

1881.

BARR & SUGDEN'S

AUTUMNAL

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR

WINTER, SPRING, AND SUMMER FLOWERING.



BARR & SUGDEN,

12 & 13, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

"A useful guide for the amateur in the selection of bulbs for the adornment of the conservatory and sitting-room in winter, and the flower garden in spring."

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SIMMONS & BOTTEN, PRINTERS, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- I. **Quality.**—Hyacinth Bulbs are this season fine, and it is the opinion of experienced growers that they will produce fine flower spikes. Following our usual custom, the Dutch bulb farms have been visited, and our general supply drawn from the healthiest stocks of the most trustworthy growers.
- II. **Results.**—From the extensive comparative trials annually conducted at our Experimental Grounds, we are enabled to correct many errors in nomenclature, to avoid synonyms so common amongst hardy flowers, and eliminate inferior varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc. In following up this work, Mr. Barr has exhaustively dealt with many families of hardy plants; notably we may mention Daffodils, tracing their history back for nearly 300 years, commencing with Gerrard and Parkinson, and the more recent labours of Haworth in the rich catalogue of species and varieties he compiled; Herbert's critical dissertations, and Baker's masterly monograph, these have been taken as his guide in getting together a representative collection of almost every species and variety referred to or described by these eminent writers. In addition to the species and varieties known to these authorities, Mr. Barr was fortunate in getting possession of the only two Seedling Collections of which there is any record to be found in garden literature, viz., the Weardale and Longford Bridge hybrids. Two or three of these hybrids, with the leading typical forms of Daffodils, have been figured in Burbidge's admirable work—an epitomised history of the Daffodil from earliest times. Three Coloured Plates of New Daffodils have been issued by *The Garden*, and *The Gardener's Chronicle* issued a Coloured Plate of our native Daffodil, The Lent Lily. The collections of Iris quoted are the finest in Europe, and have been arranged by Mr. Barr in sections, that amateurs may the more easily make up their requirements. The collection of Lilies is representative, containing what is most desirable and most easily cultivated. The collection of Funkias (the Plantain Lilies of Japan) represents every species and variety, and is, we believe, the only complete collection in Europe. The labours in connection with the Christmas and Lenten Roses progress, as will be seen in the remarks under this heading. Scillas, Cyclamen, Meadow Saffron, Species of Crocus, etc., have all been dealt with by Mr. Barr.
- III. **Carriage** is allowed on orders of 21s. and upwards, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, and to all ports on the Irish Coast.
- IV. **Carriage to be deducted at settlement** in accordance with Par. III. Formerly we paid carriage in London, but relinquished this practice, as our "Carriage Paid" packages were not delivered as promptly as those not prepaid, and our customers had frequently to pay carriage also before they could get delivery of goods.
- V. **Orders paid in advance**, if in accordance with Par. III., can either be sent carriage paid, or a liberal equivalent in goods added. *This latter course will be adopted unless we are otherwise instructed.*
- VI. **Packages.**—A small charge is made for these, and if returned within a fortnight, allowance will be made for the same. In returning empties, notify by post the date, and the name of the Railway Company. The sender's name should invariably appear on the label for identification.
- VII. **Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs, Plants in Pots, Soils, Watson's Lawn Sand, Wirework, Plant Cases and Stands, Barr's Portable Cut Flower Transmission Cases, Heated Frames, Garden Engines and Water Barrows, Flower Boxes, Jardinets, and Terra Cotta, Kustie, China, and Glass goods**—on these we do not allow carriage.
- VIII. **Five per cent.** may be deducted from accounts paid within one month from date of invoice.
- IX. **Post Office Orders** to be made payable at King Street Post Office, Covent Garden, W.C. All cheques to be crossed, adding the words "and Co." Small amounts may be paid in Postage Stamps, or coin may be sent in a registered letter.
- X. **Awards by the Royal Horticultural Society:**—
 For Daffodils, including the Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections, two Gold Banksian Medals, a large gold-gilt Silver Floral Medal, &c.; also First Class Certificates for individual flowers.
 For Bearded Iris, two Banksian Medals, and for the Japanese Clematis-like flowered Flag Iris, *I. Kämpferi*, three First Class Certificates.
 For Lilies, a Banksian Medal.
 For Double Pyrethrums, the most beautiful of May and June flowers, a Banksian Medal.
 For Miscellaneous Groups of Hardy Flowers, many Medals.
 For Indoor Conservatories furnished, several Medals.
 For Window Decorations and Window Conservatories, several Medals.
- Awards given by the Royal Botanic Society at their great Spring Show, 1877—
 First Prize for the best 12 Hyacinths, for the best 12 pots of Tulips, for the best 12 pots of Polyanthus Narcissus, and for the largest and finest Collection of Hyacinths.

NOTICES TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

- XI. To insure attention, *orders should be accompanied by a remittance, a draft, or an "order to pay,"* on a London agent. The remittance should be sufficient to cover the expense of cases, and also of carriage, if the freight is required to be paid in advance.
- XII. Seeds and bulbs can now be despatched in cases to India, at the rate of 1s. per lb., through the Indian Parcels Post, and also in oil silk, by the ordinary mail, in packets of 8 oz. for 6d.
- XIII. In shipping plants to India, great care is exercised by us in selecting, preparing, and properly packing the same, and our consignments have, on the whole, been very successful. Still, there are so many contingencies, that we cannot, in any way, hold ourselves responsible for the condition in which the plants or bulbs reach their destination.
- XIV. Our successful shipments of seeds to India have induced several of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies there to entrust us with the execution of their orders for distribution amongst the members.

[Barr and Sugden,

CONTENTS.

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abobra 40 Achimenes 40 Adonis 40 African Lily 35 Agapanthus 35 Ailium 19 Alpine Plants 45 Alpine Succulents 45 Alpines for Window Gardens 45 Alstroemeria 35 Amaryllis 33 American Cowslip 41 Amorphophallus 40 Anemone, double 28 Anemone, chrysanthemum flowered 28 Anemone, single 28 Anemone stellata 28 Anemone, fulgens 28 Anemone, species 29 Annuals 42 Anomatheca 40 Antennaria 42 Anthericum 35 Antholyza 34 Aphis Brush 47 Apios 40 Archangel Mats 47 Arum 40 Asclepias 40 Asphodelus 40 Aspicula 42 Babiana 27 Bass, for tying 47 Bedding Hyacinths 6 Begonia 40 Belladonna Lily 33 Bellevalia 41 Bloomeria 41 Bobartia 41 Boussingaultia 41 Bravoa 41 Brodiaea 18 Bulbocodium 16 Bulbs and Plants for Wild Gardens 4 Butterfly Tulips 41 Caladium 41 Calla 41 Calliprora 41 Calochortus 41 Calystegia 41 Camassia 18 Campanulas 44 Cannas 41 Carnations 45 Carpet Moss 47 Chlidanthus 41 Chionodoxa 17 Christmas Roses 36 Chrysanthemums 44 Clematis 44 Climbers, Hardy 44 Climbers, Greenhouse 45 Cocoa fibre and Charcoal 47 Colchicum 16 Collections of Bulbs 5 Commelina 41 Convallaria 31 Corydalis 41 Crimeau Snowdrop 17 Crinum Capense 33	Crocosmia 41 Crocus, cheap 15 Crocus, named 15 Crocus, species 16 Crown Imperials 30 Cyclobothra 41 Cyclamen, Green-house 29 Cyclamen, hardy 29 Cypella 41 Daffodils 9 Dahlia 41 Daisies, Michaelmas 44 Day Lily 32 Delphiniums 44 Dieleytra 31 Dodecatheon 41 Dog's-Tooth Violets 18 Eremurus 41 Erythronium 18 Eucharis 41 Eucomis 41 Feathered Hyacinth 30 Flower of the West Wind 33 Freesia 41 Frigi Domo 47 Fritillaria 30 Fruit Trees 4 Fumitory 41 Fumigator, <i>see Order Sheet</i> Funkia (Plantain Lily) 31 Galanthus 17 Garden Engine 47 Garden Netting 47 Garden Requisites 46 Gentiana Acaulis 42 Geranium 41 German Iris 22 Gesnera 41 Giant Snowdrops 17 Gishurstine 47 Gladiolus, Early 34 Gladiolus, Late 34 Glory of the Snow 17 Gloxinias 41 Grape Hyacinth 30 Grafting Wax 47 Greenhouse Plants 45 Guernsey Lily 33 Habranthus 41 Hardy Plants 42 to 46 Heated Frames 48 Hedychium 41 Heileborus 36 Hemerocallis 32 Hepatica 32 Herbaceous Plants 45 Hyacinth Glasses 48 Hyacinths, bedding 6 Hyacinths, Mixed 6 Hyacinths, Pompon 6 Hyacinths, Roman 6 Hyacinths, Parisian 6 Hyacinths, named 7 Hyacinthus candicans, and Amethystinus 18 Hypoxis 41 Imatophyllum 41 Insecticides 47 Iris, English 19 Iris, Spanish 20 Iris, Bulbous, various 20 Iris, Flag 21	Iris Kämpferi 21 Iris, Dwarf 22 Iris Barbata 22 Iris, Beardless, various 24 Ismene 41 Ivies 44 Ixia 25 Ixiolirion 41 Jacobea Lily 33 Japan Hyacinth 42 Jonquill 13 Kniphofia 35 Knives, etc. 47 Labels 46 Lachenalia 42 Lapageria 46 Lawn Sand and Seed 47 Lenten Roses 36 Leucojum 17 Lilies 37 Lillium 37 Lily of the Field 33 Lily of the Nile 41 Lily of the Valley 31 Manures 47 Meadow Saffron 16 Medeola 42 Merendera 16 Michaelmas Daisies 41 Milia 47 Modiola 42 Montbretia 35 Morphixias 26 Muscari 30 Musk Hyacinth 30 Nail Bags 47 Narcissus, Polyanthus 12 Narcissus, species 9 Nerine 33 Ophiopogon 48 Ornithogalum 42 Oxalis 42 Paeonia 35 Pancratium 42 Pardonthus 42 Peacock Anemone 29 Pentstemon, Hardy 44 Phlox, herbaceous 41 Picrotees 45 Pinks 45 Plantain Lily 31 Polyanthus Narcissus 12 Poppy Anemone 28 Portable cut flower-cases 47 Potentillas 44 Puschkinia 17 Pyrethrum, double 43 Pyrethrums, single 44 Ranunculus, Persian 27 Ranunculus, Turban 27 Ranunculus, large 27 flowering 27 Rhodea 42 Roman Hyacinths 6 Romulea 17 Rock Plants 45 Roses 45 St. Bruno's Lily 35 St. Bernard's Lily 35 Salvia 42 Sanguinaria 42 Saxifraga granulata fl. pl. 42	Schizostylis 42 Scilla, early flowering 17 Scilla, late flowering, etc. 30 Sempervivum 45 Shooting Star 41 Shreds and Nails 46 Shrubs 44 Sisyrinchium 18 Snowdrop 16 Snowflake 17 Soils for Potting 47 Solomon's Seal 31 Sparaxis 26 Sparaxis pulcherrima 35 Special Notices 2 Specialties, Plants, and Bulbs 45 Spiræa 31 Spring Flower Garden 42 Spring Meadow Saffron 17 Star of Bethlehem 18 Star Anemone 28 Starch Hyacinth 30 Sternbergia (Amaryllis lutea) 33 Strawberries 4 Summer Gladiolus 34 Syringes 47 The Wood Lily 19 Thladiantha 42 Thomson's Styptic 47 Tiffany 47 Tiger Spotted Flower 32 Tigridia 32 Tobacco Paper 47 Transmission Cases, etc. 47 Trichonema 17 Tricyrtis 42 Trillium 19 Tritelia 17 Tritoma 35 Tritonia 26 Tritonia Aurea 41 Tropæolum 32 Tuberoses 32 Tulip, early Van Thol 13 Tulip, early single, for outdoors or for pots 13 Tulip, double Van Thol 14 Tulip, double 14 Tulip, Gesneriana 14 Tulip, Variegated, Follaged 14 Tulip, May-flowering 15 Tulip, Parrot 15 Tulip, various species 15 Umbrella Arum 40 Vallota 33 Veronica Incana 43 Violets, Sweet 43 Virginian Creepers 44 Waltonian Frames 48 Watsonia 35 Window Gardens 45 Winter Aconites 18 Wood Hyacinth 30 Zephyranthes 34 Plants, Sundries, etc. 42 Cut Flower and Fruit Cases 47				

BULBS AND PLANTS

FOR SHRUBBERIES, AND NATURALIZATION IN WILD GARDENS, WOODLAND WALKS, ETC.

per 1000. per 100. per doz.				per 1000. per 100. per doz.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
111	Anemones, double and single, in mixed colours	30	0..	3	6..	0	6
112	Anemone Fulgens (the Scarlet Windflower)	21	0..	3	6		
113	Allium aureum (Moly), bright yellow	7	6..	1	6		
114	Allium descendens, large purple flower heads	10	6..	1	6		
115	Alstroemeria aurea, rich golden yellow, beautifully spotted flowers	25	0..	4	0		
116	Asclepias tuberosa & incarnata	7	6..	1	6		
117	Brodiaea congesta, purple	7	6..	1	6		
118	Camassia, mixed	10	0..	1	6		
119	Chionodoxa lucillae, the most beautiful blue spring flower	21	0..	3	6		
120	Christmas Roses, 9/, 12/, & 18/ per doz.						
121	Crocus, in mixture	12	6..	1	6..	0	4
122	Crown Imperials, in mixture	40	0..	5	6		
123	Daffodils, in mixture, including the Trumpet, Mock, and Tric Narcissus, 30/, 42/, & 50	0..	7	6..	1	6	
124	Dog's Tooth Violets, in mixture	50	0..	7	6..	1	6
125	Fritillariae, in mixture	10	6..	1	6		
126	Fumitory	10	6..	1	6		
127	Funkia (the Plantain Lily of Japan), mixed varieties, 9d. each	42	0..	5	6		
128	Gladiolus Byzantinus and Colvili, in mixture	5	6..	1	0		
129	Grape Hyacinths, in mixture	7	6..	1	6		
130	Hemerocallis, The Day Lily	30	0..	4	6		
131	Hepaticas	42	0..	5	6		
132	Hyacinth, a beautiful mixture	21	0..	3	0		
133	Iris Barbata, in mixture	15	0..	2	6		
134	Flag Iris, blue and white, in mixture	12	6..	2	0		
135	English and Spanish Bulbous Iris, in mixture	5	6..	1	0		
136	Dwarf Flag Iris, in mixture	12	6..	2	0		
137	Lenten Roses, 12/, 18/, & 24/ per doz.						
138	Meadow Saffron, Autumn Flowering, in mixture	12	6..	2	0		
139	Meadow Saffron, Spring Flowering	10	6..	1	6		
140	Ornithogalum, in mixture	5	6..	1	0		
141	Ponias, in mixture	60	0..	7	6		
142	Polyanthus and Primrose, in mixture	12	6..	2	0		
143	Scilla Sibirica	50/ & 63	0..	7	6..	1	6
144	Solomon's Seal, dwarf & tall	15	0..	2	6		
145	Snowdrops, double and single	21	0..	2	6		
146	Snowflakes	7	6..	1	6		
147	Starch Hyacinth, blue	7	6..	1	6		
148	Spiraea Japonica	30	0..	4	6		
149	Spiraea Palmata, 1s. 6d. each					10	6
150	Triteleia concipua	21	0..	3	6		
151	Tritomas	1s. each	60	0..	7	6	
152	Wood Hyacinths, mixed, 30/ & 42	0..	5	6..	1	0	
153	Winter Aconite	21	0..	2	6		
154	White Lillies	4d. each	21	0..	3	0	

A SELECT LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

We have made a careful selection of the very best and most distinct varieties of Strawberries, and recommend all of them, feeling confident they will give the greatest satisfaction.

Less quantities than 50 of a sort will be charged at a little higher rate.

per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.		per 100 s. d.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Alpine, red and white	3	6	Frogmore late Pine	7	6
Auguste Nicais, large crimson	5	6	Hautbois (Myatt's)	3	6
Bicton Pine, white, large	3	6	James Veitch, superior flavour	5	6
Black Prince, early	3	6	Keen's Seedling, early	5	6
British Queen	5	6	Le Constant	5	6
Dr. Hogg, very large	5	6	La Grosse Sucrée, an excellent forcing variety	5	6
Duc de Magenta, crimson	5	6	Lucas, large	5	6
Elton Pine, late	3	6	Marguerite, forces well	3	6
Oscar, large and firm	5	6	President, great cropper	5	6
Prince Arthur, fine	3	6	Sabreur, dark crimson	3	0
Sir C. Napier	5	6	Sir Joseph Paxton, extra	5	6
Souvenir de Kieff	5	6	The Amateur, fine flavour	5	6
Vicomtesse Héricart de Thury	5	6			

Strawberry Plants, in small Pots, 4/6 per dozen; in Fruiting Pots, 12/- to 18/- per dozen.

FRUIT TREES.

Strong healthy selected plants, ready November to March. Early orders solicited.

	Fine Trained Trees, Standards.		Untrained Trees, Standards.		Fine Trained Trees, Dwarfs.		Untrained Trees, Dwarfs.		Fine Half-Standard Trees, In Pots.		Fine Dwarf and Pyramid Trees, In Pots.		Fine Trained Trees, Pyramids.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
APPLES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
APRICOTS	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
CHERRIES	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6
NECTARINES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
PEACHES	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6
PEARS	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6
PLUMS	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6	12	6	10	6
ALMONDS, Sweet	each	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2
CRABS, Siberian	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6
FIGS, in Pots	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
" Castle Kennedy	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
MEDLARS	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
BARBERRIES	per doz.	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7
BLACKBERRIES, American and others	18	0	30	0	18	0	30	0	18	0	30	0	18	0
CRANBERRIES	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0
CURRENTS	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0
GOOSEBERRIES	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0	12	0	6	0
MULBERRIES	each	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7	6	12	0	7
QUINCES	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6
SERVICES	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6	3	6	2	6
SPANISH CHESNUTS	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
WALNUTS	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
NUTS, COB	per doz.	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12
NUTS, FILBERT	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0
RASPBERRIES per doz, 3/6 to 7/6, per 100	21	0	50	0	21	0	50	0	21	0	50	0	21	0
STRAWBERRIES in Fruiting Pots per doz.	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0	18	0	12	0
GRAPE VINES, medium, strong, and extra strong, each 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0

[Barr and Sugden,

COLLECTIONS OF BULBS.

COVENT GARDEN COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc., Consisting of Winter and Spring Blooming Bulbs.

In the Collections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, the varieties are more choice than in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
Hyacinths, in named varieties	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Col- lection "4."	50	40	30	15	Half the quantity of Col- lection "9."
Polyanthus Narcissus " "	30	20	15	10		30	24	18	10	
Tulips, named varieties " "	100	70	50	24		100	70	50	24	
Jonquilla, sweet scented	30	24	18	12		30	24	18	12	
Ixias, mixed varieties	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Sparaxis " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Tritonias " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Babianas " "	24	12	9	6		24	18	12	6	
Crocus, choice named varieties	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
Snowdrops, large	200	150	100	50		200	150	100	50	
Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue	50	40	25	12	50	40	30	15		
Cyclamen Persicum, charming	6	4	3	2	6	4	3	2		
Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant	20	18	12	12	20	18	12	12		

POPULAR COLLECTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATORY, SITTING-ROOM, Etc.,

Arranged for those who prefer simply a few sorts of easily cultivated Winter and Spring flowering bulbs.

In the Collections 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the varieties are more choice than in 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
Hyacinths, in named varieties	75	60	40	20	10	75	60	40	20	10
Polyanthus Narcissus " "	40	30	20	15	8	40	30	20	15	8
Tulips " "	150	100	70	40	20	150	100	70	40	20
Jonquilla, sweet scented	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
Scilla Sibirica & Chionodoxa luciliae	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6
Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant	50	30	20	12	6	50	30	20	12	6

PAXTONIAN COLLECTIONS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

Best adapted for out door decoration, all Spring Flowering.

In the Collections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, the Hyacinths, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Anemones, Ranunculus, and Crown Imperials—will each be sent in mixed colours. In the Collections 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, these bulbs will be more select, and sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£2 15s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
Hyacinths, in beautiful colours	100	75	50	25	12	100	75	50	25	12
Polyanthus Narcissus " "	30	20	12	6	3	30	20	12	6	3
Daffodils, various " "	100	75	50	30	12	100	75	50	30	12
Tulips, various colours	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Crocus " "	500	400	200	100	50	500	400	200	100	50
Anemones " "	200	100	75	50	25	200	100	75	50	25
Ranunculus " "	200	150	100	50	25	200	150	100	50	25
Snowdrops	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Crown Imperials, various colours	9	9	6			9	9	6	3	
Scilla Sibirica, the richest blue	30	20	15	6	3	30	25	20	12	6
Triteleia uniflora (Milla), fragrant	30	20	20	12	6	30	20	20	12	6

CLIVEDEN COLLECTIONS FOR NATURALIZATION IN WOODLAND WALKS, AND WILD GARDENS.

In the Collections 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, the Narcissus, Gladiolus, Crocus, Scillas, Muscari, and Lilies, will each be sent in mixed colours; those in 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, will be sent in separate colours.

	FINE COLLECTIONS.					EXTRA FINE COLLECTIONS.				
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£2 2s.	£1 1s.	10s. 6d.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.	£3 3s.	£1 10s.	15s. 6d.
Narcissus, mixed varieties	300	200	150	70	30	300	200	150	70	30
Bulbocodium vernum	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Winter Aconites, yellow	300	200	150	80	40	300	200	150	80	40
Gladioli, mixed varieties	100	75	50	30	20	100	75	50	30	20
Crocus " "	500	400	300	150	75	500	400	300	150	75
Scillas " "	300	200	150	100	50	300	200	150	100	50
Day Lilies and Plantain Lilies	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Dog's-Tooth Violets, purple	100	75	50	20	10	100	75	50	20	10
Lilies, mixed varieties	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Triteleia	200	150	100	50	30	200	150	100	50	30
Zsphyranthes candida	30	20	15	10	6	30	20	15	10	6
Crown Imperials	20	16	12	6	3	20	16	12	6	3

Any of our customers having a preference for collections of bulbs offered by other London houses—whether advertised in catalogues, daily papers, or other periodicals—the same may be had from us at the prices and terms of the advertisers.

Customers, in ordering, will find it convenient to use the Order Sheet which accompanies the current year's Catalogue, it being only necessary to fill in the Marginal Numbers and the quantities. The Order Sheet is an Index to the Catalogue, and, taken in conjunction, it simplifies writing out the order.

N.B.—The Marginal Numbers in the Catalogue are annually changed; if, therefore, an order is made out from a previous year's Catalogue, the year should be specified. Failing this notification, the order will be executed from the current Catalogue.

HYACINTHS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.
IN DISTINCT COLOURS, FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, OR GROUPS.

For specific colours in flower beds or groups, we recommend the following beautiful varieties of Hyacinths for their decided colours, fine habit, and large flower spikes. When in Holland Mr. Barr specially selected the varieties. They will also be found exceedingly useful for filling rustic baskets, flower boxes, and vases.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
265	100 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	1	12	0	267	24 in 12 distinct beautiful varieties	0	8	6
266	50 in 12 ditto	0	16	6	268	12 in 12 ditto	0	4	6
RED.									
		per doz.—s. d.					per doz.—s. d.		
269	*Carmine Red, good truss	4	6	6	271	*Scarlet, fine truss	4	6	6
270	*Rose, fine truss	4	6	6	272	*Pink, compact truss	4	6	6
BLUE.									
273	*Dark Porcelain Blue, full truss	4	6	6	275	*Azure Blue, large truss	4	6	6
274	*Rich Dark Blue, large truss	4	6	6	276	*Light Porcelain Blue, large truss	4	6	6
WHITE.									
277	*Pure White, large truss	4	6	6	279	*White, shaded Rose, large compact truss	4	6	6
278	*Pure White, compact truss	4	6	6	280	*White, tinged Rose, large truss	4	6	6
281	"THE BEAUTIFUL MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS."	These were selected by Mr. Barr on the occasion of his annual visit to the Dutch Bulb Grounds. The colours are evenly assorted to produce a fine effect in flower beds, &c., consisting of purple, lavender, porcelain, azure blue, mauve, white, rose, blush, yellow, &c. per 100, 30s; per dozen 4 6							

HYACINTHS IN MIXED SHADES FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.

For groups in flower borders and for filling beds, these mixed hyacinths are very effective.

		per 100.	per doz.			per 100.	per doz.
282	†Red, in various shades	24/6	3/3	285	*Red, in various shades	24/6	3/3
283	†Blue, ditto	24/6	3/3	286	*Blue, ditto	24/6	3/3
284	†White, ditto	24/6	3/3	287	*White, ditto	24/6	3/3
288	"THE BEAUTIFUL MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS."	In all respects the same as No. 281; the bulbs are, however, a little smaller per 100, 21s; per dozen 3 0					

POMPON OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

The Pompon Hyacinth produces neat spikes of bloom, and may be grown in small glasses, fancy pots, old china bowls, crystal dishes, jardinetts, and other elegant contrivances; alone, or associated with the bright blue *Scilla sibirica*, *Crocus*, *Snowdrops*, *Tulips*, *Dwarf Narcissus*, the violet scented *Iris Persica*, the beautiful sweet scented *Iris reticulata*, and any other early flowering bulbs of dwarf growth; so cultivated, these bulbs do best planted in "B. & S.'s Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" (for which see p. 47), covering the surface with fresh green carpet moss (see p. 47).

