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1880.  TWENTY FOURTH EDITION.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Vegetable, Agricultural

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

AND OTHER SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

FOR SALE BY

B. K. BLISS & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

Garden, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS,

AND DEALERS IN

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, Etc.,

No. 34 Barclay Street,

NEW YORK.

(FORMERLY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.)

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B. K. Bliss & Sons' Seed Catalogue.

To Our Patrons.

It is with pleasure that we review our efforts of the past 35 years in introducing and distributing seeds of all varieties into hundreds of thousands of homes, scattered over all sections of this and foreign countries.

We are here to acknowledge the unceasing testimonials received from our patrons, located in all portions of the land, are extremely gratifying, speaking in the highest terms of the quality of our seeds, and that, through the explicit instructions we offer for their culture and treatment, all parties have derived untold benefit, the Amateur and Professional Florist as well as the Market Gardener. By these testimonials we are also encouraged in our efforts to introduce rare and new varieties of flowers and vegetables, such as shall prove to be valuable acquisitions, and which will prove beneficially successful to all who try them.

The introduction of new varieties of seeds is a matter that requires much careful discrimination as to what are decided acquisitions. We have reason to consider ourselves unusually fortunate in the majority of the Flowers and Novelties of Plants that we have been the first to offer to the public, nearly all of them to-day occupying the front rank, and are rapidly superseding other varieties. They are extensively cultivated in almost every section of the country, and by many experienced cultivators.

The Acme Tomato has met with the approval of truck raisers as well as the amateur, and is destined to be the favorite variety for both the table and shipping. Who does not recognize the richness of the Lima Bean? But unfortunately it is so late in ripening that many cannot grow it; our Extra Early Lima Bean obviates this difficulty, ripening fully ten days earlier than any other variety.

Before the Potato—to next to Wheat—to be the Staff of Life, we have paid particular attention in the improvements in varieties. As a result, we can with pride to-day point to the fact, that most of the leading varieties now offered in our markets were first introduced by us. In the fall of 1883 we introduced the now famous Early Rose. What variety has been more largely grown and with more general satisfaction? Since then we have introduced the Extra Early Vermont, Peerless, Brownell's Beauty, Snowflake, Alpha, Ruby, Centennial, Superior, Bliss's Improved Rock Rose, Bliss's Triumph and Trophy Potatoes. Our varieties are also largely grown in England, and appear in every successful collection exhibited at their exhibitions, usually one-quarter to one-third being our varieties.

We were also the first to introduce Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane, Discorsone Batatas, or Chinese Yam, Washington Market, Dolly Dutton, Moore's Concord and Triumph Sweet Corn, Little Gem, Conqueror, Golden Trophy and Arlington Tomatoes, and in the past we have offered Bee, etc., etc.

Neither has the Flower Garden been forgotten, for it is to us that you are indebted for the beautiful Lilium Auratum, Lilium Hansoni, Lilium Krameri, Aquilegia Chrysanth, Ipopoma, and several Japanese Maize. We have also offered several novelties in Potatoes and Seeds. Those that are domestic have been carefully tested, and are offered with the assurance that they will meet with the public approval. Such as are imported have been selected from lists of reliable growers, and we are confident will prove worthy of your time and efforts.

We have no hesitation in saying that our Vegetable Seed Department is now the most complete to be found, and comprises in variety all that is essential for the various requirements of the Market and Kitchen Garden. The Collections of Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 156-7 have proved highly satisfactory, and are particularly recommended to those who are not familiar with the ordinary assortment or quality requisite for the Kitchen Garden.

We are aware that the importance of the Flower Garden cannot be overestimated, and that these beauties of nature, improved by cultivation, cannot be introduced into too many homes, nor into any homes without producing the most beneficial results. We have spared no pains in examining and selecting the choicest of all, so compressed that we can complete a list, at the most reasonable prices, that all into whose hands this Catalogue may fall shall be able to find something attractive and within their means.

Our arrangements in reference to these varieties are arranged alphabetically, and, in many cases, the common or popular as well as the Botanical name is given, using the former where it is better known than the latter. While all the varieties offered will be found worthy your care and cultivation, we would call particular attention to our extra choice strains of Florists' Flowers, Calendula, Cineraria, Cyclamen, Primula, Polyanthus, Carnations, and Paeonies, Stocks, etc., etc. These are received direct from the most celebrated English and Continental growers, who make these varieties their specialties, and grow them for exhibition purposes.

We particularly recommend our Collections of Flower Seeds on page 16, which embrace only such sorts as are of real merit, and in every respect worthy of cultivation. Seeds, plants, and bulbs carefully packed for all climates and distances.

We would take this opportunity of thanking our numerous friends for their cordial support in the past, and would solicit a continuance of their favors, assuring them that we shall endeavor to merit their approval.

B. K. Bliss & Sons.
New Arrangements in Publishing our Catalogue.

We are pleased to present you a revised and complete standard edition, the 24th Edition of our Seed Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden. Of necessity much of the descriptive matter remains the same as in the previous edition, but many valuable additions have been made.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the past season has been a favorable one for the growth and harvesting of nearly all seed crops; still, in some sections the crops have been small on account of dry weather, and in others have been injured by severestorms. Nevertheless, we are happy to announce that our crops have been secured in fine order, and we are confident that the approval of all who may favor us with their orders.

As is generally known, the season has been an unusually unfavorable one in Europe, owing to heavy and protracted rains; this has created a large demand for export, which has caused a scarcity and consequent advance in price of some leading kinds, such as Beans, Onion, Pea, and some varieties of Cabbage and Turnips. With these exceptions, prices remain about the same as last season.

As it is always our desire to supply seeds at as reasonable a price as possible, we deem it is but justice to ourselves that we should thus explain why some articles are so much advanced in price over last year.

Our new Colored Plates we are confident will meet with general approval, containing as they do descriptions as well as the most popular kinds in cultivation. We can supply extra copies, printed on heavy paper, suitable for framing, for 50 cents each.

Purchasers of seeds in packets to the amount of Two Dollars at Catalogue prices are entitled, as a premium, to their choice of either of these lithographs, or extra seeds, according to our offer on page 9.

For the convenience of many of our customers, who desire our Catalogue in a more substantial form for their libraries, we have issued an edition nearly bound in muslin, containing three large, beautifully colored lithographs of Favorite Flowers, which we will mail post-paid on receipt of One Dollar.

Purchasers of seeds in packets to the amount of Five Dollars at Catalogue rates, are entitled as a premium to their choice of the library edition of the Catalogue, or their selection of seeds according to the offer on page 9.

As the compiling of a new Standard Edition is attended with very heavy expense, it is not issued annually, but when this is not issued we shall publish on the Ist of January of each year our Hand Book for the Farm and Garden, which will contain a descriptive price list of the principal varieties and articles in our large Catalogue, giving also all the Novelties introduced during the past season, with such changes in prices as may occur, and much general information that will be found to be invaluable to every person having a farm, garden, or even but a few house plants.

Our Catalogues are issued for the benefit of our customers, and whenever a new Standard Edition is issued a copy will be mailed post-paid gratuitously to all whose names are on our books to the amount of $1.00 or over. When the Hand Book is received instead of this, you will understand that no new Standard Edition has been issued.

We are continually receiving orders for our Catalogues from persons who are not our customers, not inclining even the stamps necessary for the return postage. We trust we shall not be considered unreasonable in declining to fill such orders, as the price charged, 35 cents, is not half the cost of publication and postage.

Our Hand Book of 140 pages will be mailed to all applicants sending 10 cents.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants, Etc., by Mail.

Post-Paid to all Parts of the United States. All parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by special agreement. The cost of collection and return charges will be added to bills sent C. O. D.

The postage law authorizes the sending of Bulbs, Flower Roots, Cuttings and Seeds, and various Articles of Merchandise, at the rate of one cent per ounce, package not to exceed four pounds in weight. Under this law we are enabled to forward many other articles, besides Bulbs, that are enumerated in our Catalogue by mail instead of express, by which a great saving can be effected to those of our patrons who reside at a distance. Articles exceeding four pounds in weight must be sent by express as heretofore.

We would particularly request our patrons to state whether it will be convenient for them to receive their orders by express and to give their nearest express office. Upon either of the following lines, by a special arrangement with the Adams, American and United States Express Companies, we are enabled, by Prepaying Charges, to send packages to all points on their routes at reduced rates. It is often more convenient for us to send by express, prepaying charges, than to send by mail in several packages. Customers will please not understand by this that we agree to pay ALL express charges on any articles they may order, only that we reserve the right to send by express (prepaying charges) goods offered free by mail, provided, of course, it is convenient for them to receive them by this method. In giving orders please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and if by express or railroad, the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transhipment. When no particular route is designated we forward according to the best of our judgment. Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, must invariably be accompanied with cash or a satisfactory reference.
ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE.

In making a remittance purchasers will please be particular, and send a sufficient amount to cover their orders. When only a part of the amount is remitted, goods will be sent only to the amount of the remittance. Should the remittance exceed the amount of the goods sent, the balance will be returned to the purchaser with the goods. We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of our patrons at the close of our business season. No cancellations by mail, Bank-Orders, Post-Office Orders, Registered Letters, or by draft on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Post-Office Orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss, but when these cannot be obtained, Registered Letters are acceptable, and we will guarantee the safe arrival of all packages when orders are accompanied with a Draft on New York, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Order. The cost of the Post-Office Order, Draft, or of registering the letter, may be deducted from the remittance on orders amounting to $2.00 and upwards.

N. B.—We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular, and give their Names, Post-Office Address, County and State in full, distinctly written. We are in daily receipt of orders deficient in some one of these important requisites, and very frequently from prominent men of business, who not only forget to sign their names, but omit their place of residence, often causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, greatly to their inconvenience, as well as our own. We are in possession of many letters, the accumulation of former years, with money enclosed, without signature or place of residence, the writers of which probably consider themselves badly swindled by not receiving their goods. Orders may be addressed to B. K. BLISS & SONS, Box 4,129, Post-Office, New York. Please be particular, and marks of alteration often miscarried by not being directly directed. For the convenience of our patrons, and to prevent errors, we have prepared an order sheet, all ready for filling out, also an envelope upon which our address is printed, which will be sent with each copy of the Catalogue. Purchasers will please use the order sheet according to the directions, and enclose the same with remittance in the envelope, and return to us.

A FEW REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is of course a great pressure of business just at the sowing season. Except in cases of extreme urgency, all orders will be executed in strict rotation as received. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue. This would greatly facilitate operations, and ensure greater attention. We use every possible precaution to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders, and in the weights and measures. Should any deficiency occur, either by press of business or accident, we earnestly desire our customers to inform us of the fact. Such irregularities rarely occur, but it is almost impossible to escape a few, in the hurry and haste of a busy seed season. We crave indulgence should there be a brief delay, and at the same time will do our utmost to prevent it.

The following remarks should be carefully attended to by all who wish to be successful in growing Flowering Plants from Seed. A great many of the choicest Flower Seeds are either grown by ourselves or obtained from growers of the first respectability, and their germinating qualities fully tested before sending out. Our seeds are therefore perfectly reliable. A great many persons, however, who do not understand the cultivation of some of the tender and small seeded varieties, sometimes complain of the best seeds, which fail, not on account of the bad growing properties of the seed, but solely from bad management. We have heard repeated instances of many delicate seeds, like the Calceolaria, Chinese Primrose, and other delicate species, which can only be grown successfully in a greenhouse, by a practical gardener, being sown in the open ground. On one occasion a party complained of certain varieties of fine seeds, that we found upon examination were sown from one to two inches deep—literally buried. Our advice is, do not order greenhouse seeds unless you have facilities for cultivating them. The following remarks upon this subject from the London Gardeners' Chronicle, (the leading Horticultural paper of Great Britain,) are so appropriate under this heading that we copy them entire:

"We all know how loud and ceaseless are the cries of gardeners, as well as amateurs, that the flower seeds they purchase will not grow. It never seems to occur to the complainants that they themselves are the executioners and the seeds their victims; and yet we are perfectly certain, from nearly a half century's experience, that such is the case. Seeds of a thousand and one varieties, with little Winter's cold, and a genial, early, steady Spring, are sown here in the open border in March or April, then they lie in a most uncoupled soil, exposed to wet and cold. But the force of life is strong within them; nature will have its way, germination begins soon bright May day, after which comes an ice cold dew at night and the young embryo is rendered torpid. Nevertheless, weakened as it is, the succeeding day sees a renewed effort at growth, followed by renewed torpidity. The following agent of analysis goes on for a little while, till at last the powers of nature are exhausted and the seed expires. Now these early efforts are out of sight, no eye watches the struggle, the seeds die while buried, and the seedsmen is abused. Mignonette often affords a striking example of this. A very vigorous seed is sown in a hot, where it is a little sandy bush, it ripens its seed in our northern latitude; but when the time for sowing them in the Spring comes, they are cast carelessly upon the cold ground. Then come complaints—Mr. Flower-dealer, we wanted to grow Mignonette, but the seeds you send are bad. The nurseryman replies to flower-dealer, who is looking devoted to flowers, that the roots of a charming bed of Mignonette, which will not come, 'It is very thankless indeed that your seed will not grow; it is really quite shameful.' And then she sees in some of the frames or pots near by a great abundance of flowers—flower-dealer, how was it that the seed you sent were not successful? nurseryman, Why, look there, I declare you have sold me the bad seed and kept the good yourself. 'Madam, I assure you that I have but one sort of seed, of which you had a part.' Well, it is most extraordinary.' At last she purchases as many pots as she requires, but at the same time
remains perfectly convinced that she was cheated in her seed—not in the least inclined to blame herself for having destroyed the lives she thought to cherish. Depend upon it, ladies, the blame of your ill success in getting up your seed lies at no other door than your own. Sow them when the weather has become warm, cover them at night with a screen, or constantly with a thin coating of nice clean straw, such as market gardeners raise their Spring Radishes under, and you will incur no further disappointment; or, if you have them, cold frames or hand glasses will answer as well."

Our customers may rely upon our sending them good seed. It is our manifest interest to do so. It would be folly to do otherwise, unless we wanted to sacrifice the trade we are striving to extend. Wishing to do all in our power to ensure success to the amateur, we have given explicit directions for the cultivation of the various Flower Seeds offered in our Catalogue, for which we are principally indebted to the works of several prominent English and Continental growers, among which are "Thompson's Gardening Book of Annuals," "Carter's Gardeners' Guide," "Burr and Sudgen's Floral Guide," "Instructions pour les semis de Fleurs de Pleine Terre," by Vilmoir Andrejus & Co., making such alterations as the difference in climate requires.

We are also indebted to the "Atlas des Fleurs de Pleine Terre," published by Messrs. Vilmoir Andrejus & Co., of Paris, for many of the Floral Illustrations in our Catalogue. Though necessarily much reduced in size they are true fac-similes in form of the subjects they are designed to represent. For many of the cuts, as well as of the descriptions of Vegetables, we are indebted to "Field and Garden Vegetables of America," by Fearing Burr, Jr., of Boston, a most useful work, and one which should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil.

All of the leading varieties of FLOWER SEEDS sent out from our establishment are put up in packets; upon which are also printed the Common and Botanical Names, the Linnean Classification and Natural Orders, with the adaptation and mode of culture of the variety which it contains, of which the following is a sample:

CARNATION PINK.—Fine German.

DICANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—Fl. Pl.


Sow in April or May, in pots of light soil mixed with leaf mould, scattering the seeds thinly, and cowering very lightly with finely sifted mould. Place in a cold frame, or in a sheltered situation out of doors, covered with a hand glass; prick out when the seedlings have made a few leaves, either into small pots or in nursery beds. Protect the plants in frames through the winter, and transplant to the border in April. They may be increased by layers. Light, rich garden soil.

No. 34 Barclay Street,
NEW YORK.

Explanations.

The number under which each species of variety of seed is sold, the Scientifc Name, the Common Name, Native Country, the Period of the Duration of the Plant, Color of the Flower, Height of the Plant, Cultivation, and Price per packet, are all given in the Catalogue. When the Native Country is not named, it is to be understood that it is a hybrid or a garden variety. The Pages may be divided as follows:

First.—The Numbers prefixed to the different varieties of Flower Seeds, are for the convenience of purchasers in making their selections, the detail of the names being unnecessary.

Second.—The English or Botanical names of the different varieties enumerated, with description. The letters in SMALL CAPITALS at the end of the general description, refers to the Special Cultural Directions on pages 7 and 8, which apply to each of the varieties following, unless otherwise indicated.

Third.—Price per packet. No smaller packets can be made. A dagger (†) added to the name denotes that such biennial and perennial plants usually flower the first year, if sown early.

A star (*) indicated proper for the edging of beds.

A double star (**) Ornamental Climbers, suitable for an arbor or trellis work.

A dash (—) indicates a repetition; pl. var., plur. many; fl. pl., flore pleno, double flowers.
A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE SOWING AND CULTIVATION OF
Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

Plants are generally known and described as Annuals, Biennials or Perennials.

ARDOUS ANNUALS.—The term Annual is applied to those plants which flower and ripen their fruits the season they are sown and then perish. This definition is in no way affected by the fact that many Annuals may be treated as Biennial, or in other words may be sown in Autumn for flowering early the following season. By hasty Annuals, is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground, whilst the term half-hardy is applied to those species which flower and often ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth.

In common, however, with the more scientific groups of the botanists, the two classes of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, though sufficiently distinct at one extreme, are blended by the other, for while on the one hand there are plants whose seeds will germinate in the open ground under the most favorable conditions, and do not perish under any circumstances, unless aided by artificial heat, there are many which may be placed in either category, according as the nature of the local conditions may vary. It will be evident, therefore, that no classification of Annuals could be given which would strictly applicable in any locality, nor even which should hold good for all places in the same State.

It is to be regretted that the cultivation of popular flowers, i.e., hardy, half-hardy, and tender Annuals, and Biennials, has hitherto been hampered by the want of which their attractiveness, beauty, and easy culture, so well merit. For what class of flowers, when properly grown, combines such richness of color, elegance of form, and perfection of bloom? Annuals, etc., to be appreciated, must receive the same liberal treatment as is given to Geraniums, Verbenses, and other plants used for bedding purposes. They should be early, carefully, and sufficiently thinned out to prevent the plants being injured through crowding; and to allow room for individual development. Tall growing annuals, have need specially, when exposed to wind and rain. This additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants.

SOIL.—The soil best adapted to flowering plants, generally, is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous, but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any, but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive character. In the former, the plants are sure to starve, and in the latter, if they ever fairly take root, there is generally an undue development of the foliage at the expense of the flowers. In soils of this description much may be done by thoroughly breaking up the superficial crust, or as it is technically termed "trenching" it at least one spindle deep, digging in sharp sand or red scarpings, and if the surface be done in Autumn so that the loosened soil is thoroughly exposed during the Winter to the disintegrating influences of frost and other atmospheric agencies the advantage will be greatly increased. In soil of an opposite character, i.e., sandy or calcareous, the remedy will obviously be to add sufficient loam, in conjunction with decomposed and rotten manure, to render the soil proper for the stated purposes. It is in the case of the latter that the expense of soil is an object, the surface may be entirely removed to a depth of eight or ten inches, and its place supplied with the best loamy compost at hand. The use of strong crude manure of any kind is not desirable, good soil, or even decayed turf or thoroughly rotted manure, in quantities proportioned to the requirements of the soil, dug to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite. These should be applied in Spring, only just previous to sowing seeds, or much of the benefit resulting from their application will be lost, though a single digging may be advantageously given in Autumn. In preparing the beds, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle that the water may run off, and the plants show to a better advantage.

PERIOD OF SOWING.—With regard to the proper season for sowing, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule the first sowings of this class in the open ground may be made about the middle of April, and continued until June. We doubt if any real advantage is gained by committing the seed to the ground at an earlier period, particularly in our Northern States, for even should the weather chance to be sufficiently mild and open to permit of their being sown earlier still, much damage is likely to be done on its early part. Where the soil can be prepared in Autumn the advantage gained by this is considerable, especially if the seeds are planted near a depth of four or five inches. Whenever it may be desirable for some special reason to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be sharply trenched to a depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seeds may be sown. In the case of seeds of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds may be thinly sown, the soil being then returned and gently pressed flat with the hand or trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be slight or the surface will cake; it will be better in this ease to cover the seeds with a little sandy loam or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sowing is made. It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arises the natural inference of a very rapid rate of germination. The depth of the sowing should vary with their size; large seeds such as those of the Lupins, Sweet Pea, or Marvell of Peru, may be three-quarters of an inch deep; other varieties from an eighth to half an inch deep, according to the size...
or nature of the seed. Some that are very small should be sown on the open surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. For a majority of the seeds a very thin layer of soil is required, and in these cases they are hidden by the surface and exposed to decay. It sometimes ensures a more even distribution of very small seeds, such as those of Campa- 
lanthus, Dianthus, etc., or if they are intimately mixed before sowing with a little fine, dry soil, the mixture being sown in the same manner as the seeds. Woody seeds, such as the service- 
ances, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate

them. In all cases the more thinly the seeds are strewn, the better; when too thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no sowing apparatus can prevent. By

raking the soil the soil be dry and them sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly

from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable. In the absence of rain this applica-

tion must be repeated every day or two, if it is important to get seedlings that are in the

best condition. In the case of the Amaranthus, etc., it will be necessary to remove the

seedlings when they have developed a little green shoot, which will be indicated by a

change in the color of the young foliage.

As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, and ready to set out into the border, or for potting, they are

very similar in treatment. Keep all the weeds, etc., from the beds, and the walks clean and

entirely free from weeds, etc.
Special Cultural Directions.

Reverting to the Letters which follow the description of the different varieties enumerated in the Flower Seed Department.

A. sow for succession from March to June for Summer and Autumn blooming, and again in September to secure a display of flowers from April to midsummer. Prepare the ground by digging and loosening to a depth of at least eighteen inches, and cover thoroughly with plenty of manure and a thoroughly rotted manure, making the surface smooth and smooth. Sow thinly and gently press the seed into the earth, lightly covering it with fibrous soil. If the weather is dry and warm shade with branches of evergreen, and keep the seedlings covered with a fine rose. Thin out thoroughly immediately the plants appear, and remove the flowers as soon as they begin to fade, and thus prolong their blooming period.

B. sow in gentle heat in a well-drained pan of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with fine sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up place close to the glass, and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough place three round the edge of a small pot, and keep rather close and moist until established—then gradually hurr to air on fine days, and remove to a cold frame as soon as moderately strong and the weather is mild. Plant out when all danger of frost is over. The seed may also be sown in a cold frame in April, or on a nicely prepared border in May, but will not flower the same season. Transplant them out before the plants get out of hand. May; or in August, in lines, in a well prepared bed of light soil, covering the seed lightly with fine sandy soil; if the weather is dry well water the bed previous to sowing; press the seeds gently in before covering, and shade with branches of evergreens. In the event of long continued dry weather after sowing, especially if this should have been deferred until June, water in the evening, using a fine rose, so as not to displace the covering, and protect the bed from bright sunshine until the plants are well up. Keep clear of weeds, and thin out the plants if too thick, sufficiently early to allow them time to develop their full size. If in October plant out where to bloom, first well preparing the soil, as described under General Directions. Surface dress around the plants annually early in Winter with leaf-soil or thoroughly rotted manure.

C. sow from March to June, or in August, in lines, in a well prepared bed of light soil, covering the seed lightly with fine sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, and keep moist. When up place close to the glass, and give a little air on fine days. If sufficient shade is not obtained for about two weeks, or if a free admixture of sand. Replace near the glass, keeping rather close and moist until established. Shift before the roots get matted and keep warm, then gradually hurr to air on fine days. Finally plant out, or shift to larger pots, using a compost of turf loam and a little peat or leaf soil with a liberal mixture of sharp, clean sand, and attend carefully to them with water until the roots get hold of the fresh soil.

D. sow in pots in a greenhouse or a slightly boleth in March with leaf-soil or thoroughly rotted manure (prepared as in A.), in May, or sow in the border in May, and transplant eight inches apart. Protect the Winter in frames or a cool cellar.

E. Sow the open border in April and May, and thin out or transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.

H. Any season in a pot prepared as follows: Let the pot be half filled with drainage of broken charcoal, over that rough siftings of mould, and the surface with very fine soil, half of which should be of sand, and water well with a fine rose. Press the soil down; cover very lightly with soil; keep from the direct rays of the sun. As soon as the plants show the third leaf, transplant them into seed pans, three-fourths of an inch apart, keep them under a frame until perfectly recovered, then give them a little air to strengthen them. As the plants begin to touch each other they should be transplanted singly into small pots, and kept then in a cool, airy part of the greenhouse, near the glass. Keep when necessary.

J. Sow in March and April in pots; in a cold frame; in August in pots; in a cool frame; transplant to the flower border early in May; they may be increased by layers. Light, rich soil.

K. Sow the seed thinly in a cold frame under glass on a soil nicely prepared in drills six inches apart, the first week in May. The plants come up in a few days, when they are four to five inches high, they may be transplanted as soon as the germs are off for four or five days, and then prick them out on a well prepared bed, three or four inches apart; shade from the sun until well rooted, which will be in three or four days. Before the plants begin to run up in the stem, plant them out where they are to stand for blooming, in well manured soil, being careful to remove them as much mould to the roots as possible; let the rows be one foot apart, and the plants ten inches or a foot apart in the rows. If the weather is dry they must be watered until they take root; afterwards keep clean from weeds, stir between the plants, and give it a fresh water with rotten manure, plenty of water, and tie them to neat stakes as they advance in growth. If intended for exhibition, leave but three or four of the most promising buds to bloom, and shade from the sun as they begin to emerge; or better still, by following the seedling rule—obtained by Pernet—sowing in a frame has proved that the later planted varieties give better and larger flowers, besides continuing much longer in bloom.

Letters and End.-Use pots half filled with drainage, fill within an inch of the rim with fibrous sandy soil, put the pot in a frame. Press down and put in one-half inch of very fine peaty soil and sand, press down with a round board and water well. When the surface gets dry sow the seeds, press gently, and cover slightly with sandy peat. Place the pots in a nice bottom.
heat, cover each with a square of glass, and shade from bright sunshine; when the plants appear, give air, increasing until they are well established. Put singly into small pots, using similar soil, kept when necessary.

M. FILICES (Peres).—Throw lumps of peat on the top of a pot roughly, and scatter the spores, and place the pot under a hand-light in a warm place, and keep the interior moist without watering the earth where the spores were thrown; prick off when movable.

N. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING CALCEOLARIAS AND OTHER SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS OF DELICATE HABITS.—The cultivation of the Calceolaria from the seed requires a little extra care in the early stage of its culture. The seeds should be sown in pots prepared in the following manner: The pot to be half filled with drainage; over that roughsettings of the mould, and the surface covered with soil as fine as possible, half of which should be composed of silver sand. When prepared thus it should be watered with a fine rose, immediately after which sow the seed carefully without any covering of soil. The pots should then be placed under a close frame or a hand glass, in a shady part of the garden (no artificial heat being required). In large establishments, of course, they may have propagating or other houses that will do, where the same kind of moist temperature could be obtained; but any exposure to the sun must be carefully guarded against by mats or paper. If the situation is of the proper temperature, they will require watering but very seldom. If directly the seedlings are strong enough, they must be pricked off in pots prepared as before, and placed in the same situation; from the store-pots they will require to be potted off singly; after this the plants will grow very rapidly. Through the Winter the plants will thrive well on the shelves near the glass in the greenhouse; and to obtain fine specimens they must be shifted freely till the flower stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco directly after the green fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the Calceolaria. It is necessary to remark that one of the most frequent cases of the appearance of these injurious insects is the plant becoming root bound; to avoid which evil it is important that it should be frequently re-potted during the growing season. These remarks will apply also to the cultivation of the Cineraria, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy, and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.

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Preparation and Management of a Hotbed for Raising Seedlings.

"Sow in heat—Sow in a hotbed," are directions so commonly to be found in the notices of half-hardy annuals, that we feel we shall be materially aiding those who are their own gardeners if we give a few simple directions on the subject of a hotbed, composed of stable manure, the most frequent and useful form in which it is to be found.

The Preparation of the Dung is a matter of great importance, and if the bed be expected to retain its usefulness for any length of time, it should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable-yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken and mixed, keeping the more littery portion to the interior of the heap; a second turning and watering may be necessary, although one will be generally found to be sufficient; when thus cleaned of its rankness the bed may be made.

The situation for this should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The dung should be well shaken and mixed while being put together, and firmly pressed by the feet. The frame should be kept close under the frame, and three or four inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed; in a few days it will be ready for use; but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from the rank steam, and if the sand or ashes are drawn away from the end of the bed, they should be replaced.

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged in the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As the seeds become large enough, what are called labelings should be added, that is, fresh earth in the frame, that is, framed frame, which is formed by placing the ordure hotbed frame upon a bed of light, rich soil in some place in the garden where it will be protected from cold winds. They should both be shaded from the sun by mats during the middle of the day.
COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

POSTAGE FREE.

In the year 1854 we commenced putting up select assortments of Flower Seeds for sending by mail, that those who reside at a distance might enjoy equal facilities for procuring a fine display of Flowers, at a moderate cost, with those who are nearer market. These Collections are now favorably known in every part of the United States and Canadas, and we shall continue to give especial attention to this branch, to render them complete and satisfactory in every respect. They will be found to embrace many novelties, and only such sorts as are well worthy of cultivation. They are equally adapted for the requirements of those who have large, as well as others who have only small gardens. Each packet contains a mixture of the different colors and varieties of its species, so that a greater display can be made at a much less price than when ordered in separate packets. The uninitiated may therefore order them without fear of disappointment, and the experienced cultivator will find them equally acceptable. Full directions for culture will accompany each package, which will be sent, post-paid, to any address in the Union, at the following prices:

Collection A.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Annuals, - - - - - - - $1 00
Collection B.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, - - - - - 1 00
Collection C.—Contains ten extra fine varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation, - - - - - - - 1 00

Collection D.—Contains five very choice varieties selected from PRIZE FLOWERS of English Pansies, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbena, Triflant's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, - - - - - - - 1 00

Any one remitting $5.00 will receive the four collections, postage free.

The following additional collections will also be sent at the prices annexed, free of postage.

Collection E.—Contains fifteen very select varieties of Greenhouse Seeds, - - - - - 3 00
Collection F.—Contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties, - - - - - - - 5 00
Collection G.—Contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, - - - - - 2 50
Collection H.—Contains twenty varieties of Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for sowing in the Autumn, - - - - - - - 1 00

The seeds contained in the above collections are of our own selection. Purchasers who prefer to make their selection from the Catalogue, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. See schedule of prices annexed.

GREAT INCENTIVES FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS.

Behing desirous of introducing our Flower Seeds as extensively as possible throughout the country, we offer the following inducements to those who wish to purchase in large quantities, or for the formation of Clubs, by which a great saving may be effected. The Seeds will be forwarded, by mail, post-paid, to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of the amount of the order.

Purchasers remitting $1.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - $1 10
Purchasers remitting 2.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 2 25
Purchasers remitting 3.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 3 50
Purchasers remitting 4.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 4 75
Purchasers remitting 5.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 6 00
Purchasers remitting 10.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 12 50
Purchasers remitting 20.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 26 00
Purchasers remitting 30.00 may select Seeds, in packets, at Catalogue prices amounting to - - 40 00

No variation whatever will be made from the above rates. Prices to Dealers whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed only upon Flower and Vegetable Seeds in packets. Seeds when ordered by the ounce or pound, Plants, Roots, or Bulbs, will not be included. Collections of Vegetable Seeds prepared expressly for mail, will be found at the end of the Vegetable Seed List.
CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF

French and German Flower Seeds,

Saved by the most eminent Cultivators in Europe,

CONTAINING ONLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES, IN PACKETS,

IN WHICH ARE ENCLOSED FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, OR MORE, SEPARATE PAPERS,
EACH CONTAINING SEEDS OF A DIFFERENT COLOR OR VARIETY OF THE SAME PLANT.

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OR important remarks on the different classes of Asters, Balsams, Stocks, Larkspurs, and other varieties in the following list, and their general adaptation, also for mixed packets, see under their respective headings in the body of the Catalogue.

In giving orders for Flower Seeds, it will be sufficient to send the NUMBERS ONLY, but it will be necessary to state the edition of the Catalogue from which they are taken, as a new edition is published and numbers changed yearly.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tr>
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<td>ASTERS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Truffaut's French—Peony-flowered, Perfection, Chrysanthemum-flowered, Imbricated, etc., etc.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection, German, 18 distinct varieties</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection, 12 varieties</td>
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<td>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection, 8 varieties</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Truffaut's Imbricated Pomponne, 12 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Quilled Double, German, 12 distinct varieties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New Dwarf Bouquet, German, 10 distinct varieties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Globe-flowered, German, 12 distinct varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pyramidal-flowered, German, 12 distinct varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, German, 12 varieties</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Rose-flowered, German, very fine, 10 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cocardeau or Crown, German, (white center,) 4 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>New Giant Emperor, German, very large, 8 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>New Victoria, German, 12 varieties, extra fine</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hedgehog, or Porcupine, 6 varieties</td>
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<td>BALSAMS</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Camellia-flowered, French, very double, 12 varieties</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Double, German, 12 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Miniature, or Dwarf, German, 8 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Carnation-striped, new, 8 varieties</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Smith's Prize, extra fine, 9 varieties</td>
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<td>GERMAN STOCKS</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Dwarf German Ten Week Stock, 12 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>New Large Flowering Ten Week Stock, 12 varieties</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>New Giant Perfection Ten Week Stock, 6 varieties</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Wallflower-leaved Ten Week Stock, 10 varieties</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>East Lothian Autumnal, extra fine, 4 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Autumnal (Intermediate) Flowering Stock, 8 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Brompton, or Winter Flowering Stock, 12 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Giant Tree, or Cocardeau Winter Stock, 5 varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>VARIETY</td>
<td>PRICE</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Double Dwarf Rocket, or Hyacinth-flowered, 10 varieties,</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Double Tall Rocket, 8 varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Double Stock flowered, or Tall Branching, 8 varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Double Dwarf Candelabra-formed, 6 varieties,</td>
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**VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Antirrhinum, (Snapdragon,) 8 finest Tom Thumb varieties,</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Aquilegia, (Columbine,) 6 distinct varieties,</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Canna, 12 distinct varieties,</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Climbing Plants, 12 selected varieties,</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Cockscobs, 12 superb new varieties,</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Convulvus, (Morning-glory,) 10 splendid varieties,</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Dianthus Chinensis and Imperial Double, 12 finest varieties,</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Everlasting Flowers, (Helichrysum,) 10 splendid varieties,</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Everlasting Plants, (Immortelles,) different species, fine for Winter Bouquets, 25 select varieties,</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Herbaceous Plants, 25 distinct varieties,</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Hollyhocks, English, from Chaters celebrated collection, from prize flowers, 12 select varieties,</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ipomea, annual varieties, 10 fine species,</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Jacobea, (Senecio,) 8 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Lobelia, 10 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Lupins, 12 select varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Marigold, African and French, 10 finest varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Marvel of Peru, 9 newest varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nemophila, 10 select varieties,</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Ornamental Gourds, 12 distinct varieties,</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Ornamental Grasses, 12 distinct varieties,</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Ornamental Leaved Plants, 12 finest species,</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Pansies, 12 distinct varieties,</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Petunias, 12 finest varieties,</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Petunia, newest double, carefully impregnated, 6 finest varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Phlox Drummondii, 12 beautiful varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Pinks, Carnation, 12 splendid varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Pinks, Picotee, 12 splendid varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Poppies, double, 10 superb varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Portulaca, 8 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Portulaca, newest double varieties, 8 distinct colors,</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Salpiglossis, 10 selected varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Scabiosa New Dwarf Double, (Benary,) 6 finest varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Schizanthus, 8 finest varieties,</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>Sweet Peas, 10 finest varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Thunbergia, 5 extra fine varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Tropaeolum, (Nasturtium,) 8 superb varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Tropaeolum Dwarf, 6 fine varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Wallflower, German, double, 12 superb varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Zinnia, Elegans, 6 fine varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Zinnia, fine double, 6 beautiful varieties,</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS IN ASSORTMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Acacia, 6 fine sorts,</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Begonia, 6 fine varieties, Tuberous rooted,</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Cactus, 12 sorts, -</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Calceolaria, 4 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Erica, (Heath,) 12 fine sorts,</td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Ferns, (Filies pl. var.) 12 fine sorts,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Geranium, 4 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Greenhouse Plants, 12 distinct varieties,</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Heliotrope, 8 fine sorts,</td>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Maurandya, 5 distinct varieties,</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Primula Sinensis, (Chinese Primrose,) 12 fine sorts, including the fringed,</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 84.—**ABROBA VIRIDIFLORA.**

No. 91.—**ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.**

No. 112.—**AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.**

No. 126.—**AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.**

No. 132.—**AQUILEGIA.**

No. 181.—**AUBERGINE WHITE FRUITED.**
MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.

A SELECT DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF
All the Leading Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials,
ADAPTED FOR CULTIVATION IN
CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, OR FLOWER GARDEN.

In order to facilitate purchasers in making selections, who are unacquainted with the botanical names of different varieties of Plants, we here give the popular name in a conspicuous heading, to which is added in SMALL CAPITALS the botanical name, or explanation, with the Natural Order and classes under the Linnean system to which each species belongs, and have endeavored so to simplify the description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. Cultural Directions printed on each packet of Seeds, N. B.—In giving orders it is preferable to mention the numbers, without the names, but as the numbers are frequently changed, it is absolutely necessary to state the number of the Edition of the Catalogue from which the order is taken.

A Dash (—) indicates a repetition, also a variety. Example.—No. 92, Acroclinium Roseum Album, a variety from Acroclinium Roseum.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

ABROBA. Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae.  
Linn.—Monacca Monadelphica.  
Price $0 10
No. 84  
Abroba viridiflora, extremely pretty tuberosous perennial climbing Cucurbitaceae, with handsomely cut, glossy, dark green foliage, small oval scarlet fruits; suitable for planting out during the Summer, forming beautiful garlands.  
Cult. F.  

Linn.—Pentandra Monogynia.  
Charming trailer, with beautiful Verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continues in bloom a long time; very effective in beds, rock-work, or hanging baskets. Peel off the husk of the seed before sowing, to facilitate vegetating; transplant ten inches apart.  
Cult. B.  

No. 85  
Abronia umbellata, rosy lilac, half-hardy annual, native of California.  
Fragrans, a new variety from the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, similar to the foregoing in habit, with pure waxy yellow flowers; very fragrant.  

Linn.—Malvopsis Polyandra.  
No. 87  
Abutilon, fine mixed varieties.  

ACACIA. Nat. Ord. Leguminosae.  
Linn.—Polygymnia Monacca.  
These graceful, elegant, and highly ornamental plants, after rendering the greenhouse and conservatory beautiful in Spring with their charming blossoms, may be usefully employed in decorating the out-of-door garden, where their fine foliage and habits could not fail to attract notice. They may be placed about lawn and shrubbery borders, plunging the pots to keep the soil moist, and regularly watered. Previous to sowing, soak the seeds in warm water several hours.  
Greenhouse shrubs.  

No. 88  
Acacia, fine mixed varieties.  

ACHIMENES. Nat. Ord. Gesneraceae.  
Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.  
A class of charming plants, combining great beauty with rich and brilliant colors, succeeding well in a warm greenhouse; seed very scarce. After flowering, water should be gradually withheld, and pots laid on the side in a cool, dry part of the greenhouse. Res-pot as soon as they commence growing.  
Greenhouse bulb.  

No. 89  
Achimenes, mixed, from the choicest varieties.  

ADLUMIA** (Mountain Fringe.) Nat. Ord. Fumariaceae.  
No. 90  
Adlumia cfrhosa, a beautiful half-hardy climbing plant of graceful habit; hardy annual, from North America; 15 ft.  
Cult. G.
Aster. Nat. Ord. Composite. Line.—Symphyotrichum, Symphyotrichum. For beauty and variety of habit, form, and color, the Aster stands unrivaled, and of all flowers is best adapted to gratify the taste and win the admiration of every lover of floral beauty. It is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. Some of the flowers are annually large, others quite small; some are beautifully inclosed, others reflexed; while some of the varieties are tall and others short. Of the tall kinds the most worthy of note are Thompson's magnificent varieties of the Peony-Flowered Perfection with their beautifully inclosed ball-shaped blossoms, and the New Giant Emperor with its immense double blossoms, stand unrivaled. The French Pompon with its numerous miniature flowers, and the Cockade with its showy large white center and variously tinted borders, are equally attractive, and are particularly desirable for large flower beds or intermingling in the borders with Dahlias, Gladioli and Roses. Of dwarf varieties the principal beauties are the Chrysanthemum, its large flowers almost hiding the foliage, and the Bouquet Aster with its profusion of blossoms. They are splendid either for small flower beds or edgings. All the varieties require rich, light soil, and are easily grown, with well-manured ground, and are frequently supplied with manure water; this labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. Hardy annuals. For separate colors see Assortments.

CT. K.

No. 158 Aster, Trumellant’s French Peony-flowered Perfection, eighteen colors mixed. This variety is the highest type of the Peony-flowered Aster—as recognized by the leading Horticulturists as one of the Old World; the habit of the plant is excellent; the flowers are remarkable for their fine rounded form and perfect form, their large size and rich, pure colors, surpassing all sorts hitherto grown; 14 ft. - $0.25

159 — pure white, very desirable for bridal or funeral decorations, or for culture in cemeteries. - 25

160 — German Peony-flowered, twelve colors mixed. In this variety the petals are turned towards the center, and a flower not quite in full bloom resembles a ball; brilliant and beautiful colors, very double and finely formed. - 10

161 — Cockade, or Crown, mixed colors; the flowers of this variety have large white centers, bordered with scarlet, carmine, violet or blue, unusually attractive and beautiful; 14 ft. - 10

162 — Giant Emperor, mixed colors; brilliant and beautiful flowers very double and of immense size. It bears only a few flowers on a robust, strong stem, from which the slender green in the form of a candelabrum in the flowered part produces five flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter; 2 ft. - 5

163 — Imbricate Pomponne, mixed colors; beautiful variety, neat pomponne flowers; 1 ft. 6 in. - 10

164 — dwarf, fine mixed. The individual blossoms are similar to the quilled; it is for the large flowers in height, and is chiefly covered with red, yellow, or mixed flowers, they are principally used for edging. - 5

165 — La Superbe, rose, blue and white mixed, flowers large size, extra fine, and in box, or further flowered Emquent, with petals so inclosed that every plant forms a bouquet of from 150 to 250 flowers, completely hiding the foliages, producing a splendid effect; 9 to 15 inches. - 10

166 — Schnider, a new variety of the prevailing of great merit, very double; a profuse bloomer. - 10

167 — Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed colors; these grow to the uniform height of 2 feet, or more, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, and are profusely; they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable for succession. - 10

168 — Victoria, one of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation, flowers very double, lubricated, globular, of a fine rose color, and as large as the Giant Emperor Aster; the plant is of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers on each head of the pajama form; 1 ft. 6 in. - 10

169 — pyramidal, many colors mixed. The beautiful large flowers on this Aster are nearly of an equal height; produces but few side flowers; the form of the flower resembles an inverted pyramid, some of which are quilled, others not; average height about 2 ft. - 10

170 — porcupine, hedgehog, or needle perfection, mixed flowers composed of long quilled curvus backs petals, hence the name; 2 ft. - 10

171 — Keid’s improved quilled, many colors mixed. The single petals of this variety consist simply of tubes or quills, and the exterior cross are blossom-petals which are slightly reflexed; 1 to 2 feet in height, branches freely, and shows out not many large blossoms. - 10

172 — rose-flowered, a new and beautiful variety, flowers large, brilliant, very double, regularly lubricated, a valuable acquisition, several colors mixed. - 10

173 — Chinese, original varieties, mixed, have been grown from seed received directly from China. - 5

174 — fine mixed varieties. - 5

Armilis. Nat. Ord. Campanulaceae. Line.—Pentagonia, Pentagonia. A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, effective either as an edging, for indoor decoration, or for rock-work and mixed flower borders; it is particularly recommended for edging. Hardy perennials. CT. P.

No. 157 Armeria maritima, delicate rose, fine for edgings and rock-work; ½ ft. - 10

175 Armeria maritima, delicate rose, fine for edgings and rock-work; ½ ft. - 10

176 formosa, rose and white, from Portugal; 1 ft. - 10
French and German Asters, about two-thirds average size.

1. Truffaut's French Peony-Flowered Perfection, No. 161
2. Reid's Improved Quilled, 173
3. Imbriquée Pompone, 165
4. Cockade or Crown, No. 158
5. Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, 168
6. Rose-flowered, 174
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ARISTOLOCHIA.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Aristolochiaceae.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Gynandria Henr.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly attractive climbers, with very curious horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors, the flowers resembling Dutch smoking pipes. <strong>Half-hardy shrubs. CULT. E.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 179 Aristolochia Bouplandii, a fine climber for the greenhouse, with purple flowers, from Patagonia,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 - <em>siphon,</em> (Dutchman's Pipe,) for garden culture, from North America,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AUBERGINE (Egg-Plant.)</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Solanaceae.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Pentandra Monogynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental varieties; the scarlet and white are curious and interesting, being covered in Autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit; they succeed best in warm localities. <strong>Half-hardy annuals. CULT. E.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 181 Aubergine, white fruited, from France; 1½ ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 - <em>tomato formed,</em> red, very ornamental,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183 - <em>scarlet fruited,</em> very striking and handsome, from France; 1½ ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184 - <em>new large striped,</em> very ornamental, from Guadaloupe,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>AUBRIETIA.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Tetradynamia Silviosa.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An exceedingly pretty, early, free-flowering plant, valuable for edgings, rock-work, or small beds, and succeeding best in an open, dry situation. <strong>Hardy perennials. CULT. D.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 185 <em>Aubrietia dettoloides,</em> rose <em>lilac,</em> trailer, from the Levant; ½ ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>AURICULA.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Primulaceae.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Pentandra Monogynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A well-known garden favorite from Switzerland, of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. <strong>Half-hardy perennials. CULT. E.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 186 <em>Auricula Alpine,</em> this is the most hardy of the true auricula tribe, and produces a great variety of colors,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187 - <em>English hybrids,</em> from a collection of the finest named prize varieties,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>AZALEA.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Rhodoraee.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Pentandra Monogynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amongst the most beautiful and ornamental of our greenhouse and hardy shrubs. A. indica grows best in a rich fibrous peat mixed with silversand. A porticus in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Both require the most careful management until well established. <strong>CULT. E.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 188 <em>Azalea Indica,</em> saved from the finest varieties, greenhouse shrub, from China; 4 ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189 - <em>Pontica,</em> saved from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, from the Levant; 4 ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BALLOON VINE,</strong></th>
<th>(Cardiospermum.) Nat. Ord. Sapindaceae.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Oxandra Trigynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A genus of rapid growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, very ornamental; succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. <strong>Half-hardy annuals. CULT. 3.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 190 <em>Cardiospermum halicacabum,</em> white, from India; 4 ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BALSAM.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Balsaminaceae.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Pentandra Monogynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12-inch pots, using the richest and finest compost at command, and the pots plunged in a moderate hothead and liberally supplied with manure water; when for out-door decoration the soil should be of the richest possible character, the plants should be set fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water. For separate colors, see Collections. <strong>CULT. 3.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 191 <em>Balsam Solferino,</em> striped and streaked with <em>lilac</em> and <em>scarlet</em> on satin white ground,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192 - <em>Camellia-flowered,</em> ten magnificent double varieties, mixed colors,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193 - <em>Dwarf,</em> mixed, from eight splendid double varieties; ½ ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194 - <em>rose-flowered,</em> improved, twelve splendid varieties, mixed; 2 ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195 - <em>spotted,</em> splendid double varieties, mixed; 2 ft.,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196 - <em>Smith’s prize,</em> from a celebrated English collection, very large and double,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197 - <em>alba plenissima,</em> double white, fine for Florists,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198 - <em>new Victoria,</em> satiny white, finely spotted with scarlet,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199 - <em>new carnation striped,</em> extra fine,</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 - <em>double mixed,</em></td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BARTONIA.</strong></th>
<th>Nat. Ord. Loasaceae.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linn.</strong>-Polyandra Monogynia.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 201 Bartonia aurea, (golden,) rich golden yellow, hardy annual, from California.</td>
<td><strong>Price</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Linn.—Monorea Polyandra. 

A beautiful stove plant, remarkable for the varied and magnificent foliage of many of its varieties; they are also admirably adapted to ferneries, hanging baskets, etc. Cult. 9.

No. 202 Begonia hybrid, choice mixed, from the finest variegated varieties, - - - 80


Linn.—Syngenesia Polyandra Superba.

A well-known and favorite plant for the border or pot culture. Half-hardy perennial. Cult. 9.

No. 203 Bellis perennis, finest German, producing many double flowers; 1½ ft. - - - - 25

BELVIDERE (Summer Cypress.) Nat. Ord. Cheno-Pholiaceae.

Linn.—Pactaadria Bigalvia.

An ornamental Cypress-like plant, suitable for a cemetery. Cult. 9.

No. 204 Belvidere, (Kochia scoparia,) hardy annual, from Egypt; 4 ft. - - - - - 5

BIDENS. Nat. Ord. Compositae.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polyandra Frutescens.

Similar to the Coreopsis, fine for mixed borders, roots may be preserved like Dahlias. Cult. 9.

No. 205 Bidens atrosanguiaca, rich, dark crimson, with prominent yellow anthers, fine foliage, very free bloomer, - - - - - 10

BOCCONIA. Nat. Ord. Papaveraceae.

Linn.—Dodecanenia Monagynia.

Ornamental foliage plants for single specimens or groups on lawns. Cult. 9.

No. 206 Bocconia japonica, a Japanese variety, nearly hardy, forms a bush-like growth from four to six feet in height, producing racemes of bloom from two to three feet in length; very effective during late Summer and Autumn months, - - - - - 10

BRACHYCOME. Nat. Ord. Compositae.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polyandra Superba.

Beautiful free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of Summer with a profusion of pretty Cinera-like flowers, very effective in edging small beds, rustic baskets, or for pot culture; succeeding in any light rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. 9.

No. 207 Brachycome Iberidifolia, blue, from Swan River; ½ ft. - - - - - 10

208 — albiform, white, from Swan River; ½ ft. - - - - - 10

209 — finest mixed, - - - - - 10

BROWALLIA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae.

Linn.—Hydroisma Angustispica.

Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, growing freely in any rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. 9.

No. 210 Browallia Cerviakowskii, blue with white center, beautiful; 1½ ft. - - - - - 10

211 — clata alba, white, from Peru; 1½ ft. - - - - - 10

212 — grandiflora, sky blue, large and handsome; 1½ ft. - - - - - 10

CACLIA (Tassel Flower.) Nat. Ord. Compositae.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polyandra Equilis.


No. 213 Cacalia cocinea, orange scarlet, flowering in clusters, very pretty; 1½ ft. - - - - 5

214 — aurea, golden yellow, variety of above; 1½ ft. - - - - 5

CACTUS. Nat. Ord. Cactaceae.

Linn.—Ivosandria Monagynia.

Extremely curious and interesting plants, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colors, succeeding best in sandy loam mixed with brick and lime rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung. Greenhouse perennial. Cult. 9.

No. 215 Cactus, choice varieties, mixed, - - - - - - 25

CALANDRINIA. Nat. Ord. Portulacaceae.

Linn.—Ivosandria Monagynia.

Very beautiful free-flowering plants, invaluable for rock-work and dry hot banks, or similar situations. They all succeed in a light rich soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. 9.

No. 216 Calandrina speciosa, rosy purple, a most profuse bloomer; ½ ft. - - - - - 5

217 — alba, a white flowering variety of the preceding, distinct and beautiful, - - - - - 5

218 — grandiflora, (flowering,) rosy pink, handsome, from Chili; 1 ft. - - - - - 5

219 — ambigua, rich rosy violet, exceedingly beautiful, from Chili; 1½ ft. - - - - - 10


Linn.—Syngenesia Superba.

A very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. 9.

No. 220 Calendula officinalis, (Gold Marigold,) fine orange; 1 ft. - - - - - 8

221 — Le Proven, another, very double and a profuse bloomer, - - - - - 10

222 — Pongei fl. pl., a white hybrid Marigold, with double flowers; 1 ft. - - - - - 10
**CALCEOLARIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEAE.**

*Linn.—*Dianthria Monogynia.*

Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the greenhouse or the flower garden. The herbaceous varieties, *C. hybridus*, are remarkable for their large, finely shaped and beautifully spotted flowers, and are cultivated for in-door decoration; while *C. rugosus*, a shrub-variet, is sometimes grown for out-of-door decoration. They succeed in any light rich soil. *Half-hardy perennials.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CALCEOLARIA hybrida, from a choice German collection.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Callaloo Atkinsoniana, yellow and crimson, very pretty, from Columbia; 2½ ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSÉ.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Calliopsis Atkinsoniana, yellow and crimson, pretty, from Columbia; 2½ ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
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</table>

**CALLIRHOE. NAT. ORD. MALVACEAE.**

*Linn.—*Monadelphia Polyandria.*

An elegant genus of plants, strongly resembling the Scarlet Linum, hight from two to three feet, commences to bloom when about six inches high, and presents a mass of flowers during the entire summer; makes a splendid bedding plant if sown thick. *Hardy annuals.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CALLIRHOE pedata, color, rich violet purple with white eye, North America; 2 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAMPELLA. NAT. ORD. TERNSTREEMIACEAE.**

*Linn.—*Monadelphia Polyandria.*

A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit; of the former, *C. pyramidalis* grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produce a most striking effect. Of the dwarf varieties *C. carpatica* is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. *Cult. d.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CAMPANULA. NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEAE.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>CAMPANULA Carpatica, a pure white, finely divided and very effective hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAMPANULA. CAMPA醬IA.**

*Linn.—*Peatlandia Monogynia.*

A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit; of the former, *C. pyramidalis* grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produce a most striking effect. Of the dwarf varieties *C. carpatica* is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. *Cult. d.*

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<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAMPANULA.**

*A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit; of the former, *C. pyramidalis* grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produce a most striking effect. Of the dwarf varieties *C. carpatica* is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. *Cult. d.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CAMPANULA Carpatica, a pure white, finely divided and very effective hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.54 ft., yet the name also is confined to certain species of paper-thin and very small flowers, such as the Campanula Bluette de Vienne and C. Bluette de Paris. The former is a dwarf-growing plant, hardly perennial, from Corsica; 3 ft., CULT. B. 5.

8.55 ft. — pyramidalis, leafy, beautiful and stately, hardly perennial, from Campania; 3 ft., CULT. B. 5.

8.56 ft. — alba, white, handsome, hardly perennial, from Campania; 3 ft., CULT. B. 5.

8.57 ft. — fine mixed, 5.

CANNARY BIRD FLOWER** (Tropaeolum Perurinum)


Linna.—Octandria Monogynia.

No. 209 Canary Bird Flower, bright yellow, fringed, exceedingly beautiful, foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft. Hardy-annual. CULT. B. 10.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis.) Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.

Linna.—Tetradynia Sillicoasa.

One of the most useful border annuals, very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc., also very useful for pot culture, for conservatory decoration during Winter; indispensable for bouquets. Hardy-annual. CULT. A.

No. 260 Candytuft fragrant, pure white, pinnated foliage, fine, from Crete; 1 ft., 5.

261 lilac, dwarf, very compact, — 5.

262 pale purple, 1 ft., 5.

263 — dwarf, very dark purple; 1 ft., 5.

264 — Dianthus, new, dark crimson, very beautiful; 1 ft., 5.

265—rocket, pure white, in large trusses; 1 ft., 5.

266 — white, very desirable; 1 ft., 5.

267 — white, new dwarf, fine for pot culture, — 5.

268 — fine mixed: 1 ft., 5.

269 — perennial, (I. Semperiana), 1 ft. CULT. D. 5.

CANNA. Nat. Ord. Amaranthaceae.

Linna.—Monandria Monogynia.

A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers, which justly merit the attention bestowed upon them for the last few years, both for out-door and conservatory decoration. When planted in groups or masses they impart quite a tropical aspect to the garden, particularly when grouped with the Ricinus, Wignadia and other ornamental foliaged plants. Sow the seeds in water at 23° for about twelve hours; sow in sandy loam and peat and place in a gentle-hothed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an unequaled mass of rich verdure to an otherwise ordinary looking garden; if shifted into larger pots for the decoration of hot-beds, terraces, etc., they will soon become objects of great interest; the roots can be lifted before the arrival of frost, kept in a dry cellar, and planted out again the ensuing Spring. The seeds may also be treated as above described, and planted in the flower border in the latter part of May and June, but will not flower so early. Hardy-annual perennials. CULT. A. Roots, assorted, 30 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

No. 270 Canna Aenecii, crimson, extremely ornamental; 3 ft., 10.

271 — aurantiaca, orange, leaves lively green, distinct, from Brazil; 3 ft., 10.

272 — bicolor of Java, red and yellow, from Java; 3 ft., 10.

273 — Riborelli, new, scarlet, dwarf species, with rich heavy leaves; 1 ft., 10.

274 — Bonneti, new, red and yellow, superb variety, fine habit; 7 ft., 10.

275 — compacta elegantissima, large, reddish-yellow, fine-flowering, from South America; 2 ft., 10.

276 — argentea, orange scarlet, from South America; 2 ft., 10.

277 — Depeche, crimson, leaves deep green, flowers yellow and orange, fine form; 5 ft., 10.

278 — discolor forinosa, scarlet, maroon tinted foliage; 3 ft., 10.

279 — discolor variegata, sc. foliage; 6 ft., 10.

280 — Indica, red, from India; 2 ft., 10.

281 — Krelag discolor, dark crimson, leaves, violet streaked with purple red; 5 ft., 10.

282 — Krelag, intense scarlet edged with white, very striking, from Brazil; 4 ft., 10.

283 — Integra picta, shaded yellow, from Brazil; 3 ft., 10.

284 — Marcella Vaillant, dark green leaves broadly banded with purple violet, large orange flowers; 4 to 6 ft., 10.

285 — Marcella, flowers a fine large scarlet; 3 ft., 10.

286 — Mussaenda hybrida, red, foliage resembling a small banana; 2 ft., 10.

287 — mutabilis, changeable, from Brazil; 5 ft., 10.

288 — Mussaenda, clear yellow, very beautiful, from Nepal; 3 ft., 10.

289 — Sanguijuela Chatel, blood red, dark foliage and stems; 6 ft., 10.

290 — Selwoodii, scarlet, profuse blooming, from Africa; 10 ft., 10.

291 — Scleranthus, red, spotted, from South America; 4 ft., 10.

292 — Warscewiczii, brilliant red, foliage striped, from Central America; 3 ft., 10.

293 — zebrina, beautiful zebr-striped foliage; 5 ft., 10.

294 — elegans, splendid variegated foliage; 4 ft., 10.

295 — fine mixed varieties, 10.
GROUP OF CARNATION, PICOTEE, PERPETUAL AND FLORISTS' PINKS.

1. Carnation, No. 305.
2. Picotee, No. 1008.
3. Perpetual, or Tree Carnation, No. 308.
4. Florists' Pink, No. 1013.
**B.K. BLISS & SONS' SEED CATALOGUE.**

**POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CANTERBURY BELL S</strong> (Campanula Medium)</th>
<th><strong>NAT. ORD. CAMPAULACEAE.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Linn.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pentandria Monogynia.</strong></th>
<th><strong>PRICE.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. 286</strong> Cantonbury bells, double blue; from Germany; 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>—</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>287</strong> — double rose, delicate rose, new and very desirable,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>288</strong> — white, 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>289</strong> — mixed, 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>300</strong> — single blue, 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>301</strong> — white, 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>302</strong> — mixed, 2 1/2 ft.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARDUUS (Thistle).** **NAT. ORD. COMPOSITE.**

**Linn.** | **Syngenesia Polysperma Equalis.**

A strong growing, ornamental genus, very useful in shrubberies and large mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. **Hardy biennials.** **CULT. D.**

| **No. 303** Carduus Marianus, foliage beautifully variegated; 3 ft., | | | | | **5** |
| **304** — benedictus, (blessed thistle), from Europe; 3 ft., | | | | | **5** |

**CARNATION PINK** (Dianthus Caryophyllus). **NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEAE.**

**Linn.** | **Decandria Diggiana.**

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties. Succeeds best in light rich loam; protected during Winter. **Half-hardy perennials.**

| **No. 305** Carnation Pink, mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1 1/2 ft., | | | | **25** |
| **306** — fine German, from named flowers; 1 1/2 ft., | | | | **25** |
| **307** — good mixed, for border culture. | | | | **15** |
| **308** — perpetual or Tree, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1 1/2 ft. **CULT. E.** | | | | **25** |
| **309** — fine German, from named flowers; 1 1/2 ft. **CULT. E.** | | | | **25** |
| **310** — dwarf double early flowering, a distinct variety; from Germany; they flower earlier, and are more dwarf and robust in habit. | | | | **25** |

**CATCHLY (Silene).** **NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEAE.**

**Linn.** | **Decandria Diggiana.**

A showy free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any common soil. **Hardy annuals.** **CULT. D.**

| **No. 311** Catchly, red, white and flesh colors mixed; from England; 1 1/2 ft., | | | | | **5** |

**CELOSIA.** **NAT. ORD. AMARANTHACEAE.**

**Linn.** | **Pentandria Monogynia.**

Magogorous, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery flowers. Plants of the orange flower freely if planted out in June in light soil, not too rich; grown in pots, they are the most elegant of greenhouse and conservatory plants. **Half-hardy annuals.** **CULT. B.**

| **No. 312** Celosia argentea, silvery white shaded with bronze; rose, very handsome; 3 ft., | | | | **10** |
| **313** — aurea pyramidalis, golden yellow, exceedingly fine; 3 ft., | | | | **10** |
| **314** — new crimson feathered, fine in contrast with the preceding; 3 ft., | | | | **10** |
| **315** — pyramidalis nana aurantiaca, few colored panicles, quite distinct, | | | | **10** |
| **316** — versicolor, light crimson verging on violet, | | | | **10** |
| **317** — foliis atrorubens, reddish brown foliage and golden brown panicles, | | | | **10** |
| **318** — spipecta rosea, a French variety with spikes of rose colored flowers, suitable for Winter bouquets, for which it should be picked before it begins to fade. | | | | **10** |
| **319** — cristata, (Cockscomb). The following varieties have been saved from selected combs, remarkable for their size, symmetry and brilliant colors, | | | | **10** |
| **320** — cristata muna, dwarf crimson, | | | | **10** |
| **321** — rosea, dwarf rose, | | | | **10** |
| **322** — aurea, dwarf yellow, | | | | **10** |
| **323** — purpurea, extra finest prize varieties. | | | | **10** |
| **324** — fine mixed, containing many colors, (see supplement for other varieties), | | | | **10** |

**CENTAUREA.** **NAT. ORD. COMPOSITE.**

**Linn.** | **Syngenesia Frustacea.**

Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. **Hardy annuals.** **CULT. C.**

| **No. 323** Centaurea Americana, lilac purple, very large, showy, robust species, | | | | **5** |
| **326** — Clementia, vigorous perennial, from two to three feet in height, foliage elegant, covered with snowy white down, stems terminate with straw colored flowerets. **CULT. B.** | | | | **25** |
| **327** — candidissima, (raquinia), splendid silvery-leaved plant for beds, ribbons, vases, baskets and pots, half hardy perennial, | | | | **25** |
| **328** — gynoeceum, a graceful silver-leaved variety, | | | | **15** |
| **329** — Cyanus, (Corn-botlle), (Bachelor's Button) various shades mixed. **CULT. C.** | | | | **25** |
| **330** — depressa, blue, red center, large flowers, very desirable; from Caucasus; 1 ft., | | | | **5** |
| **331** — rosea nova, blue; 1 ft., | | | | **5** |
| **332** — moschata alba, (Sweet Sultan) white, | | | | **5** |
| **333** — purpurea, (Sweet Sultan) purple, | | | | **5** |
| **334** — palavolei, (Sweet Sultan) yellow, | | | | **5** |
| **335** — atropurpurea, (Sweet Sultan) new, deep purplish crimson, | | | | **10** |
### CENTAURIDUM. **NAT. ORD. COMPOSITE.**

*Linum—Syn-genesis Foeniculum.*

A very beautiful, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any light rich soil. *Hardy annual.* 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Centaurium Drummondii</strong>, orange, showy; from Texas; 2 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CENTRANTHUS. **NAT. ORD. VALERIANACEAE.**

*Linum—Monandra Monogynia.*

Very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plants, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grow freely in any common garden soil; natives of Grenada. *Hardy annual.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Centranthus macrostemon,</strong> (down tailed) pale rose, pretty in masses; 2 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>-- -- <em>albus,</em> very pretty, white flowered variety; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>-- -- <em>bicolor,</em> flowers rose and white, in globular shaped umbels.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>-- -- <em>carnosus,</em> a new flesh colored variety; 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>-- -- <em>nanus,</em> a new dwarf variety; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CERASTIUM. **NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEAE.**

*Linum—Decandria Pentagyria.*

Dwarf plants of densely branched growth, admirably adapted for edgings, rock-work, or ribbons. *Cult. F.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Cerastium Biebersteinii,</strong> an ornamental foliage dwarf plant, with beautiful silvery tinted foliage;</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>-- -- <em>tomentosum,</em> similar to the preceding, with smaller foliage.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHELONE. **NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEAE.**

*Linum—Didymaia Angiopeumia.*

Beautiful hardly, herbaceous plants, with showy Penstemon-like flowers, very effective in centers of beds, or groups in mixed borders; thrive in any rich soil. *Hardy perennial.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Chelone barbata,</strong> scarlet; from Mexico; 3 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHENOPODIUM. **NAT. ORD. CHENOPODIACEAE.**

*Linum—Pentandria Hygienia.*

No. 345 **Chenopodium Atriplicis,** flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a glittering purple meal, which renders the plant very ornamental. *Cult. F.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHINESE PRIMROSE, (Primula Sinensis.) **NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEAE.**

*Linum—Pentantrum Monogynia.*

A charming and profuse flowering plant; indispensable for winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory. Our seed is from one of the finest European collections. See *Primula* for other varieties. *Greenhouse perennial.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Chinese Primrose,</strong> fringed purple; 5 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>-- -- <em>white,</em> very beautiful; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>-- -- <em>splendid mixed,</em> from the finest English and Continental varieties; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHLORIA. **NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEAE.**

*Linum—Octandria Monogynia.*

A pretty, free-flowering plant, with Caucaus-like foliage; continues in bloom for a long time. A remarkably effective bedding-out plant. *Half-hardy annual.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Chloria granulifera,</strong> flowers first bright orange, changing to red, then to violet; from Madeira; 1 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHOROZEMA. **NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSAE.**

*Linum—Decandria Monogynia.*

Desirable plants for the greenhouse, combining flowers of the most beautiful description, with gracefulness of habit and great profusion of bloom. Soak the seeds in warm water a few hours before sowing. *Greenhouse shrub.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Chorozema, pl. var.,</strong> finest mixed varieties.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CINERARIA. **NAT. ORD. COMPOSITE.**

*Linum—Syn-genesis Polygalum Superbum.*

Well-known favorite, free-flowering plants for the greenhouse, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and from the richness and diversity of the colors, are among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeed best in light, rich, free and open soil. *Greenhouse perennials.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th><strong>Cineraria,</strong> fine mixed varieties.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>-- -- <em>extra select,</em> from prize flowers only, from a celebrated English collection.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>-- -- <em>dwarf,</em> a new German variety of compact growth, highly recommended.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>-- -- <em>extra dwarf,</em> grows but four inches high, plants of globular shape, very profuse bloom.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>-- -- <em>acanthifolia,</em> new, silvery leaves, beautifully cut like the Acanthus, half-hardy perennial.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>-- -- <em>argentea,</em> handsome silvery leaved species, half-hardy perennial.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>-- -- <em>maritima,</em> another silvery leaved variety, which with the preceding is fine for bedding with the ornamental foliage plants.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CELOSIA PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSUM.
No. 1450, Page 88.

No. 574.—GLOXINIA.

PRIMULA JAPONICA.—No. 1415
Page 91.

VARIEGATED KALE.—See Broccoli in Vegetable Seed List, Page 110.
No. 441.—CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.
    Wiggin's Prize.

CYCLAMEN, SINGLE BLOOM.

No. 348.—CHINESE PRIMROSE.

No. 191.—BALSAM CAMELLIA FL.

No. 352.—CINERARIA, Extra Select.

No. 224.—CALCEOLARIA SUPERBA.
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

Linna.—Syngeusia Polymagia Superfua. Price

The tall, double flowered, annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of Summer flowering border plants; to allow for individual development, they should be thinned out to from twelve to eighteen inches apart; they are also very effective when massed out terraces. The dwarf kinds make good bedder plants. C. tricolor burridgeanum and C. tricolor venustum are very handsome; these should be thinned out to one foot apart. CULT. c.

No. 358 Chrysanthemum tricolor, (carinatum,) yellow and white, very showy, hardy annual; from Barbary; 1 1/2 ft., 5

359 — — Burridgeanum, crimson center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft., 5

360 — — Dunnetlii, fl. pl., double white, extra fine, — 10

361 — — golden, very double, color bright golden yellow, — 10

362 — — hybridum plenum, producing a large proportion of double flowers, of various shades of orange, scarlet, rose and reddish brown, — 10

363 — — venustum, white, with crimson center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft., 5

364 — — coronarium, fl. pl., double, yellow, —

365 — — dolce, white, hardy annual, —

The Chrysanthemum Indicum and Indicum Namum are the well-known varieties so extensively grown in pots for late Autumn and early Winter flowering; no one should be without them. The seed we offer is saved from the finest varieties and will give a good proportion of double flowers. CULT. c.

