

For borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom, sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.
52500 Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). (hA). Fragrant white flowers all summer............ . . . On . 35 Pkt.
52510 "، compactum, Little Gem. Grows erect; 6 in. ..... IO
52520 " Thorburn's Bouquet. Is very dwarf and compact; best for pots and borders; 3 in. ..... I5
52530 "، procumbens, White Carpet. Of trailing habit; flowers profusely....... . 40 ..... 5
52540 saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). (hP). Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage; ift. 40 ..... 5
52550 argenteum. Similar to the above, but dwarfer; 6 in. ..... Io

## AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (Hardy Perennial)

A most desirable border plant. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. May also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but such rare sorts as A. cerulea and A. chrysantha do best in partially shaded, well drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.
52900 Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow; very fine. pkt. 10 52910 caryophylloides. Oddly striped with red and white; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
52920 chrysantha. Golden yellow; flowers large, longspurred; 3 ft .
52930 cœrulea (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). One of the most beautiful of our native flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white; 3 ft .
52940
" hybrida. Large-flowered, long-spurred hybrids.
52960 Jætschaui. Large-flowered yellow; long, red spurs.
52970 flabellata nana alba. White flowers; early; I ft..........
52980 glandulosa vera. One of the handsomest hardy perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high,
with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches
in diameter, of the deepest blue, with pure
white corolla; a splendid flower. perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high,
with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches
in diameter, of the deepest blue, with pure
white corolla; a splendid flower. perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high,
with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches
in diameter, of the deepest blue, with pure
white corolla; a splendid flower. perennials in cultivation; stems 2 feet high,
with sometimes 50 to 80 blossoms over 3 inches
in diameter, of the deepest blue, with pure
white corolla; a splendid flower.............. IO 52990 truncata. Dwarf; scarlet and yellow; i ft..... 53000 Skinneri (Mexican Columbine). Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long, crim-

53010 Long-spurred Hybrids, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. Magnificent Hybrids.
53020 vulgaris, Double White. Showy and lasting; 2 ft.........................oz., 60c... IO
53030 "، " Mixed. Best colors. oz., 4oc. . .
53040 "، Single Mixed. Many good sorts. oz., 35c...
53070 Collection of Aquilegia, including i2 choice varieties. .

60



DOUBLE BALSAM

## BALSAM ${ }^{\text {(Impotien Bhallamina })}$ <br> $h h A$

A native of India, the garden Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and, from seed sown in the open ground in May, soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, roselike flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers, choice seed is more than usually essential. We offer only the finest double sorts, most carefully selected.



53500 Camellia-flowered Mixed. Best colors... 75 Io
53510 Finest Double Mixed ............... 60
IO Collections of Balsams, including-
535506 varieties Improved Camellia-flowered... 40
53560 I2 varieties Double Rose-flowered.......... 65
53570 6 " 6 "........ 3 35

## CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring, and the plants will bloom early in summer, and continue until late in autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion, and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews. Oz. Pkt. 54200 officinalis (Pot Marigold). Rich orange. \$o 20 \$0 05 54210 "، grandiflora. Large-flowered... 25 5 54220 " ${ }^{2}$ sulphurea. Light yellow; largeflowered...... 255
54230 " $\quad$ Nankeen. A rich, soft shade... $25 \quad 25 \quad 5$
54240 " Meteor. Creamy center, edged
with orange................. . 25
54250 " Prince of Orange. Glittering
orange and yellow.......... 25
54260 " ranunculoides (Garden Mar-
igold). Double flowers....... 25
pluvialis (Cape Marigold).
White or ivory.............. . 25
54280 officinalis Pongei f. pl. Handsome, double white flowers............................ . . 30
See also Marigold, pages 80 and 81

## CALLIOPSIS

This annual is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and, in thinning or transplanting, give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. Fine for cutting. Oz. Pkt. 54310 bicolor (tinctoria). Yellow-brown. 2 feet..
.\$0 30 \$0 05
54320 " nana radiata (Ray of Gold). 6 to 8 in. Golden yellow flowers with dark purplish brown centers. Profuse bloomer......................................... . . . 50
54330 " 6 nana marmorata. Maroon and gold; $11 / 2$ ft...................................... . . . 30
54350 hybrida superba. Very showy hybrids in great variety ............................... 50 Io

54370 cardaminifolia. Red and yellow; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
54380 Drummondii (Golden Wave). Gold and brown; I ft........................................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30

5
54410 Mixed Annual Sorts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
54410 Mixed Annual Sorts............................................

## COREOPSIS

54560 grandiflora (hP). Large flowers Oz. Pkt. of rich yellow; $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .{ }^{\text {. }}$ \$0 50 \$0 10 54570 lanceolata grandiflora (hP). Large golden yellow flowers; fine for cutting<br>very large, in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown; I ft......... . 5 50

## CAMPANULA

## (Canterbury Bells)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest fullbloom specimens of such varieties as C. calycanthema can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temperary quarters until October. Transplant, then, 6 or 8 inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by spring. They are as easily cared for as pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in spring, 18 to 20 inches apart, in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot-plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil, the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All the varieties like a rich, sandy soil with good drainage.
54600 Carpatica (hP). Deep blue; 6 in . Oz. Pkt. For rockeries, beds and edgings. $\$ \mathrm{O}$ or. 50 Pkt.
 campanula


54630 Medium Blue (Canterbury Bells). (hB). Blooms first year if sown early; 2 ft........... 50 50

54650 ، Rose..............................................................................................................
54660 "، Striped. Very fine........................................................................... 50 Io

54680 "، Double Blue. Rich, heavy curious flowers through summer and fall ........ io
54690 "، Double White. Waxy appearance......................................................... 10
54700 "، Double Rose........................................................................... 15

54720 ". $\begin{gathered}\text { calycanthema (Cup and Saucer) (hB). Blue; symmetrical; often has } \\ \text { flowers open at the same time on a single plant. For pots or borders. } \\ 25\end{gathered}$ ft... 40 .
54730 "، calycanthema alba. A white-flowered variety of the above................ $\quad$.
54740 "، calycanthema Mixed. Shades of blue and white............................. 10 .
55450 " Prize Mixture of all colors, and Single and Double Calycanthema; unequaled.... $25 \quad 15$
54760 amabilis (hP). Light blue flowers, nearly 2 inches in diameter. On stems 2 to 3 feet high. 25
54764 glomerata acaulis (hP). Beautiful dark blue flowers. Fine for pots and for rockwork.
July and August.................................................................

54780 Loreyi, Blue. Very pretty hardy annual.......................................................... 10 .
54790 nobilis alba. White; semi-double; $21 / 2$ ft. June. Hardy biennial......................... 25

54810 "، "، alba. A white-flowered variety of the above................... ${ }_{25}$

54830 pyramidalis (Chimney Bellfoower) (hhP). Spikes 3 to 4 ft . tall, erect, pyramidal; flowers large and of a beautiful blue; blooms in late summer and autumn..... 80 $80 \quad 10$
$54840 \quad$ " alba. White............................................................... 8 . ..... Io
54850 grandiflora Mariesii (hP). A fine dwarf dark blue variety, growing i foot high.......

54860 " " macranthum (hP). Dwarf habit; rarely exceeds 3 feet in height;
$54860 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { macranthum (hP). Dwart habit; rarely exceeds } 3 \text { feet in height; } \\ \text { bright blue flowers. } \\ 54870 \text { to } 5 \text { inches across; lives eight to ten years.. }\end{gathered}$
54870 Vidali (gP). White; very floriferous. 2 ft........................................................ 15
54900 Collection of Campanula, including 12 varieties choicest perennial sorts. . . . . . . . . . . . 75


## CELOSIA PLUMOSA

( $t A$ )
Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, much resembling ostrich feathers. See illustration.
54950 Ostrich Feather, Crimson
.pkt., 10 54960 "، "، Orange.......................... . . . . . 10 54980 PRIDE OF CASTLE GOULD. See Novelties... 25 For other Celosia, see page 103, and for Cockscomb (Celosia cristata), see page 74

## CANDYTUFT ${ }_{(b \text { batis) }}$

The Candytufts are among our best flowers for edgings, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall fowers. Give rich soil and water freely.
55000 affinis, Dwarf (hA). Neat and pretty bedder;

> 6 in.
> .oz., 25c., pkt.

55010 amara (hA). White; ift. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 25c. . . 5
55020 coronaria (Rocket Candytuft) (hA). Of candelabra form; flowers in upright spikes.........oz., 25c.. .
55030 coronaria, Empress. White. I ft. oz., 25c...
55040 coronaria, Little Prince. Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for border and pots; 6 in....

$$
\text { oz., } 75 \mathrm{c} . \text {. } 10
$$

55050 coronaria, Giant Hyacinthflowered. White.....oz., 50c . . Io 55060 odorata (hA). Small, white, fragrant flowers..........oz., 20c.. . 5 55070 umbellata (hA). Purple; I ft. oz., 25c... 5
55080 " carnea. Flesh-colored;
I ft. . . . . . .oz., 50c. . . 10
55090 ، Dunnetti. Darkcrim-
son; Ift.. .oz. 25c .. 5
CELOSIA, OSTRICH FEATHER
55100 umbellata lilacina. Lilac; I ft..
oz., 25c. pkt. 55110 " carminea. Bright carmine; I ft.............oz., 6oc... 1 55120 " Queen of Italy. Dwarf, erect; fine pink flowers; 6 in............oz., 50c... 10
55130 " Dwarf Hybrids. Mixed colors; 6 in.......oz., 75c... 10
55140 Mixed Annual Sorts.........oz., 20c... 5
55160 Collection of Candytuft. 6 varieties choicest annual sorts ................ 30
PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT. Hardy, evergreen plants, making a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders, etc., with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors in spring or fall in any sunny place.
55170 Sempervirens. White flowers remain fresh nearly a month; I ft.........pkt. I5
55180 Gibraltarica. Beautiful blush-white; I ft...
55190 semperflorens. A handsome, but somewhat delicate evergreen perennial, with large pure white sweet-scented flowers. Not suitable for border culture, though hardy enough to stand our winters when grown at the foot of a south wall or in a very sunny corner of the rock-garden.. 15
SEE GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS ON
PAGES 99 TO 119


CANDYTUFT,


## CARNATION

## (Dianthus Caryophyllus)

The splendid Carnation of the florist is a very interesting plant to grow from seed, and it is not overexacting. Sown under glass in early spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower finely the second summer. For largest, richest flowers, we recommend culture in pots of rich soil. With many they are also garden favorites, and, grown in this way, flowers of good quality may be enjoyed all summer if given plenty of water, good soil and a mulch about their roots. With tall varieties, staking and tying is necessary. Young plants are perfectly hardy outdoors, but when two or three years old they are injured by winter cold, so that sowings should be made every year. The more expensive sorts produce the finest flowers. The prices we quote, although seemingly high, are most reasonable for strains such as we offer.
MARGARET GARNATIONS are an extra-vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom, few plants are finer; they are also very suitable for pots. Grown as annuals from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively in the famous Chabaud Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.
55310 Margaret, Double White. Large, perfect flowers; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 10
55320 " " Yellow. A clear, soft shade; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 25
55330 Tall Mixed. 2 ft . ..... 10
55340
55340 Half Dwarf Mixed. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. Half Dwarf Mixed. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. ..... 10 ..... 10
55350 Giant Margaret. Extra large and perfect flowering, in a rich variety of colors, including yellow; 80 per cent of the flowers generally come double; 1 ft ..... 25
PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their near habit, "Tree Carnations."
55380 Chabaud Perpetual Double. Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc.; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Blooms in 7 mos . pkt., 25
55390
Choicest Mixed. ..... 25
25
55400 Dwarf Perpetual (Tige de Fer). Real iron stem. I ft. ..... 50
55410 Marie Chabaud. Pure canary-yellow; the most beautiful and most fragrant yellow. ..... 50
55420 Comtesse de Paris. Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed ..... 50
55430 Jeanne Dionis. Enormous flowers of the purest white and most perfect form. ..... 50
55440 Sparkling (Etincelant). Bright, glittering red of surpassing richness ..... 50
55450 Giant Perpetual White. Very large, perfectly double; flowers in seven months after sowing.. ..... 50
55460 " " " Yellow. Eighty per cent comes true to color; creamy to golden yellow. ..... 50
55470 " " $\quad$ " Red. Beautiful shade; large flowers ..... 50
55480 Fine Mixed. Enormous flowers, perfectly double; splendid colors. ..... 50


CENTAUREA

CARNATIONS, continued BORDER CARNATIONS, ETG.

We invite attention to the splendid collection below55510 Red Grenadine, Double

Brilliant scarlet; $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . pkt., 25 55520 Enfant de Nice (Improved Giant-flowered). All colors. Flowers in six months from seed.. 55530 Early Dwarf Vienna, Double Mixed. Fine for garden culture and for cutting; I ft . 10
55540 Early Dwarf Vienna, Double White. Very fine; always comes true white.
55544 Fine Double Mixed Variegated. Splendid mixture. . . . . . . . ...... 55550 Fine Double Mixed. Many colors. $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . 10
55560 Double Mixed. Oz. \$I. 255

## Choice Collections of Carnations

| 5562050 | varieties...... . . . $\$ 300$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5563025 | varieties.......... 150 |
| 55640 I 8 | varieties........... I 25 |
| 55650 I2 | varieties........... I 00 |
| 556606 | varieties.......... 65 |

## CENTAUREA

C. Cyanus, the popular Cornflower is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and, sometimes, as "Bachelor's Button." These are brightflowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING. A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best. Oz. Pkt. 55800 macrocephala. Flower-heads large, showy, bright yellow; 3 ft . .
.\$0 75 \$0 1o
PERENNIAL SILVER-LEAVED. These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; height I ft.; half-hardy.


## CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confound these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and, when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seeds in frames or windowboxes, and afterwards transplanting to the garden; or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or io inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapely. All are fine for cut-flowers. Average height, I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. For the magnificent largeflowered sorts, the more expensive packets should be ordered.

Oz. Pkt.
56200 Coronarium, Double White.
......................................... 30 \$o 05
56210 "، "، Yellow. The flowers are perfect bosses of gold.................. 30 sulphureum. Pale yellow 5
56220 " " sulphureum. Pale yellow....................................... 30 5
56230 "، "، imbricatum, Yellow............................................60 60 1о


56250 Tricolor, White. Tricolor sorts have beautiful rings and eyes of color.................. 40 5
56260 " Yellow......................................................................... 40 . 5
56270 " Scarlet. Dark and rich..................................................... 40 5
56280 "، Golden Feather. Foliage rich yellow; flowers bright red and white......... 50 1о
56290 ". Eclipse. Yellow, with velvety brown band................................... 50 1о
56300 " Burridgeanum. Crimson-maroon, with white edge and inner circle........ 40 5
56310 " Northern Star. Giant white flowers, with black centers......................

56330 " Double Golden, (Dunnetti). Fine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 Io



56360 " $\quad$ Golden-leaved Sorts. A mixture of beautiful yellow-leaved sorts;
flowers of various bright, vivid colors............................ . . . . oo 10
56370 " Single and Double Mixed.................................................................. 50 10
56380 " Double, Mixed........oz., 8oc., pkt. Io 56390 multicaule. An exceptionally fine little bedder; flowers yellow; 3 in.
56400 segetum, Morning Star. Large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting.
56404 " White Star. Beautiful large white flowers with dark centers.......... .
56410 " Helios, Evening Star. Fine for cutting; pure golden yellow flowers of gigantic size. .
56420 inodorum, Double. Pretty white flowers fine for cutting; i ft............................ . . . .
56440 frutescens (Paris Daisy, or Marguerite) (hP). Beautiful for cutting and pot culture; longstemmed single white flowers, with golden centers..
oz., 6oc.
56480 Collections, including 12 varieties Chrysanthemum, Annual.
56490 Collections, including 6 varieties Chrysanthemum, Annual.
PERENNIAL VARIETIES. This section includes the large-flowered sorts, and the pretty, hardy Pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers. We wish to make quite clear the distinction between this class and the Annual Chrysanthemums described above, so that, as has sometimes happened heretofore, customers may not order seed of the summer-blooming garden varieties expecting them to yield the grand show flowers of late fall which are obtained from cuttings carefully cultivated. For ordinary culture and room decoration, plants pinched back to form a number of branches, and holding from five to ten flowers, are satisfactory. Average height of show kinds, 3 feet.
56550 Indicum, Double. Will produce superb flowers of different types and colors. .
pkt., 25

$$
56560
$$

Pompon. The pretty hardy dwarfs, with bright clustered flowers; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

25
56570 Japonicum fl. pl. From Finest Flowers.
An extra-choice mixture...

anNual chrysanthemums

## CLARKIA

One of the prettiest and showiest of hardy annuals. The plants bloom so freely and have flowers of such various bright colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging-baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through midsummer to late autumn. Average height, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.


## COSMOS



One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame, the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half-grown, they will bloom quicker, the check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.
57680 EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING, MIXED. Earliest of all. This new strain will produce flowers in July from seed sown in the open ground in May. Grows 4 ft . tall. .oz. \$1. .pkt. I5
57700 Lady Lenox. Lovely large, shell-pink flowers of great substance ....... . oz. 50c., pkt. Ioc.
Oz. Pkt.



## COCKSCOMB (Celosia cristala. hhA)

We prize and plant the Cockscomb as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.
57850 Glasgow Prize. Dark leaves and crimson combs; ift..................................................... 10
57860 Dwarf Bright Red. A miniature plant, with enormous combs of intense bright red ............ 10


57880 " White. White combs.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
57890 " Crimson.............................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

For Celosia plumosa, see page 70, and for other sorts, see page 103

## DAISY

## (Bellis perennis, etc. hF)

These favorite perennials may be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light rich soil, covering the seeds to about three times their own thickness and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in a warm window, hotbed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf, transplant to new boxes, and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Or, sow in beds outside in August or September; protect with straw or litter over winter, and transplant to their permanent position in the spring.
58400 Double White (Snowball)
58410
58420 " Rose (Longfellow). $\begin{array}{cc}\mathrm{Oz} . & \mathrm{Pkt.} \\ \$ 2 & 50 \\ \$ 0 & \text { Io }\end{array}$
. 250110
58440 "، Mixed. Very fine ..................... 50 58444 "، maxima alba. Extra large. White..... 15 58448 "" "" rubra. Extra large. Red...... 15 58450 " " Mixed. Extra large.............. $350 \quad 15$ 58480 Shasta Daisy. Very large; white, single flowers on long stems................................. 2 oo Io

## DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily, the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug, and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; $11 / 2$ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.
anNual varieties. These include the Rocket and Hyacinthflowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff, rose, apple-blossom, pink, brick-red, red-lilac, dark lilac, violet and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but, because they bloom the first season, we treat them as hardy annuals.

58610 "، Tall Rocket. Long, showy spikes; 2 ft...... 30
58620 " Ranunculus-flowered. Double; colors fine;
5



58640 cardiopetalum. Beautiful blue flowers; i ft...................... . . . . .
58650 Emperor, Branching Rose. This and the next are splendidly bright and showy, often 30 giving 40 to 50 erect spikes of flowers; $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ............................. . 65

IO
58660 ، 58664 Branching White. Beautiful for cutting....................................... 65 Io
58664 ، 6 Branching Mixed....................................................................... 60 IO
58670 Newport Rose. A rose-colored and very beautiful free-flowering sort. If sown outdoors in spring, it will bloom by first of August; 2 ft .
PERENNIAL VARIETIES. These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in the fall or very early spring, nearly all will bloom the first season. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.
58680 Barlowi. Large, dark blue flowers; extra fine ..... pkt., 25
58690 Brunonianum. Lovely blue, musk-scented flowers; very distinct; 3 ft . ..... 25
58700 cardinale. Orange-scarlet. A California native; 2 ft . ..... 20
58710 Cashmerianum. Spreading, many branched; flowers often 2 inches wide; deep purplishblue; 3 ft .25

## DELPHINIUM, continued




GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (see page 77)

## Collections of Delphinium



## ESCHSCHOLTZIA <br> (Commonly called California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raken in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.
59350 THORBURNI. Coppery orange; very large
flowers; finest of all........................ io 59360 Californica. Rich yellow. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30c... . 5 59370 "، alba. Creamy white.oz. $35 \mathrm{c} .$. 59372 ، 6 fl. pl. Fine sort, with double creamy white flowers.
59374 ، Burbank's Crimson-flowering. Crimson. . . . . . . . . . . . 10
59380 ، Carmine King. Carminerose; beautiful...oz. 75c.... ıo Rose Cardinal. Carmine59400 crocea. Pure deep orange...........oz. 50 . 25 c.... . ${ }^{\text {rese }} 5$
$\begin{array}{lll}59400 & \text { crocea. Pure deep orange.........oz., 25c.. . } & 5 \\ 59410 & \text { ". } \\ 59 & \text { Double Orange........oz., 3oc.. . } & 5\end{array}$
59420 " Double White............oz., 40c. . . 5
59424 aurantiaca fl. pl. Double orange......... . 5
59430 "، Single Orange.................. . . 5
59444 maritima. Canary-yellow, with orange center; leaves grayish and beautifully cut.
59450 maritima, Golden West. A superb variety with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 ft. . oz., 40 c. . . 5
59460 Douglasii. Very pretty yellow variety from California........................................ . . . . . 5
59470 tenuifolia. Bright yellow; leaves dense and finely cut; ift........................................ . . . . . 5
59490 Mandarin. Red-gold flowers, orange within and scarlet without . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 40c. . . io
59500 Mixed. Many sorts.
oz., 25c.. .

## FORGET-ME-NOT $\left.{ }_{(\text {Mosositis }}\right)$

These dainty, elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful, close borders, or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden, they establish themselves by self-seeding. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 ins.

## FORGET-ME-NOT, continued

 59700 Myosotis alpestris. A pretty trailer, with blue flowers. oz., 6oc. . .pkt., 1059710 oz., $60 c .$. pkt.,e the above, but Indigo-Blue. Like the above, but
with indigo-blue flowers.oz., $\$ 1 \ldots$ with indigo-blue fowers.oz., rosea. Rosy flowers; pretty contrast with blues and whites. oz., 75 c . . . 10 59720

| 59730 | "، | "، |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 59740 | " | ، |
| 59750 | ، |  |
| 59760 | ، | ، | alba. White; pretty....oz., 75c... I elegantissima. Blue; leaves whiteedged; very attractive. .oz., $\$ 1, \ldots$ Io nana coerulea. Very dwarf; compact; sky-blue.

robusta grandiflora (Eliza Fonrobert). Grown extensively for cutting. Large sky-blue florets with yellow eye, in large clusters. oz., 75c... 10 Victoria. Strong-growing; dwarf habit; flowers large, globular, skyblue, abundant; fine for pots and for cutting. 15
59780 ، ، Mixed............................................. 1059790 hybridus, Star of Love. A distinct, dwarf variety, withlarge, beautiful blue flowers ..............59794 " Ruth Fischer. Pure Forget-Me-Not blue.See Novelties.25
59800 Azorica. Dark blue, with white eye; I ft... ..... 25
59810 " coelestina. Beautiful light blue; I ft ..... 25
59820 dissitiflora. Blooms very early; flowers blue. ..... 25
59830 palustris (True Forget-nIO
59840 sylvatica. Blue, with yellow eye; likes dry soil; I to 2 ft . IO

## FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)
The tall flower-spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet long, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants, they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. When the center spike begins to fade Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Whe the shots will grow more vigorously.

60000 Purple. Best known. . ..... 5
60010 White. Fine and attractive. ..... 5
60020 Yellow, Large-flowered. Long racemes of bell-shaped blossoms. Dwarf ..... 5
60030 Rose ..... 5
60040 Mixed ..... 5
60050 gloxinoides, White. Very handsome gloxinia-like flowers; robust; beautiful for cutting. ..... 10
60060 " Purple ..... 10
60070 " Rose. Bright and showy ..... 10
60080 "، Mixed. All the choice colors ..... 10
60090 maculata superba. Splendid spotted strain. ..... 10
60100 monstrosa, Splendid Mixed. Very large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite beauty, borne on long spikes; 4 ft . ..... 10
60140 Collection including i2 varieties of Foxglove ..... 50

## GAILLARDIA

## (Blanket Flower)

Showy and free bloomers, flowering profusely all summer. They are good bedders; fine for bouquets and for house decoration. They do best in a good light soil and in an open sunny situation.
60250 Amblyodon (hA). Fine red pkt., 5
60260 grandiflora maxima (hP). Golden yellow. Flowers first season if sown early; $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. oz., 60 c . . . Io 60280

Extra-fine Mixed (hP).
oz., 40c. . . IO

## GAILLARDIA, continued

60284 grandiflora semi-plena Mixed (hP). Superb; very large-flowering varieties. ..... pkt., 15
60290 picta (hA). Red and yellow ..... 5
60300 Lorenziana. Double mixed. ..... 5
60310 " Salmonea. Salmon-red; fine ..... 5
60314 "، "The Bride." A splendid new variety producing very double pure whiteflowers, borne on long stems, making it an ideal plant either for bedding or forcutting.30
60320 ، Mixed ..... oz., 25c.. .
60350 Collection, including best 6 annual varieties ..... 25

dOUble hollyhock

## GODETIA

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a coldframe, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut-flowers. Average height, $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
60800 Rosamond. Large, glossy pink.pkt., io
60810 Princess of Wales. Dark crimson. . . 5
60820 Lady Satin Rose. Bright carmine... 5
60830 Fairy Queen. Large, white flowers, with carmine spots.
60840 gloriosa. Darkest red; dwarf.......... 5
60850 grandiflora maculata. Great white flowers, blotched with carmine.

## 60854 rubicunda splendens. Brilliant red;

 fine60860 White Pearl. Beautiful glossy white. ..... 5
60870 The Bride. White, with blush spots.5
60880 Duchess of Albany. Satiny white... ..... 5
60890 Lady Albemarle. Dark crimson. ..... 5
60900 Lady Albemarle compacta (Dwarf) Dark crimson ..... 10
60910 Lindleyana. White and red ..... 5
60920 Bijou. Of dwarf, bushy habit; lovely blush color. ..... 5
60930 Whitneyi. Compact; superb, rosyflowers, blotched crimson; elegantpot-plant5
60940 Whitneyi Brilliant. Carmine; very showy ..... 5
60950 Mixed, Tall Varieties... . . oz., 30c ..... 5
60960 Mixed, Dwarf Varieties...oz., 40 c . . ..... 5
60990 Collection of Godetias, including6 choice varieties.25

## DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

(Althaca rosea)
These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen gray and almost black. A1though Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In final trans-

## DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK, continued

planting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet. Our
seed is of magnificent, double varieties, grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.