In small flower beds, and children's gardens, the Pompon Hyacinth, *Scilla sibirica*, *Spring Snowflakes*, *Dwarf Narcissus*, *Dog's Tooth Violets*, *Anemone fulgens*, *Dwarf Tulips*, *Triteleias*, *Crocus*, *Iris reticulata*, *Grape Hyacinths*, *Hepaticas*, *Iris Persica*, *Jonquils*, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*, *Snowdrops*, *Chionodoxa luciliae* (*The Glory of the Snow*), and the *Double Saxifraga granulata*, make an exceedingly decorative display, and maintain a fine succession of flowers during the Spring months; such gardens should be edged with small growing *Semprevivums*.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
289	6 each of 12 pretty varieties	21	0	292	12 in 12 pretty varieties	4	6
290	3 " " "	12	0	293	Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per doz.; per 100	21	0
291	2 " " "	8	0	294	Choice " " 4s. " "	30	0
RED.							
		each—s. d.				each—s. d.	
295	Achilles, soft scarlet	0	5	297	Juno, brilliant red	0	4
296	Delos, rich carmine	0	5	298	Parnassus, rose, pink striped	0	5
BLUE.							
299	Artemis, deep blue, white centre	0	4	301	Orpheus, purple-lilac	0	4
300	Ida, dark porcelain	0	5	302	Queen of Lilacs, beautiful lilac-blue	0	4
WHITE.							
303	Adonis, white, rose shaded	0	4	305	Medusa, pure white	0	4
304	Hera, rose-white	0	5	306	Vesta, snow white	0	5
YELLOW.							
307	Apollo, pure yellow	0	5	308	Minos, apricot colour	0	5

DWARF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTH FOR EARLY FORCING (*Selected Bulbs*).

309 The pure white Sweet Scented Roman Hyacinth is now universally prized in bouquets. It flowers during October, November, and December, if the bulbs are potted in succession, say 3 to 6 in a pot, in August, September, and October, and, when well rooted, forced gently, and watered freely. 25/- per 100; 3/6 per doz.; 4d. each.

309 The beautiful Sweet Scented Paper White *Narcissus* flowers at the same time as the Roman Hyacinth, and requires the same cultural treatment; it is also greatly valued in bouquets. The double white Roman *Narcissus* is also much prized for its early flowering; the individual blossoms are mounted on wire for small bouquets and buttonholes. (Nos. 689 & 692.)

DWARF PARISIAN OR BLUE ROMAN HYACINTH.

310 The Blue Roman Hyacinth flowers from a fortnight to three weeks later than the white variety. 12s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 9d. per dozen; 3d. each. [Barr and Sugden,

HYACINTHS.

FOR CULTURE IN POTS, GLASSES, JARDINETS, AND FOR EXHIBITION.

The * indicates the varieties best suited for forcing, or for growing in glasses, jardinets, and other elegant contrivances.

Immediately after potting, which may be done from September to December, *place out of doors on a bed of ashes*, and cover the pots with six inches of the same material, but a covering of cocoa fibre is preferable; there let the pots remain till full of roots, which will usually be from six to eight weeks. If very early flowers are required, pot in September, and commence to force gently in December, giving abundance of water; but if large finely developed trusses and rich colours are preferred to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but when removed indoors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed to develop their flowers gradually and naturally, water being given regularly and freely, or in preference a covering of cocoa fibre; as it is well known to cultivators that failures, for the most part with Hyacinths, arise from allowing the soil to become dry, when the rootlets are in consequence injured. Abundance of air is necessary, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation should be sedulously avoided. To maintain a succession of flowers, remove from under the covering a portion of the Hyacinths once a fortnight from the middle of December to middle of February.

If the Hyacinth is cultivated in glasses, the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal should be placed in the glass to keep the water sweet. We, however, prefer filling the glasses with prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal (for which see p. 47). The glasses should be kept in a room without a fire, or better still in a greenhouse, and always in the sunniest and lightest situation at command till the flower spike is developed. This attained, place the glasses where the flowers are most desired. *For new Hyacinth Glasses, chastely decorated, see p. 48.*

When the Hyacinth is cultivated in jardinets, associated with other early-flowering bulbs, such as Scilla sibirica, Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, Narcissus, Iris reticulata, &c., B. & S.'s prepared "Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal" should invariably be used (see p. 47), taking care that the preparation is kept moist and the surface covered with green carpet moss.

The † denotes the double varieties. These, with very few exceptions, are unsuitable for growing in glasses, and jardinets, or for forcing. Those quoted are, however, the finest of the doubles, and are best grown in pots.

The "ex" indicates the varieties which produce the finest flowers, and cultivators of the Hyacinth for exhibition would do well to select from those only.

The two Premier Prizes for Hyacinths were awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society at their Exhibition of March, 1877.

The superiority of single over double Hyacinths may be best estimated by a visit to the Metropolitan and Provincial Hyacinth Exhibitions, where the proportion shown of single to double flowers is about fifty to one.

If any of the under-mentioned "Selections" are chosen, and it is stated they are for glasses, jardinets, or exhibition, single kinds will be sent. If not specified, the selection will include a proportion of double varieties.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID NAMED HYACINTHS,

Which are only such as have proved to be the most worthy of cultivation; the bulbs have all been carefully selected from the bulb farms of the best and most experienced Dutch growers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
311	100	extra	choice	exhibition	Hyacinths...	6	6	0
312	50	"	"	"	"	3	3	0
313	25	"	"	"	"	25/	&	1
314	12	"	"	"	"	15/	&	1
315	100	extra	fine	varieties	of Hyacinths ...	5	5	0
316	50	"	"	"	"	2	2	0
317	25	extra	fine	varieties	of Hyacinths ...	1	1	0
318	12	"	"	"	"	10/6	&	0
319	100	very	fine,	in	50	varieties	"	3
320	50	"	"	"	"	25	"	1
321	25	"	"	"	"	25	"	0
322	12	"	"	"	"	7/6	&	0

THE SOFTER AND MORE DELICATE SHADES OF

RED, SUCH AS ROSE, ROSE-PINK, BLUSH, Etc.

	each—	s.	d.		each—	s.	d.
323	*Agnes, rich	rosy	red, fine	truss.....	0	9	
324	†Alda	Catherina,	rose, fine	truss.....	0	6	
325	*Bella	Donna, delicate	rose, pink	striped, large	truss, ex.....	1	6
326	†Bouquet	Royal, blush	rose, with	pink eye, long	handsome	truss, ex.....	0
327	†City	of London,	rose, very	large, ex.....	1	6	
328	*Cosmos,	rich	rosy	pink, fine	truss, ex.....	0	9
329	†Duke	of Wellington,	fine	light	rose, large	compact	handsome
330	*Emmeline,	rose, splendid	truss, ex.....	0	6		
331	*Fabiola,	fine	rose-pink,	striped	carmine, large	bells	and
332	*Giant	des	Roses, beautiful	rose, large	handsome	truss, ex.....	1
333	†Grootvorst,	blush, large	compact	truss, ex.....	0	6	
334	*Giganteus,	blush, large	compact	truss, ex.....	0	8	
335	*Lady	Palmerston,	rose, striped	deep	pink, large	truss, ex.....	1
336	*L'Adorable,	rose, carmine	striped,	fine	compact	truss, ex.....	0
337	*L'Ornement	de la Nature,	delicate	rose, striped	pink, large	truss, ex.....	0
338	*La	Dame	du	Lac, rose-pink,	fine	truss, ex.....	0
339	*La	Joyeuse,	rose-pink,	large	truss, ex.....	1	0
340	*La	Prophète,	rose-pink,	striped	carmine, handsome	truss, ex.....	1
341	†Noble	par	Merite,	rose, shaded	pink, large	bells, compact	truss, ex.....
342	*Norma,	satin-rose,	handsome,	ex.....	0	9	
343	†Prince	of	Orange,	light	red, fine	truss ...	0
344	*Princess	Charlotte,	beautiful	rose-pink,	large	compact	truss, ex.....
345	*Princess	Helena,	beautiful	rose-pink,	large	compact	truss, ex.....
346	*Sultan's	Favourite,	delicate	rose, striped	pink, handsome	truss, ex.....	0
347	†The	First,	salmon-pink,	large	bells.....	1	6

THE RICHER AND DEEPER SHADES OF RED, SUCH AS

CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, LAKE, PINK, Etc.

348	*Amy,	scarlet,	fine	truss, ex.....	0	6	
349	*Cavaignac,	salmon,	striped,	deep	rose, very	large	truss, ex.....
350	†Disraeli	(Improved	Bouquet	Tendre),	deep	red, large	truss (new), ex.....
351	*Duchess	of	Richmond,	salmon,	striped	pink, very	fine
352	†Frederick	the	Great,	semi-double,	bright	pink, fine	full
353	*Garibaldi,	rich	crimson,	large	splendid	truss (new), ex.....	7
354	*Gertrude,	rose-carmine,	fine	compact	truss, ex.....	0	10
355	*Howard,	rich	scarlet,	handsome	truss, ex.....	3	6
356	*Incomparable,	rich	glittering	crimson,	fine	compact	truss, ex.....
357	*Josephine,	scarlet,	changing	to	orange ...	1	0
358	†Koh-i-noor,	bright	salmon-pink,	large	truss, model	form, semi-double,	ex.....
359	*L'Etincillante,	very	bright	crimson-scarlet,	large	compact	truss, ex.....
360	*La	Fiancée	Royale,	rose, large	truss, ex.....	0	10
361	*Lina,	rich	scarlet,	full	truss, ex.....	1	3
362	*Lord	Macaulay,	carmine,	changing	to	vivid	crimson-scarlet,
363	*Linnæus,	bright	orange-red,	fine	spike, ex.....	2	3

CHOICE NAMED HYACINTHS FOR POTS OR GLASSES.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
364 *Miss Nightingale, orange-red, large truss, ex.	I 3	371 *Queen Victoria, bright pink, large handsome truss, ex.	I 3
365 *Mr. Robert Steiger, rich rose-carmine, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	372 *Queen of Hyacinths, rich rosy scarlet, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
366 *Mrs. Beecher Stowe, rich rosy red, large splendid truss, ex.	I 0	373 *Solfaterre, brilliant orange-scarlet, yellow centre, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
367 *Newton, rosy-red, large fine truss, ex.	I 6	374 *Victor Emmanuel, light carmine-scarlet, large truss, ex.	4 0
368 *Princess Clothilde, pink, striped carmine, large handsome truss, ex.	I 0	375 *Victoria Alexandrina, intense crimson, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
369 †Princess Royal, rose-pink, scarlet centre, large bells, compact truss, ex.	0 8	376 *Von Schiller, deep salmon-pink, large compact truss, ex.	I 0
370 *Pellissier, intense deep rich crimson, large compact truss, ex.	I 6	377 *Vuurbaak, crimson-scarlet, large full truss, new and beautiful, ex.	4 6

THE MORE DELICATE AND SOFTER SHADES OF BLUE, SUCH AS AZURE, LIGHT PORCELAIN, Etc.

378 †Bloxberg, beautiful clear azure blue, large bells, good truss, ex.	0 8	387 *Grand Vainqueur, pretty porcelain-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 8
379 *Blondin, rich azure blue, bottom of tube bluish purple, large truss (new), ex.	I 9	388 *La Perle, fine clear rich blue, large compact truss, ex.	I 6
380 *Celestina, clear transparent blue, ex.	I 0	389 *Leonidas, beautiful rich blue, large bells, fine truss, ex.	0 8
381 *Cillo, sky-blue, white centre, large bells, fine truss, ex.	I 6	390 *Lord Derby, pearl-blue, very large truss, ex.	I 9
382 *Couronne de Celle, beautiful azure-blue, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6	391 *Lothair, bright blue, large truss (new), ex.	2 0
383 *Czar Peter, beautiful clear blue, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6	392 *Orondates, clear porcelain-blue, large bells, compact large truss, ex.	0 8
384 *De Candolle, lilac-blue, shading to mauve, handsome truss, ex.	I 0	393 *Pleneman, fine rich light blue, very large bells, and large truss, ex.	I 0
385 *Grand Lilas, beautiful silvery lilac, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	394 *Regulus, rich porcelain-blue, fine truss ...	0 8
386 *Grand Maitre, fine porcelain blue, very large truss (new)	3 6	395 *William Robinson, lilac, white centre, fine truss ...	I 0
		396 †Van Speyk, lilac, large truss, ex.	0 9
		397 *Victor Emmanuel, silvery-grey, large truss, ex.	I 6

THE DARKER AND RICHER SHADES OF BLUE SUCH AS DARK PORCELAIN, PURPLE, BLACK, Etc.

398 *Anna Bolena, rich purple, large truss, ex.	I 0	412 *La Nuit, purple-black, fine truss, ex.	0 8
399 *Argus, dark violet-blue, clear white eye, large bells, large truss, ex.	0 6	413 *La Precieuse, lilac, shading to lavender, very fine truss, ex.	0 9
400 *Baron Von Humboldt, glittering purple, outside black, large fine truss, ex.	0 9	414 †Laurens Koster, rich violet-blue, long compact truss, ex.	I 0
401 *Baron Van Tuyl, rich purple, large compact truss, ex.	0 8	415 *Lord Melville, glittering purple, white centre, large truss, ex.	I 0
402 *Bleu Moresque, purple-lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6	416 *Lord Palmerston, deep clear blue, white centre, fine truss, very distinct, ex.	I 0
403 *Charles Dickens, dark porcelain, shaded lilac, large truss, ex.	0 6	417 *Marie, dark purple-blue, striped indigo, immense spike, ex.	0 9
404 *Christie Minstrel, rich glittering black, fine truss, ex.	0 9	418 *Mimosa, glowing purple, large truss, ex.	0 6
405 *Duke of Connaught (new), dark blue, large handsome truss, ex.	3 6	419 *Prince Albert, deep glittering purple, large compact truss, ex.	0 8
406 *Frederick the Great of Sweden, dark blue, large bells, fine truss.	0 9	420 †Prince Albert of Prussia, purple, fine truss	0 8
407 †Garrick, dark lavender, shaded puce, compact handsome truss, ex.	0 8	421 *Prince Frederick, rich purple-blue, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6
408 *General Havelock, rich glittering purple, very large truss, ex.	I 0	422 *Prince of Wales, dark blue, white eye, large truss, ex.	2 6
409 *General Lauriston, fine deep violet-blue, white centre, fine truss, ex.	0 9	423 †Robert Burns, dark purple, fine truss ...	0 8
410 *King of the Blues, rich dark blue, large bells, magnificent compact spike, ex.	2 0	424 *Sir John Lawrence, rich dark blue, beautifully striped, very large compact truss, ex.	0 9
411 *Lamplighter, black, white eye	2 0	425 *Uncle Tom, rich black-purple, fine truss ...	0 6
		426 *William the First, rich glittering purple, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8

MAUVE AND MAGENTA.

427 *Arnold Prinsen, mauve-lilac, fine truss, ex.	2 0	432 *L'Honneur d'Overveen, mauve, handsome truss, ex.	2 0
428 *Charles Dickens, glittering lilac, large fine truss, ex.	I 6	433 *L'Unique, mauve, fine truss.	0 6
429 *Hayden, mauve-lilac, large truss, ex.	I 0	434 *Mr. Van Vree, dark mauve, fine truss, ex.	I 0
430 *Jeschko, beautiful rich lilac, large truss, ex.	I 0	435 *President Lincoln, magenta, fine truss, ex.	I 9
431 †Karel Kroonprince of Sweden, dark mauve, shaded violet, large truss, ex.	0 9	436 *Tollens, magenta, fine truss, ex.	I 0
		437 *Vandyck, mauve, fine truss, ex.	I 3

PURE WHITE.

438 *Albus maximus, splendid large truss, ex.	0 9	450 *La Grandesse, the largest and handsomest truss (new), ex.	2 6
439 *Albus superbissimus, large full truss, ex.	0 8	451 †La Tour d'Auvergne, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0 8
440 *Baroness Van Tuyl, long handsome truss, ex.	0 10	452 *La Neige, large perfect truss.	3 6
441 †Bouquet Royal, long compact truss, ex.	I 0	453 *L'Innocence, large bells, large splendid truss (new), ex.	2 3
442 *Cheval Blanc, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	I 6	454 *Madame Van der Hoop, large bells, large compact truss, ex.	0 10
443 *Crown Princess of the Netherlands, large compact handsome truss, ex.	0 9	455 *Mirandolina, large fine truss, ex.	0 8
444 †Flevo, compact, fine truss, ex.	0 9	456 *Mont Blanc, large bells, compact large handsome truss, ex.	I 0
445 *Florence Nightingale, large truss, ex.	I 3	457 *Nectar, neat bells, fine truss, ex.	I 6
446 *Grand Vainqueur, fine compact truss.	0 9		
447 * " Vedette, large bells and truss, ex.	0 8		
448 †La Deesse, moderate bells, fine truss	0 9		
449 *La Franchise, large handsome truss, ex.	I 0		

[Barr and Sugden,

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.		
458	†Nightingale, large fine truss, ex.	2	0	463	*Queen of the Netherlands, large bells, very fine truss, ex.	0	9
459	*Pavillon Blanc, large truss, ex.	0	9	464	*Snowball, fine truss, bells beautifully symmetrical, and of great substance, ex.	1	6
460	†Prince of Waterloo, compact truss, ex. ...	0	10	465	†Vainqueur, fine truss, ex.	1	6
461	*Princess Frederick William, large fine truss, ex.	1	0	466	†Van Hoooben, very large, ex.	1	6
462	*Queen Victoria, handsome truss, ex.	0	8	WHITE SHADED ROSE, Etc.			
467	†Anna Maria, blush, neat bells with violet centre, good truss	0	6	474	†La Virginité, blush white, very large bells, fine truss	0	6
468	*Anna Paulowna, white, shaded rose, compact large truss, ex.	0	6	475	*Mammoth, white, tinged rose, very large bells, large truss	0	8
469	*Cleopatra, blush white, large bells, thick fine truss, ex.	0	8	476	*Princess Marle, white, rose shaded, large compact truss, ex.	1	6
470	*Dolly Varden, white, shaded rose, large bells, thick truss, ex.	1	0	477	*Seraphin, white, shaded rose, large bells, very large truss, ex.	0	8
471	*Elfrida, waxy white, large bells, bold handsome truss, ex.	0	8	478	†Triumph Blandina, white, beautifully tinged rose, pink centre, fine truss, ex. ...	0	8
472	*Grandeur à Merville, white, shaded rose, immense compact truss, ex.	0	8	479	*Tubæiflorus, blush rose, large bells, large handsome truss, ex.	0	8
473	*Lord Grey, white, tinged rose, fine truss, ex.	0	8	480	*Voltaire, white, shaded rose, large bells... ..	0	8
YELLOW, CITRON, PRIMROSE, SALMON, Etc.							
481	*Anna Carolina, beautiful primrose	0	8	488	*John Stuart Mill, primrose, fine truss, ex.	1	0
482	*Bird of Paradise, beautiful rich yellow, fine compact truss, ex.	3	0	489	*King of Holland, apricot colour	0	8
483	*Duc de Malakoff, salmon, striped rose-lake, novel colour, large truss, ex.	0	10	490	*La Citronnière, citron-yellow, fine truss, ex.	0	10
484	*Heroine, primrose, large truss, ex.	0	8	491	*L'Or d'Australe, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	1	3
485	*Herman, apricot-salmon, fine truss, ex.	0	9	492	*Rowland Hill, fine yellow, fine truss (view), ex.	2	6
486	*Ida, rich primrose, large truss, ex.	1	6	493	*Sonora, salmon, fine truss, ex.	1	0
487	†Jaune Supreme, rich yellow, good truss... ..	1	0	494	†Sovereign, fine yellow, fine truss, ex.	2	6
				495	*Victory, fine yellow, large truss, ex.	2	6

For New Hyacinth Glasses, with Art-Cameo Figures, etc., see p. 48.

DAFFODIL OR NARCISSUS.

Twice the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us the Gold Banksian Medal, and once the large Gold gill Silver Floral Medals, etc., also other Awards and Certificates, for our Exhibits of Daffodil flowers When Her Majesty opened the Royal Horticultural Society's Show on the 2nd May, 1877. we received a Commemorative Gold Medal for our exhibit of more than a hundred different sorts of Daffodils.

The Daffodil is the most beautiful of Spring flowers, and is the hardiest and most enduring. Its blossoms are uninjured by frost, snow, rain, and wind, and continue a long time decorative. A selection made from the three groups will give a succession of flowers from February till June. The Trumpet Section of Daffodils commence flowering in February, succeeding each other till the end of April. The Peerless Section of Daffodils commence flowering in March, and follow each other in succession till May. The third group of Daffodils embraces the Poet's Narcissus, and the Tazetta or Bunch-flowered Daffodils, which begin flowering early in April, and follow one after the other till June.

As cut flowers for vases, all the Daffodils are most elegant, and can be had in abundance at a season when flowers are scarce. They form a pleasing contrast, and associate admirably with hot-house flowers. During three months in Spring cut Daffodil flowers from our collection are exhibited at the various Spring Shows and Fortnightly Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, also at the Spring Flower Shows held at the Royal Botanic Gardens. The exhibition of these beautiful hardy flowers attracts more notice from the visitors, and elicits more admiration than the expensive exotics which have been grown under glass.

NEW DAFFODILS.—The Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections of New Daffodils have received considerable publicity through the press and our exhibits for the last few years, but more especially during the Spring of 1880 and 1881, as we were enabled to stage them, classed and named; these we now offer for sale. In doing so, we think it may not be uninteresting to notice that the Daffodil has been a favourite flower in this country for hundreds of years; and were its literature collated, bulky volumes would be the result. Parkinson, in the early part of the seventeenth century, catalogued the Daffodils then in cultivation. Two hundred years later Salisbury gave them considerable attention, and somewhat later Haworth and Dean Herbert contributed many papers on the subject of Daffodils, and separately prepared monographs of them from their respective points of view. A few years since Mr. Baker prepared his celebrated monograph of the Narcissus; but at that time he was not aware of the existence of the Weardale and Longford Bridge Collections, so that there is now a necessity for a revised monograph, owing to the number of forms in these two collections which Mr. Baker had not before him at the time he was preparing his monograph. (Those who are desirous of acquainting themselves more fully with the literature of the Daffodil, should purchase Burbridge's admirable work, which is beautifully illustrated, and written in a most charming style, price 3s. 6d.) There exists no absolute data as to how the new varieties of Daffodils were produced, but doubtless the keynote was furnished in Dean Herbert's paper on the Hybridization of Narcissus.

In the Longford Bridge Collection there are hybrids and varieties of exceeding beauty; but in the Weardale Collection the work has been done so admirably that there is no difficulty in tracing in the flowers themselves the gradual steps taken in each cross. Indeed, the Weardale Collection might fairly be termed a Practical Treatise on Hybridization, by William Backhouse, Esq., of Weardale, where the reader is led by easy stages to the unfolding of a great work, which must have been produced by the most indefatigable labour combined with the most consummate skill. The work has been carried to the very pinnacle of excellence in gradation of size, diversity of form, and originality in shape and colouration. Indeed, the genius of this man is as conspicuous in his Daffodils as is that of the great masters in their sculpture and painting.

Two Coloured Plates of our New Daffodils can be had on application by intending purchasers, who are desirous of knowing more of these fine hardy flowers. For a history of the new Daffodils see "The Garden," 23rd August, 1879.

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil may be planted in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in a fertile loam; the top of the bulb should be two to three inches below the surface. In beds the larger flowering Daffodils are charming, and for edgings the dwarf growing kinds are most beautiful. In flower and shrubby borders, when grown in masses of distinct varieties, the effect produced by the Daffodil is unequalled. For naturalization in woodland walks, semi-wild places, on the margins of plantations, and amongst grass, few hardy flowers look so natural and pleasing.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

Daffodils from Groups I., II., and III.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

s. d.		s. d.	
496	1000 in 10 var. 80/, in 20 var. 120/, in 30 var. 140	0	499 50 in 10 var. 5/6, in 17 var. 7/6, in 25 var. 10
497	500 in 10 var. 42/, in 20 var. 63/, in 30 var. 73	0	500 30 in 10 var. 3/6, in 15 var. 5/6, in 30 var. 7
498	100 in 10 var. 10/6, in 20 var. 15/, in 30 var. 21	0	501 12 in 12 varieties .....2/6, 3/6, 5/6 to 9
502	Choice mixed, for naturalization		per 1000, 63/; per 100, 7/6; per doz. 1 6
503	Fine " " "		" 42/; " 5/6; " 1 0
504	The Great Nonsuch Daffodil, mixed yellow varieties		" 42/; " 5/6; " 1 0

New Daffodils from Groups I., II., and III. of the Weardale and Longford Bridge Varieties.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

s. d.		s. d.	
505	12 in 12 varieties .....6s., 9s., 12s. to 18	0	507 30 in 30 varieties .....30s., 42s. to 63
506	20 in 20 "15s., 21s. to 30	0	508 40 in 40 "42s., 63s. to 84

N.B.—The Grouping of the Daffodils is intended to assist purchasers in making their own selections; each group represents a distinct feature in the shape of the flower, which is fully explained in the notes.