366 — — Indicum, tall double mixed, extra fine, half-hardy perennial, from China; 3 ft., 25

367 — — nanum, (Decora Pompona,) double mixed, half-hardy perennial; from China; — 25

368 — — Japonicum, new race from Japan, quite distinct from the old varieties in the style of the flowers, which are of a peculiar form in a great variety of colors, — 25

CLARKIA. Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

Linna.—Octandria Monogynia.

Among the most desirable annuals for bedding purposes, growing freely and blossoming profusely in almost any common garden soil. It has undergone great improvement since its first introduction. Its flowers are much larger, which, combined with their brilliant colors, profusion of bloom and fine habit makes it indispensable to the flower border. The Tom Thumb varieties make fine compact beds and long marginal lines. Plants from seed sown in September or early border early the following Spring. Hardy annuals. CULT. c.

No. 369 Clarkia elegans, rosy purple; 2 ft., 5

370 — — alba, pure white; 2 ft., 5

371 — — pulchella, rosy crimson; 1 1/2 ft., 5

372 — — alba, white; 1 1/2 ft., —

373 — — marginata, rose purple and white; 1 1/2 ft., —

374 — — fl. pl., double fuchs magenta, white flowers, —

375 — — integrifolia, rich magenta crimson, with large flowers and entire petals; 1 1/2 ft., —

376 — — alba fl. pl., new, double, white, large flowers, fine; 1 1/2 ft., —

377 — — Tom Thumb, rosy crimson; 1 ft., —

378 — — — — alba, pure white; 1 ft., —

379 — — — — marginata, magenta edged white, —

380 — — fine mixed double and single varieties, —

CLEMATIS.** Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ.

Linna.—Polyandria Polyantha.

A genus of well-known, rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental, hardy climbing shrubs, some of which are very fragrant, admirably adapted for covering verandas, arbors, arches, etc., succeed in any good garden soil. CULT. g.

No. 381 Clematis cirrhosa, a hardy and free growing climber, literally covering itself with white fragrant flowers. —

382 — — Flammula, white, sweet-scented; from France, —

383 — — Vitcella, purple; from Spain, —

CLIANTHUS. Nat. Ord. Leguminoseæ.

Linna.—Diaselphra Decandria.

This splendid plant which has heretofore been considered as very difficult to cultivate, has upon further acquaintance with its habits proved quite the contrary. Sown in the open air on a dry, warm sunny border in May, it has grown luxuriantly and bloomed profusely all Summer with ordinary treatment. It requires but little watering. CULT. j.

No. 384 Clianthus Dampieri, one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, about 3 feet in height, with neat compound leaves, and dropping clusters of large, rich scarlet, long petalled, pea-shaped flowers, three inches in length, something similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch in front. From New Holland. —

385 — — fine new varieties, of various colors, —

CLINTONIA. (Dunningia.) Nat. Ord. Campanulaceæ.

Linna.—Monadelphus Pentandria.

Very pretty little plants, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produce a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeed best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. CULT. b.

No. 386 Clintonia elegans, (pleasing,) pale blue, very pretty; from Columbia; ½ ft., —

387 — — pulchella, (pretty,) blue, yellow, and white, most elegant dwarf annual; from Columbia; ½ ft., —

388 — — alba, a very pretty white flowered variety; ½ ft., —
COBREA.** Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae. 

Linna.—Pentandria Monogynia. 

A magnificent conservatory climber, with large, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils; it is of a very rapid growth, and consequently conveniently adapted during the summer for warm situations out of doors; grows freely in any rich soil. Seed should be placed edgewise when planted. Cult. J. 

No. 369 Cobrea scandens, purple lilaee; from Mexico, — — — — 2 — $5 10 

COLEUS. Nat. Ord. Labiaceae. 

Linna.—Cruciferae. 

For the adornment of the greenhouse and sitting-room these new hybrid colors are in great demand, and are now among the most popular plants for the flower garden either for groups, ribbon borders or as single specimens. Cult. E. 

No. 350 Coleus, saved from the newest and most showy varieties, - - - - - 50 

COLLSNIA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae. 

An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. C. biicolor, C. biicolor alba, and C. multifloral marmorata, contrast finely in ribbons. Hardy annuals. Cult. C. 

No. 391 Collisia bartieefolia, purple lilaee, dwarf habit; from California; 1 ft., — — — 5 

392 — alba, pure white, very dwarf; from California; 1 ft., — — — 5 

393 — biicolor, purple and white, beautiful; from California; 1 ft., — — — 5 

394 — alba, pure white, charming variety; from California; 1 ft., — — — 5 

395 — multifloral, crimson, lilaee and white, showy; from California; 1 ft., — — 5 

396 — marmorata, white and rose, marbled, handsome; 1 ft., — — — 5 

COLLOMIA. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae. 

Linna.—Didynamia Angiosperma. 

Showy border plants. Hardy annuals. Cult. C. 

No. 357 Collomia coccinea, scarlet, flowering in bunches, pretty; from Chili; 1 1/2 ft., — — — 5 

398 — grandiflora, saffron; from North America; 1 1/2 ft., — — — 5 

COLUMBINE. Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae. 

Linna.—Polyandria Pentagynia. 

Useful border plants of easy culture. See Aquilegia. Hardy perennials. Cult. D. 

No. 358 Columbine, finest hybrid varieties, - - - - - 10 


Linna.—Commelinia. 

Very pretty, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, with rich blue flowers, succeeding in any rich, light soil. The roots should be lifted and preserved like Dahlias through the Winter. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. F. 

No. 400 Commelina celestis, sky blue; from Mexico; 1 1/2 ft., — — — 5 

401 — alba, white, — — — 5 

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR,** (Morning Glory.) Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceae. 

A well-known and beautiful free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, banks, or under trees, or against rough fences; they should also be largely associated with the Canary creeper, (Trichosanthes.) See Convolvulus. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. J. 

No. 402 Convolvulus major, dark purple, — — — — 5 

403 — crimson, — — — 5 

404 — white, — — — 5 

405 — blue, — — — 5 

406 — lilaee, — — — 5 

407 — striped, very fine, — — — 5 

408 — tricolor, white, striped with red and blue, — — — 5 

409 — the above colors mixed, — — — 5 

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR, (Dwarf Convolvulus.) Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceae. 

Linna.—Pentandria Monogynia. 

Beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed. Cult. J. 

No. 410 Convolvulus tricolor minor, rich violet purple with white center, trailer, — — — 5 

411 — splendens, rich violet with white center, trailer, — — — 5 

412 — striped, blue, beautifully striped with white, trailer, — — — 5 

413 — monstrosum, deep violet purple flowers, extremely large and handsome, trailer, — — — 5 

414 — subterraneus, storm color, trailer, very pretty, — — — 5 

415 — unicaulis, upright growth, with a compact head of flower buds, expanding into large blossoms of rich purple-blue, continues in blossom all the season, — — 10 

416 — fine mixed varieties, — — — 5 

417 — Mauritianus, beautiful for hanging baskets and vases, flowers blue, very floriferous, — — — — 25 

COWSLIP. Nat. Ord. Primulaceae. 

Linna.—Pentandria Monogynia. 

Favorite, early, free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the Spring flower garden; succeed best in rich soil. Hardy perennials. Cult. F. 

No. 418 Cowslip, fine mixed varieties; from Britain; 3 ft., — — — 10
No. 424.—CUCUMIS PERENNIS.

No. 410.—CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.

No. 428.—CUCURBITA LEUCANtha LONGISSIMA.

No. 431.—CUCUMIS FLEXUOSUS.

No. 430.—CUCUMIS DIPSACEUS.

No. 329.—CENTAUREA CYANUS.
CUCUMIS, **(Ornamental Cucumber.)** NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACE.E.

Linna—Monocica Monadelphia.

A most interesting tribe of plants, remarkable for luxuriance and rapidity of growth, which, if the soil be rich, is truly marvelous. Treat the same as the Cucumber, and train against a wall or trellis, or in any way that may be desired. C. Flexuosus, commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit. CULT. J.

No. 419 Cucumis Anguilla, yellow, fruit small, growing in pairs, — — — $10 10
No. 420 — Flexuosus, salpig show yellow, teazle-like, elegant, — — — 10
No. 421 — Flexuosus, snake cucumber, 3 ft. long, — — — 10
No. 422 — Medulloferus, scarlet, thorny, — — — 10
No. 423 — Melo Chito, variegated, brown and yellow, small oval fruit, very pretty, — — — 10
No. 424 — Perennis, foliage highly ornamental, — — — 10
No. 425 — Grossularia, gooseberry fruited, — — — 10

CUCURBITA, **(Ornamental Gourds.)** NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACE.E.

Linna—Monocica Monadelphia.

The tribe of Cucurbits, or Gourds, are well known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and for their rapid and abundant growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, &c., &c., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. CULT. J.

No. 426 Cucumis Argus, Argus, fruit large and the rind striped or mottled, — — — 10
No. 427 — digitaeta, rapid grower, foliage marbled with white, fruits dark green striped white, — — — 10
No. 428 — Leucanthina longissima, white flowers with long, curious, serpentine fruit, — — — 10
No. 429 — Lagenaria Gigantca, (Sugar Trough Gourd,) very large, several galls, — — — 25

CUPHEA. NAT. ORD. LYTHRACE.E.

Linna—Dodecandra Monogynia.

A genus of plants remarkable for their beauty, freedom of blossom and ornamental appearance, both in the conservatory and flower border, admirably adapted for pot culture for blooming in Winter. CULT. B.

No. 430 Cuphea platycentra, scarlet, black and white, very neat, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft., — — — 10
No. 431 — purpurea, rosy purple, various shades, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., — — — 10
No. 432 — Irenoldea, (Shame-like,) dark crimson brown, a desirable species, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., — — — 10
No. 433 — Zinapani, reddish violet, flowers large and beautiful, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., — — — 20
No. 434 — Cuphea, very fine, with branches of crimson and yellow tubular flowers, — — — 20
No. 435 — Galleotiana, of fine habit, with remarkable dark colored flowers, nearly black, — — — 20

CYANUS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSIT.E.

Linna—Syngenesia Polygamia Frutescens.

Very ornamental plants for shrubbery and mixed borders, and exceedingly useful where cut flowers are in demand, growing in any common soil. Hardy annual. CULT. C.

No. 436 Cyanus, mixed, or in separate colors, viz: blue, pink, rich purple and striped; from Britain, each sort; 1½ ft., — — — — 5

CYCLOMEN. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACE.E.

Linna—Pentandra Monogynia.

A genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, for pot culture in parlor or conservatory, universally admired. If sown early in Spring under glass, and well grown will make flowering bulbs in one year. If flowering bulbs furnished, if desired, from 50 cents to $1.00 each. Greenhouse bulbs. CULT. E.

No. 437 Cyclamen macrophyllum, white and rose, fine foliage; from Africa, — — — 25
No. 438 — Europeum, fine mixed; 3½ ft., — — — 25
No. 439 — Persicum, white and pink, a charming sweet-scented variety; from Cyprus, — — — 25
No. 440 — — rubrum, deep crimson; from Cyprus; ½ ft., — — — 25
No. 441 — Wiggins’s prize, selected from finest varieties in cultivation, very robust in growth, — — — 50

CYCLANTHERA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACE.E.

Linna—Monocica Monadelphia.

No. 442 Cyclanthera explosa, a free-growing climber, with handsome foliage and pretty oval shaped fruits, exploding when ripe, thus distributing their seeds; half-hardy annual. CULT. J. — — — 10

CYPRESS VINE, (Ipomea Quamoclit.) NAT. ORD. CONVOLVULACE.E.

Linna—Pentandra Monogynia.

One of the most popular of all Summer climbers, flowers small, thickly set in a most beautiful dark green foliage, forming a striking contrast. Tender annuals. CULT. J.

No. 443 Cypress Vine, crimson, very brilliant, 10 to 20 ft., — — — 5
No. 444 — white, very appropriate for the cemetery, — — — 5
No. 445 — rose, very delicate, — — — 5

DAHLIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSIT.E.

Linna—Syngenesia Superbiflora.

Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation; of various heights and colors; from Mexico. Half-hardy perennials. CULT. B.

No. 446 Dahlia, fine mixed, — — — — 10
No. 447 — extra fine, from prize flowers, — — — 25
No. 448 — new Lilliput, dwarf flowering, very beautiful, — — — 25
Datura. (Trumpet Flower.) Nat. Ord. Solanaceae. Price

An ornamental genus of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order, and are not nearly so extensively cultivated as they ought to be. In large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter in a dry cellar. Half-hardy perennials. CULT. C.

No. 449 Datura stramonium. L.; from Cochlin China; the outside of flowers violet, nearly black, the inside somewhat lighter; 4 ft., - - - - - 80 10

450 - Carthageniensis, pure white; from Grenada; free-flowering, with trumpet-shaped blossoms 3 ft., - - - - - 10 10
451 - ceratocaulon, satin white, striped with purple, flowers large, handsome and fragrant; from South America; 2 ft., - - - - - 10 10
452 - humilis flore pleno, a fine variety, producing a profusion of deep golden yellow flowers, very large, double, and sweet-scented, continuing in bloom till frost sets in; from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - - 10 10
453 - fastuosa alta, pure white, double; from Egypt; 2 ft., - - - - - 10 10
454 - Huberiana, a splendid and effective variety, with dark purple stalk and branches. The blossoms are very large and double, pendant, dark lilac colored on the outside, the inside is almost pure white; 2 ft., - - - - - 10 10
455 - varietates, from the beautiful Datura Huberiana; there are many new varieties—white, violet, carmine, aurora, lilac, etc., mixed, - - - - - 25 10
456 - Meteloides, (White) white bordered with lilac; continues in bloom from July till November; from Asia; 2 ft., - - - - - 10 10

DAUBENTONIA. Nat. Ord. Leguminosae.

No. 457 Daubentonia magnifica, orange red, rounded leaves, splendid and distinct variety. - - - - 25 10
458 - punicca, ceramia; from North Spain; 4 ft., - - - - - 25 10


No. 459 Delphinium cardiopetalum, deep blue, heart-shaped, hardy annual; from the Pyrenees; 1 ft., - - - - - 5 5
460 - corymbosum, (See Larkspur) blue, fine tall species; from Siberia; 5 ft. CULT. D. - - - - - 5 5
461 - cardinalis scarlet, new and fine, - - - - - 5 5
462 - coelestinum, fine blue - - - - - 5 5
463 - hybridum novum, chocolate mixed hybrids from named flowers, - - - - - 5 5
464 - fimbriatum, fine double varieties, mixed, - - - - - 5 5
465 - formosum, rich blue and white, - - - - - 5 5
466 - nudicaule, (New Scarlet Delphinium), one of the most desirable novelties among perennials; has been introduced for many years, is very hardy, compact branching growth, hardy constitution and free-blooming habit, taken in connection with the novel and striking colors of its flowers, places it among the most prominent objects of the flower garden. The flowers are produced in loose spikes, color varies from light scarlet to a shade verging closely on crimson, and when seen in the sunshine dazzles the eye by its brilliancy. It is perfectly hardy and will succeed in almost any soil, - - - - - 5 5
467 - sinensis, various shades mixed, - - - - - 5 5
468 - album, pure white, - - - - - 5 5


Linn.—Dianthus Barbadensis.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Pioce Pink, and Sweet William, all "household words," belong to this genus. D. Chinensis and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors in beds or masses, are remarkably well adapted to the recently introduced species, D. Heddewigii, with its large rich colored flowers, two to three inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, is unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders. CULT. C.

No. 498 Dianthus atrorubens, beautiful dark red, well adapted for beds, hardy perennial; from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - - 10 10
470 - barbatus, (see Sweet William) fine mixed, hardy perennial; 1 ft. CULT. D. - - - - - 10 10
471 - nigriceps, very dark crimson, new and fine. CULT. B. - - - - - 10 10
472 - deltoides, pink and white mixed, showy, fine for edging. CULT. D. - - - - - 5 5
473 - dentosa, herbaceous pinks, which flower the same season as soon; the plant is dwarf, grows on tufts, and covers itself with a mass of scarlet, purplish-lilac flowers, very well adapted for edgings, or to form clumps or borders, or rock-work, - - - - - 25 10
474 - hybrida, new and very beautiful, - - - - - 10 10
475 - Carruthoxyllus, (see Carnation and Picote), fine mixed border varieties, half-hardy perennial. CULT. 1. - - - - - 10 10
476 - Chinensis, (China or Indian Pink), single, many colors mixed, hardy annual, very showy and fine for bedding, - - - - - 5 5
477 - double mixed, a splendid mixture for variety of color and size of bloom, producing a large proportion of double flowers, - - - - - 10 10
No. 455.—Datura Huberiana Varietates.

No. 698.—Larkspur
Hyacinth-flowered.

No. 524.—Euphorbia Variegata.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>Heddewigii</td>
<td>Color varies from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose; flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent variety, hardy annual; from Japan; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>fl. pl.</td>
<td>Double variety of the preceding, very showy, hardy annual; from Japan; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481</td>
<td>Diadematus</td>
<td>Fl. pl., a superb novelty introduced from Germany, of dwarf, compact habit, flowers very large, of various tints of rose, maroon and purple, one of the finest of its species, double and beautifully fringed, two to three inches in diameter, hardy annual; from Japan; 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>fl. pl.</td>
<td>Double variety with very large and magnificent double flowers in a great variety of colors, hardy annual; from Japan; 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483</td>
<td>Imperialis</td>
<td>Fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink) beautifully variegated, many colors mixed, hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484</td>
<td>fl. pl.</td>
<td>Double white, hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485</td>
<td>Rubro striatus</td>
<td>Double white, striped red, hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486</td>
<td>Atrosanguineus</td>
<td>Fl. pl., superb crimson, double hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
<td>Fl. cupreo</td>
<td>Copper color, double hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>Fl. rosea</td>
<td>Beautiful rose, double, hardy annual.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>Moschatus</td>
<td>Fl. pl., (Double Garden Pink) saved from the finest double named varieties, half-hardy perennials. Cult.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>Fine need.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>Dianthus Gardnerianus</td>
<td>Various colored, finely fringed, double flowers, fragrant, hardy perennials.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Didiscus ceruleus</td>
<td>Blue; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Digitalis</td>
<td>(Foxglove)</td>
<td>Nat. Orn. Scrophulariaceae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Dianthus purpurea</td>
<td>Purple spotted; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>Alba</td>
<td>A pure white variety; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>Ferruginea</td>
<td>Reddish brown; 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498</td>
<td>Lutea</td>
<td>Golden yellow; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
<td>Tomentosa</td>
<td>Purple spotted carmine, a distinct variety, with fine trusses of narrow tubular flowers, 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Fine mixed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Dolicchos</td>
<td>(Hyacinth Bean)</td>
<td>Nat. Orn. Leguminose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Dolichos Lablab</td>
<td>Purple; from East Indies.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Alba</td>
<td>White; from East Indies.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Eccremocarpus</td>
<td>Seaber; orange; from Chili; 10 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>Glaucia</td>
<td>Similar in habit to the above, fine foliage, 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>Secunda glaucia</td>
<td>Sivery grey foliage, fine</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>Epacris</td>
<td>Nat. Orn. Epacridaceae.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>Epacris</td>
<td>Finest hybridized varieties, mixed</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Erica</td>
<td>Nat. Orn. Ericaceae.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Octandra</td>
<td>Monogynia</td>
<td>Nat. Orn. Ericaceae.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERYSIMUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERAE.

Very showy, free-flowering, handsome, hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light rich soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. g. No. 510 Erysimum Arkansas, sulphur yellow, very handsome; from North America; 1½ ft., — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 511 — Perovskianum, orange, showy; from Palestine; 1½ ft., — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 5

ERYTHRINA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSE.

Linn.—Bignonia Peruviana.
A splendid genus of half-hardy shrubs, with fine leaves and beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers; they grow freely out of doors if planted in a warm situation. Cut them down close to the ground before frost, and protect in a cool, dry cellar during Winter; they grow best in rich loam and peat. Half-hardy shrubs. Cult. j. No. 512 Erythrina Corallodendrum, (Coral Tree) scarlet; from West Indies; 6 ft., — 513 — Crista-galli, scarlet; from Brazil; 6 ft., — 514 — Hendersonia, scarlet; 4 ft., —

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. NAT. ORD. PAPAYERACEAE.

Linn.—Polyantha Monogynia.
An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; E. Tenuifolia is remarkably neat for small beds, edgings, or rock-work; delights in light rich soil. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. c. No. 515 Eschscholtzia Californica, bright yellow, rich orange center; California; 1 ft., — 516 — compacta, yellow and orange; from California; 1 ft., — 517 — crocea, rich orange; from California; 1 ft., — 518 — alba, crepuscular white; from California; 1½ ft., — 519 — tenuifolia, primrose with orange center, very compact; from California; ½ ft., — 520 — crocea striata, flowers orange, striped lemon yellow, new variety lately introduced, — 521 — dentata amarantia, — 522 — sulphurea, —

ETERNAL, or EVERLASTING FLOWERS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

Linn.—Symguania Polyantha Superbula. A very ornamental border plant, the blossoms of which are extensively used for Winter bouquets. Hardy annuals. Cult. g. No. 523 Eternal flowers, many varieties and species mixed, (see Helichrysum, Xeranthemum, Acroclinium, Glove Amaranthos, Rhodacte.) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 10

EUPHORIA. NAT. ORD. EUPHORBIACEAE.

Linn.—Monobotrya Monogynia. No. 524 Euphorbia variegata, white, foliage nicely veined, and margined with white, a showy plant for the border, or for pot culture; half-hardy annual. Cult. b. —

EUTOCA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHyllACEAE.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia. Showy free-flowering plants, from California, suitable for beds or mixed borders; E. Wrangeliana flowers very early and is very attractive; succeeds in any light soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. c. No. 525 Eutoea Multiform, pink, a profuse bloomer; 1½ ft., — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 526 — viretta, bright blue; 1 ft., — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 527 — Wrangeliana, lilac, —

EVENING PRIMROSE,) (Enotheca) NAT. ORD. ONAGRARIAE.


FENZLIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEAE.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia. A splendid, profuse blooming, neat little plant, of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets, or in pots or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; reunions in flower the whole Summer; thrives best in light rich soil, and requires to be well supplied with moisture. Hardy annual. Cult. h. No. 529 Fenziia dianthiflora, rose lilac, crimson center, yellow anthers; from California; ½ ft., — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 25

FERNs. NAT. ORD. POLYPODIACEAE.

Linn.—Cryptogramma Thamnola. This graceful and magnificent order is too well known and highly appreciated, to need description; from the seed we offer the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties; delights in peaty sandy soil. Cult. m. No. 530 Ferns, mixed, from choicest varieties, — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 25
FLOS ADONIS. NAT. ORD. Ranunculaceae.

Linn.—Polyandria Polygnyia.

A fine border annual, grows well in any garden soil. CULT. G.

No. 531 Flos Adonis, (Adonis Estitica), dark crimson, pretty; from South of Europe; 2 ft., $0.05

FORGET-ME-NOT; (Myosotis.) NAT. ORD. Boraginaceae.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A favorite and well known border plant, flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for spring gardening; from Britain. Half-hardy perennial. CULT. G.

No. 532 Forget-me-not, the mixed varieties, (see Myosotis). —— 10

FRAXINELLA. NAT. ORD. Rutaceae.

Linn.—Decandra Monogynia.

Handsome, very fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders; succeed in any common soil. The seed frequently remains dormant for several months. Hardy perennial. CULT. D.

No. 533 Fraxinella, white; from South Europe; 2 ft., — 5

543 — red; from South Europe; 2 ft., — 5

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE; (Hedysarum Coronarium.) NAT. ORD. Leguminosae.

Linn.—Didelphys Decandra.

A free growing border plant, of easy culture. Hardy perennial. CULT. D.

No. 535 French Honeysuckle, red and white; from Italy; 3 ft., — 5

FUCHSIA. NAT. ORD. Onagraceae.

Linn.—Octandra Monogynia.

A well known pot plant, of easy culture in pots, for conservatory or parlor decoration, or the open border. The seed we offer has been carefully selected and saved from the choicest named varieties. Half-hardy perennial. CULT. H.

No. 536 Fuchsia, from the finest single and double named varieties, — 50

537 — fine mixed, — 25

GAILLARDIA. NAT. ORD. Composite.

Linn.—Synnecseae Polygynia Frustanca.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during Summer and Autumn, thriving in any light rich soil. CULT. C.

No. 538 Gailiardia alba marginata, white edged, half-hardy annual; 3 ft., — 5

539 — Grandiflora hybridus, rich crimson and yellow, remarkably large, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., — 5

540 — pieta, crimson and yellow, half-hardy annual; from Louisiana; 1½ ft., — 5

541 — Richardsoni, orange with brown center, half-hardy perennial; from North America; 1½ ft. CULT. D., — 5

GAURA. NAT. ORD. Onagraceae.

Linn.—Octandra Monogynia.

An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering herbaceous plant, continuing in bloom the whole Summer; succeeds best in sandy loam. Half-hardy annual. CULT. C.

No. 542 Gaura Lindheimeri, white with pink calyx; from Texas; 2 ft., — 10

GENTIANA. NAT. ORD. Gentianaceae.

Linn.—Pentadaria Dicygna.

Very useful herbaceous plants. G. acaulis, which has large, deep blue, Gloxinia-shaped flowers, if sown in deep rich loam makes a splendid edging in early Summer; all the small kinds make interesting rock plants. Hardy perennials. CULT. H.

No. 543 Gentiana acaulis, (dwarf) fine blue, beautiful edging plant; from Wales; ½ ft., — 5

544 — cruciata, deep blue, in clusters, neat dwarf species; from North America; ½ ft., — 5

545 — fine mixed varieties, — 25

GERANIUM. (Pelargonum.) NAT. ORD. Geraniaceae.

Linn.—Monadalysia Pentadaria.

These well known garden favorites are as indispensable for in-door as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties, the amateur has a fair chance of raising many charming novelties. Half-hardy perennial. CULT. H.

No. 546 Geranium, fine mixed, — 25

547 — fancy varieties, mixed, — 25

548 — extra, from prize flowers, — 50

549 — new large flowered prize varieties, — 50

550 — new French hybrid (Other) fine spotted, extra fine, — 50

551 — scarlet, fine mixed, — 10

552 — extra fine, — 25

553 — Ball's hybrids, embracing the finest golden and silver tricolorred varieties, — 50

554 — old and new, new and popular varieties; not only will a large portion of the plants be very handsome, but very valuable, on account of their peculiar markings, — 100

GESNERIA. NAT. ORD. Gesneraceae.

Linn.—Dendrymena Angiospermae.

Beautiful stove plants, producing their brilliantly colored flowers in handsome spikes; require a light, rich, peaty soil, with the same treatment as the Achimenes. Stove perennial bulbs. CULT. H.

No. 555 Gesneria, many species and varieties mixed, — 25
GEUM. NAT. ORD. Rosaceae.

_Linus._ _Irosandra_ Polygynus.

Handsome, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, for mixed or shrubbery borders; from Chili. _Hardy annually._ CULT. D.

No. 556 _Geum atrosanguineum_, a handsome dark variety; 1½ ft., - - - $0.10

No. 557 _coecinum_, (Scarlet Alexo) fine variety, good border plant; - - - $0.10

GILIA. NAT. ORD. Polemoniaceae.

_Linn._ Pentandria Monogynia.

Very pretty dwarf annuals; from California; bloom in almost any situation, grow well in pots, and may be placed in a rockery. _Hardy annually._ CULT. C.

No. 558 _Gilia achilleaefolia, purple_ lutea; 1½ ft., - - - 5

559 — _alba, pure white, a pretty variety of this useful species; 1½ ft., - - - 5

560 — _tricolor, white, lutea and purple; 3½ ft., - - - 5

561 — _alba, white and purple; 3½ ft., - - - 5

562 — _rosea, rose, purple and white; 3½ ft., - - - 5

563 — _capitata, celestial blue; 3½ ft., - - - 5

GLADIOLUS. NAT. ORD. Iridaceae.

_Linn._ _Tristodium Monogynia._

The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest named hybrids of Gandavensis. _Half-hardy bulbs._ See special list of Summer-flowering Bulbs. CULT. E.

No. 564 _Gladiolus Gandavensis_, from the finest named varieties, - - - 25

565 — _small bulbs, selected from the finest named varieties._ These bulbs are of the size of peas, and are formed at the root of the parent bulb. Most of them will produce flowering bulbs for next season; packets of 20 small bulbs, - - - 25

GLOBE AMARANTHUS, (Gomphrena.) NAT. ORD. AMARANTHACEAE.

_Linn._ Pentandria Monogynia.

Extremely handsome everlasting; with showy, pretty flowers, which may be cut in Summer and preserved for Winter bouquets, for which they should not be cut until of full size, and tied in bunches and hung in a dark, dry closet. They bloom from June to October; require light, rich soil. _Half-hardy annually._ CULT. B.

No. 556 _Globe Amaranthus, flesh color; from India; 2 ft., - - - 5

557 — _rose, from India; 2 ft., - - - 5

558 — _red; from India; 2 ft., - - - 5

559 — _variegated, striped rose and white; from India; 2 ft., - - - 5

570 — _white, from India; 2 ft., - - - 5

571 — _aurantia Isabellina, pale yellow, quite distinct, - - - 10

572 — _fine mixed, - - - 5

GLOXINIA. NAT. ORD. Gesneriaceae.

_Linn._ _Dyckia_ Angiospermae.

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing in great perfection beautiful flowers, of the richest and most beautiful colors; thrive best in sandy peat and loam. Cultivate as directed for Achimenes. _Store perennial bulbs._ CULT. E.

No. 573 _Gloxinia_, fine mixed, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25

574 — _extra, from the finest creep and drooping varieties, - - - - - - - - - 50

GNAPHALIUM. NAT. ORD. Compositae.

_Linn._ _Syngenesia_ Polygynia Superba.

An everlasting flower of easy culture. CULT. C.

No. 575 _Gnaphalium fetidum, yellow, - - - - - - - 10

GODETIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEAE.

_Linn._ _Octandria Monogynia._

A very desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil. _Hardy annually._ CULT. B.

No. 575 _Godetia Lindleyana, pearl lutea, with carmine center; 1½ ft., - - - 5

576 — _fl. pl., rose carmine, double; 1½ ft., - - - 5

578 — _alba, a new variety of Godetia, having pure white flowers, which are produced in great perfection, - - - 5

579 — _reptans compacta purpurea_, a compact-growing variety of the well-known Godetia reptans, with purple flowers,

580 — _bicolor, with white, crimson blotch on each petal; dwarf habit, - - - 5

581 — _rosea alba Tom Thumb, dwarf white and red, creeping; ½ ft., - - - 5

582 — _rubicunda, rose_ lutea, with ruby center; ½ ft., - - - 5

583 — _splendens, rose crimson, an improved variety of the preceding, - - - 5

584 — _Schannini, white, purple eye, large and beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - 5

585 — _avertiaria, flowers rose white, with a crimson-colored purple stain in the center, - - - 5

586 — _tenella, manure, compact; from Chili; 1 ft., - - - 5

587 — _The Bride, splendid variety, with cup-shaped blossoms of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at the base of the corolla, - - - 5

588 — _versicolor grandiflora_, bears a profusion of flowers in a great variety of colors, - - - 5

589 — _Whitneyei, this new species is distinguished by its dwarf habit and large flowers, which are the largest of the genus, being nearly four inches across when fully expanded. The petals are blush-colored, marked about the center with a handsome crimson stain which varies in size, - - - 5

590 — _fine mixed varieties, - - - 5
No. 650.—DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. Page 48.
Ornamental Gourds

No. 604. Page 47.

All of this class are highly interesting, combining, as they do, foliage the most ornamental, with fruit of the most singular description, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on the trellis-work, walls, or festooned from roofs, they never fail to excite general admiration. See Cucumis and Cucurbita. "Tender annuals." Cult. J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gourd, Anguria, beautiful creeper, showy fruit;</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>- apple-striped, very ornamental,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>- egg-shaped, closely resembling an egg,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>- gooseberry, small fruit, very pretty.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>- Hercules' club, club-shaped, curious.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>- new miniature, orange and green striped, very ornamental, one of the best.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>- long fruited, (Cucurbita Lanana), very singular.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>- orange, very ornamental, fruit resembling an orange,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>- pear-shaped,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>- flat Corsican,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>- Bishop's Head, orange, white and green striped,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>- lemon, small,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>- fine mixed ornamental, from a collection of fifty varieties.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A charming, profuso-flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic baskets, or edgings. "Half-hardy annual." Cult. B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Grammanthes gentianoides, rich orange scarlet; from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A very showy, ornamental foliaged plant, with leaves of an immense size, presenting a striking appearance, succeeds best in a rich loamy soil, and requires protection in Winter; from the Cape of Good Hope. "Half-hardy perennial." Cult. E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gunnera scabra, flowers greenish yellow, curious foliage; 2 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A very showy, ornamental foliaged plant, with leaves of an immense size, presenting a striking appearance, succeeds best in a rich loamy soil, and requires protection in Winter; from the Cape of Good Hope. "Half-hardy perennial." Cult. E.

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</tbody>
</table>


A very showy, ornamental foliaged plant, with leaves of an immense size, presenting a striking appearance, succeeds best in a rich loamy soil, and requires protection in Winter; from the Cape of Good Hope. "Half-hardy perennial." Cult. E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gynnerium argentum, the most magnificent Ornamental Grass in cultivation, producing numerous flower stems from seven to ten feet high, each surmounted by a noble plume of silvery immobrosus. When planted on lawns, or in front of shrubbery borders where it can have a green background, the effect is most imposing. &quot;Half-hardy perennial.&quot; from South America; 12 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work, baskets, and edgings, succeeding in any garden soil. "Hardy annuals." Cult. C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Gypsophila elegans, white and pink; from Crimson Series;</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>602</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hawkweed. (Hieracium.) Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

A useful, free-flowering plants, showy in beds or borders. "Hardy annuals." Cult. C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hawkweed, red; from Italy; 1 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hellianthus, (Sun-Flower.) Nat. Ord. Compositæ.

A well known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy and size of their flowers; they are eminently adapted for dispersing in large shrubbery borders, where they prove most effective. "Hardy annuals." Cult. G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hellianthus argophyllus, yellow, double, leaves silky white; South America; 5 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heliocnus, orange, extra large and double; from California; 5 ft. | Price |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Heliocnus, orange, extra large and double; from California; 5 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heliophorus plenissimus, large double flowers, which form a complete ball the fully expanded. | Price |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Heliophorus plenissimus, large double flowers, which form a complete ball the fully expanded.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Helonias giganteus, from the interior of Africa, described as growing 10 feet high, with but one very large flower. | Price |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Helonias giganteus, from the interior of Africa, described as growing 10 feet high, with but one very large flower.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>619</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Linn.—Syngenia Polypognum Superbula.
Exceedingly handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; handsome bouquets and festoons may be formed of them for indoor decoration during Winter, for which purpose they should be cut before the blooms fully expand, and carefully dried, as recommended for Globes Anemorhiza. Hardy annuals. Cult. E.

No. 620 Helichrysum aculeatum, a new variety, yellow, ½ ft., 70 10
621 — brachyrychium, lemon yellow, dwarf, elegant; ½ ft. Cult. B. 10 10
622 — Bomororum Rex, white, dwarf, ½ ft., - 10 10
623 — bracteatum, yellow, single; 2 ft., - 10 10
624 — white, single; 2 ft., - -
625 — monstrosum album f. pl., double white, - 10 10
626 — ferrugineum f. pl., double red, - 10 10
627 — luteum f. pl., double yellow, - 10 10
628 — roseum, f. pl., double rose, - 10 10
629 — purpureum f. pl., double dark red, - 10 10
630 — pl. var., fine mixed varieties, - - 10 10
631 — immaculatum, various colors mixed, dwarver than the preceding, - - 10 10
632 — atrosanguineum f. pl., a new dwarf variety, with red crimson flowers, - - 10 10
633 — atrocoeruleum, deep scarlet, - - 10 10
634 — minimum, very dwarf, various colors, - - 10 10
635 — strictum, (Chrysoccephalum strictum), orange; 2 ft. - - 10 10
636 — elegans, (Morna elegans) yellow; from Swan River; 2 ft. 10 10

A well known genus of profuse flowering and deliciously fragrant plants, splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for baskets or pot culture; seeds sown in Spring make fine plants for Summer and Autumn decoration; light rich soil. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. E.

No. 642 Heliotropium Anna Turmel, violet, - 10 10
638 — Roi des bois, very dark purple, - 10 10
639 — Peruvianum, bright purple, fine, - 10 10
640 — Campanule de Ligue, pale lavender, - 10 10
641 — Voltaireianum, dark purple, - - 10 10
642 — newest named varieties, mixed, - - 10 10
643 — choice mixed, - - 10 10

A beautiful genus of everlasting plants, valuable for Summer blooming as well as for Winter bouquets, a most valuable border plant; from Swan River. Tender Annuals. Cult. B.

No. 641 Helipterum anthoeboides, flowers pure white, graceful habit; 1 ft., - - 15 15
645 — Sanfordii, a new variety, of great beauty, of dwarf, tufted habit, with round clusters of golden yellow everlasting flowers; ½ ft., - - 15 15

One of the most ornamental, graceful and showy genera of plants cultivated; whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubbery borders, or the more tender varieties be grown for indoor decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size, and varied and beautiful colors of their flowers. Cult. G.

No. 646 Hibiscus Africanus, cream color, rich brown center, hardy annual; ½ ft., - 5 5
647 — calisurco, white, rich brown center, hardy annual; ½ ft., - 5 5
648 — palustris roseus, hardy perennial; from China. Cult. G. - 10 10

This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and from its steady growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. If sown early in the heat the plants may be had in bloom the first year. Hardy perennials. Cult. D.

No. 646 Hollyhocks, the choicest double mixed, from the finest English prize varieties, - 25 25
651 — double fine mixed, - - 10 10
652 — Chinese double scarlet, very showy, hardy annual. Cult. C. - 10 10

Showy, early Summer free-flowering flowers, suitable for shrubbery or woodland walks. Hardy biennials. Cult. D.

No. 653 Honesty, (Lunaria biennis,) purple, very showy; from Germany; 2 ft., - 5 5
654 — white; from Germany; 2 ft., - - 5 5

An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial. Cult. G.

No. 655 Hunnemannia fumariifolia, fine yellow; tulip-shaped; from Mexico; 2 ft., - 10 10
No. 1078.—Rhodanthe maculata.

No. 1022.—Polyanthus.

No. 630.—Helichrysum.

No. 1452.—Convolvulus minor, new crimson violet.
No. 662.—Ipoméa coccínea, or “Star” Ipoméa.

No. 844.—Mímulus, New White Ground.

No. 842.—Mímulus maculosus.

_Linn._—Polysphagma Polygama _Elegant._

A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes, whether in the hall, the conservatory, or dispersed in pots about the lawn, pleasure grounds, terraces, planted in the centres of beds or mixed borders; its majestic and graceful appearance renders it a most effective and striking object; in any position it stands unrivalled as a garden ornament. Besides, the leaves are remarkably fragrant when slightly rubbed. With proper care it may be grown 8 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter; succeeds best in light, rich soil. _Half-hardy biennial._

**Cult. E.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Humeia elegans, red; from New South Wales; 8 ft.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>—— purpurea.—The flowers of this splendid novelty are of a deeper purplish red, and the habit of the plant is dwarfer than the older sort. For the formation of groups in the flower garden it will prove a very valuable acquisition, and produce a most striking effect.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ISOTOMA.** Nat. Ord. Logellaceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isotoma longiflora, white; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrea, cream-colored; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JACOBIA.** [Sceuelio.] Nat. Ord. Compositae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacobea double, purple</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper color</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finest mixed</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KAULFUSIA.** Nat. Ord. Compositae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaulfussia amelloides, bright blue; from Cape of Good Hope; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alba, white, very desirable; 1 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrovioiacea, deep violet</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KENDENYA.** Nat. Ord. Leguminoseae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kennedya, finest varieties mixed; from New South Wales</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANTANA.** Nat. Ord. Verbenaceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lantana, finest varieties mixed</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LARKSPUR, or DELPHINIUM.** Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur double dwarf rocket, (hyacinth-flowered) fine mixed</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranunculus-flowered, very double, extra fine</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camellia-flowered, fine mixed, a splendid novelty</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall rocket, fine mixed</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock-flowered, combining the finest colors</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricolor elegans, rose, white and blue, very handsome</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LATHYRUS.** (Everlasting Pea.) Nat. Ord. Leguminoseae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus latifolius, purple; from England; 5 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albus, white; 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandiflorus, (large-flowered) purplish rose</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotundifolius, (round-leaved) dull scarlet</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LAVENDULA.** (Lavender) Nat. Ord. Labiate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lavendula spica, blue; from South Europe; 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GERMAN STOCKS, NEW LARGE FLOWERING, No. 1173.
About one-half the average size.
LAVATERA. Nat. Ord. Malvaceae.

Leaves.—Monadelphus Polyadria.

Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants, exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants, growing freely in any light soil. Hardy annuals. **Cult. c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>alba, white; from Armenia; 3 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEPTOSIPHON: (Gilia). Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae.

Linn.—Pentadactyl Monogynia.

A charming genus of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. L. densiflorus, with its pretty rose lilac flowers, and L. densiflorus albus, with its pure white blossoms, are exceedingly attractive in beds or rock-gardens, while L. hybridus, L. aureus, and L. luteus make pretty low edgings, and are very suitable for rock-work; they all make nice pot plants, and succeed in any light, rich soil; from California. **Cult. c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>Leptosiphon androsaceus; pure white, anthers yellow; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>— lilacinus, lutea; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>— densiflorus, rose lutea; 1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715</td>
<td>— albus, pure white; 1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>— hybridus, new French hybrids, with flowers of various shades of yellow, orange, rose, purple, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>717</td>
<td>— luteus, pale yellow, orange center, 5 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>— aureus, golden yellow; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>— roseus, delicate rose, new and fine,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Linn.—Helenium Monogynia.

This most magnificent genus of hardy bulbs is too well known and appreciated for its ornamental effect, both in the conservatories and flower garden, to need description. The seeds often lie dormant several months before vegetating; they should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat and silver sand. **Cult. E.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Lilium auratum, white, speckled with reddish brown, with bands of gold color; immense flowers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>— giganteum, white, a noble plant, of stately growth, with dark green, heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful, large, trumpet-shaped flowers; 6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>— speciosum (lancifolium) hybridum, (Duppa Lily); finest hybrids; Japan; 2 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Linn.—Syngenesia Polyadria Equilae.

An indigenous perennial, growing in natural meadows and moist ground, in many parts of the United States; very effective as single specimens, or in mixed borders. **Cult. g.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>723</td>
<td>Liatris scariosa, (Gay Feather), very showy, flowers large, numerous, with colored tips, purple corolla; 4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td>— squarrosa, (Blazing Star,) one of our finest prairie flowers, thickly set with long, linear leaves, terminating in a long spike of brilliant purple flowers,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.

Elegant and slightly fragrant annuals, very free-blooming, contrasting well with Nemesia; good for beds, clumps, or edgings; easy of cultivation, growing freely in any good garden soil; from California. **Hardy annuals. Cult. c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Limnanthes douglasii, (Douglas), large-flowered variety, yellow and white, dwarf habit, fragrant; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINARIA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.

A handsome, free-flowering genus of Snap-dragon-like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colors; well adapted for and very effective in beds or rocks, rock-work, woodland walks, etc., growing freely in common garden soil. **Cult. c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Linaria bipartita alba, pure white, very fine, hardy annual; from Barbary; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>— splendida, new, rich deep purple, beautiful hardy annual; ½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>— tricolorithora, yellow and purple, half-hardy annual; from Portugal; 1 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINUM. Nat. Ord. Lincaceae.

Linn.—Pentadactyl Pentagyria.

A genus of the most beautiful free-flowering plants, amongst which stands, distinguished for its brilliant colored flowers. L. grandiflorum cocineum, being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy bedding plants we have; for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers, of a rich scarlet crimson, with dark black center. L. flavum is a well-known favorite, while L. luteum corymbiforum is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful straw colored blossoms; most of the varieties make nice pot plants. **Hardy annuals. Cult. c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>grandiflorum cocineum, brilliant scarlet, crimson center; Algiers; 1 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>— Lewisii, blue, with white stripes; from North America; 2 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>— luteum corymbiforum, large corymbs of straw colored blossoms; 1½ ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>— perenne album, fine white, perennial,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>734</td>
<td>— roseum, rose, new color,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>— candidissimum, pure white, new and fine, very beautiful,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LISIANTHUS. Nat. Ord. Gentianaceae. 

Price

Linn.—Pentadium Monogon. 

When well grown this is a splendid plant for greenhouse or conservatory decoration; its flowers are extremely handsome, and of a rich dark blue, which few greenhouse plants possess; succeeds best in sandy soil, with a very little loam. Winter in a warm greenhouse, and repot in Spring. CULT. 

No. 736 Lisianthus Russellianus, rich blue, shaded with purple; from Mexico; 2 ft., $9 25

LOASA,* (Calophora.) Nat. Ord. Loasaceae. 

Linn.—Polydelfia Polyantha. 

A handsome genus of rapid growing, free-flowering climbers, with curious and beautiful flowers, followed by singular looking seed-vessels, which must not be handled, nor any part of the plant, as the hairs sting; succeeding out of doors in any light soil. CULT. 

No. 573 Loasa aurantiaca,* orange; half-hardy perennial; from Yemen, 10

738— tricolor, half-hardy perennial, from Chili, 10

LOPHOSPERMUM.** Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae. 

Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma. 

An exceedingly beautiful and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome, showy, fouglove like flowers; varieties suitable for conservatory or garden decoration may be used with advantage for hanging baskets; light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. CULT. 

No. 740 Lophospermum scandens, rosy purple, very fine trellis plant; from Mexico, 15

741— Hederaeoides, rosy carmine, fine; 10 ft., 25

LOVE LIES BLEEDING. Nat. Ord. Amaranthaceae. 

Linn.—Monocra Pendantia. 

Exceedingly graceful, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, very effective in mixed borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases, they are very useful; succeed in any common soil. CULT. 

No. 742 Love lies bleeding, (Amaranthus Melanochloicus) red: from East Indies; 2 ft., 5

743 — — — new golden; from East Indies; 2 ft., 15

LOBELIA. Nat. Ord. Lobeliaceae. 

Linn.—Pentadium Monogon. 

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value and importance to the flower garden; the low growing kinds make the most beautiful edgings; L. speciosa forms a delightful contrast to Cerastium Tomentosum, and the variegated Alyssum, while L. gracilis erecta, from its bush-like habit and profusion of celestial blue flowers, is equally beautiful in pots, beds, or used for edging; all the varieties of L. Lobelia are valuable for hanging baskets, rustic-work, or vases, over the edges of which they droop in the most graceful and elegant manner. The perennial varieties, with their handsome spikes of flowers, are exceedingly ornamental, and are valuable from their blooming in Autumn. CULT. 

No. 744 Lobelia Crystal Palace compacta.—This variety unites the deep color of the true Crystal Palace variety with the compact habits of the Erecta. Plant of dense and bushy habit producing large flowers of fine ultramarine blue, suitable for massive edgings in ribbon bedding and equally appropriate for pot culture, 10

745 — Erius, 1 deep blue, flowers in profusion, beautiful dwarf bedder; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

746 — compacta, compact, deep blue, white center; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

747 — — alba, 1 (purely) fine, pure white, new; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

748 — — rosea, 1 (purely) half-hardy; half-hardy; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

749 — — marmorata, marbled blue and white; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

750 — — speciosa, Crystal Palace variety, deep blue, extremely beautiful; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

751 — — Paxtoniana, a beautiful variety, fine habit, with profuse bloom of pure white, with sky blue belt, a superior bedding plant; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

752 — — gractulis, slender, pale blue, pretty for masses or edging; half-hardy annual; 10

753 — — alba, a white variety of preceding; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

754 — — erecta, fine, new, compact, well adapted for pots; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

755 — — ruina, 1 branching, splendid blue, large flowers; half-hardy annual; 1 ft., 10

756 — — cardinals, (Cardinal Flower), a well known native variety, growing about two feet high, with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, one of the finest border climbers. CULT. F., 10

757 — — hybridus, "Bull's" new hybridized varieties, hybrids of Cardinlals, from the finest named sorts, producing flowers of various shades, eriaisin, purple, mauve, magenta and scarlet; perfect in Winter in a cold frame. CULT. F. 25

759 — — Queen Victoria, deep scarlet, fine. CULT. F. 25

LYCHNIIS.* Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae. 

Linn.—Draconia Pentagynia. 

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture; strikingly effective in mixed flower and shrubby borders; good rich soil. CULT. 

No. 759 Lychnus Chalcedonicus, scarlet; from Russia; 2 ft., 5

761 — — alba, white; from Russia; 2 ft., 5

762 — — Floridus, (Chace's Flower) brilliant red; from Germany; 1½ ft., 5

763 — — fulgens, bright scarlet; from Siberia; 1½ ft., 5

764 — — Huegana, bright scarlet, splendid; 1 ft., 10

765 — — variegate, white, red and scarlet, of various shades, 10

766 — grandiflorum giganteum, orange scarlet, flowers very large, 10

767 — — Sieboldi, fine white; 1 ft., 25

768 — — Viscaria splendidus, rose pink; very beautiful; from Britain; 1 ft., 10
No. 796.—MARIGOLD FRENCH.

No. 823.—MAURANDYA BARCLAYANA.

No. 836.—SWEET MIGNONETTE.

No. 1139.—SENSITIVE PLANT.

No. 848.—MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

No. 532.—FORGET-ME-NOT.
LUPINUS. Nat. Ord. Leguminosae.

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful and free-flowering of garden plants, with long graceful spikes of bloom; colors rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of a stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery borders, while the dwarf varieties make neat, trim bedding plants. Cult. J., No. 769 Lupinus affinis, blue, white and purple, very pretty and graceful; hardy annual; price $0.05.

LYTHRUM. Nat. Ord. Lythraceae.

Showy plants, suitable for mixed borders, shrubbery, etc. Hardy perennials. Cult. d. No. 785 Lythrum roseum superbum, beautiful pink; long spikes; from Britain; 3 ft.; price 5.


Handsome plants, of a branching habit, producing their large flowers in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders. Succeed in common garden soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. c. No. 786 Machaeranthus tanaeetifolia, a new and very distinct plant, with flowers resembling the Michaelmas Daisy, habit dwarf and branching, flowering all Summer; color, a blue purple, with a golden yellow center; hardy annual; 1 ft.; price 10.


A genus of well known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is also the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders. The dwarf French, in beds, or used as a low ground to taller plants, is invaluable, while the new brown and new orange miniature French varieties make splendid compact edgings to beds or borders. See Calendula and Tagetes for other varieties. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. b. No. 787 Malva zebra, pretty, white and purple, striped; 2 ft.; price 5.

MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) Nat. Ord. Compositae.

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Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect when planted in the open border, delighting in a light, rich soil and warm situation. The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling.  

No. 806  Martynia Craniofaria, white; from Brazil; 2 ft. —50
807    fragrans, fragrant, purple; from Mexico; 2 ft. —5
808    lutea, yellow; from Brazil; 2 ft. —5
809    proboisidea, light blue; from Brazil; 2 ft. —5


Linn.—Pentantria Monogynia.

Few plants combine so much beauty, both of foliage and flowers, as this handsome genus; the roots may be preserved like Dahlias through the Winter; from Mexico.  Half-hardy perennials.  CULT. E.  

No. 810  Marvel of Peru, (Mirabilis Jalapa,) gold striped; 2 ft. —5
811    red; 2 ft. —5
812    — stripped; 2 ft. —5
813    — scarlet; 2 ft. —5
814    — white; 2 ft. —5
815    yellow; 2 ft. —5
816    — sweet scented, white; 2 ft. —5
817    — variegated, foliage very ornamental, purple; 2 ft. —10
818    — fine mixed; 2 ft. —10
819    — new hybrids; 2 ft. —10

MATRICARIA; (Feverfew.)  Nat. Ord. Compositae.

Linn.—Spangiosa Polygynia Superfusa.

Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot culture; from Britain.  Half-hardy perennials.  CULT. P.  

No. 820  Matricaria capensis, double, white, very fine; ½ ft. —10
821    — eximia, white, quilled; ½ ft. —10
822    — grandiflora, an improved pure white variety, very double, large flowers, continue in bloom all summer. —20

MAURANDYA.** Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae.

Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.

These superb climbers can not be too strongly recommended; they are particularly adapted for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, or for training in columns in the flower garden; remove them before the approach of frost.  Half-hardy perennials.  CULT. E.  

No. 823  Maurandya Barclayana, deep violet, beautiful dwarf climber, —10
824    — alba, pretty white variety, —10
825    — lacecap, rose, very showy, —10
826    — grandiflora purpurea, light purple, —10
827    — emeryana rosea, bright rose, —10
828    — fine mixed, —10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.  Nat. Ord. Mesembryanthemae.

Linn.—Icosandra Pentagynia.

A brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of extremely pretty, dwarf growing plants, strikingly effective in beds, edgings, rock-work, rustic baskets, or vases in warm sunny situations; also for in-door decoration, if grown in pots, pans, or boxes; succeed best in a dry loamy soil; from Cape of Good Hope.  CULT. N.  

No. 829  Mesembryanthemum capitatum, pale yellow; ½ ft. —5
830    — crystallinum, (Des. Plant.) white; ½ ft. —5
831    — eodidolum variegatum, a new variety, leaves fleshy, heart-shaped, deep green, margined with white; flowers bright rosy purple, —5
832    — pomeridianum, brilliant yellow; ½ ft. —5
833    — tricolor, rose pink, with purple center; ½ ft. —5
834    — album, silvery white, purple center; ½ ft. —5
835    — fine mixed, —5

MIGNONETTE.  Nat. Ord. Resedaceae.

Linn.—Bodecandra Triumia.

A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre; if well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom; the seed should be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily.  Hardy annuals.  CULT. G.  

No. 836  Mignonette sweet, (Reseda odorata,) from Barbary; 30 cents per ounce; ½ ft. —5
837    — largeflowered, (R. grandiflora) from Barbary; ½ ft. —5
838    — improved large flowering pyramidal, (R. odorata alcaliorata)—This is quite distinct, and greatly superior to the old large-flowering variety, on account of its robust pyramid, growth, and remarkably large flowers, which are of an orange red color, —10
839    — Parsons' new white flowering, a distinct variety almost white, flowers in very long spikes and delightfully fragrant, highly recommended, —10
MIMULUS,† (Monkey Flower) Nat. Ord. SCROPHULARIACEAE. Price

Linna.—Didynamia Angiosperma.

A genus of extremely handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seed sown in spring makes fine bedding plants for Summer blooming, while seed sown in summer produces very effective early flowering greenhouse plants. Succeed best in moist situations. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. E.

No. 840 Mimus cardinalis, scarlet; from California; 1 ft. — 10
841 — opaque, bright orange crimson, valuable bedding plant; from Chili; ½ ft. — 10
842 — maculosis, flowers large, well shaped, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled, dotted and blotched in the most striking manner. — 10
843 — tigridolosis, exquisitely spotted and marbled with various shades of crimson upon golden yellow ground. — 10
844 — new white ground, ground color white, beautifully spotted and marbled with velvety brown, very fine. — 25
845 — new double flowering, the calyx in this variety, instead of being of the usual green color, is colored and spotted like the corolla, forming a duplex flower, which is very desirable for the border or pot culture. — 25
846 — Koezlii, a new species found among the Sierra Nevada, flowers bright yellow, the throat being prettily spotted with red. Plant only four inches high, it blooms abundantly during the whole season, the brilliance of its colors producing a most charming effect. — 25

MORNING GLORY. Nat. Ord. CONVOLVULACEAE.

Linna.—Penandria Monogynus.

A well-known favorite; should have a place in every garden. See Convolvulus. Hardy annual. Cult. J.

No. 847 Morning Glory, finest mixed varieties. — 5

MOMORDICA. Nat. Ord. CUCURBITACEAE.

Linna.—Momordica Monadelphia.

Trailing plants, with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a golden yellow color, warty, and when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Planted on rock-work, stumps of trees, and allowed to ramble, they produce a very striking effect. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. J.

No. 848 Momordica balsamia, (Balsam Apple) from East Indies. — 5
849 — charantia, (Balsam Pear) from East Indies. — 5

MUSC PLANT. Nat. Ord. SCROPHULARIACEAE.

Linna.—Didynamia Angiosperma.

This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, greenhouse, or flower garden; it thrives in any light soil. Half-hardy perennial. Cult. E.

No. 850 Musk, (Mimus moschatus) from Columbia; ¾ ft. — 10

MYOSOTIS,* (Forget-me-not.) Nat. Ord. BORAGINACEAE.

Linna.—Penandria Monogynus.

Charming little plants, very popular, producing their beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; they grow freely in any soil, but a moist situation, near fountains or damp rockeries, is best suited to them; invaluable for spring garden decoration; M. Azorica commences blooming in April; M. Azorica, with its rich purple shaded flowers, and compact, bushy habit, is equally suitable for out and in-door decoration, flowering during the Summer and Autumn months. Half-hardy perennial. Cult. E.

No. 851 Myosotis alpestris, bright blue; from Britain; ¾ ft. — 10
852 — alba, white; from Britain; ½ ft. — 10
853 — Azorica, blue shaded with purple; from Azores; 1 ft. Cult. E. — 10
854 — celestina, new variety, flowers sky blue, very constant. Cult. E. — 15
855 — alba, white variety, from M. Azorica Celestina. Cult. E. — 15
856 — disstiflorus, clear blue, the earliest of the Forget-me-nots, continues in bloom a long time, — 13

NASTURTIUM. (Tropaeolum.) Nat. Ord. GERANIACEAE.

Linna.—Octandria Monogynia.

The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, masses, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants; they should be grown in rather poor soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. C.

No. 857 Nasturtium dwarf, (Tropaeolum majus) mixed, — 5
858 — Tom Thumb, crimson, — 10
859 — cordeum rosenum, rose tinted maroon, — 10
860 — scarlet, — 10
861 — yellow, spotted crimson — 10
862 — Beauty, yellow, flushed vermilion, — 10
863 — Cristal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon. — 10
864 — King Theodore, new variety, dark green foliage, flowers almost black. — 10
865 — Pearl, nearly white, — 10
866 — rose, a new color, very desirable, — 10
867 — Golden King, yellow, very effective. — 10
868 — King of Tom Thumbs, deep scarlet blossoms, bluish green foliage. — 10
869 — mixed varieties, — 10
B.K. BLISS & SONS' SEED CATALOGUE.

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

NASTURTIUM TALL, (Tropaeolum Majus.) Nat. Ord. Geraniaceae. Price
A well known and exceedingly ornamental genus of very handsome, profuse-flowering plants, which are admirably adapted for rock-work, banks, covering trellises, or rustic work; the seeds, if pickled young, are an excellent substitute for capers. Hardy annuals. Cult. c.

No. 879 Nasturtium Tall, mixed, per oz., 50c. ____________________________ 30.00
871 — dark crimson, per oz., 30c. ____________________________ 2.00
872 — scarlet, per oz., 30c. ____________________________ 2.00
873 — Dunnet's orange, per oz., 50c. ____________________________ 3.00
874 — Scheuerianum, straw color, spotted brown. ____________________________ 2.00
875 — fine striped scarlet. ____________________________ 3.00
876 — Shillingi, yellow spotted. ____________________________ 3.00

NEMESIA. Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae.

Linn.—Didymania Angiosperma. One of the prettiest, finest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; the Versicolor Compacta varieties are the most beautiful and the best adapted for beds, edgings, rock-work, or pot culture, the growth is compact, and the blossoms so numerous as to entirely hide the foliage; succeeds in any good garden soil. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. b.

No. 877 Nemesia floribunda, white and yellow, pretty and fragrant. ___________ 5.00
878 — N. Silver, dwarf habit, and a very profuse bloomer; ½ ft. ___________ 10.00
879 — compacta elegans, various tints, very compact. ___________ 10.00

NEMOPHILA. Nat. Ord. Hydrophyllaceae.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogyna. This is perhaps the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf growing hardy annuals; all the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribbed, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking. Hardy annuals. Cult. c.

No. 889 N. Matlockiana, white, dwarf habit, with spots of pink tinge from California; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
880 — elegans, white, dark chocolate center. ___________ 5.00
881 — oculata, celestial blue blotched with black; new and very pretty; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
882 — discoidalis, rich velvety blue, edged with white; from California; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
883 — elegans, rich maroon margin white. ___________ 5.00
884 — insignis, clear bright blue, white center. ___________ 5.00
885 — alba, pure white. ___________ 5.00
886 — lilacina, habit the same as N. insignis, color of the blossoms pale blue, presenting a very delicate and unique appearance. ___________ 5.00
887 — marginata, celestial blue edged with white. ___________ 5.00
888 — purpurea rubra, reddish purple; a fine novelty. ___________ 5.00
889 — maculata, white, blotched violet, large flowers; from California. ___________ 5.00
890 — grandiflora, white and purple, flowers very large and showy. ___________ 5.00
891 — all colors, mixed. ___________ 5.00

NIEREMBERGIA. Nat. Ord. Solanaceae.

Linn.—Pentandria Pentogyna. Charming little plants, which flower profusely during the whole Summer; well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings; from South America. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. b.

No. 892 Nierembergia atrata, white, a new variety; and a unique blue; per oz. ___________ 10.00
893 — gracilis, slender, pale lilac, yellow eye, a beautiful plant for bedding. ___________ 10.00

NIGELLA, (Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush.) Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae.

Linn.—Polyandria Pentogyna. A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary appearance of the stamens, this genus has received its singular name; grows freely in common garden soil; from Spain. Hardy annuals. Cult. c.

No. 894 Nigella Damascena, dark blue, very pretty; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
895 — acuta, double, blue and white; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
896 — Fontanesiana, rich purple, a beautiful variety. ___________ 5.00
897 — Hispanica alba, pure white; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
898 — atropurpurea, clear rich purple; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00

NYCTERINIA.† Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceae.

Linn.—Didymania Angiosperma. Next, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, valuable for edgings, rockeries, stumps, or small beds; succeed in light, rich soil; from Cape of Good Hope. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. c.

No. 899 Nycterinia capensis, white, yellow center; ½ ft. ___________ 10.00
900 — selaginoides, pink, yellow center; ½ ft. ___________ 10.00

NOLANA. Nat. Ord. Solanaceae.

Linn.—Pentandria Pentogyna. An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the Convulvulus Teclor, but softer in color, while some are beautifully penciled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, etc.; light, rich soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. c.

No. 901 Nolana strigosa, white and yellow, trailer; from Peru; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
902 — alba, pure white, with yellow center, trailer; from Peru; ½ ft. ___________ 5.00
903 — lanceolata, blue and violet mixed. N. lanceolata is the most beautiful of all the Nolanes. The blossom of this species has a beautiful metallic lustre. In the original species there are two shades of color, blue and violet, so blended that the two colors are lost. By selection we have separated the two colors, and brought them out in a very decided manner. They are very distinct and beautiful. ___________ 10.00
904 — paradoxo violacea, violet, new, trailer; ½ ft. ___________ 10.00
No. 968.—PERILLA NANKINENSIS.
No. 1113.—SALVIA ARGENTEA.

No. 1018.—PODOLEPSIS CHRYSANTHA.
No. 1027.—DOUBLE POPPY (French.)

No. 1040.—PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA FL. PL.
B. K. Bliss & Sons' Seed Catalogue

POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

OATS ANIMATED. (Avena Sensitiva.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINEE. PR.
No. 906 A very curious plant, suitable for mixed borders; hardy annual; 2 ft.; Cult. G. - $0.05

OBELISCARIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.
Linn.—Syngenesia Polyantha Frustracea.
Bold, showy plants, with rich colored flowers and curious acorn-like centers; succeed in any ordinary garden soil; from Texas. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. C.
No. 907 Obeliscaria pulcherrima, rich velvety crimson, edged and tipped with yellow; 2 ft. - 5

EUPHRODIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEE.
Linn.—Ostendria Missouria.
A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennial. The most remarkable of the perennial kinds are (C) grandiflora Lamarkiana, with superb spikes of large flowers; (C) macrocarpa, splendid for beds or edging; flower six inches in diameter; (C), aculea, flowers silvery white. Of the annual varieties (C) Drummondii nana and (C) Veitchii, succeed in any good, rich soil. Cult. D.
No. 908 Euphorbia acutissima, large, beautiful silvery white blossoms; hardy perennial; Chili; - 5
909 — Drummondii, yellow, free-flowering and showy; hardy annual; from Texas; - 5
910 — nana, bright yellow, a dwarf variety; half-hardy annual; from Texas; 1 ft.; Cult. F. - 10
911 — alba, flower pearl white. Cult. F. - 10
912 — grandiflora Lamarkiana, bright yellow, the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus, flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed flower borders; 3 ft.; Cult. C. - 8
913 — Veitchii, pure yellow, crimson spotted; half-hardy annual; from California; 1 ft.; Cult. C. - 5
914 — macrocarpa, deep yellow; hardy perennial; from North America; 1½ ft.; - 5
915 — taraxacifolia, pure white; hardy perennial; from Peru; 3½ ft.; - 10
916 — lutea, yellow; hardy perennial; from Peru; ¾ ft.; - 5

OXALIS. NAT. ORD. OXALIDACE.
Linn.—Discandra Pentandra.
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, and dark foliage, suitable either for greenhouse decoration, rock-work, or rustic baskets out of doors. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. B.
No. 917 Oxalis rosea, rose colored, blooms abundantly; from Chili; ¾ ft.; - 10
918 — tropeolumoides, deep yellow, brown leaves, a very interesting variety; from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft.; - 10

OXYURA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.
Linn.—Syngenesia Polyantha Superfusa.
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.
Hardy annual. Cult. C.
No. 919 Oxyura chrysanthemoides, golden yellow, edged with pure white; California; - 5

PASSIFLORA, OR PASSION FLOWER. NAT. ORD. PASSIFLORACE.
Linn.—Monardella Pentandra.
A genus of magnificent ornamental twiners, whose flowers are at once interesting, beautiful, and of the most remarkable description, and as they are produced in the greatest profusion and in succession, during the greater part of the year, under glass and out of doors, during the Summer and Autumn months, they become the most important and effective of plants for training in conservatories. Cult. E.
No. 920 Passiflora corulea, sky blue; from Brazil; - 5
921 — gracilis, white; half the sky annual; - 15

PANSY, (Heartsease), Viola Tricolor. NAT. ORD. VIOLACE.
Linn.—Pentandra Monogyne.
This lovely flower, a favorite with every one, is too well known to need any description. Nothing can be more effective, whether grown in beds, ribbons, groups, or interspersed among other plants in the border. It is also admirably adapted for pot culture, for the decoration of the conservatory during the Winter and Spring months. The following collection embraces some of the finest varieties ever offered in this country. They have been collected from several of the most celebrated English and Continental growers, and are recommended with the utmost confidence. Seed sown in the Spring should not be allowed to blossom until the last of September. Pick off the buds as soon as they appear during the Summer months; this will cause the plant to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late Autumn and early Spring months. Sow during the Winter with evergreen branches. Seed sown in August or September, and kept in a cold frame through the Winter, and planted out in Spring, will blossom abundantly the whole season. The Pansy delights in a loamy soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed cow manure. Particular attention is called to No. 923 and 924, which are superior in every respect; from Britain. Hardy perennial. Cult. L.
No. 922 Pansy, English, from named flowers, fine; - 2
923 — extra select, saved from the finest collection in Europe; flowers very large, perfect in form, and markings of the richest, most beautiful colors; - 2
924 — Fancy, or Belgian, flowers large, beautifully edged, marbled and variegated; the first flowers of the seedlings are often self-colored, but break soon afterwards, and must be discarded, until their true character is ascertained. This seed is saved from prize flowers by one of the best European growers; - 5

This page contains information about various plants, including their names, characteristics, and varieties. It provides details about their uses and cultivation requirements. The plants mentioned include oats, obeliscaria, euphorbia, oxalis, oxyura, passiflora, pansies, and violas. The text describes their appearance, blooming periods, and cultural needs. The catalog is aimed at gardeners and plant enthusiasts, offering a wide range of ornamental and practical plants for various garden settings.
PANSY.—(Continued.)

No. 925  
Pansy Odier or five blotched, a new French variety of great beauty, each petal being distinctly blotched like the (Garnet); colors range from blue to dark violet, bronze to purple, brown, yellow to golden brown, some with pure white margins, others with bright golden borders, — $0.25

926  — bronze, very curious, with reddish brown flowers, very fine, — $0.15

927  — blue, of various shades, — $0.25

928  — Cliveden, yellow, purple, magpie, white, mixed, — $0.15

929  — dark violet blue, the color of this flower is as named in the name, dark violet blue; large blossom, of good substance, free bloomer, and, as a bedding Pansy, is a plant of great beauty; a novelty of last season, — $0.25

930  — Faust, or King of the Blacks, deep cool black, coming constant from seed; a group of this variety presents a fine appearance, — $0.15

931  — fawn colored, very delicate shade, — $0.15

932  — gold margined, a new and distinct variety, — $0.15

933  — Golden yellow, Cult., very beautiful, — $0.15

934  — mahogany colored, very curious shade, — $0.15

935  — marbled purple, new colors, fine, — $0.15

936  — maroon or striped, very showy, — $0.25

937  — white, very appropriate for the cemetery, — $0.20

938  — French, fine mixed, — $0.10

939  — mixed, common varieties, — $0.10

PAPAVER, (Perennial Poppy)  

NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEAE.