## IPOMOEA

## (Moonflower. Morning-Glory. Cypress Vine.)

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth. Ipomœas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter-over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. Nothing finer for porches, trellises, etc.
*These are very hard-seeded, and, in order to hasten germination, a notch should be filed in the seed before planting.
ANNUAL VARIETIES. From early sowings, these begin to bloom in June and July, and are full of beautiful flowers all the season, of ten blooming freely until cut down by frost.

62360 " lutea. A yellow-flowered variety................................................ . . . . . . 25 c. . . 5
Imperial Japanese. See Japanese Morning-Glory, page 8r.
62370 hederacea grandiflora superba. Rich sky-blue flowers with white margins; $15 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .oz., 40 c .. . 5

62390 Nil grandiflora. Light blue; 15 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5

$62410{ }^{*}$ Mexicana grandiflora alba. The great white Moonflower; is ft. ................... . oz., 85c... io
62420 * " " hybrida alba. Flowers very large and numerous; is ft..... oz., 75 c . . . 10
62430 *bona nox (Good Night, or Evening Glory). Large, blue flowers open in the evening; I 5 ft. oz., 30c. . 5
62440 Heavenly Blue (rubro coerulea). The very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky-blue open early in the morning. Unusually distinct and handsome; io ft. Sow early...........oz., 75c.. . io

62450 Quamoclit (Cypress Vine; Star Flower). A tender annual, with finely cut leaves and small, star-shaped flowers. This, the type, is scarlet-flowered; io ft............oz., 30c... 5

62470 " Kerberi. Fine scarlet-flower, blooms late................................ . . . . oz., 40c. . . io
62480 " Mixed Cypress Vine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 3 зос.. . 5
62490 Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine. Pretty leaves, deeply lobed; fiery orange-scarlet flowers . . .oz., 40 c . . . 5
62530 Collection, including 12 varieties. Annual sorts.................................................. . . 50
GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS. These handsome vines grow nicely in open ground, but bloom almost too late to be very useful there, in all except warm climates. Grown in pots, tubs, or greenhouse beds, they flower grandly between October and spring.
62550 Horsfalliae. A superb West Indian species of vigorous growth. The rich, thick leafage is beau-

62560 Learii. Quick, strong grower, sometimes succeeding well outdoors. Flowers violet-blue; 15 ft. . . 10
62590 setosa (Brazilian Morning-Glory). This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers, with a satiny pink star in the centers. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness. Io to 20 ft .

## KOCHIA (Summer Cypress)

A splendid ornanental annual, growing 2 to $21 / 2$ feet high. The slender-leaved plants are of a cypresslike appearance during summer, changing their light green foliage to carmine and fiery red colorings toward autumn. Forms beautifully decorative bushes on the lawn.
62650 tricophylla. An improved strain of K. scoparia
oz., 30c...pkt., 10

## LOBELIA

The Erinus varieties are charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots, there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil. Some stimulant given when they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers. Almost all are also good winter conservatory plants of trailing habit. The perennial, or tall varieties are handsome, showy plants and will be found quite effective for backgrounds and grouping.

## ERINUS VARIETIES (tA)-

62950 gracilis. Blue; trailing; beautiful for baskets. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pkt., 5

62970 alba. White flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
62980 kermesina. Crimson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
62990 Lindleyana. Rose; white eye. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10

63010 Barnard's Perpetual. Deep blue, with white eye; very fine..................................... . . . . 15
63020 Royal Purple. Deep blue, with a distinct white eye.......................................... . 10
63030 Mixed (gracilis) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 60c.. . 5
63040 erecta, Crystal Palace compacta. Dark blue; for bedding; 6 in.............................. . . . . 20
63050 ، 6 Emperor William. Light blue; very fine................................................ . . . . 5
63060 " Golden Queen. Dwarf; blue flowers, yellow leaves; very fine sort..................... . . 20
63070 ، White Lady. Splendid large-flowered white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
63100 Collections,including 12 varieties Lobelia......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
63110 "، " " ".............................................................. 35
PERENNIAL, or TALL VARIETIES-
63140 cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Long spikes of richest cardinal-red
Io


MARIGOLD
63150 cardinalis (fulgens), Queen Victoria. Brilliant scarlet, dark leaves; striking and beautiful.... 30
63160 ramosa. Blue; flowers profusely in fall; height I ft.
63300 tupa (Devil's Tobacco). A splendid perennial plant producing in great abundance curious beaked scarlet flowers about $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. long. It resembles in some respects a gigantic L. cardinalis. It grows to a height of 8 to 10 ft .

## MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)
These, like the Calendulas, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . All our own special strains, vastly different from the ordinary sorts commonly sold.

African-
63500 Orange. Rich orange color.......

> oz., 5oc.,. .pkt.,

63510 Eldorado. Large, quilled perfectly double; brilliant shades of yellow............oz., 50c...
63520 Pride of the Garden. Extralarge, double flowers of richest yellow; dwarf and neat.. oz., 50c.. . 10
MARIGOLD, continued
63530 Delight of the Garden. Dwarf; large-flowered; lemon-yellow; double...................... . . oz., 75c. .63540 Lemon Queen. Very rich lemon-yellow.. .oz., 50 c. .63550 Prince of Orange. Beautiful orange color.oz., 50c.
63560 Mixed Double. oz., 40c.10
oz., 4oc... 563570 French, Tall Dark Brown. Reddish brown; ex-tremely floriferous; if ft. . . . .oz., 50c. . . pkt. io
63580 " Dwarf Striped. Flowers handsomelymarked; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. . . oz., 50 c . .Io
63590 " " Gold-Striped. Rich and quaintlystriped double flowers. . oz., 5oc. .Io63600 . " Dark Brown. Beautiful reddishDark Brown. Beautiful reddish
brown..............oz., 50c... 1063610 " " $\begin{gathered}\text { begion of Honor (Little Brownie). } \\ \text { Leg } \\ \text { Single golden }\end{gathered}$Single golden yellow blooms,marked with velvety red.oz., 6oc... io
63620 ". Tall Mixed, Double.............oz., 4oc.
". Dwarf Mixed Double............oz., 40c... Collections, including- ..... oz., 4oc... 5
6363010ı
6367012 varieties Double French. 63670
63680 ..... 6 ..... 60 ..... 40
63690 6 " " African. ..... 40See also Calendula, page 68


## MIGNONETTE

## (Reseda odorata. hA.)

Seed of this popular annual can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out in April. Sow outdoors in rows about April I, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good winter-flowering plants.
63850 Reseda odorata grandiflora. Sweet... . . . \$o 25 \$z. $\quad$ Pkt. 63860 Crimson Giant (ameliorata). Red-flowered 30 5 63870 Golden Queen. Golden yellow............. . . 50 63880 Paris Market (Crimson Queen). Crimson. 60
63890 Machet Dwarf. Deep red.60
63900 Machet, Golden ..... 75
63910 Bismarck. Improved Machet ..... 80
63920 Gabrielle. Large red; 9 in.................... . . . 60 63920 Gabrielle. Large red; 9 in...................... . . 60 10
63930 Gili Red; 9 . 10
63930 Gili Red; 9 . 10 6330 Goliath. Red; enormous spikes; striking ..... Pkt.
63940 Victoria. Compact brilliant red; 6 in. ..... 10
63950 Miles' Spiral. I ft. ..... 5
63960 Giant Pyramidal. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... IO
63970 Diamond. Pure white flowers; extra fine. ..... 10
63980 Allen's Defiance. Spikes of great length; very fragrant and fine for cutting; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 50 ..... Io
63990 Ruby (Rubin). Very fine strain of the Machet, with coppery scarlet flowers ..... IO
64000 Parsons' White. White and buff; 9 in. ..... 10
64010 White Pearl (Machet). The best white variety ..... I5
64020 grandiflora. New hybrids. Fine for bouquets. ..... 10
64040 Collection, including 12 varieties Mignonette. ..... 60
IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY

The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly blotched with white or yellow. Flowers vary from pure white to carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. Vines vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 10 or 20 feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of large and lovely flowers.
64100 Finest Single Mixed. Large-flowered; all colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 20c. . . pkt. 5

64120 Double-flowered Mixed. Superb mixture of double sorts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
64130 Giant "Mikado." The largest-flowered. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10

## NASTURTIUM

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich, leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

For Climbing varicties and the celebrated Lobb's, see next page

## DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM

(Tropœolum nanum)
These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing, and most profusely the whole season.
 64610 Aurora (Terra-cotta). Fine...... 20

| Pkt. | 64810 Yellow...................... \$o 20 \$o ${ }^{\text {O }}$ o |
| :---: | :--- |



64620 Beauty. Yellow and scarlet..... 20
64624 Bronze Color. Distinct......... 20
64630 Chameleon. Mottled crimson, bronze and yellow; very fine... 20
64640 coeruleo-roseum. Bluish rose.. 20
5
5
5

64660 Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and carmine.

20
64670 Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage.

20
64680 Golden Cloth. Golden yellow 10
64690 Golden Dream (Reve d'Or). Bright yellow, intense green foliage $\ldots$..................... 20
64700 Golden King. Golden yellow . . 20
64710 King of Tom Thumbs. Scar-
64720 let; fine color................... 20
64720 let; fine color.................... 20
64720 King Theodore. Black, velvety; 20
64730 Lady Bird (Spotted King). Yellow and red.................. . 20
64740 Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
64760 Ruby King. Ruby-red, darkleaved; fine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
64770 Scarlet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
64780 Spotted... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
64790 Vesuvius. Salmon-rose; fine. . . . 20 20
20

64830 Ivy-leaved, Golden Butterfly. Bright golden orange, fringed flowers; deep green foliage; ivylike form.

30

IO
64834 Ivy-leaved, Lady Bird. Yellow flowers, blotched crimson..... . 30 ..... 10
64836 Ivy-leaved, Rose. Light rose... 30 ..... 10
64850 Ivy-leaved, Mixed. Fine. ..... IO
64854 Spotted Varieties, Dwf. Mixed.A fine mixture of spotted,blotched and marbled sortswith various foliage............5
64860 Variegated-leaved Queen of Tom Thumbs. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, beauti- ful silver variegated leaves.... ..... Io
64864 Variegated-leaved, Queen of Tom Thumbs Chameleon. Produces a magnificent display of colors; very showy ..... Io
30
30
64866 Variegated-leaved, Queen of Tom Thumbs, Golden Yel- low. ..... IO
30
30
64870 Variegated-ieaved Dwarf Mixed. Splendid range of colors of variegated-leaved sorts 30 Io64880 Mixed, All Sorts.$1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .35 \mathrm{c} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} .6$ oc., lb. \$I . . 1 о 5 $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .35 \mathrm{c} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. 60c., lb. \$ . . . $10 \quad 5$

64930 Collections, including 12 varieties Tom Thumb Nasturtium. $\$ 040$ 64940

## TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUM

(Tropaolum majus)
Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stonewalls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter-flowering as screens, or as trailers for hanging-baskets and vases.
64980 Jupiter. Giant-flowered; beau- tiful golden yellow........... \$o I5 ..... \$0 05
64990 Chameleon. Various. ..... I5
65000 Dark Crimson ..... I5
65010 Edward Otto. Brownish lilac.. ..... I5
65020 Golden-leaved Scarlet ..... I5
65030 hemisphericum. Orange. ..... I5
65040 Heinemanni. Chocolate. ..... I5
65050 King Theodore. Black. ..... I5
65080 Pearl (Moonlight). Whitish ..... I5
65090 Prince Henry. Light yellow, redmarbled........................ . I5

65100 Regelianum. Purplish violet. ..... | I5 |
| :--- |
| I5 |

65110 Moltke. Bluish rose. ..... I5
65140 Scarlet
15
15
65150 Scheuerianum, Spotted ..... I5 ..... $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5\end{array}$
Oz. Pkt.
Oz. Pkt. 65160 Scheuerianum coccineum. Oz. Pkt. Scarlet-striped.............. . \$o I5 \$0 o5
65170 Schillingi. Yellow, maroon-
blotched. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 5 ..... 5
65180 Schulzi. Darkest leaved........ I 5 ..... 5
65200 Sunlight (Dunnett's Orange).Rich golden yellow; flowersnearly 3 inches across......... . I55
65220 Yellow (luteum) ..... 5
65230 Vesuvius. Salmon; dark-leaved. I5 ..... 5
65270 Fine Mixed
$1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{c} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{c} ., \mathrm{lb} .75 \mathrm{c}$. . . 10 ..... 5
65280 Ivy-leaved Golden Gem. Yellow 30 ..... Io
65290 Ivy-leaved Mixed. Distinct ivy-shaped leaves. . . . . . . . . . . 30 ..... Iо
65300 Variegated-leaved Mixed. Beautifully variegated foli- age; distinct and charming. ... 30 IO
65350 ..... 45

## LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIUM

(Trobaolum Lobbianum)
TROP EOLUM LOBBIANUM. This class is remarkable for the intensely brilliant colors of its flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts. In moderately rich soil, they climb high and bloom brilliantly. Average height, 6 feet.
65400 Queen Wilhelmina. Queen of the Lobb's varieties. The foliage is veined and marbled white, setting off the rich rosy scarlet flowers to great advantage....oz., $30 \mathrm{c} .$. .pkt., 10
65410 Asa Gray. Yellowish white.........oz., 20c... 5
65420 atropurpureum. Dark purple, dark-leaved.
oz., 20c... 5
65430 fulgens (Brilliant). Bright scarlet, dark-leaved. oz., 20c... 5
65440 Roi des Noirs. Black-red, dark-leaved...oz., 20c...
65450 Lucifer. Very dark scarlet, dark-leaved.......... oz., 20c...
65460 Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood-red. . . oz., 20c. . . 65470 Geant des Batailles. Sulphur and red. oz., 20c. . . 5
65480 Primrose. Cream, with brown spots. oz., 20c.. . 65490 Crystal Palace. Scarlet. . . . . oz., 20c. . . 5
65500 Spitfire. Brilliant. scarlet. Very fine. oz., 20c.. 65510 Firefly. Orange-yel65510 Firefly. Orange-yel-dark-leaved. oz., 20c. . 5

65520 Lilly Schmidt (Victoria). Scarlet...... oz., 20c. . .
65530 Chaixianum. Yellow spotted red........ oz., 20c... 5
65540 Golden Queen. Fine yellow.............oz., 20c.. . 5
65544 Lilliput, Snow Queen. Cream white. Fine sort. oz., 30c. . . 10
65550 Lilliput Mixed. .oz., 20c.. .
65560 Ivy-leaved, Scarlet. Dark green, ivy-like leaves, deep scarlet flowers..oz., 30c... 10
65580 Fimbriatum Mixed. Fringed sorts, mixed. oz., 30c... . 10
65590 Finest Mixture ..... 5
65600 Madame Gunther Hybrids. A French strain noted for wide range of colors ..... 5
65640 Collections, including 12 varieties of Tropæolum Lobbianum ..... 50
65650 " 6 " ..... 30


PANSY
(Viola tricolor. Heart's-ease. $h A$ )
Our strains have never been excelled
The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding, the seed is sown from August to October, in a coldframe, or in rich, moist garden beds, from which the plants can be transferred to a coldframe, setting them 2 to 3 inches apart each way before severe winter weather begins. In spring, three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter blooming in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in the spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather, remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds, raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of the summer, the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers. The higherpriced sorts produce the largest flowers. This should be borne in mind when ordering.

66010 Bugnot Superb Blotched. An exceedingly large, three-blotched strain, with upper petals finely lined; great diversity of finest colors.

400
66020 Cassier, Finest Mixed. Flowers of grand size, beautifully spotted................. . . 4 oo 25
66030 Masterpiece. Curled, wavy petals; splendid colors; distinct........................... 2 oo 15
66040 Madame Perret. A splendid giant-flowered strain, comprising all shades of red from light rose to dark purple, some of them finely striped............................ I 50
66044 Odier, Cassier and Bugnot, Mixed. An extremely rich, large-flowered mixture. . . 4 oo
66050 Giant Orchid-flowered Mixed. A splendid and quite distinct race showing remarkable combinations of all colors, including shades of chamois, terra-cotta, pink,orange, etc. 250
66054 Non Plus Ultra. A very rich mixture largely made up of Cassier and Trimardeau varieties.

300

## PANSY, continued

Pkt.
66070 Fine Large English. All colors mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1 Io \$0 Io

66080 Mixed. Ordinary strain. 5
66090 Azure-Blue. Very fine color
66100 Black-Blue. Dark velvety..................................................................... . . . . . . . . 25 I 25
66110 Black (Faust; King of the Blacks). Almost coal-black................................. . . . . . I 25 Io
66120 Bronze. Golden bronze. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 Io
66124 Brunot. Beautiful sky-blue. Fine pure shade. ....................................... . . . . . 50 Io

66134 Cassier rubrum, Blotched. Showy large-blotched flowers............................... . . . 2550
66140 Coquette de Poissy. Distinct mauve, shading to white on the petals............... . . I 25 Io
66150 Dark Purple.................................................................................. . . . . I 25 IO
66160 "، " Silver-edged. Margins pure white...................................... . . I 50 Io
66170 Emperor William. Splendid; ultramarine-blue; very showy......................... . . . . 25 Iо
66180 Fairy Queen. Light blue, with white border. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 25 Io
66190 Fawn Color (Prince Bismarck). Quaint and pretty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 25 Io
66200 Fire King. Golden yellow, upper petals purple.......................................... . . . . . 25 Io
66210 Gold-margined. Splendid bright color. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 Iо
66220 Golden Queen. Pure yellow................................................................... 1 I 50 Io
66230 Light Blue. Lovely sky-blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 Io 25 Io
66240 Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple-violet, shading to light blue........................ . . . 50 Io
66250 Meteor. Bright yellow and brown; attractively blotched and margined.............. . I 25 Io
66260 Odier. Extra large; blotched; rich colors. Show Pansies.............................. . . . 4 oo 25
66290 " Blotched on yellow background................................................ . . . . 4 00 25
66294 " Five Blotched Improved. Extra choice strain. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 oo 25
66296 Orange (New). Very fine................... . . . . . . . . . . .
$00 \quad$ I 5
66300 Peacock. Large, peacock-blue flowers, edged with white
66310 President Carnot. Pure white petals, each with a deep blotch.
25 IO
66320 Rainbow, or Pheasant's Eye (Quadricolor). Very fine strain. .
$00 \quad 15$
66330 Red Riding Hood. Brilliant shades of red
$25 \quad 10$
66340 Ruby
66350 Snow Queen (candidissima). Pure satiny white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 Io
66360 Tiger. Curiously striped and mottled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 I 25 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
66370 Victoria. A fine deep solid wine-red.
50 IO
66380 White, with Black Center. Very showy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 25 Io
66390 Yellow, with Black Center. Splendid.
$50 \quad 10$
66394 Yellow, Maroon-Eye. Large flowers of distinct coloring............................... . I 50 Io
66410 Tufted Pansies. A splendid strain; small, but very fragrant flowers................. i 50 I 5
TRIMARDEAU GIANT. This strain has remarkably large flowers, carried well above their
leaves, and generally marked with large blotches; plants are extra vigorous and compact.
66460 Giant White............................................................................ I 50 . 15

66470 ، 6 Pure Yellow (Golden Crest) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I 5
66480 " Bridesmaid. Most beautiful rosy white ground, with dark center blotches... 200
66490 " Ruby King. Richest shades of red, scarlet, orange-scarlet and wine-red..... 2 oo 20
66500 " Lord Beaconsfield. Lavender and purple................................... 2 . 00 . 20
66504 " Prince Henry. Darkest blue; splendid........................................ 2.250.

66514 ، Adonis. Light blue. Splendid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20010.20
66520 ، 6 Azure-Blue. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I 5


$66534{ }^{6}$ Fire King. Very showy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 20 20
66540 ، 6 Hortensia, Red. Splendid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I 5
66550 " Indigo-Blue. Very rich color. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I 5
66560 ، 6 auriculæflora. Beautiful shades. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I 50 I 5

66570 6 White, with Dark Eye. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20020
66580 ، Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 I 50 10
Choice Collections of Pansies or Heart's-Ease -


## PETUNIA HYBRIDA ${ }_{(b h a)}$

Once fairly started, the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The large-flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, coldframe, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May and transplant about I foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants

## PETUNIA HYBRIDA, continued

than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors. The highest-priced sorts produce the finest and handsomest flowers, and those we offer are from the most care-


SINGLE PETUNIA fully selected strains, saved at great expense. Apparently similar sorts offered at lower prices are not to be compared with those we offer.
SINGLE LARGE - FLOWERED.
These have flowers 4 or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
66900 White. Clear paper-white flowers of unusual size.
pkt., 25
66910 intus aurea. Large, yellow-throated, crimson flowers
66920 Crimson Giant "Midnight." Great flowers of deepest crimson.
66930 Purple King. Royal in color and size.
66940 Rose. A charming shade 25 66950 Rainbow. Of richest colors, with yellow penciled throats........... 66960 superbissima. G rand flowers of various colors with richly tigered throats................... Giant. A strain of surpassing beauty, with extremely large, deepthroated flowers; some exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed.
66980 Emperor, grandiflora, Mixed. Very large, wide-open flowers, with distinct colorings and markings. Some of the blossoms have pink stars, some white stars, others are striped .... 25
66990 Superb Single Mixed. Offers a grand variety of colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 67000 Good Mixed 10
FRINGED LARGE-FLOWERING. These have deeply cut and fluted margins-
67010 White, "Snow Storm." Finest white. 25
67020 Crimson. A very rich color...................................................................... . . . . 25
67030 Titania. Beautiful velvety purple flowers with broad white margins........................... . . . 25
67040 Ruffled Giants. Extra-large flowers, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed..................... . . 50
67050 Thorburn's Century Prize. An unrivaled strain of fringed, ruffled, giant-flowered sorts in most beautiful colors. Very valuable.50
67060 Perfection Mixed. Choicest fringed sorts. ..... 25
DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed andbeautiful either for house, garden, or conservatory. The Double Petunias are great favorites for potculture in ordinary windows. Only a small proportion of the double strains bear double flowers. Thereason of this is the fact that the seed must be selected from single flowers, the double ones not producingseed. The single flowers must be pollinated with pollen from the double ones. Cuttings may be made fromdouble-flowered plants and inserted in light, sandy loam for rooting, thus increasing the percentage ofdouble-flowering plants.
67070 Double Mixed Large-flowering. ( 250 seeds in pkt.) ..... pkt., 50
67080 "، Fringed Mixed Perfection. Flowers large and much beruffled. ..... 75
67090 " Lady of the Lake. Exquisite flowers of finest size and purest white ..... 75
67100 "، "، Heliotrope. Mauve and heliotrope colorings. ..... 75
67110 " " Snowball. A grand pure white; extremely double; extra-large flowers ..... 75
67120 ، Crimson. Gorgeous colors; extra-large flowers. ..... 75
67130 rosea. Brilliant rose; very showy. ..... 75

## PETUNIA HYBRIDA, continued

SINGLE BEDDING VARIETIES. Smaller-flowered sorts, found most valuable for beds and masses. 67140 Countess of Ellesmere. Dark rose, with fine white throat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .oz., $60 c$. . pkt., is 67150 Howard's Star. Rich crimson; distinct white star in center............................................ Io 67160 Inimitable Dwarf. Bushy little plants, covered with masses of star-shaped flowers; 5 to 8 in., io 67170 venosa. Variously colored; beautifully veined. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 75c.. . 10
67180 White. Pure white; very fine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 75c. . . 10
67190 Mixed Single. Very fine colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .oz., $60 c$. . . 5
Collections of Petunias. These contain only the finest varieties.
67240 I2 varieties Single Large-flowering.....\$I $25 \mid 67280$ I2 var. Double. Large-flowering ..... \$0-50 672506 " 6 ". "... 75 672906 " 6 ...... 80
67270 " Double Fringed. 80

## PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Flame Flower)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty, and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers. For pot culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants, they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seedbed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly, they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seedpods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, I foot.
GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. Our strain is far superior to that ordinarily sold. 67450 alba. Pure white. pkt., 10
67460 alba oculata.
67470 atropurpurea. Dark purple.
67480 Chamois-Rose. A soft shade
67490 coccinea. Large; brilliant scarlet.
67500 Crimson.
67510 Isabellina. Yellow
67520 rosea. Rose. .


PHLOX DRUMMONDII
67530 kermesina splendens. Vivid crimson. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
67540 stellata splendens. Star-like crimson.......................... 10
67550 Mixed. Various large-flowering sorts................... oz., 6oc... 5

## SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES-

67580 Heynholdi. Scarlet; fine for pots io 67584 hortensiæflora, Mixed. Semidwarf; very floriferous.......... . 10 67590 Radowitzii. Rose, spotted white. Io 67600 Graf Gero, Mixed. Fine for pots.

DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this charming section grow only 6 or 8 inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc.
67670 Surprise. Brilliant vermilion, with white star center; for groups and edgings.pkt., I 5 67680 Snowball. Pure white; fine for pots.... 10 67690 Fireball. Bright flame-red. Fine for pots. 10 67710 Chamois-Rose. Very fine. 67720 grandiflora nana compacta. Cecily 67724 Phlox, mixed............................ 10 10 67724 nana compacta hortensifolia. Rose. . I5 67730 Fancy Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., \$1.50. . Io

## STAR PHLOX-

67740 cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg). Starshaped; many colors....oz., \$I . .pkt., 10
Collection, including-
67800 I2 varieties Phlox Drummondii. 60

## PERENNIAL PHLOX

These hardy sorts make bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers. 67840 decussata, Mixed................... . pkt., 10 67860 Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed....... 25

## PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to i2 inches apart; dwarf ones about 6 inches. If specially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of wellmixed turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, I foot.
CHINENSIS (China, or Indian Pinks). The flowers of all are double and showy.

68010 "، Mixed China Pink. All best colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 40c.. . 5
68020 " Very Dwarf Mixed (Narcisse) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 60c. . . Io
HEDDEWIGII (Japan Pinks). Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed. 68030 Single Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 50 c 5 68034 " " nobilis (Royal Pink). New strain producing very large flowers in brightest colors io
68040 " Queen of Holland. Splendid pure white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
68050 " Eastern Queen. Rose-colored flowers, 2 to 4 inches across; finely striped and stained.. Io
68060 "" Crimson Belle. Flowers large and handsome; dark red................................. . . . . 10
68070 " The Bride (Little Gem). White, with purple center........................................ . . . . . 10
68080 Double Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., goc. . . 10
68090 " "Mourning Pink." Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white.... . 10
68100 " "Fireball." Briliiant scarlet; very compact and floriferous............................. 10
68110 diadematus, fl. pl. (Diadem Pink). Magnificent in color and variety........................... 10
68120 laciniatus, Salmon Queen. Beautiful rosy salmon; single...................................... . 10
68130 "Oriental Beauty. Petals wide, crinkled, richly marked with pink, white, etc...... io
68140 " mirabilis fl. pl., Mixed. Quite distinct narrow foliage; fine for cutting............ 10


68240 Pheasant's Eye. Pretty fringed flowers. . ....................pkt.

5 68250 Scoticus (Double Scotch Pink). A series of exquisite colors; ours is the finest strain.