GROUP I.—Magni-coronatæ, the Trumpet or Ajax, and the Hoop Petticoat or Corbularia Narcissus.

CHARACTER.—Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.

Parkinson, nearly three centuries ago, called No. 538 "Mr. Wilmer's Great Double Daffodil." In *The Garden*, vol. i., p. 455, two Daffodil Gardens of this variety, and 560, are described as "surpassing apples of gold in baskets of silver." Parkinson calls No. 522 the "Prince of Daffodils." Of the double Lent Lily, Parkinson states it is natural to our country; and, from the information recorded in his *Paradisus*, we searched out its habitat, and can this season offer a few bulbs. Of the rare White Bulbocodium of Clusius, No. 610, we have a good stock of strong healthy bulbs; we also offer the scarce species, No. 519, *N. Gallicus Minor* of Parkinson, supposed by Herbert to be the double of *N. minor*; also Parkinson's "Daffodil with the eipt tube," No. 512.

In the succession of flowering, *Cambrieus*, *Obvallaris*, and *Obvallaris maximus* commence in February, and are closely followed by *Telamonius*, *Spurius*, and the dwarf-growing species, *Minor* and *Nanus*. These are followed by the Lent Lily, 534, *Lobularis*, and the early-flowering *Bicolors*, viz., *Horsfieldi* and *Empress*. These again are followed by *Lorifolius* and *Emperor*, *Maximus*, *Major*, *Rugilobus*, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters are *Bicolor Horsfieldi*, *Empress*, *Emperor*, *Maximus*, *Princes*, *Rugilobus*, *Telamonius*; and the New Trumpet Daffodils, *Bicolor Maximus*, *Major*, *Primulinus*, *J. B. M. Camm*, *Mrs. J. B. M. Camm*, etc.

The New Daffodils *Humei* are apparently hybrids of *Ajax* and *Montanus*; *Milnerii* and *Cowanii* appear to be hybrids of *Minor* and *Cernuus*; *Bicolor maximus* is not so stately as *Empress*, but is a flower of greater substance, the divisions of the perianth overlapping each other; *Bicolor primulinus*, *Bicolor J. B. M. Camm* and *Mrs. J. B. M. Camm* are very distinct and beautiful; *Cernuus pulcher* is a beautiful white *Ajax*; *Milnerii* is the only *Ajax* of a uniform sulphur colour; *Shirley Hibberd* is elegant in outline; *Backhousei* is a fine hybrid, apparently a first cross from *Bicolor*, and quite distinct from any other existing form; *Hudibras* is a very characteristic flower.

per 100, per doz.
s. d. s. d.

THE HOOP PETTICOAT, OR MEDUSA'S TRUMPET.

509	<i>Corbularia conspicua</i> , golden yellow, charming in pots and as an edging ... ..2 6
510	<i>Corbularia alba</i> , the beautiful white Hoop Petticoat, home grown bulbs, 6d. & 9d. each .....5s. 6d. &7 6
511	<i>Corbularia tenuifolia</i> , golden yellow, the small Hoop Petticoat, 9d. each ... ..7 6

AJAX, THE TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

512	<i>Abscissus</i> , trumpet yellow or sulphur, perianth white, 9d. each ..... ..7 6
513	<i>Albicans</i> , primrose trumpet, and white perianth, beautiful, 6d. each ... ..5 6
514	<i>Bicolor</i> , golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, 9d. each ..... ..7 6
515	<i>Bicolor Horsfieldi</i> , large golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, very early, 9d. each ..... ..7 6
516	<i>Bicolor Empress</i> , very large golden yellow trumpet and white perianth, 1s. 6d. each ..... ..15 0
517	<i>Brevifolus</i> , golden yellow trumpet, and sulphur perianth ..... ..5 6
518	<i>Cambrieus</i> , yellow trumpet, sulphury-white perianth, very early, 6d. each ... ..4 6
519	<i>Capax</i> (Queen Anne's Double Daffodil), primrose, rare, 2s. 6d. each... ..
520	<i>Cernuus</i> , trumpet and perianth white, very beautiful, 1s. each..... ..10 6
521	<i>Lobularis</i> , yellow trumpet, primrose perianth ..... ..15 0..2 6
522	<i>Lobularis grandiplenus</i> , the largest double yellow trumpet ..... ..3 6
523	<i>Lobularis plenus</i> , with the large double yellow trumpet ..... ..15 0..2 6
524	<i>Lorifolius</i> , golden trumpet, and primrose perianth, 1s. each ..... ..10 6
525	<i>Lorifolius Emperor</i> , very large golden yellow trumpet and primrose perianth, 1s. 6d. & 2s. each .....15s. &21 0
526	<i>Major</i> , trumpet and perianth fine golden yellow ..... ..10 6..1 6
527	<i>Maximus</i> , trumpet and perianth deep golden yellow, very large ..... ..15 0..2 6

per 100, per doz.
s. d. s. d.

528	<i>Minor</i> , fine golden yellow, a rare dwarf species ..... ..5 6
529	<i>Moschatus</i> (see <i>Albicans</i> and <i>Tortuosus</i>) ..... ..5 6
530	<i>Nanus</i> , rich yellow trumpet, primrose perianth, a fine dwarf species 15 0 ..2 6
531	<i>Obvallaris</i> , trumpet and perianth yellow, very early 10 6..1 6
532	<i>Obvallaris maximus</i> , rich golden yellow, large, and early, 1s. each ... ..10 6
533	<i>Princes</i> , yellow trumpet, perianth sulphur, a very large species 10 6..1 6
534	<i>Pseudo-Narcissus</i> (Lent Lily), yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth..... 7 6..1 0
535	<i>Pseudo-Narcissus</i> , fl. pl. .... ..1 0
536	<i>Rugilobus</i> , fine yellow trumpet, perianth pale sulphur, beautiful ... 10 6..1 6
537	<i>Spurius</i> , trumpet and perianth rich uniform golden yellow 15 0..2 6
538	<i>Telamonius</i> , yellow trumpet, perianth primrose, very large and early..... ..5 6
539	<i>Telamonius plenus</i> , the large double golden yellow trumpet daffodil ... 5 6..1 0
540	<i>Tortuosus</i> , primrose trumpet, and white perianth, beautiful, 6d. each ... ..5 6

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Weardale and Longford Bridge varieties. A coloured plate, representing several of these, appeared in *The Garden*, 23rd August, 1879.

541	<i>Humei albidus</i> , yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth, 5s. 6d. per dozen 0 6
542	<i>Humei concolor</i> , trumpet and perianth yellow 2 6
543	<i>Bicolor albidus</i> , trumpet yellow, sulphury-white perianth, very early 2 6
544	<i>Bicolor J. B. M. Camm</i> , primrose trumpet, white perianth, the most beautiful Daffodil 5 6
545	<i>Bicolor Mrs. J. B. M. Camm</i> , sulphur trumpet, white perianth, a most beautiful Daffodil..... 5 6
546	<i>Bicolor maximus</i> , large yellow trumpet, white beautifully imbricated perianth, 15s. per doz. .... ..1 6

[Barr and Sugden,

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
547 Bicolor primulinus, large yellow trumpet, primrose perianth, beautiful	2 6	551 Hudibras, trumpet and perianth yellow, large and very distinct	2 6
548 Bicolor sulphureus, large yellow trumpet, sulphur perianth.....	2 6	552 Milnerii, trumpet and perianth sulphur, small neat flower	3 6
549 Cernuus pulcher, large primrose trumpet, white perianth, 15s. per doz.	1 6	553 Shirley Hibberd, trumpet and perianth yellow, very distinct	2 6
550 Cowanii, sulphur trumpet, white perianth, distinct small flower	5 6	554 Backhousei, sulphury white perianth with yellow trumpet	5 6

GROUP II.—Medii-coronata, the Peerless, Nonsuch, Mock-Narcissus, &c.

CHARACTER.—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three quarters as long.

In this galaxy of beauty Parkinson calls the yellow Incomparabilis the Great Nonsuch Daffodil, and the white Incomparabilis the Peerless Daffodil; the white variety has two double forms—one with the nectary or centre rich orange, and the other with a sulphur nectary. The flowers of both are as large as a rose, and planted in December or January, we have seen these two double varieties of Incomparabilis, in May, with blossoms as perfect in form as a Rosarian could desire for his favourite flower, the Rose. Odorus (Parkinson's Lesser Nonparcil Daffodil), which represents the larger forms of the graceful Jonquil, and are exceedingly valuable to cut for vases and table bouquets. The handsome Odorus plenus is Queen Anne's double Jonquil. Macleai resembles a miniature Bicolor. Triandrus is unsurpassed for its elegant Cyclamen-like flowers; Juncifolius and Montanus are distinct and beautiful. Schizanthus orientalis and gracilis are beautiful late-flowering Daffodils.

The New Daffodils of this group may thus be described: Incomparabilis differing from Parkinson's Nonsuch and Peerless in the great diversity of size of flower and colouration of the crown. Leedsii is a beautiful hybrid, apparently of Montanus and Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil. Nelsoni, is apparently a hybrid form of Bicolor. Barri is evidently a second cross, and apparently a hybrid of Incomparabilis and Poeticus, and is the connecting link between Incomparabilis and Burbidgei, which latter, viz., Burbidgei, is but one remove from Poeticus.

	per 100.	per doz.	each s. d.		per 100.	per doz.	each s. d.
555 Incomparabilis, mixed yellow vars.	7	6...1	6	581 Incomparabilis Leedsii, yellow perianth, scarlet stained, yellow crown			
556 " aurantius, primrose, yellow crown, margined orange ...	10	6...1	6	4s. 6d. per doz.	0	6	
557 " " plenus, primrose, orange nectary, very double	7	6...1	0	582 " " expansus, large spreading crown	1	0	
558 " semi-partitus, pale primrose, cup sulphur and deeply lobed, 2s. 6d. each ...				583 " " grandiflorus, large flower.....	1	0	
559 " albus (The Peerless Daffodil), white, yellow crown ...			7 6	584 " " minor, small flower 3/6 per doz.	0	6	
560 " " plenus aurantius, white, orange nectary, large and beautiful ...	12	6...2	0	585 " " marginatus, orange-margined crown 7s. 6d. per doz.	0	9	
561 " " plenus sulphureus, white, sulphur nectary, large and beautiful.....	15	0...2	6	586 " sulphureus, sulphur perianth, yellow crown ...	4s. 6d. per doz.	0	6
562 " " Stella, white, yellow crown, the earliest of this group by 14 days.....			5 6	587 " " aureo-tinctus, orange-tinged crown	3s. 6d. per doz.	0	6
563 Juncifolius, yellow, a charming small species, 6d. each			5 6	588 " " grandiflorus, large flower	4s. 6d. per doz.	0	6
564 Macleai, a fine dwarf species, with golden crown and white perianth ...			3 6	589 " " expansus, large spreading crown	7s. 6d. per doz.	0	9
565 Montanus, white, distinct, 2s. 6d. each ...			3 6	590 " " Beauty, large flower, with orange-stained large crown...	2	6	
566 Odorus, rich yellow, cup deeply lobed and spreading	10	6...1	6	591 " " minor, small flower 5/6 per doz.	0	6	
567 " campenelle, rich yellow... ..	5	6...1	0	592 " " Leedsii, conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown 7/6 per doz.	0	9	
568 " heminalis, rich yellow, and fragrant	10	6...1	6	593 " albidus, sulphur-white perianth with yellow crown.....	1	0	
569 " minor, rich yellow, fine dwarf species.....	10	6...1	6	594 " " elongatus, long crown	2	6	
570 " minor plenus, rich golden yellow			5 6	595 " " Leedsii, conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown 7/6 per doz.	0	9	
571 " rugulosus, rich yellow, cup wrinkled and nearly straight	10	6...1	6	596 " " major, yellow crown	1	0	
572 Schizanthus orientalis, primrose, yellow crown, very beautiful.....			3 6	597 " " Maurice Vilmorin, lemon crown, tinged orange, very distinct	3	6	
573 Triandrus albus, beautiful creamy white reflexed flowers.....	9d. each		7 6	598 " albus, white perianth, with yellow crown	10s. 6d. per doz.	1	0

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Wardale and Longford Bridge varieties. A coloured plate, appeared in *The Garden*, 8th March, 1879

574 Incomparabilis concolor, perianth and crown uniform yellow 3s. 6d. per doz.	0	6		605 Leedsii Gem, white perianth, with long lemon crown	1	6	
575 " expansus, large spreading crown 5s. 6d. per doz.	0	6		606 " amabilis, with lemon crown	2	6	
576 " Frank Miles, yellow perianth, scarlet stained, yellow crown, very large	1	6		607 " argenteus, white perianth, with silvery white cup.....	2	6	
577 " stellatus, starry flowered	0	6		608 " elegans, cup stained orange	3	6	
578 " grandiflorus, large flower and crown 5s. 6d. per doz.	0	6		609 " expansus, with large citron crown	2	6	
579 " minor, small flowered 4s. 6d. per doz.	0	6		610 " gloriosus, with canary crown	3	6	
580 " nanus, dwarf	3s. 6d. per doz.	0	6	611 " " major, with canary crown	2	6	
				612 " " minor, white perianth, with small yellow crown.....	1	6	
				613 " galanthiflorus, lemon crown	3	6	
				614 " " aurantius, citron crown, tinged orange	2	6	
				615 " superbus, with short lemon crown...	2	6	

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

	each—s.	d.
616 Nelsoni, large white perianth and yellow crown	3	6
617 " major, large flower	3	6
618 " pulchellus, small neat flower	3	6
619 Barri, perianth and crown yellow, 5/6 per doz.	0	6
620 " albidus, sulphur-white perianth, yellow crown	1	0
621 " " aurantius, yellow crown, stained orange	0	9
622 " albus Beauty, white reflexed perianth, yellow crown, edged scarlet.....	2	6

	each—s.	d.
623 Barri conspicuus, yellow crown, deeply edged scarlet	1	0
624 " " minor, yellow crown, deeply edged scarlet	1	6
625 " stellatus, sulphur perianth, yellow crown	0	9
626 " sulphureus, perianth sulphury-white, yellow crown, 7/6 per doz.	0	9
627 " " major, small flower, large yellow crown ...	1	0

GROUP III.—Parvi-coronatae, the true Narcissus and the Tazetta forms.

CHARACTER.—Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.

The Poet's Narcissus Parkinson called the Purple and Saffron-ringed Daffodils. The varieties which flower in March and April are Angustifolius, Ornatus, Tripodalis, Poetarum and Grandiflorus. Those which flower in May are Recurvus and the double white variety. For vases and table bouquets the Poet's Daffodil, both early and late flowering, are highly prized; also the white flowers of Biflorus and the slender graceful blossoms of Gracilis; Intermedius is a beautiful dwarf variety; and Tenuior is the Silver Jonquil.

The New Daffodils, Burbidgei, appear to be a third cross, and are probably hybrids of Barri and Poeticus, as the varieties run very close upon the one and the other. The varieties of Burbidgei may not inaptly be called early-flowering forms of Poeticus. A coloured plate of the varieties of Poeticus and Burbidgei appeared in *The Garden*, March 27th, 1880. Intending purchasers can have this plate on application.

The Tazetta, or Bunch-flowered, offered in this Group, are remarkably beautiful, and in planting them the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

	per 100.	per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.
628 Biflorus, white, yellow crown	6	0.1 0
629 Gracilis, yellow, very graceful .....	...	3 6
630 Intermedius, primrose, yellow crown, fine dwarf.....	7	6.1 6
631 " biflorus, yellow, orange cup, fine dwarf.....	15	6.2 6

	per 100.	per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.
643 Tazetta lacticolor, delicate primrose, yellow crown.....	...	3 6
644 " papyraceus, pure white	2 6
645 " praecox, white, primrose crown	4 6
646 " nobilissimus, double white	6 0
647 " Romanus, double white	2 6

NEW DAFFODILS.

The Weardale and Longford Bridge Varieties.

Jonquilla. See Jonquil, No. 699
632 Tenuior (Silver Jonquil), silvery white, very graceful

	each	s.	d.
648 Burbidgei, white perianth, with cinnabar crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
649 " albidus, sulphury white perianth, with orange-scarlet margined crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
650 " conspicuus, sulphury white perianth, large crown, edged orange-scarlet	3	6	
651 " " minor, crown suffused orange scarlet	1	0	
652 " expansus, sulphury white, perianth, with citron crown, tinged orange	1	6	
653 " grandiflorus, white perianth, citron crown, tinged orange, 7s. 6d. per doz.	0	9	
654 " luteus, sulphur perianth, with yellow crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen	0	9	
655 " marginatus, white perianth, with lemon crown, edged orange	1	0	
656 " minor, sulphury white perianth, crown slightly tinged orange	0	9	
657 " stellatus, white perianth, with yellow crown, 7s. 6d. per dozen...	0	9	
658 " sulphureus stellatus, primrose perianth, citron crown, edged scarlet, 7s. 6d. per dozen ...	0	9	

POET'S NARCISSUS, MAY-FLOWERING.

633 Poeticus of Haworth, pure white, small neat flower .....	...	5 6
634 " recurvus, pure white, red crown, very fragrant	3	6.0 6
635 " " larger roots	5	6.1 0
636 " flore-pleno, pure white double Gardenia-like sweet-scented flowers	4	6.1 0
637 " " larger roots	7	6.1 6

POET'S NARCISSUS, MARCH AND APRIL FLOWERING

638 Poeticus angustifolius, white, rose crown.....	15	0.2 6
639 " grandiflorus, white crimson crown, very large, 7s. 6d. each .....	...	...
640 " ornatus, larger in flower than Angustifolius.....	12	6.2 6
641 " Poetarum, white, crimson crown, 1s. each .....	...	10 6
642 " tripodalis, the crown is more deeply marked than in Ornatus.....9d. each ...	...	7 6

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS FOR BEDS, BORDERS, RIBBONS, Etc.

The Polyanthus Narcissus, or bunch-flowered Daffodil, is very decorative planted in beds, lines, or masses, and it contrasts effectively with the Tulip and the Hyacinth. The varieties offered under this heading for outdoor culture are distinct, and may either be grouped together, or grown separately. In planting, the top of the bulb should be six inches under the surface of the soil.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s.	d.
659 100 in 6 splendid varieties	21	0
660 50 in 6 ditto ditto	10	6
	per doz.—s.	d.
663 Citron Cup, white, with citron cup	3	6
664 Early Silver Cup, pure white, very beautiful	2	6
665 Gold Cup, pure white, with gold cup	3	6

	s.	d.
661 25 in 6 splendid varieties	5	6
662 12 in 6 ditto ditto	3	0
	per doz.—s.	d.
666 Orange Cup, yellow, with orange cup	3	0
667 Yellow Cup, white, with yellow cup	3	0
668 Choice mixed, 12s. 6d. per 100	2	0

POLYANTHUS, OR BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS FOR POT CULTURE.

The Polyanthus Narcissus has rich golden-yellow or snow-white flowers, and is specially adapted for winter and spring decoration in pots and jardinetts. The effect is greatly enhanced when three bulbs are grown together in a 6 or 7-inch pot. The culture is the same as that of the Hyacinth.

Where flowers are in demand in November, December, and early in January, the Paper White and Double Roman Narcissi are invaluable. Pot them early in autumn, and when well rooted commence forcing as required. Thus treated, these and the Roman Hyacinth (see page 6) can be had in bloom from October.

The First Prize for Polyanthus Narcissus was awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society at their March Show of 1877.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—continued.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
669	36 in 18 splendid varieties	12	6	671	18 in 18 splendid varieties	7	0
670	24 in 12 ditto ditto	7	6	672	12 in 12 ditto ditto	4s. &	6 0
<p><i>If ordered by the dozen, those quoted at 3d. each will be charged 2s. 6d. per dozen; 4d., 3s. 6d.; 6d., 5s. 6d.</i></p>							
each—s. d.				each—s. d.			
673	Bathurst, primrose, orange cup	0	6	686	Lord Canning, primrose, yellow cup	0	6
674	Bazelman Major, white, yellow cup	1	0	687	Louis le Grand, white, primrose cup	0	6
675	Czar Alexander, primrose, orange cup	0	4	688	Perle d'Amour, primrose, yellow cup	0	6
676	Florence Nightingale, white, orange cup	0	9	689	Paper White, pure white, the earliest, very pretty, 10s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 9d. per doz.	0	3
677	General Wyndham, canary, yellow cup	0	9	690	Queen of Netherlands, white and yellow	0	6
678	Gloriosa, white, orange cup, fine	0	4	691	Queen Victoria, white, yellow cup	0	6
679	Grand Monarque, white, citron cup	0	4	692	Roman, double white, orange nectary, very early, 14s. 6d. per 100, 2s. per doz.	0	3
680	„ Primo white, citron cup	0	4	693	Sir Isaac Newton, yellow, orange cup	0	8
681	„ Primo yellow (new), fine	0	8	694	Sir Walter Scott, white, yellow cup	0	6
682	„ Soleil d'Or, yellow, orange cup	0	3	695	Staten General, white, yellow cup	0	3
683	Grootvorst, white, citron cup, fine	0	4	696	Sulphurine, sulphur, light yellow cup, fine	0	4
684	Her Majesty, white, orange cup	0	10				
685	Jaune Suprême, yellow	0	8				

SWEET SCENTED JONQUIL.

The double and single Jonquils are prized for their graceful sweet scented flowers. For indoor decoration, three or more should be grown in a 5-inch pot, and treated as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth.

		per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.
697	Double, rich deep yellow, largest roots	3	0
698	„ „ „ second size roots	2	0
699	Single, rich yellow, largest roots, 7/6 per 100	1	6
700	„ „ „ second size roots, 5/6 „	1	0

THE TULIP.

The Tulip is the most effective of Spring flowers; its colours are rich, diversified and beautiful. It is extremely hardy, and of the easiest possible culture, succeeding in any ordinary soil, and flowering with the same freedom in the shade as in the sunshine, and as much at home in a confined town garden as in more favoured situations. Rows of mixed Tulips, double and single, in front of shrubs, maintain a display for a long period, and in this respect, for such positions, they are unexcelled. Arranged in beds of distinct colours, or the colours intermingled, the Early Single Tulip is always an object of admiration. In gardens of limited extent, where the flower beds must be gay from the first opening of Spring, Scilla sibirica, Chionodoxa lucilæ (The Glory of the Snow), Snowdrops, or Crocus should be planted between the lines of Tulips, to maintain a floral display till the Summer bedding plants are ready to put out.

From our Collection of Tulips we have omitted several which are superseded, and have replaced them by others of greater merit, this being the result of the extensive trials continually going on at our Experimental Grounds.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

No other section of the Tulip displays so great a variety of delicate, striking, and attractive colours as these. Of selfs there are beautiful scarlets, crimsons, whites, and yellows. Of parti-colours, there are snow-white grounds, striped and feathered with purple, violet, crimson, rose, puce, and cerise; and yellow grounds, with crimson, scarlet, and red flakes and feathers; so that only those who have cultivated the varieties of Early Single Tulips systematically can form any just idea of their beauty and diversity, when massed in beds or groups in the flower borders, or grown three in a pot for indoor decoration.

The First Prize for Tulips was awarded to us by the Royal Botanic Society, at their Exhibition of March, 1877.

701 Duc Van Thol, scarlet, edged yellow; this very early dwarf Tulip can be had in bloom from November. The growers for Covent Garden Market plant in shallow boxes as thickly as the bulbs can be placed together, force gently, giving plenty of water, and as the bulbs come into bloom arrange them in pots or jardinetts as required. 12s. 6d. per 100, 2s. per dozen.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE OR FOR POTS.