Linna.—Papaver rhoeas.

The varieties under this head have immense flowers, and are remarkable for their rich and striking colors. In shrubbery borders, or in select plantations, they impart quite an oriental aspect. Many perennials.  

No. 940  

Papaver bracteatum, bright orange crimson, very large and handsome; Siberia, — $0.10

941  — croceum, orange: from Alaska; 1 ft., — $0.10

942  — involucrum maximum, brilliant orange scarlet: from the Levant; 3 ft., — $0.10

943  — orientale, deep scarlet, with large black blotches; from the Levant; 2½ ft., — $0.10

PEAS.  

NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSAE.

Linna.—Diadelphia decidua.

Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost, they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for training on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, etc.; and when intermixed with Tropaeolum Peregrinum in such situations the effect produced is splendid.  

Cult.:  

No. 944  

Peas, sweet, mixed, varieties; 6 ft.; per oz., 10c.; per lb., $1.00.  

945  — painted lady, from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50.  

946  — purple striped, from Sicily; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50.  

947  — white: from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50.  

948  — scarlet: from Ceylon; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., $1.50.  

949  — black, a new variety, very fine, per oz., 20c.; per lb., $2.00.  

950  — Crown of Prussia, delicate black, fine; per oz., 25c.; per lb., $2.50.  

951  — Lord Anson's, sky blue: from Cape Horn; 1½ ft., — $0.05

952  — scarlet Tangier, from Barbary, 4 ft., — $0.10

953  — everlasting, (see Lathyrus) fine mixed. Cult.: d.  

5

PENSTEMON.  

NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEAE.

Linna.—Dilysmania angiosperma.

Plants of a highly ornamental character, graceful in habit, and remarkable for the abundance and beauty of their individual blossoms. They possess charms which entitle them to a prominent position in the flower border; they are not quite hardy in our Northern States, and should be kept in frames or a cool greenhouse during severe weather. Many of them will bloom in April, if sown in March, and planted out in May. They are very pretty in good loamy soil, and are in bloom from July to October. Half-hardy perennials. Cult. F.

No. 957  

Penstemon cordifolius, fine scarlet; 2 ft., — $0.10

958  — Digitalis, white tinged blue; 2 ft., — $0.10

959  — gentianoides, violet caeruleum, fine; from Mexico; 2 ft., — $0.10

960  — Jaffrayanus, brilliant blue, a superb variety; from California; ½ ft., — $0.10

961  — Lobelia, yellow, fine; 1½ ft., — $0.10

962  — Murrayanus, scarlet; from Texas; 2 ft., — $0.10

963  — Coenop, purple shaded with maroon, — $0.05

964  — Barbaro Toxqui, bright scarlet, fine, — $0.05

965  — finest mixed, hybridized varieties, very beautiful, — $0.25

PHACelia.  

NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEAE.

Linna.—Phacelia monophylla.

Curious plants; flowers in one side fascicles. Hardy annuals. Cult. c.

No. 966  

Phacelia congesta, azure blue: from South Europe; 2 ft., — $0.10

967  — tannacifolia, lilac; from California; 2 ft., — $0.10
Nos. 923, 924.—ENGLISH AND FANCY PANSIES. Page 65.
1.—GROUP OF NEW HYBRID PETUNIAS. No. 975.
2.—NEW DOUBLE PETUNIA. No. 976.
PERILLA. Nat. Ord. Labiate.

Linna.—Diplomacy Gynasperma.

Amongst the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decoration the Perilla claims a more than ordinary share of attention; its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, while its foliage is of a deep mulberry or blackish purple, and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of Chaenartha Maritima, or the lively green of other plants, in beds, corners of beds, or mixed flower borders; grows freely in any rich soil. Half-hardy annual. Cult. 6.

No. 968 Perilla Nankinensis, leaves deep mulberry or purple black; from China; ½ ft., 80 05.  
No. 969— for tall varieties, the foliage of this new variety is variegated and striped with brilliant rose carmine, and sometimes with white, producing a charming effect. —  10

PETUNIA. Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.

Linna.—Pentandra Monogynia.

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated, garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room windows, or planted in beds or mixed borders. The brilliant and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable; succeeds in any rich soil. Half-hardy perennial. Cult. 6.

No. 971 Petunia argentea, silver white; from South America; — —  5
No. 972— nyctaginiflora, white, an abundant bloomer, fragrant; South America; 1 ft., — —  5
No. 973— phoenicia, the original type, small, deep purple; 1 ft., — —  5
No. 974— “thirty-five” seed will produce beautifully bicolored, maculated and reticulated varieties, — —  25
No. 975— new German Hybrid, (grandiflora hybrida,) from a celebrated German collection, flowers beautifully bicolored, marbled, fringed and variegated, quality unsurpassed, — —  25
No. 976— new double, (grandiflora s. p.), the seed of this variety was secured by our son-in-law, while in Europe last autumn among the continental flower gardens, and is unquestionably the best ever offered. Many of the flowers from which it was gathered were as double as the Camellia, and measured three inches in diameter, most exquisitely marked with various shades of violet, purple, maroon and scarlet upon different colored grounds, producing a splendid effect. One-third of the plants raised from this variety of seed last season produced double flowers, while the single ones from the same packet of seed, were marvels of beauty in their various shadings of color, — —  50
No. 977— double, a good variety from a celebrated continental grower, — —  25
No. 978— kermesina, brilliant crimson, very showy, — —  20
No. 979— Countess of Elbasane, deep rose with pure white throat, and of the finest for bedding and groups, constant, — —  10
No. 980— inimitable, white blotched with purple, fine, — —  20
No. 981— marginata, various shades, bordered with a distinct and deep border of green, very beautiful, — —  25
No. 982— new fringed varieties, consisting of a great variety of colors, many of which are beautifully and finely fringed, — —  25
No. 983— striataflora, (Carnation striped) flowers remarkable for the beauty of their markings and stripes of various colors, — —  25
No. 984— fine mixed varieties, — —  10

PHASEOLUS,** Nat. Ord. Leguminoseæ.

Linna.—Dahlia Decandria.

A beautiful conservatory climber, flowering in magnificent clusters, producing a fine effect; from the East Indies. Cult. E.

No. 985 Phascolus Caracalla, lilac and white, very handsome, — —  25

PHLOX DECUSATA. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.

Linna.—Pentandra Monogynia.

One of the finest of herbaceous plants, for beds or mixed borders. The seed offered is saved from fifty of the newest and best varieties. Hardy perennials. Cult. D.

No. 986 Phlox decussata, finest hybridized varieties from named flowers, — —  25
No. 987— fine mixed, — —  10

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.

Linna.—Pentandra Monogynia.

These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled richness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general flower garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondi is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it; from Texas. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. B.

No. 988 Phlox Drummondi, saved from the finest varieties, mixed, — —  5
No. 989— alba, pure white, — —  10
No. 990— oenata, pure white with purple eye, — —  10
No. 991— armeniaca violacea, violet marbled, — —  10
No. 992— Leoncillia, purple, white eye, — —  10
No. 993— Queen Victoria, violet, white eye, — —  10
No. 994— coccinea, pure deep scarlet, — —  10
No. 995— rose, a specimen of pink, — —  10
No. 996— Radovitsky, deep rose striped with white, — —  10
No. 997— atropurpurea Princes Royal, purple, white stripes, — —  10
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—(Continued.)

<table>
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<td>Empire</td>
<td>purple, white, or mixed,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1007</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
<td>single,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PICOTEE PINK.** NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEAE.

*A. Decandra Diphylla.*

A charming free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets and edgings; succeeds best in light, rich soil. **Hardy** annually. Cult. c.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>Picotee Pink</td>
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<td>Picotee Pink</td>
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<td>1012</td>
<td>Picotee Pink</td>
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<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>Picotee Pink</td>
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**PLATYSTEMON.** NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEAE.

*A. Polyandria Monogyna.*

A charming free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets and edgings; succeeds best in light, rich soil. **Hardy** annually. Cult. c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Platystemon Californicum</td>
<td>cream spotted with orange; from California;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>Platystemon Californicum</td>
<td>purple,</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1016</td>
<td>Platystemon Californicum</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1017</td>
<td>Platystemon Californicum</td>
<td>yellow,</td>
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**PODOLEPS.** NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

*A. Senecio Grandiflora.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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**POLEYONIUM.** (Jacob’s Ladder). NAT. ORD. POLEMONACEAE.

*A. Senecio Jacob’s Ladder.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
<td>double,</td>
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**POLYANTHUS.** NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEAE.

*A. Senecio Polyanthus.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Polyanthus,</td>
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<td>Polyanthus,</td>
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<td>1028</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
<td>quadruple,</td>
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<td>1029</td>
<td>Polyanthus,</td>
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**POLYCHAMA.** NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

*A. Senecio Polychama.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>1030</td>
<td>Polyloba</td>
<td>mixed,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1031</td>
<td>Polyloba</td>
<td>single,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>Polyloba</td>
<td>double,</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POPPY.** NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEAE.

*A. Papaver Argemone.*

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>mixed,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>single,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1035</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>double,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POPA-DOR.** NAT. ORD. COMPOSITAE.

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1036</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>mixed,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1037</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>single,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>double,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POPSY.** NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEAE.

A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. **Half-hardy** annually. Cult. b.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1039</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>mixed,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>single,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1041</td>
<td>Poppy,</td>
<td>double,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PORTULACA. Nat. Ord. Portulacaceae.

Linn.—Doeckia Monogynia.

For brilliant, beautiful and delicate colors, this charming genus stands unrivaled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rock-work, its large, splendid flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light, gravelly soils, or mixed with fine rubbish. _Half-hardy annuals_. _Cult. 0._

No. 1039 Portulaca alba, a beautiful pure white variety; ½ ft., $0.05
1041 — aurea, golden; ½ ft., 5
1042 — striata, lemon colored striped orange, 5
1053 — caryophylloides, cornation striped, white and crimson, beautiful; ½ ft., 5
1054 — rosea, fine rose; ½ ft., 5
1055 — striped, red and white; ½ ft., 5
1056 — splendens, crimson purple, very showy; ½ ft., 5
1057 — Thorburnii, deep orange; ½ ft., 5
1058 — heliopsis, selected scarlet; ½ ft., 5
1059 — fine mixed varieties, all colors; ½ ft., 5
1060 — grandiflora fl. pl., (Double Flowering Portulaca,) mixed, one of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors of scarlet, crimson, white, buff, cariaged and yellow, of various shades, which will produce a large proportion of double flowers. _Cult. B._

20

POTENTILLA. Nat. Ord. Rosaceae.

Linn.—Rosariaria Polystyla.

A splendid tribe of profuse-flowering, beautiful, herbaceous plants, producing a fine effect in mixed flower and shrubbery borders, and the dwarf varieties in rock-work; succeed in any good, rich soil. _Hardy perennials_. _Cult. 0._

No. 1041 Potentilla atrosanguinea, crimson; from Nepal; 1½ ft., 5
1042 — formosa, orange alba red; from Nepal; 2 ft., 10
1043 — insignis, yellow, orange center; 1½ ft., 10
1044 — hybrida, finest hybrid varieties, mixed, 10
1045 — fine mixed, new double varieties, very showy, a great acquisition, 25


Linn.—Pentandra Monogynia.

A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory; the seed we offer has been saved from flowers remarkable for their color, and perfect form; to which was awarded a first-class medal at the London exhibitions; succeeds best in sandy loam and leaf mould. _Greenhouse perennials_. _Cult. B._

No. 1046 Primula Sinensis fimbrata alba, fringed white, superb Covent Garden strains, 50
1047 — — — rosea, fringed rose, superb Covent Garden strains, 50
1048 — Florence, scarlet shaded mother red, a new variety, flowers of a rich striking shade of color, 50
1049 — — margine, lilac margined white, beautiful, 50
1050 — punctata, rich velvety carmine spotted white, truly splendid, being of great substance and exquisitely fringed, 50
1051 — — Village Maid, white striped carmine, beautiful, 50
1052 — — choice mixed varieties, 50

The following Fern-leaved varieties are charming, and their splendid, large-fringed flowers, elegant divided foliage, and robust habit, make them most desirable decorative plants.

1053 — — - - - - filicifolia alba, fern-leaved, white, beautiful foliage, 50
1054 — — — rosea, fern-leaved, crimson lake, beautiful foliage, 50
1055 — — striatilora, fern-leaved, striped, very fine, 50

The following double varieties give a good percentage of double and semi-double flowers, and are really superb.

1056 — — alba plena, double white, 1.00
1057 — — rosea plena, double red, 1.00

The following new and beautiful varieties are now offered for the first time in this country.

1058 — — fringed lilac, striped and spotted, 50
1059 — — white, spotted crimson, 50
1060 — — striped carmine, 50
1061 — — white, large yellow center, 50
1062 — — lilac spotted, large yellow center, 50
1063 — — striped flowers, fern-leaved, 50
1064 — — double, flowering crimson scarlet, 1.00
1065 — — striped flowers, russet stems and foliage, 1.00
1066 — — rose flowers, russet stems and foliage, 1.00
1067 — — cortusoides, a pretty, hardy variety, suitable for rock-work, edgings or pot culture, 10
1068 — — veris, (Cowslip,) mixed varieties; hardy perennial. _Cult. F._

10

PRINCE’S FEATHER. Nat. Ord. Amarantaceae.

Linn.—Monaria Pentandra.

Ornamental plants with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; rich soil. _Cult. G._

No. 1069 Prince’s Feather, large-flowered, crimson; from Nepal; 2 ft., 5
PYRETHRUM. Nat. Ord. Composite. Price

Linn.—Symphyotrichum Perennialis. Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubbery borders; succeed in any rich soil. Hardy perennials. CULT. C.

No. 1079 Pyrethrum atrosanguineum, dark red, showy; 2 ft., - - - $0.10
1071 - carneum, flesh color, (Insect poison plant;) 2 ft., - - - 10
1072 - roseum, light red; 2 ft., - - - 10
1073 - hybridum, finest hybrid varieties, - - - 2.5
1074 - fl. pt., semi-double, very beautiful in flower a long time, - - - 2.5
1075 - parthenifolium aureum, (Golden Feather,) its fine golden foliage makes it a very desirable plant both for bedding and for ribbon gardening, - - - 2.5
1076 - parthenium fl. pt., (Double Evergreen) white, - - - 10


Linn.—Symphyotrichum Equisatis. A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower garden; its neat, compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or to the front of the flower garden, its hedges of months, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable Winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm sheltered situation. From Samian River. Halft-hardy annuals. CULT. D.

No. 1077 Rhodanthia Mangelsii, a beautiful, small, erect branching plant, with numerous starry, semi-double, dusky-like blossoms of rich rose color, suffused with white, retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period; 1 ft., - - - 10
1078 - maculata, bright rose or violet purple, with a bright yellow center surrounded by a conspicuous dark crimson ring, - - - 15
1079 - atrosanguinea, similar to the above in habit, with dark crimson flowers, with dark violet disc of center, - - - 15
1080 — alba, pure silvery white variety of preceding, finest white everlasting in cultivation, - - - 15

RHODODENDRON. Nat. Ord. Ericaceae.

Linn.—Decandra Monogynia. A well-known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, which should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in a peaty soil, requires great care and experience to grow from seed. CULT. E.

No. 1081 Rhododendron Ponticum, finest hybridized varieties, - - - 25

RICINUS. Nat. Ord. Euphorbiaceae.

Linn.—Monocotyledonaphyllum. A magnificent and highly ornamental genus; the picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant colored fruit of the plant varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubbery and mixed flower borders quite an oriental aspect. When planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure grounds, as an ornamental foliage plant, they form a striking feature. Half-hardy annuals. CULT. J.

No. 1082 Ricinus Africanus arboreus, new, white fruited, stem and leaves silvery; 8 ft., - - - 5
1083 - Borboniensis arboreus, very large and showy foliage; 15 ft., - - - 10
1084 - Braziliensis, dark green fruit; from Brazil; 10 ft., - - - 10
1085 - communis, (Caster Oil Plant;) from Africa; 8 ft., - - - 5
1086 - giganteus, very large and showy; 10 ft., - - - 10
1087 - macracarpus, light green foliage; 8 ft., - - - 10
1088 - namus, dwarf, fine for grouping; 3 ft., - - - 5
1089 - sanguinea, (Obermuller) splendid red fruit in clusters, very ornamental, producing a grand effect; from Africa; 10 ft., - - - 10
1090 - species from Phillipines, gigantic foliage; 10 ft., - - - 10
1091 - tricolor, green fruit, spotted red, fine, - - - 10
1092 - fine mixed varieties, - - - 10


Linn.—Tetragonia Silicicola. Very pleasing early Spring flowering, profuse blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil; from Europe. Hardy perennials. CULT. C.

No. 1093 Rocket, sweet, purple; 1½ ft., - - - 5
1094 — white; 1½ ft., - - - 5
1095 — mixed; 1½ ft., - - - 5

ROSE. Nat. Ord. Rosaceae.

Linn.—Rosa canina Polygynia. Too well known to require any description; the culture of the rose from seed is very simple, generally rewarding the amateur with flowers the second year. CULT. F.

No. 1096 Rose, Merveille des Pays, seed saved from a large collection of Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbon's, etc., - - - 25


Linn.—Decandra Pentapetala. Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; succeed in any garden soil; from Italy. Hardy perennials. CULT. D.

No. 1097 Rose campion, rose; 1½ ft., - - - 5
1098 — white with rose center; 1½ ft., - - - 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SABBATIA</td>
<td><em>S. bellis</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. officinalis</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. rosea</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. vulgaris</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SALPIGLOSSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Salpiglossis grandiflora</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. hirsuta</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. italica</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. maxima</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. miniata</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SALVIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Salvia coccinea</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. splendens</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. x auriculata</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SANVITALIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sanvitalia procumbens</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. x gigantea</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAPONARIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Saponaria officinalis</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. procera</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. tinctoria</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCABIOSA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Scabiosa atropurpurea</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. caucasica</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. colchica</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCABROSA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Scabiosa octavea</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. sphaerocephala</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEIZANTHUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Schizanthus coccineus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. grandiflorus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S.립anus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHIZANTHUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Schizanthus grandiflorus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. microphyllus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. villosus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHIZANTHUS**

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<tr>
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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Schizanthus coccineus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. grandiflorus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. villosus</em></td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SEDUM** (Stonecrop). Nat. Ord. Crassulaceae.

A useful and exceedingly interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustick work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, etc., where during Summer they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in great profusion. _Hardy-annual_.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>Sedum caeruleum, blue</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1158</td>
<td>Fine mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SENSITIVE PLANT** (Minusola). Nat. Ord. Leguminoseae.

_Linn._—_Polygama Monacica._

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken; may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; peat and loam. _Half-hardy annual_.

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1139</td>
<td>Sensitive plant, <em>Minusola</em> podaca, pinkish white</td>
<td>Brazil; 2 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SILENE or CATCHFLY**. Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.

_Linn._—_Deaeandra Trigynia._

Highly ornamental, free-flowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming in beds, rock-work, etc. _Cult. A_.

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1140</td>
<td>Silene pendula, <em>rosy purple</em></td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1144</td>
<td>Rubiaria, <em>rose-colored</em></td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1145</td>
<td>Rubia, <em>red, beautiful</em></td>
<td>Portugal; 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1146</td>
<td>Schaffa, <em>pink-like</em></td>
<td>Russia; 3/4 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOLANUM**. Nat. Ord. Solanaceae.

_Linn._—_Pentantria Monagyna._

One of the most beautiful classes of ornamental fruit-bearing plants (not edible,) in cultivation, growing freely in rich, light soil. _Cult. B_.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1147</td>
<td>Solanum atropurpureum, dark purple</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1148</td>
<td>Balbisia, white, fruit fine <em>vermilion</em> color, half-hardy shrub</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1149</td>
<td>Capsicastrum, miniature orange tree, covered all Winter with a profusion of scarlet flowers, very half-hardy</td>
<td><em>P.</em></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Wetherill's hybrids, a great improvement on the preceding, being larger in growth, dark green foliage, and larger berries, and make splendid specimens for pot culture for the Winter decoration of the conservatory or drawing-room</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>Cardinalis argentum, <em>Malacanthus</em>, leaves silvery, yellow fruit</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1152</td>
<td>Fantasea, <em>purple</em>, fine velvety foliage, charming and distinct</td>
<td>3 ft.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1153</td>
<td>Giganteum, superb plant, with scarlet berries</td>
<td>half-hardy annual</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1154</td>
<td>Gillo, fine scarlet fruit, the size of a large cherry</td>
<td>2 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>Citrium, sphy, <em>ornamental leaves and scarlet berries</em></td>
<td><em>P.</em></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPHENOGYNE**. Nat. Ord. Compositae.

_Linn._—_Sphenogyna Polygama Frutescens._

A very showy, free-flowering plant, very effective for beds, mixed borders, edgings, or ribbons. _Cult. C_.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1159</td>
<td>Sphenogyne speciosa, bright yellow, black center</td>
<td>from South America; 1 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160</td>
<td>Aurea, golden yellow, a new variety</td>
<td><em>P.</em></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPRAUGEA**. Nat. Ord. Portulacaceae.

_Linn._—_Triandra Monagyna._

A charming plant, resembling the Calendula, with _Amaranthus_ -like flowers, extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rock-work, delighting in a rich, loamy soil. _Cult. D_.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1161</td>
<td>Spraguea umbella, new, white, shaded and spotted purple</td>
<td>California; 3 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATICE**. Nat. Ord. Plumbaginaceae.

_Linn._—_Pentantria Trigynia._

The following should be extensively cultivated on account of their exceedingly interesting and showy blossoms, which remain long in beauty. They are all free-flowering and of the easiest culture. _Cult. F_.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cul.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1162</td>
<td>Statice Bonnici, deep golden yellow</td>
<td>from Levant; half-hardy annual</td>
<td>1/2 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163</td>
<td>Pseudo-armeria, <em>pink</em></td>
<td>China; 1/2 ft.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1164</td>
<td>Sinuata, <em>purple</em> and yellow</td>
<td>from Levant; 1 ft.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1165</td>
<td>Caneata, this charming early-flowering <em>Cauccasian</em> annual continues in bloom during a long period. The plant forms a spreading tuft of lively <em>emerald green</em>, from which arise a multitude of ear-like pikes of lovely <em>rosy pink</em> flowers</td>
<td><em>P.</em></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1166</td>
<td>Hybrida, fine mixed</td>
<td><em>P.</em></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 1121.—Saponaria Calabrica.

No. 1119.—SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS.

No. 1138.—Sedum.

No. 1143.—Silene Pseudo Actocion.

No. 1168.—Stevia Purpurea.

No. 1170.—German Ten Week Stock.
No. 1172.—German Ten Week Stock, Large Flowering.

No. 1207.—Emperor Stock.

No. 1198.—Brompton Stock.

No. 1226.—Thunbergia Alata.

No. 1234.—Tricosanthes Columbina.

No. 1237.—Tropaeolum Lobbianum.

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygalina Equilateral.

A very useful plant either for pot culture or the border. CULT. B.
No. 1167 Stevia Lindleyana, white; half-hardy perennial, - - - - - $0 10
No. 1168 purpurea, purple, - - - - - 5


The Stock Gilleyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, ribboning, or pot culture it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.

IMPORTED GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCKS.

These, on account of the very great proportion (viz., two-thirds) which may be depended upon following double, are now extensively used for bedding, massing, grouping and edging; and few plants, indeed, in such positions, produce so brilliant a display, and are so universally admired. They may be classed under five heads, viz: Dwarf, Miniature, Large-flowered, Pyramidal and Wall-flower-leaved. Half-hardy annuals. CULT. B.

The Dwarf have compact spikes of bloom, and throw out a good many side-shoots. The Miniature are pretty little dwarf plants, (4 inches high,) they make neat edgings. The Large-flowered are like the Dwarf, but with larger flowers, and altogether more effective. The Pyramidal have the flowers very large, less compact, and more gracefully disposed than the other three varieties; this is a splendid and important section. The Wall-flower has the characteristics of the Dwarf, but the leaves are glabrous in stead of hairy; there is no other material difference.

No. 1190 Stocks, ten-week, mixed colors, - - - - - 5
1170 German dwarf, ten-week, brightest colors mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - - 10
1171 — miniature, mixed, fine for edgings; ½ ft., - - - - - 10
1172 — new large-flowering, twenty varieties, mixed, extra fine, - - - - - 20
1173 pure white; 1½ ft., - - - - - 15
1174 — bright crimson, - - - - - 15
1175 — rosy carmine, - - - - - 15
1176 dark carmine, - - - - - 15
1177 — flesh color, - - - - - 15
1178 — light blue, - - - - - 15
1179 lilac, - - - - - 15
1180 charnios rose, - - - - - 15
1181 — blood red, new, color very deep red, fine, - - - - - 20
1182 — Aurore, - - - - - 15
1183 — canary yellow, - - - - - 15
1184 — violet, - - - - - 15
1185 — purple, - - - - - 15
1186 — pyramidal, eight splendid colors mixed, - - - - - 25
1187 — celery blue, novelty, - - - - - 25
1188 — new tree, or Giant, many colors mixed, - - - - - 25
1189 — wall-flower-leaved, twelve finest colors mixed, - - - - - 20
1190 — pure white, extra fine, very desirable for bouquets, - - - - - 20
1191 — branching, taller than the preceding varieties, with a more loosely branched appearance, fine for bouquets; 1½ ft., - - - - - 15

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

These Intermediate varieties are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn; also as pot plants for early Spring blooming, for which purpose the seeds should be sown in July or August. Planted out in May they make a gay display during the early Summer months. The varieties Nos. 1193 and 1194 are largely grown for the London market. The East Lothian varieties are new and highly prized for pot culture and the open border. They form large and well-shaped bushes and continue a long time in flower. CULT. E.

No. 1192 Stocks intermediate, or Autumn flowering, twelve varieties mixed, - - - - - 10
1193 — London, true Covent Garden variety, beautiful scarlet, extra fine, - - - - - 20
1194 — — pure white, - - - - - 20
1195 — East Lothian, scarlet, - - - - - 20
1196 — purple, - - - - - 20
1197 — white, - - - - - 20

GERMAN BROMPTON STOCKS.

These divide themselves into two sections: Brompton and Hybrid, or Cocardeau. The former (Brompton) branch a great deal, and are very bushy, producing when in bloom a grand display; the latter (Cocardeau) bloom with a single stem, which forms a splendid pyramid of flowers, and is considered by florists the very perfection of what a Brompton Stock should be.

Half-hardy biennials. CULT. E.

No. 1198 Stocks German Brompton, mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - 10
1199 — white; 2 ft., - - - - - 20
1200 — new dwarf bouquet, crimson; 1 ft., - - - - - 20
1201 — purple, - - - - - 20
1202 — rose, - - - - - 20

The above three sorts, if sown early in Spring and planted out, will bloom profusely in Autumn, when they should be carefully potted for blooming in the conservatory during Winter; if sown in July and August, and cultivated in pots, will flower the following Spring and Summer.

1203 — French Winter, or Cocardeau, a beautiful variety for pot culture, to be sown in July and August for flowering in early Spring; fine mixed varieties, - - - - - 15
1204 — crimson, - - - - - 15
1205 — purple, - - - - - 15
1206 — white, - - - - - 15
STOCKS.—(Continued.)

IMPERIAL, OR EMPEROR STOCKS.†

This beautiful class of Stocks, if sown early in Spring, bloom the same Autumn; and for Spring-flowering should be sown from the end of June to the end of July. They frequently last for several years. *Half-hardy perennials.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1207</td>
<td>Stocks German Imperial, or perpetual, new, large-flowering six varieties mixed</td>
<td>½ ft.</td>
<td>80 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>— white; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>— rose; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>— crimson; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>— blood red, extra fine; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SULTAN,** (Centaura Moschata.) *Nat. Ord. Composite.*

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygama Fruticosa.

Sweet-scented, profuse-flowering plants, very effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; produce a very showy and striking effect; grow freely in rich soil. *Hardy annuals.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Sultan sweet, purple; from Persia; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>— white; from Persia; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
<td>— beautiful yellow; from Levant; ½ ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUNFLOWER, (See Helianthus)** *Nat. Ord. Composite.*

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygama Fruticosa.

No. 1215 Sunflower, mixed varieties; per q.t., 50 cents. *Cult. g.* — — 5

**SWEET WILLIAM,** (Dianthus Barbatus.) *Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.*

Linn.—Decadria Diggiana.

A well-known, free-flowering, popular favorite, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders; the great improvements on the old varieties, that have been made within the last few years, have rendered it still more desirable, and it now stands unrivalled for garden decoration. *Hardy perennials.*

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Sweet William, Hunt's Auricula-flowered Perfection, received direct from a celebrated English amateur who has made the cultivation of this plant a specialty for several years. This variety produces immense heads of the richest and most beautiful flowers, many of which have a large white disc, with a broad middle-diole of rich crimson, purple and violet; trusses large, fine form.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1217</td>
<td>Russian Mammoth, very large; per oz., 25c.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAGETES,** *Nat. Ord. Composite.*

Linn.—Syngenesia Polygama Superbus.

Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with prettily cut foliage, very effective in mixed borders, groups, or single specimens; succeed best in light, rich soil; (see Marigold.) *Half-hardy annu als.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Tagetes lucida, deep yellow flowers and shining foliage; from So. America; 1 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>— punilla, of dwarf habit, which assumes a globular form as it increases in size and is literally covered with thousands of bright yellow blossoms with a reddish brown stripe through the center of each petal which, combined with its exquisite foliage, renders it a most valuable acquisition; cultivated as a single specimen it forms one of the most striking objects in the flower garden; 1 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>— tenuifolia, a pretty miniature variety, orange flowers, delicate foliage.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THUNBERGIA,** *Nat. Ord. Acanthaceae.*

Linn.—Didymaea Angiosperma.

A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the greenhouse, or in a warm situation out of doors; they delight in rich, loamy soil. *Half-hardy annuals.*

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Thunbergia alata,** (original stemmed) buff, dark eye, dwarf climber; 4 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>— alba,** white; 4 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>— aurantiaca,** bright orange, dark eye, beautiful; 4 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>— Bakeri,** pure white, fine; 4 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>— finest mixed,**</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOURNIFORTIA,** *Nat. Ord. Boraginaceae.*

Linn.—Pentandria Monogyna.

A beautiful plant, flowers of which resemble the Heliotrope, but without its fragrance. It is admirably adapted either for bedding or pot culture. *Half-hardy annuals.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Tournfortia heliotropoides, blush lilac, trailer; from Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRACHELIA.** *Nat. Ord. Campanulaceae.*

Linn.—Pentandria Monogyna.

Pretty Campanula-like flowers, a very desirable border plant. *Hardy biennial.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>Trachelium ceruleum, blue; from Italy; 2 ft.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRICOSANThES. Nat. ORD. CUCURBITACEAE. PRICE

Linn.—Monoclea Monocleaphia.

Beautiful plants, with long, elegant, serpent-like fruit. T. columbina when ripe becomes brilliant carmine color; they succeed best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. J. No. 1233 Tricosanthes anguina, green with various colored ridges, from 3 to 6 feet in length; from China, $0.10

1234 — columbina, serpent cucumber; from 5 to 6 feet in length; from China, $0.10

TRITOMA. Nat. ORD. LILIACEAE.

Linn.—Hezadria Monogynia.

No. 1233 Tritoma Uvaria, one of the finest Summer and late Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants known, forming magnificent beds, groups, or masses in extensive pleasure grounds and flower gardens, borders, etc., and admirably adapted for single specimens in gardens. The very brilliant orange red and flore colored sceptre-like flower-heads are unequaled for effect in all extensive arrangements of floral decoration; half-hardy perennial; plants, 50c. each. Cult. f. — — — — — 25

TROP.SLOLEM.** Nat. ORD. GERANIACEAE.

Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.

A tribe of elegant-growing, profuse-flowering, and easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of color, with finely formed and beautifully marked flowers. For pillars, and walls, in the greenhouse or conservatory, they are invaluable; for covering trellises, verandas, and bowers out of doors, they are of equal importance; while for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed. When used for bedding they should be regularly and carefully pegged down, interlacing the shoots and occasionally removing the large leaves. The following varieties form the finest collection ever offered to this country. They are easily cultivated and flower most profusely the first season. All the Lobeliaum varieties bloom beautifully through the Winter months in the greenhouse or conservatory, so when cut flowers are in demand they will form a valuable acquisition. Grow freely in light soil, not too rich. (See Nasturtium.) Half-hardy annuals. Cult. E. No. 1236 Tropaeolum **, (Climbing Bird Flower,) yellow, highly ornamental and deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft. (Cult. b. — — — — — 10

1237 — Lobeliaum Caroline Schmidt, deep scarlet, a most beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer, — — — — — 15

1238 — Crown Prince of Prussia, a new hybrid, deep crimson, — — — — — 25

1239 — Due de Luynes, very dark crimson, — — — — — 15

1240 — flamula grandiflora, yellow streaked with carmine rose, — — — — — 15

1241 — Corses des Battalles, brilliant scarlet, fine, — — — — — 15

1242 — Lilli Schmidt, bright scarlet, superb, fine for massing. — — — — — 15

1243 — Lucifer, dark crimson, — — — — — 15

1244 — Mons. Calment, lemon spotted crimson, quite distinct. — — — — — 15

1245 — Moea. Turrell, orange striped with vermillion, — — — — — 15

1246 — Napoleon III., yellow striped rose scarlet, — — — — — 15

1247 — Queen Victoria, vermillion and scarlet, — — — — — 15

1248 — Triomphe de Gand, orange scarlet, — — — — — 15

1249 — Roi des Noirs, almost black, — — — — — 15

1250 — finest mixed varieties, — — — — — 25

TUBEROUS VARIETIES FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE ONLY.

1251 — azurium, beautiful blue, very delicate, (5 seeds.) — — — — — 50

1252 — pentaphylhum, scarlet and green, delicate foliage, — — — — — 25

1253 — tricolorum, scarlet, yellow and black, (5 seeds.) — — — — — 25

VALERIAN. Nat. ORD. VALERIANACEAE.

Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.

Exceedingly showy plants for mixed borders, shrubberies, etc. Cult. d. No. 1254 Valerian, dark red; 1½ ft. — — — — 5

1255 — white; 1½ ft. — — — — 5

VENUS’ LOOKING GLASS. Nat. ORD. CAMANULACEAE.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A free-flowering pretty little plant of a nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. Hardy annuals. Cult. g. No. 1256 Venus’ Looking Glass, (Specularia Specularum), rich blue, handsome; from South Europe; ½ ft. — — — — — 5

1257 — — white; from South Europe; ½ ft. — — — — — 5

VENUS’ NAVELWORT. Nat. ORD. BORAGINACEAE.

Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

A very pretty little plant; useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery borders, etc.; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annual. Cult. g. No. 1258 Venus’ Navelwort, (Omphalodes Linnulata), white; from Portugal; ½ ft. — — — — — — — — — — — — 5

VERONICA. Nat. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEAE.

Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.

Showy plants for pot culture or the open border. Half-hardy annuals. Cult. e. No. 1259 Veronica Sylvestre, (Sylvana,) bright blue and white, suitable for pot culture, edgings to vases, rock-work, etc.; ½ ft. — — — — — 10

1260 — — alba, a new white variety of preceding; ½ ft. — — — — — 15
### B.K. Bliss & Sons' Seed Catalogue

**VERBENA. Nat. Ord. Verbenaceae.**

To speak of the beauty and effectiveness of the Verbena would be to "paint the lily, or add new perfume to the violet." Verbenas in quantity, are more easily obtained from seed than from cuttings; sown in Spring they flower quite early in the season. The self-colors are generally to be depended upon, and there is, moreover, the chance from seedlings of raising new varieties. **Cult. E.**

- **No. 1291. Verbena hybrida**, choice mixed, from a celebrated German collection, - 50 20
- **1292**— extra fine, saved from the newest and best named varieties, - 25
- **1293**— new Italian striped, brilliant colors, striped carnation-like with rose lilac and purple on various colored grounds, - 25
- **1294**— bicolors, choice mixed varieties, white center, - 25
- **1295**— coccinea, saved from the most brilliant scarlet flowers, - 25
- **1296**— auriculifera, beautiful blue, constant, - 25
- **1297**— montana, this is a gem; truly; it has the habit of the common Verbena, but is perfectly hardy and blooms more profusely. The plant literally covers itself with its bright rose colored flowers from early in May until Winter sets in; a native of the gold-fields of Colorado Territory, - 20
- **1298**— anisletia, reddish purple, - 5
- **1299**— Drummondii, lilac, from Texas, - 5
- **1300**— cutbertii, most beautiful, from Buenos Ayres, - 10
- **1301**— tenuiflora, fine white, fragrant; from Germany, - 10
- **1302**— venosa, violet-purple; good bedding plant, trailer; from Buenos Ayres, - 5
- **1303**— fine mixed, - 10

**VINCA. Nat. Ord. Apocynaceae.**

Linn.—Pentandra Monogynia.

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact, greenhouse, evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers. If sown early in Spring will flower the same season, and will be very useful for bedding or pot culture. **Cult. B.**

- **No. 1274. Vinca rosea**, rose; from East Indies; 2 ft., - 10
- **1275**— alba, white with crimson eye; from East Indies; 2 ft., - 10

**VIOLA. (Violet.) Nat. Ord. Violaceae.**

Linn.—Pentandra Monogynia.

Well known plants, suitable for fronting groups, or mixed borders, and much in demand on account of their profusion of bloom, which lasts from early Spring throughout the Summer months, and form very effective beds either by themselves or mixed with other plants, such as variegated-leaved Pelargoniums and others. **Cult. C.**

- **No. 1276. Viola Cornuta**, delicate blue; ¾ ft., - 10
- **1277**— alba, primed for its snow white flowers, - 10
- **1278**— blue perfection, an highly improved variety, flowers very large and of fine substance, - 25
- **1279**— mauve queen, deep mauve blue, - 10
- **1280**— lutet, golden yellow, - 10
- **1281**— brandywine, beautiful bright yellow, large flower, - 25
- **1282**— splendens, deep yellow, extra fine, - 25
- **1283**— odorata semperflorens, sweet-scented violet; ½ ft., - 25
- **1284**— The Czar, light violet, large and fragrant, - 25

**VIRGINIAN STOCK. Nat. Ord. Crucifere.**

Linn.—Tetrodynamia Silicosa.

Extremely pretty, free-flowering little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets, or as edgings; sown early in February they will generally bloom in April and May; grow freely anywhere. **Hardy annuals.** **Cult. C.**

- **No. 1285. Virginian Stock, (Malcolmia Maritima), red; ¾ ft.,** - 5
- **1286**— white; ¾ ft., - 5

**VISCARIA. Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.**

Linn.—Decandra Pentagynia.

A genus of remarkably pretty, free-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders, growing freely in good garden soil. **Hardy annuals.** **Cult. C.**

- **No. 1287. Viscaria Burridgii**, white; ½ ft., - 5
- **1288**— ocularis, pink, with rich crimson eye; from Algiers; ½ ft., - 5
- **1289**— bernetti, white; dark eye; ½ ft., - 5
- **1290**— cardinalis, brilliant magenta, - 10
- **1291**— elegans picta, the center of the flower is of dark crimson, gradually merging into a bright carmine, with a pure white bright - 10
- **1292**— mixed varieties, - 10

**WALL-FLOWER, (Cheiranthus Cheiri). Nat. Ord. Crucifere.**

Linn.—Tetrodynamia Silicosa.

The flowers of the Wall-flower are deliciously fragrant, and greatly prized for bouquets. In the Spring garden they are indispensable for filling beds, making groups, and forming ribbons; the large massive conspicuous spikes of the double German varieties have a charming effect in beds and lines; while the more bushy, compact, growth will prove blooming of the single Wall-flowers render them exceedingly attractive, and most valuable for Spring bedding. They require the same treatment as German stocks. **Half-hardy perennials.** **Cult. E.**

- **No. 1293. Wall-flower, fine mixed, single; 2½ ft.,** - 5
- **1294**— brightest, double and fine; 2½ ft., - 10
- **1295**— finest double, German mixed; 2 ft., - 25
- **1296**— dwarf extra; 1 ft., - 25
- **1297**— new canary, yellow, very fine; 2 ft., - 25
No. 206. — BOCCONIA JAPONICA.
No. 1272. — VERBENA VENOSA.

No. 1288. — VISCARIA OCULATA.
No. 1295. — WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE.

No. 1349. — BRIZA MAXIMA.
No. 1385. — STIPA PINNATA.
POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME.

WAITZIA. Nat. Ord. Compositae. Linn.—Synogenesia Polygamia Esp. It is a hardy annual, CULT. E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aurea, yellow; 1 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandiflora, the finest of all the yellow everlasting</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corymbosa, flower heads of a rich red color, long duration in bloom; 1 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHITLAVIA. Nat. Ord. Hydrophyllaceae. Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.

One of the most charming California annuals, very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil. CULT. E.

No. 1301 Whitlavia grandiflora, fine violet blue; hardy annuals; from California; 1 ft. | 5 |
No. 1332 — alba, pure white | 5 |
No. 1303 — gloxinoides, tube of corolla pure white, and the limbs of a delicate light blue | 5 |


Grand and magnificent plant, with stately leaves richly veined, and stems covered with crimson hair. Of rapid growth and splendid habit, it forms one of the finest possible objects among ornamented foliage plants, to stand in a prominent position, or in any way to impart a tropical aspect to a garden; likewise for conservatory decoration. Fit companion to Cannas, Heuchras, Daturas, etc. CULT. E.

No. 1236 Wigandia aurea, yellow; 1 ft. | 5 |
No. 1318 — grandiflora, the finest of all the yellow everlasting | 25 |
No. 1299 — corymbosa, flower heads of a rich red color, long duration in bloom; 1 ft. | 25 |


No. 1307 Winter Cherry, red fruited, very showy when in fruit; half-hardy shrub. CULT. E | 10 |


Beautiful border plants, exceedingly floriferous, valuable for Summer and Winter bouquets. Compact form quite a bush; should be grown singly; is not so valuable to cut for a short period as for the purpose of a dwarf compact growth. CULT. E.

No. 1308 Xeranthemum, annuum fl. alba pl. double, white | 5 |
No. 1299 — cerulea fl. pl, double, purple | 10 |
No. 1290 — compactum, new dwarf, purple | 10 |
No. 1311 — fl. alba, dwarf, white | 10 |
No. 1312 — caryophylloides, striatum, flowers of a reddish white color, striped and sprinkled with red, rose, crimson and purple | 10 |
No. 1313 — Tom Thumb white, very fine dwarf variety, compact tuft plant, flowering very abundantly | 25 |
No. 1314 — fine mixed varieties | - |


No. 1315 Zea Japonica fol. variegata, (Variegated Japanese Maize), a valuable addition to ornamental maize plants, presenting a beautiful appearance; large tufted foliage, broadly ribboned in all its length with alternate stripes of white and green; half-hardy annuals; from Japan; 6 ft. CULT. E | 10 |
No. 1316 — gracilis, new miniature maize, very graceful habit | 10 |


Annuals of great beauty and brilliancy, of branching habit and superb colors, continue in bloom a long time, very effective in beds, groups, or mixed borders. The new double varieties are a most valuable acquisition, and are greatly improved from year to year by a careful selection of the most double and brilliantly colored varieties. Our selection comprises the finest varieties in cultivation. Half-hardy annuals. CULT. E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aurea, deep gold; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coccinea, brilliant scarlet; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kermesina, crimson; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpurea, purple; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulphurea, yellow; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>fl. pl, finest double varieties mixed; from select flowers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striata, magnificent double flowers, richest colors shaded and striped</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atropurpurea, dark purple</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurea, golden yellow</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red, scarlet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kermesina, crimson</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lilacina, lilac</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpurea, purple</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haageana, yellow flushed with orange up the center of each petal; valuable for flower beds, edgings and borders</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fl. pl, a new double variety of the preceding; high valued for its productive blooming habit, and bright, soft, orange colored flowers; one of the lates nov. cities of last season</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumila fl. pl, dwarf, of compact growth, flowers very brilliant and double</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagetiflora fl. pl, new, double, petals quilted like Globe Aster</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

FOR

Winter Bouquets, Dinner Table Decorations, Edgings, Ribbons,

CENTERS OF BEDS, MIXED BORDERS AND SHRUBBERS.

CLASS of Plants at once extremely attractive, interesting and highly effective. They
should occupy a prominent place in every garden. The low-growing varieties make very
pretty edgings; those of medium height produce a remarkably pretty effect in mixed flower
borders, beds, flowerers, etc.; whilst the tall-growing kinds have an exceedingly elegant
appearance in large flower and shrubbery borders, etc. They are mostly annuals, and
those which are not, with the exception of Pampas Grass, flower the first year. All in the
following collection are curious, handsome, and graceful.

Most of the varieties may be dried for Winter bouquets, or used for filling vases, either in a
dried or green state.

That the plants may develop their true character, transplant or thin out sufficiently to afford
space for the growth of each, and this should be done as soon as the plants can be handled. For
time of sowing, see Section G, under the head of Special Cultural Directions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAME AND DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1355</td>
<td>Aglotea cylindrica, knotted, very graceful, hardy annual; 2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1358</td>
<td>Agrostis, exceedingly beautiful; most of them extremely graceful; the whole are admirably suited for mixing with flowers green or dried; hardy annual; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1359</td>
<td>— laxiflora, most graceful, —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Nebulosa, one of the most graceful grasses in cultivation, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1361</td>
<td>— pulchella, exceedingly graceful, —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1362</td>
<td>— Stevici, beautiful light panicles, —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1363</td>
<td>Andropogon bombycinus, a lovely new variety, with tall flower heads thickly enveloped in silky hairs, of a fine metallic whiteness; from Persia; hardy perennial; 1½ ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1364</td>
<td>— argenteus, silvery plumes and silver green foliage, fine for groups or masses; hardy perennial, —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1365</td>
<td>— sorghum, (Sorghum) tall, showy, red-brown spikes; hardy annual, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1366</td>
<td>— Avena sterilis, (Avena sativa) very graceful, with large drooping spikes on slender stems; hardy annual; 2 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1367</td>
<td>— Arundo donax versicolor, striped foliage, one of the most beautiful of grasses; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1368</td>
<td>— Briza maxima, (Quaking Grass), large, a most beautiful variety; one of the best; hardy annual; 1½ ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1369</td>
<td>— gracilis, (Quaking Grass), small, very delicate and graceful; hardy annual; 1 ft., —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>— geniculata, fine, of dwarf habit, a pretty blower, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1371</td>
<td>— compacta, a charming variety, a novelty of last season; hardy annual, —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1372</td>
<td>— Bryzopyrum siliquum, very dwarf with light shining green leaves, neat and pretty; half-hardy annual; ¾ ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1373</td>
<td>— Bromus briziformis, a beautiful variety with drooping panicles resembling Bran Maxima; hardy perennial; 1 ft., —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1374</td>
<td>— Ceratochloa pendula, fine spikes; hardy annual; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1375</td>
<td>— Chaselyotum erectum, drooping panicles, very ornamental; from Chili; hardy perennial; 1½ ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1376</td>
<td>— Chloris radiata, a curious variety, blooms freely, very desirable; hardy annual, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1377</td>
<td>— myriostachies, a new and beautiful variety with velvety flower heads; hardy perennial; 3 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1378</td>
<td>— tristis, fine silvery plumes, abundant foliage, elegant for groups; 2 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1379</td>
<td>— Chloris Blachardiana, new, with elegant rose colored spikes; half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft., —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>— Chrysanthus aureus, (golden spikes;) hardy annual; ½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>— Oxytachyca, (Idaho's Tears), a well known variety; 2 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1382</td>
<td>— Daucylothemium Egyptium, comb-like inflorescence. Half-hardy annual, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1383</td>
<td>— Echinocloa colonia, distinct, covered with brown spots; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1384</td>
<td>— Elenishe barcinonensis, new and elegant, with diverging combs-like inflorescence, well adapted for pot culture in rooms; from Spain; 1½ ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1385</td>
<td>— Eragrostis, five horns, curious; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1386</td>
<td>— Eriachne, three horns, striking; 1½ ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1387</td>
<td>— Elechis ravennae, extremely elegant and more graceful than the Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth; its noble plumes of silvery inflorescence are pure white and most delicately beautiful; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., —</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>— Eragrostis, an exceedingly pretty class, highly ornamental; hardy annual, —</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>— Elechis, (Elechis australis) a favorite variety, graceful habit, and very much admired; 2 ft.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>NAME AND DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>1371</td>
<td>Gynandrum argentatum, (Pompom Grass) the most noble grass in cultivation, flowering in large silvery plumes on stems from seven to ten feet in height; requires protection in Northern and Middle States; from South America; hardy in Southern States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1372</td>
<td>— roseum, of similar habit and appearance to the preceding, with rose colored plumes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1373</td>
<td>Hordeum jubatum, (Squill Tail Grass) lovely purple plumes, very fine; hardy annual; 3 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1374</td>
<td>Isolepis gracilis, very graceful; half-hardy perennial; 2 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1375</td>
<td>Lagurus ovatus, (Here's Tail Grass) small white plumes; hardy annual; 1 ft.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1376</td>
<td>Panicum Colorum, a very ornamental, pretty, curious looking class, well suited for bouquets.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1377</td>
<td>— salsatum, very decorative, plumed, half-hardy; 2 ft.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1378</td>
<td>— capitatum, very ornamental, rich in foliage, with red spikes of inflorescence; hardy perennial; 3 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Pampas frumentaceum, elegant; dropping panicles of white seeds; hardy perennial.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>— junctorum, new and fine, with unusually large heads of white seeds; from South America; half-hardy perennial; 6 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>Paspalum elegans, white, very pretty and interesting; 1½ ft.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1382</td>
<td>Pennisetum longistylum, very graceful and interesting; hardy annual; 1½ ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1383</td>
<td>Setaria macrocheta, large, drooping plumes of the most graceful description; hardy annual; 2 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1384</td>
<td>Stipa elegantissima, a new and elegant variety, either for pot culture or flower border; half-hardy perennial; 2½ ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1385</td>
<td>— pinnata, (Feather Grass) one of the finest of the ornamental grasses; the seed being slow to vegetate should be started in a hotbed; hardy perennial; 2½ ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1386</td>
<td>Tricholaema rosa, beautiful beyond description; half-hardy perennial; 2½ ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1387</td>
<td>Trypsacum daeclyoides, very handsome; hardy perennial; 4 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>Uniola latifolia, hardy annual; 4 ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO ASSIST PURCHASERS IN MAKING SELECTIONS WE ANNEX A LIST OF**

**FLORESTRS' FLOWERS, EVERLASTING FLOWERS, GREENHOUSE SEEDS, CLIMBING PLANTS, AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS.**

Arranged under separate heads. The numbers refer to their position in the body of the Catalogue.

**FLORESTRS' FLOWERS, OF FIRST QUALITY.**

Arrangements have been made with several of the most successful exhibitors of Florists' Flowers in Europe, by which we shall be constantly supplied with seed of the finest prize varieties of the following kinds, which can be confidently recommended as superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this country.

135-137 | Antirrhinum majus, from the best named flowers. |
138-139 | Asters, exhibition varieties. |
140-141 | Auricula, saved from fine prize varieties. |
142-150 | Balsams, very beautiful; the best in culture. |
263 | Bellis perennis, (Double Daisy), finest Belgian varieties. |
223-226 | Cineraria, saving and richness marked flowers render them indispensable for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. |
365-368 | Chrysanthemum, large-flowered and pompon varieties. |
351-354 | Cinerea, saved from many named varieties. |
319 | Cockcomb, from selected plants. |
395-399 | Carnation and Pincote Pinks, comprising all colors and selections. |
536-537 | Eucarthis, saved from the finest new varieties. |
546-551 | Geranium, (Pelargonium) saved from finest English, French, spotted and fancy flowers. |
564-565 | Gladiolus, from the most magnificent varieties in cultivation. |
573-574 | Gloxinia, saved from the finest erect and drooping varieties. |
617 | Hollyhocks, all saved from the finest named show flowers. |
675 | Lantana, finest named varieties. |
682-686 | Mimulus, fine, magnificently spotted and blotched flowers. |
974-984 | Petunias, new double, marbled, blotched and variegated varieties. |
1040 | Portulaca, new, double, the most desirable acquisition of many years. |
1046-1050 | Prunilla shensi, lumbriata, one of the most popular and, when finely fringed, most beautiful of all Winter and Spring-flowering, cool greenhouse plants in cultivation. |
1169-1211 | Stocks are amongst the most useful for a continuous supply of flowers for the vase and table. The Improved Large-Flowering Ten Weeks are much in advance of the old German Ten Weeks, and the New Pyramidal, Improved Large-Flowering, Hybrid Giant Cape, Hybrid Perpetual, New Large-Flowered Brompton, etc., etc., cannot be too highly recommended. |
1218 | Sweet William—Man's Auricula-Flowered Perfection, this splendid variety has been much admired by all who have seen them, and obtained many prizes from various exhibitions throughout the country. |
1236-1239 | Tropaeolum, most popular flowers, suitable for greenhouse or out-door culture. |
1241-1244 | Verbena hybridum, from the finest named varieties. |
1263-1267 | Wall-flowers, an old favorite, much improved by careful hybridization.
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

EMBRACING THE LEADING VARIETIES RECENTLY INTRODUCED AND OTHER SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

No. 1461.—CANDYTUFT, NEW White "Tom Thumb."—Page 89.

142 Ageratum Imperial Dwarf.—A delicate blue of dwarf habit, highly recommended for pot-culture or the flower-garden, in constant bloom the whole season. - - 10

143 — Wendland's dwarf white.—Of similar habit to the above, with white flowers. Very appropriate for the cemetery, also valuable for bouquets. 10

1291 Amaranthus, Abyssinicus.—An exceedingly vigorous tree-like specimen. Isolated on lawns, or planted at sides of broad walks, produces a very striking effect. 15

1421 — anabasis tricolor.—The plant is of compact, bushy habit, 20 inches in height, rose, yellow, and fiery red-colored leaves, studded with spots of intense brown. 15

1432 — chlorostachys.—An erect-growing, branched species, about five feet in height, densely covered with light green foliage; with long spikes of yellowish-green flowers, — chloro-ruber.—Of same height and habit as the preceding, with purple colored spikes of flowers. 15

1423 — Henderi.—This strain has produced a range of colors never before seen in any class of plants. As the plants increase in size, they assume their distinctive colors, 15

1394 — obliensis multicolor.—A very showy plant, about two and one-half feet high, foliage of a purplish-green color, terminating gradually from purplish-red to orange-red. 15

1435 — sanguineus.—A brilliant, ornamental plant, attaining about three feet in height, foliage of blackish-purple on the lower part of the plant, passing into a unique tint of blood-red. 15

1444 — Princess of Wales.—Plants grow from 2 to 4 feet high, leaves intense carmine, with olive-green tips, the remainder of leaf, orange-yellow veined with pink. 15

1425 — salicifolius splendidissimus.—Very beautiful, with elegant rich golden and purplish-red leaves. 15

1397 Andropogon Schimperi.—This plant forms large tufts of dark green leaves, with flower stems six feet high, 25

1389 Aquilegia Chrysantha, (Golden-spurred Columbine).—A vigorous species, forming a bushy plant, bears an abundance of flowers of a clear yellow color. Flowering roots, 50 cents each. 15

1439 Aster Godath.—Flowers of large size and very showy, fine, six distinct colors mixed, 15

Asters, Washington.—Remarkable for, and distinguished from all other races of this family by the enormous dimensions of its splendid convex-formed flowers, which often attain a diameter of 5 to 6 inches. 25

1390 — white and peach blossom, mixed, 15

1492 — silver gray, 15

1503 — white tinted with rose, 15

1157 — half dwarf, white.—A valuable addition to that charming section of half dwarf Asters, which from their elegant shape and free blooming qualities rank among the most useful varieties where white flowers are desired. 25

1470 Eulam, Camellia flowered.—New Double White Perfection.—An improved variety of this well known plant. Double as a Camellia; perfect in form; pure white; very desirable for florists, 15

1339 Begonia tuberosus rooted, finest mixed varieties (Flowering Bulbs, 50 cts.), 15

1445 — Froebelii, flowers of bright scarlet, in clusters, carried well above the foliage, (Bulbs, 75 cts.), 15

1446 — Ne plus ultra, flowers bell shaped; gracefully pendulous; blooms profusely. 15

1463 Browallia Roezi.—This variety forms a dense, compact bush to 16 to 20 inches in height, with glossy green leaves. Flowers of delicate azure-blue or white, with yellow tube, 15
CAMPANULA MUCRONATA—Rich blue.

CANDYTUFT, hybrid, dwarf mixed—elegant varieties of a dwarf habit and perfect size; likely to flowers shedding from a white into pink, red, crimson, pink, dark purple, etc.

CANDYTUFT, new white Tom Thumb—A new and most desirable variety of this well-known favorite. Each plant forming a dwarf and completely round bush about sixteen inches in diameter, literally covered with large, clear, white flower heads.

CARTER’S NEW CARMINE—This splendid novelty is of dwarf, compact habit, and the blood purple of the mass of vivid coraline bloom. Distinct and beautiful, free flowering, of good habit.

CELOSIA CRISTATA KERMESINA TOM THUMB—A dwarf Cockscomb, 5 to 6 inches high, forming large combs of beautiful crimson.

CELOSIA CRISTATA NANA COPPER CHAMOIS—A beautiful color of this highly ornamental genus now so generally used in grouping.

CELOSIA CRISTATA DARK FOLIAGE—The dark foliage plant, 1 1/4 to 2 feet high, and about 1 3/4 foot in diameter. An attractive and useful bedding or greenhouse plant.

CELOSIA CRISTATA PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSUM—This magnificent plant when well-grown attains a height of six feet, a partially symmetrical in growth, with beautiful plumes of flowers of a rich magenta color, which continues for most of the season.

CELOSIA CRISTATA VARIEGATA—Each flower variegated with crimson, orange, green, yellow.

CELOSIA CRISTATA VIOLET FEATHERED—Large plume-like flower-spikes of plain violet color.

CHELONE, LORD BEAUFORT—Crimson, mason, edged and striped with gold, and having a golden ring surrounding the eye, of a rich brown color.

COCKSBEET, new—A very rich velvety-crimson mason, with gold-colored rim, about a quarter as tall, the center of is of a true dark brown, pronounced by those who have seen it to be “A Gem.”

CLEMATIS HYBRIDA—From Jackman’s finest hybrids. One of the finest trellis plants in cultivation.

CINERARIA, new double flowering—This is one of the finest florists’ flowers that has been sent out for many years, they represent cassinio and variegata, in various shades of purple, both light and dark, as black as well. Flowering abundant, as different shades of scarlet and magenta, and perfectly double, habits very good.

CLARKIA ELEGANS, ALBA PLENA—Double pure white. Remarkable for its numerous perfect double flowers of the purest white.

CLARKIA HEMISEPALOS—Remarkable South American annual, about 6 feet in height, with large leaves. Highly ornamental.

COCKSBEET, Glasgow Prize—Plants from this celebrated strain were exhibited in London last season which measured 35 to 36 inches from tip to tip, and from 11 to 17 inches in breadth.

COLEUS—Nothing can surpass this plant for growing in masses, ribbon borders, or for any ornamental purposes. Very beautiful habits, with different shades of scarlet and magenta, and perfectly double, habits very good.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR, NEW CARMINE VIOLET—Flowers have a brilliant yellow eye encircled with a band of snowy white, broadly margined with rich crimson-violet.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR, NEW IMPROVED PINK—A variety of the ornamental Gourd family; frans very numerous, dark green, striped and ribbed with white.

CYCLOMEN PERSECIUM GIGANTEUM—New. This superb variety is a new and greatly improved type, from 2 to 2 1/4 inches in height, with broad petals of great substance, with a pale pink center and violet purple eye, with a fine border of colored green.

DAISY, double white—Constant and perfectly double, remarkable for its superb pure white flowers.


— viseida compactus.—One foot high, forming a neat compact tuft, with a bunch of flowers of brilliant red.

— NEW JAPANESE.—Eastern Queen and Crimson Belle.—These beautiful forms of the popular D. Holdeweggii are very distinct and desirable.

— EASTERN QUEEN is beautifully marked; the broad bands of rich mason upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty.

— CRIMSON BELLE is of a rich, vivid crimson hue color, of extraordinary size, evenly and finely facinited.

— ECHINOPS MACKAYI No. 1.—This new variety is described as one of the most beautiful and distinct New Arrivals of modern times. The outer side of the petals is of a rich crimson color, the outer side being the brilliant scarlet known as the mandarin scarlet. When in bloom the whole plant presents a gorgeous outline.

— NEW DOUBLE—Very double, and in color a bright orange scarlet, shading off to a salmon red. A valuable acquisition.

— ECHINOPS MACKAYI.—Magenta new Japanese Ornamental Grass, of robust growth, attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet, and a circumference of about 17 to 18 feet. A single plant throws up from 30 to 40 elegantly recurved flower-spikes of a light violet color.

— ECHINOPS.—This beautiful grass is said to be quite hardy. It has a grand appearance when in bloom, and is very valuable for growing as a single specimen or grouping with other plants.

— GOLDFAN Lady Abraham, a superb novelty in this favorite class of annuals. The plant, about 12 inches high, and covered with a profusion of splendid rose-carmine flowers, 3 to 4 inches across.

— GOURD, MINIATURE BOTTLE.—A small bottle-shaped variety; fruit very ornamental,
No. 1472, p. 90.—Double Flowering Fringed Petunia.
One-half the natural size.

No. 1484, p. 90.—Mignonette, Miles's New Spiral.
One-fourth the natural size.

No. 1479, p. 90.—Ipomea leptophylla.
One-fourth the natural size.
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES FLOWER SEEDS—(Continued.)

1449 
Humea albida.—As the panicles of this new variety are of a white shade, it will be found very effective. The flowers are also useful for bouquets.

1511 
Hollyhock, Double White.—Valuable for florists, also for the cemetery.

1458 
Ipswich, a new variety from Colorado. A native variety a root was sent to the East which was shaped like an enormous Rutabaga and would nearly fill a flower barrel. The stems are two to three feet or more high, and branching from the very top, throw out great numbers of branches, and forming a bushy mass about as broad as it is high. The flowers are two to two and a half inches long, funnel-shaped, and of a pleasing rose-purple color, and are produced in the greatest profusion about a large plant having the appearance of an immense brush, (boots 50 cents or about one foot high and three feet in circumference, remaining a mass of bloom throughout the season.

1455 
Larkspur, New Emperor, of symmetrical bushy habit, profuse bloomer, very hardy, in large, colors vary.

1436 
Bismarck, red-striped, intermediate between the Candelabrum and Emperor, and is alike constant in habit, and color of flower.

1533 
Loosa variegata, a new variety was discovered in the mountains of Quito. It is a hardy annual with cactus leaves, forming bushes from 3 to 4 feet high, covered with beautiful white starlike flowers of a most elegant and peculiar shape.

1438 
Lobelia, erecta bicolor.—A profuse blooming variety of a compact bushy habit, with flowers of bright blue and white, almost the shape of horned lobelia.

1526 
mixed hybrids of Pulgens and Cardinalis.—Grow 2 feet high, with fine foliage varying from bright green to brown or redish green. The flowers are large, resembling those of Cardinalis in shape, but present the most varied shades of colors, ranging from light rose to fiery red, and from tender lilac to light purple and bluish violet. Bloom from July to October.

1458 
Lychnis Francesca, new hybrid. These new dwarf Lychnis reach a height of 8 inches only; they are of an erect, stout and very compact habit, and quite as profuse bloomers as the taller varieties.

1539 
Marigold, African. Crussell's International Prize.—Seeds of this celebrated strain, which is the result of fifteen years careful selection, the finest in cultivation.

1456 
French. New Pyramidal.—A splendid strain of French Marigold, including about a large plant having the appearance of an immense brush, (boots 50 cents or about one foot high and three feet in circumference, remaining a mass of bloom throughout the season.

1456 
Margarita eximia, nova fl. pl.—A dwarf variety of the well-known Feverfew, with pure white double flowers; useful both for bouquets and for bedding plants.

1458 
Mignonette.—The New Prize Taker.—This new variety has taken prizes at all the exhibitions on the continent, and excels all others in the beauty of color and size of flower, and can be highly recommended.

1464 
Miles' New Hybrid Spiral.—A new and superb variety, the habit being dwarf and branching, with spikes often attaining a length of from 8 to 11 inches; very fragrant, much admired.

1531 
Moluccella lavisi (shell flower).—A singular plant with square stems spreading and enclosing a mass of a cannaulium, which consists of branching and tiny cups of pure green color, veined with whitish green; within the calyx a button-shaped bud appears, which unfolds into a flower formed like a shell, with white petals, purple color, very beautiful.

1528 
Mimusulus hybridus tigrinus, red spotted varieties.—Beautiful large-flowering varieties, richly spotted upon white ground.

1458 
Myosotis alpestris, nova alba.—Dwarf Forget-me-not, white.

1444 
— var. carnea.—Dwarf Forget-me-not, blue.

1444 
— palustris semperflorens.—A beautiful variety of the true Forget-me-not, of the lovely transparent azure blue of the wild species, rather larger in flower, and continuous in bloom without interruption during the whole season until frost.

1449 
Pansy.—New dwarf compact bedding, pure white.

1436 
New dwarf compact bedding, bright yellow.

1512 
Emperor William.—A valuable addition to the large-flowering Pansies. Flowers of a brilliant ultramarine blue with a well-defined eye of purple-violet, flowering well above the foliage.

1525 
Paris International.—A superb strain comprising the magnificent varieties exhibited by M. Buquet at the Paris Exposition, and selected as being the best of the numerous groups on exhibition. They will be found to comprise most varied and pleasing forms of this favorite flower, many of the varieties being equal to the finest show Pansies.

1523 
maxima quadrilocular.—A new and magnificent Pansy. The upper petals of the flower are deeply chafed, the lower ones with white, and the calyx, sometimes on a white, sometimes on a yellow, ground, often marbled with azure blue.

1517 
Petunia, new double-fringed.—This variety is the result of most careful facia- tude of the large-flowering, single fringed Petunias with polka taken from blooms of the newest and best double fringed sorts. In a percentage of 25 double-flowering seedlings, blooms so strikingly beautiful were obtained as to gain them, both from horticulturists and gardeners, the most unqualified praise, the most uniform flowers rivaling those of the Double Garden Poppies, and emanating in color the richness and delicacy of tint of the finest Carnations.

1441 
hybrid a nova compacta, nova floribus. Inimitable. A new variety worthy of general admiration, described by the raiser as follows: "It is an unusually profuse..."
bloomer; seedlings, when only 3 inches in height, begin to unfold their charming flowers. It is unquestionably a most novel novelty for which, as a plant for market as well as for carpet bedding, a great future may be predicted.

1486 Primula, large flowering-stripped.—Spicy Primula with large flowering-stripped, of excellent shape and habit, specially remarkable for the rich colors and large size of their flowers, which are beautifully striped, margined and spotted; petals nicely contrasted and placed on the borders.

1490 Petunia, Sweet—Butterfly.—A new and superb variety. The flowers have a pure white ground, delicately laced with lavender blue, and contrast admirably with the other varieties; the spikes of bloom when cut retain their fragrance for a long time, rendering it especially valuable for bouquets.

— Violet Queen.—Dwarfer in habit than the other varieties, the flowers ranging in color from deep mauve to light violet; a new and beautiful form of this favorite.

— Invisable Striped.—A very beautiful, large-flowered, carnation-striped Sweet Pet; colors bright scarlet and white, which cannot fail to become popular.

1496 Phlox Drummondii, grandiflora.—Remarkable for the unusual size of the flowers, which are similar in form to those of the perennial sorts, and rendered striking by a large center and a dark violet eye; many colors, mixed, 25

1497 Pos sumbaulis, "Abyssinian Ornamental Grass."—This variety forms stout erect clumps of grass, of which the terminal spike is remarkable for the many colors mixed, 15

1498 Poppy, double French.—A new variety, flowers very double, dark red with white edge, remarkable for its beauty and distinct colors.

1499 Portulaca, Pheasant's Eye.—A new and handsome variety of this favorite annual, flowers pure white with a rosy purple eye, 5

1500 Primula japonica.—This beautiful Primrose grows about 1½ feet in height, produces from its large beautiful leaves a stem bearing either one or five separate tiers or rows of brilliant charming flowers, of a splendid magenta color.

1503 Rhodantha Manglesi fleur pleno.—Very double bright rose flowers, 25

1504 Stock, East Lothian, Wallflower-leaved, snow white.—This is a grand improvement on the earlier sorts. It bears the large grass and enormous flowers of the East Lothian varieties, the purity of the white shows up well upon the grassy green foliage. For Autumn or Spring sowing, 20

1505 Stocks, All the Year Round.—This variety will produce fine spikes of double white flowers from January to December. The plants will grow about 12 inches high, and if plenty of room is given, 3 feet through, well feathered to the ground, and produce hundreds of bunches of bloom, fully 50 per cent, will come double.

1506 Trocasolium Lobbianum Spit fire.—Flowers brilliant, scarlet, very showy, and a most profuse bloomer; a fine trellis plant.