50
68260 semperflorens (Perpetual Pink). Double, semi-double and single; of various colors
68270 Single Pink, Mixed....oz., 6oc... 10 68280 Double Dwarf Erfurt, Mixed. Extra fine............. 25
68290 " and Semi-Double Grass Pinks. Pretty flowers of delicate colors....... I 68294 " Mixed.................. . о
68300 Hybrid Dianthus. A cross between Sweet William and China Pink. Very hardy; beautifully colored and marked; very fragrant...........................
Collection of Pinks, including-
68350 12 varieties Fine China............ 50
68360 " " " 8 ............ 40
683706 " " " $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$........ 30


SINGLE POPPY

## POPPY (Papaver)

Before tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.
PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; average height 2 to 4 feet.


ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, selfcolored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.
68670 Thorburn Giant White. White flowers of grand form and size; 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \mathrm{I}^{2}$. oz., 40 c . . pkt., io
68680 Maid of the Mist. Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; 3 to 4 ft .
68690 Miss Sherwood. Large, single, satiny white, with upper half of petals chamois-rose; . oz., 30c. . . 5
68700 Mephisto. Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white. . . . . . . oz., 30c... 5
68710 Flag of Truce. Pure white; large and showy flowers........................... . . . . . oz., $30 \mathrm{c} .$. . 5
5
68720 Shirley. Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting..................., $50 \mathrm{c} .$. . 5
68730 Shirley, Santa Rosa Strain. Beautifully crimped petals; wonderful shades of blue, lavender, and salmon.
68740 glaucum (Tulip Poppy). Striking tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf .... 10
68750 pavonium (Peacock Poppy). Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black............... 10
68760 umbrosum. Rich crimson, spotted with black................................................... . . . . . 5

68780 Danebrog. Large, single, scarlet, with white cross at base of petals. ........................ . . . . . 5
68790 Mixed Single. All colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
68830 Double White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 c .

68850 "، Mikado. Large, white flowers, attractively fringed with rose.............. . . . oz., 25c.. . 5
68860 " Cardinal. The immense, scarlet flowers last unusually well . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
68870 "، American Flag. White, bordered with scarlet............................................ . . . 5
68874 " carnation-flowered Dwarf cardinale. Cardinal; fine.................................... . . 10

## POPPY, continued

68876 Double carnation-flowered Dwarf cardinale hybridum White Swan. Pure white . .pkt.. . Io 68880 " " Mixed. Very double, fringed; colors dazzling. . . . . . . . . oz., 20c. . . 5 68890 "" Pæony-flowered Dwarf Fireball. Deep scarlet; very large-flowering ................. 5
68900 " " " " Snowball. Pure white; very large-flowering................... 5
68906 " " " Mixed Hybrids. New hybrids of unusually compact growth;

68910 "" Mixed. Large, handsome flowers of many colors......... . oz., 20c. . . 5
68920 " Ranunculus-flowered, Mixed. Flowers small, finely formed, double . . . . . oz., 20c. . . 5

68930 Pæony-flowered, Single White. Used for opium................................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Collections of Poppies, including-
68980 I2 varieties Double Carnation-flowered. $\$ 040$
690006 var. Double Dwarf Pæony-flowered. .\$o 25 68990 I2 " Pæony-flowered.... 40

690106 " Ranunculus-flowered............ 25


PORTULACAS

## PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light, sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in the flower-beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants, it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. It can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, 6 inches.
SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about 2 feet in diameter.
69100 splendens. Crimson. ............... . pkt., 5
69110 Carnation-striped Rose................. . 5
69120 Thellussoni. Scarlet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
69130 albiflora. Pure white. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
69140 aurea. Deep golden yellow.............. . . . 5
69150 Thorburni. Beautiful bright yellow.... 5
69160 rosea. Rich rose. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
69170 Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .cz., 60c. .
5
DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from the semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds. When the full doubles appear, cutting can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full, double flowers. Our strains must not be confused with the ordinary cheap seed usually sold.

| 69200 | Double | Rose-striped | Double | Rose............ . . . . . . . . . . pkt., 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69206 | " | Carnation-striped | " | Golden. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 |
| 69210 | " | Scarlet. | " | Golden, Red-striped . . . . . . . . 20 |
| 69220 | " | Yellow. | " | White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 |
| 69240 | " | Bright Red | " | French White...... . . . . . . . . . . 20 |
| 69250 | " | Salmon. | " | Mixed. Grown from cuttings |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 69340 | 8 varıet | es Portulaca, Single |  | 35 |
| 69350 | 6 | Doub |  | 60 |

## RICINUS

(Castor-Oil Plant)
Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among cannas, scarlet pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to io feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half-hardy annuals.

## RICINUS, continued

| 70150 | Borboniensis. Violet. . . oz., 20c. . pkt., 5 | 70220 | Philippinensis. Immense leaves; |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70160 | Africanus. Bright colors; $8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{oz} ., 20 \mathrm{c}$. . 5 |  | $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \mathrm{C}^{\text {. . . . . . . . . . . .oz., 25c. . . pkt., }}$ |
| 70170 | Gibsoni. Dark red; $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . oz., 20c.. . 5 | 70230 | Philippinensis purpureus. Lovely rich |
| 70176 | macrocarpus. Deep purple; 5 ft. .oz., 20c. 5 |  | purple. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 25 |
| 70180 | macrophyllus. Dark purple; $6 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{oz} ., 20 \mathrm{c} .5$ | 70240 | sanguineus. Red stems and seeds; 6 ft . |
| 70190 | Cambodgensis. Glistening dark maroon; stems black; $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . oz., 25 c . . . 5 | 70250 | Zanzibariensis. Finest mixed; 8 to <br> io ft. <br> oz., 25c. |
| 70200 | hybridus Panormitanus. Cross be- | 70260 | Mixed. Fine sorts. . . . . . . . .oz., i 5 c. |
|  | tween Cambodgensis and Zanzibari- |  | Collections, including |
|  | ensis. Huge dark brown leaves, blue- | 70290 | 12 varieties Ricinus, choicest sorts |
|  | powdered stem. Upright habit . .oz., 50c. 10 | 70300 | 6 |

## SAIDPGTOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

These showy, half-hardy annuals bear beautiful funnel-shaped flowers having dark veins on a ground which varies from white to crimson, yellow, orange, etc., and intermediate shades. They are easily grown, require a light rich sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. They bloom from late summer until frost. No garden should be without them.

70470 Dwarf Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 6oc. . pkt
70480 Tall Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . oz., 6oc. . . 10 Collections, including-
705208 vars. Salpiglossis tall large-flowered... 60 705306 large-flowered; Su perbissima varieties. 65
705408 dwarf.

## SALVIA (Ftowecing $S_{g g e}$

The Salvia splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. For pot culture, for cutting and for borders, etc., it is very valuable. In this climate, sow seed in window-boxes or frames in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before June I, and protect from heavy rains and strong winds. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and all are treated as annuals.
70600 argentea (hP). Silvery-leaved; flowers white; blooms in spring; $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . pkt., 5 70604 azurea grandiflora (hP). (Meadow Sage) Sky-blue, blooms in late summer; fine. 70610 farinacea (hA). Light blue flowers in great abundance; forms neat bush. 3 ft . 10 70616 globosa (hB). Produces large white flowers the second year from seed and splendid rosettes of deeply cut silvery gray woolly leaves, $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$. long and ro to 12 inches wide. The globe-shaped inflorescence attains a height of about 3 ft .
70620 patens. A handsome tender perennial,
with erect spikes of rich blue flowers
70620 patens. A handsome tender perennial,
with erect spikes of rich blue flowers in summer. very dwarf and of neat habit.

$$
25
$$

. 10


SPLENDENS. These are the well-known bedders, single plants of which carry many long, flaming flower spikes open at one time, keeping up the display until frost.
70640 splendens grandiflora, Scarlet. A rich-flowered bedder; 3 ft..................oz., \$1.75..pkt., io 70660 Bonfire. Our well-known compact Salvia-the freest blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming scarlet spikes; $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. .oz., $\$ 2.50$.

## SALVIA, continued

70710 splendens, Ball of Fire. Very dwarf and compact variety, especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are about 2 feet high to the top of the flower-spikes and about the same in diameterclear above the foliage. Fine for bedding in masses or for borders around bedsof taller plants; also fine for pots. The earliest-flowering of all.to each plant borne well above its handsome foliage. Color brilliant scarlet....
70750 " Scarlet-Pink, White-tipped. New. A decidedly distinct combination of colors extremely odd and striking. The flowers are produced very plentifully on erect stems and are of a delicate shade of scarlet-pink, tipped with white.

## SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride, Scabious, elc.)

Well-established garden favorites. They grow about 2 feet high and commence to flower early in July continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or for borders. Sow seed outdoors in spring when danger from frost is past.
70810 candidissima fl. pl., (Snowball). White. ..... pkt., 5
70830 Black-Purple ..... 5
70840 minor aurea fl. pl. Beautiful golden yellow ..... 5
70850 caucasica (hP). (Blue Bonnet). Lilac; very valuable for cutting ..... 10
70854 (hP). Perfecta and fimbriata mixed. Dark blue flowers; fringed and ruffled petals ..... 15
70856 atropurpurea maxima. Double mixed ..... Io
70860 Mixed Tall ..... 5 ..... oz., 30c. .
70870 Dwarf Double Mixed ..... 5
Collections, including-
\$0 45
70900 ıо varieties Dwarf Double.
30
30
$\begin{array}{llll}70910 & 6 & \text { " } \\ 70920 & 8 & " & \text { Tall; large-flowered. }\end{array}$ ..... 40
70930

## SNAPDRAGON

(Antirrhinum)
The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored,
 curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March, and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, $11 / 2$ feet.
TALL VARIETIES-
71000 album. White.
pkt.,
5
71010 luteum. Yellow
71200 atrococcineum. Dark scarlet. . . . . . . . . . 5
71210 Coral-Red. Light scarlet; white throat..
71220 Fairy Queen. Golden orange; white throat.

5
71230 Romeo. Violet-rose, with pale lip....... 5
71240 picturatum, Mixed. Blotched varieties.
5
5
71244 Mixed.
TALL LARGE- FLOWERING VARIETIES-
71250 Delilah. White and carmine....... . pkt., 10
71260 Galathee. Crimson and white. . . . . . . . . 10
71270 Striped. Odd and pretty................ . . . 10
71280 Firefly. Scarlet and white............... . . . . . 10
71290 White. Beautiful for cutting. ........... . . . 10
71310 Yellow. A pure soft color............... . . 10
71320 Queen Victoria. Pure white; superb. . . 10
71330 Large-flowered Mixed. Fine.oz., 60c. . . 5
SEMI-DWARF VARIETIES. Plants of this section make elegant bedders, as they bloom extra profusely and are only about 6 inches high.
71340 Black Prince. Nearly Black....... pkt., 10
71360 picturatum. Blotched varieties........ 5
71370 Golden Queen, grandiffora. Yellow... 10
SNAPDRAGON
SEE GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS ON PAGES 99 TO 119

## SNAPDRAGON, continued



## STOCITS (Mathiola)

From the general make-up of the great Stock family, no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom and vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. We find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house decoration, and for cutting. For bouquets and floral work, the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In May, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers, sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in fall, they will flower finely all winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. Average height, I to $11 / 2$ feet.
GERMAN TEN WEEKS. These are the favorite half-hardy annuals. Our seeds are saved from the choicest double varieties.
71650 Dwarf Snowflake Forcing. Flowers pure white, unusually large and double; extremely early. $\qquad$ .pkt., 25
71660 Large-flowering Perpetual "Empress Augusta Victoria." Delicate silvery lilac flowers of great substance, on long stems. Of true pyramidal growth, attaining a height of 24 inches.

25
71690 Dresden Perpetual Mixed............... 25
71700 "Cut-and-Come-Again." Profuse and perpetual-blooming double white. 10
Dwarf Large-flowering. Long, splendid spikes; large, double.
71710 - - Chestnut...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
71720 - —White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
71730 - -Bright Red.
Yellow
71740 - Canary-Yellow. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
71750 - Crimson.

- Crimson ............................ . . . 10

71760 - Blood-Red. Very rich.......... . . . . 10
71770 - -Carmine.......................... . . . . . . .
71780 - -Rose. Very dainty.......... . . . . . . . . . 10
71784 - -Lavender... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
71790 - -Light Blue. Exquisite. . . . . . . . . . . . 10
71800 - - Dark Blue. Beautiful................ . . . . . .
71810 - -Violet -71814 - -Violet-PurpleIo
71820 - -Shining Purple-Carmine ..... r
71824 - -Large-flowering Brilliant Rose. ..... 10 ..... 10AUTUMNAL and LATE - FLOWERING SORTS. From seed sown in spring and summer, these half- hardy biennials begin to bloom in fall, flowering all winter and late into spring if transferred to cool, airy quarters indoors. Usually the plants are wintered over in a frame. Their flowers have not so many colors as the Ten Weeks, but are larger and carried on longer, bolder spikes. Nos. 72030, to 72070, if started in frames or boxes in early spring, will make a brilliant show in late summer and autumn.

| AUTUMNAL and LATE-FLOWERING STOCKS, continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72000 | Intermediate, Crimson......... . pkt., 25 |  |  | 72054 | Winter, | Large-flowering White Lady. Splendid new variety. (See |  |
| 72010 |  | White............. . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72020 |  | Mixed |  |  |  | Novelties) . . . . . . . . . . . pkt., | 25 |
| 72030 | Winter, | Crimson. | 25 | 72060 |  | Queen Alexandra of Nice. |  |
| 72040 |  | White.................. | 25 |  |  | Pink. | 25 |
| 72050 |  | Empress Elizabeth. Splendid carmine-rose; dwarf. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 72064 \\ & 72070 \end{aligned}$ | "، | Dwarf Bouquet. Crimson Mixed. | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | oice Collections of Sto RMAN TEN WEEKS |  | Contai | ning O | the Finest Varieties <br> ies Dwarf Victoria Bouquet.. . \$o |  |
| 72110 | 24 varietie | s Dwarf Large-flowering . . . \$ I $^{\text {I }}$ | Oo | 72220 | 12 | ies Dwarf Victoria Bouquet... \$o Giant Perfection....... . | 35 65 |
| 72120 | 18 |  | 75 | 72230 | 6 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 |
| 72130 | 12 | " " | 50 | 72240 | 6 | Wallflower-leaved. | 40 |
| 72140 | 6 | "، .... | 30 |  |  | TUMNAL, WINTER, ETC. |  |
| 72150 | 12 | Pyramidal, Dwf. Large-flg. | 65 | 72270 | 8 varie | ies Intermediate German. | 60 |
| 72160 | 6 |  | 40 | 72280 | 6 |  | 50 |
| 72170 | 12 | Large-flowering Emperor.. | oo | 72290 | 6 | East Lothian Autumn. | 60 |
| 72180 | 6 |  | 60 | 72300 | 12 | Fine Winter, or Brompton | 80 |
| 72190 | 12 | Dwarf Bouquet | 60 | 72310 | 6 |  | 50 |
| 72200 | 6 |  | 35 | 72340 | 6 | Winter, Dwarf Bouquet. | 75 |

## SUNFLOWER (Hellanhus)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. Among shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens, nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities make them valuable as cut-flowers. They are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 feet apart. All those below are hardy annuals, except 72380 .

72400 argyrophyllus (Texas Silver Queen). Has handsome silvery foliage and a profusion of small, elegant, single flowers; 4 ft .
72410 Henry Wilde. Tall, small-flowered, graceful, single. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 . 5
72420 Primrose-colored. Graceful flowers of a lovely color; beautiful for cutting. . . . . . . . . . . 20
72430 macrophyllus giganteus. Huge leaves and yellow flowers; $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
72440 cucumerifolius. Of pyramidal growth; covered with small, bright orange, single flowers; 3 feet

72460 Orion. A very handsome variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped dahlias; excellent for cutting.................... 50

72470 " hybridus fl. pl. A splendid mixture of double and semi-double sorts 60

72480 Double Chrysanthemum-flowered. Very double, golden yellow; $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$.
72490 " California. Dark yellow; 2 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
72500 "، Globe-flowered. Ball-shaped; blooms late; 3 ft................................. . . 20
72510 " Green-centered. Odd and attractive; 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
72520 " Dwarf. Beautiful, dahlia-like flowers, 3 inches across........................ . . . . 20
72530 " Dwarf Variegated-leaved. Foliage spotted with yellow.......................... 25
72540 Single Russian. Giant-flowered; 5 to 8 ft .
lb., 25c... 5

## SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus barbatus. hB)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is hardy, easily grown and flowers the second year from seed.


## VERBENA

In rich soil, single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes, it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are cheaper, more vigorous and produce more flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. For early spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil; cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other

## VERBENA, continued

boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out io to i5 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early summer until frost. Our seed is saved from fine named varieties. Nos. 73130 and 73140 require no pegging down.
73000 hybrida, Scarlet. Different shades.
73010 ./ Defiance. Intensely brilliant scarlet; fine for bedding .

73030 " Yellow. Primrose color............................................................................ . . . 10
73040 " candidissima. Large trusses of purest white flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Io
73050 " auriculæflora. Brilliantly colored flowers of fine size, each with a large white eye... io
73060 " italica striata. Brightly striped........................................................... . . . . 10
73070 "œ cœulea. Bright blue in various shades. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
73076 " nana compacta Vesta. See novelties.................................................... I 5
73080 " Mixed..................................................................................... . . . . . . . . . 75 c.. . 5
73090 " Finest Mixed. Extra choice. . ........................................................ \$1.25.... Io
73094 " Mammoth Rose Queen. Brilliant rose-colored flowers, I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 4$ inches across when well grown, produced in magnificent large umbels.................................... 2
73100 " Mammoth Mixed. Plants and flowers are unusually large; extremely floriferous.... Io
73110 " Improved Mammoth Mixed Auricula-flowered. Best of all......................... 25
73130 Compacta erecta "Brilliant." Flowers coppery scarlet with white eye. Grows only 9 inches $\begin{gathered}\text { tall and forms compact upright bushes I foot in diameter................ } 25\end{gathered}$
73140 " " Mixed. Finest collection......................................................... . . . . . . . 0
73150 Collection, including 6 varieties Verbena hybrida . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
73200 Verbena erinoides. Small, violet; large bloomer; pretty......................................... . . . . . .
73210 " " alba. Dazzling white; large profuse bloomer. Excellent................... . 。
73214 " venosa. Blue; fine for groups and for edgings. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
73220 " citriodora (Lemon-scented verbena). An attractive greenhouse shrub, grown for the delightful citron scent of its light green leaves..

IO

## ZINNIA (Youtb and Old Age)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously, as this hardy annual. During the month of August, Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. The separate colors and collections offered below are very choice. They produce very large flowers and are far superior to the sorts generally sold as Giant-flowering. Average height, $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 feet.
TALL DOUBLE. For borders and groups; $2 \underset{\mathrm{Oz}}{\mathrm{fect}} \mathrm{Pkt}$.
73520 Crimson. ..... 50
50
5 ..... 5073540 Lilac
73550 Purple ..... 50
73560 Rose ..... 50
73570 Scarlet. ..... 50
73580 Striped ..... 50
73590 Violet. ..... 50
73600 White. ..... 50
73620 " Golden. ..... 50
73624 Crimson
73626 Mixed.
73630 .
73640 " Large Robust. ..... 40
DWARF DOUBLE. More compact and ofhabit than tall varieties.
73680 Purple ..... Oz.
73690 Salmon ..... 60
73700 Crimson ..... 60
73710 Bright Scarlet ..... 60
73714 Violet.
60
73720 White 'Snowball" ..... 60
73740 " Golden. ..... 60
73750 Mixed ..... 50
73760 Tom Thumb Mixed ..... oo
73790 "
75
73800 Mixed Pompon ..... 75
73810 Haageana. Double mixed; ift.


ZINNIA.

## Collections of Zinnia

| 73860 | ıo varieties T | \$0 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73870 | 6 " | 30 |
| 73880 | 6 varieties Dwarf Double | 40 |
| 73890 | 8 | 60 |30

738908 " " ..... 60

## SMTERE DegS (Lathyrus odoratus)

Through the skill of specialists, the Sweet Pea has become much larger and lovelier than before it became so popular. There are flowers of quite distinct shapes, some of which are a great improvement upon the Sweet Pea of the old type. For garden decoration it is now grown in clumps, and in separate colors. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching and bloom more freely, some varieties showing three to four blooms on a stem.
A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug $11 / 2$ feet deep and filled with very best loam mixed with bone meal or well-rotted stable manure. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 6 inches deep, and 9 or io inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and, by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil, and thin out to about 2 or 3 inches apart. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 6 or 8 inches deep, giving them level culture. Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil year after year. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to the depth and width of a foot or so should be removed and replaced by soil from another part of the garden or grounds. If the soil is in good rich condition, bone meal is the best fertilizer.

## Thorburn's Selected Sweet Peas

| 74000 | Assortm | " |  |  |  |  | 60 |  | am | varieties, | OUR | SELECT | TION. | \$1 75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74010 | " | " | 1 |  | ' |  | 40 |  | " | "، |  | " |  | 130 |
| 74020 | " | " | I | ، | ' | ، | 20 |  | " | " | " | ، |  | 75 |
| 74030 | " | " | 1 |  | ' | ، | 10 |  | " | " | " | " |  | 40 |

## NAMED LARGE-FLOWERED (GRANDIFLORA) VARIETIES

Free by mail or express
All five cents per packet except where quoted otherwise
Per oz. $1 / 1 / 1 \mathrm{~b}$. $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. Lb.

74130 Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded. . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
74140 Aurora. Flowers extra-large; flaked bright orange-salmon on white ground.
74150 Black Knight. Deep maroon, self-colored. IO

74160 Blanche Burpee. Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form 10

74170 Blanche Ferry. Standard carmine-rose, wings white, tinged pink. 10

74180 Bolton's Pink. Rich salmon-pink. 10

74200 Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue. IO

74230 Coquette. Primrose, shaded fawn IO
1230 Coquette. Primiose, shad $10 w n . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
74240 Countess of Cadogan. Reddish mauve standard, violet-blue wings. ..... Io
74250 Countess of Lathom. Very pretty cream-pink.
74254 Countess of Powis. Orange; fine. 10

74260 Countess of Radnor. Din 10
7270 Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender standard; dark mauve wings... .
10
74280 Dain We. Primrose, veined violet-rose.
10
IO
IO
74280 Dainty. White, edged pink.
10
74284 David R. Williamson. Bright indigo; wings lighter
10
IO
74288 Dora Breadmore. Primrose and buff
74290 Dorothy Eckford. Fine pure white; large flower.
10
10
74300 Dorothy Tennant. Standard rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve
74310 Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra early 10

74320 Duke of Westminster. Rosy maroon standard; violet-purple wings; fine. . Io
\$0



## UNWIN VARIETIES

This type has waved and fluted standards, much resembling the Spencers, though entirely distinct as a class.
74920 E. J. Castle. Carmine-rose; standard shaded salmon.


74930 Gladys Unwin. Pale rosy pink; superb.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { IO } & 25 & 45 & 75\end{array}$
74950 Mrs. Alfred Watkins. Standard pink, shading to buff; wings blush, shading to rose.

74980 Collection of above 6 varieties (I pkt. of each), 25 cts

## CHRISTMAS SWEET PEAS

These varieties, if sown early in fall indoors, will bloom by Christmas and continue all winter. They may also be sown outdoors in the same way as other sorts for summer-flowering. oz. $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. Lb.


## - SPENCER VARIETIES

These are noted for their unusually large-sized flowers, and for the waved or fluted appearance of the petals. They are also frequently referred to as "Orchid-flowering Sweet Peas."

All io cts. per packet, except where quoted otherwise $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Per oz. } & 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} . & 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} & \mathrm{Lb} .\end{array}$
74990 Apple Blossom. Crimson, buff and light pink. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 25 \$0 75 \$1 25 \$2 oo
74996 Asta Ohn. Lavender tinted mauve; delicate coloring; very large . . . . . . . . . 30 I 100
75004 Aurora. Orange, pink and white striped; enormous flowers. ............... 25 . $\quad 75$ I $25 \quad 200$
75006 Black Knight. Shining deep maroon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
75008 Beatrice Spencer. Deep pink, blush and buff; splendid.................... . . 30




75024 Enchantress. Deep pink, darker toward edges............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
75026 Etta Dyke. Pure white; exquisite.
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}45 & & 75 & 1 & 25 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 50 & 2 \\ 50\end{array}$
75028 Florence Morse. Blush, pink margin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 3
75034 George Herbert. Standard rosy magenta, wings deep carmine. ......... . . 25
75040 Helen Lewis. Crimson-orange standard; wings orange-rose. . . Pkt., 5c. . . I 5
75050 John Ingman. Rose-carmine; fluted flowers. Profuse bloomer. Pkt., 5c... I5
75054 Marjorie Willis. Glowing rose with a little white at base................. . . 25
75056 Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. Buff ground with rosy picotee edge. . . . . . . . . . . . 25
75058 Mrs. Charles Foster. Lavender, flushed pale rose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
75060 Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes. Salmon-pink.
25
25
75064 Mrs. Henry Bell. Rich apricot-pink on cream ground...................... . . 30
75068 Othello. Rich deep maroon; profuse bloomer. .
75072 Paradise Ivory. Ivory-white with a slight tinge of buff on the standard.. .
75076 Primrose Spencer. Pronounced primrose or creamy yellow.
30

75080 Tennant. Purplish mauve, self. Long, stiff stems
30
25

75084 The Marquis. Rosy mauve self.
30
75088 White Spencer. Pure white; waved, crinkled, and fluted standards....................... 30
75090 Mixed Spencers.
Pkt., 5c... 15

## SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE



## DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS

A distinct race of Sweet Peas, growing 'only about 6 inches high. Of compact, bushy habit, and with flowers as large and fragrant as those of some of the tall sorts. Excellent for pots, borders or masses.