THESE ARE SPLENDID IN BEDS, GROUPS, RIBBONS, RUSTIC BASKETS, VASES, FLOWER BOXES, ETC.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
702	150 in 50 splendid varieties	21	0	706	10 each of 20 beautiful varieties	21	0
703	90 in 30 „ „	15	0	707	5 each of 20 „ „	11	0
704	60 in 20 „ „	7/6	to 10 6	708	3 each of 20 „ „	6	0
705	30 in 10 „ „	4/6	to 7 6	709	1 each of 20 „ „	3	6
710 Fine mixed, 38s. per 1,000, 4s. 6d. per 100, 9d. per dozen.							
711 Choice mixed, 50s. „ 5s. 6d. „ 1s.							
712 Splendid mixed, from named varieties, 70s. per 1,000, 7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 3d. per dozen.							
		per 100.	per doz.			per 100.	per doz.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
713	Alba Regalls, creamy white	2	6	724	Comte de Vergennes, white, feathered cerise-crimson	2	6
714	Artus, dark scarlet, showy	6	6	725	Cottage Maid, rose pink, shaded white	6	2
715	Arms of Leyden, white, conspicuously stained rose	7	6	726	Couleur Cardinal, crimson-scarlet	6	1
716	Bride of Haarlem, scarlet, feathered white	3	6	727	Couleur Ponceau, rich cerise	5	6
717	Brutus improved, golden yellow, feathered crimson	2	6	728	Couronne Pourpre, velvety crimson	7	6
718	California, rich yellow	10	6	729	Duc Van Thol, bluish rose	17	6
719	Cardinal Gold, rich crimson, gold striped, very beautiful	2	6	730	„ brilliant scarlet	10	6
720	Chrysolora, pure yellow, large and handsome	10	6	731	„ bright yellow	18	6
721	Claremont, rose, flushed white, large flower	12	6	732	„ pure white	5	6
722	„ white, very handsome	3	6	733	Duchesse de Parma, orange-crimson, edged yellow, showy	6	6
723	„ gold striped	12	6	734	Duke of York, rose-lilac, edged white	12	6
				735	Epaminondas, rich crimson, feathered white	2	6
				736	Fabiola, rose-violet, striped and feathered white, splendid large flower.	3	0

TULIPS, EARLY SINGLE—continued.		per 100.		per doz.		per 100.		per doz.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
737	Golden Prince, pure yellow	7	6..1	0		72	6..1	0	
738	Grand Blanche, pure white	..	..3	6		752	Proserpine, rose-carmine, magnificent large flower	21	0..3 0
739	Imperator Grisdeline, white, feathered lake	10	6..1	6		753	Queen Victoria, white, tinged rose	5	6..1 0
740	Jan Luyken, crimson, with cerise glow, and flushed white	12	6..2	0		754	Roi Pepin, white, striped red, large	..	..7 6
741	Keizerskroon, crimson-scarlet, deeply edged bright yellow, very handsome	10	6..1	6		755	Rose Grisdeline, rose, tinged white	6	6..1 0
742	La Belle Alliance, brilliant crimson-scarlet	10	6..1	6		756	Rose Luisante, beautiful rose, large	14	0..2 0
743	La Remarkable, purple, bordered white	..	..2	6		757	Silver Standard, scarlet, striped and feathered pure white	12	6..2 0
744	Lac Van Rheim, rose-violet, deeply margined with pure white	6	6..1	0		758	Standard Gold, golden, striped crimson, very beautiful	..	..2 6
745	Le Matelas, deep rose, edged white	..	..6	0		759	Superintendent, white, striped and feathered violet, very fine	..	..5 6
746	Moliere, purple-violet, showy	10	6..1	6		760	Thomas Moore, glossy apicot, very pretty, and quite distinct	6	6..1 0
747	Monument, dark cerise	..	..2	6		761	Van der Neer, rich violet, very handsome, large flower	15	0..2 0
748	Paul Moreelze, deep carmine	10	6..1	6		762	Van Vondel, crimson-scarlet, flushed white, handsome large flower	15	0..2 0
749	Pottebakker Yellow	15	0..2	0		763	Vermillion Brilliant, dazzling vermilion scarlet, splendid colour	21	0..3 0
750	" White, pure white, bold handsome flower	14	0..2	0		764	Wouwerman, dark purple, splendid	12	6..2 0
751	Potter, dark violet	12	6..2	0		765	Yellow Prince, pure yellow, a fine bedding variety	6	0..1 0

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

The flowers of these double Tulips are massive, brilliant in colour, diversified, and beautiful; they are admirably adapted for beds on the lawn, terrace, or flower garden, and as edgings to Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rose beds; also to plant in the flower and shrubbery borders in groups of three or more.

The * indicates the varieties which may be grown in pots; the Tournesol, No. 794, is invaluable for sectional lines when the Early Single Tulip is planted in designs; it is also the most useful for forcing, and is extensively grown for Covent Garden Market. Imperator Rubrorum is one of the best scarlets, and Tournesol Yellow is one of the best yellows. For indoor decoration, the Tulip requires the same cultural treatment as the Hyacinth. For beds or masses, Rex Rubrorum is the best scarlet, to associate with the white La Candeur, are usually bedded together, and stand unrivalled amongst Spring flowering plants.

We think it only right to state that our choice mixed double Tulips do not contain any of those non-descript colours which too frequently form part of the double Tulips sold in mixture.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

766	100 in 20 splendid varieties	12	6			770	Fine mixed	4s. 6d.	per 100,	9d.	per doz.
767	60 in 20 " "	8	6			771	Choice mixed	5s. 6d.	" 1s.	" "	
768	20 in 20 " "	4	0			772	Splendid mixed, from named varieties,	7s. 6d.	per 100,	1s. 6d.	per doz.
769	12 in 12 " "	2	6								
773	Double Duc Van Thol, red, margined yellow, and broad marginal lines.	36s.	per 1000;	4s. 6d.	per 100;	774	Blanc Bordé Pourpre, violet-purple, bordered white	6	6..1	0	
						775	*Couronne de Cerise, deep cerise, very beautiful	14	6..2	0	
						776	*Duke of York, crimson, edged white, very pretty	6	0..1	0	
						777	*Extremité d'Or, bright crimson-scarlet, edged yellow, fine	16	0..2	6	
						778	Gloria Solis, scarlet, deeply edged with bright yellow, fine	5	6..1	0	
						779	*Heliathus, crimson, edged gold	..	..2	6	
						780	*Hercules, white and scarlet	..	..3	6	
						781	*Imperator Rubrorum, rich crimson-scarlet, beautiful	10	6..1	6	
						782	*La Candeur, pure white	6	6..1	0	
						783	*Lady Grandison, fine scarlet	..	..2	6	
						784	*Le Blason, rose and white, fine	10	6..1	6	
						785	*Murillo, rose and white, beautiful	12	6..2	0	
						786	*Mariage de ma Fille, pure white, striped cerise	..	..2	6	
						787	*Overwinnaar, white, striped rose-violet, handsome	7	6..1	0	
						788	*Pæony Gold, crimson, striped gold	6	0..1	0	
						789	*Pæony Rose, rose-crimson	7	0..1	0	
						790	Purple Crown, rich velvety-crimson, very fine	5	6..1	0	
						791	*Rex Rubrorum, brilliant crimson-scarlet, splendid	5	6..1	0	
						792	Rose Crown, rich pure rose	..	..2	6	
						793	*Rosine, rose-pink, very pretty	5	6..1	0	
						794	*Tournesol, scarlet, edged yellow, very beautiful	12	6..2	0	
						795	*Tournesol Yellow, yellow, flushed orange, very fine	12	6..2	0	
						795½	*Yellow Rose, very beautiful pure yellow, fragrant flowers	6	6..1	0	

GESNERIANA TULIP OR TULIPA SINENSIS HORTENSIS.

796 Gesneriana. This is the largest flowered, the tallest grower, and the most showy of all Tulips, combining with an intense dazzling scarlet colour a glittering black centre which makes it valuable for distant effect in beds, lines, ribbons, or groups in front of shrubs, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGED TULIPS.

These are very attractive, and the leaves being beautifully variegated, are decorative from the time they appear above ground. They are equally ornamental in and out of doors.

		per doz.—each.		per doz.—each.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
797	Duc Van Thol, leaves margined silvery white	1	6..0	3	
798	Feu de l'Empire, leaves golden variegated	4	6..0	6	
799	Greigii, leaves spotted like Orchis maculata	21	0..2	6	
800	Lac Van Rheim, leaves broadly margined silvery yellow	1	6..0	3	
801	Purple Crown, leaves finely banded golden yellow	2	6..0	3	
802	Rex Rubrorum, leaves variegated white, lined with a reddish hue	4	6..0	6	
803	Silver Standard, leaves variegated white	4	6..0	6	
804	Yellow Rose, leaves gold striped	3	6..0	4	

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

The May-flowering Tulips are valuable, as they produce a grand display of rich and varied coloured flowers in close succession to the Early Single Tulips, and should, therefore, be freely planted.

805 Choice Mixed Bizarres, Byblemens and Roses, all colours	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1 6
806 Fine Mixed	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1 0

PARROT OR DRAGON TULIPS, WITH LACINIATED PETALS.

These have large curiously lacinated picturesque flowers, the varied and rich shades of colour in the same flower form brilliant and beautiful combinations. In mixed flower and shrubby borders these Tulips are strikingly effective. Cultivated in hanging baskets the large flowers droop over and have quite an orchidaceous appearance.

807 Admiral de Constantinople, red, slightly tipped orange	per doz.—s. d. 1 6	810 Monster Rouge, large crimson	per doz.—s. d. 1 6
808 Coffee Colour, crimson-brown, striped yellow and green	1 6	811 Markgraaf Van Baden, bright yellow, striped bright scarlet and green	1 6
809 Large Yellow, pure yellow, slightly striped crimson and green	1 6	812 Perfecta, yellow, striped green, tipped scarlet	1 6
		813 Fine Mixed	per 100, 5/6 1 0
		814 Splendid Mixed	per 100, 7/6 1 6

VARIOUS SPECIES OF TULIPS.

These are beautiful and very interesting. *Clusiana*, with its Ixia-like flowers, is a gem; *Cornuta*, has long twisted petals resembling spiral horns; *Oculus Solis*, has a conspicuous crimson-black centre; *Viridiflora* is green margined yellow; *Sylvestris* is the sweet-scented Wood-Tulip; *Retroflexa* and *Elegans* have gracefully recurved petals; *Persica*, is dwarf, fragrant, very floriferous, and is useful for edgings.

815 <i>Clusiana</i> , white, striped red, with violet centre, beautiful	per doz. 3/6 0 4	820 <i>Persica</i> , yellow, fragrant, dwarf, and valuable for edging	per 100, 10/6; per doz. 1/6 0 3
816 <i>Cornuta</i> , yellow and red	1/6 0 3	821 <i>Retroflexa</i> , yellow	1/6 0 3
817 <i>Elegans</i> , rich carmine	1/6 0 3	822 <i>Sylvestris</i> , yellow, sweet-scented	2/6 0 3
818 <i>Fulgens</i> , red	1/6 0 3	823 <i>Viridiflora</i> , green, edged yellow	1/6 0 3
819 <i>Oculus Solis</i> , crimson, black centre	2/- 0 3	824 Fine Mixed Species	1/6 ...

CROCUS.

The Crocus is charmingly beautiful, and among the first to unbosom its flowers in Spring. It possesses considerable diversity of colour, and deservedly occupies a prominent place wherever Spring flowers are prized. As a permanent edging to beds, planted in triple lines, in distinct or diverse colours, the display is remarkably striking. The effect is also grand planted in broad marginal lines in the flower border. We have seen long, wavy bands of golden yellow, of striped, of purple, and of pure white Crocus, also fancy devices, and groups of 10 to 1,000 bulbs expand, in February and March, with such brilliant effect as to elicit the most unbounded admiration. Planted in lawns and pleasure parks, where the grass is not mown very early, the Crocus and Snowdrop are extremely effective. The frequenters of Rotten Row have been charmed with the profusion of Crocus dotted all over the grass. In wildernesses, woodland walks, rockeries, etc., they are universal favourites as associates of the sweet-scented violet, the primrose, and the oxlip.

The Autumn and Winter flowering Species of Crocus, (page 16,) are especially deserving of attention. Early in September, *Speciosus*, the only really blue Crocus, commences flowering, and continues a long time effective, while one or other of the species follow in succession till the Spring varieties are in bloom.

CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.

These are offered by the thousand to induce extensive planting as edgings to flower-beds, or in shrubby borders, woodland walks, wild gardens, lawns, pleasure parks, etc. One season we supplied a customer with about 50,000 Golden Yellow Crocus to edge off beds cut in the grass, and such was the effect produced that he has gone on edging beds and borders with Crocus throughout his garden, and with such surpassing results that in February and March the skill of the artist fails to portray the gorgeous effect. On another occasion the same customer had 20,000 purple, white, and striped Crocus to plant in alternate lines with Early Tulips.

825 1000 in 8 varieties	16 0	827 250 in 8 varieties	4 6
826 500 in 8	8 6	828 100 in 8	2 0
829 Mixed, all colours	per 1000, per 100, per doz. s. d. s. d. s. d.	per 100, 1s. 6d., per 1000, 12s. 6d.	per 1000, per 100, per doz. s. d. s. d. s. d.
830 Blue and Purple, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	836 Cloth of Silver, white, striped purple or lilac	18 0..2 0..0 4
831 Striped, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	837 Cloth of Gold, golden yellow, striped brown	18 0..2 0..0 4
832 White, mixed	15 6..1 9..0 4	838 Scotch, white, striped purple	25 0..3 0..0 6
833 Golden Yellow, very fine	15 6..1 9..0 4	839 Versicolor, white, striped purp.	18 0..2 0..0 4
834 Large Golden Yellow	21 0..2 6..0 4		
835 Extra large Golden Yellow	30 0..3 6..0 6		

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

The following are the largest flowered varieties, and embrace the widest range of colours to be found amongst Crocus. They are the best for select beds, edgings, or specific designs. Amongst them are purples of various shades, whites pure as a snowflake, and yellows bright as burnished gold; while amongst variegates, Sir Walter Scott stands out prominently with flowers almost as large as the Tulip. For pot culture, these are the best varieties, and when thus cultivated they should be planted thickly, and treated as recommended for the cultivation of the Hyacinth grown in pots. When removed from under the ashes, place in an airy situation, and give water freely.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

840 1000 in 10 splendid varieties	per 1000, per 100, per doz. s. d. s. d. s. d. 26 0	842 250 in 10 splendid varieties	per 100, 2s. 6d., per 1,000, 24s. 7 6
841 500 in 10	13 6	843 100 in 20	4 0
844 Extra fine mixed, from named varieties, all colours	per 100, per doz. s. d. s. d. s. d.		
845 Barr's New Golden Yellow, roots very large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each	5 6..0 9	848 La Majestueuse, violet striped, on a delicately tinted ground	3 0..0 6
846 David Rizzio, deep purple	3 6..0 6	849 La Neige, snow white	4 0..0 8
847 General Garibaldi, white, striped purple	3 6..0 6	850 Lamplighter, bright purple	4 0..0 8
		851 Lilacinus superbus, sky blue, tipped white	3 6..0 6

16 CROCUS, CHOICE NAMED, CHOICE SPECIES; MEADOW SAFFRON & SNOWDROP.

CROCUS, CHOICE NAMED—continued.		per 100, per doz.				per 100, per doz.	
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
852 Madame Mina, deep violet striped...	3	6..0	6	857 Prince Albert, large purple-lilac ...	3	6..0	6
853 Mrs. Beecher Stowe, pure white ...	3	0..0	6	858 Queen Victoria, pure white.....	3	0..0	6
854 Mont Blanc, large pure white.....	3	6..0	6	859 Sir J. Franklin, large dark purple...	4	0..0	8
855 Ne Plus Ultra, fine lilac-purple	3	6..0	6	860 Sir Walter Scott, beautifully pen- cilled lilac, very large	3	0..0	6
856 Pride of Albion, white, striped violet, large and fine	3	6..0	6	861 Vulcan, rich purple-lilac	3	0..0	6

CHOICE SPECIES OF CROCUS, AUTUMN, WINTER, AND SPRING-FLOWERING.

The Crocus enumerated under this heading are beautiful, and more or less rare, and to the cultivators of hardy flowers most valuable, as they form a connecting link between the bulbous plants of Summer and those of Spring. In our Experimental Grounds we have one or other of these Crocus in bloom from September to April. The first to flower in September is Nudiflorus, with its large violet-purple blossoms, followed by Speciosus, the handsome blue Crocus, the beautiful soft lilac Odurosus longiflorus, the charming Byzantinus, the lovely Pulehellus, the exquisite Zonatus, the beautiful Medius, and the characteristic Imperati, etc. (a) indicates the Autumn flowering Crocus, (w) the Winter, and (s) those which blossom in Spring.

		per doz. each				per doz. each	
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
862 Alatavicus, white, with black lines (s)	I 3	879 Medius, purple (a).....	...	...	I 0
863 Aureus, rich golden yellow, rare (s) ...	5	6..0	6	880 Nudiflorus, violet-purple (a).....	3	6..0	4
864 Biflorus pusillus, a miniature form of the Scotch crocus (s) ...	2	6..0	3	881 Oduros longiflorus, soft lilac (a) ...	5	6..0	6
865 ,, estriatus, small lilac species (s)	0 9	882 Salzmanianus .....	...	...	I 0
866 Boryanus, white (s)	0 9	883 Sativus, purple (a)	0	6..	...
867 Byzantinus, rich lilac, shaded purple (a).....	I 6	884 Serotinus, blue (a)	3	6..0	4
868 ,, Transylvanicus, rose- lilac (a).....	I 0	885 Speciosus, blue, very effective in lines and masses (a) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
869 Cancellatus, purple (a)	I 0	886 ,, pallidus, light blue	2	6..0	3
870 Carpaticus, pale purple (a).....	I 0	887 Stellaris, yellow, black striped (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
871 Cartwrightianus, lilac (w).....	0 9	888 Suavolens, violet, fawn, and black (w)	7	6..0	9
872 Chrysanthus, rich golden yellow (w)	I 0	889 Sulphureus concolor, sulphur (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
873 ,, fusco-tinctus, golden yellow, stained brown(w)	I 0	890 ,, striatus, yellow, striped black (s) per 100, 7/6	1	6..0	3
874 ,, fusco-striatus, golden yellow, striped brown (w)	I 0	891 ,, pallidus, primrose (s)...	3	6..0	6
875 Elwesii, red-purple (w)	2 6	892 Vitallinus .....	...	...	I 0
876 Etruscans, blue, grey, and white (a)	I 0	893 Weldeni, white (s)	5	6..0	6
877 Imperati, violet, fawn, and black (w) 4	6..0	6		894 ,, violaceo-tinctus, white, stained blue (s).....	...	...	0 9
878 Lacteus, creamy-white (s).....	0 9	895 Zonatus, pale lavender, with scarlet zone, most beautiful (a) ...	...	...	I 0

THE AUTUMN-FLOWERING MEADOW-SAFFRON (COLCHICUM).

The great Crocus-like flowers of the Colehium in September and October carpet the ground with colours ranging from pure white, through all the shades of rose, to the intense crimson-magenta of Speciosum rubrum, No. 911, was figured in "The Garden" of 30th June, 1877. All the flowers are more or less chequered, but Parkinsonii and Variegata are conspicuously and elegantly chequered. The foliage appears in spring, and is almost as varied as the flowers; some have large massive leaves, others small and frill-like.

	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
896 Autumnale, rich rose-purple	per 100, 10s. 6d.	1	6
897 ,, plenum, lilac, large and very double .....	...	3	6
898 ,, ,, striatum, lilac, striped white, large and very double.....	...	4	6
899 ,, album, pure white	per 100, 15s.	2	6
900 ,, ,, plenum, pure white, large, and very double	each, 3s. 6d.	...	...
901 ,, pallidum, pale delicate rose .....	...	5	6
902 ,, roseum, rose-lilac	per 100, 10s. 6d.	2	6
903 ,, striatum, rose-lilac, striped white.....	per 100, 12s. 6d.	2	6
904 Atro-purpureum, deep purple, striped pale pink, very dwarf .....	...	5	6
905 Byzantinum, rose, flowers beautiful, perfect in form, and produced in great profusion ..	per 100, 21s.	3	0
906 ,, longipetalum, rose, very distinct and beautiful .....	...	5	6
907 ,, fol. variegatis, foliage variegated	each, 1s.	...	...
908 Montanum (Merendera Bulbocodium), rich rose-lilac .....	...	5	6
909 Parkinsonii, petals gracefully reflexed, and beautifully chequered rose-lilac and white	each, 1s.	...	...
910 Soboliferum (Merendera Soboliferum) .....	...	5	6
911 Speciosum rubrum, intense crimson-magenta, petals of great substance, and flowers the largest and most magnificent of the family	each 1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.	18	0
912 Variegatum, syn. tessellatum and Agrippinum, chequered rose-purple and white	per 100, 7s. 6d.	1	6
913 ,, pallidum, rose, chequered white	each, 1s.	...	...
914 Fine mixed varieties	per 100, 10s. 6d.	1	6

THE SPRING-FLOWERING MEADOW-SAFFRON (BULBOCODIUM).

The mass of rich rose-purple flowers which in early spring precedes the foliage of this plant, imparts a distinctive character of great value in permanent edgings, roekwork, and flower borders.

915 Vernum, rose-purple, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.
916 ,, fol. variegatis, rose-purple, foliage margined white, per doz., 5s. 6d., each 6d.

SNOWDROP (GALANTHUS NIVALIS).

It is seldom that an entire bed is given up to the Snowdrop, although there is nothing more beautiful in early Spring than a sheet of its graceful snowy blossoms. The bulbs should be planted thickly, almost touching each other; and from the same bed a succession of bloom can be secured by planting Tulips, Hyacinths, or Narcissus at a depth of six inches, and the Snowdrops on the top of these at a depth of two inches. When the Snowdrops have passed out of bloom, there remains an elegant green carpet of foliage to set off the more massive

SNOWDROP—continued.

blossoms of the Tulip or the Hyacinth. A fine effect is also produced by intermingling Crocus and Snowdrops, and a bed of surpassing beauty is formed with a centre of Snowdrops and a deep edging of the bright blue *Scilla sibirica* or *vice versa*. The rich Nemophila blue of *Chionodoxa lucilæ* contrasts charmingly with the pure white of the Snowdrop in beds and borders. Thick masses of Snowdrops, alternated with masses of *Scilla sibirica* and *Chionodoxa lucilæ*, give a lovely effect in flower borders early in Spring.

In permanent situations the Snowdrop is most generally used, such as edgings, lines, and masses, where the roots can remain undisturbed. In lawns and pleasure parks the Snowdrop, dotted about in tufts or masses, is charming nestling in the grass. In planting, the turf need not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should simply be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh soil, then three or more bulbs, keeping the holes about three inches apart. A fine effect is produced by planting the Snowdrop on banks and grass slopes.

	s. d.	per 1000	per 100	per doz.	s. d.
917 Double-flowering	21	0 ...	2 6 ...	0 5	
918 Single-flowering	21	0 ...	2 6 ...	0 5	
919 Double-flowering, extra large roots	30	0 ...	3 6 ...	0 6	
920 Single-flowering	30	0 ...	3 6 ...	0 6	

THE GIANT SNOWDROP.

The large flowered species of Snowdrops are from the remote parts of Western Europe, and distinguished from the ordinary Snowdrop by their broader foliage, larger flowers, and taller growth; wherever hardy bulbs are cultivated, these Giant Snowdrops should occupy a prominent position.

	each—s. d.
921 <i>Galanthus plicatus</i> (The Giant Crimean Snowdrop), white	per doz., 4s. 6d. 0 6
922 " <i>Imperati</i> (Imperati's Giant Snowdrop), white, the largest	" 7s. 6d. 0 9
923 " <i>Elwesii</i> , a distinct species collected by Mr. Elwes in Asia Minor	" 9s. 0d. 1 0
924 " <i>Redoutei</i> , white, a very distinct species	" 9s. 0d. 1 0

THE SPRING AND SUMMER SNOWFLAKE (LEUCOJUM).

Leucojum Vernum is one of the earliest and loveliest of Spring flowers; its snow-white, tipped green, large Snowdrop-like blossoms are much prized for bouquets. *Æstivum* and *Pulchellum* are remarkable in April and May for their elegant blossoms, which, when used in bouquets, cannot be distinguished from the Snowdrop. While we are writing this, *Leucojum (Acis Autumnalis)* is beautifully in flower in our Experimental Grounds.

	each—s. d.
925 <i>Autumnale</i> , white and pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
926 <i>Æstivum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., large roots, per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
927 <i>Pulchellum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d., large roots, per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
928 <i>Vernum</i> , white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., Imported roots	per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
929 " white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., English roots	per 100, 15s.; per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 4

EARLY-FLOWERING SCILLA.

Early in Spring, the intense rich blue of *Scilla sibirica*, and the beautiful ultramarine blue of *Scilla bifolia* can hardly be overestimated, flowering as they do with the Snowdrop and the Crocus, and forming a pleasing contrast. For permanent edgings these early-flowering Scillas are matchless. Cultivated in pots or jardinettes, alone, or associated with other bulbs, they are useful for indoor decoration. When planted in flower beds, the rich coloured blossoms are produced so abundantly as to carpet the ground. *Bifolia* comes first into bloom, and is closely followed by *Sibirica*, which is succeeded by *Amœna* and *Italica*, thus forming a connecting link with the Wood Hyacinth on page 30. *Italica* is a charming dwarf plant, with clear porcelain blue flowers.

930 <i>Sibirica</i> , intense rich blue, very dwarf	per 100, 7s. 6d.; larger bulbs, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. & 2s.
931 <i>Bifolia</i> , ultramarine blue, very dwarf	per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d.
932 <i>Taurica</i> , a fine large flowering form of <i>S. bifolia</i> , each 1s. 6d.	
933 <i>Bifolia alba</i> , white ... 5/6 per doz., each	s. d. 0 6
934 " <i>rubra</i> , rose	" 2 6
935 <i>amœna</i> , bright blue	per doz. 3 6
936 <i>Italica</i> , clear rich blue	" 5 6

CHIONODOXA LUCILÆ (The Glory of the Snow).