1507 — brown.—A new variety of the old favorite Spit-fire, distinct from it by the beautiful dark brown color of its flowers. A vigorous and as abundant a bloomer as Spit-fire, remarkably adapted for decorative purposes.

1508 Statice echioides, — incana hybrida, — echioides hybrida.

Two fine varieties of this useful plant for bouquets of everlasting flowers and dried grasses.

1511 Torenia Fournieri.—A most charming half-hardy annual, bearing large sky blue flowers, with spots of dark indigo blue and a bright yellow stain in the center. 50

— Baillonii.—A particularly valuable species, with flowers of a bright golden yellow with a deep brownish red throat, 25

1513 Tagetes patula nana fawilora p.—A new and valuable addition to the Dwarf Margolds. Flowers very double, regularly quilted, and of a beautiful brown color. 25

1514 Verbena, "Defiance."—This seed may be relied upon to reproduce this exceedingly showy, well-known deep scarlet Verbena, 25

1515 — candidissima.—A pure white variety of this well-known plant, very desirable for florists, or the cemetery.

1516 Viola odorata, The White Czar.—This is a new variety of the well-known "Czar" for the market on account of the beauty of its flowers and the length of its stalks, their fragrance and their abundance.

1517 Wallflower, New Autumn and Winter Flowering, "Harbinger."—This extremely early flowering variety of this popular flower will be found one of the greatest acquisitions yet introduced.

1518 Wistaria Sinensis.—(Chinese Wistaria.) One of the most elegant and rapid growing of climbing plants, attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season, and blooms profusely early in the season and frequently in the Fall, bearing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

1520 Xerochrysum, Superbusissimum (Everlasting flower.)—The flowers are as double as those of a Ranunculus, of a globular shape, and entirely free from projecting marginal ray florets. The finest form of this flower yet obtained. Useful for everlasting bouquets.

1521 Zinnia Darwinii.—A hybrid between Zinia Hangeana and Z. elegans and their varieties. There are four sections of this race—which are offered under the following names: nova compacta, major, pyramidalis, vittata or striped, which contain every variety of shade and color. We offer them in mixed packets only;
EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Very beautiful for Winter decoration. Pick the flowers before they are fully expanded, and hang in a dark, dry closet until perfectly dry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>Gnaphalium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>644-645</td>
<td>Heliptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620-623</td>
<td>Helichrysum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>Polycyclus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1077-1080</td>
<td>Rhodanthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286-1300</td>
<td>Waitzia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1308-1314</td>
<td>Xeranthemem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLIMBING PLANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Plant</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>426-429</td>
<td>Cucurbita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>Cycanaencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413-415</td>
<td>Cypress Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561-563</td>
<td>Dolichos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Eeereonocarps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391-401</td>
<td>Gourds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671-675</td>
<td>Ipomea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Kennedya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754-759</td>
<td>Loasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749-751</td>
<td>Lophospermum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823-828</td>
<td>Mariananda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848-849</td>
<td>Momordica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1307-1308</td>
<td>Piafus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>929-931</td>
<td>Passiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-955</td>
<td>Peas, Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>965</td>
<td>Phaeolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222-1226</td>
<td>Thumpberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239-1242</td>
<td>Tropaeolum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333-1343</td>
<td>Trycocanthes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

The following kinds are especially for culture in the greenhouse, though many varieties succeed well when planted out in the border during the Summer months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Abutilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Achimenes</td>
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<tr>
<td>93-96</td>
<td>Ageratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102-104</td>
<td>Alonson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114-119</td>
<td>Azalea Indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Cactus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225-228</td>
<td>Calceolaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>Carnation tree or perpetual flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349-349</td>
<td>Chinese Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Chorozennia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366-368</td>
<td>Cynanthemem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353-357</td>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384-385</td>
<td>Chlanthus</td>
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<tr>
<td>437-441</td>
<td>Cyclamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505-506</td>
<td>Echeveria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>596</td>
<td>Epacris</td>
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<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>Erica</td>
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<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Ferns</td>
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<tr>
<td>536-537</td>
<td>Fuchisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546-554</td>
<td>Geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Gesneria</td>
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<tr>
<td>575-576</td>
<td>Gohxia</td>
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<td>586</td>
<td>Kennedya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>736</td>
<td>Lisanthus</td>
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<td>829-832</td>
<td>Maurandia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842-846</td>
<td>Mimulus</td>
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<tr>
<td>853-854</td>
<td>Nierembergia</td>
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<tr>
<td>985</td>
<td>Phaeolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1274-1275</td>
<td>Polygala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED PLANTS.

For the adornment of the conservatory, shrubbery, or for the flower borders, or for planting out in groups or single specimens on lawns or pleasure grounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110-121</td>
<td>Amaranthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Belvidere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305-306</td>
<td>Cardius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276-279</td>
<td>Canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Chenopodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Cineraria maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>Gynandrium argenteum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633-636</td>
<td>Helanthemem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656-657</td>
<td>Humea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968-969</td>
<td>Pecilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1068-1069</td>
<td>Ricinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1347-1348</td>
<td>Ornamental Grass-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1113</td>
<td>Salvia argentea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394-1396</td>
<td>Wigandia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METAL CHAPELTS.

New and very beautiful, an excellent imitation of natural leaves and flowers, for the decoration of graves and cemetery lots; not affected by the weather. Various patterns, $3.00 each.

FLOWER HOLDERS.

A very simple contrivance which can be used for button-hole bouquets, or ladies' head-dresses. Price, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen by mail.

WREATHS FORMED OF IMMORTELLES.

Yellow, 7½ inches diameter, - Each, $0.50

White, 7½ inches diameter, - Each, $0.80
Dried Natural Flowers, Immortelles, Mosses, Grasses, Etc.,

In great demand for making into Wreaths, Crosses, Winter Bouquets, Christmas Decorations, etc.

We have effected an arrangement with a celebrated German Florist, and shall in future be constantly supplied with the above. They are particularly desirable on account of their durability, as they retain their form and brilliant colors for a long time, besides being very cheap.

French Immortelles.—In original bunches, about 8 inches in diameter, if sent by mail 10 cents per bunch extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Per bunch.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Single Stem.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Yellow.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rose.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spotted.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orange.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violet.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magenta.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed colors, per bunch, $1.00; small bunches, 30 cts.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIED NATURAL AND DYED ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Per oz. &amp; lb.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Per dozen stems, 36 cents; per hundred, $3.96.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agrostis nebulosa.</strong> — An elegant and beautiful ornamental Grass, one of the finest, and especially designed for fine flower work; grayish green.</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agrostis pulchella,</strong> the most elegant and desirable, as well as the finest of all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Briza media,</strong> natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Briza maxima,</strong> (Quaking Grass), natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bromus briziformis,</strong> a beautiful Grass with elegant hanging ears, natural,</td>
<td><strong>$0.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— All colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cyperus,</strong> natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calamagrostis arundinaceae,</strong> (Reed Grass), very durable, natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gynerium argenteum,</strong> Pampas Grass—from California.—Beautiful Silvery Plumes, 12 to 36 inches in length—the most showy of all the varieties for the decoration of rooms during the winter months. 15 to 30 cents each, according to size and quality.</td>
<td><strong>Per dozen, $1.50, to $3.50; per hundred, $10.00 to $20.00.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hordeum jubatum,</strong> (Squirrel Tail Grass,) a splendid Grass for bouquets and much desired for modistes, natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lagurus ovatus,</strong> (Hair's Tail Grass,) one of the most elegant Grasses,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lasiocrestis argentea,</strong> beautiful, silver white,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phragmites communis,</strong> (Pampas Grass,) very graceful, natural color.</td>
<td><strong>Per dozen stems, 36 cents; per hundred, $3.96.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stipa pennata,</strong> or Feather Grass, magnificent Grass of splendid quality, first quality, natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— First quality, various colors mixed,</td>
<td><strong>$0.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pennata, selected specimens in bunches of about ¼ ounce each, natural color, plain pure white.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per bunch, 15 cents; per dozen bunches, $1.50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per bunch, 25 cents; per dozen bunches, $2.50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feather Grass Bouquets,</strong> very beautiful, $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00 each.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Statice fontana hybrida,—Owing to its elegant shape and handsome colors it is not only indispensable for all fine flower work, bouquets, wreaths, garlands, etc., but also as a base to wreaths, etc. Natural colors,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td><strong>$2.50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td><strong>$3.50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uniola paniculata,</strong> (Sea Oats,) very graceful, and one of the finest for the modistes or for winter decoration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, $3.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors mixed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per dozen stems, 75 cents; per hundred, $4.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat bleached,</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An assortment of fine kinds of Grasses, natural color,</td>
<td><strong>$0.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Various colors, fine kinds,</td>
<td><strong>$0.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Round and Flat Bouquets,</strong> made from colored grasses, immortelles, etc., very showy and durable, $0.50, 75 cts., $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 each, according to size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colored Mosses,</strong> green, purple, and red, in boxes of one dozen bunches each, 15 cts. per bunch, $1.00 per box.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Ferns.**Harpoon or Climbing Ferns, 75 cts. per dozen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Autumn Leaves,** in great variety, for the decoration of rooms, 25 cts. to 75 cts. per dozen; $1.00 to $5.00 per hundred. Also many other varieties of grasses not enumerated, $2.00 to $5.00 per lb.
Summertime Flowering Bulbs.

GLADIOLUS.

Rare and Beautiful French and Belgian Hybrids of Gladiolus Gandavensis, sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price affixed.

Our collection of this magnificent tribe of plants is one of the most extensive in this country, and embraces many new and rare varieties not before offered. The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including a graduated scale of intermediate shades—from white with rosy-blush and salmon-rose tints, to salmon-red and nainkeen; from bluish-white with purple-crimson throat and marginal streaks of pink, to light rose-salmon ground with flakes of deep carmine. Thus, from white up to rose, and rose to the brightest and deepest crimson, and from crimson to the brightest orange, flame and scarlet, this very splendid selection affords a combination of the richest conceivable colors, which no other genus can offer.

To keep up a constant flowering from July to September, it is only necessary to plant at the end of March or early in April, a portion of the bulbs, (choosing the smallest,) a second portion about the end of April, a third about the 15th of May, and the last at the end of May—preserving the largest bulbs for the last planting.

The culture of these is attended with no difficulty. It is only necessary to plant them in ordinary garden mould fine, and kept to no soil but a stiff clay, and succeeded best in good earth, and nurled well with well rotted horse-dung. If planted in rows, the rows ought to be from eleven to thirteen inches apart, and the bulbs in each row from six to ten inches apart, according to the size of the bulbs. Depth of planting, two to two and a half inches. While growing, they must be copiously watered, if the season is dry. In Autumn, when the stalks are quite dry, the bulbs are to be taken up and placed in a dry place—better on shelves—protected from the frost, where they will keep well till needed for planting again. The stalks cut from the Gladiolus flourish well in water; the buds slightly developed expand readily, and continue to flower for some time. Pretty bouquets for rooms can be made by mingling them with light branches like the Tamarisk, the Asparagus, or leaves of the smaller reeds.

The long list of names, and the difficulty in giving by a description the most striking feature of each variety, renders the selection very difficult; on the other hand, the classification in sections according to colors, presents many difficulties and uncertainties, owing to the great variability and sometimes confusion of colors and shades.

Under these circumstances, we have maintained the alphabetical order, but have added to each name a number, referring to the following sections in which we should classify the variety, taking into consideration only the most striking color, without going into details of shades, etc.

As soon as a variety supersedes an older one, the latter is suppressed when the bulbs can be supplied at the same price.

No. 1 indicates white.
2 — rose.
3 — flesh and salmon-colored.
4 — orange colored rose.
5 — carmine.

No. 6 indicates cherry-red and crimson.
7 — scarlet and dazzling red.
8 — yellow.
9 — violet.

Those names followed by several numbers, may be set down in the different corresponding sections.

The letters following the names indicate:
A the varieties which flower the earliest.
B — somewhat later.
D — the latest.

COLLECTIONS OF GLADIOLUS.

For the convenience of our customers who wish to make the best display at the least expense, we have made up the following collections, each of which will contain distinct colors in great variety.

COLLECTIONS OF NAMED VARIETIES.

Collection A, 12 very fine varieties, - $1.75 Collection B, 20 very fine varieties, - $10.00
" B, 12 extra fine varieties, - 2.50 " F, 50 extra fine varieties, - 20.00
" C, 25 very fine varieties, - 4.00 " G, 100 very fine varieties, - 25.00
" D, 25 extra fine varieties, - 8.00 " H, 100 extra fine varieties, 40.00

COLLECTIONS OF UNNAMED VARIETIES.

The following collections are made up from many of the named varieties whose names have been lost or mislaid, and from French and American hybridized seedlings.

Collection I, 12 fine varieties, white ground, - $1.50
" J, 12 " rosy and red ground, - 1.25
" K, 12 " yellow and light ground, - 1.75
" L, 12 " mixed hybrids, - 0.75

Fine mixed varieties for bedding purposes, 75 cts. per dozen; $2.50 for fifty; $4.00 per hundred; $3.00 per thousand.

Gladiolus Gandavensis, vivid scarlet, and one of the most showy in whole collections; fine for planting in groups or masses. 50 cts. per dozen; $3.00 per hundred; $25.00 per thousand.

As our stock of some of the newest varieties is limited, purchasers will please state whether they wish any other substituted in the event of our being out of the Variety ordered.
GLADIOLUS—GENERAL COLLECTION.

Purchasers selecting one dozen varieties from the following list will be entitled to a discount of five per cent. from Catalogue prices; twenty-five varieties, discount of ten per cent.; fifty varieties, fifteen per cent.; the entire collection, twenty per cent.

Each.

Adanson, (2. B.)—Rose slightly tinged lilac; large blotch on white ground tinged yellow-edged with carmine, flushed lilac—$0.25

Adonis, (3. B.)—Light cherry-color, lower petals yellow with bright carmine blotch—15

Agris, (2. B.)—Rose, flushed with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots; novel shade of color—20

Alexander (G. C.)—Intense crimson-scarlet—40

Anna, (1. B.)—White, slightly tinged with lilac, large, plum-white blotch, broadly striped with lime-carmine—25

Anna, (4. C.)—Cherry, tinged bright orange, lower petals striped dark carmine on white ground—50

Antiqua, (3. A.)—Delicate rose, flamed with carmine. (Perfection) 50

Antiope, (2. B.)—Light orange cherry, with a dark carmine blotch on pure white ground—25

Antonius, (1. C.)—Scarlet-carmine, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine, pure white base—25

Apollon, (6. B.)—Rosy lilac, with a large light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center—40

Archimedes, (3. A.)—Light red, lower petals buff, striped carmine—10

Amaryllis, (2. B.)—White, slightly tinged with rose, bordered and flamed carmine rose, the lower petals pure white. (Perfection) 2.00

Aristote, (3. B.)—Light flesh-colored rose, spotted red, lower petals striped carmine and yellow—20

Arsinoe, (2. A.)—Fine satin rose, flamed with bright carmine—40

Beatrix, (1. C.)—Pure white ground, delicately flushed with carmine-lilac—10

Berberis, (1. B.)—Feathered rose, shaded off to bright rose—20

Berencie, (2. A.)—Beautiful rose, striped red, purple-carmine blotch—20

Bernard de Jussieu, (7. A.)—Violet, shaded cherry and purple; purple blotch on white ground—15

Bernard Palissy, (6. C.)—Light cherry-red, flamed and striped carmine-white, rose white—25

Bertha Rabourdin, (1. D.)—Pure white, with a beautiful large carmine blotch—30

Bloom, (5. A.)—Bright vermilion scarlet, per dozen, $0.50, per 100, $3.00—25

Brilliant, (6. B.)—Crimson-lake, very fine color—25

Calypso, (3. F.)— Flesh-colored rose, streaked with rose and blotched carmine—15

Carthia, (2. B.)—White, rose, shaded carmine and yellow—8

Ceres, (4. B.)—Pure white, spotted with purplish-rose—20

Charles Dickens, (2. 3. 4. B.)—Delicate rose, tinted with buff, flamed and striped carmine—10

Cherubini, (2. B.)—White, flamed carmine-violet—30

Citrus, (6. C.)—The upper petals light yellow, the lower petals darker—20

Clemente, (2. A.)—Delicate satins rose, shaded dark rose, feathered bright carmine—20

Conchit, (6. B.)—Cherry-red, slightly tinged orange, a white stripe down the middle of each petal—25

Comte de Morny, (G. A.)—Dark cherry-red, large white blotch streaked with lake—25

Corine, (4. 5. 2. B.)—Light orange-red, white blotched carmine—25

Coralie, (2. B.)—White, tinted with rose and yellow, flamed with bright rose, yellow—40

Cornelie, (6. C.)—Bright cherry, center transparent, shaded towards the edges—40

Countess de Fulhills, (7. A.)—Brilliant crimson—25

Daphne, (3. B.)—Light cherry, striped and blotched bright carmine—15

De Candolle, (6. B.)—Light cherry, suffused with red; blotch feathered carmine-rose—50

Dianthus, (2. B.)—Pink, bloated carmine rose, blotched bright carmine—50

Dido, (2. A.)—White, suffused with pale lilac; lower petals pure white, (Perfection) 50

Dr. Lindley, (3. B.)—Delicate rose, shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine-cherry—40

Dor-De-Blanc, (4. A.)—Bright orange-red, lower petals spotted yellow—30

Duc de Malakoff, (4. A.)—White, feathered blotch of deep orange—35

Edulia, (3. B.)—Lower petals white, blotch violet; the upper petals striped with white—20

Eugenia, (3. C.)—Light orange-colored rose, with stripes of a darker shade—15

Eldorado, (2. A.)—White, slightly suffused with carmine—40

Eugenie Scribe, (S. 2. A.)—Flower very large and wide; perfect; tender rose, with blazed carminatine red—20

Eurydice, (2. C.)—Pure white, shading off to bright cherry, (Perfection) 20

Flavia, (2. B.)—Bright red—20

Florin, (4. B.)—Cherry-rose, with large violet blotch, center of the petals streaked white—25

Folut, (5. A.)—Vermilion, bright purple—20

Gaden, (G. A.)—Bright scarlet, spotted yellow striped amaranth, per dozen $1.00—20

Goliath, (4. B. C.)—Light red, striped and blotched carmine—8

Grenez, (6. C.)—Intense cherry, flamed with lake, white blotch—30

Henriette, (2. A.)—White, tinted and flamed rose-lilac—20

Hortense, (B. 5.)—Beautiful rose-color on white ground, flamed carmine—25

Ida, (2. B.)—White ground, slightly tinted with rose, flamed with carmine rose, lower petals light lilac—15

Imperatrice Eugenie, (2. B.)—White ground, flamed with violet-rose, reflex of petals lilac—40

Isabella, (1. B.)—Pure white with large dark carmine-violet blotch—15

James Carter, (7. B.)—Light orange-red, with a large pure white blotch—15

James Veitch, (G. C.)—Bright crimson, violet blotch—40

James Watt, (G. C.)—Light violaceous, pure white blotch feathered delicate rose—20

Jeanne d'Arc, (3. C.)—White, slightly tinged with rose, striped and blotched carmine-purple—20
## GLADIOLUS.—(Continued.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Bull, (1 A.)</td>
<td>White, slightly tinged with sulphur</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter, (6 C.)</td>
<td>Light red, shading off to dark crimson. Splendid variety.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Favorite, (3 C.)</td>
<td>White, light stripes with carmine-violet, (Perfection)</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Favourite, (5 C.)</td>
<td>Rose, flamed with carmine, lower petals light yellow</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Fiancee, (1 C.)</td>
<td>Pure white, very brilliant rose-scarlet</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Favorite, (3 C.)</td>
<td>Light orange-red, tinged and flamed with carmine; pure white blotch,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Dante, (5 D.)</td>
<td>Fine dark rose, large pure white blotch.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Poussin, (4 B.)</td>
<td>Bright red, white blotch.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Titien, (7 D.)</td>
<td>Very brilliant rose-scarlet.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Byron, (7 B.)</td>
<td>Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white; very showy.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Ornemen des parterres, (5 C. D.)</td>
<td>White ground, flushed with pale lilac-rose, velvety carmine blotch. Very fine.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacMahon, (4 C.)</td>
<td>Satin orange-colored cherry-rose, striped red, first-rate.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Adele Souchet, (2 B.)</td>
<td>White ground, flamed with carmine-rose; very remarkable.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Basseville, (4 B.)</td>
<td>Cherry, purple blotch on a French-white ground, white line in the middle of each petal.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Binder, (1 A.)</td>
<td>Pure white; carmine-rose stripes on the lower petals.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme de Sevigne, (2 B.)</td>
<td>Light cherry, large feathered pure white blotch; very fine and pleasing.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Desportes, (1 C.)</td>
<td>Pure white, the lower petals slightly tinged with violet; splendid variety.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme de Vatry, (1 C.)</td>
<td>French white, purplish-carmine blotch.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Hurtado, (2 A.)</td>
<td>Fine rose, shading to rose-white, flushed with red;</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Haquin, (2 C.)</td>
<td>Yellowish-white, suffused with lilac, the lower petals streaked rose.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Leseble, (1 B.)</td>
<td>Pure white, large purplish-rose blotch.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Rabourdin, (1 C.)</td>
<td>Rose, flamed with carmine, thin white line in the center of each petal.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Vilmornin, (2 B.)</td>
<td>Rose, white in the center, shaded darker on the edges; white blotch feathered carmine; remarkable flower for shape and size.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mille Fanny Rouget, (6 C.)</td>
<td>Flesh-colored satin-rose, interior white, lower petals flaked carmine.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mireille, (7 B. C.)</td>
<td>Very brilliant scarlet, with large pure white blotch; fine and distinct.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Dommortier, (2 A.)</td>
<td>White, slightly tinged with rose, violet-purple blotch.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie, (1 B. C.)</td>
<td>Pure white, with deep carmine blotch.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Stuart, (2 B.)</td>
<td>White, very slightly tinged with rose and flamed with bright carmine-cherry. (Perfection)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathilde de Landevoisin, (1 B. C.)</td>
<td>White, slightly tinted with flesh-colored rose, streaked with carmine.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moppa, (3 A. B.)</td>
<td>Orange, large yellow center feathered with red.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteor, (7 C.)</td>
<td>Very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch; distinct.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyerbeer, (7 C.)</td>
<td>Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermillion, amaranth-red blotch. (Perfection)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel-Ange, (6 C.)</td>
<td>Dark crimson, slightly suffused with dark purple, white blotch; first-rate.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton, (2 C.)</td>
<td>Cherry-rose, flamed with red, (extra)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miraubis, (4 C.)</td>
<td>Light red.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollere, (6 D.)</td>
<td>Cherry, with large pure red blotch.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. A. Brongniart, (3 A.)</td>
<td>Rose ground, slightly tinged with orange, flamed with red, large white blotch. Fresh and pleasing color, (extra)</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Vinchon, (3 C.)</td>
<td>Light salmon-red, mottled and streaked with white.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleon III, (7 B.)</td>
<td>Bright scarlet, white-striped in the center of the petals; extra fine,</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune, (3 C.)</td>
<td>Large orange-red, the lower petals darker, striped with red.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton, (6, 7, B.)</td>
<td>Dark crimson on a white ground, new shade, very fine.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma, (5 A. B.)</td>
<td>Pure white, occasionally very slightly suffused with pale lilac.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophir, (8 B.)</td>
<td>Dark yellow, purple blotch.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orpheus, (2 B.)</td>
<td>Rose-cherry, flamed with carmine; carmine-purple blotch, (extra).</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othello, (6 B.)</td>
<td>Orange-red; very effective.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pegasus, (3 B. C.)</td>
<td>Flesh-colored rose, purple blotch on buff ground.</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penelope, (2 C.)</td>
<td>Blush-white, lower petals tinted with yellow, streaked carmine.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericles, (5 B.)</td>
<td>Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple, large pure white blotch, (Perfection).</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Lawson, (5 B.)</td>
<td>Rose or purplish-lilac; very large white blotch; charming.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlebus, (8 D.)</td>
<td>Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch.</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phileo, (3 B.)</td>
<td>Pure white, flamed with cherry-rose; remarkable, (Perfection).</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluton, (7 B.)</td>
<td>Deep scarlet, white blotch feathered with violet purple; hybrid of G. ramosus.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primatice, (2 B.)</td>
<td>Fine rose, slightly tinged with lilac; flamed with bright carmine; carmine blotch on white ground; very showy.</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales, (7 B.)</td>
<td>Very bright red; violet feathered white blotch.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales, (7 B.)</td>
<td>Deep red, distinctly lilac, slightly tinged with rose, large white blotch; first-rate.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Mary of Cambridge, (1 B.)</td>
<td>White, with very large light carmine blotch, (extra).</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess of Wales, (1, 2 B. C.)</td>
<td>White, flamed with carmine-rose, deep carmine blotch,</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales, (2 B. C.)</td>
<td>White, flamed with carmine-rose, flamed with lilac,</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reine Victorie, (1 A.)</td>
<td>Pure white, carmine-violet blotch; very vigorous.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fortune, (6, 5 C.)</td>
<td>Orange-lake shading to purple-crimson veined white, (Perfection)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosea perfecta, (2 C.)</td>
<td>Fine rose tinged violet, center very light; white vines on all petals, (Perfection).</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLADIOLUS.—(Continued.)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rossini, (6. D.)</td>
<td>Dark amaranth-red, streaked and blotched white; very good variety, 30 inch.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubens, (4. B.)</td>
<td>Bright scarlet, Carmine feathered on a light ground.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sappho, (6. C.)</td>
<td>Chery, slightly tinged with orange, large pure white blotched with bright red, very brilliant.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schiller, (1. 8. D.)</td>
<td>Sulphur, with large carmine blotch.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiramis, (6. 2. D.)</td>
<td>Carmin-rose on white ground, flamed with bright carmine; unri-valked variety.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare, (1. A.)</td>
<td>White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose, large rosy blotch.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Walter Scott, (6. B.)</td>
<td>Bright ruby-rose, carmine veins on crimson light ground, very fine shade.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir William Hooker, (6. B.)</td>
<td>Light cherry, rosy-carmine blotch on pure white ground; effective,</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectabilis, (2. B.)</td>
<td>Delicate rose, shading off to cherry, light center, purple blotch on white ground.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stella, (2. B.)</td>
<td>White, slightly tinged with yellow and rose, flamed with carmine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Low, (6. C.)</td>
<td>Violet-rose, flamed with deeper rose, carmine blotch on white ground.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylphide, (2. A.)</td>
<td>White, flamed with carmine, very large purple-carmine blotch.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talisman, (6. C.)</td>
<td>Fine violet, with a large margin of bright carmine-chermy, veined pure white.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalia, (1. B.)</td>
<td>White, flamed and streaked with carmine; very fine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Methven, (6. B.)</td>
<td>Violet tinged with rose, center light transparent, shading off to carmine-violet; very fine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moore, (2. B.)</td>
<td>Carmin-rose on white ground, flamed and blotched with light carmine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunberg, (4. 6. 7. C.)</td>
<td>Light orange shaded cherry, blotch pure white; very large.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses, (2. D.)</td>
<td>Satin rose, beautiful shade.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dyck, (6. D.)</td>
<td>Crimson-amaranth, striped with white; very fine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Spandonk, (7. C.)</td>
<td>Fiery-red; splendid.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velleda, (3. C.)</td>
<td>Delicate rose, like blotch; very fine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestal, (1. B.)</td>
<td>Pure white, with purple-carmine blotch on yellow ground.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicomtesse de Bellevil, (6. C.)</td>
<td>Blush, carmine-violet blotch,</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, (2. 1. B.)</td>
<td>Pure white, banded and flamed with carmine; delicious.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenobia, (6. B.)</td>
<td>Rose, slightly tinged with violet, flamed with dark carmine, large white blotch feathered with carmine; very fine.</td>
<td>75c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOCASIA (CALADIUM) ESCULENTUM.

One of the most beautiful and striking of the Ornamental Foliated Plants in cultivation, either for culture in large pots or tubs, or for planting out on the lawn. It will grow in any garden-soil, and is of the easiest culture. When of full size it stands about five feet high with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and a half in breadth, very smooth, of a light green color, beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar, during Winter, out of reach of frost. A plant should be in every collection, however small. Price, 25 to 50 cents each; $2 to $4 per doz.; extra size roots, 75 cents and $1.50 each.

MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous root, climbing plant, of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers, very useful for screens, trellis or rock-work. 10 to 25 cents each; $1.75 to $3.00 per doz.; $5 per hundred.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Our stock of the above is the most extensive in the country, and embraces every desirable variety in cultivation. Dry Roots of Dahlias grown in small pots through the Summer, which will bear transportation to any part of the world, will be furnished after the first of October. In consequence of the compact manner in which these can be put up, they are particularly adapted for sending to a distance. They will flower equally well with the ground roots, and can be furnished at much lower rates. Upwards of 150 varieties (pot roots,) 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen; $20.00 per hundred.
DOUBLE TUBEROSE,  
(Pollanthes Tuberosa.)

The tubers of this delightfully fragrant flower may be planted from January until March. Where a succession is required, and can be accommodated with a warm greenhouse or conservatory temperature, planting may begin with the former period; but where convenience is limited to a hot-bed and greenhouse, the latter period is suited. In planting, remove the useless small offsets around the main root, place a single tuber in a pot six inches wide, or a group of two or three in a proportionately larger one. Use good rich-bolied loam. Start the growth slowly upon a temperate heat in a hot-bed, forcing-pit, or frame; increase the surface or bottom heat after the incipient roots are made, as in Hyacinths keeping the tuber in a good warmth, and the upper growth relatively cool. As the stem becomes vigorous, gradually dispense with the root warmth, and only encourage the flower stem in a well ventilated warm greenhouse in Spring, or conservatory in Summer. As the growth approaches to maturity, they may be gradually exposed and plunged into the open air during hot Summer months, for a short period, and returned to the conservatory for bloom, as required. They will also succeed well planted in the open ground in May.

**Each.** Per Doz. Per 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flowering Bulbs, 10</th>
<th>$0.68</th>
<th>$0.75</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Bulbs, 10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Large Bulbs, 12</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plants of the above started in pots, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

**NEW DOUBLE TUBEROSE,**

(“The Pearl!”)

This is a new, and entirely distinct form of the old double tuberose. Its chief characteristics are, its short robust stem, and great size of flowers, the latter being as freely produced as in the common sort, while they are quite double the size, and we find that young roots of this variety flower much sooner than the old sort, inasmuch as small sets which we purchased last Spring, and planted in the ordinary way, have thrown up their stout flower-stems, and have given us flowers of greater size and much purer white than we ever saw in the old variety. We take pleasure in recommending this to our customers as a first-class article of great merit. Flowering Bulbs, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen; $5.00 per 100. Extra large Flowering Bulbs, 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen; $8.00 per 100.

**PEONIES.**

These have become indispensable to every garden; some of them begin to bloom with the Tulip, while others finish with the Summer Rose. They are all hardy, and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern States; growing well in almost all situations, and even flourishing under the shade of trees.

Our stock consists of over 100 varieties. (All herbaceous.) of every shade and color, double and single, mostly rose-scented. Price, 25 to 50 cents each; $2.50 to $5.00 per dozen.

**IRIS KAEMPFERI.**

This Japanese Iris is an excellent addition to the hardy plants. The flowers are of great size, varying in color from pure white to deep blue, beautifully veined and mottled. Some are dark indigo-blue, or rich plum-purple, marked with golden yellow. This is an exceedingly beautiful and interesting plant. 12 choice sorts, 25 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.
Amaryllis Formosissima. Page 95.
Amaryllis Vittata. Page 95.

Lilium Auratum. Page 96.
Double Tiger Lily. Page 96.
TIGRIDIAS (Tiger Flower.)

A genus of Mexican bulbs, growing about one and a half feet high, and producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty; flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous and purely contrasted. No flower can surpass it in beauty. In bloom from July to the first of October. The bulbs may be planted any time in May, or the first of June, about two inches deep, in any garden soil, and require no particular care. In Autumn, after the tops are killed by frost, take up the bulbs and keep them in a dry place away from the frost, until the time of planting in the Spring.

Each  Doz.
Conchiflora.—Richest orange, variegated with golden yellow, and spotted with black, $0 15  $1 50
Pavonia.—Richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow, - - - 15  1 50

AMARYLLIS.

Bulbs of rare beauty, with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, varying in color from the richest crimson to pure white, striped with crimson or scarlet. They are of the easiest possible culture, so that with a moderate supply of bulbs, and bearing in mind their habit (at the Cape) and attending to their period of rest and growth, a very little management would secure a succession of bloom throughout the year, thus adding an important feature in collections of plants, whether grown for the decoration of the flower garden, conservatory, or drawing-room.

The bulbs may be planted in May in the flower border, in any good soil; cover the bulb so that the neck will be even with the surface of the soil. After the tops are destroyed by frost they should be lifted and placed in a dry cellar or under the stage in a greenhouse. For pot culture use six or seven-inch pots, placing at the bottom a handful of potsherds and covering them with turfy peat, filling up the pot with a compost of rich loam, leaf soil, and silver sand, leaving only the neck of the bulb uncovered; the pots should then be either placed in a gentle hotbed or in a greenhouse, or the window of a sitting-room; a few weeks will develop the flowers; immediately the leaves appear, give abundance of water, and encourage a generous leaf growth. When the plant has done blooming, gradually withdraw the water, and give the bulbs an entire cessation from growth, for eight or ten weeks, when they may again be re-potted and forced as before.

Each  Doz.
Amaryllis atamasco, pink and white, changeable, - - - - - $0 25  $2 50
— formosissima, (Jacquemart Lily) velvet crimson, superb, (see cut), 25  2 50
— Bella Donna, (Belladonna Lily) white, flushed with rose-purple, very handsome, 60  6 00
— longiflora, alba and rosea, fine, - - - - - 50  5 00
— Iutea, (Stemperigeria) a handsome, showy, Autumn-blooming yellow flower, 25  2 50

The following splendid varieties have been obtained by M. Soucius, the successful grower of the Gladiolus, and can be recommended most particularly as among the most beautiful of Summer flowering bulbs. They are equally adapted for forcing, pot culture, or the open flower border.

Each.
Amaryllis vittata, hybrids, red ground striped with white, extra fine, - - $1 00
— vittata, hybrids, white or light colored ground, flagged, lined and striped with red and rose, - - - - 1 50

VALLOTA PURPUREA.

One of the most beautiful and desirable plants grown, having large crimson-scarlet lily-like flowers, produced in heads of five or six flowers in each, which remain a long time in perfection. Large bulbs of this, if kept growing, will flower several times in the year. As easily cultivated as the Calla. Price, 50 cents each; $4.00 per dozen.

IRIS IBERICA.

One of the most remarkable and interesting plants in cultivation. Its dwarf habit, gigantic flowers, great snow-white erect sepals, its equally large strangely-colored petals, and its stigmas with shining black-purple humped bases make up a flower of singular oddity and of remarkable beauty. Such a curious combination of color is rarely seen in the same plant. Price, 60 cents each; $5.00 per dozen.
JAPAN AND OTHER LILIES.

LILIUM HANSONI.—A new and beautiful hardy Japan Lily, introduced by Mr. Thomas Hogg, from Japan, and first off-red by us last Fall. It grows to a large size, often attaining a height of from four to six feet, and is proved to be quite hardy. The flowers are about two and a half inches in diameter. Petals remarkably thick, giving the appearance of having been produced in wax. The outside of the petals are yellow with a streak of white running through the center of a brilliant yellow spotted with purple. It has never before been offered in this country, and is to be found only in very few collections in Europe. **Flowering Bulbs, $3.00 each.**

LILIUM AURATUM.—"This golden-rayed Queen of Lilies is the most beautiful of the Lily family. It is perfectly hardy, and for the adornment of the flower garden, the conservatory, and the sitting-room it is unrivaled." Each. Doz. $0.50 $2.00

Lilium Bulbiferum, 1½ to 2 feet in height, with dark green foliage, rich orange cup-shaped blossoms, very showy. Each. Doz. $0.25 $2.00

— excelsum, (Isabeliana,) the most beautiful of the class. The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high, and are crowned with from six to twelve nodding Lilies, of a delicate light buff color. Perfectly hardy. — $0.50

— eximium, closely allied to the beautiful L. Longiflorum; flowers snowy white, — $0.40

— Longiflorum, large and beautiful, snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant. They produce, from two to 1½ inches in height, — $0.25

— Takesima, a new Japanese variety, about 2 feet high, fine foliage, large white flowers, similar in form to L. Longiflorum, but larger, a splendid acquisition, — $0.75

— Officinale, (Tsubaki,) white, spotted with crimson, — $0.25

— Punctatum, white, spotted with delicate salmon, — $0.75

— Lancifolium monstruosa, rubrum, white and crimson, — $1.00

— album, pure white, — $0.50

Lilium Rubiflorum, 1½ to 2 feet in height, with dark green foliage, rich orange cup-shaped blossoms, very showy. Each. Doz. $0.25 $2.00

BEGONIA TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

New hybrids of B. Biollensii, Sedanii, Chelsea and others mixed. These splendid varieties produce branching and at the same time suffed plants from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered the whole floweracker, and growing as well as the shade as in the sun. Its utility for bedding can not be overestimated. Masses on a lawn present a gorgeous aspect and claim general admiration. **Flowering bulbs 50 cents each; $4.30 per doz.**

AMORPHOPHALLUS RIVIERI.

This new and very curious Aroides will be found a most valuable acquisition to our list of Ornamental Perennial Plants for planting out in May. From the tuber shoots a thick stem, from two to four feet in height, which throws out a single extraordiary pabate leaf from two to three feet in diameter; this is divided into three principal lobes or divisions, each of which is cut and subdivided, as shown in the engraving. The plants when developed present the appearance shown in the engraving, where we have one plant given in the side view, and the other as it appears when looked down upon. The plant has a flower similar to that of the Arum, and is a near relative of that plant. As plants of striking foliage are now much sought, this will from its very grotesqueness become highly popular. **Price 50 cents to $1.00 each.**

HYDRANGEA, GENERAL COLLECTION.

Thomas Hogg, the newest and best of the Japanese varieties. (large plants, $1 to $2.00.) — $0.50

Hydrangea Hortensia, the old garden variety, with large corymbs of rose-colored flowers, — 35

— Otaeeka, a new variety from Japan, with very large flowers, — 35

— Quercifolia, large, oak-leaved species, quite ornamental, — 50

— Imperatrice Eugenie, a new French variety, with very beautiful bloom, — 35

— Paniculata grandiflora, exceedingly showy, pure white and perfectly hardy every- — 50

— Thumbergii, lovely pink flowers, new, — 35

— Lindleyi, rose-colored bloom, new from Japan, — 35

APIOS TUBEROUS.

A hardy herbaceous perennial belonging to the natural order Leguminose, or Pea family. It is an elegant climbing plant from two to five feet high. The flowers grow in dense lateral clusters of from twenty to thirty flowers each, of a chocolate brown color, and very fragrant, resembling violets. It reappears in flower from July to September. The flowers are succeeded by pods about two inches long. It produces on its roots tubers a half inch in diameter and an inch long, though in good soil they will grow to more than twice that diameter. **50 cents each.**
TRUFFAUT'S FRENCH PEONY FLOWERED
from B.K. Bliss & Son's S
Select List of Vegetable Seeds,

We have adopted a somewhat different plan in quoting prices for Vegetable Seeds this season. In our former Catalogues the prices have included the postage, but as many of our customers prefer to have their seeds sent by express and many others make their purchases at our store, we have thought it best to quote prices delivered in our store, or to the different express or transportation companies in this city.

We will continue to supply our customers by mail as usual when desired, but in all such cases postage must be added at the rate of 16 cents per pound. This charge applies only to Vegetable Seeds when ordered in quantities of a quarter of a pound and upwards. We shall continue to prepay postage without extra charge, when ordered in small quantities, by the ounce and packet.

In cases where the postage is not allowed we shall be obliged to deduct from the order a sufficient quantity to cover the deficiency, to avoid the necessity of opening accounts for small balances.

In submitting our Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are new and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we know will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction. A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers both in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proof of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

To prevent misunderstanding, we have annexed a list of prices by the Packet, Ounce, One-quarter Pound, Pound, Quart, Peck and Bushel. Purchasers ordering a half pound or half bushel, will be supplied at pound or bushel rates; quantities less than one-half pound or one-half bushel, at one-quarter pound or one peck rates; for less than one-quarter pound or peck, ounce and quart rates will be charged; for less than one ounce, at packet rates. (See Remarks to Purchasers, page 5.)

ARTICHOKE.

[Cynara Scolymus, LINNÆUS. Artichaut, French. Artischoke, German. Alcachofa, Spanish.]

The common Artichoke is a perennial from Barby and the South of Europe, cultivated more for luxury than profit. The flower-heads in their immature state contain the edible part, which consists of that portion of the fleshy receptacle that adheres to the scales called the "bottom." It is entirely different from the Jerusalem Artichoke. The two principal varieties are the "Globe," erroneously called "Green Globe," and the "Large Paris." The heads are boiled, and eaten with butter and salt. The bottom of these heads is very fleshy, and is cooked in various ways, sometimes being dried for Winter use.

Culture.—The Artichoke may be propagated by seed or offset suckers, separated in the Spring. When raised from seed let them be sown early in the Spring, say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches asunder along the drills. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds in hills three feet apart, each with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep, rich loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in Winter by covering with litter or earth. Per 50, 1/4 lb. 1 lb.

Large Globe.—Produces large globular heads of a dusky purple color, with thick succulent scales: the best for general culture. — $0 10 $0.35 $1.25 $4.00

Large Paris.—Large oval heads with open scales; much esteemed by the French, — — — — — — 10 75

ARTICHOKE, (Jerusalem.)

[Helianthus tuberosus, LIN. Topinambour, Fr. Erdatischoke, Ger. Patata, Sp.]

A well-known vegetable, much esteemed by many for pickling, or for sloeing in vinegar like the Cucumber. It also makes excellent food for stock when boiled. It flourishes best in a light, rich soil, with an open exposure; but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. It may be cultivated by planting middle-sized tubers or cuttings of the large ones, with one or two eyes preserved in each, as early as the ground will admit. The only attention necessary in its culture is to loosen the surface, a little of the earth being drawn up about the stem. The roots may be increased in size by pinching off the tops just previous to flowering. The tubers may be taken up in the Autumn as wanted for use; and as soon as the stems have entirely withered they may be raised from the ground, as completely as possible, and preserved in sand for Winter consumption. Per lb., $5.00; bush., $5.00; peck, $1.25; Three pound packages by mail, $1.00.
ASPARAGUS.

[Aparagus officinalis, LIN. Asperge, Fr. Spargel, Ger. Esparragos, Sp.]

A perennial, cultivated for the early shoots, which are highly esteemed. There are several names given in some catalogues, which indicate different varieties, but there are only two of distinct character. The kind with reddish-purple, and is generally cultivated, and is sold under the name of "Giant." The other variety is of a bright green color with a round top. Either will grow to a large size in good soil with proper management. 

Cutting—Soak the roots in tepid water, and set them in rows in the spring, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent weeding and hoeing. At one or two years old transplant to permanent beds. The ground should be trenched, or dug over, two feet deep, burying plenty of manure—decayed leaves, leaf mould, rock wood or kelp, when it can be had—and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Lay out the beds four and a half feet wide, and draw three drills, fourteen inches apart and six inches deep, lengthwise of each bed; place the roots in them, a foot apart, in their natural position, and cover with four inches deep. A rich, sandy loam is most suitable. Every Autumn, after clearing off the stalks, spread on a covering of manure, to be forked in, with a good dressing of fine salt very early in Spring. A new bed should not be set over before the third year.

The following remarks from a correspondent of Moore's Rural New Yorker, gives the mode of culture adopted by the New York market gardeners at Oyster Bay, who make Asparagus growing a specialty:

This crop will grow in any kind of soil that is free from stone, from stiff clay to light sand; but a good sandy loam is the best adapted for an early cutting for market. The ground should be thoroughly plowed, as deep as possible, and furrowed off each way from four to five feet. At each intersection dig the dirt out so as to make the hole at least twelve inches deep, then put in about a hand-bushel of a rich stable manure and press down with full and set the plants so that the crown will be about eight or ten inches from the top of the ground when leved off; spread the roots out flat that in setting and cover with soil; the ground loose by cultivator, hoe out all grass and weeds. Asparagus can be set out either in the Fall or Spring; the Fall is best, as the roots get ready to start sooner in the Spring. They will want no additional manure until the second Spring after setting, when they should have a liberal dressing of manure plowed in, and the ground kept loose and clean. The plants a sprinkling of mg give before as soon as frost is out of the ground, cultivate and loosen the soil. This season you will cut, but not too heavy, as it is better to cut light to strengthen the roots. After cutting, give a heavy dressing of manure, and keep the soil seed drops, cut the canes of roots, keep the ground loose and clean. Any kind of manure is good, with occasional dressing of dung. The very best manure, where it can be obtained, is night-soil, plowed in; but any kind will do if you use enough of it. There need be no fear of giving it too much, as the crop will pay four-fold to the quantity of the sprouts should be harvested, so as to give the shoots time to put out and eat; when bunched, eight inches long. The bunches should be five inches across the butt end and tied with basswood; tie near each end. If to be kept over night, wet the butt and stand on a cool cellar bottom; keep the tops dry after bunching.

Plt. Os. q. Lb. 1b.

Large Green Purple Top, or Giant.—An old and well-known variety, $0 05 $0 10 $0 20 $0 60

Giant Asparagus Roots.—Two years, $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal.—A new and improved variety of very large size, from two and a half to four and a half inches in circumference; tender, productive and of good quality, 5 10 20 60

Conover's Colossal Roots.—One year, $0.75 per 100; $6.00 per 1000; by mail, $1.00 per 100. Plant 2½ by 3 feet.

Conover's Colossal Roots.—Two years, $1.25 per 100; $10.00 per 1000.

In consequence of the great bulk of the two years old Asparagus we can only send one year old roots by mail.

ENGLISH BEANS.

[Faba vulgaris, LIN. Feve de marais, Fr. Gartenbohne, Ger. Habla comun, Sp.] These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they are grown on an extensive scale.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of the pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans.

25 cents per quart extra when sent by mail.

Early Mazagan.—This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows, either dibbled or drilled.

$0 30 $1 75 $6 00

Long-pod Sword.—This sort is also adapted either for the garden or the field. The stalks are stouter and rather taller than those of the Early Mazagan, having longer pods and larger seeds, but in other respects are nearly identical.

30 2 00 7 50

Broad Windsor.—A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening uniformly—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time.

40 2 50 8 00

BEANS, [Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.] See Supplement for new varieties.

[Phascolus vulgaris, LIN. Haricot, Fr. Bohe, Ger. Frijol enano, Sp.] Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different Catalogues Bush, Bean, Snap, String, or French Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

25 cents per quart extra when sent by mail.

Early Feje.—A Bush Bean introduced a few years since. Known also under the name of "White's New Early Bean." It is without exception the earliest and hardest variety grown. It grows to a good size, is very productive and of excellent quality.

$1 30 $0 30 $1 75 $6 00
BEANS—(Continued.)

Early Valentine.—Early and productive; pods tender and succulent. A quart contains about eighteen hundred Beans; sufficient for a single two hundred feet, or one hundred and seventy-five hills.

Early Mohawk.—One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant a row two hundred and fifty feet or one hundred and seventy-five hills.

Newton Wonder.—A very productive variety, pods very crisp and tender; a valuable variety for forcing; a quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drills or the same number of hills.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Hardy, yields abundantly, and of fine quality; as a String Bean, or for pickling, it is considered the best; seeds drab, with numerous spots and patches of purple. About eighteen hundred are contained in a quart, and will plant a row of two hundred and fifty feet in length, or two hundred hills.

Early China.—Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purple, which, sixteen hundred and fifty measure a quart, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or two hundred hills.

Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—Very hardy, early and prolific; seeds orange yellow, with a narrow reddish brown line encircling the eye. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drill, or the same number of hills.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye. A quart contains about fourteen hundred Beans, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or one hundred and fifty hills.

Early Rachel.—One of the earliest, hardy and productive; seeds brown, with purple one end, pods crisp and tender when young. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of rows, and some number of hills.

Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.-Shell Bean, green or ripe, this is one of the best of the Dwarfs; the seeds are of large size, pure white, and tender and delicate. About twelve hundred are contained in a quart, which will plant a row of one hundred and seventy-five feet, or a hundred and forty hills.

Turtle Soup Black.—The young pods of this variety are tender and of excellent quality, and are produced in great abundance; the riper seeds are small, glossy black, and are extensively used, as the name implies, in the preparation of a soup which, in color and flavor, strongly resembles that made from the green turtle. A quart contains thirty-six hundred seeds, and will plant a row of four hundred feet, or three hundred and fifty hills.

Dwarf White Wax.—A new foreign variety, similar in every respect to the 'old Dutch Wax,' except in color, which is pure white, in size, and flavor. It is produced in great numbers, by several of our growers the past season, who praised it highly. As a Snap Bean it is unrivalled.

Red Kidney, or Chillien.—A very productive variety, extensively grown for the southern market.

Black Wax.—A new variety of great merit, highly recommended as a String Bean; pods transparent, waxy yellow, thick and very tender. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant a drill of two hundred feet, and same number of hills.

White Wax.—Of fair quality as a String Bean, but superior for shelling in a green state; it is also an excellent variety for cooking when ripe, for which it is extensively grown. All of the above, as well as the following varieties, are very sensitive to frost as cord, and should not be planted before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain, will cause them to rust and greatly injure the crop.

BEANS, (Pole or Running.)

[Tartlets a Rames, Fr. Stangen Bohne, GER. Frijol vastago, SP.]

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER QUART EXTRA WHEN ORDERED BY MAIL.


Early Dutch Case Knife.—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. They are sometimes used as "Snaps," but principally shelled. A quart contains about fifteen hundred seeds and will plant one hundred and seventy-five hills.

$0 10 $0 30 $1 75 $6 00

Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.—Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream color speckled. Used both in the pod and shelled; very productive, and good dry. A quart contains about twelve hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills.

$0 10 $0 40 $2 25 $8 00

Early Dell.—Not the keenest, but a very productive variety, pods six to eight inches long, of medium size, dark brown or yellow. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills.

$0 10 $0 30 $1 75 $6 00

Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax Bean.—One of the best varieties in cultivation either for Snaps, or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. In moist seasons they remain crisp and tender till the seeds are large enough to be used in a green state; seeds mainly white. A quart contains four hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills.

$0 10 $0 50 $3 00 $10 00
BEANS—(Continued.)


Lb. Pkt. for.

White Cranberry.—Seeds white, same shape as the last, but smaller, with tender pods and rich flavored. A quart of these seeds, will plant about twelve hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills.

Giant Wax.—A new pole Bean with pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans; a quart of the seeds contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills.

Concord.—This new Bean is doubtless a cross between the White Cranberry and Horticultural, and has the excellent characteristics of the two; seeds white, with a patch of yellowish drab about the eye; spotted and marked with rose red. A quart contains about eleven hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills.

BEANS, (Flowering Runners).*

[Phaseolus multiflorus, Linn. Haricot d'Espagne, Fr. Grosse bunte Bohne, Ger.]


Of this class of Beans there are two varieties, the "Scarlet" and the "White," both of which are cultivated principally for ornament. They differ from other Beans in sprouting out of the ground with the seed-leaves detached. Extra per quart by mail, 25 cents.

Scarlet Runner.—The most productive, perhaps, of all the Kidney Beans, is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, as well as for the economical uses to which its pods and seeds can be applied. The seeds are remarkably plump, kidney-shaped, and of a deep purple, with shining patches, or covering, of cream-colored patches, which predominate on the edges. A quart contains about five hundred and fifty seeds, and will plant eighty hills.

White Runner, or Dutch.—This variety is considered as occupying an intermediate position between the True Dwarf Kidney and the Runner; the seeds are large, flat, and kidney-shaped, the whole plant differing but a little from the last named, excepting in seeds and flowers, which are white.

BEANS, (Lima).


See Supplement for new varieties Bliss' Early Lima and Droer's Improved.

Large Lima.—This Bean, with the "Sieva," forms a distinct class, and is much esteemed at our season on our tables. It has broad, rough, rather full pods, with large white seeds. It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. When planted too early the seeds are apt to rot in the ground; and if the eyes are not placed downwards it will be uncertain whether they come up at all. The hills may be formed and potted before planting, from three feet and a half to four feet apart, and the Beans stuck into the earth around the poles, and lightly covered about an inch with the hand. This operation should be done in warm sunny weather, and after rather than before a heavy rain. A quart contains about seven hundred seeds, and will plant about seventy-five hills. Per pkt., $0.10; qt., $0.25; peck, $3.25; bu., $12.00.

Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba.—Resembles the preceding, but is inferior to it in rich, battery flavor; but it is earlier, rather hardy, and sure to produce a good crop. Per pkt., $0.10; qt., $0.50; peck, $3.00; bu., $10.00.

BEET.


The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

Culture.—Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which has been well manured during the previous season; and, if this can not be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in Autumn. If it is deemed necessary to apply manure, a sprinkling of guano after the plants are up would be preferable to farm-yard manure, which often causes the roots to grow rough and forked, while straight, moderate sized roots are most desirable.

For an early supply, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for Winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for 24 hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the row, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the Winter, bury them in long trenches, not deep with sand, below the reach of frost, below light sand, or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for, if once become shriveled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the root, as this would cause bleeding, which as would greatly injure the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards. One ounce will sow a dozen of one foot in length, five to six pounds are required for an acre.

Early Flat Bassano.—This variety, originally from Italy, is chiefly valued for its early maturity, coming into use a week or ten days sooner (than a good sort. Roots flat, tanbark-colored, light red; flesh white, covered with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the Winter, unless sown very late.

Pkt. Qt. Lb. lb.

$0.05 $0.10 $0.25 $0.75
Garden and Field Beets.—See Page 109.

1.—Early Dark Red Egyptian.
2.—Bassano.
3.—Blood Turnip.
4.—Dewing's Blood Turnip.
5.—Long Smooth D'k Blood.
6.—Rough Skinned.
7.—Deep Red Castelndary.
8.—Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.
9.—Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.
10.—Olive Shaped Mangel Wurzel.
11.—Lane's Improved Sugar.
BEET.—(Continued.)

Dark Red Egyptian.—A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; ten days earlier than any other; a most valuable market variety; seed very scarce this season.

Early Blood Turnip.—The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use.

Hatch's Improved Blood Turnip.—Similar in shape to the Bassano, of a deep red color, early, tender and of fine flavor; a great favorite with market gardeners.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—Of fine form and flavor, deep blood red, roots of fine form, showy, a very desirable market variety.

Early York Turnip.—Is longer oval-shaped than the Blood Turnip; flesh yellow, very tender and juicy. It keeps well, and will serve for both Summer and Winter.

Smooth Long Dark Blood.—This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well. Dutch variety, excellent for Summer use, and if sown in June equally valuable for the table.

Pine Apple.—An English variety, foliage small, but very dark red; roots medium size, dark crimson.

Small Deep Blood Red Castelmandary.—A French sort highly esteemed. The root is little more than two inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually to the length of nine inches; flesh deep purple, preserves its color when boiled, very tender and sweet, and produces a good appearance when cut in slices.

Brazilian Variegated.—Beautiful garnishing plant, the leaves of which are ribbed and veined with bright crimson, yellow and white, producing a charming appearance.

Perpetual Spinach.—Leaves used as a substitute for Spinach, and of superior flavor; in use the whole season.

Chillian, new, for Decorative Purposes.—This striking novelty is especially adapted for bedding purposes, the foliage presenting a variety of color, from bright orange to purplish crimson; used extensively at the Battersea and other Metropolitan Parks.

Swiss Chard, or Silver.—This variety of Beet, sometimes called "Sea Kale Beet," is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. If cut often, and more tender stalks will be reproduced.

Beck's Improved Sea Kale.—Stalks very large and white, of fine flavor, rivalling Sea Kale.

Carter's Perfection Salad.—Perfect in form, flavor and color, small size, short top variety, delicate texture, even growth, very dark foliage, best for salad purposes.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.—This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years past of the French Imperial Sugar Beet, by Mr. Henry Lane, an experienced farmer of Vermont. After a satisfactory trial we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, as being harder, more productive, and containing a greater percentage of sugar than the ordinary variety, and much better adapted to cultivation in this country, either for stock or the extraction of sugar. We have the most favorable reports from those who have tested it in various sections of the country, all of whom are satisfied with its superiority. It is the best Beet raised for feeding purposes or new stock. From thirty to forty tons raised to the acre at a cost of from five to eight cents per bushel. The cheapness with which they can be raised, the large amount of healthy nutritious food raised to the acre, and its great value as food for cattle, sheep and swine, makes this the most profitable root to raise.

French Sugar.—This grows to large size, much above ground; roots medium length, white; leaves green; considerably grown in this country for feeding. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar.

BEET, (Mangel Wurzel.)

Extensively grown in all parts of the country for feeding stock.

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown about two inches apart in drills which should be two feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Comstock's Seed Drill and Cultivator will be found a most useful implement, both for sowing the seed and their subsequent cultivation. Land intended for this crop should be plowed early and settled down firm before the seed is sown. After sowing, the land should be rolled, especially if it is light or the weather be dry. The seed should be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. From four to six pounds are required for an acre.

Long Red Mangel.—A large, long variety. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for the table when young.

Mammoth Long Red.—A new variety, producing roots of mammoth size, very regular and with a small top. At the Smithfield Club cattle show the Bostonwgs exhibited weighing 50 pounds, and were acknowledged the finest on exhibition, both for weight and quality.
Carter's Warden Orange Globe.—A Yellow Globe, unequaled for quality of flavor; has obtained many prizes at agricultural exhibitions in England; twenty well-shaped roots weighed 192 pounds.

Yellow Globe.—A large, round, orange-colored variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil.

Red Globe.—Differing from the Yellow Globe only in color.

Red Ovold.—Recently introduced, bulb ovoid, intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with red, hardy, vigorous and productive.

Yellow Ovold.—Similar to the Red in form; rich golden yellow.

Obendorf Red and Obendorf Yellow.—Two new German varieties; of line shape, which grow to a large size and are very productive.

Borceole, or Kale. 
[Brassica oleracea acephala, LIN. Chou-rest, Fr. Gewener Kohl, GER. Breton. Ssp.]

"Borceole," "Kale," or "Green Kale," are general terms applied to the class of Cabbage which do not produce a head, but is used as an esculent in their open growth. When used the crown or center of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

Cauliflower.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy, useful Winter vegetable, a deep, rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured. Set out about the middle of April, in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will sow a bed of twenty square feet. Plant out in June and cultivate as recommended for Cabbage.

Green Curled Scotch.—The kind most generally cultivated. It is hardy, and like the Savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves.

Dwarf Curled Kale, German Greens, or Sprouts.—This variety is more dwarf, leaves yellowish green, very finely fringed. It makes excellent Winter and Spring greens, when set out in a rich, well-trenched, or otherwise protected from the severity of the weather. In the South, however, and even in warm soils and exposures in the Middle States, Borceole will stand the winter in open beds without any protection.

Cottagers.—A variety of high repute. It is exceedingly hardy, of excellent flavor, and a very heavy cropper. Sow in March in a frame, and put it out in early ear yard apart in rich well-trenched ground, the crop will be productive.

Siberian.—A new and very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardens around New Yor.

The Abergeldie.—A Dwarf Cauliflower of extreme beauty, good color, delicate mellow flavor, and as double as a fine Curled Parsley; this is a valuable Winter Green and will be found a very useful and extremely handsome garnish.

Superfine Variegated.—A highly valuable plant for decorative purposes as well as an excellent vegetable; its beautifully tinted leaves are purple, rose and white, edged with frills of green. Sow and grow in poor soil, and plant out in groups or among shrubs, putting the plants close together so that the leaves is as near the ground. As a border plant it equals many varieties of the Coleus.

Tall Green Curled.—Grows two feet high; producing on good soil a quantity of heads.

Cresarean, or Jersey.—A very tall-growing sort, fine.

Broccoli. 
[Brassica oleracea botrytis, LIN. Chou brocoli, Fr. Brocoli, Sarpel-kohl, GER. Broccoli, Ssp.]

Broccoli is nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and may be regarded as a variation of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy and sorer to head, but is inferior in flavor.

Culture.—All the varieties of Broccoli require a deep rich soil, and the ground should be trenched to a depth of at least two feet, well incorporating as the work proceeds; abundance of manure. Where the object is to obtain fine large heads too much manure can hardly be used. The seed should be sown in hotbeds, for early crops, in April; for main crops, in May, in beds of well pulverized rich soil, making the surface fine, and then beating the seed gently into the ground and covering it lightly with fine earth. When the plants are sufficiently strong, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, transplant them into Nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants. This will insure strong stocky plants, and will also induce the formation of an extra quantity of roots.

In permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently established, taking care not to injure the roots, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly established, especially the early varieties, and these must also be liberally watered at all stages of their growth during dry hot weather. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows, and free from weeds. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed. One ounce of seed will produce a bed of fifty square feet.

Shearer's Superb White.—A new Scottish variety, very hardy; stands frost well, and is very superior in every respect.

Davidson's Eclipse.—This is an excellent late dwarf variety, extremely hardy; heads are large and firm, of a creamy white color, and of a most delicious flavor.

Early Cape.—This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor.

White Cape.—A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called "Cauliflower Broccoli."
BROCCOLI—(Continued.)

Covent Garden.—A new English variety, white, with large heads, fine, $-0$ $0.75
Carter’s Champion.—Dwarf, compact growing and large headed, the best late variety in cultivation. $-0$
White Sprouting.—This produces a large crown or center head, of good and close texture, the stem producing from forty to fifty smaller heads. $15$

Frogmore Protecting.—An English variety raised at the Royal Gardens. Its merit consists in its extreme hardiness, its being very dwarf, and its leaves cabbageing or wrapping very closely over the heads till they are large enough for use, to protect from the action of frosts. Heads large, white, tender and excellent. $10$

Late White (Circuits).—One of the very best for Fall. $10$

Walcheran.—A fine late variety, with very large, firm heads. $10$

Carter’s Summer.—A new variety about two weeks earlier than Carter’s Champion. $10$

This is quite distinct from all others in seeds, foliage and heads. $10$

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[Brassica oleracea, LIN. Chou de Bruxelles, Fr. Groener Sprossen, GER. Bresten de Bruxelles, Sp.]

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean. They are used for Fall and Winter greens, and, being highly tender, should be sown and treated like Scotch Kale. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Brussels Sprouts, $15\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.
Improved Dwarf,—A new variety of excellent quality, $0.10$ $0.20$ $0.60$ $2.00$
Rosebery,—A new and superior English variety. $10$
New Feather-stem Savoy,—A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts; a delicate and delicious vegetable, $10$ $40$ $125$ $4.00$

CABBAGE.

[Brassica oleracea capitata, LIN. Chou pomme ou cabus, Fr. Kopfsalat, GER. Repollo, Sp.]

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated.

CULTURE.—For Cabbages the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early or summer cabbage is generally sown early in Autumn, the second or late varieties sown through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring, in hotbeds, or later in the open ground. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the Winter, they are planted out in the Fall. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

Cabbage plants, before heading, are used extensively at the South for greens, under the name of "Collards." Any of the early sorts answer well for this purpose, particularly the Early Sugarloaf. Sow from early Spring to Summer, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart, each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick prick them out into beds four to six inches apart, which will soon go to grow large and strong. Treat them in the same manner as the Spring cabbage, and they can be removed, with the earth attached, in a moist day, without checking their growth. When the weather is hot and dry the roots of the plants may be dipped in a puddle of loam and water, and transplanted just at evening, giving each plant a gill of water at the root. A light dressing of manure over the plants when they start will do no harm.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper, as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be fairly dug between and hilled up.

"Clump-root" is a disease of the Cabbage tribe, affecting the roots, which become distorted, knobby, and monstrously swollen. It is caused by the larva of a little weevil, and prevails mostly in old gardens. It is attributed to the too frequent repetition of Cabbages on the same ground, to the character of the manure, and dry weather. Old dry manure, particularly hog dung, full of insects, is most likely to produce the disorder. It sometimes does not show itself till the plants are half grown, when there is no remedy. It is indicated by the leaves wilting and flagging in sunny weather. The disorder is not constitutional, but affects Broccoli, Cauliflower, and all kinds of Cabbage, in the same ground. It is avoided by a rotation of crops, change of manure, and deep tillage, turning up to the surface a good portion of the subsoil, which should be top-dressed with oyster-shell lime.

To preserve Cabbages during Winter pull them in a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in the open ground, with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, Cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of sawdust, about thirty square feet the bed. $15\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Early Wyman.—One of the best and most profitable early market Cabbage grown. It originated with Mr. John Wyman, of Arlington, Mass., about ten years since, and has not been disseminated to any extent. It heads early in the season, is of large size and first quality, and brings the highest price of any early Cabbage brought into the Boston market. This Cabbage has taken numerous prizes at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; $0.50$ $5.00$ $5.50$ $5.75$

Early Wakefield, (True Jersey variety.)—This is a favorite variety with the gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It is very early, of medium size, good quality and sure to head. $10$ $50$ $1.50$ $4.50$

Early Blood Red.—An early variety of the Red Dutch, equally good for pickling; about ten days earlier, $10$ $40$ $1.25$ $4.00$
Early York.—This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored. The true Early York is of very dwarf growth, with close heads, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart. - $0.05 $0.20 $0.50 $1.50

Large Early York.—Larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South. 5 20 50 1.50

Little Pixie.—Small, very early and of delicate flavor. 10 30 1.00 3.00

Early Sugar Loaf.—An excellent early variety for the Northern States. It has cone-shaped heads of medium size, with spoon-shaped leaves, color bluish green. 5 20 50 1.75

Large Early Schwelmurt.—A German variety recently introduced, heads large, compact and of fine quality, adapted chiefly for Summer and Fall use. It is the largest early variety in cultivation. - - 10 30 1.00 3.00

Henderson’s Early Summer.—One of the largest of the early varieties. For description see supplement. - - - - 15 1.00 2.00 6.00

Early Drumhead or Battersea.—This is a second early variety, round, flat-headed, of excellent quality, and not liable to crack. - - - - 10 20 75 2.00

Winnigstadt.—One of the best in culivation for general use; comes both early and late, remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer; keeps well in hot and cold weather. Heads regularly conical, excessively firm, and averaged with leaves. The stalk or stump is short and rather thick; quality first-rate. - - - - 10 30 75 2.50

Large French Oxheart.—A most excellent variety, coming in use after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color light green. - - - - 10 25 75 3.00

Fottler’s Improved Brunswick.—This is without exception the best Early Drumhead variety in the market, and is almost universally cultivated by the Boston market gardeners to succeed the Early Wyman; also for a late crop. Every plant produces a good, firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is very good. Good heads were raised last season in eighty-five days from planting the seeds. - - - - 10 40 1.50 4.50

Cabbage Filderkrout.—A German variety lately introduced into this country, which has proved a valuable acquisition. It forms a very solid head, and is equally desirable as an early or late variety, extensively grown in the manufacture of “kraut.” - - - - 10 40 1.25 4.00

Green Glazed.—A coarse loose-headed Cabbage, cultivated at the South, as it is thought to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color dark salting green. - - - - 10 30 1.00 3.00

Large Late Drumhead.—This is a large Fall and Winter variety, with broad, flat, or round heads; very compact, and of a light green, firm, and very tender, and most excellent flavored. It is a good kind for market and family use. Plants that have not closed when the crop is gathered in the Fall, will frequently head during Winter, if they are set out in a cellar. It is an American variety, and keeps well. - - - - 10 25 75 2.50

Stone.—At an improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, originating with John Stone, of Marblehead. Head flat and solid, stem short and small, quality sweet, tender and rich; a profitable market variety, - - - - 10 40 1.25 4.00

Silver Drumhead.—A favorite variety largely cultivated by the American market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It matures late in the season, forms very solid head, seldom bursts open; an excellent keep for the market or for shipping. - - - - 10 40 1.25 4.00

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is very hard. Its size is indeed enormous, ranging from that of a half bushel measure up to that of a bushel basket, and even larger. The weight of these Cabbages is proportional to their size, averaging by the acre, under the high culture of Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds per plant. Succeeds admirably in the Southern States, and is now considered one of the best for that latitude. - - - - 10 40 1.50 5.00

Early Flat Dutch.—A valuable early variety—largely grown by market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. - - - - 10 50 1.25 4.00

Wheeler’s Cocoa-unt.—A new, very early variety; heads very firm, solid, and of excellent flavor. - - - - 10 40 1.25 4.50

Premium Flat Dutch.—As a variety for the Winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well-flavored. It is a Fall and Winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation in moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. - - - - 10 20 60 2.00

Red Dutch, or Pickling.—This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also of a very high quality, and eaten raw in vinegar. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, of a dark red or purple color. Sow early and set out twenty-eight inches by two feet, - - - - 10 30 1.00 3.00

Collards.—Highly esteemed in many parts of the country for greens. - - - - 10 20 60 2.00

CABBAGE.—(Savoy.)

Dwarf Early Ulm.—Heads small, round, solid; leaves small, thick, round, of a fine deep green color, of first-rate quality; valuable for small gardens; require to be planted early, one foot apart, - - - - 10 20 75 2.00
Carrots.—Page 115.

No. 1, Earliest Forcing.
No. 2, Early Horn.
No. 3, Early Half Long Scarlet Nantes.
No. 4, White Large Short Vosges.