## PERENNIAL PEAS (Lathyrus latifolius)

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom through a long season, are hardy and will live for years. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, etc. Height 2 to 8 feet. Pkt. 75420 latifolius Crimson (hP). Beautiful shade................................................ \$o io \$z. 75450 "" Pink Beauty (hP) Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink ................................ 75460 " White (hP). Valuable for cut-flowers in midsummer.
75460 " White (hP). Valuable for cut-flowers in midsummer.......................... . . 10 . 40

## LORD ANSON'S PEA (Lathyrus magellanicus $h A$ )

Said to have been originally introduced by the cook of H. M. S. Centurion, commanded by Lord Anson in 1744 . Medium-sized flowers produced in bunches from June until end of July.
75470 Blue. Strong-growing; dark purple-blue. 3 to 5 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 o5 \$0 20
75480 White. A pretty white form of above..................................................... . . . . 05 . 20

## Continuation of Flower Seeds, General List

FLOWER SEEDS DELIVERED FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF THE STATED PRICE. PRICE PER OUNCE OR POUND FOR THOSE NOT QUOTED, ON APPLICATION
Not less than one ounce at ounce rate, on articles quoted at lower than $\$ \mathbf{x}$ per ounce

## Explanation of Signs Employed in this List

The asterisk $\left(^{*}\right.$ ) designates ornamental-leaved plants. This mark ( $\ddagger$ ) prefixed indicates the climbers.
The third column presents in figures the comparative time of flowering, thus:
I designates early-blooming in spring and early summer.
2 designates intermediate-blooming in midsummer.
3 designates late-blooming in late summer and autumn.
The fourth column gives the DURATION OF CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.
A represents Annual-lasting but one year
S represents Shrubs-plants of bushy habit.
"، greenhouse plants.
. designates, in every case, repetition.
P ". Perennial-lasting three or more years.
As a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season from seed, this distinguishing mark ( $\dagger$ ) 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. Further north or south, these designations apply only in a comparative way.
h represents hardy-plants for open border. hh represents half-hardy-plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames. $t$ represents tender-requiring protection.
Customers will find it more convenient to order by number. This will facilitate the filling of their orders and will insure prompter shipment.

| NUMBER AND NAME <br> $1 / 4$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at $\$ 1$ per oz. and over. | Time of <br> Flowering | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hardiness } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Duration } \end{gathered}$ | Color of <br> the <br> Flower | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height } \\ & \text { In } \\ & \text { feet } \end{aligned}$ | Price <br> per <br> Packet | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75600 Abobra viridiflora | 23 | tA | green | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cts. } \\ & \text { Io } \end{aligned}$ | Bears pretty scarlet fruits. |
| 75620 Abronia umbellata 75630 -grandiflora.. | 2 | hA | rose | trail. | 5 | (Sand Verbena.) Fine trailers. <br> Do best in light, sandy soil. |
| 75640 arenaria |  |  | yellow |  | 10 | Sow in open ground in May. |
| $75650 \ddagger$ Abrus precatorius |  | gP | purple | 12 | 5 | (Prayer Bean.) Pretty climber. |
| 75670 Abutilon compactum, "Fireball" | 2 | gS | d. red | 4 | 25 | (Free-growing decorative |
| 75680 Edouard Lagueillon . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 4 | 25 | shrubs; bright bell-shaped |
| 75690 Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | mixed |  | 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { flowers. Suitable for house, } \\ \text { greenhouse or garden. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 75710 Acacia dealbata | I |  | yellow | 6 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 75714 armata |  |  |  |  | 10 | (Tassel Tree.) Greenhouse |
| 75720 cultriformis |  |  |  |  | 10 | shrubs; graceful branches |
| 75730 decurrens |  |  |  |  | 5 | and fine racemes of yellow |
| 75740 Farnesiana |  |  |  | 10 | 5 | flowers, richly scented. Soak |
| 75750 Bayleyana |  |  |  | 6-ro | 10 | seeds in hot water before sow- |
| 75760 lophantha |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | ing, then plant in sandy peat |
| 75770 Melanoxylon |  |  |  |  | 10 | in a temperature of $55^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$. |
| 75780 mollissima floribunda |  |  |  | 7 | 10 | 75780 is a very charming, |
| 75790 pycnantha. |  |  |  |  | 10 | floriferous shrub. |
| 75800 Fine mi |  |  | mixed |  | 5 |  |
| 75840 Acanthus mollis 75850 spinosus.... | 3 | hP | white purple | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ro } \\ & \text { IO } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { (Bear's Breech.) Leaves are } \\ \text { ornamental and valuable for } \\ \text { decorative purposes. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 75870 Achillea Ptarmica, D o uble, "The Pearl" |  |  | hite | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Free bloomer; fine for florists } \\ \text { for cut-flowers. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 75890 Achimenes, Best Mixed | 2 | g P | mixed |  | 25 | aved from finest collection. |
| $75920 \text { Aconitum- } \text { Napellus (Monk's Hood) }$ |  | hP | blue | 4 |  |  |
| 75930 pyramidatum . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  | panicles of helmet-shaped |
| 75940 Mixed |  |  | mixed |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | flowers. |
| 75950 Acroclinium roseum |  | hhA |  | I |  |  |
| 75960 -album |  |  | white |  | 5 |  |
| 75970 -Mixed...... |  |  | mixed |  | 5 | ing flowers, much used for winter decorations. Flower |
| 75980 -Double Rose |  |  | rose |  | 5 | heads should be gathered |
| 75990 - -White |  |  | white |  | 5 | when young, to be preserved. |
| 76000 - Mixed. |  |  | mixed |  | 5 | when young, to be preserved. |
| 76010 Adenophora Potanini | 23 | hP | 1. blue |  | 25 | Gland Bellflower.) Fine. |
| $76030 \ddagger$ Adlumia cirrhosa. | 2 | hB | pink | 15 | 10 | (Climbing Fumitory.) Fine. |



| NUMBER AND NAME <br> 4c8-1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Time } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Flowering } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Hardiness and Duration | Color of <br> the <br> Flower | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height } \\ & \text { In } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Packet } \end{gathered}$ | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76790 Argemone grandiflora . . oz., 50 c. 76800 -lutea.................... 50 c. 76810 hispida........................ | 23 | ha h P | white yellow white | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cts. } \\ & \text { ro } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In a large garden the foliage } \\ & \text { and flowers are effective. } \\ & 768 \text { ro is the Silver Poppy. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $76840 \ddagger$ Aristolochia eleg 76850 Sipho. ......... | 2 | gP | pu. \& w. <br> br. \& $y$. | 30 | 25 25 | A. Sipho is the "Dutchman's ) Pipe," a hardy climber. |
| 76890 Arnebia cor | 3 | hha | ye | I | 25 | Rich yellow, spotted maroon. |
| 76930 Asclepias Curassav 76940 - atrosanguinea. 76950 incarnata....... 76960 tuberosa . . . . . | I 3 | g $P$ h P | orange dk. red rose-p. orange | 3 <br> $\cdot$ <br> $\cdot$ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | Swallow-wort; free-bloomer. <br> Rich crimson. <br> Swamp Milkweed. |
|  | I | g P | white | 4 6 | 10 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Beautiful fern-like foliage; fine } \\ \text { for bouquets. A. plumosus } \\ \text { nanus is the dwarf variety, } \\ \text { with finely cut foliage, now } \\ \text { so largely used by florists. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 77060 Asperula azurea setosa 77070 odorata (Woodruff) <br> Asters. $\qquad$ <br> Astilbe Davidii ...... | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{hhA} \\ & \mathrm{hP} \end{aligned}$ | 1. blue white | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{I}_{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | \}Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rockwork. <br> See pages 65 and 66. <br> See Spiræa, page II5. |
| 77100 Aubrietia deltoide | I |  |  | trai. | 25 | Resembling Alyssum in char- |
| 77110 Eyrii |  |  | viole blue |  | 25 10 | acter; fine for rockwork or bedding. A. Eyrii has lovely |
| 77130 Leichtlinii (rosy |  |  | armine |  | 25 | large, violet flowers. |
| 77150 Auricula, | I |  | mixed | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} (\text { Primula auricula }) \text {. Beautiful } \\ \text { shades of color. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 77170 Azalea hybrida indica. Bachelor's Button Balsam Apple and Pear Balsams. | 2 | hS |  | 2 | 25 | Seeds from finest varieties. See Gomphrena, page 107 . See Momordica, page IIr. See page 68. |
| $77190 \ddagger$ Balloon Vine...........oz., 25 c. <br> Banana . | 2 | hha | w. \& gr. | 10 | 5 | (Cardiospermum.) Pretty. See Musa Ensete, page rim. |
| 77210 Baptisia | 2 | hP | blue | 2 | 5 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { (False Indigo.) It has beauti- } \\ \text { ful light blue flowers. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 77230 Bartonia aurea. . . . . . . . oz., $40 c$. <br> 77240 -nana.................oz., $50 c$. |  | ha | yello | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \mathbf{1}_{2}^{1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | \} Golden yellow flowers; very <br> f fragrant in the evening. |
| *Beet, Ornamental- <br> 77270 *Brazilian, G'ld'n-lvd. oz., $20 c$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 772780 *-Scarlet-veined ...ooz., 20 c . |  |  |  |  | 5 | Beets, having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental |
| 77290 *-Crimson-veined . .oz., 20 c . |  |  |  |  | 5 | foliage of very beautiful, rich |
| 77300 *Chilian Scarlet-rib'd oz., 20c. |  |  |  |  | 5 | colors. Very effective in cen- |
| 77310 *-Yellow-ribbed....oz., 2oc. |  |  |  |  | 5 | ter of beds, or anywhere in |
| 77320 *Victoria. . . . . . . . . . oz., 20 c. |  |  |  |  | 5 | contrast with other plants. |
| 77330 *Dracæna-leaved. . . .oz., 20 c. |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 77370 Begonia, Single Tuberous-root'd |  | gP | mixed |  | 25 |  |
| 77380 Double Tuberous-rooted . |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |
| 77390 Fringed Single Tuberous |  |  |  |  | 50 | perfect in habit, with hand- |
| 77400 Erfordii.. |  |  | carmine |  | 50 | some foliage. 77410 has dark |
| 77410 gracilis luminosa |  |  | d. scar. | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}-2}$ | 25 | scarlet flowers and reddish |
| 77430 metallica .... |  |  | rose | 3 | 75 | brown foliage. No. 77490 |
| 77440 *Rex, Ornamental-leaved |  |  | mixed | I | 25 | has scarlet flowers and |
| 77450 semperflorens |  |  | rose |  | 25 | beautiful golden yellow |
| ?7470 -Vernon, red, for borders |  |  |  |  | 25 25 | leaves excellent for edging. |
| 77480 --Bijou, bright scarlet. |  |  | scarlet | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 25 | B. Erfordii is a free-blooming, rosy carmine variety; |
| 77490 -fol. aureis, yellow-leaved. . |  |  |  | I | 25 | ing, rosy cammine variety; |
| 77500 -Zulu King, black-leaved. . |  |  |  |  | 25 | is a splendid sort, with leaves |
| 77510 -mixed ................. |  |  | mixed |  | 25 | almost black. 77430 has me- |
| 77530 hybrida crispa fimbriata $m$ 'xd <br> 77540 Collections, including i2 varieties Tuberous-rooted. | 2 |  |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\$ 150$ | tallic foliage and rose flowers. For winter blooming. |
| 775506 vars. Tuberous-rooted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bellis perennis |  |  |  |  |  | See Daisy, page 75. |
| 77590 Benincasa cerife | 23 | tA | yellow | 6 | 10 | Black, wax-like gour |
| 77610 Bidens atrosanguinea |  | hA | d. red | 2 | го | Showy, like the Calliopsis. |







|  | NUMBER AND NAME <br> $1 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$. at oz. rate only on a rticles quoted at <br> $\$ 1$ per oz. and over. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Fiowering } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hardiness } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Duration } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Color of } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Flower } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height } \\ & \text { In } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Packet } \end{gathered}$ | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81110 | Fuchsia procumbens (for vases) | 3 | gS | blue | trai. | cts. 25 |  |
| 81120 | triphylla. Dark-leaved...... |  |  | scarlet |  | 50 |  |
| 81130 | hybrida. Finest Mixed Single |  |  | mixed | v. | 50 | known greenhouse plants. |
| 81140 | -Finest Mixed Double |  |  |  |  | 50 | They require a firm, rich soil |
| 81150 | Double and Single Mixed. |  |  |  |  | 50 | and a shady location. |
| 81160 | Collections, including 12 best varieties, ro seeds of each. Gaillardia |  |  |  |  | \$I 25 | See page 77 . |
| $\begin{aligned} & 81180 \\ & 81190 \end{aligned}$ | Galega officinalis -alba $\qquad$ |  | hP | blue white | 3 | 5 | ) Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or cutting. |
| 81210 | Gamolepis Tagete | I | hhA | yellow |  | ro | Fine for beds. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 81230 \\ & 81240 \end{aligned}$ | Gardenia Thunbergii. florida |  | gS | white <br> p. yel. | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | Flowers very fragrant. Cape Jasmine. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 81260 \\ & 81270 \end{aligned}$ | Gaura Lindheimeriana .oz., 5 oc. coccinea. | I 2 | hP | scarlet | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1o } \\ & \text { 1o } \end{aligned}$ | \}Very effective in clumps. |
| 81290 | Genista canariensis | 2 | tP | yellow | 2 | Io | Ornamental and free-flowering |
| 81310 | Gentiana acaulis | 1 | hP | d. blue | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | Showy, hardy plants. Valued |
| 81320 | Bigelovi |  |  | blue | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 25 | for their beautiful flowers. |
| 81330 | cruciata | I |  |  | I | Io | 8 I 320 wonderfully floriferous. |
| 81340 | Andrewsi |  |  | pur. bl. | 1 | 50 | 8 I 340 is "Bottle Gentian." |
| 81350 | crinita | 2 | hB | bl | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 |  |
| 81360 | Geranium (Zonale) . . . oz., 75 c . | I 3 | gP | scarlet | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | The most popular of bedding |
| 81370 | Double Scarlet. |  |  |  |  | 50 | plants. See, also, Pelargo- |
| 81380 | Apple-scented |  |  | pink |  | 25 |  |
| 81400 | Geranium sanguineum |  | hP | purple | I | 25 | Quite distinct. <br> Scarlet Transvaal Daisy. No. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 81430 \\ 81440 \end{array}$ | Gerbera Jamesoni ( 15 s'd in pkt.) -hybrida (new). | 2 | hhP | scarlet mixed | 2 | 25 50 | 8i440, fine new hybrids of $G$. Jamesoni, varying from pure white through shades of yellow, pale red and salmon to orange-rose, cherry-red, etc. |
| 81450 | Gesneria macrantha | 1 | gP | scarlet | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | Beautiful greenhouse plants, |
| 81460 | Extra Mix | 2 |  | mixed |  | 25 | with long-tubed flowers. |
| 81480 | Geum chiloense coccineum pl. |  | hP | scarlet | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | Blooms freely for a long time. |
| 81490 | -atrosanguineum fl. pl. |  |  |  |  | 10 | Fine for bouquets. |
| 81510 | Gilia achilleæfolia | 12 | hA | blue | I |  |  |
| 81520 | -alba |  |  | white |  | 5 |  |
| 81530 | -rosea |  |  | rose |  | 5 |  |
| 81540 | capitata |  |  | blue |  | 5 | for beds. Will bloom in any |
| 81550 | -alba |  |  | white |  | 5 | situation, look well on lawns |
| 81560 | laciniata |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | in beds, are good for rock- |
| 81570 | liniflora (for borders) |  |  |  |  | 5 | eries, and can be planted at |
| 81580 | nivalis |  |  |  | I | 5 | any season. |
| 81590 | tricolor | . |  | icolor |  | 5 |  |
| 81600 | -rosea splendens | . |  | ose |  | 5 |  |
| 81610 | Mixed.... . . . . . . . . oz., 25 |  |  | mixed |  | 5 |  |
| 81630 | Glaucium luteum. |  | $\dagger$ th | yellow | 4 | 5 | (Horned Poppy.) Gray foliage. |
| 81640 | Burbank's Hybrids |  |  | vars. |  | Io | A fine mixture. |
|  | Globe Amaranth |  |  |  |  |  | See Gomphrena below. |
| 81660 | Globularia trichosantha | 2 | gP | blue | 2 | Iо | A very handsome plant. |
| 81680 | Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed |  | $\dagger \mathrm{tg}$ | mixed |  | 50 | Greenhouse plants. They grow |
| 81690 | -crassifolia erecta |  |  |  |  | 50 | well in a light, rich soil. "De- |
| 81700 | - -horizontalis |  |  |  |  | 50 | fiance" is of an intense, |
| 81710 | -grandiflora, "Defiance" |  |  | scarlet |  | 50 | glowing scarlet. "Cyclops" |
| 81720 | ——French Tigered and Spotted |  |  | spotted |  |  | and "Goliath" are fine varieties. If started inside in |
| 81730 | -gigantea, "Cyclops" |  |  | car.\& w |  | 50 | February, will bloom in |
| 81740 | - "Goliath" |  |  | v. \& w. |  | 50 | summer. |
|  | Godetia |  |  |  |  |  | See page 78. |
|  | Golden Feather |  |  |  |  |  | See Pyrethrum, page 114. |
| 81760 | Gomphrena globosa. |  | hA | red | 1 |  | The Globe Amaranths are |
| 81770 | -alba. |  |  | white |  | 5 | among the most popular of |
| 81780 | -carnea |  |  | pink | - | 5 | the Everlastings. Their |
| 81790 | -variegata. |  |  | striped |  | 5 | round heads of flowers are |
| 81800 | -nana compacta rubra |  |  | v. red | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | also called "Bachelor's But- |
| 81810 | - -alba |  |  | white |  | 5 | tons." An old favorite for |



| NUMBER AND NAME <br> 的影 $1 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at <br> $\$ 1$ per oz. and over. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Flowering } \end{gathered}$ | Hardiness and Duration | Color of the Flower | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Height } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Packet } \end{gathered}$ | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 23 | hP $\vdots$ hA hS hA hP | crim. <br> mixed <br> d. red <br> yl. \& br. <br> w. \& p. <br> w. \& cr. <br> l. yel. <br> rose <br> pink | 6 4 4 3 6 | cts. 15 15 15 25 5 5 10 10 5 25 | Nothing more beautiful for cutflowers. <br> No. 82550 is the Rose of Sharon. No. 82570 has very large flowers of sulphur color, with purple center. No. 82584 is Pink Marvel. <br> See page 78 . |
| 82610 Honesty(Lunaria biennis)oz.,3oc Horned Poppy |  | $\dagger$ ¢ B | purple | 2 | 5 | Pretty. Curious silvery silicles. See Glaucium luteum, page 107. |
| 82630 Humea elegans <br> 82640 -albida ... | 13 | $\dagger$ hhP | rose white | 5 | 15 15 | \| Sweet-scented. Should be kept $\}$ in pots the first season. |
| $82660 \ddagger$ Humulus japonicus. . . oz., 40 O . 82670 -variegatus.........oz., 40c. | 3 | tA | green | 15-20 | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | (Climbing Hop.) No. 82670 has beautiful variegated foliage. |
| 82690 Hunnemannia fumariæfolia | 23 | hA | yellow | 1 | 0 | Large, showy flowers; fine. |
| 82710 Hyacinthus candic |  | hBu | white | -3 | 5 | A fine summer Hyacinth. |
| 82730 Hypericum elegans Iberis | 3 | hP | yellow | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | Green leaves; large flowers. See Candytuft, page 70. |
| 82750 Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) .........oz., $30 c$. | 23 | tA | white | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Covered with watery vesicles } \\ \text { resembling pieces of ice. See } \\ \text { also Mesembryanthemum. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 82770 Impatiens glanduligera 82780 Holstii | ${ }^{2}$ |  | purple |  | 10 | (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful. |
| 82790 -hybrid |  |  | mixed |  | 25 | grows quicker and flowers |
| 82800 Sultani... | 23 | gP | carmine | I | 25 | are larger. 82800 is good for |
| 82810 -Queen Carola |  |  | chamois |  | 25 | ouse culture. 82790 a splen- |
| 82820 -hybrida, Mixed | . . |  | ed |  | 25 | did mixture of finest colors. |
| 82840 *Incarvillea Delavay 82850 $82860 \quad$ grandiflora ...... 8 variabilis ....... |  | hP | r. car. <br> d. pur. rose | $\stackrel{\mathrm{I}-2}{ }$ | 25 25 15 | Trumpet flowers. Very beautiful. Fine hardy perennials. |
| 82880 Inula glandulosa g | 23 |  | orange | 2 | 25 | Splendid hardy perennial. |
| 82900 Ionopsid <br> Ipomœa |  | $\dagger$ hhP | lilac | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text { (Diamond Flower.) Exceed- } \\ \text { ingly pretty little plant. } \\ \text { See page } 79 . \end{array}\right. \end{array}\right.$ |
| 82920 Ipomopsis elega |  | tB |  | $1{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 10 | howy and beautiful; colors |
| 82940 -sanguin |  | hB | orange |  | IC | very bright. Seeds should be |
| 82950 -Mixed |  |  | mixed |  | 0 | arted in the house. |
| 82970 Iris Kæmpf | I | hP |  | 2 | 10 | Hardy herbaceous perennials. |
| 83010 Jacob's Ladder. . . . . . . . oz., 25 c . <br> 83020 White .................oz., 25 c . | I |  | blue white | I | 5 | \}(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flower. |
| 83040 Jacobæa, White Senecio |  | hA |  |  | 5 |  |
| 83050 Purple Senecio. | - |  | purple |  | 5 | The Senecios are all free-flow- |
| 83060 Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | mixed |  | 5 | ering plants, good for the |
| 83070 Collections, including 6 varieties Dwarf Double. . . . . . |  |  |  |  | 35 | border and for pots. |
| Job's Tears <br> *Joseph's Coat. . . . . . . . oz., 30c. | 3 | tA | red | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | See Coix Lacryma, page ir8. See Amarantus, page 100. |
| 83090 Kaulfussia amelloides | 2 | hA | ue | 1 | 10 |  |
| 83100 -atroviolace |  |  | d. v. |  | - |  |
| 83110 -kermesina |  |  | v. red |  | 10 | and color. The high colors are best for pots. |
| 83120 -Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . oz., $60 c$. $83140 \dagger$ Kennedya cœrulea |  |  | mixed |  | 10 |  |
| $83140 \ddagger$ Kennedya cœrulea <br> 83150 Marryattæ ..... |  | gP | blue scarlet | 12 | IO | These are fine, profuse bloom- |
| 83160 rubicunda |  |  | d. red |  | O | ers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam. |
| 83170 Comptoniana |  |  | purple |  | 10 |  |
| 83190 Kochia trichophylla . . .oz., |  | hA | green | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Improved Summer Cypress. } \\ \text { Beautiful decorative bush. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| $83210 \ddagger$ Kudzu Vine |  | hP | purple | 40 | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { (Pueraria Thunbergiana: } \\ \text { Japan climber. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| 83230 Lantana, Fine Mixed .... 83234 hybrida nana compacta |  | gS | mixed | ${ }_{2}$ | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Rapid-growing plants, form- } \\ \text { ing small, bushy shrubs. } \end{array}\right.$ |










## MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN, ETC.

Bright-colored, summer-flowering, easily grown hardy annuals in the greatest variety for sowing broadcast.
88950 Mixed Tall. Per oz., Io cts.; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} ., 55 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{lb} .$, \$I, postpaid.
88960 Mixed Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf. Per oz., Io cts.; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., $30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} ., 55 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{lb} ., \$_{1}$, postpaid.
88980 Mixed Annuals for Bees. Per oz., Io cts.; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., $30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} ., 55 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{lb} .$, \$I, postpaid.

## LIST OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS

## Catananche

 GomphrenaHelichrysum
Helipterum

Palafoxia
Rhodanthe
Xeranthemum Ornamental Grasses

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

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


| NUMBER AND NAME <br> $1 / 4$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at <br> $\$ 1$ per oz. and over. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Time } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Flowering } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Hardiness and Duration | Color of the Flower | $\begin{gathered} \text { Height } \\ \text { In } \\ \text { Feet } \end{gathered}$ | Price per Packet | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cdots$ | hA | apet. | 3 | cts. 5 5 5 5 | Ornamental varieties of Corn, Nos. 89800 and 898 io have beautifully striped leaves. No. 89820 is the Miniature Maize. |
| Mixed Ornamental Grasses- <br> 89880 Mixed Tall. <br> 89900 Mixed Dwarf. . . . . . . . . oz., 30 c . | $\cdots$ | . |  | 4 | 5 | These mixtures contain all the standard sorts. |

## Collections of Ornamental Grasses

8994025 varieties Ornamental Grasses, one packet of each......................................... . . . . . 80
90000 I2 varieties Ornamental Grasses, one packet of each. 50

## PALM SEEDS

Imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer. The seeds are slow in starting, and the germinating period varies, according to the variety, from three weeks to three months. The young plants should be potted in 3 -inch pots in a compost of rotted sods, leaf-mould and sand, and well watered. They grow slowly. As soon as the roots begin to crowd, the plants should be lifted into larger pots, special attention being given to secure good drainage. The plants do well in partial shade, and to keep the sod cool and to prevent it from quickly drying out, it is well to cover the surface with sphagnum moss. They must be kept in an even temperature. Customers are invited to let us book their orders, to be sent from time to time as fresh shipments arrive.


## Collection of io varieties of Palm seeds, by name, our selection, \$1 each

Throughout the year we have Cycas revoluta stems (Sago Palms) in various sizes direct from Japan. Lb. i5 cts.
CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS. Free by mail at prices quoted.

12 Annuals................................ So 50| 10 More Rare Annuals......................... Si оо
25 " ....................................... . . 1 ○о
50 Annuals, Biennials and Perennials....... 200
ıо० " " " "...... 400
25 More Rare Annuals......................... . . . 200
All strictly 12 Annuals for Bees. 2 " " " ................... 2 о०

All strictly our own selection

## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS

Abronia umbellata
Ageratum mexicanum
Alyssum maritimum
Amarantus tricolor
Ammobium alatum
Aquilegia chrysantha
Aster
Balsam
Cacalia coccinea
Calliopsis lanceolata
Callirhoe pedata
Candytuft

Carnation
Centaurea
Centranthus macrosiphon
Chrysanthemum inodorum
Collinsia bicolor and verna
Cosmos and Cuphea
Dahlia, Single
Dianthus chinensis
Digitalis assorted
Gaillardia
Gaura Lindheimeri
Gilia tricolor

Globe Amaranth
Godetia, assorted
Gypsophila
Impatiens Sultani
Kaulfussia amelloides
Leptosiphon
Lobelia erinus
Malope grandiflora
Marigold
Mignonette
Pansy
Phlox Drummondii

Reseda odorata Salvia splendens Scabiosa
Sanvitalia procumbens
Silene, Mixed
Statice, assorted
Stevia serrata
Stocks, Ten Weeks
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Viscaria oculata Zinnia, all varieties

## GLADIOLI

Gladioli are very easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to the first of July, these fine flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall-the later flowers being the best. About the end of October, when the leaves begin to wither, the bulbs should be taken up, dried in the open air, and then stored in a dry place, free from frost, for planting next spring. *Those so marked are used extensively for forcing.

## NEW YELLOW GLADIOLI

PRIMULINUS. (Scarce.) Rare species from Victoria Falls, South Africa; grows 3 to 4 feet tall and is very vigorous. The flowers are of good size and are a clear primrose-yellow. Blooms late in July. Crop failed.