English gardens are indebted to George Maw, Esq., for the introduction of this, the most beautiful of hardy Spring flowers. The blossoms are of intense Nemophila blue, with snow-white centre; when the bulbs are established, they flower so abundantly as to literally carpet the ground. Like *Scilla sibirica*, it is a charming pot plant, and for Spring bedding and edgings words fail to depict its beauty; we recommend it for permanent situations, associated with the Snowdrop and Spring Snow-flake. Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the *Chionodoxa lucilæ*, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling *Nemophila insignis* in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The *Chionodoxa lucilæ* was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us a First Class Certificate for this plant.

937 <i>Chionodoxa lucilæ</i>	per 100, 21s., 30s., 40s., and 50s.; per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. & 7 6
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PUSCHKINIA.

These are beautiful early flowering plants, the blossoms rising in profusion from the midst of small concave leaves. They should have a place in every collection of hardy bulbous plants.

938 <i>Libanotica</i> , white, shaded blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 10s. 6d.; each 1 0
939 " <i>compacta</i> , white, shaded blue, very rare, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 2 6

TRICHONEMA (ROMULEA).

These fine hardy plants are remarkable for a slender grassy foliage and large beautiful satiny flowers; they are also admirable plants for pot culture.

940 <i>Bulbocodium</i> , purple-lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	0 6	942 <i>Spectosum</i> , carmine, very fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	0 6
941 <i>Ramiformum</i> , purple, very handsome, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	0 6	943 <i>Clusel</i> , in mixed colours	per doz. 5/6 0 6

MILLA (TRITELEIA).

The varieties of *Uniflora* for dwarf edgings are unique, and in beds or masses they are beautiful. Their blossoms expand early in Spring, and continue to the end of May. The beautiful blue *Anemone Apennina* when associated with the varieties of *Milla uniflora*, produce a beautiful effect in beds and masses or in pots

MILLA—continued.

under glass with from six to twelve roots. *T. laxa* and *Murrayana* flower throughout June and July, producing large umbels of the most lovely coloured blossoms; *Longipes* is an exceedingly characteristic plant. each—s. d.

944 *Uniflora conspicua*, white, shaded porcelain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per 100, 3s. 6d.; per doz., 6d. ...

945 " *lilacina*, porcelain, striped violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 0d. 0 3

946 " *candida*, white, new, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 5s. 6d. 0 6

947 *Laxa*, rich Tyrian purple, 1 ft." 7s. 6d. 0 9

948 *Murrayana*, fine lavender-blue, lined purple, 1 ft." 7s. 6d. 0 9

949 *Longipes*, white, suffused porcelain, flowering in large umbels, new, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 7s. 6d. 0 9

950 *Hyacintha lactea*, pure white, an exceeding useful plant for cut flowers....." 7s. 6d. 0 9

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET (ERYTHRONIUM DENS-CANIS).

No prettier sight could meet the eye in Spring than a mass or edging of the beautifully variegated foliage of the Dog's-tooth Violets. Few of the much prized *Anætochilus* of India are equal to these in their variegations, and when covered with their graceful Cyclamen-like flowers, which range in colour from the deepest purple to the purest white, the effect is matchless. Americanum is remarkable for its rich yellow blossoms, and *Giantum* for its large handsome flowers.

951 *Erythronium Dens-canis*, purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6

952 " " album, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per 100, 15s.; " 2 6

953 " " major, white, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 3 6

954 " " purpureum major, purple, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 3 6

955 " " roseum, rose, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 3 6

956 " " passiflorum, rose, shading to white, large flowered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 3 6

957 " " candidum, distinct, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per 100, 10s. 6d.; " 5 6

958 " " mixed, fine large floweredper 100, 10s. 6d.; " 1 6

959 " " large floweredper 100, 10s. 6d.; " 3 6

960 " " Americanum, bright yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft." 7 6

961 " " giganteum, creamy white flowers, 6 to 12 on a spike, 1 ft. each 1s. 6d., & 2s. 6d. ...

962 " " rosea, rose flowers, 1 ft.each 5s. 6d. ...

WINTER ACONITE.

The golden blossoms of the Winter Aconite rest on an emerald-green cushion of leaves, and form a striking contrast to the pure white of the Snowdrop and the lovely blue of *Scilla sibirica* and *Chionodoxa luciliae*. The rich green carpet of foliage continues a long time after the flowers, so that the plant is valuable for situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees, and in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive.

963 Winter Aconite, golden yellow, per doz., 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to 30s.

BRODIAEA.

These fine hardy bulbous plants should have a place in every flower border. *Congesta* is very effective and valuable to cut for vases and table bouquets; *Coccinea* one of the most characteristic plants cultivated; *Grandiflora* is a gem. *Gracilis* is an elegant new species.

each—s. d. each—s. d.

964 *Congesta*, finellilac, 2ft., per 100 7/6 per doz. 1/6 0 3 | 967 *Gracilis* (new), yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...per doz. 5/6 0 6

965 " alba, white, 2 ft. 1 0 | 968 *Grandiflora*, bright blue, 1 ft., per doz. 2/6 0 3

966 *Coccinea*, magenta, tipped green, 2ft. per doz. 15/ 1 6 | 969 *Volubilis*, light rose-purple, 3 ft.1s. & 1 6

CAMASSIA.

Few hardy bulbous plants are more beautiful than these North American gems, with their long graceful loose racemes of beautiful star-shaped flowers.

each—s. d. each—s. d.

970 *Atro-cœrulea*, rich purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 0 9 | 971 *Esculenta*, purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3

972 *Fraseri*, beautiful light blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per doz. 4s. 6d. 0 6

HYACINTHUS.

The hardness of the magnificent *H. Candicans* is now beyond question. It remained in the open border uninjured during the last severe winter. It is also a handsome conservatory plant. *Amethystinus* is a charming miniature *Scilla*-like plant.

each—s. d. each—s. d.

973 *Amethystinus*, flowers amethyst-blue, a most charming little plantper doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4

974 " albus, pure white, very charmingper doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9

975 *Candicans*, white, 3 to 4 ft. 5/6, 7/6, & 10/6 per doz.; each 1/6, 1/9, & 1 0

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem).

These are fine hardy border plants. *Umbellatum*, the well known Star of Bethlehem; *Nutans*, remarkable for its green and white nodding flowers; *Pyramidale* has a massive spike of white blossom; *Arabicum* has a large black centre to its white star-shaped flower; and *Montanum* is charming as an edging.

each s. d. each s. d.

976 *Arabicum*, white, black centre, handsome, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3 | 980 *Umbellatum*, white, makes a beautiful edging, 1ft., per 100, 5s., per doz., 1s. 0 2

977 *Montanum*, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4 | 981 " fimbriatum 2s. 0 3

978 *Nutans*, green and white ... 2s. 6d. 0 3 | 982 " splendens, per 100 7s. 6d. " 1s. 6d. 0 3

979 *Pyramidale*, white, showy, 2 ft., ... 4s. 6d. 0 6 | 983 In mixture, 7s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 6d. per doz.

SISYRINCHIUM.

During winter and spring it would be difficult to conceive anything more beautiful in the flower garden than the graceful bell-shaped flowers of *S. grandiflorum*. *S. striatum* emits a hawthorn fragrance, morning and evening during summer, and is a good plant to naturalize in woodland walks.

each—s. d. each—s. d.

984 *Grandiflorum*, rich purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., per doz. 5/6 0 6 | 985 *Grandiflorum* album, pure white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ... 0 6

986 *Striatum*, sulphur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.each 0 6

[Barr and Sugden,

ALLIUM.

These fine hardy border plants are very decorative. *MacNabianum* remarkable for its richness of colour; *Aureum* for fine yellow flowers; *Azureum* for intense blue; *Neapolitanum* for snow-white blossoms; *Triquetrum* for a remarkable contrast of bright green and white in the flower.

		per doz. each.				per doz. each.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
987	<i>Aureum</i> , bright yellow, very showy, 1½ ft.	7s.	6d.	per 100	1	6	0	2
988	<i>Azureum</i> , bright blue, beautiful, 1½ ft.	7	6	0	9			
989	<i>Descendens</i> , dark purple, showy, 2 ft.	3	6	0	4			
990	<i>MacNabianum</i> , rose-magenta, 1 ft.	7	6	0	9			
991	<i>Neapolitanum</i> , pure white, 1 ft.				3	6	0	4
992	<i>Pulchellum</i> , crimson-scarlet, very elegant						0	9
993	<i>Triquetrum</i> , white, green striped, 1 ft.						0	6
994	Mixed Varieties, per 100, 12s. 6d.				2	6		

TRILLIUM (the Wood Lily).

A fine hardy plant for moist shady places, and most valuable to force for early flowers which are charming in bouquets.

		each—s. d.				each—s. d.		
995	<i>Grandiflorum</i> , pure white, 1½ ft.	2	0					
996	<i>Atro-purpureum</i> , purple, ½ ft.						2	6

IRIS.

The large Banksian Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society was awarded to our collection of *Iris*, exhibited in June, 1877; June, 1878; and July, 1879; also Certificates for new varieties of the Japanese Clematis-like Flag *Iris*.

Like the Orchid in the hot-house, the *Iris* in the flower garden is the richest and most varied in colour, and diverse in form. The varieties are all perfectly hardy, and should be freely planted in the borders of the dress garden and the shrubbery; also for naturalization in woodland walks and wild gardens, for which they are pre-eminently suited, as once properly planted, they require no further care. Where cut-flowers are in demand, the *Iris* will be found invaluable, surpassing the choicest and the most curious Orchids in richness, variety, and remarkable combination of colours, while embracing every feature which characterises the wonderful diversity found in Orchid flowers. The cultural requirements of Orchids necessarily confine their enjoyment to a very few; but the *Iris* may be enjoyed by all, even those who have only a few square yards for their flower garden. A judicious selection of *Iris*, including the most magnificent in colour and form, with the most quaint in combinations of colour, would furnish to the cultivator of hardy plants all the beauty and variety that the most valuable collection of orchidaceous plants could impart, and form a succession from Christmas to August, at an outlay not exceeding the price of a single specimen Orchid. *Iris Alata*, *Reticulata*, and *Stylosa*, are winter-flowering. *Reticulata* we have seen expanding its rich violet gold-blotched fragrant blossoms when the ground was covered with snow, and remaining unjured with the thermometer several degrees below freezing point. Following these comes the violet-scented *Persica*, with its delicate pearly flowers, inlaid with purple and gold. Next in the succession is the beautiful *Iberica*. Then follows the *Pumila*, and other varieties in this section of dwarf *Iris*. Close upon these comes the *Barbata* group, with its kindred species and varieties, and their endless variations of colour, ranging from white and the richest golden yellow, to rose, intense purple, and the most beautiful bronzes. The beardless section continues the chain of succession in *Sibirica*, with its pretty small orchid-like blossoms; *Orientalis*, with its velvety blue flowers; *Graminea*, with its graceful foliage and characteristic blossoms; *Selosu*, with its charming blue flowers; *Versicolor*, *Virginica*, etc.; and following these, the splendid clematis-like Japanese *Iris*, *Kampferi*, with grand flowers, ranging from snow-white to rose, lilac, magenta, purple, crimson, and violet; and with the flowers varying in size from 5 to 10 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal 2½ to 3¼ inches. A coloured Plate of two magnificent varieties, *Imperatrix* and *Schone Wienerin*, appeared in *The Garden*, 30th August, 1879. This season, from the end of June to the first few days in August, we have been exhibiting cut flowers of *Iris Kampferi* from the plants we shall this Autumn send out, and which will be found described on page 22, all new varieties. The Spanish *Iris* somewhat precede *I. Kampferi*, their flowers are snow-white, porcelain-blue, clear yellow, and rich chestnut, having combinations of mottlings which are only to be compared with those of the rare and curious Orchids. Following these come the English *Iris*, with their large sumptuous flowers, representing almost every shade of colour, distinct and in combination, thus carrying the succession, in conjunction with *I. Kampferi*, to the end of July, which may be considered the close of the *Iris* season. The only plants by which you can compare the magnificence of the English *Iris* are the *Lælias* and *Cattleyas*, the Queens of Orchids. We have not spoken, however, of the pretty *Peacock Iris*, nor of the wonderful *Iris Susiana*, nor of the *Variiegated foliaged Iris*, which is so valuable in vases and so effective in the flower garden, nor of the charming little *Iris Cristata* for dry banks. These, and the handsome beardless sub-aquatic species quoted on page 25, are links in the unbroken chain.

To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, the whole of the *Iris* are admirably adapted, and when it is necessary to forward the flowers to a distance, they should be cut just before expanding, for, like the *Gladioli*, the blossoms will open in water. The effect is greatly enhanced when individual flowers are arranged in wet sand or moss.

ENGLISH IRIS (THE LARGE BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

These magnificent *Iris* flower in July, and thrive best in well-drained soil; when the soil is heavy, surround the bulbs with sand. The planting may be done from September to December; but the earlier the better. The varieties described are distinct, and as strikingly beautiful and varied in colour as the most sumptuous orchids of the hot-house.

We make annual exhibits of flowers of this grand *Iris* at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

In the descriptions, *S.* is used to signify the *Standards* or erect petals, *F.* the *Falls* or drooping petals.

		s. d.				s. d.	
997	3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	12	6	1000	Fine mixed	per 100,	6/0
998	1 each of 24 ditto	5	0	1001	Choice mixed	"	8/6
999	3 each of 12 ditto	7	6	1002	Named var., mixed	"	12/6
						per doz.	each.
						s. d.	s. d.
1003	<i>Abigail</i> , <i>S.</i> purple, edged lavender, <i>F.</i> white, and lavender, mottled purple	3	6	0	4		
1004	<i>Adrian</i> , <i>S.</i> satin-rose and magenta, <i>F.</i> delicate satin-rose, spotted violet	3	6	0	4		
1005	<i>Amphimachus</i> , <i>S.</i> crimson-black, <i>F.</i> rich velvety-purple	3	6	0	4		
1006	<i>Amusant</i> , <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> rich violet, with white and yellow	3	6	0	4		
1007	<i>Armida</i> , <i>S.</i> crimson-black, <i>F.</i> purple flaked crimson-black, with white and yellow	3	6	0	4		
1008	<i>Belle Sophie</i> , <i>S.</i> magenta, flaked white, <i>F.</i> white, spotted crimson	3	6	0	4		
1009	<i>Blanche</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> white, tinged rose	3	6	0	4		
1010	<i>Blanche fleur</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> ivory-white, tinged soft rose	3	6	0	4		
1011	<i>Bleu Aimable</i> , <i>S.</i> violet, <i>F.</i> violet-blue, spotted crimson	3	6	0	4		

IRIS—continued.

		per doz.		each.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1012	Cavaignac, <i>S. red-lavender, F. lavender, stained violet</i>	3	6	0	4
1013	Chapeau de Cardinal, <i>S. lavender-blue, F. white, edged lavender</i>	3	6	0	4
1014	Cleo, <i>S. velvety black, F. rich violet with white and yellow</i>	3	6	0	4
1015	Diana, <i>S. white, flaked magenta, F. white, spotted magenta</i>	3	6	0	4
1016	Duchesse de Fleures, <i>S. lavender, F. lavender</i>	3	6	0	4
1017	Gertrude, <i>S. red-lilac, F. lilac, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1018	Graaf Bentink, <i>S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted crimson</i>	3	6	0	4
1019	Grand Vainqueur, <i>S. deep blue, stained violet, F. blue, stained white</i>	3	6	0	4
1020	Grande Celeste, <i>S. celestial blue, F. celestial blue with white and yellow, very large</i>	5	6	0	6
1021	Grande Blanche, <i>S. white, slightly feathered purple, F. white, slightly blotched purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1022	Hannibal, <i>S. violet, F. velvety black</i>	3	6	0	4
1023	Harlequin, <i>S. satin-rose and magenta, F. satin-rose, spotted magenta</i>	3	6	0	4
1024	Henri IV., <i>S. red-lavender, F. pale lavender</i>	3	6	0	4
1025	Hypocrates, <i>S. rose-lilac, F. rose-lilac, tinged blue</i>	3	6	0	4
1026	Jooet Van Vondel, <i>S. lavender, tinged purple, F. lavender, stained purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1027	Julius Cæsar, <i>S. violet-purple, F. violet, stained and margined purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1028	La Bien Aimé, <i>S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted magenta</i>	3	6	0	4
1029	La Charmante, <i>S. deep lavender-blue, F. white, margined light lavender</i>	3	6	0	4
1030	Le Liban, <i>S. magenta, flaked white, F. white, spotted and margined magenta</i>	3	6	0	4
1031	La Superbe, <i>S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, blotched purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1032	La Vierge, <i>S. violet-purple, F. violet-blue, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1033	Lilacinus, <i>S. lavender, spotted lilac, F. lavender, spotted lilac</i>	3	6	0	4
1034	L'Unique, <i>S. rich claret, F. purple, shading to blue with white and yellow</i>	3	6	0	4
1035	Madame Rachel, <i>S. purple, F. deep lilac, with white centre</i>	3	6	0	4
1036	Miss Barclay, <i>S. white, spotted rose-violet, F. white, tinged and spotted rose</i>	3	6	0	4
1037	Mountain of Snow, <i>S. and F. white, very large</i>	5	6	0	6
1038	Mont Blanc, <i>S. and F. pure white, very handsome</i>	3	6	0	4
1039	Palatinus, <i>S. lavender, flaked purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1040	Peleus, <i>S. rich claret, F. rich crimson with white and yellow</i>	3	6	0	4
1041	Perfecta, <i>S. rose-lilac, flaked purple, F. rose-lilac, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1042	Pharon, <i>S. velvety crimson, F. rich crimson</i>	3	6	0	4
1043	Romulus, <i>S. claret, F. violet, spotted crimson</i>	3	6	0	4
1044	Rose Pertuse, <i>S. magenta and white, F. white, spotted magenta</i>	3	6	0	4
1045	Sane Souci, <i>S. lilac, flaked purple, F. satiny lilac, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4
1046	Saturnus, <i>S. red-lavender, F. light lavender-violet</i>	3	6	0	4
1047	Simon, <i>S. lavender, spotted purple, F. delicate lavender, spotted blue</i>	3	6	0	4
1048	Superbe, <i>S. purple, F. violet, white centre</i>	3	6	0	4
1049	Tristis, <i>S. claret-purple, flaked white, F. claret-purple, flaked white</i>	3	6	0	4
1050	Vainqueur, <i>S. lavender, feathered violet, F. delicate lavender, spotted violet</i>	3	6	0	4
1051	Victoria, <i>S. purple, edged white, F. white, spotted lilac</i>	3	6	0	4
1052	Wapen van Rotterdam, <i>S. red-lilac, heavily flaked purple, F. lilac, spotted purple</i>	3	6	0	4

SPANISH IRIS (THE SMALL BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

The Spanish Iris comes into flower a fortnight earlier than the English, from which it differs considerably; the flowers are smaller, the combination of colours altogether different, and the blending of the colours more curious, and resemble the more rare of the curiously coloured orchids. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris.

☞ We annually exhibit flowers of the Spanish Iris at the meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

		s. d.		s. d.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1053	3 each of 12 magnificent varieties	5	6	1055	Fine mixed per 100, 3s.; per doz. 0 6
1054	1 each of 12	2	6	1056	Choice mixed ,, 4s. 6d.; per doz. 0 8
1057	Alexander, <i>S. chestnut, F. olive and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1058	Armida, <i>S. sky-blue, F. olive and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1059	Aurora, <i>S. pearl-blue, F. yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1060	Bathuret, <i>S. primrose, F. rich yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1061	Beauty, <i>S. violet-blue, F. olive and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1062	California, <i>S. rich yellow, F. yellow, spotted orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1063	Cleon, <i>S. violet, flaked purple, F. olive and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1064	Cleopus, <i>S. lilac, F. white and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1065	Clymene, <i>S. red-purple, F. olive and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1066	Darius, <i>S. porcelain, F. white and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1067	Diomedes, <i>S. dark porcelain, F. sulphur and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1068	Florence Nightingale, <i>S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1069	Gem, <i>S. blue, F. olive and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1070	Gen. Havelock, <i>S. white, tinged blue, F. white and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1071	Gen. Wyndham, <i>S. sulphur, F. yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1072	Jupiter, <i>S. violet, F. violet, spotted orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1073	La Seduisante, <i>S. chestnut-purple, F. olive and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1074	La Vestale, <i>S. white, F. white and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1075	Louis le Grande, <i>S. lavender-blue, F. pearl and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1076	Louis Philippe, <i>S. light purple, F. chestnut and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1077	Ne Plus Ultra, <i>S. light olive-primrose, F. golden yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1078	Philomèle, <i>S. chestnut, F. chestnut and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1079	Romulus, <i>S. blue, flaked brown, F. yellow and orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1080	Satisfaisante, <i>S. violet, F. blue and yellow</i>	2	6	0	3
1081	Venus, <i>S. bronze yellow, F. rich orange</i>	2	6	0	3
1082	Victoria, <i>S. white, flaked blue, F. primrose and orange</i>	2	6	0	3

SUNDRY BULBOUS IRIS.

The Iris offered under this heading are all hardy and beautiful. *Alata* flowers variously from September to Christmas. *Histris*, weather permitting, flowers at Christmas; *Reticulata* follows soon after, and grown under glass may be had in flower with the early forced bulbs; it is delicately fragrant, and the colours intensely rich, and the most

[Barr and Sugden,

IRIS—continued.

charming pot plant. In the flower garden, *Reticulata* is valuable, continuing decorative from February till April, expanding its sweet-scented flowers at a temperature too low even for the Narcissus to bloom. *Persica* flowers about the same time as *Reticulata*, emitting a delicate violet perfume, and is prized equally in the conservatory and flower garden. *Pavonia* (the Peacock Iris), more correctly *Morea Pavonia* or *Vicusseuxia Pavonina*, expands its delicately coloured flowers in May and June, and should have the same cultural treatment as the *Ixia*. *Caucasica* is a very characteristic plant, the flowers are primrose-coloured, and the foliage silver-margined. *Lusitanica* is remarkable for its rich yellow flowers: and *Lusitanica sordida* is a noble plant.

	s. d.
1083 <i>Alata</i> , blue, shading to lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	each 1 0
1084 <i>Caucasica</i> , primrose, with foliage silvery margined, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	" 1 6
1085 <i>Histrlo</i> , bright blue, blotched golden yellow, in the way of <i>Reticulata</i> , but much earlier.....	" 7 6
1086 <i>Juncea</i> , brilliant golden yellow	per doz. 5s. 6d. " 0 6
1087 <i>Kolpakowskiana</i> , white and lilac, a fine species in the way of <i>reticulata</i>	" 2 6
1088 <i>Lusitanica</i> , S. and F. rich yellow	per doz. 5 6
1089 <i>Lusitanica sordida</i> , S. rich chestnut brown, F. olive with rich orange, very handsome	" 3 6
1090 <i>Pavonia major</i> , pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground, 1 ft.	" 1 6
1091 <i>Persica</i> , white, the petals marked blue, purple and yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	" 5 6
1092 <i>Reticulata</i> , brilliant deep violet, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. ...per doz., 7s. 6d.; each	0 9
1093 " <i>Krelagei</i> , red-purple, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. " 10s. 6d.	" 1 0
1094 <i>Tingitana</i> , purple, spotted orange.....	" 3 6

Xiphion latifolium. The English Iris are varieties of this species.

Xiphion vulgare. The Spanish Iris are varieties of this species.

THE FLAG OR EVERGREEN IRIS.

The Sections of Iris now following have rhizomatous roots and flag leaves. They are found more or less abundantly in all countries, and at almost every altitude, from the dell to the mountain top, and in almost every soil and situation; they are endless in their variations of colour, and diversity of growth, their height ranging from the miniature *I. Cristata* of the North American uplands to the tall *Pseudo-Acorus* of our British marshes. They commence blooming with our Spring flowers, and maintain a floral display till the end of July. The dwarf species make admirable edgings, and are very effective on rockwork; the taller growing kinds are magnificent objects in the flower border, amongst shrubs, in woodland walks, and round the margins of lakes; even in town gardens they succeed where few other plants can exist. Their flowers range in size from the miniature to the most sumptuous. For effect and for decorative purposes they compete with the most beautiful Orchids. To cut for filling vases and for indoor decoration few flowers will compare with them, especially if the flowers are placed individually in wet sand or moss. When it is necessary to send the Iris flowers to a distance, they should be cut just before they expand.


IRIS KÆMPFERI (the Clematis-like Flowered Japanese Flag Iris).

The magnificence of these splendid Japanese Iris surpasses any written description that could be given of them. Thousands of the flowers in our Experimental Grounds have measured from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with a breadth of petal 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the prevailing colours being white, magenta, crimson, purple, violet, and blue, each flower generally representing several shades, and close under the petaloid stigma is a yellow or orange blotch or feather more or less conspicuous, and always surrounded, except in the whites, by a halo of blue or violet. When the flower unfolds, it frequently exhibits a different hue to that represented after the lapse of a few hours; so that in the young flower there is an intensity in the colour, and a rich bloom spread over the surface of the blossom, which is very charming.