No. 5, Long Orange.
No. 6, Altringham.
No. 7, Bliss' Improved Long Orange.
No. 8, Large White Belgian.

N. Y. PURPLE EGG PLANT. Page 125.
CURRANT TOMATO. Page 154.
### CABBAGE—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pt. Oz.</th>
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<td>Victoria Savoy</td>
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<td>New Feather-stemmed</td>
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**CARROT.**

- **Early French Forcing.** A favorite little Carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; best for forcing.
- **Early Horn.** This is one of the earliest varieties. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the tap-root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance; color, deep orange; fine-grained and agreeably flavored; top small; it is best for the table, and will grow very well on thin soil. Sow four-inch drills, and thin out to stand six inches apart.
- **French Intermediate.** An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange.
- **Long Orange.** The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a good deep soil, and to stand eight inches apart, in eighteen-inch drills, to grow to large size.
- **Bliss’ Improved Long Orange.** An improvement on the preceding variety, originating in Massachusetts, and obtained by a careful selection, for successive years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots; a decided improvement on any hitherto offered, being larger, better-flavored, and of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. Rapidly gaining favor wherever known.
- **Altringham.** Root smaller than the Orange; color, bright orange red; neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored.
- **Large White Belgian.** Grows one-third out of the ground; roots pure white, green above ground, with small tops. It is much grown by the French for soups and seasonings; also for stock. It will grow to a large size on light, rich soils, and is very easily gathered.
- **Half-long Scarlet Carentan.** Of the same size as the Short Horn, but thinner, of cylindrical shape, stump-rooted with a small top, and a very few leaves; flesh bright orange-red, without core. Its small size and precocity make it very valuable for forcing in frames.
- **Early Half-long Scarlet Nantes.** Stump-rooted, an intermediate sort between the Short Horn and Long Orange, good for shallow soils.
- **Orange Belgian.** With green top, and the productive variety for field culture.
- **Half-long Scarlet.** Pointed-rooted, desirable for the table or stock; sweet and productive.

### CATERPILLARS.

**Caterpillars.** Very curious; the pods in their green state are placed upon dishes of salads, where they so nearly resemble certain species of caterpillars as to completely deceive the uninstructed.

(For mode of culture see Snails.) Per pkt., 10 cents.
CAULIFLOWER.

[Brassica oleracea botrytis, LIN. Choufleur, Fr. Blumen-kohl, Ger. Cloifier, Sp.]

This is a delicate vegetable of the Cabbage tribe, with long pale green leaves, and a close, curly head, formed of the flower buds before they shoot up to seed.

Cultiv. — For the Spring or Summer crop sow the early varieties, at the North, about the middle of February, into half an inch deep into a frame covered with glazed shutters, where they must be protected through the Winter; in the Spring transplant to two and a half feet apart, into soil prepared as recommended for Cabbage. Sow the same varieties for pie and small heads in March, and transplant at once when large enough. For the Autumn crop sow the late varieties in April or May, in the open ground, and transplant like Winter Cabbage. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw the earth to the stems. As they begin to head they should be well watered. On the approach of frost these plants which have not headed may be planted out in a cellar where they can be aired in mild weather, where they will form fine flower-heads. In the Middle or Southern States sow in a hotbed in March, and transplant to twenty inches apart each way, in the open ground, in April; and the later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between

Early Paris.—This is one of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the Spring. Its season in market is July to September. Half Early Paris, or Nonpareil.—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation; heads very white, compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety. Erfurt Early Dwarf.—Seed grown in Erfurt; the earliest variety in cultivation, very dwarf, with solid pure white heads, and of superior quality; one of the surest to head. Seed very scarce. Erfurt Early Dwarf and Novara.—A very profitable and popular variety, sure to head, Erfurt Large Early White.—An excellent variety, producing large, white compact heads, of fine quality; a favorite market variety. Early Dutch.—An excellent variety, a little later than the above, heads large, very white and tender. New Early Alger.—A very desirable variety, described as being of extra fine quality, producing large fine heads.

Late Paris.—Another new Parisian variety, recommended very highly for a late crop, or for a late market, love heat, and late season.

New Imperial.—A new variety which originated in the vicinity of Angers, France, in 1868, since which it has rapidly gained favor wherever introduced. It is of large size, delicious flavor, medium early, forming close, pure white and symmetrical heads in September. It has proved to be one of the finest in cultivation, wherever it has been introduced. Veitch's Autumn Giant.—This new and extremely valuable late variety is perfectly distinct from any other sort. The leaves are long and tapering, and the habit of the plant is robust, but very upright and compact. The heads are magnificent, beautifully white, large, firm, and compact, and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain longer fit for use than any other sort.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.—A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head, larger than the Walcheren, somewhat drooping. This variety is not generally recommended.

Stadtholder.—The best of the strong-growing kinds, with large, compact heads, and by market gardeners considered superior to Walcheren, or any similar variety. This crop is much recommended; heads extra-large, quality superior in every respect, large, firm, and compact. Le Normand Short Stemmed.—A new and superior variety, with fine, well-formed heads, well-closed, and compact. Early London.—Stem tall, leaves of medium size. It has a fine white, compact head, and is the sort grown in the vicinity of London for the early crop.

Large Asiatic.—A fine, large, white, compact variety, taller and later than the Early London. If sown at same time, will afford a succession, Walcheren.—A well-known and favorite variety, very hardy, and produces large, white firm heads, of uniform closeness.

CELELY.

[Apium graveolens, LIN. Celeri, Fr. Sellerie, Ger. Apio, Sp.]

Celery is a Hardy biennial, the stalks of which, when cultivated and properly blanched are sweet, mild and crisp, being very palatable in a raw or cooked state.

Cultiv. — For the first crop sow in February, in gentle heat, either in a pit or frame, or in pans or boxes, in a warm house. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould. Sow again early in March, in gentle heat, and for the main crop early in April, on a warm, sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they approach the depth of an inch, admit light air on every favorable opportunity. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, those from the first sowing on a slight hole under glass, and those from the second on a bed of thoroughly rotted manure, three inches deep, covering the to the depth of another inch with light, sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out this at about three inches apart, water freely, and until the plants get hold of the soil shade them from bright sunshine. The plants in the open border will only require this when the temperature is high. After planting, plant them in a sunny corner, and shade them from the direct rays of the sun until they become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades deep, and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the
BOSTON MARKET CELERY. Page 119. SANDRINGHAM CELERY. Page 119.

SUTTON'S SILHAM PRIZE PINK CELERY. Page 119. EARLY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE. Page 111.
Corn—
2. Red Cob Sweet. Page 121.
5. Early Minnesota. Page 120.

Cabbage—LARGE EARLY SCHWEINFURT. Page 113.
trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants; four feet is the usual space allowed. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and the two or three inches of soil, which should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and leveled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully setting them in the sand which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. During the Summer the soil about the plants should be kept free and open, and in hot dry weather a liberal soaking of manure water should be given once a week. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soil, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. Some gardeners prefer planting upon the surface instead of in trenches. In this plan the soil is adopted the very rich and deep, and plants are spaced in rows three feet apart, and from six to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the size of the variety. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them; and in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. A very good method of protecting the plants in Winter is to take them up before severe weather sets in, and lay them in as closely as can be done without crowding the leaves, on a ridge of soil, with their tops sloping downwards, and three or four layers deep on each side of the ridge. Cover with four inches of soil, over which place straw or leaves, about one foot thick; on this a roof of boards to throw off the water. When wanted for use open at one end. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of four and a half by twenty feet.

White Solid.—This is most commonly grown; clear, white, solid, crisp, $0.50 $0.25 $0.75 $2.50

Seymour’s Superb White.—Esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid, 10 30 100 3.00

Cole’s Crystal White.—A dwarf variety, solid, white, crisp, and finely flavored, 10 30 100 3.00

Cole’s Superb Red.—Very compact, large and solid; of superior quality and crisp; one of the best red varieties,- 10 30 100 3.00

Dwarf White French. (Self-Blanching.)—A superior variety, of dwarf habit, very solid, crisp, and of fine flavor, 10 30 100 3.00

Turner’s Incomparable Dwarf White.—A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy; will keep in perfect longer than any other, and is highly spoken of by all who have tried it, 10 30 100 3.00

Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.—The same as the preceding variety excepting color, which is a beautiful red, 10 30 100 3.00

Crawford’s Half Dwarf.—A new and rare extra variety, of fine flavor, a favorite among market gardeners, 10 30 100 3.00

Sutton’s Sulphur Prize.—Without exception the best Pink Celery in cultivation. It is remarkably solid, crisp, fine waxy flavor, 15 50

Mammoth (Laing’s) Red.—This is the largest grown, attaining, under good cultivation, the extraordinary weight of ten or twelve pounds, and is perfectly solid, 10 30 100 3.00

Sandringham White.—A new and excellent variety, which originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales, and is one of the best of the white varieties. It is larger than the “Incomparable White,” but not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and of fine flavor, 10 25 75 2.50

Boston Market.—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston market gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities, 10 30 100 3.00

CELERIAC, or TURNTIP ROOTED CELERY.

Sow early in the Spring, in light rich soil, transplant in May into beds, water freely in dry weather, and keep away from the roots, which resemble Turnips, will be ready in October. This vegetable is much esteemed in Europe, where its cultivation is well attended to. One-half ounce will sow a bed about four feet by six.

Pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. Lb.

Celery, or Turnip Rooted Celery, — $0.10 $0.25 $0.75 $2.50

CHERVIL.—[ChrophiUum bulbosum,]

[Scandix Cerifolium, LIN. Cerfeuil, Fr. Gartenkerbel, GER.]

An annual, the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads.

CULTURE.—The ground should be deep, well-pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil.

Pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. Lb.

Chervil, — $0.10 $0.20 $0.60 $2.00

CHERVIL, (Turnip Rooted).

This new vegetable was introduced by Mr. Villmorin of Paris, who considers it worthy to be classed with the Potato. On his authority, upwards of six tons have been produced on an acre, an annual increase of the stated by a judicious selection. It is multiplied by division. The roots, which are eaten boiled, are of a gray color and nearly of the size and form of the Early Horn Carrot. The flesh is white, carminacean, and of a flavor intermediate between that of a Chestnut and an Asparagus.

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in drills in October or April, like the Carrot, preference being given to a rich, mellow soil. The roots will attain their full size by the following August or September, when they should be harvested. With a little care, to prevent this plant from setting, they may be kept until April.

Pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. Lb.

Chervil (Turnip Rooted), — $0.10 $0.25 $0.75 $2.50
CHICORY.

[Chicorium intybus, LIN.]

The roots of this vegetable are much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for the purpose. The present high price of coffee, and duties on Chicory, will warrant its cultivation in this country, and many farmers have already made their arrangements for commencing its culture, which is extremely simple. The soil may be prepared and the seed sown in the same manner as recommended for Carrots. In the fall the roots may be taken up and cut into quarters longitudinally, and afterwards cut in pieces about one inch in length, which may be strung dry and dried like apples, or spread in an airy chamber or loft, when it should be frequently turned to prevent mould. When cultivated on an extensive scale it should be kiln dried. When raised simply for home consumption we know of no better way than the former. When wanted for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee. The deleterious effects of coffee, by which many are debauched from its use, are entirely removed by mixing about one-fourth part of the ground Chicory with the coffee before cooking. It also greatly improves the flavor. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half feet by thirty feet, four pounds to the acre.

Chicory, Large Rooted, or Coffee, - - - - - $0.05 $0.10 $0.20 $0.30 $0.60

CORN, (Indian.)—Garden Varieties.

[See Maya, LIN. Mois, Fr. Welschkaus, GER. Mois, Sp.]

This product, so extensively grown in the United States, for boiling in a green state, when planted at intervals, may be bed for table use from early summer until the occurrence of hard frosts. The following are the varieties most esteemed for the purposes named above. Corn ordered by mail is subject to an extra charge of 25 cents per quart, 5 cents small ears, 10 cents large ears for postage.

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN.

In introducing the following, we feel no hesitation in stating that we offer the best early and the best late varieties in cultivation, and invite all who have a garden, however small, to give it a trial, knowing they will never again be without it. Mailed, post-paid, at following prices. If ordered by express, the purchaser paying freight, the postage (25 cents per quart) will be allowed.

Dolly Dutton.—The earliest sweet corn ever introduced. A very dwarf growing sort, stalks from three to four feet high. Ears small, averaging from four to five inches in length, kernels of good size, tender, very sweet and delicious. It ripens from seven to ten days earlier than the Early Minnesota, and is of much better quality.

Per packet, 10 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, $2.00; bushel, $6.00. Select ears, 75 cents per dozen by mail, $1.00 per dozen.

Washington Market.—This is, without exception, the best of the large varieties of Sweet Corn, and when better known, will, we are confident, become a standard variety for general cultivation. Stalks strong and vigorous, averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size, and very productive. It is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor, surpassing all others. It will be found one of the most profitable varieties for the market, and, on account of its superiority, will bring a much higher price than the ordinary varieties. For canning purposes it has no equal.

Select ears, 30 cents each. Packets containing sufficient seed for 100 hills, 10 cents; 20 cents per pint; 30 cents per quart, peck, $2.00 bushel, $5.00.

Triumph.—This variety introduced by us in 1874, has given general satisfaction, and is now one of our leading market varieties. It is the earliest of all the large varieties, unsurpassed for its sweetness, richness, and delicacy of flavor. Its large size of ear and grain, and small cob and productivity, are points that make it worthy of a general dissemination. Selected ears 15 cents each.

Early Minnesota.—The earliest variety of Sweet Corn in cultivation; the stalk is of dwarf habit, ears small, very productive and of excellent quality.

Extra Early Dwarf Sugar.—The medium height of the stalk is two and a half feet. The cob is white, ear small, fine formed, eight-rowed, and corn very sweet. One of the earliest of the sweet varieties, ears small, well formed and very sweet.

Darling's Extra Early Sugar.—This is one of the earliest of the tall sweet varieties, ears small, well formed and very sweet.

Early Early-Rowed Sweet.—A very fine variety; ears very long; cob white, eight-rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended.

Moor's Early Concord Sweet.—Stalks strong, stocky and vigorous, growing from seven to seven and a half feet high. Ears large, and set rather close on the stock, and having from twelve to twenty rows on the ear. Color, when fit for the table, very white and handsome: a superior variety, either for the market or family use, and very productive; it also matures earlier than any other variety of equal size, which will be very desirable in the market garden in the early part of the season. Select ears 25 cents each.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, or Boston Market.—A variety highly esteemed in the Boston Market. The ears are rather short, averaging from twelve to sixteen rows, rich sugary flavor as early as Darling's, and very productive.

Black Mexican.—Very sweet, tender, and delicious.
SWEET CORN.—(Continued.)

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<tr>
<td>Early Narragansett</td>
<td>Small ears, very early and of fine flavor.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Cob Sweet</td>
<td>Medium early, cob red, kernels very large, deep and glossy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammoth Sweet</td>
<td>The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen rows, cob long and well filled. Very productive and fine flavored.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evergreen Sweet</td>
<td>The latest, and said to be the sweetest variety. One stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green till frost comes. Cob medium size, white; kernels small, deep, frequently irregular in the rows.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Burlington, or Adams</td>
<td>A very early market variety; cob and kernels white, and in the true variety slightly indented; the ear good size, but rather short. An excellent early table variety.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscarora</td>
<td>This is a large variety, with large, flour white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
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CORN.—(Indian.) Varieties for Field Culture.

- Early Canada, or Canada Yellow. - Ears small, eight-rowed, kernel roundish, smooth, of a rich orange yellow color, cob small, stalk four to five feet long. Usually ripening in August; admirably adapted for culture in the Northern States. | $0.05 | $1.00 | $3.00 |
- Eight-Rowed, White Flint. - Ears about ten inches long, kernel white, glossy, indented; one of the best for field culture. | 5     | 1    | 0    | 0    |
- Eight-Rowed, Yellow Flint. - Similar to the preceding, except in color; equally productive and desirable for field culture. | 5     | 1    | 0    | 0    |
- Yellow Dutton. - Ears about ten inches long, twelve-rowed, kernel rich, glossy yellow color, stalk of medium height. One of the handsomest field varieties, productive, and highly prized for feeding, both on account of its quality and its peculiar bright rich color. | 5     | 1    | 0    | 3    | 0    | 6.00 |
- White Pop Corn. - This is a well-known variety, and the very best for parching, per quart 30 cents. Also White and Yellow Horse Tooth, Southern White, Western Dent, etc., market prices.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[Capsicum annuum, L. Cresson, Fr. Kresse, Ger. Mastwurz, Sp.]

Extensively used as a small salad. Sow early in Spring, very thickly, in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet.

- Broad Leaved, or Common. - Fine flavor and beautiful foliage. | $0.05 | $0.80 | $1.00 | $1.20 | $1.50 |
- Extra Curled. - Fine flavor and beautiful foliage. | 5     | 10   | 15   | 20   |
- Henderson's Australian. - Fine, piquant flavor. | 5     | 15   | 35   | 1.00 |

CRESS, (Water.)

[Sesuvium portulacastrum, L. Cresson de fontaine, Fr. Broonskresse, Ger. Berro, Sp.]

Culture.—The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the sides of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in Winter. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing the seeds directly, and the distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful; but, having once taken root, no further care is necessary. The seeds, in full bearing the second year, and last a long time. When the crop begins to fail it may be renewed by taking a foot of the surface soil off the old bed and replanting it with good, fresh earth. In Winter the beds may be covered more deeply with water, which will protect the plants against the frost.

The true Water Cress is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves and a prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in Spring.

- True Erfurt.—A new, sweet variety. | $0.10 | $0.30 | $1.50 | $3.00 |

CORN SALAD, or LAMB'S LETTUCE.

[Valeriana locusta, L. Mache, Salade de ble, Fr. Ackersalat Lammersalat, Ger. Valeriana, Sp.]

Culture.—The seeds are thickly sown in September, in shallow drills, one-inch thick. In the weather be dry the ground should be compressed with the feet or the back of a spade. It requires no other culture, only to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high northern climate it requires protection during Winter, with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich the flavor of the plant will be greatly improved.

This excellent, but also called "Finger Cress," is an annual, usually cultivated as a Winter and Spring salad. | $0.05 | $0.25 | $0.30 | $0.50 | $1.00 |

CUCUMBER.

[Cucumis sativus, L. Concombre, Fr. Gurke, Ger. Pepino, Sp.]

Cucumbers are cultivated in all vegetable gardens, and are too well known to need description.

Culture.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats or a layer of straw. When the plants are one inch high in pleasant weather. If inclement weather is the back part; and when they show their third rough leaf nip the end of the vine, which will cause it to branch and bear earlier. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subides. To obtain early Cucumbers in the open garden, they may be started in a hotbed by taking pieces of heavy turf or sod, from six to twelve inches square, and placing them grass side down, and planting the seed on...
CUCUMBER—(Continued.)

the top. When the plants are of sufficient size, and the weather is warm enough, remove to carefully prepared hills, and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop plant the seed in rows about two inches apart, and cover with a shovel full of warm, well rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about one-half inch deep, well pressed in, and firm, and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. Market gardeners, who desire to obtain the earliest crop to be had in the open ground, after manuring the hills mark them across with angles, and plant each quarter every week, so that if one planting fails another immediately follows. By this management they are sure to be among the first in market with the outdoor crop. Cucumber, as well as Melon and Squash seeds, are considered best when two or three years old, they run less to sizes, and bear earlier and more abundantly. Some of the frame varieties succeed well in the open ground, but as a general rule they require a frame to develop their good qualities. One ounce will plant one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hills.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Early Russian</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Early Green</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early White Spine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Early White Spine</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Green Prickly</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Grant</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small, Giant, Short</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Prolific</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>125</td>
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For new varieties see Supplement.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES.

The following varieties are all highly recommended for forcing:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
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<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marquis of Lorne, packets of 10 seeds</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>Rollisson's Telegraph, pkts. of 5 seeds</td>
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<td>Giant of Arnstalt</td>
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<td>Glory of Erfurt, New White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayres' Perpetual Black Spine</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Blue Gown, packets of 5 seeds</td>
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<td>Carter’s Champion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guthrie’s Black Spine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mills’ Jewess</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Ipswich Standard</td>
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<td>Roman Emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Kenyon’s Favorite</td>
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DANDELION.


The Dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the best and most healthful Spring greens. It is also sometimes blanched, and used as a salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. The seed may be sown in May or June, in drills ten inches apart; thin out the young plants about three inches apart; cultivate during the season, and in the following Spring the plants will be fit for the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>1/2 Lb.</th>
<th>1 Lb.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dandelion common variety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Large Leafed</td>
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</table>
The Hanson Lettuce.

Hanson Lettuce.—Heads very large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor; color beautiful green outside and white within. Notwithstanding the unusually dry Spring and excessive heat in June last, it headed up remarkably solid, and was the admiration of all who saw or tasted it, many of the heads weighing from 2 to 3 pounds, and measuring to outer leaves 18 inches in diameter.

Price, 10 cents per packet; $0.30 per ounce; $1.00 $ per pound; $3.00 per pound.
**Egg-plant.**


The Egg-plant is a very tender vegetable, requiring a hotbed to bring it to perfection in the North. At times it is sometimes called "Queens Summer."**

**Culture.—**Sow thickly on a hotbed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm, sheltered, dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand glasses. When the plants are about five inches high, they may be set in the open, in the warm weather has set in, in the warm weather. Sow in open ground about thirty inches apart each way. Draw earth to the plants as they advance. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants.

**Pekin or Black.—**An entirely new and distinct kind; from China. The plant grows erect and handsome, attaining the height of two to three feet, with rich, dark, brassy-purple foliage; very ornamental. The fruit is round, or globular, of a deep purple, almost black, weighing four to eight pounds each; skin smooth and glossy. Exceedingly prolific, and as early as the long purple. *Pkt. Oz. 3 lb. 1 lb.*

**Early Long Purple.—**Early, of easy culture, hardy and productive, excellent for the table, thrives well in almost any section of the Northern States if started early and well fed. Fruits in the fall ready for table use.

---

**New York Improved Purple.—**An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color and of larger size, and of fine quality; a superior market variety.

---

**Tomato Shaped.—**Color beautiful bright red, very ornamental.

---

**ENDIVE.**


This is a hardy annual, cultivated principally for a Winter salad. It is also used in stews, and as a garnish for the table.

**Culture.—**The ground for this crop should be trenched to a depth of two feet, adding well-rotted manure to the soil a very liberal dressing of rich and thoroughly decayed manure. For crops intended to stand the Winter, a light, dry, and rather poor soil is the best, and they should be planted in the most sheltered situation at command. Make the first sowing about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverized rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July, and for plants to stand the winter sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to the open, taking special care not to injure the roots, as this, as well as want of water in hot, dry weather, very often causes them to run to seed. The plants in the seed-bed, as well as those planted out, should in dry weather be liberally supplied with water. When the plants are about four inches high transplant them to the spot where it is intended they should remain, keeping them very carefully and thoroughly watered, and kept free from weeds. Plant them in drills about three inches deep and twelve to fourteen inches apart, and leave about the same distance between the plants. Give a liberal supply of water immediately after planting, and as it may be impossible to keep the soil moist, beyond the time of the plants are in the field, they may be watered with a watering can with a fine rose and kept free from weeds. The plants will require no further attention until they are nearly full grown, when means should be used to blanch them. In the case of the earlier crops this may be done by tying them up when dry, and drawing the soil about them so as to fill the drills in which they are planted, then rigging up the soil two or three inches round each plant. But as late crops intended for Winter use are liable to be injured by frost, these should be blanched by covering the plants with inverted flower-pots, or pots made for the purpose. When severe weather is feared, a portion of the plants sown in May may be lifted with balls and planted close together in pits or frames, where they can be protected from frost and wet, yet be fully exposed to the air when the weather permits. Tying or covering should be done at intervals, so as to have a continuous supply well blanched as they may be required for. The August sowing should be planted out at the bottom of a south wall, or in some sheltered situation, and in many localities these plants will require the protection of glass to Winter them safely. One ounce will sow a seed-bed of about eighty square feet.

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**Green Curled.—**The hardest sort, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome.

---

**White Curled.—**Gathers the green, except in color and hardness.

---

**Broad-leaved Batavia.—**This is the Chicoree endivia of the French, and is chiefly used in stews and soups. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain.

---

**French Market.—**Beautifully curled, and when well developed has an appearance not unlike a tuft of moss.

---

**GARLIC.**


Extensively grown for flavoring soups, stews and other dishes, also for medicinal uses.

**Culture.—**They succeed best when planted in light, rich soil. Plant in April or May one inch deep in drills, fourteen inches apart, and five or six inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil loose and the plants clear of weeds, and when the plants wither, the balls will have attained their growth and be ready for harvesting.

---

**Sets,**

---

**EGG-PLANT.**
KOHL-RABI.

[Kohlrabi, or “Turnip-stemmed Cabbage,” called also “Cape Cabbage,” rises in a thick stem about eight inches out of the ground, terminating at the top in a globular form, somewhat like a large round turnip, and is slightly scalloped on its edges. This vegetable is sweeter, more nutritious, and more solid, than either the Cabbage or White Turnip; produces a greater weight per acre than the latter, and prefers a heavier soil; it is also harder and keeps better than any other bulb, and when fed to cows imparts but little of that flavor known as “turnipy” either to butter or milk.

CULTURE.—The seeds of this plant may be sown at the same period as the Swedish or Rutabaga Turnip, but they may be curiosity to leave the clayey soil or their covers uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until late in the Spring—even later than those of the Swedes. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Early White Vienna.—Above ground; fine early sort, excellent table variety.

Early Purple Vienna.—Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color, equally good for the table.

Large White, or Green.—Above ground; excellent variety for farm use.

Large Purple.—Under ground; grown principally for stock feeding.

LEEK.

[Allium porrum, LIN. Poireau, Pr. Lauch, Ger. Puerto, Sp.]

The Leek is a hardy biennial. Although attaining perfection in size and being fit for culinary use the first year, it does not seed before the second. The whole plant is eaten, employed in soups, etc., and boiled with meat.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown as early in the Spring as the season will admit, either in a seed-bed, or directly into the ground, in the places where they are intended to have their ultimate growth. As soon as the plants are three or four inches in height they may be hoed and thinned out to two or three inches apart. If the weather be dry, watering will strengthen and forward them. When they are six or eight inches high they may be removed. They should be taken away regularly from the seed-bed, the ground being well watered previously, if not soft and easily yielding. When thinned out they may be left to remain in the seed-bed six inches asunder, as they do not grow so large as the transplanted ones, which must be set by the dibble in rows ten inches apart each way, nearly down to the leaves, that the neck, by being covered with the earth, may be blanched. Give them an abundance of water at the time of planting, and shorten the long, weak leaves, but do not injure the roots. By this treatment, and by cutting off the tops of the leaves, the growth of new ones are produced, the neck swells to a much larger size. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants, and require a seed-bed of sixty square feet. The principal varieties cultivated in this country are as follows:

Broad London, or Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the Flag. This variety is largely cultivated.

Large American Flag.—A favorite variety with the market gardeners, of strong and vigorous growth.

Musselburgh.—Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness, leaves broad and tall, spread like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality.

Large Boule.—Leaves dark green, broad and thick, stem short and thick; largely grown in the vicinity of Paris; it is also the best for forcing.

LETTUCE.

[Lactuca sativa, LIN. Laitue, Pr. Lattich, Ger. Lechuga, Sp.]

Lettuces may be divided into two classes—the “Headded,” or cabbage kinds, with round heads and broad, spreading leaves, and the “Cos,” with long heads and upright, oblong leaves. Both secalions contain sorts of equal merit. All the Cos varieties should be tied up to blanch eight or ten days before cutting.

CULTURE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil, and every appliance the skilful cultivator can give, in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness, and delicate flavor for which they are so much esteemed. Several sowings are requisite during the season. For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For season-long crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil, in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sown for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows or broadcasting, but to have finer heads it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart into the richest soil. Keep the ground well stirred around it, giving it an occasional watering with clean water, or any other liquid manure. The Hammersmith and Brown Dutch varieties may be sown in September, in a dry, sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen twigs, will yield the Winter well, and give a good crop early in the Spring; or they may be transplanted in cold frames, where they will head during the Winter and early Spring. One ounce of seed will require a seed-bed of one hundred and twenty square feet. The following

Early Curled Silesia.—A superior early variety of very strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head of excellent flavor. For forcing and the first sowing it is highly esteemed.

Early Curled Simpson.—An improved variety of the preceding, very early and an excellent sort for forcing, is largely grown by the market-gardeners in the vicinity of New York.

Tennis Ball.—Well formed heads, hard and crisp, of excellent quality; one of the earliest of the heads; varieties; a favorite sort in the Boston market.

Early Butter Salad.—Very tender, and of delicate flavor,
1. Early Curled Simpson.
2. Royal Summer Cabbage.
5. Drumhead.
6. Large India.
7. White Paris Cos.
8. Florence Cos.

Lettuce. See Pages 126, 127.
LETTUCE—(Continued)

Boston Market.—An improved variety of the Tennis Ball; one of the best for forcing.

Boston Curled.—A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality.

The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental.

Royal Summer Cabbage.—Color light yellow; leaves uniform, nearly all turned into the head, which is well formed, good size, close, and a little flattened. It stands the heat well.

Laurel Head.—One of the largest varieties, in appearance resembling the Silesia, but is less curved, and the leaves are whiter, being sometimes edged with pink. It forms large round heads, which cut white, brittle, and almost transparent. No lettuce withstands the Summer better, nor is more popular for market.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb.—A new English variety, very dwarf, compact, excel lent flavor, crisp and refreshing; remains a long time without running to seed.

Brown Winter Cabbage.—A very hardy variety, will stand Winter well.

Perpignan.—A new German variety highly recommended, stands the Summer heat well, does not run so quickly to seed as most other varieties.

Drumhead, or Malta.—One of the best Summer Lettuces, large, crisp, compact, well-flavored.

Ice Drumhead.—Heads readily, blanched naturally, crisp, tender, well-flavored.

Brown Dutch.—Will endure the Winter with less protection than most of the other sorts, and is generally sown in Autumn. It grows in the Cabbage form, but does not make a close head.

Hammerstein Hardy Green.—The best for Autumn sowing to stand Winter.

Paris Green Cos.—One of the best of the Cos varieties. It grows up right, thick long mayow, and dark green leaves. It should be cut off to bring a week or ten days before cutting.

Paris White Cos.—Similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color.

Spanish Cos.—Large, crisp and firm.

Florence, or Golden Cos.—A first-rate variety, very crisp.

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which if picked when green and tender, make excellent pickles. Sow in May in the open ground, about three feet each way where the plants are to remain; leave but one plant in a hill, or a few seeds may be sown in a hotbed and afterwards transplanted.

MARTYNIA PROBISCIOIDES.

MELON, (Water.)

[Cucurbita citrullus, Lin. Melon d'eau, Fri. Wassermelone, Ger. Sandia, Sp.]

The Watermelon is held in high estimation in all warm countries, for its refreshing coolness and delicious sweetness.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, six to eight feet apart, in May. Select warm, light, dry ground, and in preparing the hills let them be dug out broad, and deep as the soil will admit; fill at least one-third of the hole with the soil, mix thoroughly with the soil, filling up a little above the level of the ground. The Watermelon is a native of a hot climate, consequently it is a tender plant and requires much heat; it is therefore recommended to delay planting the seeds until the weather becomes settled, and the ground considerably warmed by the heat of the sun; the plants may appear their watermelon plants with a solution of guano, (two pounds to a barrel of water,) and this may be repeated twice a week until the plants are strong and well established. When this is done, plant them thickly, and bear abundantly. They will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for about one hundred hills.

Phinney, (Early Oval.)—Bright red flesh, sweet, tender, and well-flavored; very prolific; fine market variety.

Gipsey.—A very superior variety, lately introduced; oblong, light green, beautifully mottled and striped with white, flesh scarlet, very solid, seeds white, rich thin, delicious flavor; one of the best market varieties.

Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, very thin rind, rich sugary flavor.

Mountain Sweet.—One of the very best for general culture, color dark green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious.

Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina.—A large, long striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and dark-colored seeds; one of the best.

Goodwin's Imperial.—A fine garden variety of delicious flavor.

Ice Cream.—Medium size, nearly round; color pale green, white seed, with a very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor.

Orange.—Peculiar for the division of its flesh from the rind, which may be taken off like the rind of an orange, by a little separation with a knife. The shape is oval; color green, flesh red, of medium quality; very rich and short.

Joe Johnston.—Form short, oval, nearly round, color light green, with dark stripes, flesh deep red, flavor remarkably sweet and rich, originating on the North River.

Japanese Cream Fleshehd.—A new and delicious variety, color dark green, moit initiatives, similar in shape to the Mountain Sweet, very thin rind; flesh cream color, solid and very sweet, seeds singularly sculptured with wings, very productive, and keeps well, every way worthy of general cultivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<th>1/4 Lb.</th>
<th>1 Lb.</th>
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<td>Boston Curled</td>
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<td>Royal Summer Cabbage</td>
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<td>Wheeler's Tom Thumb</td>
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<td>Brown Winter Cabbage</td>
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<td>Perpignan</td>
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<td>Drumhead, or Malta</td>
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<td>Ice Drumhead</td>
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<td>Brown Dutch</td>
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<td>Paris Green Cos</td>
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<td>Paris White Cos</td>
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<td>Spanish Cos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence, or Golden Cos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martynia probiscoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>MELON, (Water.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phinney, (Early Oval)</td>
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<td>Gipsey</td>
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<td>Black Spanish</td>
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<td>Mountain Sweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodwin's Imperial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ice Cream</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Johnston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Cream Fleshehd</td>
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Note: Prices are in dollars and cents.
MELO.

**MELO. (Water)—Continued.**

Persian.—Introduced by Bayard Taylor, Esq., the well-known traveler, from the borders of the Caspian Sea. It is globular and elliptical in form, of dark green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson and of rare markably fine texture; delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind. A peculiarity of this Melon is that it can be taken off the vine ripe, and will remain so till Winter. A dozen to a large size.

8 5-0

The Russian American.—Raised also by Mr. Taylor; a hybrid between the above and the Mountain Sweet Melon. This is an extraordinary hybrid in size, delicious crispness of flesh, and sweetness of flavor. Three of them measured respectively 20x13, 17x14, and 18x14, the largest weighing forty pounds. The Russian American comes about three weeks later than the American varieties, has the narrowest possible rind, with a mass of crimson flesh five inches in diameter, invariably sweet and solid,

**Apple Pie Melon.—** A new variety from Japan; when slowed and made into pies is an excellent substitute for apples. Keeps till May. Directions for cooking accompany each packet.

Citation.—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red,

25 0 0 0 1 0

**MELO. (Musk Varieties).**

[Cucumis melo, LIN. Melon, Fl. Melone, GER. Melon, Sp.]

The agreeable and delicious flavor and perfume of this fruit has caused it to be sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate will admit of its growth.

**Green Citron.**—Handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends; roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet; high flavored,

6 0 0 0 0 0

**Nutmeg.**—Of larger growth, globular-shaped; flesh green, highly scented. Wood and rind very hard; native of Japan, very early, and decidedly the best thin skinned Musk-melon. Color of fruit cream white; flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round.

8 5 20 50 1 25

**Charentais.**—Grown with yellow flesh; ten days earlier than Nutmeg, of fine flavor, most excellent sort. Very early, which renders it particularly valuable for a Northern climate. The seeds, like those of yellow Melons generally, are larger than the green, flatter, and a little crooked,

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Jenny Lind.**—Small size, but of delicious flavor; early.

5 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Sill's Hybrid.**—A new variety of great merit, medium size, greenish white surface, with salmon colored flesh; early, productive, very sweet, and of delicious flavor; this variety should be in every collection.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Pine Apple.**—A dark green, oval Melon, of medium size; rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy, and sweet.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Ward's Nectar.**—A new green fleshed variety, of fine quality, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Skillman's Fine Netted.**—A small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends, greenish white; firm, sugary, of the most delicious flavor. The earliest of the green fleshed melons.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Cassaba.**—A Musk-melon of extraordinary size and delicious flavor.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Hackensack.**—A variety of the Green Citron Musk-melon, well known among the New York market gardeners. It grows to a very large size, is very productive, as well as a very showy variety, of exquisite flavor, and every way desirable, either for the amateur or market gardener.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Large Yellow Cantaloupe.**—A good sized, nearly round fruit; netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon colored, thick, and musk flavored; earlier than the green sorts.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Large Musk.**—This is the largest variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored, and of peculiar musky flavor; early and productive. This kind is used in its green state for "mangoes."

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**Pomegranate.**—Ornamental; esteemed for its agreeable odor, (not edible."

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

English varieties, for culture in frames.

6 0 0 0 0 1 0

**MUSHROOM SPAWN.**

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart and lay it into a hop to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, giving the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented, and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together, select a dry spot for a foundation, dig out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertainment by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine light soil, and ponded over the bed a brick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. Price, 15 cents per pound; 8 pounds for $1.00, in bricks: French, in boxes of 2 pounds, 75 cents. By mail 20 cents per pound, for bricks. French, 2 lbs, $1.00.
Group of Watermelons.—Page 127.

1. Black Spanish.
2. Phinne.
3. Mountain Sweet.
4. Gipsy.
5. Green Citron.
Group of Muskmelons, showing their proportionate size.—Page 128.
MUSTARD.  

[Sinapis, Lin.  Moutarde, Fr.  Slauf, Ger.]  

**Cultivation.**—For early salads sow on a slight bedded in March, and for a general crop at intervals three or six inches apart, and rather than six inches apart, at when about an inch or two high. To raise seed for the flour of Mustard sow in April, in drills from six to twelve inches asunder, or broadcast, and rake or harrow in the seed; when the plants are two or three inches high thin them thoroughly—They will soon run up in stalks, and in July or August return a crop of seed ripe for gathering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White or Yellow.</th>
<th>Good for salads; also for medicinal purposes.</th>
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<tr>
<td>$0 15</td>
<td>$0 10</td>
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**Bunches or Brown.**—For culinary use, 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese.</th>
<th>A new variety, with leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, grows more succulent, of a deeper green, flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent, and far more preferable as a salad.</th>
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<td>10</td>
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**NASUTURM, or INDIAN CHEESE**.  


This annual is a native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent in salads. The flowering heads are scarcely formed, and the green seed pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle esteemed by many superior to capers. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet of rows.

**Cultivation.**—Sow early in the Spring, in drills one inch deep—the "Tall" variety by the side of a fence, or in a walk, or some other support to climb upon; and the "Dwarf" variety in borders for the alyes. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are most productive in a light soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tall.</th>
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<tr>
<td>$0 05</td>
<td>$0 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
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**OKRA, or GOMBO.**  

[Hibiscus esculentus, Lin.  Gombo, Fr.  Essbabar Hibiscus, Ger.  Quimboombo, Sp.]  

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, stewed and served like Asparagus.

**Cultivation.**—Plant late in the Spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems which are quite young and tender while quite green for Winter use by sliding the pods into narrow rings, and drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air. The ripe seeds are often used as a substitute for Coffee. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of rows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved Dwarf Green.</th>
<th>Small, green and round, smooth pods.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 05</td>
<td>$0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Green.</td>
<td>Long ribbed pods.</td>
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<td>5</td>
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**ONION.**  


The Onion is one of the most important of the culinary vegetables cultivated. The numerous varieties are easily modified under the influence of soil and climate.

**Cultivation.**—A rather strong, deep and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. Where very large bulbs are desired, soil of this character is indispensable, and we think, moreover, that Onions grown in a strong soil are much less liable to be attacked by the fly or maggot than in light, where clay is largely predominant. The soil should be held well-rotted, churned deeply, and ridged up early in Autumn, and if the soil is of a light, sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable. The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and whether sown in March or April, a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed. The ground should not be suffered to pass. After leveling down the ridges, if the soil is light, tread the ground regularly and closely over, then rake and well pulverize the surface, making it as fine as possible. If the soil is heavy and moisture is to be saved, sow in drills a foot wide between beds, with drills 18 inches deep. One inch deep, six inches from each alley, and nine inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or, where this is too happy, with other fine soil, or manure. As soon as the soil is above the large scale prepared, the drills are made as fine. Draw drills fourteen inches apart, with a marking rake, and sow at the rate of six pounds to the acre if wanted for bunching. For large Onions five pounds will be sufficient. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and one-half by twenty-five feet. The sewing is most done with machines, which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient it is better to go over the ground with a light roller immediately after sowing. It is customary to feed them three times. At the first two the earth is drawn up a little to the plants; and at the third or last weeding it should be brushed clean away with the fingers, to give them an opportunity to bottom entirely above ground. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation of crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept lightly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on every Spring, and turned in with a light furrow. A top-dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants. For sowing Onion seed and sowing, we know of no implement so useful as Constock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Onion Seeder combined. See description under the head of Implements.

**Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered.** For raising Onion "Sets," or "Button" Onions, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops die down, the little bulbs, or "Sets," are gathered and kept spread thinly in a dry, airy loft.

**Potato Onions** should be planted in April. Select the large bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground. Keep clean from weeds, and gather a little earth about them from time to time in process of cultivation; as soon as the tops are dead they are ready for harvesting.

**Early Red.**—Rarest, smaller, and more flat shaped than Large Red; close-grained, heavy. Fit to gather last of July; productive; keeps well. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz. 35; 1 lb. $1.10; 10 lb. $5.50.

**Early Red.**—About ten days earlier than the Large Red; somewhat smaller, very productive, of mild flavor, and a good keeper. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz. 30; 1 lb. $1.00; 10 lb. $6.00.

**Wethersfield Large Red.**—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine-grained, pleasant-flavored and productive. It ripens in September, and keeps well. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz. 25; 1 lb. $0.75; 10 lb. $2.00.
ONION (Continued)

**White Portuguese.**—A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to fair size and handsome shape, but is very hard to keep, being liable to gather moisture unless spread very thin. It is called "Silver Skin" in the Middle States where it requires two seasons to grow to full size.  

**Danvers Yellow.**—This fine variety originated in Danvers, Mass. It is a thick, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored, and yields most abundant crops, ripening early, and is equal to the best. It is taking the place of the Common Yellow wherever it becomes known.  

**Yellow Dutch.**—The Common Yellow variety is rather flat-shaped and excessively mild. This is the "Strassburg" of the English catalogue, and the "Silver Skin" of the Eastern States. Good to keep.  

**Large Red Oval or Globe.**—Similar to the Large Red in color and flavor, but quite distinct in form, being nearly globular.  

**Yellow Globe.**—Similar to the above except in color.  

**White Globe.**—Form nearly oval, very regular and symmetrical, skin white, mild and pleasant flavor; keeps well, is an excellent variety.  

**Early Cracker.**—A great improvement on the Large Yellow, being much earlier, very productive, and mild pleasant flavor.

**NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.**

These varieties grow to a very large size in strong soil, and are particularly adapted for culture in the Southern States. They are of a very mild flavor, and much liked by all who have tried them.  

**Marzagola.**—The latest novelty in this class. They grow to a large size, and are said to be the earliest of all. If sown in Autumn in warm climates, they will be ready for use in March.  

**Large Italian Red Tripoli.**—Bulbs of this variety were exhibited in England weighing two and one-half pounds, flavor is exceedingly mild and pleasant.  

**New Giant Roca of Naples.**—Bulbs exhibited as above, weighing the above as half pounds. This variety has a light brown skin, of delicate flavor and a globular form.  

**Giant White Tripoli.**—Specimens of this variety were exhibited at the British Agricultural Show at Oxford, four roots weighing nine pounds.  

**Early White Naples.**—A distinct variety of quick, gentle and mild flavor, of large size, weighing about a pound each, earlier than the preceding, and beautiful silver skin.  

**NEW QUEEN ONION.**

A very nice silver skinned Tripoli Onion, as remarkable for its keeping qualities as for the rapidity of its growth.

If sown in March it will produce Onions from one to two inches in diameter early in the Summer which will keep sound until the Summer of the following year; and if sown in July, it will be ready to pull late in the same year, and be sound and fit for use until the following Autumn. Rich or strong soil is not necessary for its cultivation, any medium or poor garden mould will suit it. It is of an excellent mild flavor, and can be highly recommended.

The Prices annexed for the following varieties, are, when forwarded by express, at purchaser's expense: By mail, 16 cents per qt. extra.

**Potato Onions,**

Prices variable;  

**Onion Sets, yellow;**  

Prices variable;  

**Onion Sets, white;**  

Prices variable.

**ORACHE, or MOUNTAIN SPINACH.**  

[Atriplex hortensis, LIN. Aroche, Fr. Garten melde, Ger. Armvielle, Sp.]  

**CULTURE.**—This plant flourishes best in a rich, moist soil, in open ground. The seed may be sown about the end of September, and again in the Spring for succession, in drills six inches apart. When thinning out, keep them to six inches; and those removed may be planted out at the same distance in a similar situation, and watered occasionally, if needed, until established. The leaves must be gathered for use while young, otherwise they will be worthless and stringy. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of row.  

The leaves of the Orache are cooked and eaten in the same manner as Spinach, to which it is preferred by many persons.

**PARSLEY.**  

[Apium petroselimum, LIN. Perval, Fr. Petersville, Ger. Perzej, Sp.]  

This well-known and agreeable savory herb is used as a garnish and for seasoning soups, meats, etc.

**CULTURE.**—Parsley loves a rich soil, and tolerably deep. Soot is a manure very congelateral, and may be added to the compost. Sow the seeds a few hours in tepid water, and sow early in the Spring in one foot drills; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart: a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. It often fails entirely in dry weather. One ounce of seed will sow about two hundred feet of row. To have Parsley green during Winter remove some plants into a light cellar, and treat them as in open culture in Autumn.

**Plain Parsley.**—This is the hardest and strongest growing sort in cultivation. Leaves dark green, plain, longer than the Curled, and better flavored for seasoning. A covering of straw or evergreen boughs will ordinarily protect it through the Winter.  

**Curled Parsley.**—More dwarf and tender; leaves yellowish green and very beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table.  

**Extra Moss Curled.**—Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing.  

**Hamburg, or Rooted.**—The roots are used for flavoring soups, etc.
Group of Onions, showing their proportionate size.—Page 131.

1.—White Portugal.
2.—Early Red Wethersfield.
3.—Early Cracker.
4.—Yellow Dauvers.
5.—Giant White Tripoli.
6.—Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.
7.—Early White Naples.
8.—Yellow Globe.
9.—White Globe.
10.—New Giant Rocca.
11.—Large Red Wethersfield.
12.—Red Globe.
PARSNIP.

[Pastinaca sativa, Lin. Panais, Fr. Pastinake, Ger. Pastinaca, Sp.]

The Parsnip is a hardy biennial indigenous to Great Britain. In its native state the root is small and fibrous, possessing but little of the fineness of texture and delicacy of flavor of the cultivated varieties.

CULTURE.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, free, rich soil, and as the application of fresh manure tends to the production of forked and badly formed roots, ground in high condition from having been heavily manured for the previous crop should be selected, and if manure must be applied for this crop let it be well decomposed, or use guano. The ground should be trenched two feet six inches wide and six inches deep before sowing. Sow in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering half an inch to one inch with the finest of the soil. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. The roots are hardly, and improve by leaving in the ground through the Winter, taking only enough in the cellar to last during cold weather. They are very valuable for feeding cattle, as well as for the table. One ounce will sow two hundred feet of row; five pounds to the acre.

Early Short Round French.—An early variety recently introduced, delicate and of fine flavor.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned.—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored. The tops are long and tinged with red at the crown, which rises from the center, surrounded by a slight depression. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well, where grown without any protection.

The PEAS.


CULTURE.—The planting for an early crop of garden Peas should be made in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. The ground on which the Peas will be apt to grow too much to straw. Use thoroughly decomposed manure, if any, just before planting. The hight to which all Peas grow depends in a great measure upon the richness of the soil and the wetness of the season. In a rich soil and where manure is tested, the plants will be quite tall, and the tender, smooth, and delicate, perfectly suited for the table. It is best to sow the Peas in rows, about two inches apart; it requires the same care as the potatoes. They should be kept clean, and earthed up twice in their growth. A new mode of growing the Common Early and Marrowfat Peas, which succeeds very well in small gardens, and which is practiced to some extent for marketing, is to scatter about a dozen Peas in every hill, with early planted Potatoes, or some other small-topped variety; hoe them in the hill, along with the Potatoes, and they will grow up and fall together between the rows, and produce a fair crop. As soon as the Peas are gathered, the straw must be pulled and removed. The Peas are not much affected, and a supply of Peas is obtained with very little cost. In dry weather the Peas should be sown five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry they should be watered in the drills. From one to two bushels are generally required to an acre; one quart of the smaller sorts will sow about one hundred and twenty; and the larger sorts about two hundred and twenty of the drill. Peas ordered by mail will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per hundred for postage.

EXTRA EARLY.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—Favorite market variety in the Southern States.

Carter's First Crop.—An English variety, carefully tested with many others, and proved to be the earliest in cultivation; very productive, good flavor, grows 2½ feet high, the haulm being literally covered with pods.

Waite's Caractacus.—A very early sort, carefully selected by Mr. Waite from the well-known Dan O'Rourke. It has the same strong constitutive juice as the Dan O'Rourke, and the pods are very much larger and of better quality, and of a paler color.

Early Dan O'Rourke.—One of the earliest and a very popular market variety; grows about 3 feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality, equal in flavor to best Marrowfats.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, not exceeding 9 inches in height, stout and branching; pods containing five or six Peas, very early, of excellent quality, they yield abundantly. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart; requires no sticks.

Laxton's Alpha.—The earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation, blue, of excellent flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. This Pea was raised by Mr. Laxton, who has introduced many new and choice varieties of Peas; it is very early as first crop, besting in this respect McLean's Adventurer and Little Gem; it bears pods well filled and of good size and down to the bottom of the haulm. It has been fairly tested in this country for the past three years and has proved to be one of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation.

The "Kentish Invicta" Pea.—Was raised by a well-known Kentish raiser of new Peas, in the year 1867, and after a series of the most perfect trials, it has earned the reputation of being the quickest and earliest Blue Pea. Kentish Invictas are a round Blue Pea, about 2 inches in height, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods; is earlier than the best stocks of Dan O'Rourke, whilst the fact of its being a "Blue" Pea makes it to be infinitely superior in flavor to any white variety in cultivation.
A NEW EARLY PEA—BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER.

This new and fine flavored variety is a seedling raised by the well-known horticulturist, Charles Arnold of Paris, Ontario, and is the result of a cross between the two favorite varieties, Champion of England and Little Gem. It combines all the good qualities of both of its parents, with the additional ones of superiority in flavor to the Champion, and of greater productiveness than the Little Gem, besides being earlier than any other of the wrinkled varieties. Peas planted June 5th, last season, were ready for the table in thirty-three days from date of planting. On good soil, each vine will average twelve pods, and each pod six peas. Fifteen pods have been counted on some vines, and nine large peas in some of the pods, and every pod is well filled. The vine grows from eight to ten inches high, according to the soil and season. Having full confidence in the superiority of this variety, we have bought the entire stock of the originator, and it is now offered for the first time.

One fourth pint package, 15 cents; pint, 50 cents; quart, $1.00; by mail, post-paid.

EARLY PEAS.

McLean's Little Gem.—A dwarf prolific, green, wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb, a great acquisition. The chief fault lies in early Peas has been want of flavor; this valuable variety has all the sugary flavor of late, wrinkled Pea, besides being very early; height 1 foot, require no sticks.

McLean's Advance.—A dwarf, green, wrinkled Marrow, of fine flavor, long pods well filled up, very prolific; nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke; new variety from England, 2 1/2 feet high.

McLean's Blue Peter—Pea.—This variety was the last result of the late Dr. McLean's hybridization, and is probably the best to which that eminent raiser's name is attached. In general habit it is well described as a "Blue Tom Thumb", but possessing a more robust habit, it is earlier than Dan O'Rourke—twice as prolific as the Tom Thumb—and of much finer flavor.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod.—This valuable variety has created a great sensation among market gardeners and seed growers. Pods have been exhibited averaging eleven to twelve Peas in a pod, and were pronounced an exceedingly fine variety. For a second early Pea, there is none of a similar class in cultivation equal to it. It is very hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring.

Laxton's Supreme.—A new variety of the Green Marrows, with long, well filled pods, literally covering the foliage. It is nearly as early as the Dan O'Rourke, of most delicious flavor, and pronounced by the London Horticultural Society as a most valuable acquisition.

Eugenie.—A first class early, white, wrinkled Marrow Pea, podding from the bottom of the haum to the top with large large pods; 3 feet.

Napoleon.—An excellent, early, blue, wrinkled Marrow Pea, podding from the bottom of the haum to the top with fine large pods; 3 feet.

Bishop's New Long-visibility Dwarf.—A fine branching, prolific variety, pods containing six or seven Peas; early, productive, often producing twenty pods per stem, and of excellent quality; the plants grow four to six inches apart in the line; 1 1/2 feet.

Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem.—A new and valuable acquisition. This variety grows to the height of 18 inches extreme measurement; the pods are very long, of a dark green color, with a peculiar gloss, and containing from 7 to 8 fine peas. It is a very prolific dwarf Pea. We have counted as many as 12 pods on a single stem, which is unusual when its small habit is considered; moreover it is the earliest Pea we have grown up to the present. We have obtained green Peas ready for use in 45 days from sowing. We recommend it for first sowing in either open ground or for forcing.

GENERAL CROP.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best Pea grown; of delicious flavor and a profuse bearer; 3 to 6 feet.

Dwarf Blue Imperial.—A good bearer and fine flavored; can be highly recommended as a good Summer Pea; 3 feet.

New wrinkled Sugar.—Edible pods, a new and finely flavored variety, much esteemed; 2 1/2 feet.

Laxton's Evergreen.—A very distinct novelty. A smooth Pea of a peculiar dark green color when cooked; very productive and of excellent flavor.

Marrowsfat Black-Eyed.—An excellent variety either for garden or field culture, grows about 4 feet high, with large and well filled pods; a popular market variety.

Marrowsfat, Large White.—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort; it grows about 6 feet high, with very large large pods, well filled, of excellent quality, but late.

British Queen.—Strong and vigorous, often attaining a height of 6 feet; superior quality; continues long in bearing; does not mildew in summer.

Tall Sugar.—Edible pods; 5 feet.

Dwarf Sugar.—Edible pods; 2 feet. This and the preceding can be used in a green state, like String Beans.
Group of Peppers, about one-half the average size.—Page 139.

1. Sweet Spanish.
2. Sweet Mountain.
3. Squash, or Tomato-shaped.
5. Long Cayenne.
6. Cherry.
7. Chili.
PEPPER.

[Capsicum, Lin. Piment, Fr. Spanischer Pfeffer, Ger. Pimiento, Sp.]

Capsicum, or Pepper, is a tender annual, used as a hot, pungent seasoning for soups and meats, as well as for pickling, and is universally esteemed. Some of the varieties are mild and sweet.

CULTURE.—Now early, in a hotbed, in the Northern and Middle States, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring, in a light, warm soil. Transplant when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Gano, hendo, or any other bird manure, applied upon the surface, and hoed in when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—Pods or fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminates in square or obtuse, cone-like points. It is early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less acid or pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, shiny, tender rind, —

Cayenne (true).—The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acid, and furnish the Cayenne Pepper of commerce. It is a tropical plant, and does not succeed well in open culture in the Northern States. Both ripe and green pods are used as pickles, also for making pepper-sauce.

Cherry Red.—A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep rich, glossy scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. When in perfection, the plants are very ornamental, the glossy coral red of the numerous pods presenting a fine contrast with the deep green foliage surrounding them.

Chili.—Pods pendant, sharply conical, about two inches in length, half an inch in diameter, very piquant.

Long Red.—Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter, very productive. The ripe pods when dried and unstrung make an excellent substitute for Cayenne Pepper.

Long Yellow.—Similar to the Long Red in shape and general appearance, excepting in color. At maturity they assume a lively, rich, glossy yellow, and the plants are then very ornamental; both this and the Long Red should be started very early in a hotbed.

Squash, or Tomato-Shaped.—Fruit compressed, and more or less ribbed, about two and three-quarters inches in diameter and two inches in depth; skin smooth and glossy when ripe, of a brilliant coral red, flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste, though more piquant than the large B or Sweet Spanish; an excellent sort for pickling.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.—Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size; rind thick, glossy and tender, much used for pickling. Red-skinned variety.

Monstrous, or Grossum.—A new sort introduced from France, fruit very large and of irregular shape; good for marrows.

Sweet Spanish.—Fruit oblongly conical, often four inches in length, and nearly three inches in diameter; brilliant, glossy scarlet at maturity, the earliest of all the varieties. The flesh is sweet, mild and pleasant, and much esteemed by those to whom the pungent kinds are objectionable.

POTATOES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH VARIETIES.

The following varieties, the very best cultivated in Europe, were in nearly all of them growing stands at the International Potato Exhibition at the Alexandria Palace, London, for the past two years, and are highly recommended both for their extra fine quality and productiveness. One pound of either of the following-named varieties will be mailed postpaid for 75 cents. They are also offered in collections of one tuber each, as follows:

Collections of 5 varieties, 1 tuber each, $1.50.

10 " " 1 " " 2.75.

20 " " 1 " " 5.00.

50 " " 1 " " 8.00.

Barrow's Perfection.
Rector of Woodstock.
Prince Arthur.
Saddle.
McKinnay's Lady Webster.
Excelsior Kidney.
Headley's Nonpareil.
Prince of Wales Kidney.
King of Potatoes.
Bliss.
Red Emperor.
Model.
Hunloke Superb Kidney.
Yorkshire Hero.

Scottish Regent.
Early Union.
Ashtop Fluke.
Jersey Blue.
Patterson's Victoria.
Sutton's Red Skin Flourball.
Sutton's Exhibition Kidney.
Bottom's New Hundredfold Fluke.
Wonderful Red Kidney.
Rivers' Royal Ashleaf.
President.
Dawes' Matchless.
Fenn's White Kidney.
Patterson's "The Queen."
Stanton's Premier.

Rouett.
Myllett's Prolific Ashleaf.
Coldstream.
Fenn's Early White.
Red Fluke.
Fenn's Early Market.
Fenn's Perfection.
Marchioness of Lorne.
Marjolin Caterina.
St. Helen.
Quarantaine Violette.
Marenco.
Dawes Rose.
Blanchard.
POTATOES.

[Solanum Tuberosum, Lin. Pomme de Terre, Fr. Kartoffel, Ger.]

The great popularity of the new varieties of Potatoes, which have been sent out from our establishment within the last ten years, among which are the Early Rose, Late Rose, King of the Earlies, Bresee’s Prolific, Peerless, Climax, Extra Early Vermont, Compton’s Surprise, Brownell’s Beauty, Snowflake, Alpha, Ruby, Centennial, Superior, Improved Peach Blow, Manhattan, Trophy, Bliss Triumph, and Late Snowflake, have induced many growers, in various sections of the country, to experiment in raising seedlings, a large number of which, considered by the originators as the very choicest in their collections, (some of which embraced several hundred varieties,) were grown in our trial ground the past season. We have selected from them the following varieties: Pride of America, Matchless and Silver Skin, which we are confident will prove exceedingly valuable for general cultivation. Several other promising varieties are on trial, from which we expect favorable reports the coming season.

NEW VARIETIES FOR 1880.

PRIDE OF AMERICA.

This superb variety was raised several years since by Mr. E. S. Brownell, a celebrated hybridizer in Northern Vermont, to whom we are already indebted for a number of well-known and valuable varieties. It was raised from a seed-ball of the Eureka, fertilized with the pollen of the White Peach Blow, and combines the wonderful productiveness and excellent keeping qualities of the former with all the well-known qualities of the latter.

It has been carefully tested by several of our most experienced growers in various parts of the country for the past four years, all of whom have given it their unqualified approval. In appearance it closely resembles the well-known Snowflake, and may be easily mistaken for that favorite variety. It ripens a few days later, and has the advantage over that variety in being adapted to a greater variety of soils, much more productive, growing to a larger size, and producing but a very few small tubers, nearly all being of a good marketable size; it is a most excellent keeper, and, so far, has shown no signs of disease. In quality it is fully equal to the Snowflake; flesh exceedingly fine grained and of snowy whiteness either baked or boiled, cooks through quickly and evenly, dry and floury, has no hard center or core, as a table variety is absolutely without a fault. In habit of growth the vines are of medium length, well covered with a light green, stocky foliage; the tubers grow compactly in the hill, so that the crop can be easily harvested. It is an excellent keeper, and retains all its good qualities throughout the entire season.

In the Spring of 1878 we sent about thirty of our choicest seedlings, under numbers, to Prof. Tracey, of the Mo State Agricultural College, for trial. In his report he pronounces this variety the best of all. A gentleman of large experience, who has tested this variety, says:

“I have grown this variety for the past two seasons, and find it all that can be desired. Its smooth, handsome appearance, combined with its great cropping and remarkably fine table qualities, make it one of the most desirable varieties I have ever grown, and I have grown all the new varieties of any note introduced for the past ten years. I consider it much superior to the famous Snowflake in every particular. It is so far entirely healthy, grows but few small tubers, no hollow core at the center, and is one of the best keepers I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say, all things considered, that it is the best potato I ever grew—it has no fault that I can find.”

Price $1.00 per pound; three pounds to one address, $2.50, by mail, post-paid. By express or freight, at the expense of the purchaser, half peck, $3.00; one peck, $5.00; half bushel, $7.00; bushel, $12.00; or bbl., $25.00.

MATCHLESS.

This excellent variety was raised in 1875 from a seed ball of the Early Rose, fertilized with the White Peach Blows—since which it has been thoroughly tested in various localities, both in this country and in Europe, and has given general satisfaction. The vines are upright, of medium height, vigorous and healthy; foliage dark green. The tubers are generally round, sometimes obovoid, occasionally flattened; very handsome and symmetrical in form; eyes slightly depressed; skin slightly russeted, pale red, except the eyes and seed end, where it is much brighter. Flesh fine grain, pure white of excellent quality; cooks through quickly and evenly. It is a great cropper, an excellent keeper, has never yet shown any signs of disease. It ripens with the Peerless, and will be found equally valuable for the general crop. Its attractive appearance, great productiveness, and fine quality, will make it one of the most valuable varieties for the market.

Price $1.00 per pound; three pounds to one address, $2.50, by mail, post-paid. By express or freight, at the expense of the purchaser, half peck, $3.00; peck, $5.00; half bushel, $7.00; bushel, $12.00; bbl., $25.00.
POTATOES.—New Varieties.

PRIDE OF AMERICA.—Page 140.

MATCHLESS.—Page 140.
SILVER SKIN.

In this variety we have another wonderful production from Northern Vermont—raised in 1875 by one of our most successful cultivators—from a cross of the Early Rose and the White Peach Blow—from the same seed ball from which the Matchless originated. It has been a very promising variety from the first, but wishing that its character might be fully established, we have delayed offering it until the present season. Meanwhile, it has been carefully and thoroughly tested, and we have no hesitation in giving it a place among our most desirable varieties. It resembles the Peerless in many respects, but is earlier and of better quality, and has so far proved more productive than that favorite variety. Vines of medium height, quite stocky, and of compact growth. Tubers medium to large, with very few small ones. Skin smooth, silvery white,—in some soils slightly russeted. Flesh of snowy whiteness, fine grain, and well-flavored; cooks through quickly, and very mealy. As a baking potato it has no equal. Its productiveness the past season was greater than any variety in our trial grounds. It is entirely free from disease.—A most excellent keeper,—and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the cultivator. As a market variety we think it will entirely supersede the Peerless.

**Price** $1.00 per pound, three pounds to one address $2.50, by mail post-paid. By express or freight lines, at the expense of the purchaser, half peck, $5.00; peck, $10.00; half bushel, $7.00; bushel, $12.00; barrel, $25.00.

When the three varieties are ordered we make the following deductions:

- One pound of each, $2.50; three pounds of each, $6.00, by mail post-paid. By express or freight lines, at the expense of the purchaser, one peck of each, $12.00; half bushel of each, $18.00; bushel of each, $30.00; barrel of each, $70.00.

SUTTON'S MAGNUM BONUM.

A new English variety, considered in England as best of all, is described as follows by the originators:

"This potato was introduced by us two years since, and now undoubtedly ranks as the best and most useful variety in cultivation. It combines great productiveness with excellent flavor, while its power of resisting disease and late keeping properties render it invaluable both for gentlemen's and cottagers' gardens, as well as for field culture. The tubers are of uniform size, of true kidney shape, with few and very small eyes, almost level with the surface; the skin is russeted, and flesh firm. The haulm is dark green in color, and very robust in growth, which enables it to withstand the disease better than any potato with which we are acquainted. It may be cooked directly it is taken from the ground, or may be kept till other varieties are useless. The productiveness of this potato will be understood when we state that we grew this year, on a sharp gravel, nearly 80 sacks upon a piece of ground measuring rather more than half an acre."

75c. per pound; 3 pounds, $2.00, by mail post-paid. By express or freight, at expense of purchaser, $2.00 per peck; $5.00 per bushel; $12.00 per bbl. 
Three pounds of either of the following varieties Potatoes will be mailed post paid upon receipt of $1.25; or one pound for 60 cents.

Alpha (Pringle).—The earliest variety in cultivation. Matures its crop 15 days in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers of medium size; oblong, somewhat flattened; eyes shallow; color white with a slight tinge of red about the eyes; flesh very white, fine grain, dry, and of excellent flavor; stalks dwarf, seldom exceeding a foot in height. First-class certificate awarded it by the London Horticultural Society, in 1874. A superior variety for forcing; has matured its crop in 55 days. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.50; bbl., $6.00.

Bliss's Triumph.—This new and beautiful variety is one of the most attractive in appearance, and that we have yet offered, and will also compare favorably with the best of them in quality. It originated in the State of Connecticut, several years since, and has been faithfully tested by the originator, and found to maintain its good qualities from year to year. It was raised from a seed-ball of the well-known Peerless crossed with a seedling of the Early Rose. It combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless, with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive, and matures its crop at least ten days in advance of that favorite sort, before the second crop of beets appears. In color and form it resembles the Garnet Chiff, though greatly improved in form and quality. Tubers of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones, eyes slightly depressed, color a beautiful light red, strongly resembling the early varieties from Bermuda; flesh fine grain and of excellent flavor. It is an excellent keeper; not inclined to sprout early. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality will make it one of the best market varieties in cultivation. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.25; bbl., $5.00.

Mammoth Pearl.—This variety, introduced last season, has proved a great favorite where ever tried. It is described as follows by the originator: "This new and wonderful variety of potatoes runs from over 2.50 lbs. to 5.00 lbs. selected from a crop in spite of the bugs. Of good table qualities, handsome in appearance, free from rot, and never hollow; with skin white, and flesh whitest of any variety. For the table it cooks like a ball of flour. Eyes few and even with the surface; in shape oblong to round. It ripens in August, very productive, yielding double any ordinary variety." Per peck, $1.00; half bush, $1.50; bush, $2.50; bbl., $5.00.

Beauty of Hebron.—A variety lately introduced, resembling the Early Rose in many respects. It is a fine cropper of excellent quality, ripens with the Early Rose, and equally valuable as a market variety. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $4.50.

Early Snowflake.—This favorite variety possesses more good qualities than any variety heretofore introduced. It ripens about a week later than the Early Rose; shape symmetrical and uniform; size medium; skin white with russety tinge; flesh fine grain, snow white when cooked, and of a lightness and porosity almost approaching a snowflake. Its meallness, pure delicate flavor, and the evenness with which it cooks thorough, have never been excelled by any potato. It received a silver medal at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and always wins a prize wherever it is exhibited. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Late Snowflake.—A sport of the Early Snowflake, and fully equal to that favorite variety in quality and appearance, ripening three weeks later; very productive. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.50; bbl., $4.50.

Early Ohio.—A seedling of the Early Rose, resembling it in color. It is oblong in shape, and round instead of oval. The quality is excellent; earlier than Rose, and will prove a desirable market variety. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $3.00.

Dunmore.—Skin and flesh white, tubers large and handsome; a fine table variety, either boiled or boiled. In general appearance it somewhat resembles the Peerless, but it surpasses that well-known variety in both yield and quality. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Burhank's Seedling.—A white skinned medium early variety, seedling of the Early Rose, of fine form and good proportions. Flesh of fine grain and of excellent flavor. It produces a large crop of handsome tubers, nearly all of which are marketable. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Blish's Improved Peachblow.—A cross between the "Jersey Peachblow" and "Excelsior, two varieties combining all the best qualities of that general favorite, in its best days, with the additional advantages of earlier ripening and quicker growth. Per peck, $1.00; bush, $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Trophy.—Vines are stout and vigorous, foliage dark green. It matures its crop about two weeks later than the Early Rose; is a good keeper; productive; and we are confident will become a variety. This variety was exhibited in London at the great International Potato Exhibition, in October, 1877, and received a first-class certificate. Per peck, $1.25; bush, $3.00; bbl., $7.00.
Extra Early Vermont. (Woodhouse.)—Similar in color, form and general appearance to the Early Rose. It is, however, much more hardy—a better keeper, more productive, of better quality and from a week to ten days earlier—and is rapidly taking the place of that popular variety. It has failed in the few cases where the Early Rose has failed to produce a crop this variety has given the most satisfactory returns. A first-class certificate was awarded to this variety in 1875 by the Royal Horticultural Society of London. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Count’s Sow—Remarkable for its size, quality and productiveness. Its shape is oval, oblong, eyes sunken, brow prominent, skin smooth, color reddish purple, flesh white; grows to a large size and is invariably sound to the center. It retains its quality perfectly throughout the year, appearing on the table like a ball of flour. Per peck, $1.00; bush., $2.25; bbl., $5.00.