PRIMULINUS Hybrids. Hybrids of the above, with many related species and choice garden varieties. Extremely vigorous and healthy growers blooming in July and August. Grows 3 to 5 feet high, with long spikes of richly colored blooms, varying in color from clear yellow to crimson, the latter with large, soft orange or golden throats. 20 cts . each, \$2 per doz., \$1 2 per Ioo.

## VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI

6 of a kind at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates, 250 at 1,000 rates
Mixed Varieties of Red and Doz. $100 \quad 1.000$

Scarlet.............. \$o 35 \$2 oo \$14 oo
" White and Light. Standard selection......... 40 2 25 I7 00

* " White and Light. Extrafine for florists' use.... $50 \quad 3 \quad 25 \quad 2500$
" Striped and Variegated... $45 \quad 2 \quad 75$ 23_00
" Pink and Rose. Extrafine................... . $40 \quad 225$ 17 00
" Yellow and Orange...... 704754000
" Hybrids. All colors.... 352001400
" Groff's Hybrid Seedlings $35 \quad 200$ I4 00
" Lemoine's. Fine bright coloring and odd markings..................... 45 2 25 I5 00
" Childsii. Superb largeflowered............... 503002400


## FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI

## 6 of a kind at dozen rate

Amalthee. Pure white, large violet- Each Doz. red blotch; ground of the corolla velvety violet, lower petals slightly tinged
lilac.................................... \$0 I5 \$I 50
Angele. White; showy and effective.... I5 I 50
ANGELIQUE. White, slightly tinted flesh, ivory-white blotch...............
Astarte. Compact spike of large flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose..... I5 I 25
*Augusta. Beautiful pure white, with blue anthers............ per roo, $\$ 4$. . o6 70
Beaute de Juillet. Long spike, salmonrose flowers, striped and marbled slaty violet.............................. . .
Baron Hulot. Also called Blue Jay. Blue.................................... . . 20200
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet......................per ıоо, \$2.50.. 05

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI, continued

Carnation. Flesh-white, tinged car- Each Doz. mine at the edges, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine $\qquad$ 15 \$1 25
Carmen. Compact spike; large flowers; straw-color, streaked rose-amaranth on outer, and citron-yellow at base of inner petals.

15 I 50
*Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose..............per 100, $\$ 3.50$. . o6 65
Chicago. Compact spike. Dark car-mine-red, with almost black stripes, large white blotch and center band...
Conquete. Bright cherry-red, with pure white blotch; upper petals striped rose; large flowers. . . . . . . . . . .
Crepuscule. Splendid spike; flowers lilacrose, flushed carmine, with violet on the edges of the petals

I5 I 50
Demosthene. Bright rose, flamed carmine, streaked white, bright center, blotched violet-carmine; dwarf habit.

15 I 50
DIAMANT. Extra-large flowers, fleshwhite, with ivory-white throats, blotched and streaked carmine.......
Emma Thursby. Carmine, striped on white ground.........per 100, $\$ 3.50$.. $06{ }_{5}$
Escarboucle. Dark carmine-red, pure white band and blood-red blotch..... io I 00
*Eugene Scribe. Fine tender rose, blazed carmine; very large and wide flowers..
Feu Follet. Well-opened flowers with ivory-white throats, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges....
Fra Diavolo. Bright orange-rose, flushed violet-red at edges; pale yellow blotch. 15 I 50
Grandesse. Large, well-opened flower; petals flesh-white, slightly suffused with lilac. Carmine blotch.
$15 \quad 150$
*Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow...... io i oo
*Lamarck (de). Large flowers, cherry tinted orange, blazed red, stained white o6 60
LePhare. Brilliant fiery red; very fine... is I 50
*Madame Monneret. Delicate rose...... per 100, $\$ 4.50$. . io 75

Matador. Fine spike, flowers brilliant Each Doz. carmine, striped and blotched white. $\$ 0$ o 20 \$I 75
Madame Poiret. Large spikes of coppery rose-colored flowers, with slight golden blotch.

15 I 50
Magnificus. Very large flowers; round and open; cinnabar-red with white blotch, edged violet.................. 20 I 75
*May. Fine pure white, flaked rosy crimson; superb spike. One of the best for forcing in greenhouse.

$$
\text { per } 100, \$ 3.50 \ldots \text { o6 } 60
$$

Mr. Jansen. Large rosy carmine, edged and streaked violet-red, with creamcolored blotch.

15150
Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet;lovely. io I 0
Neron. Tall spike; dark crimson, suffused with dark blood-red and violet.. 15 I 50
Octoroon. Beautiful salmon-pink...... io I oo
Pactole. Yellow, tinged with rose at the edges; blotch of a darker shade....... I5 I 50
Phoebus. Brilliant red, pure white blotch............................... I5 $_{5}$ I 50
POTENTAT. Carmine-rose, blotched
scarlet, edged yellow...................20 I 75
Proserpine. Large, cherry-red flowers, banded with slate color; tall spike.... I5 I 50
Rossini. Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white.................. 15 I $5^{0}$
*Shakespeare. White, slightly suffused carmine-rose; large rosy blotch....... 15 I 50
Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very lateblooming variety..................... 15 I 50
Thermidor. Large, salmon-red flowers, flushed and edged slaty gray......... 15 I 50
Tigridia. Flowers salmon-yellow, flamed with rosy carmine.

15 I 50
Titania. Beautiful tall spike, creamy salmon, flamed cherry............... 15 I $5^{\circ}$
Van Dael. Large flowers of a delicate salmon-rose at the center, streaked with blood-red at the top of the petals 15 I 50

## GIANT CHILDSII GLADIOLI

Very tall and erect, often 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli.
*AMERICA. Soft flesh-pink, tinged Each Doz. lavender; erect spike. Strikingly beautiful............................. . \$0 I5 \$I 25
Attraction. Deep rich crimson, pure white throat............................ 10 I 0
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled bluish purple.......... . Io75

Dr. Sellew. Large spike; deep rich rosy crimson, penciled darker ............ 10 I 00
F. L. Oakley. Bright salmon, tinged scarlet, with pure white center. Very showy.

10 I 00
Gracilis. Dull red, margined slate-blue. Large flowers................. . . . . . . . . IO 85
Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands through each petal; throat peculiarly mottled.

10

Little Blush. Dwarf habit; compact Each Doz. spike of blush-white................\$0 เо \$о 85
Oddity. Amaranth-red, throat mottled red and white. 85

Salem. Fine salmon-pink, maroon.. blotches.
Scribe. Tender rose, tinged white; carmine striped; very large flower and spike. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Sunlight. Light crimson, canary-yellow throats.................................. . .
Superb. Pink, flaked and striped; enormous flower; immense spike......... Io Io 00
Wm. Falconer. Enormous size; beautiful clear light pink.

I5 I 50
We call special attention to our grand Primulinus Gladioli on page 120. Nothing like them.

## DAHLIAS (Double)

6 of a kind at dozen rates

## CACTUS

Beatrice. Deep rose-pink; very large Each Doz. flower................................... $\$$ ○ 20 \$2 0 Capstan. Soft brick-red shaded apricot; profuse bloomer.......................... . . I
EARL OF PEMBROKE. Bright plum, deeper toward center. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I
Flamme. Brilliant red; fine for cutting... 15 I 50
Gloriosa. Splendid crimson............... 20200
GOLIAH. Yellow, shaded and tipped salmon; distinct and good. Very large...
J. H. Roach. Light yellow; perfect form; long, incurved, pointed petals.......... I
Harbour Light. Vivid orange-red, overlaid with flame-color; fine large flower..... 20200
Innovation. Ruby-crimson, tipped white; long stems.

20200
Kriemhilde. Deep rosy pink, lighter toward center. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Libelle. Finest purple, long petals; profuse bloomer; long stems. Splendid... I5 I 50

Loyalty. Bright coral-red; perfect form. Each Doz.
May Farnsworth. Yellow, heavily tipped white; fine.

15 I 50
Mary Lanette. Deep salmon and red; long, twisted, incurved petals.......... 15 I 50
Mrs. Chas. Turner. Bright lemon-yellow; long, pointed petals; perfect form. Exquisite.

I5 I 50
Mrs. H. J. Jones. Salmon-red, tipped white; twisted and pointed petals. Very fine..

15
50
Mrs. J. Mace. Blush-pink; dwarf habit.. I5 I 50
RED HUSSAR. Rich, dazzling cardinalred; strong grower; free bloomer; long stems.
$20 \quad 200$
W. B. Childs. Dark crimson, finely formed flowers. Remarkably freebloomer................................... . . 20
Volker. Clear canary-yellow; fine cactus form; early and a very profuse bloomer 20200


## DECORATIVE

Admiral Dewey. Brilliant purple; fine Each Doz. form; strong grower.................\$0 15 \$1 50
Blue Oban. Lavender-blue; long stems.. I5 I 50
Catherine Duer. Crimson-scarlet; long, stiff stems. Very fine................. 15 I 50
C. W. BRUTON. Large, clear yellow.... 20200

Cyclops. Rich crimson, flushed lighter. Long, straight, stiff stems............
Incendiary. Intense crimson; of bushy upright, but medium growth. Profuse bloomer.
IRIDESCENT. Orange-red, overlaid and edged blue; medium-sized flowers, with long stems; fine for bouquets.

15 I 50

JACK ROSE
JACK ROSE. Crimson, a shade darker and richer than the celebrated Genl. Jacqueminot rose. Planted May I, comes into bloom early in June and continues flowering until cut down by frost in October. Flowers are full to center and are borne on long stems. Fine for cutting
Jumbo. Deep crimson flowers on stout stems; elegant form...................
LORD LYNDHURST. Intense scarlet; fine grower; very prolific..............
Maid of Kent. Cherry-red, tipped white. 15 I 50
Nymphaea. White, suffused light shrimppink; beautiful

15 I 50
Orange King. Rich, glowing orange; very early; profuse bloomer............
Prof. Mansfield. Rich yellow, with clear white tips and a slight marking of rosy red toward the center; immense flower .
SYLVIA. White, shading to pink on outer petals; flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter; early and profuse bloomer

15 I 50
Xanthia. Dark purple, with crimson reflexed center; very fine.............. 15 I 50
Zulu (The Black Dahlia). Very dark maroon, almost black................. . 15

I5 I 50

## SHOW AND FANCY

A. D. LIVONI. Soft pink; quilled Each Doz. petals; profuse bloomer .............\$0 15 \$1 50
Arabella. Pale primrose, tipped and shaded old rose; profuse bloomer; large flowers of perfect form.

15 I 50
Dr. J. P. Kirtland. Dark crimson, flushed maroon. Large blooms on long stems. 15 I 50
Enchantress. Pure white; fine form; freebloomer.

15 I 50
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, slightly shaded delicate lavender ............. 15
John Walker. Pure white; round, full form................................. is
Lemon Ball. Canary-yellow, tinted lemon. Full round flowers of medium size..... 15 I 50
Oakfield. Purple and maroon; free bloomer 15 I 50
Penelope. White, flaked lavender....... I 5 I 50
Striped Banner. Crimson-scarlet, tipped white; semi-dwarf..................... I5 I 50
Sunset. Yellow; large, full and deep..... $20 \quad 200$

## POMPON VARIETIES

Daybreak. Dark maroon. Excellent.. 15 I 50
Fairy Queen. Light sulphur-yellow; edged peach; long stems; free-flowering. I5 I 50
KLEIN DOMITEA. Beautiful golden amber, darker toward center. Flowers in great abundance on long stems. Dwarf habit. Finest of all pompons.

20200
Little Helen. Soft blush-white; very freebloomer; long stems. Splendid........
Raphael. Dark maroon, almost black; perfect flowers on long stems........... is is 50

SINGLE VARIETIES
Cynthia. Blush-white, tinted pink toward base of petals. Large golden yellow eye; exquisite variety................. fine................................... 20
Twentieth Century. Intense rosy crimson, white tips and white disc, around a yellow center.
$20 \quad 200$
20200

## Dwarf Large-Flowering French Cannas

6 of a kind at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates

These fine ornamental plants produce bold and striking foliage of dark metallic hues, as well as the various shades of green. The flowers range in color from yellow and orange to scarlet and deep crimson, and the plants bloom continuously from the time of planting until cut down by frost.

## CROZY TYPE, GREEN FOLIAGE

Alphonse Bouvier. 4 feet. Rich Each Doz. 100 crimson flowers...............\$0 12 \$1 00 \$7 oo
Charles Henderson. 3 to 4 feet. Crimson-scarlet flowers, yellow flame in throat.
Coronet. 3 feet. Pure canaryyellow........................... 15 $_{5}$ I 8 oo
Duke of Marlboro. 5 to 6 feet. Large, glowing crimson flowers with orange veins.
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 1 & 25 & 800\end{array}$
Eldorado. 3 feet. Dark yellow, spotted red...................... 12 I ○○ 7 ○०
Explorateur Crampbell. 5 to 6 feet. Dark green foliage; flowers cardinal, speckled darker.
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 1 & 25 & 800\end{array}$

Flamingo. 3 feet. Light scarlet, Each Doz. 100 shaded red.................... \$0 15 \$1 25 \$800
Joliet. 5 to 6 feet. Very large,
brilliant orange-scarlet flowers.. 15 I 25800
Madame Crozy. 3 feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet flowers edged
yellow. Bright green foliage.... I5 I 25800
Morning Star. 4 feet. Yellow with red spots........................ I2 I $\bigcirc$. 700

CROZY TYPE, BRONZE FOLIAGE
Shenandoah. $31 / 2$ feet. Rose-pink; Each Doz. 100 fine bedder. Similar to King Humbert, but with smaller flowers........................ \$o 12 \$I oo \$7 00


A PLANTING OF FRENCH CANNAS

ORCHID-FLOWERED CANNAS
Allemannia. 4 to 5 feet. Orange- Each Doz. 100 red, bordered with yellow.... \$0 12 \$1 00 \$7 00
Indiana. 5 feet. Orange flowers of heavy texture.
KING HUMBERT. 4 feet. Bears immense brilliant orange-scarlet flowers streaked with crimson and gold, in gigantic trusses. Foliage rich coppery-bronze. A massive sturdy grower of stately habit.
$\begin{array}{llll}15 & 1 & 25 & 800\end{array}$
Louisiana. 6 ft . Immense scarletcrimson flowers, often 7 inches or more across.................. 15 I 25800
Pennsylvania. 6 ft . Solid red flowers, rich green foliage; one of the best of this type........ I2 I $\quad$ ○○ 700

Wyoming. 6 ft . Immense umbels Each Doz. 100 of massive orange flowers; bronze-purple foliage. A splendid bedder. . \$0 15 \$1 $25 \$ 800$

## CANNAS, FOLIAGE TYPE

King of the Bronzes. 7 to 8 ft . Each Doz. 100 Broad, bronze leaves of fine appearance; red flowers.........\$0 15 \$1 $25 \$ 800$
Marechal Vaillant. 7 ft . Large, rich bronze leaves; rapid grower. One of the best.
Musafolia. 5 to 6 ft . One of the best foliage sorts, with bright green foliage and narrow border of bronze; seldom blooms, but has small red flowers when
it does.......................... 15 I 25800
Robusta. Dark bronze foliage. 7 ft . I 2 I 00700

## ALL THE ABOVE ARE DORMANT ROOTS

## AMARYLLIS

The Amaryllis produces under the simplest conditions, one to three spikes, two or more feet high, crowned with from two to six large and beautiful trumpet-shaped blooms lasting long in good condition. They should be planted as soon as received, in pots an inch or so larger than the diameter of the bulb.

The most suitable soil is good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mold or pulverized manure, and some sand. Good drainage is very important. The growing season is from early spring until September. Manurewater during this time is almost essential.
Aulica (Lily of the Palace). Large flow- Each Doz. ers, crimson, shaded green............ \$I 25
Belladonna major. Violet and white; in large umbels; fragrant............ .
Cleopatra. Large, bright purple-red, white striped.
Crocea grandiflora. Bright orange, white stripe......................... 250
Formosissima (Jacobcan Lily). Pretty scarlet flowers; may be planted outside in the spring.

## PAEONIES

Double Pæonies are too well known to require description. Their present popularity is due to the great improvement in them in recent years, their easy culture, the handsome appearance of the plant, and the brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed and richly colored flowers. The attention given to them, in Europe and in America, has resulted in the production of many notably fine new varieties. Among hardy, herbaceous perennials, the Chinese Peonies rank about first for lawn or flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. They are all hardy.

Our assortment includes the best and most distinct sorts, new and old. There are many kinds, including varieties showing but trifling variations, which we omit.

## Herbaceous Chinese Paeonies

## (Paeonia chinensis)

Each Doz.
Alba plena. Pure white; sweet-scented. $\$ 030 \quad \$ 300$
Alba superba. (Potsii). Creamy white center, rosy border................... 35350
Asa Gray. Rosy carmine. Superb........ 606 oo
Boule de Neige. Sulphury white; center leaves with rosy borders............... 45
Comte de Niepperg. Bright carmine; early 45
Duchesse de Nemours (Calot). White... 45
Festiva. White; rosy spots.............. 45
Festiva maxima. White; exquisite....... 45
Gigantea. Fine pink; flowers on long stems; early; fragrant................ 45
Hamlet. Pink flowers; long stems....... 45
Humea carnea. Tender rose passing to white................................. 40400
Jeanne d'Arc. Rose, sulphur and rosy white center.......................... 40400


PAEONIA CHINENSIS

Louis Van Houtte. Cherry color, with Each Doz. purplish reflection...................\$0 40 \$4 oo Madame Geissler. Rosy lilac; large flower

$$
\text { early...................................... } 500
$$

Nobilissima. Bright rosy lilac; large
flower; early.$\ldots \ldots$................... 35350
Queen Victoria. Rose, darker center..... $35 \quad 350$
Rose d'Amour. Rose; fine color and form. $40 \quad 4$ oo
Solfatare. Dark sulphur............... $35 \quad 350$
Thorbecki. Tender rose; center deep rose. $35 \quad 350$
Washington. Rose; fine.................. 40 4 40
Double Mixed, All White................. $252^{2} 50$
" " All Crimson.............. $25 \quad 250$
" " All Rose.................. 25 25 50
" Many Colors............. $252_{50}$

## Japanese Tree Paeonies

(Paeonia arborea)
These are very beautiful and free-flowering, and bloom two or three weeks earlier than the herbaceous sorts. We are importing an assortment of the following fine named varieties:

## \$1.50 each

Atropurpurea. Purple; half double.
Berenice. Rosy lilac; enormous flower.
Comata. White and lilac mixed.
Comtesse de Tuder. Rosy white; very double.
Elizabeth. Brilliant pink; large flower.
Fragrans maxima plena. Brilliant salmon-rose; large, double flower.

## Paeonia Tenuifolia

Very elegant plants, with narrowleaved feathery, large foliage.

Paeonia Officinalis
Anemonæflora. Crim- Each Doz. son; single anemoneflower shape. ...... \$ $\$ 45 \$ 450$
Atro-rubra plena. Dark red; double ........... 30300
Mutabilis plena. Rose, passing to white; double 35350
Splendens. Dark red; half double............ 40 40400

## JAPAN IRIS (Iris Kaempferi) <br> SUPERB COLLECTION OF LARGE-FLOWERED SORTS

We have imported from Japan a large supply of the following eighteen of the best of these magnificent Irises, which excel in size, perfection of form and richness of color. These are most valuable for cut-flowers and table decoration-as handsome as orchids. Flowers should be cut in the early morning or after sunset. They come in large clumps. The descriptions given are those furnished us by the growers in Japan.

25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 18$ per 100


JAPAN IRIS
Biwa-no-umi. White, feathered purple, sky-blue at edges, primrose blotches; large flower. 3 petals.
Boteki-no-Koe. Pure white, heavily veined lavender, with pale primrose blotches; standards winecolor, lighter toward edges, stigmas lavender; striking. 3 large petals.
Datedogu. Rich claret-red, yellow blotches. 3 petals.

En-u-no-Sora. Rosy lavender petals, light purple toward the center, large primrose blotches; standards white, veined and edged claret-red. 3 petals. Large and distinct.
Hakubotan. Large; pure white, with light primrose blotches; full flower.
Ho-o-jo (Ho-o-Castle). Ruby-crimson, primrose blotches; standards white and lavender.
Kagura-Jishi. Blush-white, radiating to bright claret-red on outer edge of petals. Light yellow blotches.
Ran. Royal-purple, edged lavender, with large primrose blotches; standards wine-red, white at bases. 6 petals. Large and distinct.
Sassa-no-Koe. White, veined wine-red and blotched yellow; standards lavender, running to purple at edges. 3 petals.
Shippo (Cloisonne). Rich tyrian-blue, edged purple and veined white, yellow blotches; standards white and wine-color. Large flowers.
Shiraito-no-Taki. Sky-blue, radiating to light purple at edges, large yellow blotches; standards white, pale blue and purple; distinct. 3 petals.
Shi-un. Rich purple, with large primrose blotches; large, full flower. 6 petals.
Sui-Ren. Very pale lavender, darker at edges, with yellow blotches. 6 petals.
Taki-no-shiose. Large flower; pure white, with primrose blotches. 6 petals.
Tatsuta-Gawa. Blush-white, radiating to claret-red at edges; primrose blotches. 3 petals.
Yamato-Nishiki. Pale lavender, running to purple on outside of petals, blotched and flaked dark purple; large primrose blotches; immense flower. 3 petals.
Yedo-Jiman. Royal-blue; large petals; standards purple. 3 petals.
Yodokuruma. Pale wine-color, veined darker, large orange blotches; standards very erect. Gigantic blooms. 3 petals.

## PHLOX DECUSSATA (Ready in Spring)

Probably of more importance than any other class of hardy perennial plants. Of easy cultivation, requiring only ordinary care and succeeding in almost any soil or situation.

The varieties we offer have been very carefully selected and are among the best.


Josephine Gerbeau. Cherry-red, white Each Doz.
eye......................................\$0 I $_{5}$ \$I 50
Le Cygne. Pure white; extra fine........ 20200
L'Aiglon. Very large-flowering variety; carmine-rose with bright carmine eye; extra variety for cutting.

- 20

Miss Pemberton. Carmine-rose, dark eye, very large flowers. Beautiful......... 20200
Pantheon. Bright rose-red, light center; large flowers. Splendid.
$20 \quad 200$
SELMA. New. Very large flowers; truss of a beautiful, bright rose color, with cherry-red eye. Fine 20

## LILIES

Lilies are easily grown and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mold may be used to advantage. They also prefer partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds. L. auratum cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil.


Longiflorum multiflorum giganteum... Each Doz.
6 to 8 inches......... per 100, \$7.. \$0 I2 \$I 25
7 to 9 inches...........per 100, \$10.. 20 I 75

Philadelphicum. Bright orange-red, with
black spots. 2 feet

I5 I 50

Speciosum album Kraetzeri. Beautiful
pure white flowers of large size; one of
the handsomest and easiest-grown
Lilies we have. 2 to 4 feet high.
8 to 9 inches..........per 100, \$13.. 20200
9 to ir inches..........per 100, \$19.. 30300

Speciosum rubrum Melpomene. Very dark crimson-spotted flowers of large size.


Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). Deep orange-red, thickly spotted; 4 feet..... I2 I 25
Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Nodding rich scarlet flowers. I $1 / 2$ feet tall. I5 I 50
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon, spotted black.......... per 100, $\$ 4.50$. . o8 80
Tigrinum splendens. Beautiful rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100, \$6. .
Tigrinum flore pleno. Double Tiger Lily; bright orange-red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet.............. per 100, \$7.. I2 I 25
Umbellatum erectum. Dark red and orange....................... I5 I 50 "، grandiflorum. Orange-red... 20 I 75 " incomparabilis. Dark red... I5 I 50
Wallacei. Mixed....................... I2 I 25
Wallacei. Orange-red, with maroon spots;
late flowering..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . of very stately habit. Large, trumpetshaped flowers, pure white, tinged purple or lilac. Very fragrant. 4 to 7 feet..

## CRINUMS

The most suitable soil is a compost of turfy loam, cow-manure and sand. They should be grown in large pots or tubs, about three-fourths of the bulb being out of the soil. In late fall, remove to a coolhouse and allow to rest till new leaves begin to appear in February. If placed outside when warm weather begins, they will flower through the summer, making splendid lawn or veranda plants.

Giganteum, Giant White. Immense bulbs; Each large white flowers; blooms all summer; very fragrant; should be watered plentifully while growing..
Amabile, Giant Pink. Extra large, bright pink, with white stripe; splendid flower; enormous bulb. This and the Giant White are unsurpassed for growing in tubs, blooming profusely outside all summer

Kirki. Large umbels of beautiful pure white Each flowers, with purple stripe in center of each petal; very fine.
Powelli. Produces long stems, bearing at the top five to eight large, dark rose, bell-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches long; of great beauty..
Powelli album. Pure white; a very beautiful sort.
.........................................
Powelli intermedium. Light rose............. . 70

## TIGRIDIAS (Ready in April)

These very handsome summer-flowering bulbs should be planted in the spring. They will flower profusely all summer. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with large and finely colored flowers.



BEGONIA CRISPA

## TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Crop almost a failure, quantity very limited 6 of a kind at dozen rate, 50 of a kind at 100 rate Splendid pot-plants for the house or for bedding. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April. The hollow end of the bulb should be uppermost and but slightly covered. Water sparingly until the plants are growing.


## BEGONIA CRISPA (Single Fringed Begonias)

These comparatively new Begonias have beautifully shaped, gracefully frilled and crested flowers, borne above the foliage on long and erect stems. An exceedingly fine strain. RED, ROSE, WHITE, YELLOW and SALMON. I5c. each, \$I.50 per doz.