Although the preponderance amongst the varieties of Iris Kæmpferi range towards the colours mentioned, there are, also rose, lilac, lavender, French grey, &c., so that the diversity in colour cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The descriptions have been made by Mr. Barr from the flowers, so that purchasers are ensured against disappointment as regards the colours recorded in the Catalogue. The varieties which have six petals we designate "duplex;" and those with more than six petals we call "double" to distinguish them from the normal flower which consists of three petals.

The new varieties quoted have this season been imported from Japan, and we recommend them. Those which did not flower we offer for sale, and are sure that purchasers will be pleased, as all that have flowered with us are extremely fine varieties, and more than half are distinct. In quoting these unbloomed Iris Kæmpferi we ask purchasers kindly to bear in mind that whether they or we select there is no guarantee as to variety in colour, but judging from our experience as above stated we think the investment will be a good one.

 In 1877, three First-Class Certificates were awarded to us for Iris Kæmpferi by the Royal Horticultural Society, and in July, 1879, our new Iris Kæmpferi Imperatrix, exhibited by H. J. Elwes, Esq., received a First-Class Certificate.

CULTURE.—A naturally good adhesive, moist, loamy garden soil, laying well to the sun suits this plant. For example, on the moist Bagshot soil the plant makes very strong growth, and flowers with remarkable freedom. For Rhododendron and Azalea beds and borders Iris Kæmpferi will be found invaluable, as it flowers in July, and early in August. When a soil has to be specially prepared, we recommend leaf soil, loam and peat in equal parts; but manure should not be given unless thoroughly decomposed. We are of opinion that the Iris Kæmpferi is semi-aquatic, and would recommend those who have the opportunity so to try it as such. Our most successful bed this season was occasionally flooded.

NEW IRIS KÆMPFERI.

	s. d.	s. d.
1095 6 in 6 named varieties.....	12s. 6d. & 18 0	1097 18 in 18 named varieties.....42s. & 63 0
1096 12 in 12 " ".....	25s. 30s., & 42 0	1098 25 in 25 " ".....63s. & 84 0
1099 Unbloomed new Iris Kæmpferi, which we confidently recommend; they are part of the consignment from Japan, which did not flower during the summer, and it may fairly be assumed they will produce flowers equal to those we enumerate under name. They are classed under the letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, so that purchasers may select; we cannot, however, say that each letter contains a distinct variety. According to strength of plant, 15s. and 21s. per doz., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.		

In describing the varieties of Iris Kæmpferi we have given the prominent colours only—a detailed description of each flower would occupy too much space; for example, a flower may be rich claret on the margin of the petals, and shade up to violet, terminated by an intense blue halo surrounding the invariable yellow or orange blotch, or feather, which is partially overlapped by the petaloid stigma, while the short standards may probably be of a different colour to the petals.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

IRIS, NEW IRIS KÆMPFERI—continued.		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1100	<i>Alba superbissima</i> , ivory white, large flower	2 6	1114	<i>J. B. M. Camm</i> , duplex, rose-lilac, white lines radiating over the surface	3 6
1101	„ <i>Prima Donna</i> , pure white, medium sized flower	2 6	1115	<i>Imperatrix</i> , duplex, white feathered and streaked magenta, early flowering, 1st Class Certificate	10 6
1102	„ <i>The Bride</i> , pure white, yellow feather prominent, large flower	3 6	1116	<i>L'Unique</i> , duplex, rose-purple, speckled white	2 6
1103	„ <i>Zonale</i> , white, each petal having a well defined blue zone	3 6	1117	<i>La Vierge</i> , rich purple shaded violet-blue	2 6
1104	„ <i>The Prince</i> , duplex, pure white, medium size flower	3 6	1118	<i>Lord Byron</i> , duplex, claret-red shaded violet-blue, large flower	3 6
1105	„ <i>The Princess</i> , duplex, pure white, medium size flower	3 6	1119	<i>Lucilia</i> , duplex, blue shaded lilac, veined white	3 6
1106	„ <i>The Queen</i> , duplex, pure white, large flower	4 6	1120	<i>Lothair</i> , claret-purple speckled white	2 6
1107	„ <i>The Parrot</i> , duplex, pure white, medium size flower	2 6	1121	<i>Marmorata Ruberissima</i> , duplex, magenta-rose, speckled white	3 6
1108	<i>Beauty</i> , duplex, rich deep magenta, radiated with white lines	3 6	1122	<i>Mrs. Harvey</i> , double, magenta speckled white, model flower	7 6
1109	<i>Bella Donna</i> , duplex, magenta-rose, radiated, with white lines	3 6	1123	<i>Master John</i> , duplex, deep magenta, pencilled white	3 6
1110	<i>Charles Dickens</i> , duplex, purple, shaded violet-blue, large flower	3 6	1124	<i>Model</i> , duplex, light magenta-rose, fine form	3 6
1111	<i>E. Harvey</i> , double, rich claret-red, slightly pencilled white, large flower	7 6	1125	<i>Picotee</i> , white, elegantly margined rose-purple	2 6
1112	<i>Grand Maitre</i> , duplex, claret-purple, very large flower	5 6	1126	<i>Regulus</i> , duplex, red-violet, pencilled white	3 6
1113	<i>Jupiter</i> , duplex, red-purple, shaded violet-blue and conspicuously speckled white, large flower	5 6	1127	<i>Sans Souci</i> , duplex, purple-lilac, speckled white, large flower	3 6
			1128	<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> , duplex, rich purple, shaded violet, fine form	3 6
			1129	<i>The Lady Dorothy</i> , duplex, French grey, veined purple	3 6

In addition to the foregoing, our Collection embraces many other varieties.

IRIS KÆMPFERI SPECIES.

We suppose the following three plants to be the natural or wild species, and on this account they are full of interest as representing the starting point from which the Japanese gardeners have evidently worked for many generations to attain such a degree of excellence as is exhibited in *Imperatrix* and *Schœne Wieneri*, and also in the other beautiful sorts we quote.

1130	<i>Kæmpferi</i> Species, rose purple, speckled white	per doz., 5s. 6d.; each	0 6
1131	„ „ alba, pure white	„ „ 5s. 6d.; each	0 6

DWARF IRIS.

Charming varieties, growing from 6 to 12 inches high, and flowering during Mareh, April, and May. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, and are valuable for groups in mixed borders, and as edgings to Rhododendron beds, herbaceous borders, etc. The *Pumila* varieties are the most dwarf and make the neatest edgings.

In the descriptions *S.* is used to signify *Standards*, or the erect petals; *F.*, *Falls*, or the drooping petals.

1132	One each of this Section, 7s. 6d.		1133	Mixed varieties, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 2s.	
1134	<i>Pumila cœrulea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> rich clear blue	per doz.—s. d. 4 6	1140	<i>Nudicaulis</i> , <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	
1135	„ <i>lutea maculata</i> , <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> brown, edged yellow	4 6		per 100, 10s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 4	
1136	„ <i>tristis lutea</i> , <i>S.</i> primrose, <i>F.</i> yellow stained brown, fragrant	7 6	1141	<i>Olbiensis atro-purpurea</i> , <i>S.</i> claret-purple, <i>F.</i> velvety black, fragrant	1 0
1137	<i>Biflorus</i> , <i>S.</i> violet-purple, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple	per 100, 15s. 2 6	1142	„ <i>lutea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> fine deep yellow	0 9
1138	„ <i>gracilis</i> , <i>S.</i> creamy white, <i>F.</i> sulphur, fragrant, per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 6	1143	„ <i>lutea marmorata</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> yellow marbled and stained bronze	1 0
1139	<i>Chamæiris lutescens</i> , <i>S.</i> creamy white, <i>F.</i> yellow	7 6	1144	„ <i>purpurea</i> , <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> purple	1 0
			1145	„ <i>violacea</i> , <i>S.</i> violet-blue, <i>F.</i> crimson edged violet	0 9

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of August 29th, 1874, a lengthened, classified, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. Those we enumerate in this list are a selection from upwards of 200 varieties. The better to understand our descriptions, we furnish a woodcut, and it will be observed from it that three of the petals are erect—these are called *standards*; the other three droop—these are called *falls*. The small tongued parts of the flower are the *petaloid stigmas*, under which run the "heards." The flowers in this Section are all large and very handsome, more or less beautifully mottled in the standards, and reticulated in the falls; the heards ranging from delicate primrose to orange, and the petaloid stigmas frequently enhancing the general effect by their contrast of colour. We furnish these important particulars that our descriptions may be the better understood, as we have not attempted to take in these individual points, but to deal with the colours which strike the eye on first looking at the flower. There is no flower, however, that so improves by examination. At first sight its beauty is equal to the Orchid, but, on closer examination, we have no hesitation in saying it possesses points of interest surpassing the finest Orchid. In colours there are the richest yellows, the most intense purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; and,



[Barr and Sugden,

IRIS, BEARDED—continued.

consequently our descriptions fall far short of the reality ; and this will be readily understood when we state that there may be found in almost any one of the flowers from 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not used this Iris for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or cultivated it in the flower borders, shrubberies, woodland walks, and wild gardens, should do so. It is also most valuable wherever a large quantity of cut flowers is required from May to July, as plants when established, will, with good cultivation, increase in size annually till they attain large proportions, each plant yielding 50 to 100 spikes of bloom.

In the descriptions *S.* is used to signify *Standards*, or the erect petals ; *F.*, *Falls*, or the drooping petals.

		<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
1147	50 in 50 most superb varieties	42 0	1153	Choice mixed varieties per 100, 30s. ; p. doz.	4 6
1148	25 in 25 " "	21 0	1154	Fine mixed varieties per 100, 21s. "	3 6
1149	12 in 12 " "	12 0	1155	Common mixed per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 0
1150	50 in 50 very fine varieties	30 0	1156	Mixed blue and white varieties ...	4 6
1151	25 in 25 " "	15 0	1157	Mixed bronze varieties	4 6
1152	12 in 12 " "	6s. and 9 0	1158	Mixed yellow varieties	7 6

We have arranged the Iris *Barbata* in natural groups to facilitate amateurs in making selections. Each group has a distinctive characteristic. *Germanica* flowers first, and is represented by the blue, purple, and white Flag Iris of our gardens ; they flower at the same time, and are extremely decorative in May. *Aphylla*, of the *Botanical Magazine*, is the *Plicata* of Baker, under which we include *Swertii* ; the *Standards* have a frill-like appearance arising from the marginal coloured transverse lines on a white ground. *Amœna* has the standards white. *Neglecta* has the standards purple, or approaching to purple. *Pallida* has the standards ranging from pale lavender to rose-lilac. *Squalens* embraces those with the standards bronzed ; and *Variiegata* has the standards invariably yellow.

		<i>s. d.</i>
1159	<i>Germanica</i> , the Blue Flag Iris (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> purple	per 100, 10s. 6d. ; per doz. 2 6
1160	" violacea, <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> dark purple	" " 21s. od. " 3 6
1161	" alba, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> white (<i>I. Florentina</i>)	" " 21s. od. " 3 6
1162	" atro-purpurea, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> very beautiful rich claret purple ...	" " 30s. od. " 5 6
1163	" major, <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> purple	per doz. 10s. 6d. ; each 1 0
1164	" violacea major, <i>S.</i> purple, <i>F.</i> dark purple	" 10s. 6d. ; " 1 0

The following commence flowering as the *Germanica* group are going out of bloom, and continue the succession till July.

1165	<i>Aphylla</i> Beauty, <i>S.</i> white, margined lilac, <i>F.</i> white, upper part red-lilac	each 0 9
1166	" Bridesmaid, <i>S.</i> very pale lavender, <i>F.</i> white, margined lavender	" 0 9
1167	" Gazelle, <i>S.</i> red-lavender, mottled white, <i>F.</i> white, edged purple	" 0 6
1168	" Madame Chereau, <i>S.</i> white, margined blue, <i>F.</i> white, margined blue	" 1 0
1169	" <i>Swertii</i> (<i>striata</i>), <i>S.</i> white, margined lavender, <i>F.</i> white and lavender	" 0 9
1170	<i>Amœna</i> (<i>Sweet</i>), <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> white, slightly margined lilac	" 0 9
1171	" Alice Barr, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> white, tinged lilac	" 1 0
1172	" Alvarez, <i>S.</i> white, mottled purple, <i>F.</i> crimson, reticulated white	" 0 9
1173	" Aspasia, <i>S.</i> white, striped purple, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, mottled white	" 1 0
1174	" Comte de St. Clair, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, reticulated white	" 0 9
1175	" Duchess of Nemours, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple, mottled white	" 1 0
1176	" Duchess of Orleans, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, mottled white	" 1 6
1177	" Glorietta, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lilac, <i>F.</i> white, stained crimson	" 1 6
1178	" Penelope, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> white, reticulated lilac	" 0 9
1179	" reticulata alba, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple-crimson, reticulated white	" 1 0
1180	" Unique, <i>S.</i> white, <i>F.</i> purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
1181	<i>Neglecta</i> (<i>Bot. Mag.</i>), <i>S.</i> decided lavender, <i>F.</i> purple mottled, with dark lines	" 0 6
1182	" Alice, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> rich purple, mottled white	" 1 0
1183	" amabilis, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety-purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
1184	" Atropos, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson, upper part mottled white	" 1 0
1185	" Bocaze, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> claret, mottled white	" 0 6
1186	" Chameleon, <i>S.</i> rich blue, <i>F.</i> light crimson	" 1 0
1187	" clarissima, <i>S.</i> purple, shading to blue, <i>F.</i> rich crimson, mottled white	" 1 0
1188	" Cordella, <i>S.</i> violet, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson-black, very large	" 2 6
1189	" Du Bois de Milan, <i>S.</i> light lavender, <i>F.</i> rich crimson	" 1 0
1190	" Edina, <i>S.</i> blue, <i>F.</i> purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
1191	" Fairy Queen, <i>S.</i> lavender, flaked purple-blue, <i>F.</i> purple-blue, heavily reticulated white	" 0 6
1192	" Fantaisie, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> claret, mottled white	" 1 0
1193	" Florence Barr, <i>S.</i> pale lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> red-lavender	" 1 0
1194	" Hanibal, <i>S.</i> lavender-blue, <i>F.</i> red-purple	" 1 0
1195	" Harlequin Milanais, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple	" 0 9
1196	" Irma, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> crimson-purple, heavily mottled white	" 1 0
1197	" Juliette, <i>S.</i> white, tinged lavender, <i>F.</i> very rich velvety crimson	" 1 0
1198	" Nationale, <i>S.</i> purple-blue, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson	" 0 9
1199	" reticulata purpurea, <i>S.</i> pale lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety crimson, reticulated white	" 0 6
1200	" Sir Garnet Wolseley, <i>S.</i> pure white, flaked purple, <i>F.</i> velvety crimson, reticulated white	" 1 0
1201	" Sultana, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple, reticulated white	" 1 0
1202	" Victorine, <i>S.</i> white, mottled blue, <i>F.</i> rich violet-blue, upper part mottled white	" 1 6
1203	" Virginia, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> rich velvety-crimson, lined with white	" 1 0
1204	" Willie Barr, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> white, reticulated purple	" 1 0
1205	<i>Pallida</i> (<i>Reich</i>), <i>S.</i> dark lavender, passing to light lavender, <i>F.</i> purple, passing to light purple	" 0 9
1206	" Asaurez, <i>S.</i> red-purple, <i>F.</i> claret	" 1 0
1207	" Astarte, <i>S.</i> purple-lilac, <i>F.</i> rich crimson-purple	" 1 0
1208	" Augustus, <i>S.</i> azure-blue, <i>F.</i> violet, reticulated white	" 1 0
1209	" azurea, <i>S.</i> azure-blue, <i>F.</i> violet-purple	" 1 0
1210	" Celeste, <i>S.</i> celestial blue, <i>F.</i> light blue	" 1 0
1211	" Garibaldi, <i>S.</i> rose-lilac, <i>F.</i> rose-purple	" 0 6
1212	" Ignace, <i>S.</i> delicate lavender, <i>F.</i> white, reticulated purple	" 1 0
1213	" Jordaeus, <i>S.</i> red-lilac, <i>F.</i> reticulated with white	" 1 0
1214	" Khedive, <i>S.</i> lavender, <i>F.</i> light purple	" 1 0
1215	" Llacina, <i>S.</i> and <i>F.</i> lavender, tinged lilac	" 1 0

IRIS, BEARDED—continued.		s.	d.
1216	<i>Pallida</i> , Madame Paquette, <i>S. rich claret-red, F. a deeper shade of claret-red</i>	each	1 0
1217	Maerisart, <i>S. mauve, F. purple-crimson</i>	"	0 9
1218	Queen of May, <i>S. and F. rose-lilac</i>	"	1 0
1219	rubella, <i>S. red-purple, F. deep red-purple</i>	"	0 6
1220	Walner, <i>S. deep lavender-blue, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1221	<i>Squalens</i> (Reich), <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1222	Bossuet, <i>S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson, reticulated with white</i>	"	0 9
1223	Doctor Bernice, <i>S. coppery-bronze, F. very rich velvety crimson</i>	"	0 9
1224	Exquisite, <i>S. sulphur, F. light purple</i>	"	1 0
1225	Hericaert de Thury, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. red-brown, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1226	Jacquiliana, <i>S. red-bronze, F. velvety crimson</i>	"	0 9
1227	Judith, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. crimson-purple, reticulated white</i>	"	0 9
1228	La Prestieuse, <i>S. glittering bronze, F. rich velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1229	latifolia, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	0 6
1230	Marmora, <i>S. bronze-purple, F. purple-crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1231	Monsieur Cherlon, <i>S. sulphur-bronze, F. crimson-velvet, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1232	Mozart, <i>S. brown-bronze, F. purple-bronze, mottled white</i>	"	0 9
1233	Mrs. Meston, <i>S. rich bronze-purple, F. rich purple</i>	"	1 0
1234	Phidias, <i>S. brown-bronze, F. rich deep crimson</i>	"	1 0
1235	Rebecca, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. intense crimson</i>	"	0 6
1236	Salar Jung, <i>S. bronze, flaked crimson, F. velvety purple-crimson, reticulated yellow and white</i>	"	1 0
1237	Sir Walter Scott, <i>S. bronze-yellow, F. rich crimson-brown</i>	"	1 0
1238	Van Geertil, <i>S. purple-bronze F. rich crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1239	vonusta, <i>S. bronze-primrose, F. rich crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	0 6
1240	Vincent, <i>S. primrose-bronze, F. light purple, reticulated white and brown</i>	"	0 9
1241	Walneriana, <i>S. bronze-purple, F. purple, reticulated white and brown</i>	"	1 6
1242	<i>Variegata</i> Adonis, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. crimson-brown, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1243	Abon Hassan, <i>S. clear rich yellow, F. yellow, mottled crimson</i>	"	1 0
1244	Apollon, <i>S. sulphur, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1245	Chenedolle, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. crimson, white, and purple</i>	"	1 6
1246	Darius, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. purplish lilac with primrose, and reticulated white</i>	"	1 6
1247	Czarowitz, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. purple, mottled white</i>	"	1 6
1248	Enchantress, <i>S. bright yellow, F. crimson, reticulated yellow</i>	"	1 0
1249	Humboldt, <i>S. yellow, F. velvety crimson-brown</i>	"	1 0
1250	Lord Lawrence, <i>S. rich yellow, F. reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1251	major, <i>S. rich yellow, F. brown, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1252	Malvina, <i>S. yellow, tinged with bronze, F. mottled brown and white</i>	"	1 6
1253	Mexicana, <i>S. fine chrome-yellow, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1254	Peter Hanson, <i>S. golden yellow, F. crimson, reticulated yellow</i>	"	1 6
1255	Rigolette, <i>S. chrome-yellow, F. velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	1 6
1256	Samson, <i>S. golden yellow, F. crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1257	spectabilis, <i>S. rich yellow, F. velvety crimson, reticulated white</i>	"	1 6

The following Species of Bearded Iris are similar in habit of growth but distinct in colouration from the foregoing. They are remarkably beautiful, and should form part of every collection of Iris. *Albicans* is the pure white Portuguese Iris; *Ganymedes* is very remarkable from the standards being mottled purple, and yellow; *Innocenza* has a beautiful rosy reticulation on the white; *Lurida* is richly scented; *Sub-biflora* is the richest of all the Purple Iris. The varieties of *Sambucina* are remarkable for their striking combinations of colour. *Aurea* is the self-coloured Bearded Iris; and *Flavescens* the primrose-coloured Iris.

1258	<i>Albicans, S. and F. pure white</i>	each	1 0
1259	The Bride, <i>S. and F. pure white, handsome</i>	"	1 6
1260	<i>Aurea, S. and F. rich yellow</i>	"	2 6
1261	<i>Flavescens</i> (Sweet), <i>S. primrose, F. light primrose</i>	"	0 6
1262	Munita, <i>S. primrose, F. primrose, reticulated lavender</i>	"	0 6
1263	<i>Florentina</i> (Reich), <i>S. white, F. white (I. Germanica alba)</i>	"	0 6
1264	<i>Ganymedes, S. yellow, mottled purple, F. velvety-crimson, beautiful</i>	"	0 9
1265	<i>Innocenza, S. pure white, F. pure white, slightly reticulated, beautiful</i>	"	1 6
1266	<i>Lurida</i> (Reich), <i>S. bronze-purple, F. rich purple-crimson, scented elder</i>	"	0 9
1267	<i>Sub-biflora</i> (Bot. Mag.), <i>S. and F. very rich deep purple</i>	"	1 0
1268	<i>Sambucina, S. bronze-primrose F. purple-crimson, scented elder</i>	"	0 9
1269	Beethoven, <i>S. mauve, F. rich purple, reticulated white</i>	"	1 0
1270	La Vesuve, <i>S. blue mottled bronze, F. rich purple-crimson</i>	"	1 0
1271	<i>Virescens major, S. sulphury white, F. primrose, stained purple, sweet scented</i>	"	1 0

BEARDLESS SPECIES OF FLAG IRIS.

The Iris offered in this section are altogether distinct from the *Barbata* group; and they are equally hardy. Most of them are grand aquatics, especially *Aurea*, *Monneri*, *Ochroleuca*, *Goldenstadtii*, the varieties of *Pseudo-Acorus*, and *Spuria*; not only are these majestic in growth, but the flowers are surpassingly beautiful. The varieties of *Sibirica*, including *Orientalis*, are graceful in water. All the other Iris in this group, with the exception of *Cristata*, *Iberica*, *Ruthenica*, *Stylosa*, *Susiana*, *Tectorum*, and *Tuberosa* may be grown as Aquatics or Sub-Aquatics. *Cristata* is charming on dry banks and rock-work; *Iberica* and *Susiana* require a dry hot situation; *Fætidissima* is valuable for damp shady situations; *Tectorum* is found on the thatched roofs of Chinese houses.

Cristata forms a tuft where it is happy, and when covered with its amethystine flowers is a gem. *Iberica* and *Susiana* possess a beauty peculiarly their own. *Stylosa* unfolds its charming blue blossoms in winter, and is recommended for indoor decoration. *Tuberosa*, the snake's-head Iris, is perhaps the most fantastic flower which March produces. *Ruthenica* is remarkable for its fan-like dwarf growth and elegant blue flowers in July; *Versicolor* and *Virginica* are very beautiful; while *Orientalis* is a form of *Sibirica*, with flowers larger, more decided in colour, and in refinement unsurpassed by any other flower. *Setosa* is also a gem; *Spuria major* is as remarkable as it is beautiful; *Longipetala* and *Breviflora* are charming; *Graminea latifolia* has remarkably graceful foliage, and flowers as distinctive as they are beautiful.