Early Goodrich.—A well-known and very early variety, vines quite dwarf, tubers large and handsome, flesh white, floury, cooks well and is of good quality for the table. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Early Rose.—This was the first of Mr. Brece’s Seedlings, offered by us in January, 1868, and has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Peerless. (Brece’s No. 6.)—Its great beauty, superior quality, and enormous productiveness, place it among the very best varieties for general culture. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

Late Rose.—This variety ripens two or three weeks later than the Early Rose, and has proved to be more productive—it is also harder, healthier and a better keeper. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., $2.00; bbl., $4.00.

See Potato Catalogue for other varieties.

Pringle’s Hybridized Potato Seed.

The extraordinary success which has attended Mr. Pringle in his attempts to improve this valuable esculent—which has resulted in the production of the Snowflake and Alpha, and last, though not least, the Ruby—has encouraged him to still greater efforts in his favorite pursuit of hybridization, and we have now the pleasure of offering a very choice strain of seed sired by him, which is the product of numerous hybridizations between the above named and many of the best new and old varieties in cultivation, both English and American, and includes every strain, which Mr. Pringle will himself sow the coming Spring. Full directions for sowing accompanying each packet. Price 25 cents per packet.

PUMPKIN.


The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden.

CULTURE.—These can be grown on any good soil that is warm. They are excellent for pies, and for feeding to cows. They are usually planted in corn-fields, where the vines can grow to a great length, but can be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Plant in hills eight feet apart. One pound of the common field sorts will plant from two hundred to three hundred hills, and, of the finer garden sorts, two ounces will plant about thirty hills.

Large Cheese.—Hardy, very productive, and is much superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts; when well grown it measures about fifteen inches in diameter; skin fine, deep reddish orange; flesh thick, yellow, fine-grained, sweet and well-flavored. Price O. 75 Lb. 1.00

Cashew (Crooked Neck.)—Similar in many respects to the common Crooked-neck Winter Squash. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Price O. 50 Lb. 0.75

Connecticut Field.—A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. It is very productive and is much used for culinary purposes; the best of all for feeding stock, for which it is largely grown in many parts of the country. Price O. 50 Lb. 0.75

Large Tours, or Mammoth.—A French variety, very productive, grows to a large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds. Price O. 50 Lb. 1.00

RADISH.

[Raphanus sativus, Lin. Radis, Rave, Petite Rave, Fr. Rutig, Radies, Ger. Radano, Sp.]

An esculent originally from China, very extensively cultivated in gardens for its roots, which should always be eaten before they become pithy and tough. The young seed-leaves are also employed as a small salad, and a pickle is made of the seed pods, when they are green.

CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light, and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. Sow in drills eight or ten inches apart; the plants advance in growth thin them to two inches apart. The Turnip-Rooted and the Olive-Shaped are the best for sowing in the Summer. The Winter varieties should be sown in August, and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar for Winter use. From the first sowing to fourteen pounds of the early Spring sorts are required to the acre if sown broadcast, but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts five pounds to the acre, in drills, is sufficient. One ounce will sow about one hundred square feet.

Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young, but soon gets pithy. Price O. 50 Lb. 1.00

Early Purple Turnip.—Color deep purple, very early and of fine flavor, Price O. 50 Lb. 1.00
RADISH—(Continued.)

White Turnip.—Like the Scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy.

Yellow Turnip.—This is an oblong, turnip-shaped, and russet-colored sort, growing to a large size, with a pretty large top. It is very best to stand the heat and drought of Summer.

Olive Shaped White.—A very early and handsome variety, from France, nearly allied to the Scarlet Turnip; of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small; of very good quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardens of Paris. It is also in good repute in the United States.

Olive Shaped White.—Same as above, except in color.

Early Short Top, Long Scarlet.—This is the standard sort grown for private gardens and for market; when true and pure it has a brilliant scarlet root, and a very small top. In suitable soil it grows quick, half out of ground and is very brittle.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, of a more brilliant color and somewhat earlier.

Long Salmon.—Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a large top; a few days later.

French Breakfast.—A new quick growing variety of Radish, very much liked in Paris, and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form, color scarlet tipped with white, and for its good flavor and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes.

Long White Naples, Green Top.—Root long and slender, similar in form to the Long Scarlet, skin white when exposed to the light, tinged with green, flesh white, crisp and mild.

Black Spanish Winter.—An oblong, black Radish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. It is sown rather earlier than the Full Turnips, and must be stored in sand in the cellar for Winter use. It will keep good till Spring.

Black Spanish Winter Round.—Similar to the above, except in form.

White Spanish Winter.—Similar to the foregoing, except in color.

Rose Colored China Winter.—Form rather conical and very smooth; of a bright color, flesh firm, like the last named, very fine for pot use. Cultivate the same as for that variety.

White China Winter.—Same as above, except in color.

Raphanus, or Rat Tail Radish.—A most remarkable vegetable from India, which produces in a short time pods from two to three feet long, which may be used either boiled as a salad or in pickles. The pods in either case should be used only when half grown when they have a most agreeable flavor.

California Mammoth White Winter.—Introduced into California by the Chinese; it grows to a large size, flesh white, firm and of good flavor; a most valuable acquisition.

RHUBARB.

[Rheum hybridum; Lin. Rhubarbe, Fr. Rhabarber, Ger. Ruibarbo bastardio, Sp.]

Sow in Spring, in a seed-bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the Autumn or following Spring the roots should be transplanted into four feet apart. They are fit for use about the third Spring after planting. The most expeditious mode to procure a supply is to plant roots already grown, which will come into use immediately.

Victoria.—Large, fine for cooking.

Linneas.—Large, tender, and very fine.

Roots, 25 cents each; $2.00 per doz. By mail, 40 cents each; $4.00 per doz.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

[Trogea goniophylla; Lin. Salafya, Fr. Bockscar, Ger. Ostra vegetal, Sp.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap-root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. These remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow Fifty feet of drill.

SCOLYMUS, (Spanish Oyster Plant.)

[Scolyum Hispanicus, Lin.]

CULTURE.—Any good garden soil is adapted to the growth of the Scolymus. It should be well and deeply stirred as for other deep growing root crops. Sow the seed early in the month of April, the first of May in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. Thin the young plants to five inches apart in the rows and during Summer treat young crops as Parsnips or Carrots.

It is cultivated exclusively for its roots which are usually taken up in September or October, and served at the table and preserved during Winter in the same manner as the Salsify. They have a pleasant delicate flavor and are considered to be not only healthful but nutritious.
SCORZONERA.

[Scorzonera, Fr. Scorszonee, Ger. Scorzoner, Sp.]

Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some Black Salsify or Black Oyster Plant. Culture the same as recommended for the last. It is cultivated exclusively for its roots the flesh of which is white, sugary and very flavorful. They may be boiled like the Parsnip and served plain at the table, or they may be cooked like the Salsify. Before cooking the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked a few hours in cold water to extract their bitter flavor.

SEA-KALE.

[Crambe maritima, Lin. Crambe maritime, Fr. Selkohl meerkohl, Ger. Breton de mer, Sp.]

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in the Spring, an inch deep, in eighteen inch drills. When the plants are one year old transplant them eighteen inches apart, in straight rows five feet asunder. The ground must have been thoroughly trenched and manured. Late in the Fall, when the leaves have separated themselves from the crown, heap over each plant a shovel full of clean sand or ashes, and earth up a ridge a foot and a half high over the rows, from a trench dug along the space between them, and beat it smooth with the back of the spade. In the Spring, after the cutting is over, the earth should be leveled into trenches, so as to expose the crowns of the plants, and a good coat of strong manure dug in around them. It is adapted to the coldest climates, and deserves to be more extensively cultivated. This hardy perennial is cultivated for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus, and is esteemed as a delicate and wholesome esculent.

SNAILS.

Medicago orbicularis.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in Spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, thin out to about six inches. They will blossom in July and the seeds will ripen in Autumn. Though entirely inoffensive no part of the plant is used for food. The pods resemble some species of Snails, and are placed on dishes of salad to excite curiosity or surprise among the guests at a table. Per pkt., 10 cents.

SORREL.

[Rumex acetosa, Lin. Ouelle, Fr. Sauergrüner, Ger. Acelera, Sp.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be rich and moist, in shallow drills twelve inches apart; thin out to six inches. The roots may be divided in Spring or Fall, and set in rows the same distance asunder. The leaves possess a pleasant acid taste, and are mixed with salads, to which they impart an agreeable refreshing flavor. The plant is considered one of the most valuable of all cultivated vegetables, cultivated for their acid properties.

Large Leaved French, Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

SPINACH.

[Spinacea oleracea, Lin. Spinat, Fr. Spinat, Ger. Espinaca, Sp.]

Spinach is a hardy annual, with thick, succulent leaves, cultivated to a considerable extent for greens.

CULTURE.—The ground intended for the Summer crop of Spinach can not be too rich, and should be heavily manured, and trenched deeply; a rather strong loamy soil is to be preferred. For the Winter crop, however, a light and sandy soil is the most suitable, but this also should be deeply trenched, and in unfavorable localities a sheltered situation should be chosen. In wet, undrained soils, or those of a very strong, tenacious nature, it may be advisable to sow the Winter crop on raised beds, for Spinach is very impatient of a soil saturated with wet in Winter, and under such conditions will not stand severe frost. For the Summer crop sow early in March, and at intervals of three weeks or a fortnight, until the middle of July, in quantities according to the demand. The round seeded varieties are the best for Summer crops. The Winter crop should be sown from the middle of August to the beginning of September; the prickly seeded is the hardest, and should be partly used for this crop. All the crops should be sown in drills from one to two inches deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed thinly, and covering them with the finest of the soil. When the ground is dry the drills should be well soaked with water before sowing; and steeping the seed for twenty-four hours previous to sowing will cause it to germinate sooner, but this should be done only when the ground is hot and dry. The Winter crop should be thinned as soon as the plants are strong enough to draw, so as to leave them about nine inches apart in the rows; but the Summer crops soon run to seed, and need not be thinned to a greater distance in the line than three inches. Protect the Winter crops on approach of severe frost with a little straw or evergreen boughs. Keep the ground between the lines free from weeds and in an open state by frequent and deep hoeings.

Round, or Summer.—Has a smooth, round seed, thick, fleshy leaves, a little crinkled; generally preferred for Spring sowing. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

Prickly, or Fall.—This is the hardest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped leaves. It is mostly employed for Fall sowing. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

Flavor.—A productive variety; large, broad leaves, seed round; quite hardy. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

Leafee-leaved.—A new sort of very superior quality; leaves large, thin, deep green, seed round; best suited for Spring sowing. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

Orache, or Mountain.—The leaves of this variety have a pleasant, slightly acid taste, and with the tender stalks are used boiled in the same manner as Spinach. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50

New Zealand.—This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during Summer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart. Pkt. Oz. 1/2 lb. lb. $0.05 $0.10 $0.15 $0.20 $0.25 $0.30 $0.35 $0.40 $0.45 $0.50
Group of Squashes.—Page 149.

1.—Boston Marrow Squash.
2.—Canada Crook-Neck.
3.—Hubbard.
4.—Mammoth.
5.—French Turban.
6.—Improved Turban.
SQUASH.

[Cucurbita melo-pepo, LIN. Courge, Fr. Kurbiss, Ger. Calabaza tontanera, Sp.]

Squashes are cultivated for their fruit, which is much esteemed as a vegetable, when cooked, or made into pies. There are about forty different varieties, mostly yellow, purple, and brown, and are classified into "Summer," "Winter," "Bush," and "Running.

**Cultivation.**—Being a very tender vine, the Squash is so sensitive of cold that it cannot be planted with safety in the Middle and Northern States before the middle of May. The hills should be highly manured, and prepared in a similar manner to those for Cucumbers, all sorts thinned to not more than three plants to a hill.

**Early White Bush Scalloped.**—An early, flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a deep orange yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early White Bush Scalloped</td>
<td>In shape to the Yellow, light cream-colored. It grows to a larger size, of a coarser quality, and is a little later; more grown at the South than any of the others. Both varieties are called &quot;Patty-pans&quot; in the Southern and Middle States.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Bush Summer Crook-neck</td>
<td>The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crook-necked, covered with warty excrescences, (the more warty the better,) color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the rind.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston Marrow</td>
<td>This is the most popular kind in the Boston market. Form ovoate, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon-colored; flesh deep orange, finely-grained and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight six or eight pounds. It keeps well in Winter, and will boil as dry as a Potato. Plant eight feet apart.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved, or American Turban</td>
<td>This variety possesses all the good qualities of the preceding; somewhat improved in form,</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>A new variety from Japan, highly recommended. It is of the Turban class of Squashes, and measures from four to six inches high, and from six to twelve inches across, and weighs from six to twelve pounds. The stem is not round and fleshy as in the Hubbard and other fine fleshed Squashes, but is very long, woody, and angled like that of a Pumpkin; when fully ripe is of a uniform dull orange color. The flesh is of a deep orange color, very finely flavored, sweet and dry, very fine grained, is a good keeper.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall or Winter Crook-neck</td>
<td>The kind most generally cultivated in New England for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow—the deeper the color the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is usually mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding cattle and hogs.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moore's Vegetable Cream</td>
<td>A new English variety, introduced by Thomas Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and described as an improved, small, cream-colored, oval-shaped variety of vegetable Marrow, of an extremely delicate flavor.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custard Marrow</td>
<td>An English Summer variety; shape similar to the Scalloped; very delicate flavor, highly recommended.</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetable Marrow</td>
<td>An American variety; skin greenish-yellow; rich flavor; excellent for pies, or stock; very productive.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Chili</td>
<td>Very large, often attaining the weight of two hundred pounds; excellent for pies, or stock; very productive.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Yellow Summer Crookneck</td>
<td>Very similar to other kinds, being a bright grass green in color, and flesh very white. In size and productiveness it resembles the Hubbard; it has a thick shell and is thick-meated. The color of the flesh is quite striking, being of a light salmon and lemon color combined; dry, sweet and delicious.</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TOMATO.

[Solanum lycopersicum, LIN. Tomate, Fr. Liebesapfel, Ger. Tomate, Sp.]

The Tomato, so extensively grown near all large markets in this country, where its high price early in the season is a great inducement to gardeners to produce a crop, is exceedingly wholesome, and is considered almost indispensable in every family.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. The four chief kinds are the large, rich soi. For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hotbed. When about two inches high, prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is passed plant them out in a sheltered situation, where they may have the full influence of the sun. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half grown, commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that at length the plants may be completely bared of their leaves, and the fruit left fully exposed to the sun. A convenient and inexpensive way of training may be seen in cuts of Hoop and Trellis Training.

NEW TOMATOES.

LITTLE GEM (The Earliest Variety Known).

This variety was raised by Mr. Pringle, the originator of the Conqueror Tomato heretofore considered the earliest in cultivation, and is a combined hybrid or cross of that popular variety with the Red Currant and two other unnamed early varieties of the same. The fruits are of medium length, compact growth, and excessively loaded with bright red fruit of medium size, round and of uniform shape, varying from four to six inches in circumference, of superior quality flavor, either raw or cooked. Its bright glomerous size, shape, color, and a highly agreeable flavor, make a dish of LITTLE GEMS almost as tempting as a plate of Strawberries. It may be relied upon to yield several pickings, a week or ten days earlier than any other variety. A first class certificate was awarded to this variety by the London Horticultural Society as being the earliest of any variety on trial. 10 cts. per packet; 1/4 ounce packets, 50 cents; ounce, 75 cents; 1 lb., $2.

We picked ripe Tomatoes of the Little Gem July 10th, from plants that were set in the open ground May 8th. No other variety had any sign of color.

W. M. & S. Morton & Son, Cumberland Co., Me. Aug. 6th. Little Gem still fully three weeks ahead of any other variety we have seen.

ACME.

A new and beautiful variety far exceeds anything ever before introduced among the many varieties of this valuable esculent. It has been carefully tested the past season, in many localities, and all agree that it is not only one of the earliest, but the handsomest variety ever introduced. It seems to possess all the good qualities that can be desired in a Tomato, and will eventually supersede many others now in the field. The plants are of a strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, large enough for any use, form perfect, round, slightly depressed at the ends, very smooth; color a glossy dark red with a spot of purplish tinge; ripens all over and through the same time without frost; delicious flavor, has no umbilicus, and few seeds; unequalled for canning, preserving, or as salad; a splendid market variety, and well adapted for culture in the Southern States, for shipping to the North in the early part of the season. Price, 10 cents per packet of about 100 seeds; 1/4 oz. pkt 90c.; oz. 50c.; 1 lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.

THE CONQUEROR.

A cross between "General Grant" and the "Keyes"—first introduced by us in 1874, and until the introduction of the "Little Gem," this season, the earliest in cultivation. The fruit ripens very nearly at the same time, of good size, three to four inches in dimensions, uniform in size, and unusually free from irregular or ribbed and crumpled specimens. Its color is a deep red. Its flesh is solid, of uniform excellence throughout, rich, mild flavor. It ripens well up to stem and is exempt from cracking. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 lb., $0.85; 1 lb., $3.00.

THE GOLDEN TROPHY.

A sport from the well-known "Trophy," but is a stronger and more rapid grower, much more productive, and ripens a week earlier, continuing until frost. The fruit is almost an exact counterpart of the Trophy in form and size, of a beautiful light yellow or straw color, occasionally faintly streaked with red; the flesh is very firm and solid, containing but few seeds. It resists the drought better than any other. A desirable acquisition for preserving, as well as for the table. Per packet, 10 cents; per ounce, 30 cents; 1/4 lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $5.00.

GREEN GAGE TOMATO.

A new English variety of medium size, very beautiful appearance, resembling a bright yellow plum in shape and color, with a distinct, piquant, and highly agreeable flavor, combining the Apple and Tomato beautifully blended. As a table variety, either raw or cooked, it can be highly recommended. It is also equally desirable for preserving. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50; 1/4 lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00.
THE "LITTLE GEM" TOMATO.

(Ten days earlier than any other variety.)
A NEW EARLY TOMATO.

ACME.—See page 150.
Arlington.—The Arlington is the result of crossing Early Smooth Red and Fejee in 1867. It has been carefully selected each year since and maintains all its points of excellence, in fact improves, probably from the careful selection of best specimens for seed. The vine is luxuriant, vigorous, but not a particularly rampant grower, and apparently has the habit of sending its roots deeper, as it stands the drought better than others. Fruit uniformly large, perfect in form, usually round, but sometimes ovoid, oval, free from ridges and inequalities, color bright clear red, perfectly solid, with small seed cells, core never green or hard when ripe, but of the same rich color and delicate texture throughout; ripens evenly to the stem. It is very productive, of fine flavor, and the best variety for canning.

Early Dwarf Red.—A new French variety, early, very dwarf, producing abundantly large clusters of middle-sized fruits of very good quality; smooth-skinned and full-flushed. The small size of this plant, its earliness and great production will make it soon a general favorite as well for forcing as for market.

Canada Victor.—A new variety, originating in Canada, described as very early, of large size, symmetrical and handsome. Fruit heavy, fully colored, and of rich flavor.

Hubbard's Cursed Leaf.—One of the earliest, size medium, slightly ribbed, of very dwarf habit; the foliage is considerably curled.

Early Smooth Red.—Very early, smooth, round and regular in its outline; of medium size; skin rich deep crimson; productive, of good quality.

General Grant.—Size three to four inches in diameter; form round, slightly flattened, very symmetrical; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh solid, skin smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem; very productive and of good flavor.

Keys' Early Prolific.—Very early, productive, and of good quality.

Early York.—Early, very prolific; fair size, and of excellent quality.

Tomato.—Large, very large, generally smooth, solid, and in many respects ripens early and is of fine quality. Our seed is all saved from selected specimens and will serve to produce the most perfect fruit.

Orange Shrub—Dwarf Prolific.—Plant of dwarf habit, fruit a little below the medium size, glossy crimson, very productive and of fine quality.

Boston Market.—An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality.

Large Smooth or Round Red.—Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety.

Hathaway's Excelsior.—Early, of medium size, uniformly round, very solid, of excellent quality, and very productive—an excellent market variety.

The Cook's Favorite.—One of the best for general culture. Fruit of medium size, round or oval, smooth, of a rich deep color, very solid, productive and of excellent quality.

Lettuce-Perfected (Fejee Island).—Fruit of large size, pinkish red, smooth and regular in form, of fine flavor, remarkably solid.

New Erect French or Tree (Tomate de Ligne).—Distinct from all others, of erect growth, in the form of a bush. Fruit solid and of good quality. Plants grown in pots during the Summer, and set into the greenhouse on approach of frost, will continue in bearing until Christmas.

Simler's Master.—Very early, fruit of small size, smooth, round, bearing in grape-like clusters from four to twenty fruit each; a superior table variety.

Pear-shaped.—Is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm.

Large Yellow.—About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving.

Yellow Plum.—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon yellow; used only for preserves.

Red Cherry.—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all.

Yellow Cherry.—Same as above, except in color.

Grape Shot.—A very useful as well as an ornamental variety. It is a rampant grower, and should be trained to a trellis six or eight feet high, when its long clusters of six to twelve waxy scarlet fruit and lively green foliage give it the appearance of an immense bunch of currants. It is edible, differing from the old Cherry Tomatoes but little, except in its habit, and in having a rather sweeter taste. It is early, and very prolific, and the green Tomatoes, pulled before the seed matures, make admirable pickles.

Red Currant Tomato.—Very ornamental. In foliage and general aspect it resembles the ordinary kinds, but it is smaller and more slender, and the fruits grow in long, drooping racemes. These long racemes of fruit, of a bright red color, give the plant a very beautiful appearance.
Early Scarlet Turnip.

Scarlet Olive Shaped.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

Long Scarlet Short Top.

French Breakfast.

California White Winter.

Scarlet China Winter.

Black Long Spanish Winter.

RADISHES.—See pages 144-145.
TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—We have made special arrangements with one of the most successful Tobacco cultivators in the valley of the Connecticut, from whom we obtain the seed of this popular variety, which is selected from seed planted and can be guaranteed of the best quality.

Havana.—Imported seed, 50 cents per lb.
Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, 43 cents per lb.
Porto Rico.—Imported seed, 35 cents per lb.
Salenicki.—Very large leaves, 25 cents per lb.
Virginia, James River, 45 cents per lb.

TURNIP.


This wholesome and agreeable esculent has long been cultivated as a field crop, as well as in gardens. In Britain it is one of the staple productions of the farm, as food for stock; but in this country it is mainly grown in market gardens, small field patches, or yards folded by cattle or sheep.

Culture.—For the Spring crop, sow the Early White Dutch, or the Strap-leaved sorts, as early as the seed can be got into the ground, in fourteen-inch drills, and thin to five or six inches. Keep them perfectly clear from weeds, and, when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Spring Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy, if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. It is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow of a sufficient size before very hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong. They may be sown in a seed-bed or on a warm border, and transplanted in a wet time to the drills, when they have made two or three leaves; and thoroughly water the plants. On fresh new land, a fine Spring crop may occasionally be obtained by the ordinary mode of culture. For the Fall and main crop, sow at the North, from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills, as directed for the previous crop. These are more generally known as Root Turnips, and, when used at the time of sowing, will produce the cleaner and sweetest Turnips.

The sowing should always be done just before a rain, if possible, for the escape from the fly; and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon the quick germination, and a rapid and free growth at first. They will be safe from the fly after putting out the rough leaf. A light sandy to gravelly loam, freshly manured as above recommended, is the most suitable. Turnips may be kept perfectly sound until Spring, by being drawn before severe frosts set in. Cut off the tops about an inch from the bulb, and store the roots in the cellar or cool shed, covering them with dry sand. One ounce of seed will sow 1000 square feet; an acre requires from one to two pounds.

WHITE FLESH VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>1/2 lb.</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip.</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Snow-bull.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Top Strap-leaved.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top Strap-leaved.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Top, White Globe.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long White Jersey.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Norfolk.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long White Tankard.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long White, or Cow Horn.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Globe.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
YELOW FLESH TURNIPS.

Yellow Malta.—A beautiful, symmetrical, small-bulbited early variety, slightly flattened above, skin smooth, bright orange yellow, foliage small, flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and well-flavored. It is a good garden variety, and one of the best for Summer use. 

Early Yellow Dutch.—This variety has a small globular root, of a pale yellow color throughout. It somewhat resembles the Yellow Malta, and is a good garden variety. The portion of bulb above the ground is washed with green. It is of medium size, early, tender, rather close-grained and sugary, better suited for Summer and Autumn than Winter.

Early Yellow Finland.—A beautiful medium size Turnip, of a beautiful yellow throughout. The under part of the bulb is singularly depressed, from this depression issues a small mouse-tail-like root. It is some-what close-grained; of a sweet, sugary flavor, an excellent garden variety.

Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top.—Bulb globular, reddish purple above, purple and unctuous flesh below, root and root-top small, fruit pale yellow, tender, sugary and solid; hardy, and although generally grown for farm purposes, really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for table use.

Robertson’s Turnip.—Unsurpassed for richness of flavor and quickness of its growth. It forms a beautiful bulb, with a bright yellow rind and cream-colored flesh; rich, pulpy, and excellent for culinary purposes, as well as for stock. Its keeping qualities are excellent.

Large Yellow Globe.—This variety grows to a large size, handsome globular-shaped, color pale yellow with greenish top leaves, rather sweet and seed filling, one of the best for a general crop, either for table use or stock; keeps hard and brittle until late in Spring.

Yellow, or Small Berlin.—One of the best of Turnips, leaves not character in number those of the Radish. Root spindle-shaped, globular, produced entirely under ground; flesh dry, yellowish white, fine-grained, piquant, sugary, early; in high repute in France, Germany is extensively used for culinary purposes, particularly for soups; large in size, around the sandy fields of Berlin for the London market. Its peculiar flavor is in the outer rind, which should not be peeled when used.

TURNIP, (Ruta-Baga).

[Brassica campestris nabo-brassica, LIN. Chou rutabaga, Fr. Kohlrab in der Erdegebler, GER. Nabo rutabaga, Sf.]

The Ruta-Baga, Swedish, or Russian Turnip, known also to many under the name of "French Turnip," forms a distinct class. The bulbs are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. They keep well stored in a cellar, without any trouble, but are set out about the last of April. Extensively used for feeding cattle.

CULTURE.—The Swedes, at the North, should be sown from the 28th of June to the 1st of July, in twenty-five inch drills, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches apart, or they may be sown in a seed-bed and afterwards transplanted. It is necessary that the variety or the ground should be kept smooth, and made very rich.

Skirving’s Purple Top.—An improved purple-topped variety, of very superior excellence, for quick and steady growth it cannot be surpassed; the ravages of the fly; best suited to field culture and cattle feeding.

Laing’s Improved.—The handsomest variety known, and of excellent character; the purple above and yellow under ground; almost perfect, dark purple shaped when well grown, with a small top and tap-root. The leaves have a peculiar horizontal growth.

Carter’s Imperial Hardyswede.—A new English variety, highly recommended as producing extraordinary crops, and obtained many first-class prizes at various exhibitions in England.

Carter’s Imperial Purple Top Yellow Hybrid.—

Carter’s Imperial Green Top Yellow Hybrid.—

Sutton’s Improved Champion Swede.—A favorite English variety, which earlier and harder than the last 28 to 32 tons per acre. It is the hardi- est, the heaviest cropping, and the most nutritious variety grown, and has been awarded prizes where ever exhibited.

Improved American.—This variety is largely grown in this country by many of our most prominent agriculturists, both for the table and for feeding stock; flesh very solid; fine quality; keeps well until Summer.

Sweet German.—Bulb four or five inches in diameter and six or seven inches in depth. In good soils and favorable seasons is comparatively smooth and regular, under opposite conditions often meagre; neck two or three inches long, skin greenish brown above ground, white beneath; flesh pure white, of extraordinary solidity, very sweet, mild, well-flavored; retains its solidity and freshness until Spring; as a table variety must be classed and should be the best and should be largely cultivated.

Long White French.—The roots of this variety are produced entirely within the earth, and if well grown measure four to five inches in diameter and eight to ten inches in length; skin white; flesh white, solid, mild and sweet, strongly resembling the preceding, of which it is supposed to be a variety; excellent for the table, also for stock. This variety is of German growth though not earlier than other varieties. Turnips, from the last of May to the first of July; they are often sown in seed-beds and afterwards transplanted as recommended for Ruta-Baga.

VEGETABLE WORMS.

Astragalus harmons.

CULTURE.—Same as recommended for Swedes. The pods in their green state much resemble many species of worms, and like Catterpillars and Swedes are sometimes used by placing upon dishes of salad to excite curiosity; though perfectly harmless are seldom eaten. Per pkt., 25 cents.
Parsnips and Turnips.

1.—Short or Round Parsnip.
2.—Student Parsnip.
3.—Long Smooth Parsnip.
4.—Long White or Cow Horn Turnip.
5.—Sweet German Turnip.
6.—Long White French Turnip.
7.—Yellow Globe.
8.—Purple Top White Globe.
9.—Red Top Strap Leaved Turnip.
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

RECENTLY INTRODUCED.

**Bean—Dreer's Improved Lima.**—The distinctive features of this sort are early maturity, prolificness, and extra quality of bean; containing more saccharine matter, and producing one-third more shelled beans to the pole than the large Lima, while the shell is much thicker than the ordinary kind. A vine of this kind bearing the same number of pods as one of the ordinary variety, would, we should judge, yield nearly, if not twice as much, in shelled beans. We regard the improving of this bean as one of the most important of the recent contributions to horticulture. **Per packet, 10 cents; quart, 60 cents; peck, $4; bus, $1.40.**

**Bean—Mont D'Or, or Golden Butter.**—A splendid variety of Pole Bean from France, with golden yellow pods—the most prolific of all, and of excellent quality. **Per pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; pk., $1.20; bus., $12.**

**Bean—White Seeded Valentine.**—A new variety, produced from the Red Speckled Valentine Snap Short, and in equal productions and good quality, which will become one of our leading market Beans on account of the color being white. **Per packet, 10 cents; qt., 35 cents; peck 50 cents; bus., 75 cents.**

**Carrot—Half-long Scarlet Carentan.**—Of the same size as the Short Horn, but thinner, of cylindrical shape, stump ended with a small top, and a few leaves, flesh bright orange-red, without core. Its small size and precocity make it very valuable for forcing in frames. **One oz. packets, 20 cents; 1 lb., 50 cents; 10 lbs., $1.50.**

**Celery—Crawford's Half Dwarf.**—This variety is now grown more extensively than any other by the Market Gardeners who supply the New York City Markets, and is the kind now found on the tables of all first-class hotels. When blanched it is of rather a yellowish white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch when grown under the same conditions. **Per packet, 10 cents; 1 oz., 40 cents; 1/2 lb., $1.25; 1 lb., $4.00.**

**Chicory—Large-rooted Brussels, "Whitloof."**—This is not only a new variety, but a new vegetable. The seed is sown in June; the roots are planted from end of October till February, in a ditch about four feet wide by one foot deep, about one inch apart on the row, the rows about eight inches distant. Before planting, cut the leaves at about two inches from the top. Cover the roots with about eight inches well-sleved light soil. The whole is to be covered with a layer of good dung from two to three feet thickness, according to the severe of the weather or the impulse which is to be given to the vegetation. Three weeks afterwards the roots will have produced very fine, tender-leaved heads of a pale yellow color, in the shape of a small Paris Cos Lettuce known in Belgium under the name of "Whitloof"; equally good to be eaten as a salad, or boiled. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., $1.50.**

**Corn Salad, New Lettuce Leaved.**—A very fine variety of Italian Corn Salad, leaves large, light green and of fine quality. **Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; 1/2 lb., 50 cents; 1 lb., $1.50.**

**Cucumber—"Tailby's Hybrid."**—This new Cucumber is a perfectly successful cross between the White Spine and a variety of the large English sorts. As prolific as the White Spine, it grows to a large size, and is well worthy the attention of amateurs and the market gardener. **Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents.**

**Cucumber—Khiva-Netted.**—We are indebted to the Russia expedition against Khiva for the introduction of this sort into Europe. The fruit is twice the size of the Russian-netted variety brought out by us two years since. It is of oblong shape, has white flesh and a brownish-yellow skin, notted with white. Being very productive and hardy, it is well adapted for culture in northern latitudes, or in cold, bleak districts. **Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 60 cents.**

**Cucumber—Russian Netted.**—This interesting variety is a native of the Ukraine country, and exceedingly prolific. Its hardiness surpasses all other varieties, consequently is particularly adapted for northern or cold, bleak climates. It is of medium size, white flesh, and the skin is covered with a pretty, white net-work, which imparts to the fruit a peculiar as well as handsome appearance. A certificate was awarded it at the Vienna International Exhibition, where its interesting exterior excited general curiosity. **Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; 1/2 lb., 75 cents; lb., $2.50.**
ADDITIONAL VARIETIES—Continued.

Cucumber—Swan-Neck.—A new and highly esteemed variety, tender, of excellent flavor. Grows from two to three feet in length, a most abundant cropper, and produces fruit until vines are destroyed by frost. Equally well adapted for the frame or open ground. Per pkg., 25 cents.

Kale, Buckman's Hardy Winter.—This valuable and distinct variety was raised by Professor Buckman. It is rather more curled than the Cabbage's more hardy and productive, and will produce during the severest Winter a succession of beautiful greens. Per pkg., 10 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Leek—Extra Large Carentan.—Very hardy, of extraordinary size, much larger in every respect than any other variety, and of fine quality. Per pkg., 10 cents; oz., 50 cents; lb., $3.00.

Lettuce—Green Flat Cabbage.—A new Summer Cabbage Letteuce with large, thick, succulent leaves; an excellent sort. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 50 cents; lb., $3.00.

Lettuce—All the Year Round.—A hardy, crisp eating and compact growing Cabbage Letteuce, with small close heads of dark green color; does not run easily to seed. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., $1.00.

Lettuce—Sutton's "Commodore Nutt."—The earliest and smallest Letteuce in cultivation. It differs from Tom Thumb, being of a darker green color, and of even closer and more compact habit, and remains in use longer before going to seed. It comes remarkably early, is of fine flavor, and for the first cuttings and small gardens will be found invaluable. Per pkg., 25 cents.

Lettuce, Large Winter Cabbage.—Larger than Hammersmith, whiter in color and heading more freely; a most valuable Winter Letteuce. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 50 cents; lb., $3.00.

Lettuce, Large White Winter.—Larger than Hammersmith, whiter in color and heading more freely; a most valuable Winter Letteuce. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 50 cents; lb., $3.00.

Lettuce, Large Winter Cabbage.—Larger than Hammersmith, whiter in color and heading more freely; a most valuable Winter Letteuce. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 50 cents; lb., $3.00.

Radish—Russian Frame.—This variety has been thoroughly tested, and is a valuable acquisition. Sown under glass it comes into use as rapidly as any other sort; in the open ground it is ready for use in about four or five weeks from time of sowing. The root exceeds ten inches in length, and is of an average thickness throughout of about an inch. Owing to the smoothness and tenderness of the skin, no scraping is required before being eaten. The flesh is white, succulent, and very delicate and fine-flavored. Per pkg., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; 1/4 lb., 15 cents; lb., $2.50.

Radish, New Red Ox Heart.—An excellent sort for mangos. Per pkg., 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; 1/4 lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.

Radish—Violet, Olive-shaped, White-tipped.—This new sort is equally as constant and as attractive for table decoration as the French Breakfast Radish (Scarlet Olive-shaped, White-tipped) so much in vogue, and cannot fail to speedily obtain the same popularity. Per pkg., 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; 1/4 lb. 60 cents; 1 lb. $2.

Spinach—Extra Large, Bedded-leaved.—A splendid variety of the Letteuce-leaved Spinach, but with leaves much longer and broader, round, thick and fleshy, dark green. Young plants transplanted into a rich soil will grow to an enormous size. Per pkg., 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; 1/4 lb., 20 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Haskell's Excelsior Water Molon, is the result of hybridizing Mountain Sprout. Long Island, Phinney's Early and Black Spanish. After six years' careful selection, is now offered to the trade for the first time. In color it resembles the Mountain Sprout, being very beautifully marked with bright green stripes. The flesh is a bright red color, very delicate and sweet, while in size it is the largest now sold. The past season we had many samples weighing over forty pounds. Per pkg., 15 cents; oz., 30 cents; 1/4 lb. $1; 1 lb. $5.

FRENCH CANTALOupe AND OTHER MELONS.

Green Climbing Melon.—A netted variety to be trained upon a trellis, productive, and of good flavor. Per pkg., 10 cents.

Compost.—A variety largely grown by the market gardeners around Paris. It is of an oval shape, with deep ribs and thin, dark green skin, handsomely netted, flesh of orange scarlet, very rich, sweet and brisk, of most exquisite flavor. Five seeds, 25 cents.

Tours Sugar.—Netted, light green flesh, sweet and delicious. Per pkg., 25 cents.

Algiers Cantaloupe.—Hardy and productive, very delicate flavor. Per pkg., 25 cents.

Sutton's Tom Thumb Melon.—The smallest melon in cultivation. It is beautifully marked with alternate stripes of orange and claret, flesh green. Ripe fruit may be gathered by the dozen, 6 or 7 forming a handsome dish. Per pkg., 25 cents.
COMPTON'S EARLY FIELD CORN.

This corn, which has made such a sensation in agricultural circles, is the result of years of patient effort on the part of our most intelligent experimenters. Seeing the great deterioration of the common sorts, and the enormous magnitude of the losses from frost, he instituted a series of experiments with the view of obtaining a new variety in which extreme earliness and great productive-ness should be combined. A large plot was planted with seed from the small, husk-less ears sometimes found on the tops of blossom branches. The kinds so obtained proved to be different from each other, and each distinct from any known variety. One stalk on which were four fine ears ripened by the middle of August. The crop of this stalk is the source of the variety offered. It is a seedling of the Dutton, and resembles its parent somewhat in appearance. Stalks grow eight to ten feet in height, ears from ten to seventeen inches in length, well filled to the end. Kernel medium, bright yellow and of the flinty order.

This variety was sent to all parts of the country the past season, and we have yet to hear one unsatisfactory report. All who have tried it strongly recommend it. It is an acquisition which farmers cannot fail to appreciate.

Price, one pint, by mail prepaid, 30 cents; one quart, by mail prepaid, 50 cents; by express, charges to be paid by purchaser, peck, $1.00; bushel, $5.00. Select ears, by mail, 20 cents; by express, $0.75 per doz., $5.00 per 100.

PREMIUM CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN.

The Chester County Mammoth Corn, wherever introduced, has given universal satisfaction, both on account of its large yields, fine quality of grain, and superior fodder. It is no new or untried novelty, but has stood the constant test of sixteen or eighteen years in Chester county, Pa., in which time it has been improved each year by the most careful and skillful selection of the largest, best formed and earliest ears from the most productive fields. No grain can be more improved by careful selection of seed and good cultivation than corn, and no grain sooner deteriorates upon planting inferior seed, or if sowed in and-in. The strains of Chester County Mammoth Corn we grow and sell have been brought to their present perfection by the untiring care and judicious skill of several of the most scientific corn growers in Chester county, and we can confidently claim that our Mammoth is the best in the market, being strictly pure, thoroughbred, and saved only from the finest ears of the most productive fields this year. It is all shelled by hand, the small end of every ear being discarded. Selected ears by mail, 20 cents each; freight paid by purchaser, $5.00 per 100. Shelled, per peck, $1.00; per bushel, $3.00.

NEW EARLY FIELD CORN. (Queen of the Prairie.)

A variety of Yellow Dent Corn from Illinois, which has been carefully selected by the growers for several years past, and is one of the earliest varieties of field corn in cultivation. It was planted in the past season after the harvesting of the wheat crop, and matured the crop perfectly. Selected ears by mail, 25 cents each. Shelled—peck, $1.50; bushel, $4.00; three pounds by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

KENNEDY'S EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

In this variety we have a plant that is destined to prove of immense value to the Northern portions of our country. It has been tested in Minnesota for several years past. A large grower gives the following statement to the State Commissioner:

I planted a piece of this cane this year, on the 27th of May, on new land, and before any frosts it was entirely ripe. Its saccharine qualities are of the first order, fine and rich, and its earliness highly recommends it to the whole country. It has a most desirable quality—it stands up well, does not easily blow down, usually grows eleven and twelve feet high with us. When planted between the first and tenth of May, the seed almost invariably ripens, thus giving one the advantage of a double crop in one year, from one planting, some 20 or 25 bushels of seed, and 150 or more gallons of fine syrup per acre—that is, if it is skillfully handled. All kinds of farm stock are fond of the seed. When ground and mixed with bran, it makes a good heavy feed for horses; hens are very fond of the seed, and I believe it makes them produce eggs more abundantly than almost any other kind of grain. We have seen sugar produced from this variety equal to the best coffee sugars in the market. By mail, 15 cents per lb. When sent by express at the expense of purchaser, 20 cents.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, OR AUSTRALIAN FEVER GUM TREE.

This wonderful tree is now being extensively planted in our Southern States, and in California, where it has become famous for draining damp soils and destroying malaria. Prof. Bentley, in speaking of this tree, before the Royal Horticultural Society of London, says: “The first and most important influence which the tree exerts, and that which has brought it more especially into notice, is its power of destroying the malarious agency which is supposed to cause fever in marshy districts, from which circumstance it has been called “The Fever destroying Tree.” It is in this respect commonly regarded as being serviceable in two ways: First, by the far-spreading roots of this gigantic tree acting like a sponge, as it were, and thus pumping up water and draining the ground; and, secondly, by emitting odorous antiseptic emanations from its leaves.” It is believed by many that when this tree has been extensively planted in the swampy and malarious districts in the Southern States, that they will be equally as healthy as any other portion of the country. Per pt., 25 cents; oz., $0.75; ½ lb., $2.50; lb., $8.00. Several other varieties from Australia. Per pt., 25 cents.
POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Each year several new species of herbs and other plants are introduced into cultivation. Many of these have been found of great value both in the garden and in the field. They should be given a trial and their merits as soon as possible appreciated.

The chief points in the cultivation of pot and sweet herbs are: first, to keep the leafy portion clean and free from weeds; second, to keep them confined to one spot; third, to sow them early in the spring. The seeds should be sown on the surface of the ground in drills, and covered with a shallow layer of soil. They should be kept moist and shaded until they have sprouted. They may be transplanted to their permanent positions when the danger of frost is over.

The most desirable time for transplanting is in May or June, when the plants are about six inches high. They should be planted in the same manner as for ordinary garden plants, excepting that they should be given a richer soil and a more sheltered situation.

These herbs are invaluable for the kitchen, the medicine chest, and the toilet. They are also very useful in the making of cordials and confections. They are easily grown and require little care.

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, ETC.

ASPARAGUS.

Giant, two years, (by express only), $1.90 $8.00

Conover’s Colossus, — A European variety, introduced several years since, which, by a careful selection of seeds from the most vigorous shoots, has been wonderfully improved both in size and quality, in point of which it surpasses all other varieties in cultivation. Specimens were exhibited the past season which were grown along side the best Oyster Bay varieties, and received the same care and treatment, which attained four times the size of that popular variety. Two year old roots, one year roots only can be sent by mail at $1.25 per hundred.

$0.30 $1.25 $10.00

HORSE-RADISH.

Hund. Thous.

Horse-Radish Roots, $9.75 $9.00 $50.00

RHUBARB.


Myatt’s Victoria, $8.25 $2.00 $10.00

Dioscorea Batatas—New Chinese Potato.

One of the most valuable esculents in cultivation, though little known. Stem twelve to twenty feet in length, of rapid growth, of creeping or climbing habit, forming an excellent covering for a screen; flowers small, white, in clusters; leaves heart-shaped. The root is of a pale russet color, oblong, regularly rounded, club-shaped, largest at the lower end. Plant in a deep, light soil, tolerably rich and thoroughly stirred two feet deep. A well grown root will measure 2 feet in length and 2½ inches in its broadest diameter, and are quite hardy, remaining in the ground over winter without protection. The flesh is remarkably white, and very mucilaginous in its crude state. They may be boiled or roasted, and then cooked possess a rice-like taste; are quite farinaceous, nutritious and valuable for food. It is also a very desirable climbing plant, suitable for covering screens, arbors and unattractive places; one year old roots, $1.25 per dozen; $6.00 per hundred. Bulbets, 20 cents per dozen; $1.50 per hundred.

PLANTS.

Of many varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg-Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, can be had in May or June. See special list.
Collections of Kitchen Garden Seeds.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY, FOR A LARGE OR SMALL GARDEN.

The following collections are made up in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the finest varieties and most useful sorts of Vegetables required in the Kitchen Garden, and are prepared for immediate shipment during the busy season; consequently no change can be made in the quantities or varieties. Those who do not wish for the entire collection, are advised to make up their orders from the body of the Catalogue.

Collections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are prepared expressly for forwarding by mail, and will be mailed postpaid to any address in the United States, upon receipt of the price affixed.

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<th>Col. 3 for $1</th>
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<td>Large Red Wethersfield,</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Turnip.</td>
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<td>SQUASH.</td>
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<td>Early Scarlet Short Top,</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>Chinese Rose Col'd Winter,</td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Round, or Summer,</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>FRICKEY, or Winter,</td>
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<td>Early Bush Crooneck,</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>Boston Marrow Leaved,</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>Hubbard.</td>
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<td>Winter Crooneck,</td>
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<td>86</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>Conqueror</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>Golden Trophy</td>
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<td>89</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>EGG PLANT.</td>
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<td>New York Purple Improved,</td>
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<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>DILL.</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>SWEET MAJORAM.</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>SUMMER SAVORY.</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>THYME.</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>White Mustard</td>
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<td>Packet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LAWSON'S PHOSPHO GUANO.**—The best fertilizer for garden vegetables. See Fertilizers.
Meadow Fescue Grass.
Perennial Rye Grass.
Crested Dog's Tail Grass.
Sweet Vernal Grass.
Orchard Grass.
Sheep's Fescue Grass.
Grass Seeds.

By mail 16 cents per lb., extra for postage.

Subject to slight variations in price to correspond with the market.

Creeping Bent Grass, (Agrostis Stolonifera.)—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others, especially in moist situations,

Meadow Foxtail, (Alopecurus Pratensis.)—This is one of the best and earliest of pasture grasses; it is rather broad and grows highly when it or eaten down by live stock. It thrives best on meadow lands,

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, (Anthoxanthum Odoratum.)—This variety yields but a moderate quantity of forage, yet permanent pastures should be kept with it, as it is of good quality and very valuable. Its pleasant scent, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seeds become nearly ripe, is also a strong recommendation. It even deserves a place in the flower garden on account of its agreeable odor,

Yellow Oat Grass, (Avena Flaveescens.)—Should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail or Sweet Vernal, valuable for dry meadows and pastures,

Rhode Island Bent, (Agrostis var.)—An excellent variety for lawns and pasturage,

Schreuder's Brown Grass, (Bromus Schreutzeri.)—A new forage plant from Australia, particularly recommended for resisting the drouth better than any other variety, and will thrive on any soil, except where there is superabundance of moisture. Yields two good crops a season, and is much liked by cattle, will walk over everything else to reach it, and will eat it down as close as they can bite,

Crested Dogstail, (Cynosurus Cristatus.)—This grass, forming a close turf, and having rather fine foliage, may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under the scythe; it is also useful in agriculture for very dry or gravelly soils. Cattle leave the seed stalk, but the foliage is always eaten down closely,

Orchard Grass, (Syn. Round Cockfoot.) (Dactylis Glomerata.)—A valuable grass on account of the quantity of nutritious food which it yields, as well as the fine feed which it grows after being cut or grazed. It is well adapted for growing under trees, or in orchards, etc., and is especially valuable for grazing bullocks, which fatten rapidly upon it. If allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a fresh green hue.

Hard Fescue Grass, (Festuca Duriuscula.)—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought. In a remarkable degree. From the finesse of its foliage, it is well adapted for lawns or a sheep pasture, and its habit of reproduction after sowing is very great. It attains great perfection when combined with Festuca Pratensis and Poa Trivialis,

Meadow Fescue, (Festuca Pratensis.)—This thrives in all soils, excellent for a permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious,

Tall Fescue, (Festuca Elatior.)—A robust variety of the Meadow Fescue, succeeds admirably in moist soils or where the meadows are subject to floods,

Sheep's Fescue, (Festuca Ovina.)—This grass forms a greater part of the sheep pastures of the English Southdowns. In quantity of grass it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured, as they are very fond of it, and mutton from such pasture is of the finest flavor,

Purple Fescue, (Festuca Rubra.)—A sub-variety of the Festuca Duriuscula, and especially suitable for dry, loose soils,

Darnel-spiked Fescue, (Festuca Lolitacea.)—One of the most valuable grasses in cultivation either for permanent pasture or lawns. It sprouts very early, is very ductive, very nutritious, and improves by age. It resembles the Ryegrass in its early growth, but excels it in the quality and abundance of its aftermath. It thrives on all soils and produces rich grasses in both pastures or meadows,

Meadow Grass, (Hucus Lusitanus.)—Grows from one and a half to two feet high; thrives in almost any soil; useful for orchards or pastures overhung with trees,

Endnote Canary Grass, (Phalaris Arundinacea.)—Very nutritious, and valuable for permanent pastures,

Italian Rye Grass, (Lolium Italianum.)—For alternate husbandry this is invaluable, especially for early sheep feed and sowing,

Red Top Grass, (Agrostis Tenuis.)—valuable for pasture, is well known and extensively cultivated in the Northern and Middle States,

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, (Poa Trivialis.)—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils, and the marked preference which oxen, horses and sheep have for it distinguishes it as one of the most valuable for laying down pastures and meadows on soils either moist or moderately dry,

Wood Meadow Grass, (Poa Nemoralis.)—Its habit of growth is upright, close and regular. There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where other grasses can exist; produces a good deal of foliage early in spring,

Hungarian Grass, (Panicum Germanicum.)—One of the most valuable varieties for sowing, will thrive in almost any soil, is not affected by drought, may be sown as late as the 4th of July,

Kentucky Blue Grass, or Smooth Meadow Grass, (Poa Pratensis.)—This grass yields at a very early period of the season, herbage of the most nutritious properties. Thrives in moderately dry soils: extensively grown in many parts of the country,

Kentucky Blue Grass, (Agrostis Stolonifera.)—Extruded,

Timothy or Herd's Grass, (Phleum Pratensis.)—Well-known and extensively grown throughout the country; very productive, and thrives on almost any soil. For laying down pastures and meadows it should form a considerable portion of the mixture required for husbandry or permanent pasture. It is also very profitable when grown alone. It has been found by careful analysis to contain a greater portion of nutritious matter than any other grass. Price according to market,

Reed Canary Grass, (Phalaris Arundinacea.)—Grows well by streams or marshes,
LAWN GRASS.

In the formation of lawns the ground should be thoroughly cleansed of root weeds before sowing. It should be dug or trenched to an equal depth to prevent unequal settlements; and to secure this, it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. The selection of proper grass seeds is the next important matter, and this requires more than ordinary attention, that the kinds of grass be suited both to the purpose and soil, and that the mixture of these grasses be proportioned to suit the end in view. The following mixtures, adapted to light, medium and heavy soils, have been carefully prepared, and, we are confident, will give satisfaction. It must be remembered, however, that much of the fine appearance of our lawns depends upon regularity in mowing; if they are left too long in Spring before the operation is commenced, or if allowed to grow strong in Summer, and, more especially, if not closely mown at the latest period in Autumn, they become coarse, the stronger grasses overgrowing the weaker, and the smoothness of the surface is destroyed, and ultimately the whole becomes patchy and unsightly. Besides regularity in mowing, rolling is an important matter in fine lawn management, and hence one of the many advantages of Hill's Lawn Mower, which at one operation cuts the grass and rolls the ground at the same time. The improvement in many of the lawns in this country where this mower has been used, since its introduction about two years since, is truly wonderful, and no one who wishes for a fine smooth lawn can afford to dispense with it. All lawns, unless the subsoil be a porous alluvial gravel, should be thoroughly drained at their formation, and a drain should be carried along at the bottom of each terrace slope, so that they may at all times be comfortable to walk upon. The seed may be sown in Spring or Fall; but if sown in hot weather, a slight sowing of Oats among the Grass, which vegetates quickly, will serve to protect the springing grass.

| Lawn Grass, Central Park mixture, | $0.25 | 
| Lawn Grass, French mixture, | $0.20 | 
| Lawn Grass, fine mixture, | $0.15 | 

As these Grasses are of small, neat growth, and do not spread as much as other kinds, it is necessary that they should be sown thickly. For forming new lawns three bushels are required per acre, or about four quarts to six rods of land.

Flint's Mixture for permanent grass lawns. For enumeration of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, see Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants. Per bushel, $6.50.

CLOVERS, ETC.

| Red Clover, (Trifolium pratense), large, | Market prices. | 
| Red Clover, medium, | 
| White Clover, (Trifolium repens), | $0.40 | 
| Lucerne or French Clover, (Medicago sativa), | 
| Alsike or Hybrid Clover, a new variety, fine for sheep, 100 lbs., $30.00, | 
| Italian Clover, (Trifolium incarnatum), scarlet, sown in July for soiling or mowing before Winter, | $0.40 | 
| Bokhara Clover, (Melilotus leucanthus), affords excellent feed for bees throughout its season, | $0.60 | 
| Trefoil Yellow, (Medicago lupulina), hop clover, | $0.40 | 

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

By mail 25 cents per qt. for postage. Prices variable. Oz. Lb. Qt.

| Canary, | (Phalaris canariensis), (by mail 25 cts.) | $0.20 | 
| Hemp, | (Cannabis sativa), | 20 | 
| Mau, | (Papaver rhoeas), | 20 | 
| Millett, | (Panicum miliaceum), | 
| Rape, | (Brassica rapa), | $0.15 | 
| Rice, (unhulled), | (Oriza sativa), | 
| Lettuce, | (Lactuca sativa), | 
| Mocking Bird Food, (prepared), Per bottle, 50 cents. | 

FRUIT SEEDS.

| Pear Seed, | (Pyrus communis), | $0.25 | 
| Quince Seed, | (Cydonia vulgaris), | 
| Apple Seed, | (Pyrus malus), | scarce | 
| Plum Pits, | (Prunus communis), | 
| Apricot Pits, | (Armenia vulgaris), | 
| Cherry Mahaleb, | (Cerasus Mahaleb), | 
| Cherry, common, | (Cerasus communis), | 
| Currant Seed, red and white, | (Ribes), | 
| Peach Pits, | 

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

To be sown in pots and transplanted as recommended for half-hardy annually.

| Alpine Red, a well-known, high-flavored variety; continues long in bearing. | 
| Bush Alpine, white, fine for oilingas, does not produce runners. | 
| Bush Alpine, red, same as preceding, except in color. | 
| Mendonaise Perpetual, a new French variety, continues long in bearing, | 
| Montmorency, a French variety, overbearing, highly recommended. | 
| Fine mixed varieties, | 

Pkt.
### SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

Oz.  

**Acacia Three Thorned, or Honey Locust, (Gleditschia triacanthos),** very hardy and effective for protection against man or beast, admirably adapted for the prairies, (per 100 lbs., $50.)

- **$0 75**

**Buckthorn, (Rhamnus Catharticus),** clean seed,

- **$10 1 25**

**Hawthorn, (Crataegus oxyacantha),**

- **$1 50**

**Yellow Locust, (Robinia pseudo acacia),**

- **$1 75**

**Osage Orange, (Maclura pomifera),** per bush, $9.00.

- **25 2 00**

**Barberry, (Berberis vulgaris),** very hardy, producing a fine compact hedge, affording simple security against intrusion; also valuable for its fruit, which is excellent for preserving.

- **25 2 00**

---

### MISCELLANEOUS.

By mail, 25 cts. per qt.; 16 cts. per lb. additional.

**Evergreen Dwarf Broom Corn.—** This seed was carefully saved from brush, none of which was less than twenty inches in length, and stalks not over four feet in height. It is strictly pure and of the finest quality. Per qt., 25 cts.; bushel, $4.00.

**Jute Seed.** Per oz., 50 cts.; lb., $5.00.

**Virgin Cork, for Ferneries and Orchid growers.** Per lb., 10 cts.

**Wire, for Florists use. Per lb., 50 cts.**

**Eucalyptus globulus, the celebrated Blue Gum Tree from Australia. Per lb., $12.00; per ounce, 75 cts.**

**Lupins. Per qt., 50 cts.**

**Medium Broom Corn,—**

- **Per qts., $4 00**

**Chinese Sugar Cane, (Pure),**

- **39 5 00**

**Winter Vetches,**

- **25 4 00**

**Spring Vetches,**

- **25 5 00**

**Flax, very clean,**

- **25 4 00**

**Sunflower,**

- **30**

**Barberry,** (Berberis vulgaris), very hardy, producing a fine compact hedge, affording simple security against intrusion; also valuable for its fruit, which is excellent for preserving.

- **25 2 00**

---

### Useful Tables for the Farmer and Gardener.

#### ESTIMATE OF SEEDS FOR AN ACRE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seeds</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Quarts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beets and Mangol Wurzel</td>
<td>4 to 6</td>
<td>1 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1 to 1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber in hills</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, red, broadcast alone</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, sown on grain in Spring, mixed with ½ bushel Timothy and 1 bushel Red Top</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, white, broadcast alone</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, white, in drills</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laceine, broadcast</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, in drills</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnip, in drills</td>
<td>4 to 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, in drills</td>
<td>5 to 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, broadcast</td>
<td>12 to 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsify, in drills</td>
<td>6 to 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurry, broadcast</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>8 to 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip and Ruta Baga, broadcast</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip and Ruta Baga, in drills</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole, in hills 3½ x 4</td>
<td>8 to 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, in hills</td>
<td>8 to 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brome Corn, in hills</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millet for seed</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, broadcast</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane,</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, bush, in drills, 2½ feet apart</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for fodder</td>
<td>3 to 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, broadcast</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, in drills</td>
<td>1½ to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>1 to 1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian Grass</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Blue Grass</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Grass</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, broadcast</td>
<td>½ to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orts, in drills</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, early, in drills</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, Narrow Fat</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, in drills or hills, cut tubers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, cut to single eyes</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, broadcast</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Grass</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island Bent</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltine</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetches</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, broadcast</td>
<td>½ to 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, in drills</td>
<td>½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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#### NUMBER OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance apart</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Distance apart</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ft. by 1 ft.</td>
<td>43,780</td>
<td>0 ft. by 6 ft.</td>
<td>1,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ ft. by 1½ ft.</td>
<td>19,960</td>
<td>9 ft. by 9 ft.</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft. by 2 ft.</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>12 ft. by 12 ft.</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ ft. by 2½ ft.</td>
<td>6,570</td>
<td>15 ft. by 15 ft.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft. by 1 ft.</td>
<td>14,520</td>
<td>18 ft. by 18 ft.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft. by 2 ft.</td>
<td>7,290</td>
<td>20 ft. by 20 ft.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft. by 3 ft.</td>
<td>4,580</td>
<td>25 ft. by 25 ft.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft. by 4 ft.</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>30 ft. by 30 ft.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ft. by 5 ft.</td>
<td>1,742</td>
<td>40 ft. by 40 ft.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAINS.

**SPRING WHEATS.**

**PRINGLE'S NEW HYBRID SPRING WHEATS.**

The following varieties were first offered by us in the spring of 1878 as Spring Wheats, and the most satisfactory reports of their yield and quality have been received from growers in all sections of the country. It has been ascertained by several trials made in the fall of 1878 that they were equally valuable as *Winter Wheats,* having stood the winter and yielded equally as well as the best winter varieties sowed at the same time. We can therefore recommend them with the greatest confidence as being adapted for Spring or Fall sowing. In order to see what it would do under careful cultivation, we offered premiums in 1878 to the amount of $250.00, to be divided among those who produced the greatest amount from one pound of seed—also for the best and largest heads. These premiums were competed for by growers in all parts of the Union. Some of their reports are truly wonderful, as well as exceedingly interesting, and show what good culture and good seed will do. The two varieties of *Champlain* and 325 pounds of *Defiance* were raised, each from one pound of seed. Many of the best heads measured six to seven inches in length, and produced from 30 to 90 kernels per head. The prize collection was exhibited at the American Institute last fall, for which a Diploma was awarded. These two varieties were also awarded the *first and second prizes* at the *Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, N. S. W., Australia,* last April, as the best new varieties exhibited. Our correspondent informs us that they attracted much attention and received many special visits from millers and growers from other colonies as well as their own.

Circulars, giving a more complete description of the two varieties, with the report of the committee awarding the premiums, also the reports of the successful competitors, giving their method of cultivation by which such large crops were produced, and much other useful information upon Wheat culture, will be sent to all applicants.

**CHAMPLAIN.**

791 Pounds Grown from One Pound Seed.

Was produced in 1870 by Mr. Pringle, in his endeavors to unite the remarkable hardiness of the Black Sea with the fine and superior quality of the Golden Drop. Several varieties were the result of this hybridization, from which this one was chosen, as realizing the end in view, showing great improvement over both its parents. *A careful selection from this for the past nine years, has now fully established its character,* and we have a Wheat bearded like the Black Sea, with the white chaff of the Golden Drop, free from rust and smut, yielding a lighter colored grain than the former, which makes a flour of *superior quality.* Its strong and vigorous straw, growing 6 to 12 inches higher than its parent varieties, stands erect, frequently bearing, even in very ordinary culture, heads from 5 to 6 inches in length, containing from 60 to 75 kernels each.

**DEFIANCE.**

528 Pounds Grown from One Pound Seed.

Another variety of Wheat of the highest promise, the result of a series of experiments by Mr. Pringle in 1871, which combine the superior qualities upon the hardy stock of our common Club Wheat, by hybridizing it with one of the finest, whitest and most extensively grown sorts of the Pacific Coast.

This variety displays great productiveness, vigor and hardiness. It is a beardless white chaff Wheat, with heads frequently 5 to 6 inches long, very closely set with large white kernels, frequently numbering 75 to 90 to the single head. Its white, stiff, erect straw, exempt from the attack of rust, its earliness combined with great vigor and superior qualities, should claim for it universal trial.

*Prices of each variety, $2.00 per peck; $1.00 per bushel.*

**White Russian.**—This variety, recently introduced, has proved very valuable in many localities in the Northwestern States. Straw of good length, strong, does not lodge, is not inclined to rust. Heads of large size and well filled with plump kernels, weighing 60 to 62 lbs. to the bushel. Has produced 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. *Three bushels by mail, $1.00.*

**China Spring.**—A white chaff, bearded variety; produces long heads well filled with plump kernels, weighing 60 to 62 lbs. to the bushel. *Three bushels by mail, $1.00.*

**Mediterranean Spring.**—This variety is bearded, yields well, and the kernels are much larger than those of the other Spring varieties. *Three pounds of either of above by mail, $1.00.*

**RYE.**

Winter Rye, white, of a superior quality. *Three bushels by mail, $1.00.*

Spring Rye. *Three bushels by mail, $1.00.*

**SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT.**

This extraordinary variety, originated abroad and carefully tested here for several years, is now offered as a very great improvement upon the ordinary black or gray Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the common Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly or quite double under the same conditions. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety, while the husk is thinner, thereby saving from 15 to 20 per cent, waste in the process of manufacture into flour, which is whiter and more nutritious. *Price, per bushel, $1.00; half bushel, $1.25; peck, 75 cts. By mail, one bushel, 40 cts; three bushels, $1.00.*

**Buckwheat, common.**—Per bushel, $1.00; three bushels, by mail, $1.00.
WINTER WHEAT.

MOLD'S IMPROVED RED AND WHITE WINTER WHEATS.

We take much pleasure in offering two new varieties of Winter Wheats, raised by one of the most successful breeders in Europe, which we are confident will prove a valuable acquisition to this country. A specimen of this variety was on exhibition at the Exposition in Paris, of 8 heads grown from a single grain, and for which an offer of £60 sterling ($150) was refused by the exhibitor; 105 heads have been grown by the originator on one root. By sowing in drills, and giving each plant plenty of room, the most wonderful results may be obtained.

Price of each variety, 50 cents per lb.; 3 lbs., $1.25, by mail, postpaid; by express, at purchaser’s expense, peck, $2.50; bushel, $8.00.

Arnold’s Victor.—This Wheat is the final result of a large number of intercrossings, and selections of the best varieties grown in America. After carefully experimenting for a number of years, it is claimed that a variety has been obtained with a hardness in resisting the effects of a Canadian winter, entirely superior to any other variety. Three lbs., by mail, $1.00.

Fultz.—A beardless amber variety, grown largely in some sections of Pennsylvania, and with very satisfactory results. It is very hardy and productive, and the straw is of medium length and very strong; makes excellent flour. Three lbs., by mail, $1.00.

Seneca or Clavson.—Is a smooth white Wheat, with red chalk, a superior variety. Three lbs., by mail, $1.00.

Red Mediterranean.—This is the imported variety, fully acclimated, and is a standard Wheat. Black, bearded, well filled; succeeds well in nearly all localities; ripens early. Three lbs., by mail, $1.00.

OATS.

CHALLENGE.

A new English variety thus described by the raisers: This splendid White Oat is rapidly superseding all the older varieties, being unrivaled for productiveness and fine quality. It possesses long, upright, stout straws, with neat panicle completely covered with close set grains, the latter plump, heavy, and of excellent quality, hence they are great favorites in the stable. Our stock of this variety is very small, we can only offer in small quantities. By mail, three pounds, $1.00. By express, purchasers paying freight, peck, 75 cents; bushel, $2.50.

MOLD’S SELECTED BLACK TARTARIAN.

Another English variety, and one of the most prolific of all Black Oats. It has attained an extraordinary reputation wherever it has been grown. It is well known and appreciated over a widely extended area, and the reports of it are highly satisfactory. By mail, three lbs., $1.00. By express, at the expense of purchaser, per peck, 75 cents; bushel, $2.50.

CHINESE HULLESS.

A new and very popular variety; the berry comes from the head as clean as wheat without chaff adhering; the grain is at least double the size of ordinary Oats relieved of the hull; is white as White Winter Wheat, and weighs 55 lbs. to the measured bushel. This new cereal is destined to a considerable extent to take the place of other grains, as it is certain to become largely an article of food for man as well as beast. The Chinese Hulless Oats are almost entirely free from bran, having less than the finest white Winter Wheat, and on this account are especially recommended for Oatmeal. Per bushel of 32 lbs., $2.00. Three pounds, by mail, $1.00.

Schoen's White.—Is a new and exceedingly popular variety; very heavy and productive. Per bushel of 32 lbs., $1.25. Three pounds, by mail, $1.00.

White Probsteier, Excelsior, Surprise, each, $1.25 per bushel of 32 lbs. Three pounds of either, by mail, $1.00.

BARLEY.

KINVEN CHEVALIER.

The best Barley in Cultivation.

An English variety, surpassing all ordinary kinds in its enormous yield from thin seeding, and in excellence of grain, the latter being thin-skinned, bright, plump, and very heavy; the straw is of good length and quality. It answers well in all soils, having been grown with great success in many different localities. This, with its extraordinary good quality, and the high estimation in which it is held, entitles it to a first rank, as a cereal, while it is much appreciated by malsters and brewers, and invariably commands a high price. For sale in small quantities only for trial. By mail, 60 cts. per lb.; 3 lbs., $1.50.

Two-Rowed.—Three pounds, by mail, $1.00.

Four-Rowed.—Three pounds, by mail, $1.00.

MILLET.

German or Golden Millet.—Golden Millet is of extraordinary value, and coming into great favor as an annual hay and fodder crop. It is medium early; hight 3 to 5 feet; heads closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough, bristly sheaths. Per bushel, $2.75.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet (Panicum Germinacum).—Early; hight 2 to 3 feet; abundant foliage and slender head; withstands drought, and yields well on light soils. Per bushel, $2.00.

Coonop (White).—Very early; hight 2 to 3 feet. Very abundant; heads very open, branching panicles; seeds glossy, oval, somewhat flattened. Per bushel, $2.00.

Three pounds of either of above, by mail, $1.00.

The above varieties should be cut when in blossom. Prices quoted are subject to fluctuation.
NEW FORAGE PLANTS.

EGYPTIAN, EAST INDIAN OR PEARL MILLET (Pennisetum americanum).

This new Millet is quite distinct from all other species, and is without doubt destined to take a place in the front rank of valuable forage plants. Sown in light sandy soil, the plants at first appear feeble, resembling broom corn; but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller, and new shoots appear very rapidly from the original root until they number a half dozen to a dozen or more. The stems at first are nearly prostrate, but when about two feet long they begin to assume an upright position, reaching a height of eight to ten feet, not differing in color or substance from our common Indian corn. In fact it is one of the most "leafy" plants we have ever met in the great family to which it belongs. When the stems have reached nearly their full height, the seed or flower spikes appear at the summit. As soon as the first principal flower spike appears, the stems throw out lateral branches from every joint, these in turn producing leaves and flower spikes. When cultivated for fodder the seed should be dropped in drills, and given plenty of room on account of the peculiar habit of tillering; the fodder is in the best condition for cutting and curing when the stalks are five or six feet high; but, if used for soil ing, it might be cut earlier or later, at the convenience of the cultivator; the stumps, sprouting and throwing up a new growth, continue to grow until killed by frosts. Cows, horses and other farm stock are exceedingly fond of this kind of Millet, eating it with as much avidity and apparent relish as they do the green leaves of Indian corn, and we are inclined to think that it is as fully nutritious. The seed will not mature in the Northern States. Per oz., 10 cents; 1 lb., 25; 5 lb., 60, by mail, postpaid; by express or freight, at expense of purchaser, 40 cents per lb.; 10 lbs., $3.00. Clean seed, free from husks; 3 to 5 lbs. will sow an acre.