## MONTBRETIAS (Ready in April)

Hardy, summer-flowering, bulbous plants that are becoming more popular every year. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed. Ordinary garden soil and a sunny position suit them.

| Bouquet Parfait. Large, bright vermilion flowers, with deep Ea yellow centers. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Doz. } & \text { 100 } \\ \$ 0 & \$ 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Crocosmiæflora. Large, bright orange, tinted scarlet........... | 40 |
| Eldorado. Large golden yellow flowers. Dwarf; free bloomer... | 40 |
| Etoile de Feu. Bright vermilion, with deep yellow center; large flowers. | 40 |

Elegans. Bright yellow outside, Each Doz. 100 streaked with vermilion; fine.\$0 05 \$0 $40 \$ 200$
Golden Sheaf. Bright yellow..... 0540200
Pottsii. Orange and scarlet; very
free-flowering. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $0_{5}$
Soleil Couchant (Sunset). Golden
yellow.......................... . . ${ }^{\circ} 5$
Sunbeam. Rich yellow, spotted brown; large flowers............ $05 \quad 40200$

## MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS

AMORPHOPHALLUS Rivieri.A species of Arum with orna-mental leaves; flowers without Each Doz. 100soil or water. ..... \$0 75 \$750
ANEMONE, Blue, Incomparable.
Double......................... . o6
Blue, Double Mixed ..... $50 \$ 300$
" Single. Light colors. ..... 05
Scarlet, Feu Superbe. Double. . 07 ..... 07
" Dingle Mixed. ..... 05
Rose, Leverrier. Double ..... 06
Striped, Thalia. Double ..... 06
Double. All colors mixed ..... ○5 ..... $40 \quad 250$
35 ..... $60 \quad 350$
60 ..... 50300 ..... 50300 ..... 30 I 50
Single. All colors mixed ..... 20 I 25

ANOMATHECA cruenta. Crim- Each Doz. Ioo son flowers; dwarf habit; fine for window garden..... 2 for 5 c ...
\$0 20 \$ 25
ANTHOLYZA, Mixed. Like
Gladioli. Take up in fall..\$0 12 I 25750
ARUM Dracunculus. ...... . . . . . . . 20200
Cornutum (Red Calla).......... . 25250
crinitum ......................... 45450
maculatum........................ I2 125
Palæstinum sanctum (Black
Calla)......................... . . 20200
CALADIUM esculentum.......... 20200
CALLA Elliottiana, Yellow Spot-
ted Leaf. Dark green leaves,
spotted silvery white......... 40400

## MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS, continued

Spiræa, Queen Alexandra, Pink. Each Doz. 100 A pink variety, in habit similar to Gladstone but flowering three weeks later. Beautiful................... . \$0 30 \$3 00
Washington. Extra-large flowers; fine forcer.
20200

TRITOMA Pfitzeri. Large spikes of intense flame - colored flowers. Plant in spring.
MacOwani. Dwarf variety; bright orange-red.
uvaria grandiflora (Red-Hot Poker Plant). Half-hardy...
TROLLIUS Caucasicus. Golden yellow.
Europæus. Yellow
giganteus. Yellow
TUBEROSES, Dwarf Double.
Albino. Pure white; single.
Variegated Leaf.
$08 \quad 50 \quad 300$
$08 \quad 50 \quad 300$
WATSONIA ardernei (O'Brieni) Large, beautiful, snow-white gladiolus-like blooms over 3 inches in diameter. Fine forcer or for planting outdoors in spring

30300
ZEPHYRANTHUS candida.
White, greenish base....... io I 00600
atamasco. Pure white....... 08 80 500


EREMURUS

## Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

## If wanted by mail, add r 6 cts . per lb . to cover postage

Ant Destroyer. Tucker's Magnet. 5-lb. boxes only, 50 cts . per lb.
Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. Qt. 60 cts., $1 / 2$-gal. can $\$ \mathrm{r}$, gal. can $\$ 2$.
Aphine. Has no equal for the destruction of green, black, or white fly, thrips, red spider, mealy bug, etc. Used one part to forty of water. Does not injure the most tender plants. $1 / 4 \mathrm{pt} .25 \mathrm{cts}$., I pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$2.50.
Arsenate of Lead. Adheres well to the foliage and does not readily wash off by rain. It remains well suspended in solution ensuring even distribution. It is white in color and shows just where it has been applied. It does not injure tender foliage. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 95 cts., 10 lbs . \$I. 80 , 20 lbs . \$3.60, 100 lbs . $\$ 17$.
Bordeaux Mixture, or Fungiroid. For all fungous diseases. Dry, I-lb. box 20 cts., 5 lbs. and over at 18 cts. per lb., $50 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 7$, liquid, qt. 40 cts ., gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. $\$ 5$.
Bug Death. This is a fungicide, insecticide, and plant food combined and contains neither Paris Green nor Arsenic. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{lb} . \mathrm{pkg}$. 15 cts., 3 -lb. pkg. 35 cts., 5 -lb pkg. 50 cts., $121 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. pkg. \$1, Ioo-lb. pkg. \$7.50.
Copper Solution, Ammoniated. Prevents black and brown rot; mildew and other grape diseases; pear and apple scab, leaf blight, tomato rot, potato blight, melon blight, etc. Dilute I part to ioo parts of water; spray lightly. Qt. 50 cts., gal. \$1.50.
Cut Worm Food. A positive exterminator of cut worms. Directions on package. I lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$I, io lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. $\$ 3.50$.
Dalmatian Insect Powder. Effective against almost all kinds of insects. $1 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. box, 30 cts., $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{lb}$. box 50 cts .
Fir-Tree Oil. Dilute I pint to 20 gallons water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. $1 / 2$ pt. 40 cts., pt. 75 cts., qt. $\$ \mathrm{I} .25,1 / 2$ gal. $\$ 2.25$, gal. $\$ 4$.
Fir-Tree Oil Soap. Mix at the rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with a bellows or syringe. $1 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. tin, 25 cts ., $2-\mathrm{lb}$. tin, 75 cts .
Grape Dust, Hammond's. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. pkg. 35 cts., Io-lb. pkg. 60 cts., $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 5$.
Hellebore. Apply dry or mix in water-I oz. to 3 gals. 2 -lb. box 35 cts., I-lb. box 20 cts.
Kerosene Emulsion. For cabbage worms, scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse, rose bugs, green fly, etc. Dilute 25 to 50 parts. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$I.
Lemon Oil. For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, etc. Directions on can. $1 / 2$ pt. 25 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts., gal. \$2.
Nico-Fume Liquid. For fumigating or spraying. Effective against green fly, mealy bug, etc. Does not stain or injure blooms, and leaves no disagreeable odor. For spraying, I to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. $1 / 4 \mathrm{pt} .50 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{pt}$. $\$ \mathrm{r} .50,1 / 2 \mathrm{gal}$. $\$ 5 \cdot 50$, gal. \$10.50. Lamps, 50 cts. each.
"Nico-fume". Tobacco Paper. For fumigating. Does not injure blooms. In tins, 24 sheets, 75 cts., 144 sheets, $\$ 3.50$, 288 sheets, $\$ 6.50$.
Nicoticide. For fumigating or spraying. Effective against greenfly, mealy bug, etc. Does not dam-

Nicoticide, continued
age foliage or flowers. Sold in cans as follows: No. I, I pt., sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, $\$ 2.50$ each; No. 2, $1 / 2$ pt. sufficient for 16,000 cubic feet of space, \$r.25; No. 3, 4 ozs., sufficient for 8,000 cubic feet of space, 70 cts. Gals., $\$ 15$ each, $1 / 2$ gals. $\$ 8.25$ each, qts., $\$ 4.50$ each. Fumigators, 50 cts.
Paris Green. Mix at the rate of I lb. to 200 gals. of water. Effective against all chewing insects. r-lb. can 35 cts.. $1 / 2$-lb. can 20 cts., $1 / 4-\mathrm{lb}$. can I 2 cts. Fluctuates in price.
Slug-shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. 5 -lb. pkg. 30 cts., 1o-lb. pkg. 50 cts., $100-\mathrm{lb}$. pkg. $\$ 4.50$.
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. 3 -oz. box, io cts., 8 -oz. box, 20 cts., io-lb. box, $\$ 3$.
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Lb. io cts., io lbs. 60 cts ., 100 lbs . $\$ 4$.
TOBACCO DUST-
Ordinary Kind. For dusting. Lb. Io cts., 5 lbs. 35 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. $\$ 2.75$.
Stoothoff's "Black Stuff." For dusting. 50 lbs. $\$ 2.25$, 100 lbs . $\$ 4$.
Stoothoff's "Fumigating Kind." For burning. $50 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2.25$, 100 lbs . $\$ 4$.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating. Bale of about IOO lbs. \$1.50; 200 lbs. \$2.75, 400 lbs. \$4.50.
Tree Tanglefoot. A sticky substance applied directly to the bark. To protect trees against climbing insect pests. One application remains sticky, fully exposed to weather, three months. One pound will make a band 7 to 8 feet long. $\mathrm{r}-\mathrm{lb}$. can 30 cts., 3 lbs. 85 cts., io lbs. $\$ 2.65$, 20 lbs. $\$ 4.80$.
Weed Killer, Sterlingworth. Destroys weeds, briars, thistles, poison ivy, etc. I gal. covers 3 to 4 square yards. Directions on package. I-lb. pkg. making 15 gals., covering 45 to 60 square yards, 50 cts., $3-\mathrm{lb}$. pkg. making 45 gals., covering I30 to I80 square yards, \$I.25, 5-lb. pkg. making 100 gals., covering 300 to 400 square yards, $\$ 2$.
Fish Oil Soap (formerly called Whale Oil Soap). For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. I-lb. box. I 5 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., IO lbs. 90 cts., ioo lbs. \$7.
Worm Eradicator, "Radix." I lb. makes 30 gals., directions on can. Lb. 50 cts.
Worm Eradicator. Tucker's Magnet. See prices, etc., on page 47 .
X. L. All Liquid Insecticide. For spraying. Purely nicotine; harmless to very delicate plants; kills mealy bugs, red spider and all insect pests. Pt. 65 cts., qt. $\$ \mathrm{I}$, $1 / 2$ gal. $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$, gal. $\$ 3.50$.

## FOR SAN JOSE SCALE-

California Wash (Lime-sulphur solution). One gallon makes 15 by adding water. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$1, 5 gals. $\$ 3.50$, 50 cts . gal. in bbl. lots.
Scalecide. Petroleum oil that mixes at once with cold water and stays mixed. No hot water necessary. Add I gallon for every 15 to 20 gallons of water. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$I, 5 gals. $\$ 3.25$.

# High-Grade Fertilizers <br> ALL NET CASH 

## Thorburn's Complete Manure

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent; actual potash, 6 to 7 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. Use $\mathrm{r}, 200$ to $\mathrm{I}, 500$ pounds to the acre.
In 167-lb. bags, per ton........................... . . $\$ 40$ ००
Single bags of $167 \mathrm{lbs} . . . .$. ......................... 400
Per bag of 100 lbs ..
4
2
7
50 lbs................................................... 165
$25 \mathrm{lbs....................................................}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$.
ro lbs..
50

## Thorburn's Lawn Fertilizer

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; available phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 6 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. Apply broadcast at rate of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds to the acre. In $167-\mathrm{lb}$. bags, per ton......................... . . . $\$ 50$ - 0 Single bag of 167 lbs . 500
Per bag of 100 lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 325
50 lbs.................................................... . . 200
25 lbs..................................................... 125
ro lbs.
75

## Acme No. 1 Potato Manure

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 per cent; actual potash, io 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. Use broadcast, about $\mathrm{r}, 500 \mathrm{lbs}$. to the acre.
In 167-lb. bags, per ton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 44$ ○o

50 lbs................................................... 175
25 lbs...................................................... 1 . -
ro lbs..
50

## Clay's Celebrated Fertilizer

One of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden. Splendid for mixing with potting soil and as a top-dressing. Notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

## PRICES IN BAGS

| I cwt. (ir $2 \mathrm{lbs}$. ). | \$7 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2 \mathrm{cwt}$. ( 56 lbs .) | 400 |
| $1 / 8 \mathrm{cwt}$. ( 14 lbs .) | 25 |

## Agricultural Salt

For asparagus beds, etc., in bags of about 200 lbs ., \$1.25 per bag; about \$10 per ton. Not less than one bag sold.

## Thompson's Vine Manure

Unrivaled for vines, tomatoes, cucumbers, fruit trees and all foliage, flowering and fruit-bearing plants, also for vegetables and outdoor plants of every description. Splendid for lawns, tennis courts, putting greens, etc. The result of many years' practical experience. Per cwt ( II 2 lbs .), $\$ 7$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{cwt}$. ( 56 lbs ), $\$ 4$.

## Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers

The best dressing for potted plants. Excellent for use on house plants, being entirely odorless. Small pkg., I5 cts. each, by mail., 25 cts. Large pkg., 25 cts. each, by mail, 45 cts.

## Canada Hard-Wood Ashes

Highest grade, extra-screened, unleached. For topdressing lawns, especially if the soil is inclined to be stiff or sour, there is nothing better. $11 / 2$ to 2 tons to the acre. Price, in bags of ioo lbs. \$1.50; ton, $\$ 22$.

## Bonora

A fertilizer and plant-food.


## Pulverized Sheep Manure

A rich, pure, natural manure. Excellent as a topdressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants-one part manure to six parts soil. It is recommended for the vegetable garden, promoting a steady and rapid growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure-I pound to 5 gallons of water.
5-lb. package. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o 30
Io lbs........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
25 lbs..
50
80
8
50 lbs........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
ıoo lbs....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200
200 lbs.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 375
Ton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3300 500 lbs and up at ton rate.

## Bone Fertilizers

## Prices subject to change

Pure Ground Bone Meal, No. I. Finely pulverized; excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly. and is more quickly effective than the coarser grades. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 25 lbs., 75 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25; ton, \$33.
Ground Bone, No. 2. Coarser than the above, suitable for general purposes, for top dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. roo-lb. bag, $\$ 2.50$; ton \$38.
Ground Bone, No. 3. A little coarser than No. 2. 100 lbs., \$2.75; ton, \$40.

## OTHER FERTILIZERS

Acid Phosphate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per 100 lb. bag, \$1.50; 200-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$20

Tankage (Blood and Bone Fertilizer)
Imported Scotch Soot
Nitrate of Soda. . . . .
Muriate of Potash...................5-lb. pkg., 30 cts.; ro lbs., 50 cts.; 25 lbs., $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$; 50 lbs ., $\$ 2 ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 3.50$

## Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites <br> all Net cash



Asparagus
Buncher, Acme. \$2.50.
Asparagus
Knife, English. (Saw


Asparagus knife Granite State. 50 cts.
Bellows, Woodason's Double Cone Powder. \$3.


Single Cone. Large. \$2.
Sma11. \$I. 25 .


Atomizer. Large. \$2.
Bill and Brush Hooks. For heavy pruning.-
English. S handle. \$2.75.
American. Long handle. \$i.
Dibbles. All Iron. 35 c .
Wood Handle. Brass point. 65 cts.
Iron point. 40 cts .
Extension Pole Grips.
25 cts.
FORKS, Digging or Spading. Best quality spear point, dia- Each mond-back tine. Strapped handle. Long or D-handle. 4-tine...... . \$I 00 5-tine................... I 25
Hay, or Stable. First quality oval tines. Extralong strapped handle. 2-tine.
$\qquad$ 4-tine.
Manure, Long- or Shorthandled. Strapped handle, 4-tine. ......... I $\circ$ 5-tine..................... I 25 Extra-heavy diamondtine. 4-tine............ . I 35 5-tine................. I 85
Fruit Pickers. Handy Andy. A simple device of two wire jaws bound in the form of a square cage with burlap. The jaws open and close with a spring on the end of the pole. A cloth tube is affixed to the pole, the end of which can be held in a box or barrel or other receptacle to catch the fruit as it runs down the tube. $\$ 2.25$.

Fruit Picker, Perfect. Galvanized steel wire; attaches to pole of any length. Price, without pole, 50 cts.
Fumigating Lamp, "Defiance." For all vaporizing liquids. No glass. Burns kerosene. 60 cts.
Fumigator, "Eureka." For fumi-
 gating with tobacco stems.

No.I holds 1 1/2pk. \$1.50. No. 2 holds 1 pk. $\$ 2$. No. 3 holds $1 / 2$ bus. \$2.50.
Garden Lines, Finest Braided. Ioo feet, 50 c . Garden Reels.
For above; of
Holds 100 ft .
60 cts.
Large Size. \$I.


Glazing Points, The Tiger. 50 cts. per r,ooo.
Galvanized Staples. Lb. box. 30c. Pincers. For above. 50 cts.
Glazing Putty, Twemlow's Old English. Can be used with machine or bulb. \$1. 75 per gal. 5 - and ro-gal. buckets at $\$ 1.60$ per gal.
Mastica. For glazing. Qt. 40c., gal. \$1.35.
Mastica Glazing Machine. \$1.25.
Glazing Putty Bulbs (Scollay's). \$r; by mail, \$1.ro Glass Cut-
 handy little tool. Io cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.
Gloves, Gardener's, Goatskin. \$r. Canvas. 25 cts.
Grafting Wax. The best grade. $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. pkg. io cts., $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. pkg. ${ }_{5} 5$ cts., lb. pkg. 25 cts.
Grass Edging Knives, English. \$I. 75 to \$2.25.
Handle io cts. extra. American. With handle. 50 cts.
 Adjustable. 40c., by mail, 55 c. Grass Hooks, English Riveted Back. Thin, sharp blades, strengthened by a riveted back; light and rapidly handled. Small size. 50 cts. Medium size. 55 cts.
Large size. 60 cts.
Trowel Shank Grass Hook. The handle is raised from the blade, making it possible to cut close without bruising the knuckles. 50 cts .
Hotbed Sash. Best quality. Packing at cost.
Unglazed. $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$. \$r. 20 each, \$i3 per doz.
Glazed and Painted. $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$. IO x 12 glass. $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 38$ per doz.
Glazed and Painted. $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$. ro $\times 12$ double glass. $\$ 4.75$ each, $\$ 54$ per doz.
Hotbed Mats for Covering Sashes.
Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canthickly padded; size, 76 inches by 76 inches; one mat covers two sashes.
No. I Both sides jute. \$r.50 each, \$i6 per doz.
No. 2. One side jute, the other side water-proof duck. \$2 each, $\$ 22$ per doz.
HOES, Draw, or Corn. 45 c . to 50 c .
English Scuffle. Handle,
 Ioc. extra. Each
$\qquad$
6-in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
7-in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65
8-in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 70
9-in... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
10-in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80
r2-in.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90
Grub............85c. to.. I 50 Triangular, English 90 Handle ioc. extra.
Warren. Solid steel socket used in drilling seed. 65 c . 75 c .
HOSE, Rubber. $3 / 4$-inch.-
Electric. Electric Hose can be cut in any length. 20 cts. per ft . For less than 25 feet, add I 5 cts. for couplings.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued


Hose, Rubber. $3 / 4$-inch. -
Thorburn Standard. 5 -ply, irc. per ft.
X. 6 -ply, 14 cts . per ft.
XX. 7 -ply, 16 cts. per ft.
XXX. Best red, 7 -ply, 18 cts. per ft.
Our hose is carefully selected, made of first-class material, and coupled at both ends, in 25 - or 50 -ft. lengths.
Hose End, No. ${ }^{-}$. For con- Each necting hose with ordinary faucets. . \$0 50
Siamese Couplers. With these several sprinklers can be used at the same time. $3 / 4$-in.

By mail, io cts. extra.
Hose Couplings.

| $1 / 2-$ in |
| :--- |
| 3 |

${ }_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{T}$
Hose Nozzle, "Bordeaux." For $1 / 4$-in. pipe or $1 / 2$-in. hose.
Graduating Spray Nozzle. Will throw coarse or fine spray, or solid stream. $3 / 4$-in... by mail, 45 c... 40
Power Spray Nozzle..... I 25


Shower Spray Nozzle. A perfect spray nozzle made of brass; non-
corrosive-will not clog.
No. I Fine for spraying Each trees, etc. Standard $1 / 4$-in. pipe thread ..... \$1 25
No. 2 For light garden work, whitewashing, washing carriages, automobiles, etc. Standard $1 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pipe thread ...... I 25
Vermorel Nozzle.
$\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Hose Bands, for hose couplings.

Per doz.
To fit $1 / 2$-in. hose . . . . . . . $\$ 50$
To fit $3 / 4$-in. hose. $\qquad$60

To fit $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{in}$. hose.
80

## Hose Menders, Cooper's.

Brass; will not rust or wear. No fastening required.

Each
For hose with $3 / 4$-in. bore. \$o 07 Per doz., 75c.
For hose with r-in. bore... Per doz., 85 c.

Hose Reels-
Tubular Iron. Never break or wear out. No. so will hold 100 ft ., $3 / 4$ in. hose. $\$ 3$. No. 20 will hold 150 ft ., $3 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. hose. $\$ 3.50$. No. 30 will hold 500 ft ., $3 / 4$ in. hose. $\$ 5$.
The Cardington. A perfect hose reel, will hold 100 ft ., $3 / 4 \mathrm{i}$-in. hose. $\$ 2$.


The "Deiachable" Hose Reel. A special faucet is furnished with each reel, which forms a hollow axle upon which the reel revolves. The reel, with hose attached, can be detached when not in use. The water can be turned on and as much or as little of the hose unreeled as desired, while the water is running. 20 in. in diameter, $81 / 2$ in. wide, holds roo ft . $3 / 4$-in. hose. \$5. Extra faucets, \$1. 25. Knives, Saynor's Celebrated English. Best make.


No. 938 No. 196 No. 187 No. 312 No. 80 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { \$1.75 } & \text { \$2.25 } & \text { \$I.50 } & \text { \$I. } 50 & 85 \mathrm{c} \text {. }\end{array}$


No. 400, \$1.50 No.401, \$1.50 Saynor's No. 343, Budding. 2 blades. \$1.75.
Saynor's No. 403, Budding. Long-handled. \$I. 75.

Labels, Wooden, Pot and Garden.

| Ioorain- ${ }_{\text {I,000 }}$ |  | -painted- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1,000 |
| 4-in.\$0 15 | \$0 70 | \$0 15 | \$0 90 |
| $41 / 2$-in. 15 | 80 | 20 | 100 |
| 5-in... 20 | 90 | 25 | - |
| 6-1n... 25 | I 00 | 30 | I 35 |
| 8 -in... 45 |  | 50 | 400 |
| 2-in... 75 | 600 |  |  |

24-in.. 250
Wooden Notched Tree-
$3 \frac{1}{2}$-in. 10 $70 \quad 15 \quad 90$

6-in... $25 \quad 2 \quad 25 \quad 30 \quad 275$ 31/2-in.
cop. wire 20 I 20 25 I 50
Tree, Waterproof Flexible. Copper - wired. In boxes of 100 only, \$r. 50 per box.
Label Pencils, Black. 5 cts.
Mole Traps, Olmsted's Improved. A short trap, suitable for lawns or coldframes. \$1.50.
The Reddick Mole Trap. A powerful trap used principally on lawns. Easily set. Made of galvanized iron.' \$1 each, \$9.50 per doz.
Little Giant Mole
 Trap. A small
trap made of galvanized iron. Will not get out of order; selfsetting. 75 cts .
Moss, Sphagnum. Per bale, about $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2.50$.
Oil Cans. Brass bottom. 45 cts.
Peat, Rotted. Per bbl., about 140 lbs., \$2.
Orchid. Per bbl., about 50 lbs., $\$ 2$.
Plant Duster, Dickey's..... ${ }_{25}$
Norton's.
85
PLANT STAKES, Round, Painted Green- Doz. ${ }^{\text {Io0 }}$
2 feet.............. ${ }^{\text {So }} 50$ \$3 00
3 feet.............. $75 \quad 450$ 4 feet............... I 00650 5 feet, extra heavy I 40 9 00 6 feet, extra heavy i 85 II 00 Heavy, Square, Tapering, Painted Green- Doz. 100 2 feet.............. \$0 40 \$2 25 3 feet................ 55400 4 feet............... $75 \quad 550$ 5 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . I $00 \quad 700$ 6 feet.............. I 25800

## Dahlia Poles-Painted Green,

| White Tops. | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 feet. | - 75 \$450 |
| 3 feet | I 00650 |
| fee | I 25900 |
| fe | I 50 II 50 |
| fe | 75 13 |

## HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

Plant Stakes, Galvanized Wire, for Roses, etc. -

|  | Doz. 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 feet. | 30 \$2 |
| 3 feet | $40 \quad 250$ |
| 4 feet | 50300 |
|  | 603 |

Japanese Bamboo. Bundles of Ioo only. 6 ft . \$I; 8 ft ., \$I. 25 . PRUNERS, Waters' Long-handled Tree- Each 4 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 75 6 feet....................... . . 80 8 feet...................... . . . 0 Io feet.................... . I 10
Extra Blades
Little Giant Pruner and Saw combined. \$1.50.
Plain "One-Edge" Pruning Saw. Narrow blade, gets among close branches; upper edge smooth, does not cut the upper limb. 16-in.

Each
. $\$ 070$
18-in. 80


Adjustable Blade Pruning Saw. Can be adjusted and used at any angle; cuts cleanly and rapidly; light and strong. \$r.
Lightning. Double Edge Each Pruning Saw. 16-in.... $\$ 070$ 18-in. 80 20-in..


Raffia, for tying. Per lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 90 cts., io lbs. \$1. 75.
RAKES, "Automatic Lawn." 26 teeth, 90 cts .
38 teeth, \$1.15.
English, or Daisy. 16 teeth, $\$ 3$. 18 teeth,
$\$ 3.25$.
20 teeth,
$\$ 3.50$. 3.50.

Fine-Tooth Steel Gravel RakesI6 teeth. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \text { I8 } \\ & \text { I } \\ & 85 \\ & 80\end{aligned}$
Hay, 3-bow (Wood) 35
The "Lawn King." Teeth very close. Will not tear sod. 26-teeth size..... 38-teeth size........... 6
Steel Garden Rake. -
Each 14 teeth ..
Io teeth. .\$0 50 I6 teeth.. 65
I2 teeth. 55 I8 teeth.. 70
Wire Lawn Rakes. Will not scratch the lawn. With handle.
Wooden. For lawns..... 40


Seed Sowers, Little Giant. A perfect broadc a st seeder. \$1.50.
Cahoon Seeder. \$3.75.
Scythes-
English Lawn, Riveted Back. Light and thin, broad blades 32-in., \$1.50; 34-in., \$1.6o; 36-in., \$1.75; 38-in., \$1.85.
Scythe Snath, or Handle, Each
Patent Loop Heel.......\$I oo Scythe Stones-

Round Dressed Talacre. doz. \$1.75.. $\quad 25$
Norton's Emery.
IO

## SHEARS,

 PruningEnglish Watch Spring.... I 50 $\Rightarrow$ Perfection Pruning.

Each
No. 1, $61 / 2$ inches...... $\$ 175$
No. 2, $71 / 2$ inches...... 200
No. 3, $81 / 2$ inches...... 250
No. $4,91 / 2$ inches ..... 3 oo
Wiss' Solid Steel Pruning. The


Flower-Gathering Scissors.
Combined flower cutter, holder and wire cutter. Spring pattern.
. 100


English Grape-Thinning Scissors. 6-in. 7-in...

90
............... I 25


Englis Flowergathering
Scissors. Will cut and
hold the flower.
Each
6-in...................... . \$I 25
8-in...................... . 150


Saynor
Plain Notch
8-in.............. \$2 25 \$2 50
9-in.............. 250275
Io-in.............. . 275300
Regulation. 8-in... I 00 I 25
9-in.............. I 25 I 50
ro-in.............. I 50 I 75


Thorburn's New Grass Shear. This is the most practical grass shear manufactured. It can be taken apart to sharpen; best English steel. 7-in., \$1.65, by mail \$1.75.


American Lopping Shears. For lopping off limbs and branches of trees not over $11 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. diameter. 2 -ft. handles, $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 3$-ft. handles, \$1.25.