BEARDLESS IRIS—continued.		s.	d.
1272	<i>Acorus graminifolia</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	cach	0 9
1273	" fol. variegatis, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1274	<i>Aurea</i> , golden yellow, a noble species, 4lt.	"	3 6
1275	<i>Cristata</i> , rich amethyst-blue, spotted deep blue, and striped orange, a charming species, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1276	<i>Cuprea</i> , S. and F. orange, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1277	<i>Douglasii</i>	"	1 6
1278	<i>Fœtidissima</i> , the scarlet-berried seed vessels are prized for Christmas decoration, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 9
1279	" fol. variegatis, an effective variegated winter foliage plant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz. 5s. 6d.	"	0 6
1280	<i>Fulva</i> , bronze-yellow	"	1 6
1281	<i>Goldenstadtii</i> , white and golden yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1282	<i>Graminea</i> , blue and purple, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1283	" <i>latifolia</i> , blue and purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 0
1284	<i>Humilis</i> , S. purple, F. purple, reticulated white; this is a very distinct species, it has leaves about 2 feet, while the flowers are produced close to the ground	"	2 6
1285	<i>Iberica</i> , a dwarf species of great beauty, with large pure satiny-white flowers, lower petals rich brown-purple, spotted black, 1 ft. 2s. 6d. and	"	3 6
1286	<i>Longipetala</i> , S. lavender, F. white, reticulated blue, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1287	" <i>brevisflora</i> ; this species appears, from the foliage and the similarity in colour of flower, to be a variety of <i>Longipetala</i> ; it is very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1288	<i>Monnerii</i>	"	1 6
1289	<i>Notha</i> (<i>Spuria major</i>), S. rich purple, F. blue, spotted yellow, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1290	<i>Ochroleuca</i> , S. pure white, F. white and yellow, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1291	<i>Orientalis</i> (<i>sanguinea</i>), S. and F. velvety blue, very beautiful, 3 ft. per doz. 7s. 6d.	"	0 9
1292	<i>Prismatica</i> , S. and F. rich light blue, spotted orange, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1293	<i>Pseudo-Acorus</i> , yellow, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1294	" <i>japonicus</i> fol. variegatis, a beautifully variegated foliage plant, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1295	" <i>pallida</i> , delicate primrose, 3 ft.	"	1 6
1296	<i>Reichenbachiana</i> , S. and F. rich purple-blue, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1297	<i>Ruthenica</i> , blue, a pretty miniature species, with a distinctive fan-like foliage, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	0 9
1298	<i>Setosa</i> , S. and F. rich violet-blue, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1299	<i>Sibirica</i> , S. bright blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft. per doz. 4s. 6d.	"	0 6
1300	" <i>acuta</i> , S. and F. blue, reticulated white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	0 6
1301	" <i>alba</i> , S. white, F. mottled purple, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1302	" <i>grandiflora præcox</i> , S. purple, F. blue-purple, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1303	" <i>lactea</i> , S. milky white, F. white, reticulated brown, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1304	" <i>minor</i> , S. blue, F. blue, reticulated white, 2 ft.	"	0 9
1305	" <i>minutiflora</i> , S. violet-purple, F. blue, reticulated white, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1306	" <i>plena</i> , S. and F. blue 3 ft.	"	1 0
1307	<i>Spuria</i> , S. and F. blue, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1308	" <i>desertorum</i> , S. and F. lavender-blue, 2 ft.	"	1 6
1309	" <i>halophylla</i> , S. and F. yellowish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1310	" <i>stenogyne</i> , S. and F. whitish, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1311	<i>Stylosa</i> (<i>ungueularis</i>), S. and F. beautiful light blue, winter-flowering, 1 ft.	"	1 0
1312	<i>Suslana</i> , bluish, tinted brown, and netted with dark lines, a grand species, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz. 7s. 6d.	"	0 9
1313	<i>Tectorum</i> syn. <i>tomilophæ</i> , lovely blue crested flowers, beautifully spotted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	"	1 6
1314	<i>Tenax</i> , S. and F. rich lilac, very handsome, 2 ft.	"	2 6
1315	<i>Tuberosa</i> (<i>Snakeshead</i>), violet and green, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.	"	0 3
1316	<i>Versicolor</i> , S. red-lilac, F. rose-purple, 1 ft.	"	0 9
1317	<i>Virginica</i> , S. lilac, F. rich purple with white spot, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1318	" <i>Columnæ</i> , S. and F. lilac, 3 ft.	"	1 0
1319	" <i>Hansonii</i> , S. blue, F. lilac, with conspicuous yellow spot, 3 ft.	"	0 6
1320	" <i>pulchella</i> , S. and F. red-lilac, 3 ft.	"	0 9
1321	" <i>major</i> , S. pale lilac, F. red-lilac, with white spot, 3 ft.	"	0 9

IXIAS, MORPHIXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

These, when grown under glass, can be had in bloom in March and April. Cultivated out-of-doors they yield a succession of flowers from May to July. They are closely allied, and require the same cultural treatment, but differ considerably in their habit of growth. The *Ixia* is distinguished by its more graceful and taller growth, and great diversity in colours and markings, the *Morphixia* by its later flowering; the *Sparaxis* has dazzling brilliant flowers; the *Tritonia* is marked by its soft vivid transparent colours; and the *Babiana* has flowers which range in colour from blue to the richest crimson-magenta. These last three are dwarf and compact in growth.

FOR IN-DOORS.—Plant from September to December five or six bulbs in a five-inch pot, using a compost of turfy loam, leaf soil, and silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then place the pots in a cold pit or frame, plunge them in ashes, and withhold water till the plants appear, giving sparingly at first. The lights should be left off except during wet or frosty weather. Early in February if the plants are sufficiently advanced remove to the greenhouse, and carefully attend to them with water.

FOR OUT-DOORS.—Prepare a light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, and with a due south aspect. Plant the bulbs in raised beds from September to January, at a depth of from three to four inches, and one to three inches apart. The early plantings make foliage in autumn, therefore give protection during severe frost, and this is best accomplished by hooping the beds over and covering when necessary with mats; or *Tiffany* may be used and allowed to remain till the danger of severe frost has ceased. The plantings made in December and January need no protection except a little fern, and this removed in spring, gradually, as the plants spear through it; these will flower later in summer than the early plantings, therefore, select for them an aspect where the sun's rays will be somewhat broken, and the blooming period will thereby be prolonged.

On stiff or wet soils the bulbs should be surrounded with sand, and the beds raised, so that the bulbs when planted will be an inch or two above the level of the path. In January, 1880, we prepared a raised bed of sandy loam and covered it at once with fern, which we removed gradually as the plants in spring speared through, and we had as grand a display of *Ixias* as could be desired, some of the plants two feet high.

IXIAS.

The colours of these are rich, diversified, and strikingly beautiful, not only in the varieties but in the individual 12 and 13, *King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.*

IXIAS—continued.

flowers. The growth of the Ixia is slender and graceful, having long loose spikes of bloom; the flowers expand in the sun's rays, and give a picture of gorgeous beauty, such as may have been dreamt of in the fabled gardens of the Hesperides.

The descriptions refer to the flowers when open: when closed, most of the yellows and the whites have the outside of the petals red or purple. Thus, when the sun's rays are absent there is one effect, but the brilliant display is in the expanded flowers.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1322 3 each of 30 splendid varieties	21	0	1325 1 each of 12 splendid varieties.....	2/6	3 6
1323 3 each of 20 ditto	10/6	15 0	1326 Choice mixed..... per 100, 10/6; per doz.	1	6
1324 3 each of 10 ditto	5/6	7 6	1327 Fine mixed..... per 100, 5/6; "	1	0
	per doz.			per doz.	
1328 Achievement, rose-purple, black centre ...	4	6	1352 Lady of the Lake, intense magenta.....	2	6
1329 Amanda, white, tinged purple	3	6	1353 Lady Slade, rich pink, carmine centre ...	2	6
1330 Aspasia, white, tinged purple	2	6	1354 La Fiancee, white, blue centre	3	6
1331 Aurantiaca major, yellow, black centre ...	2	6	1355 Lesbia, pink-lilac, black centre.....	2	6
1332 Bucephalus, magenta-purple, beautiful ...	2	0	1356 Loela, white, outside purple	2	6
1333 " major, magenta-purple, large ...	3	6	1357 Magnifica, rich deep yellow, black centre... 3 6		
1334 Cleopatra, white, rose-purple centre.....	3	6	1358 Magnum bonum, white, blue centre, large ...	5	6
1335 Comet, yellow, black centre	5	6	1359 Miralba, white, tinged purple, mauve centre 4 6		
1336 Conqueror, yellow, shaded red	2	6	1360 Nitens, intense deep magenta.....	5	6
1337 Crateroides, beautiful rich cerise-scarlet ...	1	6	1361 Nosegay, white, tinged purple	4	6
1338 " major, rich cerise-purple	3	6	1362 Pallas, pale primrose, crimson centre	2	6
1339 Cyrus, delicate primrose, crimson centre ...	3	6	1363 Pearl, white, black centre	7	6
1340 Duchess of Edinburgh, pure white, striped rose	5	6	1364 Prestios, the largest of the Ixias, pure white, crimson-velvet centre	7	6
1341 Duke of Norfolk, canary-yellow, black centre 4 6			1365 Princess Alexandra, pale lemon passing to white, tinged rose-purple, crimson centre . 2 6		
1342 Glory, bronze-crimson, black centre	2	6	1366 Rosea plena (Wonder), rose-pink.....	5	0
1343 Golden Drop, golden yellow, and purple-maroon centre	2	6	1367 Sarah, primrose to white, tinged purple ... 5 6		
1344 Grachus, canary-yellow, crimson centre... 2 6			1368 Sarnia's Glory, deep yellow, black centre 3 6		
1345 Hector, rose-purple, black centre	4	6	1369 Smiling Mary, magenta, white centre..... 4 6		
1346 Hemisphere, primrose, tinged red	3	6	1370 Sunbeam, orange, striped crimson	4	6
1347 Hercules, white, tinged rose, rose centre ... 3 6			1371 Surprise, white, crimson centre	4	6
1348 Hypatia, white, tinged lilac, black centre 5 6			1372 Theseus, white, magenta centre	2	6
1349 Isabelle, white, tinged rose, black centre... 4 6			1373 Titian, white, changing to rose	4	6
1350 Imperatrice Eugenie, white, tinged rose-purple, dark crimson centre	5	6	1374 Virgilius, bright yellow, black centre 4 6		
1351 Lady Carey, bronze-orange, black centre ... 3 6			1375 Viridiflora, sea green, black centre	2	6
			1376 Vulcan, crimson, shaded orange	4	2

MORPHIXIAS.

These are distinguished by flowering somewhat later than the Ixia, but with the same graceful habit. The buff coloured species is unique in growth and colour.

	per doz.—s.	d.		per doz.—s.	d.
1377 Paniculata, buff	2	6	1379 Paniculata rosea, rosy apricot.....	2	6
1378 " alba, white, black centre	2	6	1380 " mixed	2	6

SPARAXIS.

Mr. Saunders, of Guernsey, writing in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* with reference to Sparaxis, remarks that he has seen enthusiastic amateurs so full of ecstatic delight at the diversity of colours and the gorgeousness of the hues, that he had seen the knee bent and gymnastics performed without feeling at liberty to condemn the performers. The compact dwarf growth of the Sparaxis, combined with its rich beautiful colours, indicate its adaptation for pot culture.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1381 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	10	6	1384 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2	6
1382 3 " 12 " "	6	0	1385 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.... per doz.	1	6
1383 2 " 12 " "	4	6	1386 Fine mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.,	1	0
	per doz.			per doz.	
1387 Amelina, pale lemon, yellow centre	3	6	1395 Maculata, white, purple and primrose ... 1 6		
1388 Angelique, white, yellow centre	2	0	1396 Nain, white and crimson, primrose centre . 2 6		
1389 Bulbifera, yellow, tinged orange	1	6	1397 Pavonia, white, centre yellow, mottled black 2 0		
1390 Delicata, light yellow, centre spotted brown 4 6			1398 Queen Victoria (new).....	3	6
1391 Garibaldi, rich crimson, yellow centre ... 4 6			1399 Tricolor, scarlet, marbled crimson	1	6
1392 Josephine, white, with yellow centre	2	0	1400 " grandiflora, rich crimson	2	0
1393 Lady Carey, French white, blotched purple 2 6			1401 " striata, purple-crimson, striped	2	0
1394 Leopard, primrose, yellow centre	2	0	1402 Victor Emmanuel, red and yellow	1	6

TRITONIAS.

In growth these resemble the Sparaxis, but differ in the prevailing colours, which range from buff to rose and the richest glowing orange, always having a beautiful transparency. They succeed the Sparaxis in time of flowering, and cannot therefore be too strongly recommended. At Cliveden, we have known Mr. Fleming grow hundreds of pots of *Crocata* for furnishing jardiniets.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1403 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	12/6	15 0	1406 1 each of 12 splendid varieties.....	2/6	3 6
1404 3 " 12 " "	7/6	10 6	1407 Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d. ...per doz.	1	6
1405 2 " 12 " "	4/6	5 6	1408 Fine mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.	1	0
	per doz.			per doz.	
1409 Amena, orange, centre spotted yellow	4	6	1417 Fenestrata, soft rose-salmon	2	0
1410 Bella, blush, shading down to rose	3	6	1418 Gladstone (new), very distinct	3	6
1411 Brilliant, rich luminous orange-scarlet ... 2 6			1419 Julia, white, suffused pink	4	6
1412 Crocata, bright orange	1	6	1420 Laura, deep salmon, very beautiful	4	6
1413 Eclair, bright scarlet (new).....	3	0	1421 Prince Alfred, white, very large	4	6
1414 Elegans, orange-cerise.....	2	6	1422 Speciosa, brilliant orange-scarlet.....	5	6
1415 Eleonore, buff, very fine (new).....	5	6	1423 Squalida, white, suffused rose	2	6
1416 Fulgens, bright orange-scarlet	3	6	1424 Vivid, bright scarlet, crimson centre.....	4	6

|Barr and Sugden,

BABIANAS.

In growth these resemble the Tritonias. The flowers range from blue to the richest crimson-magenta, set off by a dark green hirsute foliage, forming a striking contrast both in flower and foliage to the Sparaxis and Tritonia.

1425	5 each of 10 splendid varieties	10 6	1428	1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2 6
1426	3 " 10 " "	5 6	1429	Choice mixed, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per dozen	1 6
1427	2 " 10 " "	4 6	1430	Fine " 7s. 6d.;	1 0
		per doz.			per doz.
1431	<i>Atrocyanæa, purple-blue, marked white</i>	2 6	1438	<i>Julia, petals alternately white and blue</i>	3 6
1432	<i>Attraction, dark blue, vigorous habit</i>	4 6	1439	<i>Kermesina, rich crimson-magenta</i>	2 0
1433	<i>Celia, rose, marked white</i>	2 6	1440	<i>Lady Carey, rose, marked white</i>	2 6
1434	<i>General Froome, violet, spotted white</i>	3 6	1441	<i>Rosea grandis, rose-purple, marked white</i>	3 6
1435	<i>General Scott, lavender, suffused white</i>	3 6	1442	<i>Rubro-Cyana, blue, crimson centre</i>	4 6
1436	<i>General Slade, magenta</i>	3 6	1443	<i>Spediosa, mauve, suffused blue</i>	2 6
1437	<i>Hellas, pale yellow, outside suffused purple</i>	5 6	1444	<i>Villosa, blue</i>	1 6

THE RANUNCULUS.

The Ranunculus is truly beautiful, combining in the flowers diversified shades and colours with an exquisite symmetry and compactness. It is valuable in spring, for beds, ribbons, masses, and edgings, in mixed or separate colours, and as a cut flower it is as useful as the Rose.

CULTURE.—For successional blooming, plant the Turban Ranunculus from October to February, and the Persian varieties from January to April. The Ranunculus does best in a somewhat moist soil which has been trenched, but any good ground, properly prepared, will grow it successfully. Plant on a dry day, when the soil works kindly; draw drills two inches deep and five or six inches apart, sprinkling a little sand at the bottom of the drill, then press the tubers firmly into the soil, with the claws downwards, cover with sand, and then with soil, always keeping the crown two inches under the surface. During severe weather, cover the early plantings with dry litter, leaves, or old tan; and remove this before the foliage gets injured by the covering. In April and May, if the weather is dry, freely water the beds two or three times a week, and when the flower-buds appear, water daily if necessary, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming, taking care to wet the foliage as little as possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

The following named varieties have been selected for their large flowers and varied colours.

		OUR OWN SELECTIONS.			
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1445	500 in 15 splendid varieties	1 1 0	1447	100 in 15 splendid varieties	4 6
1446	250 ditto ditto	10 6	1448	Mixed Scotch spotted varieties	per 100 5 6
		per 100. per doz.			per 100. per doz.
		s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.
1449	<i>Brilliant Orange, rich orange</i>	3 6.0 6	1457	<i>Mont Blanc, snow white</i>	12 6.2 0
1450	<i>Commodore Napier, primrose, tipped with purple</i>	4 6.0 9	1458	<i>Mount Vesuvius, red spotted</i>	3 6.0 6
1451	<i>Count Orloff, yellow, spotted rose</i>	3 6.0 6	1459	<i>Œil Noir, jet black, beautiful</i>	... 3 6
1452	<i>Couronne des Roses, fine rose</i>	3 6.0 6	1460	<i>Princess Victoria, carmine</i>	3 6.0 6
1453	<i>Fireball, bright red</i>	2 6.0 4	1461	<i>Queen Caroline, white, striped rose</i>	3 6.0 6
1454	<i>Grand Vainqueur, white, spotted</i>	3 6.0 6	1462	<i>Queen Victoria, white, spotted</i>	5 6.1 0
1455	<i>Hector, white</i>	7 6.1 6	1463	<i>Reine de Hollande, black</i>	... 3 0
1456	<i>Lion d'Orange, orange</i>	3 6.0 6	1464	<i>Mixed, from these 15 splendid vars.</i>	5 6.1 0

1465 Superfine mixed varieties, per 1000, 38s.; per 100, 4s.; per dozen, 8d.
1466 Fine ditto ditto 21s.; ditto, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 6d.

SPLENDID NEW DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS, DUTCH AND SCOTCH VARIETIES.

To those who take an interest in cultivating Ranunculus in named varieties, we recommend the following:—

		s. d.		s. d.	
1467	A collection of 100 in 50 splendid varieties	10 6	1469	A collection of 50 in 25 splendid varieties	5 6
1468	" 50 in 50 " "	6 6	1470	" 25 in 25 " "	3 6

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

These differ from the Persian in the flowers being larger, more rose-like, and self-coloured. They are very effective in Spring, and adapted for beds, ribbons, and masses; their rich yellow, bright orange, brilliant scarlet, and pure white flowers, are unsurpassed.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1471	1000 in 8 splendid varieties	1 10 0	1473	250 in 8 splendid varieties	0 8 6
1472	500 in 8 " "	0 15 6	1474	100 in 8 " "	0 4 6
		per 100. per doz.			per 100. per doz.
		s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.
1475	<i>Splendid mixed, per 1000, 25s.; per 100, 3s.; per dozen, 6d.</i>		1480	<i>Orange</i>	3 0.0 6
1476	<i>Bright Yellow</i>	2 0.0 4	1481	<i>Scarlet, splendid</i>	2 0.0 4
1477	<i>Crimson Grandiflora</i>	3 6.0 6	1482	<i>Variegated, mottled red and yellow</i>	3 6.0 6
1478	<i>Crimson-brown or black</i>	2 6.0 6	1483	<i>White</i>	7 6.1 0
1479	<i>Golden Yellow</i>	3 6.0 6			

TURCO-PERSIAN NEW LARGE-FLOWERING RANUNCULUS.

A new race of Ranunculus, remarkable for a vigorous growth and extraordinary floriferous character; the plant attains a height of about 18 inches, and carries from 10 to 15 blooms. Where cut flowers are in demand this new class of Ranunculus is most valuable, as flowers may be gathered from a bed of these several times a week without impairing the display.

		£ s. d.		s. d.	
1484	3 each of 25 varieties	1 1 0	1486	Choice mixed...per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz.	1 0
1485	1 " of 25 " "	0 7 6	1487	Fine mixed..... " 5s. 6d.; " "	1 6

THE ANEMONE.

The Anemone should occupy a conspicuous place in every garden. Its blossoms are of the most dazzling hues of scarlet, purple, and blue, in self-colours and stripes. The foliage is elegantly lacinated, the growth is neat and compact, and in beds, groups, ribbons, or edgings to beds, either in distinct or mixed colours, few plants are so decorative as the Single and Double Poppy Anemone. A bed of Scarlet Anemones for brilliancy

ANEMONE—*continued.*

is unsurpassed amongst Spring flowers. In our Experimental Grounds we usually have Anemones in flower from six to eight months. Stray flowers generally appear in November or December. In sheltered localities, during mild winters, the graceful and brilliant Anemone fulgens, when left undisturbed, blossoms from January till April or May, furnishing a supply of the most charming scarlet flowers for vases and table bouquets; and if successional plantings are made till May, an abundant supply of most beautiful scarlet cut flowers can be maintained till July or August in situations not exposed to the mid-day or afternoon sun. Besides these, the Starry Windflower (Anemone Stellata), and the beautiful blue Anemone Appennina, with its more early flowering congener, Blanda, make up a family of Spring flowers combining diversity and brilliancy of colour almost matchless for effect. With the exception of Appennina and Blanda, all the other varieties are valuable as cut flowers, and last a long time in water. By successional planting from September to April, a supply of these flowers for vases can be ensured to July. When the Anemone is used for pot culture, the pots should remain out of doors plunged in ashes to the rim till the flower buds appear.

CULTURE.—The Anemone succeeds in any good soil which is moderately well drained. In their native habitats they are found in such places as vineyards and oliveyards, where they are partially protected from the scorching rays of the sun, the enemy of most spring flowers.

NEW DOUBLE POPPY ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

The flowers of the Double Anemone are extremely handsome, resembling a semi-double Hollyhock, and when planted from October to December, they bloom in succession in the early Spring months, while those planted in February, March, or April, flower from April to July.

		s. d.			per 100. per doz.
1488	100 in 10 new splendid varieties	12 6	1491	New varieties, in mixture.....	7 6...1 6
1489	30 in 10 " "	5 0	1492	New blue varieties	15 0...2 6
1490	12 in 12 " "	2 6	1493	New scarlet varieties.....	15 0...2 6
	1494 Fine mixed double, all colours			3s. 6d. per 100; 9d. per doz.	
	1495 Splendid mixed double, all colours			5s. 6d. per 100; 1s. per doz.	
	1496 Splendid double scarlets in shades.....			7s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.	
	1497 Splendid mixed double blues and purples			7s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.	

The following new varieties are remarkable for their large flowers and fine variety of colours:—

		per doz. s. d.			per doz. s. d.
1498	Cedo Nulli, purple, carmine, and scarlet..	2 0	1504	Prince Alfred, rose spotted, and scarlet ...	2 6
1499	Feu de Parade, rosy scarlet	1 6	1505	Prince de Condé, red and rose	1 6
1500	Garibaldi, rose and scarlet.....	2 0	1506	Princess Alice, red and white	2 6
1501	King of Scarlets, brilliant scarlet, very large	per 100, 14s. 6d. 2 6	1507	Sir Walter Scott, carmine and green	2 6
1502	Leverrier, beautiful red	1 6	1508	Thalia, light rose and green	2 0
1503	L'Ornement de la Nature, rich blue	1 6	1509	Gilbert's 3 newvars., in mixture, per 100, 7/6	1 6
			1510	Mixed from above	per 100, 10s. 6d. 1 6

NEW FRENCH DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ANEMONES.

A large-flowered beautiful new section of the double Poppy Anemone.

		per doz. each.			per doz. each.
		s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.
1511	Gloire de Nantes, rich violet	2 6...0 4	1514	Mauve Clair, pale mauve	5 6...0 6
1512	La Brillante, rich cerise	4 6...0 6	1515	Ponceau, deep scarlet	10 6...1 0
1513	Lilas, red-lilac.....	...1 0	1516	Rossini, peach colour	10 6...1 0
	1517 New French Double Chrysanthemum-flowered, mixed varieties	per dozen 5 6			

NEW DUTCH LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES OF DOUBLE ANEMONES.

We recommend with the greatest confidence the following collections of new Double Poppy Anemones:—

		s. d.			s. d.
1518	A collection of 100 in 50 splendid varieties	18 0	1520	A collection of 25 in 25 splendid varieties	5 6
1519	" " 50 in 50 " "	10 0	1521	" " 12 in 12 " "	3 0

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES.

The Single Anemone has large beautiful poppy-like blossoms, and in sheltered situations during mild seasons it flowers continuously throughout the Winter, Spring, and early Summer months.

		s. d.			s. d.
1522	Fine mixed, 3/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz.		1526	Blue	per doz. 2 0
1523	New Seedling Varieties, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz.		1527	Purple	" 1 6
1524	Scarlet, 3/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz.		1528	Red	" 1 6
1525	Brilliant Scarlet, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz.		1529	White	" 1 6

1530 New White Single Anemone "The Bride," flowers snow-white, and remarkably beautiful, per doz., 5/6

1531 New Large-flowered Intense Brilliant Scarlet, per 100, 7/6; 1/3 per doz.

1532 New large-flowered Splendid mixed French Varieties, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/3.

ANEMONE STELLATA OR HORTENSIS (THE STARRY WIND FLOWER).

These Anemones are remarkable for brilliant colours, elegant flowers, and graceful foliage. The varieties enumerated are a selection made by Mr. Barr from a very large collection. They flower early and are characterized by distinctness and excellence of colour, and are good pot-plants.

		s. d.			s. d.
1533	3 each of 12 varieties	7 0	1535	Fine mixed, per 100, 12/6; per doz., 2/0	
1534	1 each of 12 " "	2 6	1536	Mixed from the collection, per 100, 15/; per doz., 2/6	
					per doz. s. d.
1537	Admiral, rich scarlet, white centre	2 6	1544	Julius, ruby, white centre	2 6
1538	Allegoricus, deep scarlet	2 6	1545	Orion, orange-scarlet, white centre	2 6
1539	Archimedes, deep lilac, white centre	2 6	1546	Napopolasser, crimson, white centre	2 6
1540	Cesar, crimson-purple, white centre	2 6	1547	Reine de Prusse, rose-scarlet, white centre	2 6
1541	Favourite, deep scarlet, white centre	2 6	1548	Sieraad, salmon-rose, white centre	2 6
1542	Gladstone, rose, tinged lake, white centre	2 6	1549	Triton, rich ruby-purple, white centre.....	2 6
1543	Josephus, rich orange-scarlet	2 6	1550	Speciosus, rich crimson, white centre.....	2 6

ANEMONE FULGENS (SCARLET WIND FLOWER).