PRICKLY COMFREY.

Descriptive circulars with directions for culture mailed to all applicants.

Prickly Comfrey is especially adapted for the feeding and fattening of stock, and for increasing the milk of cows; it grows more rapidly and luxuriantly than any other green forage plant, producing on a given space a far greater quantity of forage than any crop now grown. Good grass land yields but 8 tons of grass to the acre, cut green; Lucerne, 40; Ryegrass, 50; Vetches, 25; Comfrey, 80 to 120 tons.

Comfrey being a deeply rooted plant, is independent of weather and climate, for in the driest and hottest seasons it will afford several heavy cuttings when all other vegetation is either burnt up or at a stand-still. It also comes in earlier than any other crop, and lasts longer, continuing to afford forage until it is cut down by severe frosts.

If the stock refuse to eat the leaves when freshly cut, allow them to wilt in the sun for an hour or two, sprinkle a little water over them, and they will eat them with avidity.

The roots may be subdivided and planted at all seasons of the year except in frosty weather, and in this way ONLY can the plant be propagated. This plant cannot be cultivated from seed. 4,000 sets will plant an acre.

We will supply roots of the above at the following prices, postpaid, by mail: 4 oz., 25 cents; 8 oz., 40; 1 lb., 75. By express, freight paid by purchaser, per lb., 50 cents; 5 lbs., $2.00.

One pound of the roots will make about one hundred cuttings; they can be cut smaller if
Horticultural Implements.

"HEXAMER’S PRONG HOE"

(Trade Mark)

This implement subserves the purpose of a hoe and rake. It is an excellent tool for pulverizing the soil between rows of all kinds of growing plants and for rooting up small weeds; and it is a wonderful improvement on Hand Potato Diggers. As the tines are long, small and strong, they pass through the soil with the application of less force than is required to work the old style of diggers.

Price, $1.30 each; $15.00 per dozen. Without handles, $1.40 each; $13.80 per dozen.

The Wethersfield Seed Sower.

In structure it is simple, compact, strong, durable, portable, and perfectly efficient. It adapts itself to every form and size of seed, makes its own drill, distributes with perfect evenness, screens the seed from dispersion by the wind and clogging by the rain, covers promptly, and gently presses down to secure that close contact of soil essential to quick germination. The perfect precision and certainty of every part of the process, enables the cultivator to sow his land in exactly the variety and proportions of crop he wishes, without an excess or deficiency of seed, and secures a uniformity throughout alike beautiful to the eye and auspicious to the harvest.

Price of the Wethersfield Seed Sower, complete, $8.00. It can be packed in small compass and sent by express or freight.

Ladies’ and Children’s Garden Tools.

We do not know of a more useful set of implements for the Flower Garden than those represented by the above cuts. They are not toys, as one might infer from their appearance, but are made for actual service, of the very best of cast steel, about ten inches in length, with hard wood handles beautifully polished and neatly put up in boxes. They will be found very useful in working and loosening the soil and removing weeds from among flowers and young vegetables. The low price at which they are offered places them within reach of all. No one will be without them after a trial.

No. 1, extra polished, $1.25 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, $1.50
No. 2, painted and polished, $1.00 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, $1.35

We have also a set similar to the above, with a trowel in place of the spade. Price $1.35; by mail $1.50.
The 1879 Planet Jr. Hand Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes and Horse Hoes.

The Planet Jr. goods have been awarded numerous medals, including the Franklin Institute Silver Centennial Bronze, Erfurt, Germany, Bronze, etc., besides large numbers of first premiums at widely scattered State and County Fairs. For 1880 they are offered with important new and pleasing features.

**Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill at Work.**  **Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—1st Hoeing.**

**THE PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, WHEEL CULTIVATOR AND WHEEL PLOW.**

Every reader of our Catalogue having a vegetable garden, large or small, should own this delightful labor-saving tool. It sows all garden seeds accurately—opening, covering, rolling down, and marking next row, all at one operation. By removing one bolt it can be quickly made into a labor-saving, hand cultivator, wheel hoe or wheel plow for performing garden work in the best manner possible. As a plow alone it will put the garden in admirable order, and keep it so, its work equaling in quality that of a horse cultivator, besides opening furrows, covering, hilling, etc. Price, $14.00.

**The Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill—No Hoeing Attachment.**—The hopper revolves with the carrying wheels, thus avoiding complicated stirring devices, while preventing clogging, and insuring regular dropping. Regularity of depth and evenness of covering are insured by the arrangement of the plow. A good marker, a self-clearing plow, and absence of all gear and agitators, leave these drills without a rival in durability, simplicity and ease of management. Price, $12.00.

**The Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.**—This is the most recent and valuable improvement in Horse Hoes. A wrought iron frame, with tempered and polished steel blades, make it light, strong, easily managed and very durable. Particularly useful in tending Corn, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice and Roots, in all stages of their growth. The side hoes are reversible, throwing to or from the row as desired, leaving the ground level or ridged, much or little, and saving most of the hoeing. Price, $8.00.

**The Firefly Hoe.**—In the Spring of 1879 we sent out our Combined Seed Drill with a new plow. We knew that when rightly used, this plow was a valuable implement, but we were not prepared for the demand they found. Our catalogue reaches nearly every one interested in such goods, and all our old customers who use the machine were seen, the Plow was wanted. We had so many orders for the separate tool, that we decided to make our Firefly Plow. We find every one who uses them pleased and surprised, and unsolicited testimonials reach us from every one sold. They are what you needed every time you tended your garden. Price, $4.00; by mail, without handle, $4.75.

Send for complete descriptive circulars showing the combined machine in four different combinations, and giving ample testimonials.

**Matthews’ Garden Seed Drill.**

The Matthews’ Garden Seed Drill always gives the best satisfaction, and never gets out of order.

Its latest improvement is an Indicator, with names of different varieties of seeds on it, which regulates the change from planting one kind of seed to another. It is the simplest arrangement yet conceived. No other drill has it. Price, $12.00.

**Matthews’ Hand Cultivator** is a most valuable improvement for weeding between row-crops and elsewhere. It spreads from six to fourteen inches, and is so easily operated that a boy can do as many rows of work as six men with hoes. Price, $6.00 as six men with hoes.

**Matthew’s Combined Drill and Cultivator** is a very perfect little implement, and performs the work for which it was designed in a very satisfactory manner. Price, $12.00.
Comstock's New Gardening Implements.

Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder Combined.—In the cultivation of Onion, Carrots, Beet, Parsnip, Ruta, Baga, Rice, Spinach, Strawberries, Nursery Sticks, and other small drill crops, this implement, the invention of WILLIAM G. COMSTOCK, for many years a large seed grower in Wethersfield, Conn., will do the work of six men with hoes. It is the only implement that thoroughly pulverizes the soil; runs close to the rows, and takes out all the weeds not directly in line with the plants, without covering them, however small, and throws the earth up to or away from the rows. It is readily adjusted to clean the space between rows from 6 to 15 inches apart at one passage.

Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder Combined. Price, $7.00.

Comstock's Seed Sower.—Price, $8.00.

Comstock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Weeder Combined.—This is a new and perfect small Seed Sower, combined with the Cultivator and Weeder, and can be separated or attached in five minutes. It sows Beet, Parsnip, and other difficult seeds which can be sown with any Seeder, with the greatest regularity, without waste or clogging, and is especially adapted to sowing Onion at the rate of four, five, or six pounds to the acre. It has a click and slide motion with a circular plate perforated with ten graduated holes, attached to the slide and agitator. By revolving the disk, which is held in place by a spring, it can be changed instantly to sow thick or thin without removing the seed from the hopper. Price, $12.00.

Comstock's Strawberry Runner Cutter, with the Cultivator and Weeder Combined,—a sharp steel wheel and knife, to be fixed to the Cultivator and Weeder, for removing strawberry runners, cultivating between the rows, at the same time. Price, $9.00.

Comstock's Seed Sower, Strawberry Cutter, Cultivator and Weeder Combined, Price, $15.00.

In addition to the two rakes and three cultivator teeth of the combined Cultivator and Weeder, we make this year three steel Shovel Plows, to be used in place of the Cultivator teeth for loosenimg and sliding the soil between the rows of advantage both beet and carrson vegetables. They are of two sizes. One long and short Plows make a set, but only two are needed for much of the work to be done. They are convenient for opening and covering drills for Peas, Beans, and Onions and Fertilizers; run easily, loosen the ground effectually and save a great amount of hard work with the hoe. They are especially useful for hoeing Peas and Beans, and for clearing off the remains of the harvested crop, and preparing the ground, for a succession in alternate drill culture. Price, $7.50 cents, or $11.50 for the set of three plows. The Mole Plow runs under ground and loosens heavy soils to let in air and rain to the roots, without disturbing the plants—similar to a subsoil plow. Price, 75 cents. None of the machines will work unless specially ordered.

Hopper and Cover to make a Seed Sower of a Cultivator. $5.00. Set of two rakes and three teeth to make a Cultivator and Weeder of a Seed Sower, $3.75. Wheel and Knife to be fixed to the Cultivator to make a Strawberry Runner Cutter. $2.00. Extra teeth and rakes less than a set, each $1.00. Varge or Turf Cutter, $1.25. Mole Plow, 75 cents.

Circulars giving a more complete description of the above with directions for use and culture of various crops, will be mailed to all applicants.

Perry's Scarifier, for Surface and Deep Soil Cultivating.

**Highly recommended as a Thistle, Quack Grass and Weed Exterminator.**

The Narrow, Chisel-pointed Teeth bring Quack Roots to the surface, thoroughly loosening the earth without cutting through the knife, which cuts and uproots even weeds under which it passes. Its adoption will save two-thirds of the present cost of growing Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Broom-Corn, Root Crops, etc., besides increasing the yield fully one-quarter, by the thorough penetration its use necessarily gives. Running as a wheel hoe can be used, it almost does away with this back-aching implement. In planting nursery stock, cuttings, etc., or preparing ground for root crops, when it is necessary to pulverize eight or ten inches deep, this Scarifier will do more and better work in one day than twenty men with garden forks, leaving the ground level, and as light as the most careful forking can make it. Ground thus prepared and easily kept pulverized by this implement—will not be affected by drouth, and surplus water finds an egress below the roots, leaving the surface dry and warm. Circulars sent to applicants.

**Price of Scarifier, Complete, $22.00.**

**Price of Scarifier in Separate Parts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Side Teeth, $1 each</td>
<td>-2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Subsoil Tooth</td>
<td>-1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shovel Plow</td>
<td>-2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Right and 1 Left Hand Hiller, $2 each</td>
<td>-4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 8-inch Triangular Points, for use in sodding ground, 75c each</td>
<td>-2 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 2x8-inch Chiseled Points, 50c each</td>
<td>-1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Steel Knife Horse Hoe</td>
<td>-3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-$24 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following additional fixtures can also be sent if desired at prices fixed:

**Two Hill Weeder:**—They will do the work of twenty men in weeding the hills of Corn or Potatoes, with much less time, as when you are using the extra time between the rows the weeder do their work in the hill. This Weeder must be used to be appreciated, and its general use would save millions of dollars in labor, besides increasing the yield millions of bushels, by keeping the weeds down. Price, $1.50 Each. 16-inch Steel Knife for Root Crop, $2.00 Each. Descriptive Illustrated Circulars mailed to all applicants.
The New Charter Oak Lawn Mower.

Be sure and see it before you buy. Emphatically the best and most beautiful Lawn Mower in the World.

The extraordinary large sale of this machine last year, the popularity which it attained in this country and Europe, and the hundreds of testimonials received, are sufficient evidence of its great superiority,—and it stands to-day at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

Its peculiar construction combines the good points of both a roller and a wheel machine, making it very durable and light-running. It weighs fifteen pounds less than the old style mowers, is very easily operated, and the beauty and evenness of its work cannot be surpassed.

It carries the regular gearing of a roller machine, which is beautifully and substantially enclosed within its side frame, a point necessary for durability as well as to prevent clogging of the gears.

The machine is mounted on two large driving wheels, or pulleys, and instead of being on the outside of the frames, to run in the scant grass, like all other wheel mowers, they are placed inside the frames, back of the cutting-blades, running on a shaft, each independent of the other, allowing the machine to be turned either to the right or the left without injury to the sod, and to be turned around in a circle no greater than its own length, and cutting at the same time.

It is also provided with a neatly constructed iron handle, which being adjustable, can be raised or lowered at the convenience of the operator, allowing the machine to adapt itself to the inequalities of the ground without losing power, and at the same time to make an even and level cut.

One very important feature is its three-bladed solid revolving cutter, working in patent boxes, so constructed that grass can not wind around the shaft of the cutter, which overcomes a serious objection in most all other Lawn Mowers. The revolving cutter is provided with steel cutting-edges, which can be replaced when necessary, without the expense of buying a new knife.

It is a model of beauty, very compact, beautifully finished and thoroughly made; and to those desiring a perfect Lawn Mower, we will say that you will find the "Charter Oak" far superior to any other, as it is far more durable, easier to adjust, operate and keep in order, and the driving wheels being inside the frames, enables the operator to cut the grass clean around walks, drives, flower-beds, trees and shrubbery.

SIZES AND PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 inch</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 inch</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 inch</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 inch</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Should any of our customers want a full roller Lawn Mower, we would recommend the "Archimedean," new style. Sizes and prices as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 inch</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 inch</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptive Circulars mailed to all applicants.
The superiority of this Seed Sower over all others is in its uniformity of sowing all kinds of Seeds; its easy adjustment to any farmer's wagon; its durability and breadth of cast. At the walking-gate of a horse it will sow from twelve to fifteen acres per hour. It is impossible for the machine to choke, no matter how dirty the seed may be. With this machine the farmer can sow all kinds of cereals a greater breadth than any machine in the market, and will be far more uniform than if sown by the hand. Its simplicity places it in the lead of all broadcast Seed Sowers. It can be attached to any ordinary wagon without the slightest damage to it. The rapidity and uniformity with which it distributes both Seeds and Fertilizers should not only highly recommend it, but make it an indispensable machine with every farmer. The farmer can regulate by the gauge in the hopper the quantity he wishes to sow per acre. Taking the capacity of the best Drill to be 8 to 10 acres per day, farmers can judge which is the most economical, when this machine will sow from 12 to 15 acres per hour. We also wish to call attention to the fact that this machine does not require the ground to be prepared further than plowing. The harrowing can be done after the sowing. And it is scarcely necessary to state that this machine will sow on ground where no drill would dare to venture.

With the No. 1 Machine we can sow the following with uniformity:

- Wheat, 50 feet
- Oats, 40 feet
- Barley, 50 feet
- Clover, 40 feet
- Buckwheat, 50 feet
- Timothy, 35 feet
- Rye, 50 feet
- Orchard Grass, 25 feet

No. 2, or hand, about one-half of the above distance.

Price, No. 1 Machine, complete, $30.00. No. 2 Machine, complete, $26.00.
RANDOLPH'S HAND SEED SOWER.

For Sowing all kinds of small Garden Seeds with Accuracy and Dispatch.

It is easily operated by a lady or a child of ordinary intelligence with a little practice. Highly recommended by some of our most experienced gardeners and farmers.

Fig. 1 shows a side view of the implement, with the manner of holding it in the hand, and position of the finger; A, center for carrying the seeds to be sowed, inside of which is an agitator for discharging the seeds, connected with the lever D, to be kept in constant motion by the finger while in use; E, earth opener, by means of which a furrow is made for the seed; the removable sides H are perforated with holes of various sizes, adapted for the different varieties seeds to be sown; B, cover or lid; G, handle; D, finger lever; E, spiral spring, to assist in the operation of the agitator.

This fruitful source of waste in the ordinary method of planting is entirely remedied by the use of this implement. It is rapid in its action, so that a great saving of time results from its use. Its construction is such that it is impossible to clog it under any proper circumstances.

Being made of metal, it cannot easily be broken, and its construction is so simple that it cannot readily get out of order.

For a more complete description send for Circular.

This Seed Sower can also be furnished with an extended handle, to allow the operator to stand while using it.

Price, $1.50. On account of its length, this pattern cannot be sent by mail.

A liberal discount to the trade or traveling agents.

Its cost is trifling compared with the advantages resulting from its use. The saving in time and seeds will undoubtedly repay the outlay in the planting of a single day. $1.25 each. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address in the United States upon receipt of $1.50.

RANDOLPH'S FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR.

An implement for depositing Fertilizers of all kinds used in hill crops, such as Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.

By its use, all kinds of Phosphates, Bone Dust, Fish and Peruvian Guano, Poudrette, Ashes, Plaster, and all kinds of concentrated Fertilizers and Chemical Manures can be distributed, without the material used coming in contact with the hands.

The manner of using the dropper will be readily understood from an inspection of the cut.

The sack, G, having been filled with the fertilizer, is attached to the person by passing the adjustable strap, E, over the shoulder as shown. The handle, H, of the connecting shoot, S, is then held in the left hand, and the handle, H, of the plunger, J, by the right, unless the person is left handed, in which case the arrangement is just the reverse, the dropper being adapted for use in either way.

The implement is used after the manner of a cane, it being operated by simply swinging it from hill to hill, no exercise of care or judgment being required other than to select the spots upon which to rest its step, F.

For recommendations, and a more complete description, send for circular. Price, $5.00 each. A liberal discount to agents.

ALLEN'S POTATO DIGGER.

This implement weighs one hundred pounds, and is of very light draft. A pair of small horses or oxen, with a boy to drive, will easily dig potatoes as fast as twenty men can pick up. It turns them out so cleanly that scarcely one bush, in fifty, whether small or large, is left uncovered.

The standard is high, so as to allow of its working freely, without clogging from weeds and potato vines, but in harvesting for an early market, when the vines are long and still green, the work will be much facilitated by cutting these and removing them from the rows.

The prongs in this Digger are of wrought iron, and are made of any size or shape, to suit different soils. They are attached by bolts to the mould-board, and easily removed if necessary.

Price, $12.00; with steel mold and share, $25.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

12 to 20 Inch Roller Mowers.

| 10 Inch Cut, | 14.00   | 16 Inch Cut, | 22.00   |
| 12 " " " | 15.00 | 18 " " " | 24.00 |
| 14 " " " | 20.00 | 20 " " " | 26.00 |

HORSE MOWERS.

| 25 Inch Cut, without Seat or Shafts, | 75.00 | 35 Inch Cut with Seat and Shafts, | 160.00 |
| 30 " " with Seat and Shafts, | 125.00 |

Shafts for 25 Inch Mower will be furnished for $10.00.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

The Philadelphia is not a new Lawn Mower, but several recent improvements, together with its simplicity of construction and lightness, have deservedly made it a general favorite.

| 10 Inch Cut, | 14.00 | 18 Inch Cut, | 22.00 |
| 12 " " | 15.00 | 18 " " | 24.00 |
| 14 " " | 20.00 | 20 " " | 26.00 |

SELF-HEATING SOLDERING IRON.

Every housekeeper should have a Gem Soldering Casket, as it contains all the implements necessary to make every person their own tinsmith. An economical person can see at a glance that from ten to twenty-five cents can be saved, and the annoyance of leaving their house (just when in want of using a vessel they have discovered that it leaks) to find a tinsmith, perhaps on a roof, or too busy just then to attend to jobbing; it may be that his fire is out, and it would cause him time and trouble for so small a job; hence the Gem comes in play, and its value is unprecedented in every household. This little Gem pays for itself in soldering one dozen fruit cans, and does away with the inconvenience of carrying cans full of hot fruit or vegetables to the tinsmith's to have them soldered, or the annoyance of waiting for the tinsmith to come to the house and solder up the cans. It is also very useful in opening fruit cans, as it will open them instantly, by simply heating the iron and rubbing it over the soldered top, and therefore preserving the can for future use. The Casket contains a Self-Heating Soldering Iron, Scraper for cleaning place to be soldered, a Bar of Solder and a Bottle of Soldering Salts. Where there is no gas, the iron can be heated in the stove. Price, $1.00. By mail, $1.16.

PATENT EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.

The only instrument that can be used to advantage among small and tender plants. This instrument is warranted to give satisfaction when used among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where absolute freedom from weeds is the result desired to be obtained. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injuring the plants or soiling the hands, and is in all respects the best, if not the only instrument ever offered to the public for this purpose. Price, 30 cents; by mail, 30 cts.

AMERICAN FAMILY FRUIT-DRIER.

Fruit prepared on THE AMERICAN FRUIT-DRIER has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS wherever exhibited. The apparatus has been thoroughly tested two years, has given entire satisfaction, and its use is rapidly extending wherever it is known.

With the American Fruit-Drier, surplus Fruit of every kind, and also that which from over-ripeness or inferior size or quality is unfit for marketing in the unprepared state, can all be converted into a marketable commodity, which, from its excellence will command the highest price. Such fruit as is prepared by this means is now selling in this city at an average of fifty per cent. more than ordinary dried fruit.

The First Premium, A SILVER MEDAL, was awarded to RYDER'S AMERICAN FRUIT-DRIER, at the Maryland Institute, 1873, when it received the unqualified approval of the Committee. Price, including stove, $50.00. Descriptive Circulars sent to all applicants.
Garden and Horticultural Implements.

From the Best English and American Manufacturers. See Illustrations on pages 126 and 127.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pruning Knife, with saw (Saynor's)</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pruning Knives. (Saynor's)</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>$1.25; No. 4</td>
<td>$1.25; No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Budding Knives. (Saynor's)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>$2.00; No. 16</td>
<td>$1.25; No. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Border or Grass Shears, with wheel, 8-inch, $2.50; 9-inch, $3.00; 10-inch, $3.50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Border Shears, 6-inch, $2.00; 9-inch, $2.50; 10-inch, $3.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Branch or Lopping Pruning Shears, three sizes, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Hedge and Garden Shears, 5½-inch (ladies), $1.50; 8-inch, $1.25; 9-inch, $1.50; 10-inch, $2.00; 12-inch, $3.00; notched, 25 cents extra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Garden Bill Hooks, for pruning with one hand,</td>
<td>$1.50 to 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Spring Grass Shears, for edging,</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>French Pruning Shears, with springs, various sizes, style and finish,</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>French Pruning Shears,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Horse Side Pruning Shears, 7-inch,</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Pruning Scissors, with bows, three sizes, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Grape Scissors, 6-inch, $1.00; 7-inch, $1.25.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>American Pruning Scissors,</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Scotch Scythe Stones, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Bayonet Hoe, without handle,</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Grass Plot Edging Knives, cast steel (Saynor's), 8-inch, $1.25; 9-inch, $1.50; 10-inch, $2.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dutch or Scuffle Hoes. (Saynor's), 4-inch, 35 cents; 5-inch, 45 cents; 6-inch, 55 cents; 7-inch, 65 cents; 8-inch, 75 cents; 9-inch, 85 cents; 10-inch, 95 cents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>English Transplanting Trowels, blued steel, 6-inch, 7½ inches, 7-inch, $1.00; 8-inch, $1.25.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Similar pattern American manufacture, 6-inch, 25 cents; 7-inch, 35 cents; 8-inch, 50 cents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Triangular Hoes, used also for Tree Scrapers, 4-inch, 50 cents; 6-inch, 60 cents; 7-inch, 75 cents.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Noyes' Garden Weeder,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Garden Reels, with stakes; English, 8-inch, $1.00; 10-inch, $1.25.</td>
<td>75 to 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Similar patterns of American manufacture,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>English Lawn Rakes, 16-inch, $2.50; 25-inch, $3.00; 24-inch, $3.50.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ladies' Blue Weeding Forks, English,</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Claw Hatchets,</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Pruning Saws, 6-inch, 75 cents; 16-inch, $1.00; 18-inch, $1.25; 20-inch, $1.50.</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Constock's Weeding Hook,</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>English Lawn Scythes,</td>
<td>1.25 to 2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>English Turnip Scythes, 6-inch,</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Asparagus Knife,</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Excelsior Weeding Hook,</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Garden Hammers,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Ames' Cast Steel Spades,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Casings for Sharpening Scythes,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Brass Syringe, $7.50; No. 62, $7.00; No. 64, $7.00 and $4.25; No. 65, $2.75; unpolished, $2.50 and $2.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Fountain Pump, brass, with three feet of hose,</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sieve, and ladder,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Spading and Manure Forks, cast steel,</td>
<td>1.00 to 2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Casings for Sharpening Scythes,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Brass Syringe, $7.50; No. 62, $7.00; No. 64, $7.00 and $4.25; No. 65, $2.75; unpolished, $2.50 and $2.00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Fountain Pump, brass, with three feet of hose,</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Asparagus Cutter,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets (4 pieces), according to size and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Tin Water Pots, painted green, from 2 to 16 quarts,</td>
<td>25 to 3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Grass Sticks or Sickle, English, three sizes, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00.</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Grafting Chisels,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Sackling Needles,</td>
<td>20 to 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Ladies' Floral Rake and Hoe,</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Grafting Spade, Ames' Cast Steel,</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Draining Spade, cast steel,</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Scythes of various patterns and manufactures,</td>
<td>1.00 to 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Seveths of various patterns and manufactures,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Cast Steel Potato Hooks or Prong Hoes,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Sulphur Bellows, for preventing mildew, see page 124,</td>
<td>1.50 to 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Propagating Shears, long handles, Ames and others,</td>
<td>1.25 to 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Hexam's Prong Hoe, see page 114,</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Hay or Manure Forks,</td>
<td>50 to 1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Grain Cradles,</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Pruning and Chisel combined,</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Ames' Round Point Shovel,</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Wooden Rakes, with various patterns and sizes,</td>
<td>50 to 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ames' Weeders &amp; Hoe, different sizes,</td>
<td>1.00 to 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Steel Garden Rake, 6 teeth, 50 cents; 8 teeth, 70 cents; 10 teeth, 80 cents; 12 teeth, 90 cents; 14 teeth, $1.00; 16 teeth, $1.25; 20 teeth, $1.50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Weeders Hoe, old pattern,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Garden Hoes, cast steel, various sizes and patterns,</td>
<td>50 to 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
French Pruning Shears.

Waters' Improved Tree Pruner.
The following are some of its Advantages:

1st. The peculiar construction of the hook which encircles the limb, the support of the blade being upon both sides, which is very important, allowing the blade to be made very thin, thereby reducing the resistance of the wood and making an easier and smoother cut than any other device.

2d. The knife being connected by a rod, the pole may be of any desired length, thus requiring no ladder or climbing.

3d. The small space required for working the knife, allows it to be used among close, dense branches, where great difficulty is found in using the old fashioned shears.

4th. For pruning Raspberry, Blackberry and Rose bushes, the thorns of which are annoying, it has proved peculiarly serviceable.

5th. For removing worms' nests and thinning out fruit it is very desirable, and can be used as a fruit picker.

Length of pole, 4 feet. Weight, 2½ lbs., $2.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>2½ lbs.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>8 in.</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>10 in.</td>
<td>3¾ lbs.</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extra Knives, each, 30
Extra Knives, per dozen, 300
Extra blades by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BAUMANN'S Tree Pruning Shears.

These Shears are attached to a pole, and operated by means of lever, moved by a cord. It enables a person standing on the ground to prune trees, some of the branches of which could not, perhaps, be as well pruned by any other instrument. Branches of one inch and a half in diameter may be easily cut off with this instrument.

Price, No. 1, $3.50; No. 2, $2.00, without handles.
### Agricultural Implements

#### EAGLE PLOWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Horse,</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$5.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Horse,</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>$8.50 $9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Horse,</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>$8.50 $9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Two Horse,</td>
<td>19½</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>8.75 10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Horse,</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>10.50 12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Horse,</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>11.75 13.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CABBAGE PLOWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plain.</th>
<th>With Cutter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 M.</td>
<td>$4.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RIDDING OR DOUBLE MOUTH PLOWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plain.</th>
<th>With Cutter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MINER'S PATENT SUBSOIL


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plain.</th>
<th>With Wheel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10, One Horse Plow.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, Two Horse Plow, weight 60 lbs.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, with steel point</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, with steel point</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ALLEN'S POTATO DIGGING PLOWS

Price of Plow, Cast Iron Mould and Share, $15.00 | Price of Plow, Steel Mould and Share, $25.00

#### HARDENED STEEL PLOWS

For heavy land and sod, made with heavy wrought-iron standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. R. 6½-</td>
<td>Light 2-horse.</td>
<td>6½ inches. Width. 5 inches. Depth.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. 8-</td>
<td>2-horse.</td>
<td>7 inches.</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. 10-</td>
<td>3-horse.</td>
<td>8 inches.</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add to the above prices $2.50 for a plain coulter; $1.50 for a wheel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. R. 8-</td>
<td>Light 2-horse.</td>
<td>6½ inches. Width. 6 inches. Depth.</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. 10-</td>
<td>2-horse.</td>
<td>8 inches.</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. P. 3-</td>
<td>Heavy 2-horse.</td>
<td>13 inches.</td>
<td>10 inches.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. P. 5-</td>
<td>Heavy 3 or 4-horse.</td>
<td>14 inches.</td>
<td>10 inches.</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add to the above prices $2.50 for a plain coulter; $5 for a revolving coulter; $2 for a wheel, and $1.50 for draught-rod.

#### HARRROWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KINDS.</th>
<th>No. of Teeth.</th>
<th>Size of Teeth.</th>
<th>Price to Screw.</th>
<th>Price to Drive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geddes',</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>$9.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes',</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes',</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes',</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Harrow,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>11.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Harrow,</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Harrow,</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Harrow,</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Harrow,</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Harrow,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### REVERSIBLE HARRROWS

3 Sections, 15 Solid Steel Teeth in each section (9 feet wide), $25.00
6 Sections, or doubles the 3 Section Harrow (18 feet wide, for 4 horses abreast), $50.00

The weight of harrow complete is about 200 pounds.
**GARDEN ROLLERS.**—Weights Keep Handle Erect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 Sec., 7½ in. face, 15 in. diam., with weights about 122 lbs.</th>
<th>3 Sec., 12 in. face, by 20 in. diam., weight about 550 lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 12 20 140</td>
<td>4 12 20 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 20 20 150</td>
<td>5 12 20 650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 24 24 160</td>
<td>6 12 24 850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 24 24 170</td>
<td>6 12 24 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 36 36 180</td>
<td>6 12 36 1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 32 32 190</td>
<td>7 12 32 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 40 40 200</td>
<td>7 12 32 2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 36 36 210</td>
<td>7 12 36 2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 40 40 220</td>
<td>7 12 36 2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 20 20 230</td>
<td>8 12 12 2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 20 20 240</td>
<td>8 12 12 2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduct for Weights when not wanted, $1.00 to $5.00 each.

**FIELD ROLLERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Sec., 12 in. face, by 20 in. diam., weight about 550 lbs.</th>
<th>3 Sec., 15 in. face, by 24 in. diam., weight about 1000 lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 20 250</td>
<td>5 12 24 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 22 270</td>
<td>5 12 24 1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 24 290</td>
<td>5 12 24 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 22 310</td>
<td>6 12 24 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 22 330</td>
<td>6 12 24 1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 24 350</td>
<td>6 12 24 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With Whiffletrees, $4.00 extra.

**CULTIVATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wright's (with reversible flat Steel Plates), $5.00 Jersey (weight only 48 lbs.),</th>
<th>Wright's, with Hiller,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 60 Reversible Steel Plate, old style,</td>
<td>13 60 Reversible Steel Plate, new style,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAKES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolving Horse Rake,</th>
<th>Wire Horse Hay Rake with Seat,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CORN SHELLERS.**—Clinton Corn Shellers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary style, with one wheel,</th>
<th>7 50 Improved Shellers, with two wheels,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 50 Iron Corn Shellers,</td>
<td>7 50 Iron Corn Shellers,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GARDEN BARROWS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden Wheelbarrows, No. 0,</th>
<th>Garden Wheelbarrows, No. 1,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE BLANCHARD CHURN.** (Improved.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 3, for about 2 gallons of cream,</th>
<th>No. 4, for about 4 gallons of cream,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7.00 No. 6, for about 12 gallons of cream,</td>
<td>$8.00 No. 7, for about 18 gallons of cream,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIDE ROLLER HAY-CUTTERS.**

**Baldwin's American Fodder Cutters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>2 inches.</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>2 inches.</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>2 inches.</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>2 inches.</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 inches.</td>
<td>2 inches.</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dirt-Scraper or Ox-Shovel.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1, with Iron Back,</th>
<th>No. 2, with Iron Back,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$9.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WINE PRESSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hutchinson's Family Mill, No. 0,</th>
<th>Hutchinson's Family Mill, No. 1,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CIDER MILLS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers' Favorite, Family,</th>
<th>Excelsior Junior Cider Mill,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$22.00</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Davis Lawn Rake.

Made in the most thorough manner, of the best material, best quality Spring Steel Teeth.

A Perfect Implement for Cleaning Lawns from Leaves, Grass, and all Kinds of rubbish, and the only one that will do it without injuring the Grass and Boots.

Will level and prepare a garden bed for the seed better and quicker than any other tool. Will clean a race track perfectly. Just the thing for ladies wishing open air exercise. A man with one will do the work of six or eight men in a superior manner. The work is light and easy, as the rake is drawn over the ground instead of being carried. Landscape gardeners will use no other after trying this. Grass will grow faster and look much better after being combed a few times with the Rake.

Patented Dec. 17, 1878.

It requires many years of great care to produce a fine Lawn, which may be injured and perhaps ruined in a short time by using common rakes. Price, $1.00.

Ruhlman's Hand Cultivator.

The Latest and Best Garden Weeder in Use, and is the Cheapest Hoe ever offered to the Public. One Man can do as much Work as Five Men without it. It can be set from 7 to 16 inches in width, and is warranted to work to Perfection.

This superior implement embraces the four essential points requisite for a successful hand cultivator, viz.: durability, simplicity of construction, thoroughness in work, and perfection as a plant protector. It is especially adapted to the culture of all garden crops (particularly onions) and nursery stock that require careful hand cultivation in the early stages of their growth.

It is easily regulated by set screws, as to the depth of hoeing, the pitch of the knife blades and height of handles. It is easily worked, and does its work with a thoroughness that will satisfy all who try it.

The Frame and Wheel are made of the best cast iron. The Knives are the best cast steel. They cut the weeds only on the inside of the knife, so that any person can walk along within one-half an inch without injuring the smallest or tenderest plant, which no other Cultivator can do. It will do the work of six men with a common hoe.

The Machine weighs only about 35 pounds, and packs closely. Price $5.50, delivered to Express Company or on board cars.

Maher & Grosh Celebrated Pruning and Budding Knives.

The engravings are one-half the size of the Knives. Maher & Grosh's celebrated cutlery are made of the best razor steel and warranted. Price of Pruning Knife, $1.00; by mail, $1.10; Budding Knife, ebony handle, bone tips, 75 cts.; by mail, 80 cts.
NEW FRENCH WATERING POT.

The engraving shows the form of the pot, which is made of the best galvanized iron and is very durable. It will be seen that it has a very long spout and the round and properly placed handle which is a great improvement. With a handle of this kind the hand can be placed at just the right point for the implement to balance, and there is none of the strain upon the wrist that is demanded by the ordinary form. A column of water of the length of the spout when allowed to flow comes out with no little force. As the stream of water issues from the nozzle it is intercepted by a flange, which is cast in brass of a peculiar shape, with the effect to break the stream into the thinnest possible sheet of water, of a most beautifully curved form. At the upper part of the engraving the form of the discharge of water is shown, as well as that of the flange which produces the effect. It will be seen that the water is dispersed over a broad space, and its force is so far counteracted and its spread so exceedingly thin that it can be allowed to fall upon small and delicate plants without injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOR GARDEN, HOT-HOUSE AND NURSERY PURPOSES.

Marks a JET BLACK on prepared ZINC TAGS of four different sizes. Used with a common quill or other pen, which should be clean. Price 35 cents per bottle.

Tags, 10, 15, 20 and 30 cents per dozen. Boxes containing 4 dozen Tags, 1 dozen each size, a pen, one bottle of ink, 3 dozen plated wires and emery paper. Price, $1.00. Either size Tag may be had separate, by the gross, hundred or thousand.

A useful and neat appendage to Plants and Shrubs, Trees, etc., at a trifling expense.

These Tags are more economical than the common wooden ones, as they will last for years, and may be used repeatedly, by erasing with a small piece of emery paper, thus preserving the name of each plant to maturity, and in transportation of trees, etc., will prove of great value. Climate, weather or time has no effect on the writing.

N. B.—Clean the Tags before using, with a piece of fine emery paper. This ink contains nothing injurious to either person or fabric.

SHAW'S IMPROVED FUMIGATOR.

It is claimed that with it the operator can accomplish more work, in fumigating a house in ten minutes, than he would in an hour by the old system, besides avoiding the stifling fumes so objectionable to that method. It is operated outside of the house by placing the funnel either through the door or back wall; fill the hopper with tobacco stems cut in small pieces, put a few live coals on top, and it is ready for use. The embers of the burnt tobacco will be sufficient to light a fresh supply, always being careful to put the grate at the bottom of the hopper. The small machine is adapted for smoking small greenhouses and conservatories. From one to a dozen plants may be fumigated with this machine. Price, $15.00.
Bateman’s Hand Garden Plow.

This is a new and exceedingly neat all steel mold-board, hand plow. It is very useful, both in the garden and in limited field culture, for opening furrows for seeds or manures, for covering them, and for tending the crops afterwards. It is built on an extremely neat model; has highly polished mold-board, and is carefully made and finished in every part. The side handle is a new and important improvement, and with the set for regulating depth by means of a simple thumb-nut, it is by far the most manageable tool of the kind yet introduced. $2.

Noyes’ Hand Weeder.

This is a convenient, cheap, and useful little implement for clearing away weeds, working between plants, dressing pots, and for other small work, where a large hoe could not easily be used. Price, 40 cents each.

Asparagus Buncher.

This cut represents an ASPARAGUS BUNCHER, invented by a produce merchant of this city, whose large experience in selling asparagus, taught him the necessity of having it in uniform bunches and marketable shape, in order to command the highest price. It has been thoroughly tested, and acknowledged by all who have used it, as the best asparagus buncher in the market. It is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. A child can use them, and do more and better work with them, than a man can in the old way, and leave the asparagus in compact bunches, so as to stand handling in shipping. Price, $1.

Warren Hoe.

It is perfectly adapted for Field, Nursery or Garden. Is superior to any other Hoe at all work for which a hoe is intended, such as Pulverizing Planting, Hilling, Weeding, Scraping, Chopping out, etc. They are made of Solid Cast Steel, with Trowel temper, and warranted not to break with fair usage. No farmer or gardener can afford to do without them and spend their time and strength on the old Hoe. You may not like the looks of them at first, they being so different from the Hoe we have been using for thirty years, but use it until you become accustomed to it, and twice its cost will not get you to do without.

It has two sharp edges on either side, extending to the point, making a cutting surface of 16 to 18 inches.

Has a drawn cut on the principle of a scythe, or as you would hold your knife or any cutting tool, and cuts to the best advantage.

Will scour in any soil, because it has curves like the mold-board of a steel plow.

Cannot well break, as central ridge is great support.

Prices: No. 1. Ladies’ and Garden Hoe. $1 each; No. 2, Garden and Field Hoe. $1.25 each; No. 3, Field Hoe, $1.25 each.
SHOWERERS.

For best, pinking plants in rooms, and bouquets for bouquet-makers. Plants that are watered with this showerer once or twice per day, will grow exceedingly well, and always present a fresh and good appearance. This will also be found very useful in sprinkling the surface of the ground upon which delicate seeds have been planted—also in watering the young seedlings as they come up. For this reason no amateur of flowers and plants should be without them.

Fig. 1. Glass Tubes, with brass connections, 25 cents each.
Fig. 2. Silver Plated Tubes, to fold up, 75 cents each.
Fig. 3. With India Rubber Ball, and Glass Bottle, to contain the liquid, $1.20; by mail, $1.00.
Fig. 3. In Zinc, very strong; two sizes, 1st size, 4½ inches high, 75 cents each; 2d size, 3½ inches high, 60 cents; by mail 10 cents extra.

Elastic Plant Sprinkler.

This article is made of rubber with a flat bottom. The cap is of brass finely perforated, which can be removed if desired. An indispensable article for watering the foliage of plants, thereby keeping them in a healthy condition; sprinkling bouquets and dampening clothes. Price, $1.25; by mail, postpaid, $1.00.

The Excelsior Garden Pump.

This compact, portable, and generally useful pump can be used for every variety of purpose. All its working parts are of brass. Easy access to the valves is gained, and the workmanship throughout is substantial. It is applicable to all horticultural purposes, for watering gardens, conservatories, orchards or washing houses, windows, carriages, etc., and its value is enhanced by the circumstance that its utility is not restricted to the garden; from its power and portability it will be found of the most essential service in case of a fire. It is fitted with discharge and suction hose for drawing water from a stream, tank or pail; simple in construction, and easily worked. It throws a continuous stream. Price, $9.00.

IMPROVED BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

Of various sizes and patterns, applicable for all horticultural purposes in the conservatory, forcing-house, and garden; fitted with taps or boxes for ejecting water in one stream, or dispersing it in the most gentle manner, or with great force, when required.
No. 60 unpolished, one spray rose, adapted for throwing whole oil soap, liquid tobacco, etc., $2.75
No. 2. Ladies' Syringe, medium size, with three roses, 475
No. 5. Best conical valve Syringe, large size, with one stream and two spray roses, 7.50
No. 7. Same as No. 5, but having a knuckle-joint turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants, cleaning them from insects, etc., 9.50
No. 0, unpolished, one spray, 2.25
With the usual force of water furnished by water works it will sprinkle a space from thirty to forty feet in diameter, possessing the great advantage of breaking the water into fine particles and distributing it evenly upon the surface it covers. It has no working parts to wear out, nor small perforations to stop up with any sediment that may be in the water. By a simple mechanical appliance the motion is given to the water instead of the Sprinkler. It is portable. No. 1 weighing only 8 ounces; No. 2 only 5 pounds, and No. 3, with Hose Reel attachment holding one hundred feet of Hose, 15 pounds.

No. 1, by Express, at expense of purchaser, $1.00; by mail, prepaid, $1.25.
No. 2, $2.50. No. 3, $4.00. Sent only by Express at expense of purchaser.

THE FAIRY NOZZLE.

The only practical combination hose nozzle.

The interior of the pipe is perfectly plain, without divisions or any irregular holes whatever.

By an ingenious but simple device of the plug alone, this nozzle throws the greatest possible variety of spray, and this, too, without interfering with the water-way for the solid stream, which is precisely the same as in a plain key-cock pipe.

¾ inch, each, with Guard Chain to Tip, $1.65
Nickel Plated, 25 cents extra.

Hartford Hose Carriage.

This carriage will easily carry seventy-five feet of ¾ inch 3-ply hose, and while one hundred feet can be reeled upon it, we recommend a larger size for that quantity.

As shown in the above cut, it has fifty feet of heavy ¾ 3-ply hose upon the reel. It is highly finished in bright colors, stands up firmly, and occupies but little space.

No. 1, holds 75-100 feet ¾ hose, price, $4.50
No. 2, " 100-200 " ¾ " " 4.25
No. 3, " 150-250 " ¾ " " 5.90
Cranks for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 35 cents extra.

In ordering, be particular to state whether with or without Crank.

Fairy Nozzle. No. 5, holds 100 feet of 2½ inch Fire Hose, either rubber or leather, or a greater quantity of linen or cotton hose, price, $12.00

Hartford Hose Carriage Reels can be shipped with their full capacity of hose coiled upon them when desired.
A French invention for showering plants with insect-killing liquids, or clear water, operating the same way as the well-known perfume sprinkler of the drug stores, and the atomizer, or spray producer, of the surgeons. The liquid to be used is put into the brass globe and the bellows worked; a fine spray issues in such a copious stream that it is easy to reach every part of the plant and bedew it with whatever insect-killing liquid may be desirable. One great advantage of this apparatus is its economy. In the ordinary methods of treating plants with liquid insecticides, a very large share is wasted, while with this only so much as is needed to just moisten the leaves and stems need be used. Carbolic soap and other preparations of carbolic acid, whale-oil soap, tobacco water, infusions of Quassia, Camomile, and Pyrethrum (Persian Insect Powder), and solutions of salt, carbonate of ammonia, and aloe, or whatever may be found useful against any particular insect, may be employed. It will also be found a most useful implement for showering the foliage of house plants with tepid water during Winter, to cleanse them from dust and keep the foliage in a healthy condition. Price, $3.50 each.

Rustic Window Boxes.

No. 1. No. 2.

The above will be found very ornamental, as well as useful for growing Bulbs and Plants of all kinds, either inside or outside the window. They can be made of any size that may be required.

No. 1, per lineal foot, $2.25
No. 2, per lineal foot, 2.00

Rustic Settees and Chairs.

No. 1.—Settee for Piazza, extreme length, 7 feet, $30.00
Settee for Piazza, extreme length, 5 feet; similar pattern, 20.00

Larger sizes, built to order, $2.00 to $3.00 per foot extra.

No. 2.—Settees for Lawns, red cedar, with the bark, 13.00
      Larger sizes, built to order, $2.00 to $3.00 per foot extra.

No. 3.—Rocking Chair for Piazza, 13.00
No. 4.—Arm Chair for Piazza, 11.00
No. 5.—Lawn Settee, red cedar, with the bark, 15.00
No. 6.—Lawn Chair, red cedar, with the bark, 7.00
No. 7.—Lawn Chair, red cedar, with the bark, 6.50
No. 8.—Croquet Chair, red cedar, with the bark, 4.50
No. 9.—Croquet Chair, red cedar, with the bark, 5.50
No. 1. Oval Hanging, 7 x 13; 2 1/2 feet high. Price, $5.00. Same pattern, smaller size, 5 x 11; 2 feet high, $2.50.

No. 2. Round Hanging Baskets, 13-inch bowl; 2 1/2 feet high. Price, $2.25.

No. 3. Round Hanging, 11-inch bowl; 2 feet high. Price, $2.00.

No. 4. Round Hanging, 9-inch bowl; 1 1/2 feet high. Price, $1.50.

No. 5. Lawn Vase, round, 16-inch tub; 3 feet high. Price, $7.00.

No. 6. Lawn Vase, square, 18-inch box; 3 feet high. Price, $10.00.

No. 7. Lawn Vase, round, 16-inch bowl; 2 1/4 feet high. Price, $6.00. Same pattern, smaller size, 13-inch bowl; 2 1/4 feet high. Price, $5.00.

No. 8. Arch Stand, oblong, 8 x 24 box; 4 feet high. Price, $14.00. Stand, same pattern, 7 x 21 box; 3 1/2 feet high. Price, $11.00.
For the Destruction of Insects, &c.

Horace's Tobacco and Hellebore Insecticide.

In Patent Bellows Box, for Rose Bugs, Aphis, and Plant-Infecting Insects.

Horace's Persian Insect Powder.

In Patent Bellows Box, for Ants, Croton Bugs, Bed-Bugs, Fleas and Lice on Animals and Household Pests.

These Powders have both a well-established reputation as being very effective and as non-poisonous to animal life. Their efficiency depending largely on being applied in fine dust, the very durable Bellows will be found a most useful and effective addition. It may be refilled.

Jacques' Sapo Tabacum, or Tobacco Soap.—A universal remedy for the pests of the gardens and nurseries, etc. The most convenient, cheap, and potent specific for the destruction of insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting plants. Also an efficient specific for the destruction of ticks and other parasitic vermin on sheep and domesticated animals. Price, 50 cents per pound; 5 lbs., for $3.00. By mail 16 cents per lb., extra.

Gishurst Compound.—An English preparation, highly recommended for preventing and destroying Bed Spiders, Scale, MEALY Bug, Thrip, GREEN and BROWN FLY, etc., also, for winter dressing and washing walls, frames and shades of greenhouses. Price per box, $1.00; by mail, $1.20.

Farmer's Patent Preparation.—For the destruction of MEALY Bug, RED SPIDER, THRIP, SCALE, Aphis, and all kinds of insects; also MILDEW on VINES, Fruit Trees, and Plants of all descriptions. It has been proved to be the most effective application ever offered for the destruction of insects. SMALL Stone Bottle with Brush, $1.00; by mail, $1.25. Full directions for use are given with each bottle.

Whale Oil Soap.—For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc. 2 lb. bars, 35 cents; 1 lb. bars, 80 cents. By mail 16 cents per lb. extra. Tin Syringes for applying the above, $1.25; Brass Syringes, $1.50 to $3.00.

Sulphur Bellows, Or Floral and Vintage Flour of Sulphur Duster.

For the extermination of Bugs, Worms and all Insects; likewise MILDEW upon GRAPE-VINES. By the use of this implement the Flour of Sulphur can be evenly distributed over every part of the affected plant. Price, $2.50.

L'homme-Lefort, Mastic, or Cold Grafting Wax.

Used in the Imperial Nurseries and Plantations of Paris.

A GOLD MEDAL AND TWENTY-TWO SILVER MEDALS.

This preparation is known as the best which can be used in the operation of grafting Trees, Shrubs and Plants of any description, budding Roses, etc. It requires no previous melting. It is always ready for use; it grows hard in the open air as well as in water, and once hardened is not liquefied under a high temperature.

This article is far superior to anything yet produced for the purpose of healing all wounds in Trees, etc., arising from accident or disease. It rapidly causes broken or split branches to unite again; it preserves the graft from moisture, and from the intrusion of insects, etc., and is the best styptic to prevent the effusion of sap after the pruning of the Grape-vine.

It is also an indispensable article in many other circumstances which can only be illustrated by its use. Sold in tin boxes of various sizes, bearing the signature of the Inventor. Price, 40 cents, $1.25 and $3.50 per tin. Small size by mail, 50 cents. The largest contain about 6½ pounds.

Trowbridge's Grafting Wax, of First Quality.

Put up in convenient rolls for use of 1, ½ and ¼ pounds. This has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. Price, 40 cents per lb. ½ lb. Packages, 15 cents. By mail 16 cents per lb. extra.

TYING MATERIALS.

Raphin, the best material in use, light and strong. $1.00
Cuba Bast, according to quality. $0.50 to $1.00
Plant Stakes, Pot Plant and Garden Trellises.

These very useful and ornamental articles are invaluable for training plants, shrubs, vines, etc., either when grown in pots or in the open border. They are made of reeds, painted green; are very light, and retain their shape and form better, and are much cheaper than those made of wire.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of our Regular Sizes. In ordering, the numbers will suffice.

TURNED PLANT STAKES, ROUND, PAINTED GREEN, VERY NEAT AND TASTEFUL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ft, 20 in.</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft, 18 in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft, 16 in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft, 14 in.</td>
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</table>

Orders for less than half a dozen of a kind charged at single rates.
Fan Trellises.—This cut represents 3½, 4, 5, and 6 feet.

Each, 75 ; Doz. 5.00.

Veranda Trellises.—This represents the 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet Veranda Trellis. This trellis is extensively used, and it is particularly adapted to high climbing shrubs and vines, can be made of any desired size, and is mostly used upon Verandas, where it is very ornamental.

This cut represents a 20 inch Ivy Trellis, 16 and 24 inches, same pattern.

PLANT STICKS.
We make six different sizes of Plant Sticks, from 2 to 6 feet in length, for supporting single stalks of Roses, Dahlias, etc.

YEATS’ STRONG METALLIC, GARDEN, ETC., LABELS.
Suitable for Conservatories, Greenhouses, Ferneries, Flower Pots, Flower and Plant Gardens, Wine Collars, Valuable Parcels, etc.

These Labels may be written on with Yeats’ Indelible Ink, or may be painted white, and, while wet, written on with a common lead pencil, or, when dry, with black paint.

PRICES AS BELOW. PATTERNS AS PER ANNEXED ENGRAVING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>100 Labels with Box, suitable Pens, Ink, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The &quot; Paxton&quot; Conservatory Label</td>
<td>4½ by 3½</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The &quot;Hampton Court&quot; Border Label</td>
<td>4 by 3½</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The &quot;Bushey Park&quot; Pot Label</td>
<td>4 by 2½</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The &quot;Glenny&quot; Garden Label</td>
<td>5 by 1</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The &quot;Hogg&quot; Fruit Label</td>
<td>3½ by 2½</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The &quot;Rivers&quot; Rose Label</td>
<td>2½ by 1½</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The &quot;Barron&quot; Specimen Tree Label</td>
<td>2 by ¾</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The &quot;Keynes&quot; Rose Label</td>
<td>1½ by 1½</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The &quot;Veitch&quot; Nursery Label</td>
<td>3½ by ¾</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The &quot;Erfurt&quot; Potting Label</td>
<td>2½ by 2½</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1½ by 1½</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>3½ by 3½</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 by 2½</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 by 1½</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 by 2½</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 are suitable for Pots or Flower Borders. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14 for suspending to Rose and Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. No. 10 is Yeats’ New Flat Metallic Peg, length 4 inches, for Verbenas, layering Carnations, Picotees, etc., warranted not to rust. Price, $1.50 per box of 100.

Galvanized Wire Verbenas-Pins (No. 16), $1.00 per box of 1 gross, length 3 inches.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS, (Wood.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each, Hund.</th>
<th>Thous.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pot or Plant, 4 inches long</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot or Plant, 4½ inches long</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot or Plant, 5 inches long</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot or Plant, 5½ inches long</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot or Plant, 6 inches long</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden or Nursery, 8 inches long</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree, notched or pierced, 4 inches long</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indelible Pencils, for writing on wooden labels, 30 and 50 cents each.
MAPE'S COMPLETE MANURES,
FOR EACH CROP AND FOR GENERAL USE.

They supply all the required ingredients, in the proportions which practical experience, and the feeding powers and composition (analysis) of each crop show to be best adapted to its successful and profitable growth. They leave the land in "good condition."

The leading elements of plant food are furnished in them in the best known forms, as follows:

- **NITROGEN**—From Nitrate of Soda, Blood, Flesh, Peruvian Guano and Bone.
- **AMMONIA**—From Ammonium Sulphate and Peruvian Guano.
- **PHOSPHORIC ACID**—All from Peruvian Guano, Bone and Animal Matter.
- **POTASSIUM**—Soda, Magnesia, etc., from Alkaline Salts, such as Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Magnesia.

Mapes's Manures are all sold on guaranteed analysis, plainly given on tag accompanying each package.

In the numerous analyses and reports on these Manures, issued by the Conn. Agricultural Station, New York State Agricultural Society, and others, in no instance has the Fertilizer been found to be below the guarantee.

Several National Awards and Medals have been conferred during the past fall (1879) upon these Manures by the Conn. State Agricultural Society, New Jersey State Agricultural Society, American Institute of New York, etc.

Every bag of Mapes's Manure is accompanied with a tag, giving composition and directions for use.

Mapes's Potato Manure, 600 lbs. per acre. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $48.00
Mapes's Corn Manure, 400 to 600 lbs. per acre. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $10.00
Mapes's Alfalfa Manure, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $31.00
Mapes's Fruit and Vine Manure, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $37.00
Mapes's Grass and Grain Spring Top Dressing, 600 lbs. to the acre. Price per ton ($15.00)

Mapes's Beet and Mangold Manure, 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $49.50
Mapes's Cabbage and Cauliflower Manure. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $47.50
Mapes's Tobacco Manure (Conn. brand). Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $52.00
Mapes's Sugar Cane Manure. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $46.00
Mapes's Complete Manure (for clay soils). Price per ton, $51.00
Mapes's Complete Manure (for light soil). Price per ton, $51.00

This last named manure is particularly adapted for use on all soils, for Onions, Early Cabbages, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, and all early vegetables. It hastens maturity some two weeks earlier than Stable Manure, and after a long experience with truck growers has proved more economical than any other fertilizer, either for use alone or in connection with stable manure.

Mapes's Pure Bone Meal. Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $42.00
Mapes's Pure Bone Manure (extra fine ground). Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $40.00
Mapes's Pure Bone Manure (fine ground). Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $38.00
Mapes's Pure Bone Manure (medium). Price per ton (bags 200 lbs.) $36.00
Pure Bone Manure. Price per bag 200 lbs., $6.00
Pure Fish Meal. Price per bag 200 lbs., $5.00
Pure Fish Meal. For chowders. Per bag 200 lbs., $5.00
No. 1 Peruvian Guano, "guaranteed." Price per ton, $56.00

Full descriptive pamphlet on Fertilizers will be issued about February 15th, and mailed gratis.

PRACTICAL RESULTS ON POTATOES—SEASON 1879.

(Full Details in Pamphlet)

Yield, with 8 cords stable manure alone, 200 bushels.
Yield, with 3 bags ($15.00) Mapes's Potato alone. 300.
GILBERT A. MARSHALL, Lancaster, N. H.
Yield, with 2 bags ($10.00) Mapes's Complete Manure. 300 lbs. bushels.
Yield, no manure, natural soil. $8 10-00
J. F. EMERY, Potter Place, N. H.

Yield, with 3 bags ($10.00) Mapes's Potato Manure, averaged 195 bushels per acre. No acre fell below 180 bushels, while some portions of the field did not fall short of 210 bushels, and ninety-five per cent. at least of these were of marketable size. There were three rows left without any fertilizer, and the yield there was too poor to be considered of any market value. A marked difference of more than two weeks was unexpectedly seen in the early maturing effects of the Mapes's Manure over common yard manure. The cost of the potatoes grown with the Mapes's Potato Manure for the fertilizer, including freight, carriage and spreading, was twenty-three cents a barrel, or about eight cents a bushel.

TEX EVCK BROS., MARAWAN, N. J.

On worn out land, so poor that the yield with Beans in preceding year (1878) was less than five bushels per acre, 880 lbs. of Mapes's Potato Manure per acre produced 144 bushels. Ten cords of farm-yard manure yielded 115 bushels. The yield from the Mapes Manure was four times as much as from the natural soil.

SILAS CARLETON, Pomerooy, Meigs Co., Ohio.

Yield on natural soil. 180 bushels per acre.
Yield with barn-yard manure. 188 bushels per acre.

Yield with barn-yard manure, 202 bushels and 400 lbs. of Mapes's Potato Manure, 253 bushels per acre, and the Potatoes were of superior size and quality. Received the First Premium at Yorktown Fair.

LEWIS BEACH, New Castle, N. Y.

660 lbs. Mapes's Manure per acre, gave 200 bushels per acre.
Ten cords Stable Manure, gave about same yield.

Yield from Natural Soil, gave 25 bushels per acre.

The Potatoes raised with Mapes's Manure were all of two weeks earlier than those grown with Stable Manure.

FREDERICK MORTON, Rocky Hill, Hartford Co., Conn.
PERUVIAN GUANO. (PURE.)

A well-known and powerful stimulant for plants and growing crops of all kinds. From the large amount of ammonia and phosphates it contains, together with the almost inexhaustible supply and the circumstances attending its origin, collection, and importation, it can be relied upon more safely than most other kinds. The quantity used per acre is generally from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Before using, it should be made fine, and may be mixed with loam, charcoal-dust or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime or ashes; mud and clay, and salt should not come in contact with growing plants. Dr. Voelcker, the well-known agricultural chemist, recommends the following method of preparing it for use: 'First, sift off all the fine guano dust. Then mix the hard lumps left in the sieve with about twice their bulk of sharp sand. Spread the mixture on an even floor, and pass a heavy garden roller over it, or beat down the lumps with a wooden mallet. (The admixture of sand prevents the caking of the guano, and greatly facilitates its reduction to a fine powder.) After the wheels have gone through the floor two or three times, and the proportion of two parts by weight to one of guano. The moisture imparted to the guano by the salt prevents the dusting, which is a great inconvenience in sowing by hand. Salt, in conjunction with guano, moreover, has a specific action on vegetation, which is specially beneficial to corn crops on light soils. I cannot too strongly impress upon farmers neither to spare trouble nor expense in preparing guano properly before sowing it.' As it is nearly soluble in water, it is most easily converted into liquid manure, and when applied in that form, its effects are almost immediate. One pound of guano to twenty gallons of water makes a solution sufficiently strong for a single application, and far more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions. Per lb., 8 cts.; 25 lbs., $1.50; for bag of about 200 lbs., 3 cents per lb.; per ton at market rates.

POUDRette.

The economy of Poudrette consists in its portability, in its ease of transportation and application. It produces the same effects required to produce the greater bulk of other manures. For instance, a gill of Poudrette applied to a hill of corn will cause a more rapid growth and earlier maturity, and a heavier yield than a shovelful of barn-yard manure.

Standard Guano is manufactured by the Poudrette Co., and it consists of Poudrette manure, of forty bushels each, would barely suffice for a shovelful in each hill. In other words, one bushel of Poudrette is about equal to twenty bushels of farm-yard dung, and the expense of applying the one in comparison with the other is in the same ratio. Used in the hill or drill, it can only be used in such a quantity as will have been manured with cattle or farm-yard manure it gives extraordinary good results. If you try it once you will continue its use.

Poudrette, Double Refined, in bbls. of about 200 lbs., $3.00 per bbl., $20.00 per ton of 8 bbls. Poudrette, Ordinary, per bbl., $2.00; per ton, $15.00.

SPECIAL MANURES FOR HOUSE OR GARDEN PLANTS.

By mail, 16s. per pound extra.

Lawson's Phospho-Guano.—Prepared and put up in canisters for horticultural purposes. Of this manure Prof. Liebig speaks as follows: "I can say with confidence that I never had in hand a better sort of artificial manure, far superior in quality, also in its efficacy, to the best Peruvian Guano."

Dr. Voelcker says: "I am of the opinion that Phospho-Guano is a uniformly prepared, highly concentrated and a more generally useful manure than Peruvian Guano. This article has been thoroughly tested in various countries in this country for several years past, and has given great satisfaction. It is particularly valuable for the Flower Border, and for city lots, and all other places where there is difficulty in obtaining stable manure. One lb. canisters, 30 cents; 2 lbs., 50 cents; 4 lbs., $1.00; 7 lbs., $1.50.

Standen's Gardener's and Amateur's Friend.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND.

One of the richest fertilizing agents known; the volatile principles being chemically fixed, the compound is thereby rendered perfectly inodorous, and may, in consequence be freely used in conservatory and parlor. Has been highly extolled as being the most safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when used in too large quantities has gone as high as 15 lbs., 40 cents; 35 lbs., $1.50.

Carter's Fertilizer.—This is specially prepared for gardeners and amateurs; it possesses remarkably stimulating properties in superinducing a quick, healthy and vigorous growth in whatever it is applied to in the way of greenhouse or garden plants. Per canister of 3 lbs., 75 cents.

Prepared Bone Flour.—This is one of the most useful of all fertilizers for Pot Plants, such as Roses, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Salvias, etc., also may be used as top-dressing for Field Plants. This has been planted out into the flower border during the Summer, in boxes of about 2 lbs. each, 35 cents.

Bliss's Plant Food.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND.—One of the richest fertilizing agents known; the volatile principles being chemically fixed, the compound is thereby rendered perfectly inodorous, and may, in consequence, be freely used in conservatory and parlor. A safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when used in too large quantities. Per package, 1 lb., 25 cents; 5 lbs., $1.00.

Pervanian Guano, in boxes, 25 and 50 cents.

Coca Fiber Refuse.—One of the most valuable materials for mixing with soil for plants, either in pots or in the open ground, for its excellent subtilate for leaf mold or peat. Plants of all kinds thrive in it with the greatest luxuriance. 50 cents per peck; $1.50 per bushel, in bags or bbls.

WOLFF'S MARKING INK PENCILS.

Black, Blue, or Red.—The cheapest made for producing an indelible mark upon wood labels for garden purposes, 20 cents each.
MAILED POST-PAY AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

**Farm and Garden.**
- Barry’s Fruit Garden: $1.00
- Brilli’s Farm-Gardening, Seed-Growing: 75¢
- Bristle’s Family Kitchen-Gardener: 1.00
- French’s Farm Drainage: 1.50
- Gregory on Cabbages: 30¢
- Gregory on Carrots and Mangel-Wurzels: 30¢
- Gregory on Onion Raising: 30¢
- Gregory on Squashes: 30¢
- Hand-Book of the Grasses of Great Britain and America: 1.50
- How for Pleasure: 1.50
- Henderson’s Gardening for Profit: 1.50
- Hop Culture: By experienced cultivators: 30¢
- Johnson’s How Crops Seed: 2.00
- Johnson’s How Crops Grow: 2.00
- Nichol’s Chemistry of the Farm and Sea: 1.75
- Oranges—How to raise them profitably: 20¢
- Potato Culture, (Prize Essay): 25¢
- Quinn’s Fruit Book: in the Garden: 1.50
- Riley’s Potato Pests, paper, 50 cts.; cloth: 75¢
- Scott’s Price Book in the Garden: 3.00
- Stewart’s Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard: 1.50
- Ten Acres, 1.50
- Thomas’ Farm Implements and Machinery: 1.50
- Tim Bunker Papers, or Yankee Farming: 1.50
- Tobacco Culture: By fourteen experienced cultivators: 25¢
- Toddy’s Young Farmer’s Manual, 3 vols.: 4.50
- White’s Gardening for the South: 2.00

**Fruits and Flowers.**
- American Rose Culturist: $0.30
- American Weeds and Useful Plants: 1.75
- Breeding and Bux of Flowers: 1.75
- Bristle’s Flower-Garden Directory: 1.50
- Chorlton’s Grape-Grower’s Guide: 75¢
- Crab Apple in the Garden: 1.50
- Eastwood on Cranberry: 75¢
- Elliot’s Hand-Book for Fruit Growers, pa, 60 cts.; cloth: 1.00
- Every Woman her own Fruit Gardener, pa, 50 cts.; cloth: 1.00
- Field’s Pear Culture: 1.25
- Fuller’s Grape Culturist: 1.50
- Fuller’s Illustrated Strawberry Culturist: 1.50
- Fuller’s Small Fruit Culturist: 1.50
- Fulton’s Peach Culture: 1.50
- Henderson’s Practical Floriculture: 1.50
- Husman’s Grapes and Wine: 1.00
- Johnson’s Winter Greeneries: 1.25
- Mohr on the Grape Vine: 1.00
- My Vineyard at Lakeview: 1.25
- Parson’s on the Raisins, paper: 1.25
- Quinn’s Pear Culture for Profit: 1.00
- River’s Miniature Fruit Garden: 1.00
- Robinson on Pears: 1.00
- The Language of Flowers: 50¢
- White’s Cranberry Culture: 1.25
- Window Flower Garden (NEW): 75¢
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- Dadd’s American Reformed Horse Book: 2.50
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- Geyelin’s Poultry-Breeding: 2.00
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**LONDON GARDENER’S CHRONICLE.**

Subscriptions received for this popular weekly publication. Price to subscribers in the United States, including postage, $7.50 per year.

**LONDON GARDEN.**

A weekly magazine devoted to gardening in all its branches. A colored engraving and other illustrations in each number. $9.00 per year.
NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

For the Greenhouse or the Flower Garden, many of which are now offered for the first time.

We can either send by mail or by express, as desired, only when sending by mail a smaller size of plant is sent; but whenever it is practicable, we strongly advise that plants be sent by express; for, though the purchaser is required to pay express charges (which are usually moderate from our light system of packing), yet he always buys cheaper—quality of plants considered—than when plants are sent by mail, free.

**ABUTILONS.**

Rob George.—A strong growing variety with large almond-colored flowers, mixed crimson. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Snowstorm.—Pure white, of dwarf habit. A great improvement on "Bonne de Neige." 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

August Rossold.—A low grower, with showy yellow leaves, speckled with green. This variety will, no doubt, rival " Duc de Malakoff Var." as a beder. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

John Hopkins.—Flowers bright canary yellow, of large size. 50 cents each; $4.50 per dozen.

Roelflora.—A free growing variety, with parasol-shaped flowers of a fine rose color. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Arthur Beilsma.—An erect grower. Flowers very large; color dark crimson. 75c. each; $6.00 per dozen. Set of six varieties, $2.50.

**AGERATUM.**

New White, Blanche.—We have at last a pure white Ageratum, which will prove very desirable for cut flowers, both in winter and in summer. 30c. each; $8.00 per dozen.

John Douglas.—Deep mazarine blue, compact habit, profuse bloomer. 30c. each; $8.00 per dozen.

**ALTERNANTHERA.**

Ameza Spectabilis.—The color of this is like Ameza, though lighter, pink, rose and yellow predominating. Its principal merit is its very compact style of growth, making it the most desirable of all varieties for ribbon planting. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

**ALYSSUM, DOUBLE WHITE.**

Similar in every way to the Sweet Alyssum, but with double flowers. Valuable for cut flowers at all seasons. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

**AMPELOPSIS BIPINNATA.**

A finely marked cut-leaved variety of the “Virginia Creeper,” equally hardy and entirely distinct, making a novel and valuable plant for covering walls or trees; color of autumn foliage, crimson, scarlet and yellow, etc. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

**ANTIGONE LEPTOPUS.**

A very beautiful climbing plant from Central Mexico, covered with rich, dark, peach-colored flowers from August to January; flowers in racemes from 2 to 3 feet long. Suitable for either greenhouse or parlor. Very scarce. $1.00 each.