Spades-
Square-Point Spade No. 2. Regulation long Each or D handle . $\$ 0.90$
Ames No. 2. Long or D handle................. I 25
Boy's Spade, D. H....... . 85


Shovel, Square Point.-
No. 2. Regulation Long or D handle.
Ames No. 2. Long or D handle.25

Boys. D handle.

85

Shovel, Round Point. -
Regulation long or D handle

90
Ames. Long or D handle. I 25


Vegetable Scoop, Wire. The best shovel for handling potatoes, apples, etc. Will not cut; dirt sifts out. Light weight..... I 50

## HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued



Sprinklers.Rubber Plant Sprinklers. With large opening in neck; fills
quickly; made of best white rubber.

Each
Straightneck. 6 oz....... . $\$ 0$ 50 Io oz.
Angleneck. 6 oz..........
Io oz....................


Peck's
New Comet

Peck's Improved Lawn Sprinkler. Stands 4 ft . high and distributes water over an area from 60 to 100 feet. 4 -arm.. 300 8-arm................... 350 The "New Comet." An adjustable revolving sprinkler. Will sprinkle from 5 to 30 feet. Easily moved. Weight $41 / 2$ lbs. 350
 "Twin Comet." A lawn sprinkler in two parts-one slow and three fast revolving arms, distributing the water over an area from 60 to 80 feet. $\$ 5$.



Hotchkiss Lawn Sprinkler No. 55. The most popular 3-arm sprinkler on the market; made of brass, nickel-plated, with malleable iron runners. Will cover an area 30 feet in diameter. \$1.25.
Hotchkiss Lawn Sprinkler No.
65 . This combination sprinkler and fountain is beautiful as well as useful. Brass and nick-el-plated, with
 malleable iron runners. Will cover an area 40 feet in diameter. \$1.75.


Shower Sprinkler. Mounted on holder for sprinkling lawns -or can be attached directly to garden hose for washing sidewalks, etc. Cannot clog or get out of order; will not rust. Standard $3 / 4$-in. hose con-
 nection. Holder and nozzle complete. \$2. Supports, Carnation. Made of light wire, galvanized. 2 -ring, 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 3-ring, 90 cts. per doz., $\$ 5.50$ per 100, $\$ 45$ per $\mathrm{I}, 000$.
Supports, Tomato.
Made of heavy wire, galvanized. 20 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz. Supports, Wood Tomato.


Trowels, Ordinary. 6-in., 20 cts .
Trowel, Transplanting. A perfect trowel for transplanting and putting in bulbs; solid steel. 6-in., I5 cts.; 10-in., 20 cts.

## Thermometers-



Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back. A thermometer for house use, durable and well made. Will last a lifetime. Tube magnifies and is easy to read. 8 -inch size, 75 cts.; 10 inch size, \$1.00; 12inch size, \$1.25.
Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back. Same as the preceding, but with fancy border. 8 -inch size, 75 cts.; 10-inch size, \$I; I 2 -inch size, \$1.25.
Self-R egistering, Polished Back. For indoor use; will register ex-
 tremes of heat and cold; made of hard wood. A magnet is used to draw back the indicating points. 10in. size, $\$ 2$; 12 -inch size, $\$ 2.50$.
Self-Registering, Japanned Case. The same as preceding, with tin case for outside use. Enameled case and porcelain scale. 8 -in. size, \$2.75; 10inch size, a-inch size, apanned Tin $\overbrace{}^{\$ 3.75} \mathrm{~J}$ Case. A cheap thermometer
 for greenhouse use; all metal. Io-inch, 25 c . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. Hotbed, New Style. Copper sheathed. Tip can be removed and cleaned. \$2. Mercury Bath, or Hotbed. New. Quick-acting; all of metal. Can not rust or break. \$2.

SYRINGES. See page 137 . Trowels,Solid Steel. Cheapest trowel in the long run; light, strong, durable and perfect "hang"; handle cannot come off. 5 -in. blade, 40 cts.; 6-in., 50c.; 7-in., 60 cts.


## EORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

Hotbed and Mushroom-Bed Thermometers. Brasstipped point encloses the temperature bulb; it is simply thrust into the soil or bed. Best grade (made of boxwood). \$I.25.
Standard Grade (made of soft wood). \$1:oo.
Torch, Asbestos. Very useful and simple. The only sure way to get rid of caterpiliars' nests on trees.

Small size. I 5 cts.
Large size. 25 cts.
Tree Brush. Small size; fine wire bristles; useful for brushing young $t r e d s$. $\$ 1.25$.


Tree Brush, Wire. For older trees; can be used with long handle. Price, complete, \$2.00.
Tree Scraper. For scraping diseased bark from trees, removing insect eggs, etc. 50 cts .


Thorburn's Garden Wheelbarrow. None better made. Iron braced and bolted. Finished in natural wood, red or green. Steel wheel if desired, 50 cts. extra.

No. 2, Small, \$2.50.
No. 4, Medium, \$3.50.
No. 5, Large, \$4.
Weeders, Cleveland Lawn. Chisel blade; trigger holds weeds, so they can be pulled out.


Weeder, Excelsior Finger. Useful for loosening and pulverizing the soil. Io cts. each, \$i per doz.
 Weeder, Lang's Hand. A strap over the finger keeps the tool in the hand while operator's fingers are left free. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
New Hand Weeder. A small hand hoe; very useful in the flower garden. Blade I-in. by 3 -in. 20 c . Eureka Hand Weeder. The prongs of solid forged steel are thin and long; fine for loosening soil. Short handle. 25 cts.


Magic Weeder. Combined weeder and hoe. Fingers of tempered steel. The hoe is useful in loosening hard ground. 35 c . (postage 5 c .


Norcross Adjustable Cultivator and Weeder. Made of firstclass material, the teeth forged from a solid steel rod. Can be entirely taken apart, every piece being detachable. Works between the rows, or center tooth can be removed to straddle the row. \$1.
Watering Pot,The "Philadelphia." With brass joints and


## i zed

iron,
rein-
forced
with steel rim. 6qt., \$2.25; 8-qt., \$2.50; 10-qt.,
\$2.75; 12-qt.,\$3.
Philadelphia
 $\mathrm{No}$.
I
2
3
$31 / 2$
4
4
5
flowers.
No. Diam. Depth Each 8 in. 13 in.. $\$ 060$ $5^{1 / 2}$ in. ro in.. 50 $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 2 \text { in. } 9 \text { in.. } & 45 \\ 4 \text { in. } 6 \text { in.. } & 35\end{array}$


Flower-Pot Saucers, Indurated Wood-Fiber. Light and durable. Not porous; will protect tables on which plantsstand. Each Doz.


Tree Tubs, New
York Style. Made of cedar timber, painted green.

than a dozen. We pack carefully in the be st manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.


Size, height and


CHinlill Flower Vases. Indurated wood-fiber; for cut-
ehler's Handy Garden Tool. One of the best tools for breaking the crust of the ground and

Flower Pots. Best make. Of sizes 2 to 3 inches we do not sell less than 1oo, of larger sizes not less


No. A. I spray rose and i jet. Length of barrel I2 in., diam. I in. \$2.50.


No. G. I spray rose and i stream jet, side attachment and elbow joint for sprinkling under foliage. Length of barrel 16 in., diam. $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. $\$ 5$.


No. H. Sheet brass with fixed spray rose; length of barrel 16 in., diam. $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . \$ 3$.


No. 2. I coarse and I fine spray rose and I jet, side attachment. $\$ 4.50$.


No. 3. Large size with I stream and 2 spray roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, i8 in., diam. $11 / 2$-in. $\$ 6.50$.

No. 6. Large size, with I spray rose and Gooseneck angle joint, turning in all directions, for washing the
 undersurface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 in., diam. $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. \$8.

## Bucket Spray Pump

Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For' spraying large trees, an 8 -foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. Price, $\$ 3.75$.

## Hand Spray Pump

A very useful sprayer for a small garden. Simple and effective; no valves to get out of order. Made of tin or brass. Tin 75 cts. each, brass \$I each.

## The "Pomona"

A perfect sprayer- Outfit C, with agitator and one lead 15 feet $1 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. Bucket Spray discharge hose, with spray nozzle.
\$18.75. Outfit D, with Agitator and two leads of 15 feet each $1 / 2$-in. discharge hose, with spray nozzles. With barrel, \$22.

## The "Fruitall"

Same as Pomona, but smaller. Outfit C, Sprayer with agitator and one lead $I_{5}$ feet $1 / 2$-in. discharge hose, with spray nozzle. With barrel, \$13.75. Outfit D, Sprayer with agitator and two leads, 15 feet each, $1 / 2$-in. discharge hose with spray nozzles. \$17.

Knapsack Spray Pump
FOR VINEYARD, ORCHARD AND FIELD SERVICE
Made entirely of brass and copper, with ball valves and metal plunger all easily accessible. The discharge is at the bottom and the pump can be entirely drained of the liquid. It should be carried on the back with the straps crossed in front. The reservoir is made of heavy copper and will hold about five gallons. Price, complete, with $31 / 2$ feet of $3 / 8$-inch discharge hose. Vermorel nozzle and lance for degorger \$13. Special agitator, 75c. extra.


## Lowell's Fountain Compressed-Air Sprayer

Galvanized steel, aluminum finish; capacity three gallons. Tree attachment and galvanized funnel with brass strainer with every machine. The simplest compressed-air sprayer made. One charge sufficient to expel entire contents of tank. Price \$5. Additional brass extensions for tree attachment, 2 feet long, 50 cts .

## "Auto-Spray" Pump

A self-operating sprayer of simple construction, durable easy to carry and to work Made of galvanized iron or solid brass, with 4-ply rubber hose. For spraying trees, cleaning windows, etc. A perfect pump. Price, with brass tank and stop-cock nozzle, \$6.75; galvanized iron tank and stop-cock nozzle, \$4.50. Brass extension pipe, 2 feet, 45 c . extra. Fitted with "AutoPop" nozzle, \$I extra. "AutoPop" nozzle if sold alone, \$r.50.

"Auto-Spray" Pump


For distributing dry insecticides. Without tubes it is 27 inches long, but with the tubes attached 10 feet long. An invaluable machine for orchard, garden or field. The outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil-can and four tubes. Price, complete, $\$ 8$.


Leggett's Brownie Powder Duster
Built on the same plan as the Champion; smaller and with only one nozzle. Price, $\$ 4$.

## Jumbo Powder Gun

It is 4 inches in diameter, holds 4 ounces of powder, and serves its purpose admirably. Price, 25 cts.


Water Barrel Truck and Barrel COMBINED SPRINKLER, LEAF-RACK AND HAND-CART


The barrel is easily disconnected from the truck, either while full or empty. The following extra attachments can be furnished if required: (I) Box with trunnions and spring catch, forming a dumping hand-cart. (2) Sprinkler for watering walks and lawns. (3) Leaf-rack.
Truck and barrel, 2-inch tire.................. \$ir oo " " " 3 " "................. 1200 Sprinkler Attachment........................... . . . 325 Hand-cart box. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 oo Leaf-rack. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500 Extra trunnions. Per pair..................... . . 50 If truck and trunnions are wanted without barrel,


Used as a Leaf-Rack deduct $\$ 2.25$ from price of truck and barrel.


Used as a Hand-Cart

## The Gem Lawn Cleaner



A revolving fan with metal teeth creates an aircurrent which carries into the canvas basket all leaves, dead grass, stones, etc., that the rake encounters. It straightens up crab grass and other running weeds so that they may be cut by the lawn mower. It combines strength and durability with light construction. \$16.

## The "Velvetlawn" Grass Seeder

18 inches wide


The seeding of new lawns, etc., the re-seeding of old lawns, the drilling of grass seed into putting greens, and the renewing of grass plots every month or so has proven a decided success wherever it has been tried.

The machine to do this work is the "Velvetlawn" Grass Seeder.

The cutting action of the discs relieves old sod of root-bound conditions by cultivating around the roots.

Each disc automatically conforms to inequalities in the ground.

The discs do not tear the soil, they cut it.
The operator can drill any amount of seed desired.
The "Velvetlawn" Grass Seeder puts the seed into the soil where birds, wind and rain cannot get at it.

Every feed is a force feed and sows the same amount. Each seed trench contains an equal quantity.
"Velvetlawn" Grass Seeders are equipped with adjustable handle, thus insuring ease of operation for any height of man.

All of the seed being planted at an even depth in the soil, the plants must all come up at the same time, and make uniform growth.

Price \$15, net cash.

## The Apollo Lawn Sweeper

The machine consists of a revolving brush which throws the sweepings forward into the large grass box attachment, which, when full,
is dumped by merely pulling a cord. It removes cut grass, leaves, twigs, etc., and by setting it low it is excellent for taking out crab grass. It is also valuable for sweeping garden walks, stables, etc. Price, 28 -inch sweep, \$ 14 .


Stevens Hand-Fertilizer Sower


## Stevens Hand-Fertilizer Sower

Sows all kinds of lawn dressing and other commercial fertilizers, in large or small quantities. Excellent for sifting wood- or coal-ashes, sawdust or dry sand on icy walks; by removing two blades, will sow damp sand. The hopper is 34 inches long and holds one and one-half bushels. Price, \$12.

## Clark's A5 Double-Action Cutaway Harrow

This Harrow will cut and renuce the toughest sod . Want food without the aid of a plow. .2. will cut from 28 to :. res, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It can be set so $2<1$. .ove the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to moi: .... the earth i foot. It keeps the surface true and the ma...ne runs true in line or draft. Price, $\$ 32$, net, f. o. b. factory (Conn.).


Clark's A5 Double-Action Cutaway Harrow


## Cutaway Grading, or Smoothing and Leveling Harrow

With this tool any field can be made smooth and the soil pulverized fine enough for a flower-bed. Will smooth an acre in twenty minutes. It is adjustable with a lever, by which the entire action is controlled by the driver, and he can remove at will all the earth possible for the team to haul, taking it from hills or uneven places and putting it into hollows, to level up the field. For one horse ( 6 feet wide), \$13.50. For two horses (8 feet Cutaway Grading, or Smoothing and Leveling Harrow wide), $\$ \mathrm{I} 5.50$, f. o. b. factory (Conn.).


200 -foot row, for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas and White Clover, at 50 cts. per bottle. We secure cultures fresh from the laboratory, hence it takes two or three days to fill orders.

## "Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools

Illustrated catalogue describing fully many other "Planet Jr." tools mailed on application. Prices are quoted net f. o. b. New York.

## "Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow



Thisadmirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hilldropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. Price, $\$ 1 \mathrm{r}$; as a seeder only, $\$ 9$.

## "Planet Jr." No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow



This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has II-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is steel with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. Price, $\$ 9$.

No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Identical with No. ir Wheel Hoe, except fewer attachments. Price, $\$ 7$.

No. 13. Double Wheel Hoe. Same as No. 12, but hoe only. Price, $\$ 4.75$.

## "Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator



Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse-Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. The frame is extra long and extra high, making a tool that will not clog easily. Price, $\$ 9$; without depth-regulator (No. 7), $\$ 8.50$.

## "‘ Planet Jr." No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage,
 and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds two and one-half quarts. Price, $\$ 13.50$.

## "Planet Jr." No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

This Single Wheel Hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best man-
 ner. It has II-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quickchange frame. Price, $\$ 5.85$.
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. $\$ 5$.
No. 18. Single Wheel Hoe. \$3.50.
The No. 17 and 18 are like the No. 16, but have fewer attachments.

## "c Planet Jr." Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers.
 It has a high frame and chisel-shape teeth. The Foot-Lever Pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth, while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches and expands to 32 inches. Price, $\$ 9$ complete; with wheel only, $\$ 7.40$; without wheel or pulverizer, $\$ 6.20$.

## Cast-Iron Hand Lawn Rollers, with Roller Bearings

(Patented)


Diam. Length Sections Weight, lbs. Net price
 No. 402. . I5 . . . . . 24. . . 3 . . . 200 . . . . . . . . . 10 oo No. 404. 20......20....2... 250........... I3 00
No. 407. . 20..... . 24.... 2....300........... . I5 50
No. 409. . 24...... 20.... 2....400.......... . . 2 I 75

No. 4I2..24...... 30., . 3 . . . 500........... . . 2450


## Water-Ballast Roller

## Roller Bearing. Can Be Filled without Turning on End, with Either Water or Sand

(Patented)

SUITABLE FOR LAWNS, TENNIS COURTS AND PUTTING GREENS. SEAMS ARE ELECTRIC-


One or two-section "Water Weight" Rollers, without counterbalancing handle-weights.


## Steel Horse Rollers



| No. | Length feet | Diam. inches | Sections | Weight pounds | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 532. | 6 | 24 | . 3 | . 485 | \$25 00 |
| 534. | 7 | 24 | . 3 | . 540 | 2700 |
| 536. | 8 | 24 | 3 | . 585 | 29 |
| 539. | 9 | . 24 | 3 | . 635 | 3150 |
| 541. | O. | 24 | 3. | 680. | 3600 |

## Lawn Trimmers

FOR TRIMMING CLOSE TO WALLS OR FENCES
Coldwell's, 8 -inch cut .......................... ${ }_{5}$ ००
Hoppen Grindstones


No wood to rot, no rivets to come loose. Frames, being of iron, will last a lifetime.
Legs are a part of frame so that it is impossible for them to become loose or wobbly.
The stone spins lightly on self-oiling, self-aligning journals.

It is held firmly by powerful flanges and nuts on a shaft turned from a steel bar and hung true.
Size of stone, 24 in . diameter, $21 / 2$ inches wide.
Price, frame and stone, with pulley or treadle, shield pan and iron bucket, complete, $\$_{18}$.

Same as above, with both pulley and treadle. \$20.
Hand crank can be supplied for 70 cts. extra.

We can furnish Rollers in many sizes and weights, as well as those quoted. We list the above as being the ones most in demand. Prices on other sizes on application.

## The Thorburn Century Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower

Thorburn's Century Ball-bearing Lawn Mower is a marvel of simplicity, as one screw adjusts both bearings. It has a simple, self-adjusting device, which keeps the bearing properly adjusted for a long time, and a double inter-changeable rachet. By shifting handle bales from the front to the rear lugs on the side frame, the mower can be made to cut terraces and steep banks.
Manufactured expressly for us, and is, in every respect, the BEST LAWN MOWER ever made.

## NET PRICES



Grass-Catcher Boxes FOR USE WITH ANY LAWN MOWER To fit 14- and 16-in., \$1.

To fit 18 and $20-$ inch, \$1. 25 .


## Chain Roller or Golf Mower

This mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a mower for general work. Its great advantage is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the friction to a minimum. The machine with six blades is highly recommended for work on putting greens.

| NET PRICES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I2-inch cut. | 4 Blades .\$I2 00 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { Blades } \\ & \$ \mathrm{r} 3 \text { ०० } \end{aligned}$ |
| 14-inch cut. | 1300 | 14 |
| 16-inch cut. | 1400 |  |
| 18-inch cut | 16 -0 | 17 |

## Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower

This well-known standard Mower has side draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster-rollers which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads.

## NET PRICES free on board New York




## Horse Boots

PREVENT CUTTING UP THE TURF
Made of very strong, heavy leather, closely riveted. Price, per set of four, \$9.

## INDEX

| PAGE | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | eech, Water. . . . . 6 I |
| bobra . . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Beet . . . . . . . . 4, 13, I4 |
| Abronia.... . . . . . . . . 99 | Beet, Foliage... . . . . I4 |
| Abrus. . . . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Beet, Ornamental... 10 I |
| Abutilon. . . . . . . . . . 99 | Beet, Silver . . . . . . 38 |
| Acacia. . . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Beet, Sugar . . . . . . . 15 |
| canthus. . . . . . . . . . 99 | Beggarweed . . . . . . . 56 |
| cer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Begonia ... . 6, IOI, 128 |
| Achillea . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Bellflower, Chimney 69 |
| Achimenes...... . . . . 99 | Bellflower, Chinese.II3 |
| Aconitum.. . . . . . . . . 99 | Bellflower, Grand . . 99 |
| Acroclinium... . . . . . 99 | Bellis. . . . . . . . . . . . 75 |
| Adam's Needle .... 60 | Benincasa. . . . . . . . 101 |
| denophora.. . . . . . . 99 | Berberis |
| Adlumia. . . . . . . . . . 99 | Berseem |
| donis... . . . . . . . . 100 | Betula. . . . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Aesculus......... . . 60 | Bidens. . . . . . . . . . . 10 I |
| Agapanthus....... . 100 | Bignonia. . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Agathæa. . . . . . . . 100 | Bir |
| Ageratum. . . . . . 66, 67 | Bird Seed |
| Agrostemma. . . . . . 100 | Bladder Nut . . . .61, 62 |
| Ailanthus ......... 60 | Blanket Flower... 77, 78 |
| Alder........ . . . . . 60 | Bocconia. . . . . . . . . 102 |
| falfa . . . . . . . . . . 54 | Boltonia. . . . . . . . . . 102 |
| onsoa. . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | Books.. . . . . . . . . . 45, 53 |
| Aloysia. . . . . . . . . . . 116 | Books, Horticultural 45 |
| Almond. . . . . . . . . . 60 | Borage. . . . . . . . . . . 10 |
| Alnus . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Borecole . . . . . . . . . 24 |
| 54 | Bouvardia. . . . . . . . . 102 |
| 100 | Box |
| Allspice...... . . . . . 60 | Brachycome. . . . . . . 102 |
| Alstræmeria. . . . . . . 100 | Brickellia . . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Althæa . . . . . . . 78, 79 | Broccoli. . . . . . . . . . 15 |
| Alyssum . . . . . . . 67 | Broom. . . . . . . . . . . 56 |
| Amarantus . . . . . . . 100 | Broussonettia ..... 60 |
| Amaryllis . . . . . . . 124 | Browallia . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Amethyst.. . . . . . . . . 102 | Brussels Sprouts . 15, I6 |
| Ammobium . . . . . . 100 | Bryonopsis . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Amorpha.......... 60 | Buckwheat. . . . . . . 55 |
| Amorphophallus ... 128 | Bulbs and Roots, |
| mpelopsis . . . . . . . 60 | Miscellaneous |
| Amygdalus....... . . 60 | 29 |
| Anagallis . . . . . . . . . 100 | Buphthalmum..... 102 |
| Anchusa . . . . . . . . 100 | Burnet . . . . . . . . . 16 , 56 |
| Andromeda........ 60 | Buxus . . . . . . . . . . . 59 |
| Anemone . . . . I00, 128 | Cabbage.... . . 4, 16, I7 |
| Angelonia. . . . . . . . Ioo | Cacalia . . . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Anomatheca. . . . . . . 128 | Cactus |
| Anthemis . . . . . . . . . 100 | Caladium . . . . . . . . . 128 |
| Antholyza.... . . . . . 128 | Calampelis... . . . . . . 102 |
| Antigonon . . . . . . . 100 | Calandrinia . . . . . . 102 |
| Antirrhinum . . . 92, 93 | Calceolaria..... 6, 102 |
| Apple, Balsam..... II I | Calendula........ . . 68 |
| Aquilegia . . . . . . . . 67 | Calla.......... 102,128 |
| Arabis. . . . . . . . . . . 100 | Callicarpa... . . . . . . 60 |
| rborvitæ. . . . . . . . 60 | Calliopsis . . . . . . . . . 68 |
| Arbutus. . . . . . . . . . 60 | Callirhoë. . . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Arctostaphylos. . . . 59 | Calycanthus....... 60 |
| Arctotis . . . . . . . . 100 | Camellia. . . . . 60, 102 |
| Ardisia . . . . . . 60, 100 | Camomile, Rock . . . ioo |
| Argemone. . . . . . . . Ior | Campanula ...... . 69 |
| Aristolochia . . . 60, IOI | Canary-Bird Flower |
| Arnebia............ 101 | 102, 116 |
| Arrow-wood ...... 62 | Candytuft. . . . . . . . 70 |
| tichoke.. . . . . . . . 10 | Cannabis. . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Arum . . . . . . . . . . . 128 | Cannas...I02, I23, 124 |
| Asclepias . . . . . . . . . 10 I | Cantaloupe . . . . 26,27 |
| Ash . . . . . . . . . . . . 6I | Canterbury Bells. . 69 |
| Asimina. . . . . . . . . . 60 | Cardinal Flower . . . 80 |
| Asparagus .....io, 101 | Cardiospermum . . . . IOI |
| Asparagus Roots... 10 | Cardoon . . . . . . . . . 17 |
| Asperula. . . . . . 56, IOI | Carduus . . . . . . . . . 102 |
| Aster.... . . . . . . 65, 66 | Carnation . . . 6, 71, 72 |
| Aster, Cornflower . . 116 | Carpenteria . . . . . . 60 |
| Astragalus ........ 56 | Carpinus. . . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Aubrietia . . . . . . . . IOI | Carrot.......... . 17 , 18 |
| Auricula ........... 101 | Carya . . . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Azalea. . . . . . . 60, 101 | Castanea . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Baby's Breath . ... 108 | Catalpa........... 60 |
| Bachelor's Button. . 107 | Castilleja .......... 102 |
| Balloon Vine . . . . . . 101 | Castor-oil Plant. .90, 91 |
| alm. . . . . . . . . . . . 106 | Catananche . . . . . . 103 |
| Balsam . . . . . . . . . . 68 | Catchfly . . . . . . . . . 115 |
| Banana, Abyssinian 1 II | Caterpillars . . . . . . 56 |
| Baptisia . . . . . . . . . 10 I | Cauliflower ... . . . . 4, I6 |
| Barberry. . . . . . . . . . 60 | Ceanothus ...... . . . 60 |
| Barley . . . . . . . . . . . . 55 | Cedar . . . . . . . . . . . 59 |
| Bartonia. . . . . . . . . Ior | Cedronella . . . . . . . . 103 |
| Bay, Sweet. . . . . . . 6I | Cedrus. . . . . . . . . . . . 59 |
| Bean, Butterfly Run- | Celastrus. . . . . . . . . . . 60 |
|  | Celery.... . . . . . . 18 , I9 |
| Bean, Lima . . . . . . 4, I3 | Celosia...6, 70, 74, 103 |
| Beans . . . . . . II-I3, 56 | Celtis . . . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Bear's Breech ...... 99 | Centaurea . . . . . . . 72 |
| Beech . . . . . . . . . .60,6I | Centauridium ..... 103 |