**ANTHERICUM REPENS VITATUM VAR.**

Beautifully variegated with white and green stripes; one of the best plants for hanging-baskets. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

**AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA.**

From the Rocky Mountains. One of the finest of our perennial plants, and perfectly hardy. Its large, scarlet, bell-shaped flowers are produced in great abundance in summer. It is a strong growing species, forming a bushy plant 3/4 feet in height. 50c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

**BAMBUSA VARIEGATA.**

A variety of Bamboo, variegated white and green. It does not grow more than 6 inches high, so it fills in nicely in Warrdian cases. 50c. each.

**BOUVARDIAS.**

Humboldtii.—Flowers of purest white, one inch in diameter, borne on long footstalk, in loose, graceful panicles, blooming from October to June. Rich Jessamine fragrance. 30c. each; $3.00 doz.

Candidissima.—Individual flowers, smaller than the preceding, but trusses larger. Both are exceedingly desirable, and great acquisitions to our winter flowering plants. 30 cents each; $3.00 doz.

Sanguinea.—An entirely new variety, for the first time offered for sale. Color crimson vermilion. Truss compact. 75c. each; $6.00 per doz.

**CARNATIONS.**

All things considered, the following varieties cannot be excelled. They contain all the shades of color to be found in the Carnation. We append only short descriptions of each, as they were all fully described in our catalogue of last year.

**BAUARDIAS** (older varieties), white, carmine and scarlet. 50c. each; $8.00 per dozen.

**CAROLINA.**

Carnations. All things considered, the following varieties cannot be excelled. They contain all the shades of color to be found in the Carnation. We append only short descriptions of each, as they were all fully described in our catalogue of last year.

**Humboldtii.**—Flowers of purest white, one inch in diameter, borne on long footstalk, in loose, graceful panicles, blooming from October to June. Rich Jessamine fragrance. 30c. each; $3.00 doz.

**Candidissima.**—Individual flowers, smaller than the preceding, but trusses larger. Both are exceedingly desirable, and great acquisitions to our winter flowering plants. 30 cents each; $3.00 doz.

**Sanguinea.**—An entirely new variety, for the first time offered for sale. Color crimson vermilion. Truss compact. 75c. each; $6.00 per doz.

**Charmer.**—A very fine striped variety.

**Sunset.**—Orange ground, fringed with crimson.

**Vixen.**—Dazzling scarlet.

**Hindsdale.**—Purplish lilac, mottled or marbled with white, of the richest clove fragrance.

**Purpurea.**—A rich shade of purple.

**Veasutnus.**—Rich, dark scarlet, very fragrant, 3 inches in diameter.

**May Dacre.**—White, tinged pink, beautiful.

**Snow White.**—Pure white.

**Miss Joliffe.**—An entirely new color—a rich shade of blue deepening into rose.

**Sarah Mead.**—Rose, spotted white.

**Centennial.**—Pure white, tinted on the outer edge of the petals with carmine.

40c. each; $4.00 per dozen, except where noted.

**NEW MONTHLY CARNATION.**

Snowdon.—Its merits are that the flowers are of the purest white, borne in unequalled profusion on plants that rarely ever exceed one foot in height. This quality of dwarfishness makes it exceedingly valuable, as it can be grown close to the glass on front benches of the greenhouse. As a pot-plant for the parlor, or for market purposes, it has no equal in Carnations. Now for the first time offered for sale. Strong, well-rooted plants. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen; included in set of New Carnations for $6.00.

**Peter Henderson.**—One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; largest size, dwarf habit, and pure white. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen. The collection of sixteen Carnations for $6.00.

**Carnations** (older varieties), embracing all colors and markings. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.
CHYSANTHEMUM.

Late Duchess.—A dense growing variety, of free branching habit; flowering freely from October to February. The flowers are of good shape, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pure white. The variety will be found valuable for cutting purposes, as it is in bloom when white flowers are in great demand. 75c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

Chinese.—Twelve new varieties. 50c. each; $4.50 for the set.

Japanese.—Twelve new varieties. 50c. each; $4.50 for the set.

Pompon—Twelve new varieties. 50c. each; $4.50 for the set.

Full set of thirty-six varieties, embracing all classes, $10.50.

Chrysanthemums (older varieties). 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

NEW COLEUS.

This beautiful family of foliage plants has been steadily increasing the beauty and diversity of its varieties ever since its introduction; but we have never had such a decided "break" in them as occurred in 1873. The varieties below-named are hybrids of Coleus Multicolor and Chameleon, and, besides showing all the brilliant colors of those fine sorts, seem to have monopolized all the shades of color known in the Coleus.

Burning Bush.—Carmine, orange and crimson.

Cloth of Gold.—Golden yellow, compact grower.

Firefly.—Yellow, lilac, green and crimson, mottled.

Glory of Autumn.—Deep crimson bronze, margined gold.

Lord Oxford.—Carmine, margined deep green.

Meteor.—Carmine ground, margined gold.

Mrs. Wm. Barr.—Center rose color, margined green and brown.

Mrs. Shuster.—Yellow; center light rose.

Spotted Gem.—Yellow ground, regularly blotched crimson, green and orange.

Starlight.—Splashed carmine and crimson on a yellow ground.

Sunbeam.—Carmine, orange and yellow.

Zebra.—Scarlet, rose, orange and yellow.

Strong, well-rooted plants ready now (January 1st) $1.00 each; $9.00 for set of 12.

Golden relaxed.—One of the very best golden varieties, either for bedding out or as a pot plant. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Burkei.—Very large leaf, of a light yellow color; very beautiful when grown in the house, and it is said that will stand the sun perfectly in open garden, which will greatly increase its value. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

The following varieties are of the same style as Colcus Fascination—that is, the constituting colors are pink, carmine, rose, green, and bronze, Exquisite. Lord Fulmouch.

Fascination.

Garnet.

Novelty.

Royalty.

30c. each; $3.00 per dozen. $2.00 per set of 8.

COLEUS, DREERS HYBRIDS.

Of the same class as those described above, but in more extensive variety. Ready March 1, 1880.

Set of 15 Australian, $1.00 each, $12.00 per set.

15 large growing, $1.00 each. $12.00 per set.

1 dwarf, $1.00 each. $8.00 per set.

Coleus, 15 best sorts, older varieties, attractive and brilliant. 15c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm).

One of the most beautiful palms for house culture, or the window garden in Winter, or for the Summer decoration of the lawn. Fine healthy plants, $2.00 to $5.00 each; larger sizes from $10.00 to $30.00 each.

DAHLIAS.

Forty-two new varieties, all new, and the finest we have ever offered. They may properly be called "prize varieties," as they took first premium at the Fall Horticultural Exhibition, 1873, at New York. They include all colors and shades of colors to be found in the Dahlia. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen; full set of forty-one varieties, $15.00.

EUPHORBIA CORROLATA.

This is one of the most valuable Summer flowering plants known. The flowers are pure white, small, and borne in the greatest abundance. It is excellent for bouquets, etc., where it takes the place of the Bouvardia in Summer, which it somewhat resembles. Perfectly hardy. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

EULALIA.

Japonica Zebrina.—Unlike everything else, the striping or marking is across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from four to six feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of in cultivation. The expanded flower resembles the ostrich plume. When dry they keep for years. Plant entirely hardy. 1st size, $2.00 each. 2d size, $1.00 each.

Japonica Var.—An older variety of the preceding. Leaves striped white and green longitudinally. Next to the Zebrina, the most ornamental of all hardy grasses. Large plants, $1.00 each; $9.00 per dozen. Smaller, 50c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

A lovely hot-house plant, which may be had in bloom almost the entire season, if a moderate supply of plants are had, small plants usually sending up a stalk which bears from six to eight large pure white star-shaped flowers, four inches across, deliciously fragrant. It wants a warm atmosphere with plenty of moisture. The flowers bring, at the holidays, $50.00 per 100. 1st size, $2.00 each; 2d size, $1.00 each.

FUCHSIA (New Variety).

This set was selected as the best from a large and splendid collection. It will be noticed that a large proportion of the set have white corollas; this will make them all the more desirable, as that is a feature always scarce and sought after in Fuchsias.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Large flower, corolla orange and scarlet.

Gem of the West.—Bright coral red tube and sepals; dark plum-colored corolla.

Jungfrau.—Large white corolla; broad, red sepals.

Desideratum.—Scarlet tube and sepals, corolla bright violet blue.

Boule de Neige.—Large, double white corolla.

Arabell.—White tube, rose corolla.

Cassell's Favorite.—Tube and sepals pure white, corolla scarlet.

Extraordinary.—Bright carmine tube and sepals.

Little Bopcep.—Crimson tube and sepals, purple corolla.

Vox Populi.—Sepals rose carmine, double white corolla. Very free flowering.

Sunray.—Foliage variegated white, pink, and green; flowers plum color.

Bland's New Striped.—Tube and sepals glowing crimson; single corolla, rich, plum-colored purple, regularly and distinctly striped red and rose. $1.00 each.

Champion of the World.—The largest flowers of any variety known; tube short, sepals well flexed, and of a beautiful coral red; corolla is of immense size, very double, and as it expands forms the thrids of a perfect ball, the most intense dark purple. $1.00 each.

Kingsburyann.—A valuable addition to the double white corolla class; remarkable for its fine vigorous growth and large showy flowers. $1.00 each.
FUCHSIAS.—Cont'd.
Fred Neuner.—Growth robust, very free blooming; the flowers, which are borne on strong stems, have shining coral-red calyx and sepals, with pure white double, star-shaped flowers. The finest of all double white corolla sorts. $1.00 each.

Snow Fairy.—Growth dwarf and compact; the freest blooming of all the double white Fuchsias, literally covered itself with its beautiful flowers; calyx and sepals shining red, corolla perfectly double and pure white. $1.00 each.

75c. each, except where noted. Set of 16 sorts for $9.00.

Fuchsins, a large collection of the choicest kinds, of older varieties. 30c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

GERANIUMS (New Bronze).
There is such a similarity in the general colors of bronze Geraniums, that special descriptions can give but little idea of their individual character and good points. We would only say that the following kinds are mostly new varieties and are extra fine, containing all the best features of coloring, habit, and vigor of growth known in the old varieties.

Geraniums, Bronze, golden-leaved, older varieties, fine for bedding. 30c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

The following are certain will give satisfaction. Although there are now thousands of varieties of Single Geraniums, these are all markedly distinct, being selected to give the greatest variety of color, and finest formation of flower:

Darwin.—Dark magenta, immense truss.
Eckman Chatralin.—Crimson, extra large truss. Ed. About.—Mauve.
Galena.—Orange scarlet. Mrs. Fenm.—Deep rose.
Md. Denny.—Salforino, base of petals scarlet.
Pauline Lucca.—Pure white.
Rev. T. Atkinson.—Dazzling scarlet.
Theo. Galguez.—Golden scarlet. 75c. each. Set of 9 sorts, $4.50.

Geraniums Zonal, Single, a complete collection of the best older sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

GERANIUMS (New Double).
The improved feature in double, or rather semi-double Geraniums, is selection of dwarf habit and profuse blooming kinds, which makes them equal to the single for bedding, besides the great value of their double flowers for bouquets. This set has been very carefully selected, and are about as near perfection as the Geranium is likely to get.

Rural.—Beautiful cherry color. Depute Lalifice.—Bright crimson. Henry Bemct.—Beautiful salmon. J. C. Rowland.—Light pink. Lafayette.—Deep rose. Lowage.—Dazzling orange scarlet. La Dame Blanche.—Pure white. Mons. de Macre.—Mauve. 75c. each; set of 8 for $4.50. These full sets of new double and single Geraniums, 17 in number, for $7.50.

Geraniums Zonal, Double, very fine older varieties. 30c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

GERANIUMS (Ivy).
The Ivy Geraniums are now being used largely as basket and vase plants, and for house plants to train on trellis, either upright or drooping. Few plants are more easy of culture or more attractive; both flowers and foliage are now very varied, and in King Albert we have a very fine double rose color. Golden Harry Hicouer.—Leaves golden yellow, crimson zone.

GERANIUMS.—Cont'd.
Medina.—Lilac-reined carmine.
Dolly Varden.—Yellow ground, bronze zone, flowers pink.
Leetina.—Flowers white and maroon.
Alice Lee.—Leaves orange-yellow, flowers crimson.
Eclipse.—Flowers blush-reined violet.
Florinda.—Flowers white-reined crimson.
King Albert.—Flowers rose color, double.

30c. each; or $2.00 for set of eight.

Geraniums, Ivy-Leaved, older varieties. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

GERANIUMS (New Double Ivy-Leaved).
These were received from the celebrated culti- vator Jean Sinley, Lyons, France, too late in the season to flower; he assures us that they are very distinct and fine, ranging through all the shades of crimson, rose, lilac, white, etc.

Clio. Iris.
Elfrida. La Fiancée.
Feyen Perrin. Venus.
50c. each; set of 10 for $4.50.

GERANIUMS (New Golden Tricolor).
It is difficult to describe the different leaf-markings of these; suffice it to say that they are marked with yellow, crimson, scarlet, and maroon, after the manner of "autumn leaves." These newer kinds are mostly strong growers.

Dame of Tricornell. Needle Gun.
Emily. Queen of Tricornels.
Rosinn Saul.
$1.00 each. Set of 9 for $6.00.

Geraniums, Tricolor, handsome variegations, older varieties. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

GERANIUM (Striped, New Life).
By far the finest striped variety. Ground color deep scarlet, striped and blotched with white. It is not, however, constant in its character, as we have found it to run in some plants back to plain scarlet, on others, salmon color, and again on other plants, flowers purply striped, others scarlet, and others salmon, all on the same plant; however, only about one plant in twenty showed this curious freak, all the others were constant in their striped character. 75c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

GERANIUM Happy Thought.
This is still universally admired. A novel style of leaf variegation in the Geranium, differing from the ordinary form in having a large yellow blotch in the center of the leaf, with an outer band of green at the margin. Flowers rich magenta rose; dwarf. A good border. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

GLOXINIAS.
These new varieties, drooping and upright flowers; truly wonderful in their richness of coloring-blue, scarlet, rose, crimson and white. 1st size, 75c. each; $7.50 per set; 2d size, 50c. each; $4.50 per set.

HELIOTROPE.
Negro.—One of the darkest, fine compact habit, exquisite fragrance. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.
B. Pützer.—A compact grower; flowers rather light and of immense size; very desirable. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Snow Wreath.—The nearest approach to pure white we have yet had in the Heliotrope; truss very large, growth compact; a decided acquisition. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen; set of three for $1.00.

Heliotrope, best light and dark kinds; older varieties. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.
GERMAN IVY (Senecio Macroglossiss).  
A new variety of this popular plant, which will become much more valued than the old sort. It resembles the English Ivy to such a degree that it is often mistaken for it; the leaves have a metallic lustre, the veins and ribs being of a lighter color. It has the same strong, vigorous growth as the common German Ivy, and, for baskets, etc., it is unsurpassed. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

NEW VARIATED GERMAN IVY.  
A variegated form of the common German Ivy (Senecio Scandens). The bright green leaves are bordered and marked with creamy white. Very scarce. 75c. each; $7.50 per dozen.

IPOMEA NOCTIPHYTON (Evening Glory).  
A rapid growing plant of the "Morning Glory" family, with pure white, moon-like flowers, six inches in diameter, which open at night. A German Summer Garden in one of our south-western cities had, all the arbors covered with this plant, and, when lighted up, it was the attraction of the city. We sold thousands of it last season, and it invariably has given satisfaction. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

JASMINUM, Duchess d'Orléans.  
We have now this variety in good growing condition. Flowers pure white, similar to a Double Balsam. Deliciously fragrant. 75c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

LAGERSTRÉMIA INDICA REGINA (Crape Myrtle).  
A rich carmine-flowered variety, of vigorous growth, much superior to the original colored variety. 1$0.00 each; $9.00 per dozen.

LAGERSTRÉMIA INDICA ALBA (White Crape Myrtle).  
This pure white variety, introduced some eight years ago, is yet scarce; the flowers are pure white; habit and general characteristics same as the preceding. 60c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS (Japanese Climbing Fern).  
A Climbing Fern from the East Indies. A most graceful plant, growing from one to fifty feet, as desired. Quite as easy of culture as the Smilax; although climbing, when supported by strings or wires, it can be used, with equal advantage, as a drooping plant, for baskets or vases; as a house plant for the parlor, nothing is more easy of culture. 1st size, 50c. each; $4.50 per doz. 2d size, half price.

MARANTAS (Newer Sorts).  
The markings of the leaves of some of the newer sorts of these plants are handsome in the extreme; as decorative plants, grown for specimens in the conservatory, they are exceptionally fine, being well adapted for that purpose. We offer six rare and distinct sorts. $1.00 each; $3.00 for set of six.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS, F1. PI. (Fragrant Leaved Myrtle).  
Flowers white and very double. On large specimens they are produced in great abundance, and make it a very attractive plant. Flowers remain on plant a long time. 25 to 50c. each.

MEYERIA ERECTA  
Is one of the most beautiful greenhouse shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are gloxinia-shaped, and are dark blue, getting lighter towards the center, with a golden yellow throat. It is in bloom all through the early spring and summer, and is then completely covered with flowers. Leaves dark green; habit of plant robust and graceful. 75c. each; $6.00 per dozen.

OXALIS.  
Six distinct sorts.—Excellent for baskets or vases; colors all shades, from white to deep crimson. 25c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

OLEANDER, DOUBLE WHITE.  
The flowers are pure white, double, but on small plants they are not well developed, and purchasers must therefore not be disappointed if the flowers at first are not perfect. 75c. each; $8.00 per doz.

PANSIES, NEW GERMAN.  
Extra Fine. (See Chromo.)  
Pansies are now being largely used for bedding purposes, vases, etc., and this new and fine type has greatly increased their popularity. Plants, 25c. each; per dozen, $2.25.

PETUNIAS, NEW SINGLE (from Seed).  
The new styles of Single Petunias will be found to be a great advance of those on past years, in size, coloring, and substance. A large proportion will prove fine. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

PETUNIUS, NEW DOUBLE—for 1880.  
We offer 18 varieties, selected from several thousand seedlings, particularly fine. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen. Set of 18 sorts for $6.00.

PETUNIA NANA COMPACTA.  
A most distinct and attractive novelty, for the first time offered last year; it forms a neat bush, 8 or 9 inches high, profusely covered with bright cherry-colored flowers with white throat, forming a plant, when in flower, resembling a round bouquet of flowers. It flowers early, and when only 3 inches high, and continues in bloom throughout the season. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

PILOGYNE SUAVIS.  
A rapid growing climber, with small, glossy, green leaves. It does well at all seasons in the house; while out-of-doors, in the summer, it has no equal for shading the verandah or summer-house. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant; an excellent basket plant. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

POINETTIA, NEW DOUBLE (Poinsettia Pulcherrima Picassiana).  
The single variety of Poinsettia is to be one of the most gorgeous of plants—the bricks or flower leaves, being often over a foot in diameter and of the most brilliant vermilion color. The kind above offered is the double variety of this beautiful plant. The double variety, at $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00 each; the single variety at 25c. to $1.00 each, according to size.

PINK, NEW FORCING (Lord Lyon).  
Flowers crimson, laced with rose color, delicately fringed, of large size—2 inches in diameter—and of rich clove fragrance. This variety is now largely grown, both as a pot-plant and for the cut blooms for the Covent Garden Market of London. It is entirely hardy, and is therefore valuable as a hardy border plant, or for forcing purposes in winter. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.  
A grand old vine with pure white deliciously fragrant flowers, which are borne in clusters like a Bouvardia, but much heavier and wax-like texture. Fine for cut flowers. $1.00 each.

TRITOMA GRANDIFLORA MAJOR (Red-Hot Poker Plant).  
We this season offer a greatly improved variety. The spires are a foot in length and three inches in diameter, of the brightest shades of orange and scarlet; plants certain to flower. 1st size, 50c. each; $4.50 per doz.; 2d, 50c. each, $3.00 per doz.
NEW STRIPED TEA ROSE.
(American Banner.)

This variety originated in a "sport" from Tea Bon silene, but bears such a resemblance to it whatever, except in fragrance, which is identical; the leaves are entirely distinct from any other rose, being small, thick, and leathery. That it will remain constant in its striped character we have not the slightest doubt. It is of an exceedingly free-blooming character, every shoot producing a bud, whether planted in the open ground or grown for winter flowers. 1st size, $3.00 each; $30.00 per dozen. 2d size, $2.00 each; $18.00 per dozen. 3d size, $1.50 each; $12.00 per dozen.

White Tea, Cornelia Cook.—In this fine Rose the buds are of the most perfect form, tea scented, and of the largest size, when properly grown. It is now one of the most valued Roses for Winter use; it sold at the holidays last year in New York for $5.00 per dozen buds, or five times the price of other Tea Roses. One grower in the vicinity of New York has 5,000 square feet of glass devoted to this Rose alone, for Winter flowers. 1st size, $1.00 each, $9.00 per doz.; 2d size, 50c. each, $4.50 per doz.; 3d size, 30c. each, $3.00 per dozen.

Perle du Jardin.—The buds of this Rose are nearly equal to those of Marshal Neil, but as it is a true tea-bush Rose and not a climber (having the habit of Safrano somewhat), it is more valuable for general purposes: blooming freely when planted out from your plants the first season, which the Marshal Neil will never do. Color, deep yellow; buds large, full, and finely formed. 1st size, $1.50; 2d size, $1.00; 3d size, 50c. each.

Nymphets.—This is the Rose par excellence. Color, of the purest white, large, full, fragrant, now largely grown for Winter flowers. It grows dwarf and compact, and flowers in great profusion nearly every shoot produces a bud. 1st size, $1.00 each, $9.00 per doz.; 2d size, 60c. each, $6.00 per doz.; 3d size, 30c. each, $3.00 per dozen.

SET OF TEA OR MONTHLY ROSES,
Containing the very best of the old and new sorts.
American Banner. (See special description.) $1.50 each.
Alba Rosa. Pink and white.
Agrippina. Bright crimson.
Aurora. Light flesh pink.
Belh Allamande. Large, bright pink.
Clement Noblemound. Rose, lilac, and yellow.
Constance de Lyon. Sulfur yellow.
Devonensis. Deep blueish.
Mad. Rachel. Pure white.
Md. de Devereour. Light canary.
Nymphets. (See special description.)
Perfection de Montplessier. Large; bright yellow.
Perle du Jardin. (See special description.)
Souv. de Malmaison. Beautiful flesh color.
Valle du Chamois. Golden yellow and copper color. 50c. each, except those noted. Set of 15 sorts for $7.50; extra large size, double price.

NEW VERBENAS for 1880.

The eighteen below described were picked out as the best of several thousand, and is one of the finest sets sent out for some time.

Avenger. Crimson; white eye.
Cleopatra. Delicate rose.
Clio. Pure white.
Daybreak. Bluish white.
Miss Ramsay. Beautiful pink.
Miss Seddon. Light maroon; large; white eye.
Mrs. Langtry. Indigo blue.
Naomi. Bright cherry-red; white eye.
Octavia. Beautiful claret; very large.
Perfection. The finest pink.
Raccoon. Violet purple.

Red Bank. Red; white eye.
Red Jack. Flaming scarlet; extra.
Rambler. Large; clear pink.
Tunis. Stripped; crimson and white.
Uncas. Purple: white eye.
Zebra. White, flaked scarlet.

Verbenas (best old varieties), 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.
Verbenas (unnamed varieties), 75c. per dozen.
ACALYPHA tricolor, a showy plant, suitable for greenhouse or bedding-out purposes; foliage elegantly variegated with olive and red. 50c. each.

ACHILLIA filifolia f. pl. (Double-flowering Sneeze-wort), a low spreading plant, with small, pure white heads of double flowers. 35c. each.

ACHYRANTHES, bright-leaved foliaged plants, for masoning, etc. 6 sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

ACERUS variegatus, dwarf, grass-like plant, with yellow striped foliage, fine for bedding and borders. 45c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

ADENIUM versicolor, somewhat like a Hydrangea, with large pinicles of purple and violet star-shaped flowers; from China. 50c. each.

ADIANTUM 'Varicense,' the Queen of Ferns. A special species, growing in two to three feet high, with bronzy, pendulous fronds, deeply fringed with almost crispy lobes. 75c. each.

AGAVE nova sp. from Mexico, an entirely new and distinct plant, with broad, pale-green leaves. 50c. each; for vases, lawns, and cool conservatory decoration; too large for mall. 50c. each.

AGAVE, six additional species, all distinct and desirable for decorative purposes; of easy cultivation, either in the open air, or in the open air. 50c. each, or the set of six for $2.50.

AGERATUM, blue flowers, used for bouquets, blooming continuously, dwarf. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

ALCOTES fischeri, a superb new species of great value for decorative purposes in window-gardening; leaves large, with black markings. $1.00.

AILOE, two attractive forms of this easily-managed succulent genus. They are admirably adapted for warm, dry rooms. 50c. each, or the two for 75c.

ALTERANTHERA amoen spectabilis, the finest variety among this entire class of foliage plants. The leaves present a rich, mahogany rose tip, even when quite small; fine for carpet-hedging or ribbon lines. 25c. each; $2.00 per dozen; $12.00 per 100.

ALTERANTHERA, very bright tinted leaves, excellent for bedding. 3 sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

ARDISIA crenulata, a pretty little evergreen shrub, bearing clusters of brilliant scarlet berries. From 35c. to 50c. each.

ARECESCA STELLARIIUM, a creeping, silver-foliaged plant, hardy. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

AZALEA In[ica] (Chinese Azalea), splendid assortment; all colors. 35c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

BEGONIA glaucophylla scandens, drooping or spreading plants, for hanging baskets filled with this only, are exceedingly handsome, and much sought for. The flowers, orange salmon, are borne in large panicles. In the greenhouse it can be trained up the side of the walls, producing a most unique effect. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA, choicest sorts, flowering. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

BEGONIA rex, ornamental leaved, finest kinds. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

CALLA Ekiplica, or Lily of the Nile, fine plants. 35c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

CAMELINEUM glaucfolium, an elegant climber, of so delicate and graceful form as often to be mistaken for a climbing fern. The foliage is bright green; it is one of the choicest plants for hanging-baskets. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

CAMPOSORUS ryzophyllus (Walking Leaf), this rare little native fern is increased by means of the tips of the fronds curving to the ground, where they grow and form a new plant. It is very fine for Warliam cases, cool greenhouses and shady rockeries. 25c. each.

CARNATIONS, embracing all colors and markings. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

CEPHALOCALYX gynemorphus, used largely in masses and lines, white leaved. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

CEREUS speciosa, a tall, white flowering cactus. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

CINERARIA maritima, a white-leaved plant, one of the best. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

CISSUS, 3 species of elegant greenhouse vines. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

CRASSULIN, 10 beautiful succulent species. 25c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

CROTON velutum, an elegant new species, with the leaves rolled up after the manner of a ram’s horns; color deep green, with a golden bar down the center. 50c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

CROTON Youngii, this magnificent plant is entirely distinct from any other variety known. It is of noble and graceful habit; the leaves are of great substance, from 1½ to 2 feet in length, deep red underneath, the upper surface dark green, bicolored with creamy yellow and red. 50c. each, or the set of eight for $3.50.

CUPULARIS, 2 sorts, very neat little flowering plants. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

CYPERUS alterniflorus variegatus, an attractive rush-like plant, with the stem and leaves striped with white; excellent for baskets, vases, or War- dien nurseries. 50c. each.

DAISIES, English (Bellis Perennis), double white and pink. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

DASYLIRION, elegant decorative plant for vases. 50c. each; $3.50 per dozen.

DRACENA terminalis, scarlet, for center of baskets, vases, etc. 50c. each; $1.00 each.

ECHIVERIA, in variety, handsome succulents. 35c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

EPIPHYTE PHILPHRUM, flat, jointed-leaved cactus, beautiful. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

ENOMUSUS radicans (Climbing Burning Bush). Thomas Mochan, editor of the Gardener’s Monthly, says of this plant: “It is an evergreen creeper, attaching itself to trees, buildings, fences, etc., as the evergreen ivy does in England; it has long been a desideratum in American gardens. This beautiful plant in some seasons will take the whole of a fence and every other plant should have a few plants.” 25c. each.

ERINIAEHUS reviuen, a stately grass, and perfectly hardy. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

EUCHARIS Ammazulca, an exquisite white, star-shaped flower, for greenhouse culture, deliciously fragrant. $1.00 each; $9.00 per dozen.

FERNS, a fine assortment for baskets and vases. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

FEVERFOW, dwarf white, hardy, flowers white. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

FEVERFOW, golden, bright yellow foilage, useful in masoning, etc. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

FITTONIA, three varieties, handsome variegated plants. 35c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine), 3 varieties. 35c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

HEDERA conglomerata (New dwarf crisp-leaved Ivy), an exceedingly distinct and novel plant, not only differing from all the other ivies in its dwarf compact habit, but in its little curled leaves. It has a rigid plicate of fan-like growth; very hardy; some in hanging baskets, fern cases, etc. 50c.

HEDERA (Ivies), six new splendid varieties. ANGUSTIFOLIA variegata, small foliage, pure white markings. ARBRECRESSA marginata argentea, with silver frilled form and white leaf margins. MARGINATA elegans, has its foliage very beautifully mottled and marbled with yellow.

HEDRINA aurea, a handsome, golden-variegated variety. RHOMBICEN obovata, with conspicuously gone, dark, shining green leaf. SAGITTIFOLIA (Arrow-leaved Ivy), a delicate, deeply-cut leaf, elegant for baskets and rock work. 35c. each; the set of six for $2.00.

B. K. Bliss & Sons’ Catalogue

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS,
For the Greenhouse or the Flower Garden.
Of Small Fruits and Plants.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.—Cont'd.

Hibiscus, a genus of greenhouse plants, exceedingly valuable for bedding purposes. The large scarlet and yellow flowers are unusually showy. Five kinds, 50c. each; or $2.00 for the entire set.

Pampas Grass, Japanese, 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Hoya carnosa (Wax plant), a handsome climber. 50c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Iris Germanica.—In addition to our immense collection of the most popular kinds, we call attention to the following especially rich varieties: Indigo, large, rich, deep purplish blue flowers; Jonnie Lind, remarkably fine shaded violet bloom; Sappho, deep velvety purple and blue; Ve. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen. 35c. each; the set of four for $1.25.

Ivies, English. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Ivies, German. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

Jussimana, choice kinds, hardy and tender. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Justicia carnea, beautiful rosy pink flowers. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Lantana, 12 distinct and beautiful varieties. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Lemon Verbena, strong plants. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Lily of the Valley. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

 Lobelia, blue, for baskets, etc. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Lygodium Scandens (Japanese Climbing Fern).—A Climbing Fern from the East Indies; a most graceful plant, growing from one to fifty feet, as desired; quite easy of culture as the Sulfur Fern. Although climbing when supported by strings or wires, it can be used with equal advantage as a drooping plant for baskets or vases. As a house plant for the parlor nothing is more easy of culture. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen; smaller size, half price.

Lysmachia clethroides, new species of Loose-strife recently introduced from Japan; entirely hardy and exceptionally beautiful. It grows about two feet high, with pure white flowers in dense curving terminal spikes. 50c. each.

Lysmachia numularia (Moneywort), fine trailing plant. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Manjhera odorata, a deliciously fragrant Winter bloomer. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Marnatas, eight of the most beautiful varieties of these charming greenhouse plants; are all elegant as parlor or greenhouse plants, grown in Warian cases, etc. 50c. each; $2.50 for the set of eight.

Mesembryanthemum, succulent, with bright flowers, 4 sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Mysriphylum asparagoides (Smilax), fine plants. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Nierembergia gracilis, a good basket plant, blooming almost continually. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Olea fragrans, the fragrant Olive. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Oleander, five choice new varieties from a celebrated German collection, with distinct brilliant colors. 75c. each, or the set of five for $3.50.

Oleander, the old double rose variety. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Othona edifolia, a handsome trailing succulent, fine for baskets, vases, etc. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Palm, a very complete assortment of these superb decorative plants. They are readily managed, and are unsurpassed for drawing-rooms, conservatories, greenhouses or shaded spots in the open air. $2.50 to $5.00 each. We will forward per express fine and large specimens for $20.00. Small plants for nailing purposes, 50c. each, or five beautiful kinds for $2.25.

Pampas Grass. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Panicum var., variegate grass, for baskets. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Persicaria, Japanese, 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Passiflora (Passion Flowers), 4 sorts. 30c. each; $3.50 per dozen.

Pepperomia, curious succulent, striped leaves. 35c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

Pestalosteum foliosissima, leaves variegated, yellow and green. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Petunia, finest striped and blotted varieties. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

Petunia, double, leading sorts. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen; var., $4.00 per dozen.

Pink, hardy varieties. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Plumbago capensis, light blue, blooming very abundantly. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Pomegranate, double flowered, extra fine. 35c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Primrose, Chinese single, red and white. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Primrose, double, white. $1.00 each; $9.00 per doz.

Richardia alba maculata, a spotted leaved Calla. 50c. each; $4.50 per dozen.

Salvia marmorata, an elegant and very distinct new variety, having the flowers prettily mottled and striped with red and white. The habit of the plant is dwarf, and very compact; a decided improvement. 50c. each; six for $2.75.

Salvia splendens (Scarlet Sage), intense scarlet, 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Salvia splendens alba, white. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Sarracenia (Pitcher-plant), 3 species. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Saxifraga crisulifolia, a hardy plant for the open border. It has large, thick, fleshy leaves, and short panicles of bright pink flowers in early Spring; one of the prettiest cultivated perennial plants, easily grown. 35c. each.

Sedum (Stone Crop), 12 distinct sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Sedum, six fine varieties of these handsome Club Mosses; particularly adapted for fern cases, etc., etc. 25c. each, or the set for $1.25.

Semperivium (Houseleeks), 3 species. 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Stenophium glutrum variegatum, a new grass with elegantly variegated leaves. It is dwarf and trailing in habit, and has proven the past Summer to be one of the most conspicuous and lovely bedding plants in our collection; for basket work it is especially fine. 35c. each; five plants for $1.50.

Sweeit William, a beautiful strain. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Tea Plant (Thea Bohra), a neat evergreen plant, producing freely white fragrant flowers, and is of the very easiest cultivation. 50c. each.

Torenia Fournieri, one of the prettiest plants for baskets or vases. Flowers are violet blue, Gloxinia-shaped, with yellow throat. Completely covered all Summer with bloom. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Torenia Balloni, a new and entirely distinct variety, equally valuable as the preceding; flowers dark maroon, tipped golden yellow. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Trachelium, 2 species, adapted for hanging-baskets. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Tradesciania, 3 varieties, for hanging-baskets. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

Vincas, 2 variegated leaved sorts. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.

Violet, Belle de Chantilly, introduced into our collections the past season; flowers pure white, delicately perfumed, large size, and very double. 25c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Violet, Victoria Regina, a single flower, dark purple, very large, half inches across, and very fragrant; hardy. 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

Violet, Marie Louise, Neapolitan, etc. 25c. each; $2.25 per dozen.
MISCELLANEOUS

PLANTS.—Cont’d.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Healthy young plants of the following list are kept in stock especially for mailing. They are sure to make a fine growth when planted in the open air, under favorable cultivation. Assortments, $ for $1.25; $2 for $2.00, where offered at 25 cents each.

Althea, double, 8 distinct varieties, very beautiful. 25c. each, or the set of 8 for $1.75

Athen,- Fleur Blanche. A pure white. 35c.

Athene,- variegated leaved, showy. 35c.

Caryopterus floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). 25c.

Corylopsis alba (Red-twigged Dogwood). 25c.

Cydonia japonica (Japanese Quince), with brilliant scarlet bloom. 25c. each.

Deutzia crenata, produces myriads of drooping white bells; very hardy and double. 25c. each.

Deutzia crenata nudifloris, pure white, perfectly double, new and desirable. 35c. each.

Deutzia gracilis, a small, compact little shrub, with pure white bells. 25c. each.

Honeysuckles, upright, 2 varieties. 25c. each.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, the showiest hardy shrub in cultivation, producing large panicles of pure white flowers. 35c. each.

Spiraea bilardi, pink flowers. 25c.

Spiraea callosa alba, pure white flowers. 25c.

Spiraea racemosa, f. pl. numerous umbels of double pure white flowers. 25c. each.

Spirae Thunbergii, a new Japanese species, white bloom, very dwarf. 25c. each.

Syringa Persica, the old Persian Lilac. 25c.

Syringa Persica alba, white bloom. 25c.

Weigela ambulibilis alba, white flowers. 25c.

Weigela Isole, almost white flowers. 25c. each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, LARGE PLANTS FROM OPEN GROUND.

A large assortment, including all the leading varieties. To parties desiring a large quantity for massing, we will sell very low when the selection of varieties is left up to us. Price, 25c. per dozen; $8.00 per 50; $12.00 per 100.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

We take pleasure in offering to our customers this year an unusually healthy and well-grown stock of Camellias. They have been carefully formed and trained to make bushy and handsome plants. Their price cannot be easily regulated by their height, for our aim is to encourage health and bushiness rather than height.

In beauty of foliage and flower this plant is too well known to require a description. We offer fifty distinct varieties.

Camellia Japonica. Double white, 9 to 12 inches, without buds, $1.00 each; $8.00 per dozen.

— 12 to 18 inches, without buds, $1.25 each; $12.00 per dozen.

— 12 to 18 inches, with buds, $1.75 each; $18.00 per dozen.

Larger plants with buds, $2.00 to $5.00 each.

Colored varieties, our choice, 9 to 12 inches, without buds, $1.25 each; $12.00 per dozen.

— Our choice, 12 to 18 inches, without buds, $1.00 each; $8.00 per dozen.

— Our choice, 12 to 18 inches, with buds, $1.25 each; $12.00 per dozen.

Larger plants, with buds, $2.00 to $5.00 each.

Extra sized plants, $10.00 to $25.00 each.

None of the above varieties can be sent by mail on account of their bulk.

HARDY EVERGREENS.—By Mail.

Strong, healthy, well-ripened plants of the most popular evergreens, will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of remittance. They will be from 6 to 12 inches in height, and can be furnished after the 15th of March. Assortments, 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00.
PLANTS IN SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

These Selections can be sent only by express, at the expense of purchasers.

Many of our customers being unable to determine what plants are best suited for a continuous display of flowers and foliage during the Summer months, we submit the following, which we are satisfied will prove satisfactory, being our own selection, and of such plants as we grow in large quantities. A saving of 30 per cent. is made in ordering from these selections.

**SELECTION A—$25.00.—Containing 200 Plants.**

- 12 Monthly Roses.
- 6 Perpetual Roses.
- 36 Verbenas.
- 6 Heliotropes.
- 6 Fuchsias.
- 6 Zonal Geraniums.
- 4 Gold and Silver-edged Geraniums.
- 4 Ivy-leaved Geraniums.
- 6 Chrysanthemums.
- 2 Abutilions.

- 8 Monthly Roses.
- 4 Perpetual Roses.
- 24 Verbenas.
- 4 Heliotropes.
- 4 Fuchsias.
- 6 Zonal Geraniums.
- 3 Variegated Geraniums.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of one of the New Double Ivy-leaved Geraniums.

**SELECTION B—$15.00.—Containing 100 Plants.**

- 1 Ageratum.
- 3 Ageranthea.
- 1 Ampelopsis Veitchii.
- 2 Bouvardia.
- 2 Cannas.
- 2 Carnations.
- 2 Centaureas.
- 1 Chrysanthemum.
- 6 Coleus.

- 1 Cuphea hyscyophylla.
- 1 Cuphea platycera.
- 1 Dianthus.
- 2 Double Feverfew.
- 2 Double Tuberoses.
- 4 Fuchsia.
- 10 Geraniums.
- 6 Pansies.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of one of the beautiful New Double Ivy-leaved Geraniums.

**SELECTION C—$10.00.—Containing 50 Plants.**

- 2 Ageranthea.
- 1 Bouvardia.
- 1 Cannas.
- 1 Carnation.
- 1 Centaurea.
- 2 Coleus.
- 1 Cuphea platycera.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of one of the beautiful New Double Ivy-leaved Geraniums.

**SELECTION D—$5.00.—Containing 35 Plants.**

- 1 Ageratum.
- 1 Bouvardia.
- 1 Cannas.
- 1 Carnation.
- 1 Centaurea.
- 2 Coleus.
- 1 Cuphea platycera.

- 1 Dianthus.
- 1 Double Feverfew.
- 2 Fuchsia.
- 5 Geraniums.
- 2 Heliotropes.
- 2 Pansies.

To which we will add, without extra charge, a plant of one of the beautiful New Double Ivy-leaved Geraniums.

**CHOICE RUNNING VINES.**

Small Plants per mail, postage free.

- *Akebia quinata*, from Japan. Each... $0.50
- *Ampelopsis (American Ivy, etc.*). Each... $0.25
- *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, small neat foliage. Each... $0.25
- *Clematis*, 12 varieties. Each... 50 cents; for the set of twelve, $1.50
- *Honeysuckles*, an elegant assortment. Each... $0.25
- *Jasminia*, common white, fragrant. Each... $0.35
- Common yellow, very early. Each... $0.35
- *Tecoma grandiflora*, large orange flowers. Each... $0.50
- *Tecoma Thunbergii*, new, orange flowers. Each... $0.50

**WISTARIA.**

This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapidly, climbing to a height of fifty feet or more, and when in bloom is truly magnificent. The flowers are borne in early Spring, in long, drooping racemes, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes.

*Wistaria frutescens* (American Wistaria), flowers pale blue of denser growth than the Chinese variety.
- *— alba*, pure white. Each... $0.50
- *Sinensis* (Chinese Wistaria), small flowers, growing more rapidly than the American Wistaria, very often twenty feet in season; flowering sometimes twice a year. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.
- *— var. Allenli, a new variety, said to differ from the parent stock in having darker flowers, which are developed with the leaves—as in the other sorts the flowers are produced first. This we believe will prove a valuable addition. Price, 30c. each, $3.00 per dozen; extra size, 50c. each, $6.00 per dozen; set of four, $1.00 and $2.00, according to size.
- *— alba (White Flowering Wistaria)*, flowers borne in long drooping clusters, as in the other varieties; pure white in color, making a most striking and elegant contrast. We have some extra large sized stock plants of this from five to six feet in height, well branched, over two inches in diameter. Price, $8.00 each. Small size, 12c. each; $7.50 per dozen.
- *— fl. pl. (Double Flowering Wistaria)*, a valuable addition to our ornamental vines—similar to the older variety of Chinese Wistaria, with large clusters of double flowers. Strong grafted plants, $2.00 each.

**HARDY EVERGREENS.**

Strong, healthy, well-ripened plants of the most popular evergreens, will be sent per mail, postage free, on receipt of annexed prices. They will be from six to twelve inches in height, and can be furnished after the 15th of March. Assortments, six for $1.25; twelve for $2.00.
JAPANESE PLANTS.

It is with much gratification that we offer this rich collection of Japanese Plants, and are justified in promising others equally interesting and now in course of propagation. Our facilities for making an exhaustive draft upon the Flora of Japan have been unusually good, through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Hogg, whose love for plants is only equaled by his appreciation of their commercial value.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

These Maples are among the most charming of the introductions from Japan. They are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over fifteen or twenty feet high, and have proved perfectly hardy during ten of our severest Winters. We offer twelve distinct varieties, all grown from seeds, with highly colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. A mass of them on a lawn is a thing to be remembered; the color of the leaves being constant under the hottest sun. The whole class is destined to a popularity unequalled by any other hardy trees or shrubs. The plants we have for sale are one and a half to two feet high, and in pots. Prices from $2.00 to $3.00 each.

Acer (Maple) polymorphum, the young shoots and foliage have a bright crimson tint, changing to a deep green in the Summer and very varying tints in the Autumn. $1.50 each.

--- atropurpureum, a very showy variety with deeply lobed leaves of a claret tint, and keeping its dark color far into the Autumn. $2.00 each.

--- niko variegatum, deeply cut leaves, variegated with white, yellow and green. $2.00 each.

--- dissectum atropurpureum, this variety is sometimes called Ornatum, and has a most graceful drooping habit; its red bractlets support very deeply and finely cut leaves of a beautiful rose-color when young, changing to a deep dark and constant purple. $3.00 each.

--- dissectum foliis roseo pictus, a very elegant variety, most delicately formed, with very deeply and finely cut leaves, like lace, of a bright rose and pink variegation. $3.00 each.

--- versicolor, a most beautifully variegated kind, with the green leaves of the parent spotted with pink and white. $2.50 each.

--- reticolatum, a very distinct and beautiful variety, with deeply lobed leaves of a white ground, covered with a close net-work of translucent yellowish green. $2.50 each.

--- roseo marginatum, very distinct in its character, with leaves tipped and edged with rosy pink. $2.00 each.

--- sanguineum, a most showy variety of standard excellence not easily surpassed; its large, deeply lobed leaves have a uniform superb blood red color, which produce a most beautiful effect. $2.50 each.

--- sanguineum variegatum, similar to the preceding, except in its leaves, which are variegated with a very light pink. $3.50 each.

--- Japonicum, a distinct type from the polymorphum, and very rare; its leaves are long and beautifully seceded leaves. $3.00 each.

--- nurcum, like the preceding in habit, and with golden tioted leaves, through which the light shines as through amber. Very rare. $3.00 each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON (Diospyros kaki).

The choicest and most popular fruit of Japan. Suitable for culture in the Southern States. A very ornamental tree of medium size with large glossy leaves and yellow flowers in June. It is laden in October with large fruit, two to three inches in diameter, of a more or less bright orange color, covered with a delicate bloom. The flavor when fully ripe approaches that of an Apricot gradually passing into that of a Medlar. Before maturity the fruit is spicant. One year old grafted trees, $1.00; two year old trees, $2.00.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

Daphne Genkwa (or Fortune), a beautiful, slender, upright, growing shrub, with numerous long downy twigs, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, are thickly garnished with violet colored tubular flowers, rather more than one inch long; it attains a height of more than 3 feet, has fine delicate foliage, and may be classed among the best of our flowering shrubs. $1.00.

Elagnus longipes (Japan Oleaster), one of the finest and most remarkable of hardy shrubs lately introduced; it is of middle size, with spreading branches, and leaves bright green above and silver-white beneath, studded with brown scales; the small yellowish flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks, and are succeeded by berries of an oblong shape and deep transparent orange brown color, speckled with brown scales. 75c. each.

Prunus japonica variegata, a most beautiful variety of the Abi, with its leaves deeply variegated; one of the very best and most constant of variegated trees. $3.00 each.

Hibiscus (Althea), Double Purple, a beautiful shrub, introduced by Dr. Hall, bearing large purple flowers. 50c. each.

--- Single White, similar to the preceding, but with pure white flowers. 50c. each.

Magnolia Halleana, a hardly low growing Magnolia, bearing pure white, nearly double, flowers; very sweet and early; resembling in form a hybrid Clematis. $2.00 each.

Malus Halleana (Japan Double Red Apple), a beautiful variety, with flowers of a lively deep rose color at the base, and a lighter shade at the edges. $1.00 each.

Planera Kinki (Japan Plane), a fine tree: large, smooth, glossy leaves, deeply dentated $1.00 each.

Quercus Daimio, an exceedingly rare and handsome Oak, with broad oval leaves of a thick leathery texture; a great acquisition: $3.00 each.

Spirae crisipollina, a beautiful, compact little bush, with small, dark green, curvileaves and bearing numerous delicate pink flowers through the season. $1.00 each.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS (Native Varieties).

A choice collection of our native plants, many of which were collected by experienced botanists in the newly explored regions of the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, and are quite new in this section.

12 distinct species and varieties, early and late blooming, for $3.50.
25 distinct species and varieties, early and late blooming, for $6.00.
50 distinct species and varieties, early and late blooming, for $10.00.
100 distinct species and varieties, early and late blooming, for $15.00.
All of our selection.

Collections of Seeds, of native plants, many of which are new and rare.
10 varieties. $1.00.
25 varieties. $2.00.
SMALL FRUITS.

RICKETT'S NEW GRAPES.

LADY WASHINGTON.

The first vine has fruited the past five seasons, and the fruit exhibited at State and County Fairs, where it received the highest premiums and commendations from those interested in Grape culture, nurserymen and others.

In a recent number of the Country Gentleman, a correspondent (A. A. B.) thus gives his impressions: "The grape that is destined, in my estimation, to create the greatest faver among growers, is the "Lady Washington," the clusters are so large, the grapes so every way good, and the plant so every way endur- ing. The Lady Washington has so far endured the heat of the summer upon its foliage, the frosts and thaws of winter, and the attacks of insect enemies without harm, and not grows rapidly but bears its very large clusters of juicy fruit steadily from year to year. I judged that each of the clusters I saw, on both young and old vines, would weigh from a pound to a pound and a half, and such grapes would certainly grace the best tables in the land."

The fruit is yellow, tinged with pink in the sun, and was produced from Concord and Alien's Hybrid. The following description by Charles Downing, Esq., explains itself:

Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round, color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good; it ripens about with the Concord. It is a cross between the Concord and Alien's Hybrid, and is a promising grape for market and the amateur. One year old plants, $3.00.

JAMES H. RICKETTS:

The Lady Washington has made a good growth with us.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 19, 1879.

EULWANGER & BARRY.

J. H. RICKETTS:

Dear Sir:—The Lady Washington received from you was planted November 11. It has made a thrifty, healthy growth of ten feet.

Respectfully,

E. S. CARMAN.

JAS. H. RICKETTS:

Dear Sir:—The vines of Lady Washington were grown in the house to make sure of a good deal of wood for propagation, and only one latey planted out of doors. They have all made excellent growth and please me, so far as I now have experience.

Yours,

H. E. HOOKER.

NAOMI.

A hybrid of Clinton and one of the Muscats; a strong and vigorous grower; hardy. It has fruited for about 10 years, and pronounced a first-class grape for the amateur in every respect. The following full description is from Mr. Chas. Downing:

"Vine very vigorous, very productive, long jointed, leaves very large, deeply lobed, coarsely serrated, bunch large, shouldered, berry medium, roundish oval, pale green, often with a tinge of red in the sun, covered with a thin whitish bloom; flesh juicy, melting, rather crisp, sweet and spightly, and with a trace of Muscat flavor; quality very good. Ripens with Concord."

Vines delivered in Fall of 1880. Price, $3.00.

THE BACCHUS.

This is a wine grape, a seedling of the Clinton (native), which has been exhibited at various Fairs, and always with success. It has stood all possible tests for 12 years, as to hardiness of leaf and fruit. Where- ever tested by fruit committees, amateurs and others, all agree in ascribing to it the peculiar qualities necessary in a perfect wine grape. The following description is by Charles Downing: "Vine very vigorous, very productive; wood short jointed; leaves of medium size, coarsely serrated; bunch medium, rather long shouldered; berry small to medium, round, black, with a thick light-blue bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, not quite melting, somewhat visous, and of very good quality; the berry adheres well to the bunch; it ripens with the Concord, is much better for the table, and continues much longer in use.

Price, $2.00.

JAMES H. RICKETTS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I reply to your inquiry as to the behavior of the Bacchus grape in my possession, I would say it has fruited for four or five years past, bears heavy crops and appears to be entirely hardy.

NEWBURY, N. Y., September, 1879.

Yours, etc.,

D. A. SCOTT.

JAMES H. RICKETTS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I have grown the Bacchus and fruited it for three years. During this period it has borne profusely and been entirely free from disease.

Yours,

E. P. ROE.

THE WELCOME.

A new variety of Exotic Grape for cold or warm graneries, being a cross between Pope's Hamburg and Canon Hall Muscat; the vine is strong, vigorous grower with foliage resembling Black Hamburg, bunch medium to large, slightly shouldered, compact, berry large, roundish oval, black, covered with a thick grayish blue bloom; flesh very tender, juicy, sweet, refreshing, vinous, rich, aromatic, and a first class grape in every respect. Price, $3.00.

J. H. RICKETTS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I consider the Welcome as one of the best acquisitions of the present age. And under date of August 29, 1879.

The Welcome grape was greatly admired by all who saw and tasted it—I consider it as one of the richest exotic grapes I have ever tasted.

Yours as ever,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.
PRINGLE’S NEW HYBRID GRAPES.

We take much pleasure in introducing four new varieties of Hardy Grapes, raised by the well-known and successful hybridizer of Potatoes, Grains and other plants, Mr. C. G. Pringle, of Vermont. These varieties are purely native, without any foreign blood, and have matured their crops regularly in the northern part of Vermont, where most other varieties have failed. They will prove not only a valuable acquisition to the northern parts of our country, where the ordinary varieties will not mature, but will be of great value as very early varieties in the more favored portions of the country.

MANSFIELD.

This is one of the best of Pringle’s hybrids and a grape which in richness of quality is surpassed by no native sort. It was raised in 1869 from seed of the Concord fertilized by pollen of the Iona; and it combines in an unusual manner the more valuable characters of both these popular sorts. The vine is a rampant grower, with broad and thick leaves which are densely woolly beneath. Color of fruit purplish black under a slight bloom; bunch large, often shouldered, sufficiently compact; berry large, somewhat oval; flesh tender with but little pulp of a remarkably rich and delightful flavor. Fruit adheres well to the stem. Season earlier than that of Concord. It is confidently predicted that this variety will take a first rank among our hardest and best table grapes. Two-year old vines, $3.00 each; one-year old, $2.00.

GOLDEN DROP.

An extremely early white Grape, raised by Pringle in 1869 from the Adirondac, fertilized by the Delaware. In size of bunch and berry it resembles Delaware; in earliness it even surpasses the Adirondac. Color yellowish white, with a tinge of red in the sun; bunch cylindrical, seldom shouldered, small, close; berry smallish, round; flesh tender, though slightly pulpy, juicy, very sweet and pure flavored, without the slightest foxiness. The vine is a good grower, yearly loaded with fruit; leaves small, obscurely lobed, tomentose beneath, showing superior capacity to resist mildew and thrips. This purely native and hardy variety is admired by such as are fond of the sweet and delicate flavor of some of the foreign sorts. Its surpassing earliness makes it valuable for planting in our northern districts, where none of the varieties in cultivation are sure to ripen thoroughly every year, and useful to give earliest grapes anywhere. Two-year old vines, $2.00 each; one-year, $1.50.

LADY CHARLOTTE.

This very promising white grape was raised by Pringle in 1869 from the Delaware, fertilized by the Iona. Color, light green, becoming amber or golden, with a reddish tinge in the sun; bunch, very large, very broadly shouldered, narrow and pointed below, compact; berry of medium size, globular. Flesh, with some pulp, but juicy and very sweet, without the least acidity in the center or harshness or foxiness in its flavor. Vine, a rampant grower and a great bearer, healthy; leaves, very large, bearing much resemblance to those of the Iona. Time of maturity about with the Iona. Two-year old vines, $2.00; one-year old, $1.50.

VERMONT GIANT.

[Actual size.]

A mammoth variety raised by Pringle, in 1869, from the Concord; fertilized, as was supposed, by the Iona. Color, black, with a bloom; bunch, medium, sufficiently close-shouldered; berry, very large, often nearly an inch in diameter; flesh in character and quality resembling that of Concord; vine, a good grower and healthy; leaves, large, lobed, woody beneath; season, medium. Two-year old vines, $2.00 each; one-year old, $1.50.

The set of four varieties, two-year old vines, $7.50; one-year old, $5.00.

MOORE'S EARLY.

A new, hardy grape, combining the following desirable qualities, viz: hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness, and earliness, maturing ten days earlier than the Hartford Prolific, and twenty days before the Concord. This new grape is one out of a lot of twenty-five hundred seedlings, and produced its first fruit in the year 1872; it was then exhibited, and has been shown at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and tested by the Fruit Committee every year since, and various prizes have been awarded for it. One-year old vines, $0.75; two-year old, $1.50 each. A few extra vines, $3.00 each.

One-year old vines, by mail, 15 cents additional.
STRAWBERRIES.

CULTIVATION.—Strawberries may be grown on any soil that will produce corn or potatoes. A light clay loam, well enriched with rotten barn-yard manure, is the most favorable soil for most varieties. Spring is the best season for planting. As soon as the plants are received from the nursery, open the package or box at once, and if possible, plant the same day. If the ground is not ready, or for other causes the planting has to be delayed, untie each bundle and heel in the plants at a shady place, or cover with damp moss and keep in a cool cellar until ready for planting. In the garden, plant in rows 18 inches apart, by 12 inches in the row, or every third row, leaving a space of two feet, instead of 14 inches, for a path. In the field, for cultivation by horses, the rows should be three feet apart. After the beds are marked out, make with a hoe or a trowel, a hole for each plant, large enough to admit all the roots of the plant without crowding or bending them over. Then spread the roots in the hole and carefully sprinkle pulverized soil upon them until the hole is one-half filled, and press the soil firmly around the roots, then fill up the hole with the plant. If the ground is too dry, water the plants before planting. To secure healthy plants and a bountiful crop of fruit, the year after planting, the plants should not be allowed to bear the first season, the runners must be cut off before the tips take root, and the ground kept free from weeds. When lasting cold weather sets in, in this latitude, about the last week in November, the plants should be covered with straw or leaves, or salt hay, or any other light material, to a depth of one or two inches. This mulch is not removed until after the bearing of the plant. In the spring, when the strawberry start, open with a pointed stick or the hand, the mulch over the crown of each plant. No other care is required before bearing. After the last picking the mulch is to be taken away altogether, and the beds cultivated as during the previous season. A strawberry bed managed in this way will last three or four years, so that in order to secure a full supply of berries every season, a new bed should be laid out every second year.

From careful observation and many years' practical experience, we recommend, for general cultivation, the following

NEW VARIETIES.

SHARPLESS SEEDLING.—One of the largest and finest Strawberries in Cultivation.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman from Catasauqua, Pa., the home of the Sharless, writes as follows:

"The desirable qualities possessed by this berry are: 1. A vigorous and hearty plant. In my own garden it has surpassed that good old variety, the Charles Downing, which has always been a good grower with me. 2. It is productive, giving good crops under ordinary good treatment. 3. The flesh is solid, sweet, rich and juicy, and of a luscious flavor. 4. The fruit is monomorph—larger than Monarch of the West or any other variety. Most berries are of good shape, though some are compressed or cockscomb-shaped. Smith's President Lincoln, exhibited at the last meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, was thought striking at 8 inches in circumference, but I have seen the Sharless Seedling 7½ by 8½ inches in circumference, grown on plants which were out in July, 1877; and if others of the same kind, are allowed to measure 9½ inches in circumference. 5. It has strong trusses of sufficient length to keep the berries from the ground, but not strong enough to keep up the weight of the berries they are loaded with."

J. J. Thomas, Esq., editor of the Country Gentleman, speaking of the Nurseryman's Convention, held at Rochester, June 28th, says, "The Sharless excites more attention on account of its enormous size, some of the largest berries weighing about an ounce and a half each."

Price.—50cents per dozen; $2.00 per hundred; $25.00 per thousand.

Crescent Seedling.—The most productive variety ever introduced. The originator assures us that he has picked fifteen thousand quarts of berries from one acre of ground. The berries are medium to large, bright red, and of good flavor. The plant is so hardy that the labor and expense, this variety will prove a valuable acquisition. Price, 50 cents per dozen, $1.00 per hundred, $5.00 per thousand.

Great American.—Few, if any, new varieties have made more sensation among strawberry growers than this charming and handsome variety, which is now being exhibited in each State and is gaining rapidly. Price, 50 cents per dozen, $1.00 per hundred, $3.00 per thousand.

President Lincoln.—Single berries exhibited at the New York Horticultural Exhibition measured eleven inches in circumference; they were of beautiful appearance, excellent quality, and of firmer texture than any other large berry. The plant is a strong grower, hardy and prolific. Price, $0.50 per dozen, $4.00 per hundred.

Forest Rose.—Plant healthy, vigorous; trusses high; flowers perfect; fruit large, regular, obtuse conic; heavy bright red; moderately pitted; flesh reddish, solid to the paler centre, juicy, sufficiently acid; rich, very good. A promising variety. 50 cents per dozen, $2.00 per hundred.

Miner's Prolific.—Among the many new sorts, this has proven one of the most valuable. Extra large in size, globular, irregular, firm, deep crimson, glossy, of a rich aromatic flavor; ripens late, and holds out until very late. Plant a strong, vigorous grower, with large, clean foliage, and, as its name implies, a most prolific bearer. Price, 50 cents per dozen, $2.00 per hundred.

Durand's (Essex) Beauty.—Large, regular, conical, and, as its name indicates, of great beauty; deep crimson, firm, first-class flavor. It ripens early, the whole berry coloring at once. Plant a healthy grower, but, like all of Mr. Durand's seedlings, requires the highest culture. Price, 50 cents per dozen, $3.00 per hundred.

Centennial.—A fine, high-flavored, large berry, for which the award was given, and which was pronounced the highest and finest flavored by the judges of the Centennial Exhibition. It is very regular in form, of a rich scarlet color, continuing long in bearing and retaining its fine flavor to the last; may be considered one of the finest amateur berries. 50 cents per dozen, $2.00 per hundred.

Cinderella.—Very early, good medium size, bright glossy red, of good flavor and yield. 50c. per dozen; $2.00 per hundred.

Continental.—Late, berries large, dark red, firm, and of excellent quality. This is a most valuable variety for market as well as home use. 50 cents per dozen; $2.00 per hundred.

Cumberland Triumph.—Takes the very first rank as an amateur berry. Of very large size, beautiful delicate color, inexcusable melting flavor; it leaves nothing to be desired for a home berry. It is a very strong grower, and prolific bearer. Too soft for marketing. 50 cents per dozen; $1.00 per hundred; $5.00 per thousand.

Hervey Davis.—Late, large, exceedingly handsome, and of the highest flavor. Very firm, and a good bearer. 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per hundred.
### STRAWBERRIES.—Cont'd.

#### STANDARD VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Varyeties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Fifty</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duchess, the best early variety for general cultivation</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downer, very productive, succeeds best on sandy soil</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclon, very early, hardy, of good quality, suitable for all soils</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan, very early, large, productive, valuable for home use</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium Varyeties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Fifty</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Downing, very productive, best for general cultivation</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, best market variety</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Defiance, very large and delicious, requiring good cultivation</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Boyden, very large, productive, very desirable</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarch of the West, very handsome, large and excellent</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion, pistillate, large and very productive</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Triumph, largest size, exceedingly handsome and luscious</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prouty's Seedling, berries large, beautifully shaped, and of superior quality</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Late Varyeties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Fifty</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triomphe de Gaul, very large and excellent, best for heavy soil</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jucunda, very large, juicy, very valuable for heavy soil</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Prolific, very productive, good for light soil</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky, very late and vigorous, best for light soil</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Jack, immensely productive, of medium size and good quality</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President Wilder, excellent under special cultivation</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to those we can furnish over a hundred varieties of Strawberries, comprising every kind of value.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

At the dozen rate plants will be sent by mail, postage prepaid. At the hundred rate, if to be sent by mail, 50 cents per hundred for postage must be sent in addition to the price.

### POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The most favorable time for transplanting Strawberries is during the Spring months. A bed planted in April or May, and well taken care of during Summer, will produce a full crop the following season. When Spring planting is not practicable, however, a full crop may nevertheless be obtained by planting pot-grown plants during the month of August or September. These have been layered in pots, and are taken cut and are transplanted with the entire ball and every root the plant has made. After the first of August we can furnish pot-grown plants of all the above varieties at $2.00 per fifty; $3.00 per hundred.

Pot-grown plants cannot be sent by mail.

### BLACKBERRIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kittatniany, the best for general cultivation</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo. Mammoth, extra large and hardy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Rochelle or Lawton, sweet and juicy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson's Early, the earliest</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Triumph, very large and delicious, hardy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder, the hardiest, very sweet and juicy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester, very early, sweet, tender, high flavor</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RASPBERRIES.

#### Red Varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belle de Fontenay, best full bearing variety, large and sweet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, large and excellent</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Hardy, the most prolific, best for general cultivation</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. R. Autwerp, the best quality, half hardy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, hardy and prolific</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert, large, good quality, hardy; best for family use</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandywine, very fine, firm, and hardy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, much valued at the West; very early and hardy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciosa, Kirtland, Naomi, Saunders, Herstle, Reliance, Early Prolific</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Black Varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doolittle, large, sweet and juicy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minni or Mammoth Cluster, the largest late</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorless, early, has no thorns</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Yellow Varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brinkle's Orange, large, the richest flavored Raspberry</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline, new, large, sweet and hardy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, large, best for market</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles, very large, best for table</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Grape, very large, the best white</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Naples, valuable for jams and jellies</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years old bushes of any variety</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three years old bushes of any variety</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOOSEBERRIES.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houghton Seedling, very prolific, free from mildew</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years old bushes</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downing, pale green, very large, fine quality</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years old bushes</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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</tbody>
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HARDY GRAPES.

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<th>Ench.</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Agawam (Rogers', No. 13), maroon, bunches large, berries very large, aromatic</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton, red, bunches large and compact, superior quality</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catawba, red, old standard variety, excellent keeper</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan, black, berries hardy, good white grape</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, black, the hardest and best Grape for general cultivation</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton, yellowish green, medium size, melting and sweet throughout</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware, red, compact bunch, berries small, very sweet and delicious</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinan, pale red, tender, sweet, with musky flavor</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin, green, pulp tender, sweet, fine flavor</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex (Rogers', No. 41), berry black, very large, highly aromatic</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumelan, black, very early, sweet, rich and vinous</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goethe (Rogers', No. 1), yellowish green, berries very large, of delicious aroma</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford Prolific, black, very early and prolific, strong flavor</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert (Rogers', No. 40), black, early, large, very sweet and tender</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioca, pale red, berries medium, excellent table quality</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella, black, rich musky aroma, old market variety</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ives, dark purple, early, very hardy, one of the best wine grapes</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady, light yellowish green, early, berries large, sweet and rich</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindley (Rogers', No. 6), red, tender, and of highly aromatic flavor</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martina, greenish white, very sweet, the most popular White Grape</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massasoit (Rogers', No. 3), brownish red, early.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrimack (Rogers', No. 10), black, very vigorous, sweet</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem (Rogers', No. 59), chestnut color, berry very large, quality best.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talman (Early Champion), black, one of the earliest.</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilder (Rogers', No. 2), purple, juicy, rich and sweet</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 2 years</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worden, black, similar to Concord, one week earlier</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three years old Grape Vines, of most of these varieties, can be furnished at double the prices quoted for one-year old vines.

EXOTIC GRAPES FOR VINERIES.

One year old plants, 75 cents to $1.00 each. Two year old plants, $1.00 to $1.50 each. Our stock embraces all the leading varieties. Extra size for fruiting in pots, $3.00 each.
CRANBERRY PLANTS.

10,000 plants by express, freight paid by purchaser, sufficient for one acre at two feet apart. $23.00

If sent by mail, prepaid 30.00

5,000 ........................................... " " " per 1,000 3.50

1,000 ........................................... " " " per 100 4.00

100 ................................................ " " " per 10 5.00

Vines in bbls.—5 to 12 bbls, will plant an acre. .75

Mansfield Creeper.—A new upland variety; habit and growth different from other varieties—these are furnished by cuttings or shoots; take root freely, and are as safe in planting as root varieties. Price per 100. .60

Eaton Black Bell.—A variety of early Cranberry; has been found to be much earlier than any yet cultivated; not a large berry, but uniform in size, dark color, and great bearers; ripe by 5th of September, two or three weeks earlier than other varieties, which gives them preference at a higher price in market. .75

Full directions for cultivation sent with each lot ordered. No plants sent C. O. D.

For the convenience of our customers in the Southern and Pacific States, we winter, in frost-proof cellars, a full assortment of all the principal varieties of Small Fruits, whereby we are able to forward plants with safety, at any time during Winter.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

N. B.—Strawberry Plants, at the dozen rate, will be mailed to any Post-Office in the United States without extra charge. At the fifty or hundred rate, if to be sent by mail, 50 cents additional must be remitted for each hundred plants.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries and Grape-vines can be mailed for 25 cents per dozen, in addition to the price. When this amount is not remitted a number of plants sufficient to cover the amount of postage is deducted from the order.

Large or more than one-year-old plants cannot be forwarded by mail.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

Of every description. See special list.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS (Wood).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hund.</th>
<th>Thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pet or Plant, 4 inches long</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet or Plant, 4½ inches long</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet or Plant, 5½ inches long</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet or Plant, 6 inches long</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden or Nursery, 12 inches long</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree, notched or pierced, 4 inches long</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following should have been placed among Summer Flowering Bulbs:

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Having frequent calls for the above, we have made arrangements with several prominent growers, and will hereafter be enabled to execute orders for the following. The cost of packing will be added:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each.</th>
<th>Per 50</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples, standard, 6 to 8 feet</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples, standard, 7 to 10 feet, extra size</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples, dwarf and crab.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears, standard, 5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears, standard, extra size, $1.00 to $2.00 each</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries, standard and dwarf</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums, 6 to 7 feet.</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums, Wild Goose, not so liable to the attacks of the Curculio, as other varieties</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnuts, Filberts and Almonds</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Norway, Silver and Red Maple, American Linden, American Elm, White Birch, Horse Chestnut, English Larch, Magnolia acuminate and tripetela, Gr. cn and Silver-leaved Poplar, 8 to 10 feet, $1.00 each; extra sized specimens, from $1.50 to $2.00 each.

WEPPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Poplar, Linden, Cut-leaved, Birch and Kilmarnock Willow, $1.00 each.

EVERGREEN TREES.

American and Siberian Arborvitae, Balsam Fir, Irish Juniper, Austrian, White, Scotch and Table Mountain Pine (the last named is new and a great acquisition), and Norway Spruce, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each. Osage Orange, one year, $1.00 per 100; $8.00 per 1,000.
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