| Centranthus.......io3 | PAGE | Forget-me-not, Dou- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cephalaria ......... 103 | 106 |  |
| Cerasus........... . 60 | D | Fountain Plant . . . . 100 |
| Cerastium . . . . . . . 103 | 6, 7, 107 | Four O'clock. . . . . . . 106 |
| Cercis . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Dandelion......... 21 | Foxglove.... . . . . . 77 |
| Cereals . . . . . . . . . . 55 | Daphne....... 6I, 105 | Fragaria . . . . . . . . . 106 |
| Cerinthe . . . . . . . . . 103 | Daphniphyllum.... 6I | Fraxinus. . . . . . . . . 6r |
| Chamæсурaris..... 59 | Datura.......... ${ }^{105}$ | Fremon |
| Chamæpeuce . . . . . . 103 | Deciduous Tree and | Freesia |
| Chard, Swiss . . . . . . 4 | Shrub Seeds. . .60-62 | Fruit Seeds. . . . . . . . 62 |
| Chelone . . . . . . . . . 103 | Delphinium . . . . . . 75 | Fuchsia. . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Cherry . . . . . . 60, 61, 62 | Deutzia.......... . 6I | Fumitory, Climbing 99 |
| Chestnut . . . . . . . . 60 | Devil's Tobacco...7, 80 | Furze ............ 57 |
| Chervil . . . . . . . . . . 20 | Diamond Flower...I09 | Gaillardia. . . . . . 77, 78 |
| Chicory . . . . 21, 23, 56 | Dianthus. | Galega . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Chorizema . . . . . . . 103 | 71, 72, 88, 94, 113 | Gamolepis. . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Christmas Rose... . 108 | Dicentra. . . . . . . . . 129 | Gardenia . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Chrysanthemum..6, 73 | Dictamnus... . . . . . . 105 | Gas Plant. . . . . . . . . 105 |
| Cigar Plant . . . . . . 105 | Digitalis . . . . . . . . . 77 | Gaultheria . . . . . . . 6I |
| Cineraria. . . . . . . . . 103 | Dimorph | Gaura . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Cinnamomum . . . . . 60 | 6,7, 105 | Gaylussacia . . . . . . . 61 |
| Cinnamon Vine. . . 129 | Diospyros........ 61 | Genista . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Citrus . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Directions for Culti- | Gentiana . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Clarkia . . . . . . . . . . 74 | vation of Vege- | Gentian, Bottle.... 107 |
| Clary.... . . . . . . . . 103 |  | Geranium. . . . . . . . 107 |
| Clematis. . 60, 103, 129 | Dockmackie. . . . . . 62 | Gerbera . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Cleome . . . . . . . . . . 103 | Dogwood . . . . . . . . . 60 | Gesneria... . . . . 6I, 107 |
| Clethra . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Dolichos.. . . . . . . . . . 105 | Geum . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Clianthus . . . . . . . . 103 | Doronicum. . . . . . . . 106 | Gilia . . . . . . . . . . . 107 |
| Clintonia.. . . . . . . . 103 | Downingia . . . . . . . I 03 | Gladioli . . . 9, I20, 12 I |
| Clitoria. . . . . . . . . 103 | Dracæna.... . . . . . . 106 | Glaucium . . . . . . . 107 |
| Clovers... . . . . . . . . 54 | Dracocephalum....ios | Gleditschia. . . . . . . 6I |
| Cobæa. . . . . . . . . . . . 104 | Dusty Miller ...... 103 | Globe Amaranth. . . 107 |
| Coccinea. . . . . . . . . 104 | Dutchman's Pipe 60,101 | Globe Flower. . . . . . 1 I6 |
| Cockscomb. . . . . . . 74 | Echeveria. . . . . . . . 106 | Globularia . . . . . . . 107 |
| Coffea... . . . . . . . . 104 | Echinacea... . . . . . 94 | Gloxinia... . . . . 107, 129 |
| Coffee Tree, Ken.. 61 | Echinocystis..... . . . 106 | Godetia... . . . . . . . 78 |
| Coffee Tree.. . . . . . 104 | Echinops . . . . . . . . 106 | Gold Dust |
| Coleus. . . . . . . . . . . 104 | Edelweiss . . . . . . . . . 1 Io | Golden Be |
| Collards . . . . . . . . . 21 | Eggplant . . . . . . . . 23 |  |
| Collinsia.. . . . . . . . . 104 | Elæagnus . . . . . . . . 61 | Golden Chain.... . . 61 |
| Collomia. . . . . . . . . 104 | Elder. . . . . . . . . . . . 62 | Golden Wave. . . . . . 68 |
| Columbine . . . . . . . 67 | Elm. . . . . . . . . . . . . 62 | Gomphrena . . . 107, 108 |
| Colutea. . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Elsholtzia. . . . . . . . . 106 | Good Night . . . . . . . 79 |
| Commelyna . . . . . . . 104 | Emmenanthe . . . . . . 106 | Gossypium. . . . . . . 104 |
| Cone-flower . . . . . . II I4 | Emmer. . . . . . . . 56, 57 | Gourds... . . . . . 104 , 108 |
| Convolvulus....... . 104 | Endive . . . . . . . . . . 23 | Gourd, Snake . . . . . II6 |
| Coral Tree . . . . . . . 106 | Epacris..... . . . . . . 106 | Grammanthes . . . . . 108 |
| Cordyline... . . . . . . . 104 | Eremurus. . . . . 106,129 | Grasses, Ornam |
| Coreopsis . . . . . . . . 69 | Erica. . . . . . . . . . . . 106 |  |
| Corn, Broom . . . . . . 56 | Erigeron... . . . . . . . . 106 | Grass Mixtures . . . 48 |
| Corn, Field . . . . . . 55 | Erinus. . . . . . . . . . . . 106 | Grass Seeds. . . . . 49-53 |
| Cornflower... . . . . . 72 | Eryngium.... . . . . . 106 | Grevillea. . . . . . . . . 108 |
| Corn Salad. . . . . . . 21 | Erysimum. . . . . . . . . 106 | Gumbo |
| Corn, Sweet. . 4, 19, 20 | Erythrina.... . . . . . 106 | Gunnera... . . . . . . . . 108 |
| Cornus . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Eschscholtzia.... . . 76 | Gymnocladus ...... 61 |
| Coronilla . . . . . . . . 60 | Esculent Plants and | Gypsophila. . . . . 7, 108 |
| Corylus......... . . . 61 | Roots. . . . . . . . . . 44 | Hæmanthus.. . . . . . . 129 |
| Cosmidium... . . . . . 104 | Esparto Grass . . . . 57 | Halesia . . . . . . . . . 61 |
| Cosmos. . . . . . . . . 74 | Eternal Flowers. . . Io8 | Hawkweed.. . . . . . . 108 |
| Cotton . . . . . . . 56, 104 | Eucharidium . . . . . 106 | Heart's-ease. . . . . 84, 85 |
| Cowpeas. . . . . . . . . 56 | Eupatorium... . . . . . 106 | Heath . . . . . . . . . 106 |
| Cowslip.. . . . . . . . . 104 | Euphorbia . . . . . . . . 106 | Hedera ..... . . . . . 6I |
| Cratægus . . . . . . . . 61 | Eutoca . . . . . . . . . . . 106 | Hedge Plant Seeds. 62 |
| Crepis... . . . . . . . . . 108 | Evening Glory . . . . 79 | Hedysarum. . . . . . . 108 |
| Cress.... . . . . . . . . . 21 | Evergreen Tree and | Helenium |
| Cress, Rock . . . . . . . 100 | Shrub Seeds. . 59, 60 | Helianthus... . . 94, I 16 |
| Crinums ... . . . . . . . 127 | Everlasting ....... 103 | Helichrys |
| Crucianella. . . . . . . 104 | Everlasting Flowers 117 | Heliopsis |
| Cryptomeria. . . . . . . 59 | Eucalyptus . . . . . . 61 | Heliotrope . . . . . . . 108 |
| Cucumber ....4, 22, 23 | Euonymus . . . . . . . 61 | Heliotropium . . . . . 108 |
| Cucumber, Serpent 116 | Fagus . . . . . . . . . . . 61 | Helipterum . . . . . . . 108 |
| Cucumber, Squirting | Fennel. . . . . . . . . . . 23 | Helleborus . . . . 108 , 129 |
| WII | Fenugreek. . . . . . . . . 57 | Hemerocallis . . . . . 129 |
| Cucumber, Wild . . . 106 | Fenzlia . . . . . . . . . 106 | Hemp . . . . . . . . . . 57 |
| Cucumis... . . . . . . . 104 | Ferns.............. 106 | Hemp, Giant.. . . . . . . 102 |
| Cup-and-Saucer. . . . 69 | Fertilizers.......... 13 I | Herbs . . . . . . . . . . . 43 |
| Cuphea . . . . . . . . . . 105 | Fetticus. . . . . . . . . . 21 | Hesperis . . . . . . . . . 114 |
| Cupressus. . . . . . . . 59 | Feverfew . . . . . . . . 1 II | Heuchera . . . . . . . . Iog |
| Cyclamen. . . . . . . . 105 | Fir. . . . . . . . . . . . . 59 | Hibiscus .....i. 6ı, IO9 |
| Cyclanthera. . . . . . 105 | Flame Flower...... 87 | Hickory, Shellbark. 60 |
| Cynoglossum... . . . . 116 | Flax............. . 1 Io | Holly |
| Cyperus . . . . . . . . . 105 | Flax, New Zealand. II3 | Hollyhock, Double |
| Cypress........ 59, 62 | Flower Seed Collec- | 78,79 |
| Cypress, Deciduous. 62 | tions ............ II9 | Honesty . . . . . . . . 109 |
| Cypress, Summer | Flower Seed Novel- | Honeysuckle. ..... 61 |
| 80, 109 | ties and Special- | Honeysuckle, French |
| Cypress Vine. . 79 , 105 | ties ............6-9 | 108 |
| Cytisus............ 6I | Flower Seeds, Gen- | Hop, Climbing..... 109 |
| Dahlias...105, I22, I23 | eral List . . . .99-119 | Hop Seed . . . . . . . . . 57 |
| Daisy. . . . . . . . . . 75 | Flower Seeds . . .63-1 19 | Humea . . . . . . . . . . 109 |
| Daisy, African Orange | Forage, Economical | Humulus . . . . . . . . 109 |
| 6, 105 |  | Hunnemannia . . . . . 109 |
| Daisy, Blue . . . . . . . 100 | Seeds. . . . . . . . . . 56 | Hyacinth Bean .... 105 |
| Daisy, Swan River 102 | Forget-me-not. . .76, 77 | Hyacinthus . . . I09, 129 |


| GE | PAGE | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydrangea........ 61 | Madeira Vine...... 129 | Papaver...... 8, 89, 90 |
| Hypericum.... 6i, 109 | Madia............. Ir $^{\text {I }}$ | Parsley . . . . . . . . . . 34 |
|  |  | Parsnip. . . . . . . . . . . 34 |
| ce-plant.. . . . . .23, 109 |  |  |
|  | Maidenhair Tree... 62 | Passion Flower. . . . . if 2 |
| Impatiens.... . . 68, 109 | Malope............. III $^{\text {I }}$ | Paulownia......... 61 |
| Implements and Gar- | Malva | Pear, Balsam....... irim |
| den Requisites. . . I32 | Mandevillea........ III | Peas ........ .5, 3I-33 |
| carvillea . . . . . . . 109 | Mangel Wurzel . . . . 14 | Peas, Field. . . . . . . 57 |
| dian Shot . . . . . . 102 |  | Pelargonium ....... 112 |
| digofera. . . . . . . . 61 | Marigold . . . . . . 80, 8I | Pentstemon |
| digo, False . . . . . . Ior | Marigold, Cape. . . 68 | Peony, |
| digo Seed.. . . . . . . 57 | Marigold, Garden... 68 | Peppers.. . . . . . . . . . 33 |
| Indigo Tree. . . . . . . . 6x | Marigold, Pot . . . . 68 |  |
| Insecticides an | Martynia ${ }^{\text {P }}$. . . 29, 111 | Persicaria.......... . 112 |
| medies for Plant | Marvel of Peru . . . . 106 | Persimmon. . . . . . . . 61 |
| Diseases . . . . . . . 13 | Mask Flower . . . . . . 100 | Petunia..... . . . .85-87 |
| ula. . . . . . . . . . . . 109 | Mathiola . . 93, 94, 1 I I | Phacelia . . . . . . . . .rı13 |
| nopsidium. . . . . . 109 | Matricaria, . . . . . . III | Phaseolus. . . . . . . . 113 |
| отœа . . . . . . . . . 8, 79 |  | Phlox ........... . 87 , I26 |
| pomopsis..... . . . . 109 | Maurandya . . . . . . 1 II | Phormium . . . . . . . 113 |
| is .......... . 109 , I26 | Meadow Sweet . . . . 62 | Photinia . . . . . . . . . 61 |
| Ivy, Boston . . . . . . . 60 | Melianthus. . . . . . . 1 I I | Phygelius . . . . . . . . II3 |
| vy, English . . . . . . . 61 | Melilotus | Physalis ...........II3 |
| Ivy, Kenilworth . . . I Io | Melon, Musk.... 26, 27 | Physostegia... . . . 8, II3 |
| Jacobæa. . . . . . . . . 109 | Melon, Water . . . 27, 28 | Picea. . . . . . . . . . . . 59 |
| Jacob's L | Melothria......... III | Picotee . . . . . . . . . . 113 |
| Jasmine, Cape | Mesembryanthemum | Pine .. . . . . . . . . . 59, 60 |
| Joseph's Coat. . . . . . 100 | 109, 111 |  |
| Judas Tree... . . . . . . 60 | Mezereon . . . . . . . . 6I | Pinus. . . . . . . . . . 59, 60 |
| Juglans............. 6 6I | Mignonette....... . 8 8 | Pittosporum........II3 |
| Juniper... . . . . . . . . . 59 | Milkweed, Swamp. 1 ог | Plane............ . . 6r |
| Juniperus . . . . . . . 5 | Millet... . . . . . . . 55, 57 | Platanus.......... . 6x |
| Jute............... 57 | Mimosa .......III, II5 | Platycodon......... 113 |
| Kale. . . . . . . . . . 24, 57 | Mimulus........... II 1 | Platystemon....... . 113 |
| Kansas Blazing Star 110 | Mina | Plum, Wild........ . 6I |
| Kaulfussia . . . . . . . 109 | Mirabilis.... . . . . . 106 | Podolepis . . . . . . . . . 113 |
| Kennedya........... 109 | Mocker Nut. . . . . . 60 | Poinsettia......... 106 |
| Kitchen-Ga | Mock Orange . . . . . . 6r | Polemonium....... . 109 |
| Seeds, Assortme | Molucella... . . . . . . . . I I I | Polyanthus.........II3 |
|  | Momordica | Polygonum........ 57 |
| chia . . . . . . .80, 109 | Monkey Flower. . . . IIII | Poppy...8, 57, 89, 90 |
| Kølreuteria........ 6x | Montbretias....... 128 | Poppy, California. . 76 |
| Kohlrabi........... 24 | Moonflower . . . . . . 8, 79 | Poppy, Horned .... 107 |
| Kudzu Vine. . .109, 114 | Morning-Glory . . . 79 | Poppy, Silver...... Ior |
| Laburnum . . . . . . . 6 I | Morning-Glory, Jap- | Poppy, Tree...... . 114 |
| Lachenalia ......... 129 | anese. . . . . . . . . . 8 I | Populus...... . . . . . 61 |
| Ladies' Eardrop | Morus............ . 6r | Portulaca . . . . . . . . 90 |
| Lantana | Mourning Bride ... 92 | Potatoes, Seed. . . 34, 35 |
| Lantern Plant, | Mulberry . . . . . .60, 6 I | Potentilla... . . . . . . 113 |
| nese...............ir | Musa.............. 1 İ | Prayer Bean...... . 99 |
| Lapageria. . . . . . . . . 1 ıo | Mushroom Spawn.. 29 | Primrose, Evening.II4 |
| Larch...... . . . . . . . 6r | Muskmelon ....... 5 | Primula . IO4, II3, II4 |
| Larix. . . . . . . . . . . . 6I | Musk Plant . . . . . . . 1 II | Prince's Feather ... ioo |
| Larkspur . . . . . . 75,76 | Mustard... . . . . . . . 26 | Privet, . . . . . . . . 6I, 62 |
| asthenia... . . . . . . . 1 Io | Myosotis . . . . 7, 76, 77 | Prunus . . . . . . . . . . 6I |
| hyrus . . . . . . . 96 -98 | Myrica........... 61 | Ptelea . . . . . . . . . . . . 6I |
| urestinus ....... 62 | Myrsiphyllum ..... 115 | Pueraria.......iog, II 4 |
| urus............ 6 6r | Myrtle, Wax. . . . . . 6 I | Pumpkin .......... 34 |
| Lavatera........... 1 Io | Nægelia . . . . . . . . 1 III | Pyrethrum... . . . . . . 114 |
| Lawn Grass Seed.46, 47 | Nasturtium 8, 28, 82, 83 | Quercus............ 6 6 |
| Layia .............ııı | Nemesia ..........II2 | Radish . . . . . . . . 36, 37 |
| Leek . . . . . . . . . . . . 24 | Nemophila..........II2 | Ramie............. 57 |
| Leontopodium. . . . . I Io | Nerine. | Rampion . . . . . . . . 37 |
| Leptosiph | Nerium. . . . . . . . . . 112 | Rape........... . 57 , 58 |
| eptosyne....... . . i io | Nertera. . . . . . . . . . 1 I 12 | Ray of Gold. . . . . . 68 |
| Lettuce...... . 5, 25, 26 | Nicotiana... . . . . . . . 112 | Reana............. . . 58 |
| Liatris.............. I Io | Nierembergia....... 112 | Red |
| Ligustrum.......... 6x | Nigella . . . . . . . . . . 1 ıo |  |
| Lilac . . . . . . . . . . 60, 62 | Nolana | Redwood, California. 60 |
|  | Nycterinia . . . . . . . 112 | Rehmannia.........II4 |
| ly, | Nyssa ............. . 6 6 | Reseda . . . . . . . . . . . 81 |
| dily, Peruv | Oak.... . . . . . . . . . . 6 6I | Rhamnus . . . . . . . . . 62 |
| Limnanthes . . . . . . i io | Oats... . . . . . . . . . . 55 | Rheum ............. 114 |
| Linaria... . . . . . . 7 , ı ıо | Obedient Plant...... II3 | Rhodanthe.........II4 |
| Linden........... . 62 | Okra . . . . . . . . . . . . 28 | Rhodochiton ....... II4 |
|  | Oleander. . . . . . . . . . 112 | Rhododendron..62,114 |
| quidambar . . . . . 61 | Oleaster. . . . . . . . . . 6 6r | Rhubarb. . . . . . . . 37 |
| quorice . . . . . . . . . 57 | Onion . . . . . . . .5, 29, 30 | Rhubarb, Ornamental |
| iriodendron . . . . . . 61 | Onobrychis........ 57 | 114 |
| Lisianthus..... . . . . i ı 10 | Orach . . . . . . . . . . . 29 |  |
| Loasa.............. . . i 10 | Orange, Hardy. . . . . 60 | Rice Seed . . . . . . . . . 58 |
| Lobelia. . . . . . . . . . 7, 80 | Orange, Osage . . .6i, 57 | Ricinus. . . . . . . .90, 91 |
| ocust. . . . . . . . . 62, 62 | Orchids. . . . . . . . . . 1 I 2 | Rivina............. II4 |
| cust, Honey . . . . . 61 | Orobus............. 112 | Robinia............ 62 |
| nicera........... 61 | Oxalis . . . . . . . . . . . . 112 | Rocket . . . . . . . . . . 114 |
| Lophospermum.... i io | Oxytropis.. . . . . . . . . 112 | Romneya . . . . . . . . . 114 |
| Lotus . . . . . . . . 57, i 10 | Pæonia . . . . . . . . . . . 112 | Roquette. ......... . 37 |
| Love-in-a-Mist. . . . i io | Pæonies . . . . . . . . 125 | Rosa . . . . . . . . 62, II4 |
| Love-Lies-Bleeding 100 | Painted Tongue..... 91 | Rose . . . . . . . . . . . . 62 |
| Lucerne . . . . . . . . . 54 | Palafoxia .......... . 112 | Rose Campion. . . . . 100 |
| unaria..... . . . . . . 109 | Palava . . . . . . . . . . 112 | Rose of Heaven . . . . ioo |
| Lupins . . . . . . . 57 , i 10 | Paliurus ........... 6 6r | Rose of Sharon. 61, 109 |
| Lupinus............ I 10 | Palm Seeds........ . 119 | Rudbeckia.........II4 |
| Lychnis...............III | Pancratium . . . . . . . 129 | Rutabaga.......... . 42 |
| Maclura .......... . 6I | P | Rye................ . 55 |


| Sage Flowering PAGE | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sage, Flowering.9I, 92 | Tecoma........ 62, I16 |
| Salisburia.......... 6.6 | Thistle, Bl |
| Salpiglossis. . . . . . . . 91 | Thistle, Fishbone. |
| Salsify............. 38 | Thistle, Ivory..... |
| Salt Bush, Austra- | Thistle, Silver . . . . . 106 |
| lian . . . . . . . . . . . 56 | Thorn ........... . 61 |
| Salvia....8, 91, 92, 103 | Thorn, Christ's |
| Sambucus......... . 62 | Thorn, Horrid |
| Santolina . . . . . . . . 115 | Thunbergia. |
| Sanvitalia.......... 115 | Thuja |
| Saponaria. . . . . . . . 115 | Thuja, Japanese. . . . 60 |
| Sash, Hotbed.. . . . . . 3 | Thujopsis.. |
| Sassafras.......... 62 | Tigridias.. . . . . . . . 127 |
| Saxifraga . . . . . . . . . 115 | Tilia. |
| Scabiosa . . . . . . . . . 92 | Toadflax |
| Scabious... . . . . . . . 92 | Tobacco Seed |
| Schinus..... . . . . . 60 | Tomato . . . . . 5, 40, 41 |
| Schizanthus. . . .9, 115 | Torenia. . . . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Schizopetalon ......II5 | Torreya |
| Sciadopitys.... . . . . 60 | Touch-me-no |
| Scolymus . . . . . . . . 37 | Trachelium |
| Scorzonera . . . . . . . . 37 | Trachymene. |
| Scotanthus. . . . . . . . 115 | Traveler's |
| Sea Lavender . . . . . . II 15 | Tree and Shrub |
| Sedum. . . . . . . . . . . 115 | Seeds |
| Senecio... . . . . . .9, 109 | Tree of Heaven. |
| Senna, Bladder,.... 60 | Trefoil, Yellow |
| Senna, Scorpion. . . . 60 | Trichosanthes . . . . . 116 |
| Sensitive Plant III, I 15 | Trifolium . . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Sequoia. . . . . . . . . . 60 | Tritoma ..... . . 1 16, 129 |
| Seradella... . . . . . . . 58 | Trollius . . . . . . 1 I6, 129 |
| Silver Bell........ . . 6 6 | Tropæolu |
| Silene....... . . . . . . 1 I 5 | 82, |
| Silk Oak . . . . . . . . . . 108 | Trumpet Creeper 60, 62 |
| Skirret............. 41 | Trumpet Flower . . . 109 |
| Smilax... . . . . . . . . 1 I 5 | Tsuga . . . . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Smoke Tree . . . . . . . 62 | Tubero |
| Snails.. . . . . . . . . . . 58 | Tulip Tree . . . . . . . . 61 |
| Snapdragon...8, 92,93 | Tunica. |
| Sneezeweed.. . . . . . . 108 | Turnip |
| Snowball........... 62 | Tydæa . . . . . . . . . . 1 I6 |
| Snowflower....... . . 6I | Ulex. |
| Solanum... . . . . . . . . 1 I 5 | Ulmus |
| Sorghum........... 58 | Umbrel |
| Sorrel.......... . . . . 38 | Vaccinium |
| Spartium........... 62 | Valeriana |
| Sphenogyne . . . . . . . I I5 | Vegetable Marrow |
| Spinach........... . 38 | Vegetable Oyster... 38 |
| Spinach, French.... 29 | Vegetable Plants. |
| Spindle Tree...... . 61 | Vegetable Seed No |
| Spiræa... . 62, 115, 129 | elties and Speci |
| Spragnea..... . . . . . 115 |  |
| Spruce. . . . . . . . . 59, 60 | Vegetable Seeds..10-42 |
| Spurge, Mountain. . 106 | Venidium . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Spurry............. . 58 | Venus' Looking- |
| Squash . . . . . . . . . 39, 40 | Glass. |
| Stachys..... . . . . . 115 | Venus' Navelwort... I I6 |
| Staff Tree... . . . . . . . . 60 | Verbascum . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Staphylea. . . . . . . . 62 | Verbena. |
| Star Flower . . . . . . . 79 | Verbena, Sand..... . 99 |
| Statice... . . . . . . . . . II5 | Veronica. . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Stenactis. . . . . . . . . . I I6 | Vetch |
| Stephanophysum...II6 | Viburnu |
| Stevia . . . . . . . . . . . . 16 | Vicia |
| Stocks.... . . . . . . . 9, 93 | Vinca . . . . . . . . . . 116 |
| Stock, Virginian. . . . II7 | Viola. . . . . . . . . . 84, 85 |
| Stokesia . . . . . . . . . 1 I6 | Violet |
| Stonecrop. . . . . . . . . . 115 | Violet, Usambara.. II4 |
| Strawberry Bush 60, 61 | Virgin's Bower. 60, 103 |
| Strawberry Tree . . . 59 | Viscaria............ 117 |
| Streptocarpus. . . . . . 116 | Vitex. |
| Stringybark Tree... 61 | Wallfower ......... 117 |
| Styrax............ 62 | Walnut |
| Sumach........... . 62 | Watso |
| Sunfloner . . . . . . . 58, 94 | Wayfaring Tree.... 62 |
| Sinset Plant. . . . . . . 111 | Wheat. |
| S vains Pnia . . . . . . . . 116 | White Rod |
| Sweet Peas.. . . . . . . . 96 | Whitlavia........ . . 117 |
| S weet Pepper Bush 60 | Whortlebe |
| S weet Sultan . . . . . . 72 | Wigandia |
| S weet William..... . 94 | Wild Garden Mix- |
| S wiss Chard....... 38 | tur |
| Symphoricarpus . . . 62 | Winterberry....... . 61 |
| Syringa. . . . . . . . . . 62 | Wistaria |
| Tagetes . . . .80, 81, il6 | Wolf Berry |
| Ta narisk . . . . . . . . 62 | Woodbine. . . . . . . . . 60 |
| Tanarix.......... . 62 | Woodruff . . . . . . . . . 10 I |
| Tassel Flower . . . . . 102 | Worms |
| Tassel Tree..... . . . 99 | Xeranthemum.... ${ }^{\text {r }} 7$ |
| Tasselwort, Great... 102 | Yew............... . 60 |
| Taxodium......... . 62 | Youth and Old Age. 95 |
| Taxus ............ . 60 | Yucca ........ . 60, 117 |
| Tea, Chinese...... . 62 | Zephyranthus....... 129 |
| Tea Tree......... . . 62 | Zinnia...........9, 95 |
| Teasels ........... . 58 | Zizyphus.......... 62 |





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