The Scarlet Wind Flower is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring flowering Anemones. Its rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth make it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable to cut for table bouquets or vases, and lasts a long time in water. If the roots are left undisturbed flowers may be gathered from Christmas to May. Hitherto the stock has been limited, and the price almost prohibitive, but having now a good supply, the price has been very considerably reduced to ensure a large sale. In addition to the types we offer several varieties, but the stock of these is very limited. For all decorative

[Barr and Sugden,

ANEMONE—continued.

purposes the types Nos. 1551 to 1553 are the most recommended, and those to which our remarks more especially apply. Make successional plantings till May, in situations not exposed to the mid-day or afternoon sun, and a supply of rich scarlet flowers can be maintained till July. *Chionodoxa luciliae* contrasts charmingly with this *Anemone*.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.		
1551	Fulgens, dazzling scarlet ...	per 100, 21/0	1554	Fulgens annulata, scarlet, white ring ...	1 0		
		per doz., 3/6	0 6	1555	,, grandiflora, large brilliant scarlet	1 6	
1552	,, multipetala, scarlet, per doz.,	3/6	0 6	1556	,, oculata, scarlet, white centre	1 6	
1553	,, Græca, dazzling scarlet, per 100, 30s.			1557	,, cœrulea, blue	per doz., 5/6	0 6
		per doz., 4/6	0 6				
1558 Fulgens flore-pleno, the double scarlet Peacock Anemone .....per 100, 7/6 ; per doz., 1/-							

SUNDRY ANEMONES.

A. Apennina has rich blue flowers with elegant foliage, and is one of the most lovely of dwarf early Spring flowers which, when intermingled with *Triteleia conspicua*, the delicate porcelain flowers of the one blend with the rich bright blue of the other in a most charming manner. *A. Blanda* resembles *Apennina*, but is deeper in colour and earlier. *A. japonica*, white, rose and red, are the most decorative of Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.	
1559	Apennina, rich blue, ½ ft., per 100, 14s.		1564	Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl., white, ½ ft.	0 4	
		per doz., 2s.	0 3	1565	,, rubra fl. pl., red, ½ ft.	0 4
1560	Blanda, brilliant blue, resembling Apennina, but a month earlier, ½ ft. ...	15s. per doz.	1 6	1566	,, Robinsoniana, blue, ½ ft.	2 6
1561	Japonica alba, pure white ...	per doz., 5/6	0 6	1567	Palmata, yellow, ¾ ft.	0 9
1562	,, elegans, rose	5/6	0 6	1568	Ranunculoides, yellow, ¾ ft.	0 9
1563	,, rubra, rose purple, per doz.	7s. 6d.	0 9	1569	Sylvestris, white, resembles Japonica alba, but flowers earlier	0 9

CYCLAMEN.

During the Winter months, the charming varieties of *Cyclamen Persicum* are brought to Covent Garden Market in large quantities, some of the specimens with upwards of two hundred flowers, and realizing as much as three guineas each. For winter decoration the *Cyclamen Persicum* is indispensable, and no flower is so highly prized for button-hole bouquets and finger-glasses. In Cornwall, and a few such favoured places in England and Ireland it is hardy, and used for out-door decoration.

The European varieties of *Cyclamen* are quite hardy, but require perfect drainage and shelter from the cutting winds of Spring and the sun's rays of Summer. On rockwork, and at the bottom of old walls, they are charming; and in semi-wild places, nestling in the grass, near the roots and under the shelter of old trees, the effect is most beautiful. In our Experimental Grounds, close to an old elm tree, these hardy *Cyclamen* can be seen in bloom from July to April. *Europæum* commences flowering in July; the varieties of *Hederæfolium* succeed these; *Atkinsi* and *Coum* flower in Winter; *Repandum* and *Vernum* in April. These hardy *Cyclamen*, skillfully cultivated in pots, though not so gay as the varieties of *Persicum*, are no less beautiful. The genus, according to the latest researches, may be divided into five specific heads or types:—*Europæum*, Summer flowering; *Hederæfolium*, which embraces *Græcum*, *Africanum*, *Macrophyllum*, etc., Autumn flowering; *Persicum*, Winter flowering; *Ibericum*, which takes in *Atkinsi* and *Coum*, Winter flowering; *Vernum*, and its ally, *Repandum*, Spring flowering. Thus, out-of-doors, *Europæum* is in flower in July and August; *Hederæfolium* from August to November; *Ibericum* and its allies in December, January, February, and March; *Vernum* and *Repandum* in April.

Cyclamen Europæum we import from the Alps. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and the species is a valuable plant for rockwork, and to plant at the bottom of old walls and old trees in wild gardens. 25s. per 100.

Cyclamen Hederæfolium and its varieties *Græcum*, etc., have beautiful Anætochilus-like variegated foliage, which is decorative throughout the Autumn and Spring months, and is uninjured by the weather. Often in the dead of Winter have we gazed upon masses of these, and felt surprised that they have not been used as Winter bedding plants, associated with *Scilla bifolia*, *Scilla sibirica*, *Chionodoxa luciliae*, and *Snowdrops*. In Autumn, from amidst the foliage, rises a profusion of magenta-coloured flowers, which, if followed in Spring by the intermingling of either *Scillas*, *Chionodoxa*, *Snow-flake*, or *Snowdrops*, a succession and variety would be had, so charming that we must leave the effect to the imagination of our readers.

Cyclamen Persicum and its varieties succeed at a very low temperature, such as a cool greenhouse or a cold frame with a little protection. They also thrive and make vigorous plants in a stove or orchid house, and should be one of the principal indoor decorative plants in Winter and Spring.

All *Cyclamen* are sent out established in pots, except the roots of *Europæum*, at 25s. per 100.

1570 Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of *C. Persicum*, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per packet. Seedlings, when properly cultivated, make fine specimens within 12 months.

1571 *Cyclamen Persicum*, large flowered Prize varieties, 12s., 18s., 24s., and 30s. per doz.; 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each, according to size. Larger specimens, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. each. Plants in flower can be supplied from December at market prices.

1572 Hardy *Cyclamen*, Autumn, Winter, and Spring flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 15s. and 18s.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.	
1573	Atkinsi, white, crimson centre	1 6	1585	Hederæfolium Græcum, reds of shades, flowers large and beautiful,	1/6 & 2 6	
1574	,, roseum	1 6	1586	,, macrophyllum, bluish white	2 6	
1575	,, rubrum	1 6	1587	Ibericum, purple	2 6	
1576	Coum, bright red	1 6	1588	Persicum	1/1, 1/6, to 2 6	
1577	Coum and Atkinsi varieties, in mixture, per doz., 10/6,	1 0	1589	,, album, pure white	2/6 to 3 6	
1578	Europæum, red, sweet-scented, autumn-flowering	25/ per 100, 4/6 per doz.	0 6	1590	,, roseum, rosy red	2/6 to 3 6
1579	Europæum, established in pots	1 0	0 6	1591	,, rubrum	2/6 to 3 6
1580	Hederæfolium, rosy-pink	1 6	1592	,, giganteum, foliage distinct and beautifully variegated,	2/6, 3/6 & 5 6	
1581	,, Africanum, bluish white	1 6	1593	Repandum, bright red	1/6 to 2 6	
1582	,, album, pure white	2 6	1594	Vernum, bright red	1 6	
1583	,, from Corfu	1 6	1595	,, album, pure white	2 6	
1584	,, from the Isle of Zante	1 6				

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

CROWN IMPERIALS (*Fritillaria Imperialis*).

These are stately border plants, producing in Spring effective clusters of pendent bell-shaped flowers, surmounted by tufts of fresh green leaves. The plants are especially adapted for shrubby borders and outlying situations, where early-flowering plants of stately growth are required. They succeed in almost any soil and situation, but thrive best in loam.

		per doz. each.				per doz. each.		
		s.	d.			s.	d.	
1596	Crown upon Crown	7	6.0	9	1602	Double Yellow, pure yellow	3	6
1597	Gold-striped foliage	1	1	6	1603	Maxima red, large bronze red	10	6.1
1598	Orange Crown, orange red	5	6.0	6	1604	Maxima yellow, large pure yellow	1	6
1599	Single Red	5	6.0	6	1605	Slagward	5	6.0
1600	Double Red	3	3	6	1606	Sulphurine, sulphur colour	7	6.0
1601	Single Yellow, pure yellow	7	6.0	9	1607	Mixed, various shades	5	6.0

FRITILLARIAS.

The varieties of *F. Meleagris* have singularly marbled pendent bell-shaped flowers, and are effective in flower borders, shrubberies, and for naturalization in ornamental parks and wild gardens. *Persica* is a characteristic and stately plant, with bluish-green foliage, and small, dusky, pendent, bell-shaped flowers. *Pyrenaica*, like *Meleagris*, is dwarf, but with smaller and less chequered flowers. *Kamschatkensis* is the Sarana *Kamschatkense*, the *Lilium Kamschatkense* and the *Black Lily*; the dusky-black flowers are very remarkable. *Pudica* is a charming dwarf yellow species, recently figured in *The Garden*; and *Recurva* is the new red *Fritillaria*. All *Fritillarias* grow freely in ordinary moderately moist garden soil.

		per doz.—s. d.				per doz.—s. d.		
		s.	d.			s.	d.	
1608	<i>Kamschatkensis</i> , the <i>Black Lily</i> , each 2/6 ..	4	6	1613	<i>Meleagris</i> , rose-chequered	4	6	
1609	<i>Persica</i> , brown and purple	5	6	1614	„ dark chequered	2	6	
1610	<i>Pudica</i> , bright yellow	15	15	1615	„ pure white	4	6	
1611	<i>Pyrenaica</i> , purple	3	6	1616	„ mixed	per 100, 10/6	2	
1612	<i>Recurva</i> , bright scarlet	17	17	0	1617	<i>Tristis</i> , small black flowers	1	6

SCILLA (THE WOOD HYACINTH).

The varieties of *Wood Hyacinths* which we quote are a selection of the finest and most distinct, and cannot be other than acceptable border plants. For many years we collected these *Wood Hyacinths*, and few indeed are aware how many beautiful things are in this family, notably those from Spain, which are ranged under the head of *Campanulata*, *Patula*, and *Cernua*. The two varieties of *Campanulata*, *Emperor* and *Empress*, have flowers almost as large as a *Dutch Hyacinth*, and are exceedingly handsome in permanent beds, as are also all the varieties of *Campanulata*, especially when established. In groups in flower and shrubby borders they are the most decorative of May-flowering bulbs. For table bouquets and filling vases, the white varieties of *Scilla* are much sought after. We recommend the finer varieties of *Campanulata* and all the white *Scillas* for pot culture. For naturalization in woods and wild gardens these *Scillas* should be planted extensively, being not only extremely hardy, but very accommodating, succeeding in almost any situation or soil, and in shady or sunny aspects. The varieties of *Scilla nutans* are English and Belgian plants.

LATE SPRING-FLOWERING SCILLAS OR WOOD HYACINTHS.

		s. d.				s. d.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1618	1000 in 25 varieties	63	0	1620	250 in 25 varieties	21	0
1619	500 in 25 „	40	0	1621	100 in 25 „	10	6
	1622 Choice Mixed, for naturalization	per 1000, 42s.; per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.					
	1623 Fine Mixed, „	„ 30s.; „ 4s. 6d.; „ 9d.					
		per doz.—s. d.				per doz.—s. d.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1624	<i>Campanulata</i> , <i>hyacinth-blue</i> , per 100, 10/6 ..	1	6	1637	<i>Patula alba</i> , pure white	2	6
1625	„ <i>atrocerulea</i> , dark blue ..	2	6	1638	„ <i>atrocerulea</i> , dark blue	2	6
1626	„ <i>aperta major</i> , light blue ..	2	6	1639	„ <i>cerulea</i> , light porcelain	2	6
1627	„ „ minor, light blue ..	2	6	1640	„ <i>grandiflora</i> , porcelain, lined blue ..	4	6
1628	„ „ <i>Emperor</i> , porcelain, lined blue, very large, per 100 2/1-	3	6	1641	„ <i>praecox</i> , porcelain, early	2	6
1629	„ „ <i>Empress</i> , white, lined blue, very large	4	6	1642	„ <i>rosea</i> , rose	2	6
1630	„ „ major, porcelain-blue	2	6	1643	<i>Nutans</i> , dark blue	per 100, 5/6	1
1631	„ „ alba, pure white ..	3	6	1644	„ <i>atrocerulea</i> , deep blue	2	6
1632	„ „ rosea, rose	2	6	1645	„ <i>grandiflora</i> , deep blue	2	6
1633	„ „ minor, porcelain, lined blue ..	2	6	1646	„ alba, pure white	2	6
1634	„ „ <i>purpurea striata</i> , porcelain, lined purple ..	3	6	1647	„ <i>grandiflora alba</i> , pure white ..	3	6
1635	„ „ rosea, rose	3	6	1648	„ <i>carnea</i> , flesh colour	2	6
1636	<i>Cernua</i> , red-lilac	2	6	1649	„ <i>rosea</i> , rose	2	6
				1650	„ <i>grandiflora carnea</i> , flesh colour ..	3	6
				1651	„ „ rosea, rose	3	6

SUNDRY SCILLAS.

Peruviana and *Ciliaris* flower in Summer, and when established produce immense heads of bloom. *Autumnalis* and the charming rose coloured variety, *Japonica*, flower in August; and make one feel as if they were at the Alpha, instead of approaching the Omega of the flower period.

		each—s. d.				each—s. d.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1652	<i>Autumnalis</i> , purple-blue ..per doz. 3s. 6d. 0	6	0	1655	<i>Peruviana</i> , dark blue	per doz. 5s. 0	6
1653	„ „ <i>Japonica</i> , beautiful rose „ 5s. 6d. 0	6	0	1656	„ „ alba, white	„ 7s. 6d. 0	9
1654	<i>Ciliaris</i> , light blue	0	9	1657	<i>Verna</i> , lilac-blue	per doz. 2s. 6d. 0	4

MUSCARI.

M. botryoides, the *Grape Hyacinth*, is remarkable for its dwarf growth and neat compact flower spikes of dark blue, clear pearl blue, and pure white. *M. racemosum*, the *Starch Hyacinth*, flowers at the same time as *M. botryoides*, but differs from it in the foliage, being recumbent, more ample, and the flower spike larger. The varieties *Botryoides* and *Racemosum*, grown several in a pot, are charming. *M. moschatum*, the *Musk Hyacinth*, has ineffective, but delightfully fragrant, flowers, and is therefore valued for pot culture. *M. pluniosum monstrosum*, the *Feathered Hyacinth*, flowers last in this section; the plume-like appearance of its handsome flowers entitles it to a prominent place in every flower border. The *Muscari*, like the *Wood Hyacinth*, is a fine plant for naturalization, continuing long in bloom, and very accommodating as to soil and situation. The varieties of *Botryoides* make charming permanent edgings.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, SOLOMON'S SEAL, DIELYTRA, SPIRÆA, AND FUNKIA. 31

MUSCARI—continued.		per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1658	Atlanticum, rich blue (new)	7	6	1665	Plumosum, purple	5	6	1 0
1659	Botryoides cœruleum, dark blue... ..	5	6	1666	" monstrosum, purple	10	6	1 6
1660	" album, white	12	6	1667	Racemosum, very dark blue, dwarf			
1661	" pallidum, pearl blue	12	6		and effective in beds	5	6	1 0
1662	Commutatam, blue, a fine dwarf			1668	" pallens, rich blue			3 6
	species	3	6	1669	Szovitzianum, sky blue (rare)			15 0
1663	Moschatum, fragrant	4	6	1670	Fine mixed, for woodland walks and			
1664	" major, fragrant	7	6		wild gardens per 1000, 40/; per 100, 5/6			1 0

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The prepared clumps of Lily of the Valley to force for Winter and Spring decoration, which we quote, cannot be too strongly recommended. In potting, make sure in watering that the moisture penetrates to the centre of the clump; this will be best attained by tight potting and leaving the top of the clump an inch lower than the rim of the pot. The prepared Berlin single crowns are now largely forced, putting 20 to 30 strong crowns in a 5-inch pot. The clumps we recommend as preferable for private growers, they being more certain to succeed. As a novelty, we offer clumps for forcing of the rose coloured and double flowered Lily of the Valley.

CULTURE.—To successfully force the Lily of the Valley, a moist atmosphere is indispensable. In a dry atmosphere the crowns, technically speaking, "go blind;" therefore, to encourage the development of flower and foliage simultaneously, most growers place the pots in a partially shaded damp part of the house, or invert a flower-pot over the crowns till the flower and the foliage have made some progress; then the plants are removed to a less shady situation. During the whole period of growth abundance of water must be given.

		each—s. d.		each—s. d.		
1671	Fine clumps	per doz.	12s. 1 6	1676	Clumps, rose coloured, for forcing	2 6
1672	Extra strong selected clumps ..	16s.	2 0	1677	Crowns, double flowered, per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4
1673	Strong Crowns, for potting, per 100, 8s.; per bundle of 25, 2s. 6d.			1678	Clumps, double flowered	2 6
1674	Second Size Crowns, for planting out, per 100, 5s. 6d.; per 1000, 40s.			1679	Variegated foliage, crowns, per doz., 5s. 6d.	0 6
1675	Crowns, rose coloured	per doz., 3s. 6d.	0 4	1680	Variegated foliage, in pots, each 1s. 6d. & 2 6	
				1681	Argentea Marginata, crowns, per doz., 10s. 6d.	1 0

CONVALLARIA (SOLOMON'S SEAL).

Those who have not forced this graceful plant, can form no idea how decorative it is in the conservatory and attractive on the dinner-table, or how useful in winter it is to cut for table bouquets. Strong clumps are quoted for forcing.

		each—s. d.		each—s. d.			
1682	Multiflora	per dozen,	3s. 6d. 0 4	1684	Multiflora,	strong clumps for forcing	1 6
1683	" major	4s. 6d.	0 6	1685	" major ..	" " " "	2 6

DIELYTRA

This is the most graceful of plants for early forcing, it is beautiful in the conservatory and especially elegant for table decoration. It is a fine border plant when grown in sheltered situations.

		each—s. d.		each—s. d.		
1686	Spectabilis, per doz., 6s., 9s., & 12s.; 9d., 1s. & 1 6			1687	Spectabilis alba, white, 2 ft. ... 2s. 6d. & 3 6	
1688	Spectabilis fol. aureo-variegatis, 2 ft.	each 9d., 1s., & 1s. 6d.				

SPIRÆA.

The Spiræa Japonica, when forced, is remarkable for its large graceful feathery pure white fragrant flowers, and Palmata for its bright red feathery flower spikes. These plants are exceedingly decorative in the conservatory, and their flowers are much prized for bouquets. They are also valuable border plants.

CULTURE under glass is the same as recommended for Lily of the Valley.

		each—s. d.		each—s. d.		
1689	Japonica, strong clumps, specially prepared for forcing, per doz., 10s. 6d., 1 0			1690	Japonica, smaller clumps	per doz., 6s. 0 9
				1691	Palmata, red, per doz., 12/- & 18/-; 1/6 & 2 0	

FUNKIA, OR THE PLANTAIN LILY.

These handsome ornamental-foliaged hardy Japanese plants develop their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer and Autumn throw up a profusion of fine Lily-like flower spikes. Amongst herbaceous plants they take a prominent position, owing to the diversity of their foliage, which ranges from the miniature to the gigantic. The massive glaucous-green flowers and purple flowers of Sieboldiana; the massive light fresh green leaves and snow-white Stephanotis-like flowers of Subcordata grandiflora; the large massive green foliage of Ovata, with its distinct deep purple flowers and its beautiful golden variegated variety; than these four great leaved Plantain lilies it would be difficult to find anything more handsome for flower and shrubby borders or to plant in sub-tropical gardens, or to naturalize in wild gardens, and as distinctive objects in grass. Of the less massive leaved varieties, Glaucescens and Viridis rank next in order—the one remarkable for its golden variegated variety, and the other for its silver variegated forms; these make grand edgings to large beds. The varieties of Undulata are a size smaller than Glaucescens and Viridis, and are suitable for beds of smaller dimensions. The varieties of Spatulata have the smallest leaves and make neat compact edgings. Speciosa has beautiful snow-white flowers; the leaves of Plantaginifolia are characteristically distinct. All Plantain lilies are most valuable for naturalization in pleasure parks. For pot-culture under glass we especially recommend those with white flowers, also the large leaved varieties, and those with variegated foliage. It is in shady and somewhat moist situations that the foliage attains its largest size. The editor of *The Garden*, who selected the name "Plantain Lily," assures us there will now be a great sale for these handsome plants, and as he is the "Vaticinateur" of horticulture, we have propagated a very large stock, and offer them at extremely moderate prices; early orders are recommended. In closing, we may just add our collection is the most complete outside of Japan.

		each—s. d.		each—s. d.		
1692	Ovata, foliage green, flowers purple	0 9		1696	Ovata undulata aurea, foliage golden yellow	0 6
1693	" aureo variegata, golden variegated foliage	1 0		1697	" " maculata, golden variegated foliage	0 9
1694	" glaucescens, blue green foliage ...	0 9		1698	" " argentea, white and green variegated foliage ...	1 6
1695	" variegata, gold and green variegated foliage, per doz., 7/6	0 9				

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

FUNKIA—continued.		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1699	<i>Ovata undulata, elegans, foliage beautifully variegated</i> ...	0 9	1708	<i>Ovata viridis, foliage green, flowers purple</i>	0 9
1700	„ <i>lanceolata, green foliage, and purple flowers</i> .....per doz., 4/6	0 6	1709	„ „ <i>marginata, foliage conspicuously margined white, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9
1701	„ <i>plantaginifolia, green foliage, and purple flowers</i> .....per doz., 7/6	0 9	1710	„ „ <i>univittata, broad white central line to each leaf</i>	0 9
1702	„ <i>sinensis, foliage green, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9	1711	<i>Fortunei, blue green foliage, very distinct</i>	2 6
1703	„ <i>marmorata, golden, mottled foliage</i>	1 0	1712	<i>Sieboldiana, large glaucous green foliage, per doz., 10s. 6d.</i>	1 0
1704	„ „ <i>cordifolia, foliage green</i> ...	0 6	1713	„ <i>major, very large blue-green foliage</i>	1 0
1705	„ „ <i>spathulata, small green foliage</i> ...	0 9	1714	„ <i>minor, medium-sized blue-green foliage</i>	1 0
1706	„ „ <i>marginata, white margined foliage, per doz., 5/6</i>	0 6	1715	„ <i>marmorata, yellow margined foliage</i>	1 6
1707	„ „ <i>speciosa, small foliage, pure white flowers, per doz., 7/6</i>	0 9	1716	<i>Subcordata grandiflora, large light green foliage, and large pure white flowers</i> ...per doz., 10s. 6d.	1 0
			1717	<i>6 in 6 vars., 3/6 & 5/6; 12 in 12 vars., 7/6 & 10/6</i>	

HEPATICAS.

These charming Spring flowers have been favourites in English gardens from time immemorial, but like many of our old-fashioned plants, the present generation are comparatively unacquainted with this most chaste and lovely spring flower in its best aspect. In our garden of hardy plants we have a series of beds of Hepaticas flowering during the spring months, a sheet of blossom—red, pink, blue, purple, and white. Established masses or clumps are decorative at once, and are best for flowering in pots. Of these clumps we have single blue, single red, and double red, and we recommend them to purchasers in preference to plants.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1718	<i>Single blue, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6 to 7/6</i>	0 9	1724	<i>Single red, clumps</i> .....1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to	3 6
1719	„ <i>clumps</i> ...1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., to	3 6	1725	„ <i>pink, plants</i>	0 9
1720	<i>Double blue, plants</i> .....1s. 6d. to	2 6	1726	„ <i>mauve, plants</i>	0 9
1721	„ <i>red, plants, per doz. 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6</i>	0 9	1727	„ <i>pale lilac, plants</i>	0 9
1722	„ <i>clumps</i> .....1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to	3 6	1728	„ <i>white, plants</i> .....per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1723	<i>Single red, plants, per doz. 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6</i>	0 9	1729	„ <i>purple, plants</i>	1 0
			1730	<i>Angulosa, rich blue, plants</i> .....1s. 6d. to	2 6

HEMEROCALLIS (THE DAY-LILY).

Showy hardy herbaceous plants. The varieties, *Fulva* and *Kwanso, fl. pl.*, make noble specimens in shrubberies, and are exceedingly decorative in semi-wild places. The varieties with silvery foliage are beautiful in flower borders, and grown under glass they are as handsome in Spring as the variegated *Pandanus*. *Sieboldiana, Flava, Lutea,* and *Graminea* are neat dwarf effective border plants.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1731	<i>Disticha, fl. pl., orange, shaded crimson, 2½ ft.</i>	1 0	1736	<i>Kwanso, fl. pl., orange, marked crimson, 3 ft.</i> ...per doz., 7s. 6d.	0 9
1732	<i>Flava, bright yellow, early, 1½ ft.</i>	0 6	1737	„ „ <i>variegata, foliage white and green, very beautiful, 3 ft.</i>	1 6
1733	<i>Fulva, bronze orange, 3 ft., per doz., 4s. 6d.</i>	0 6	1738	<i>Lutea, rich yellow, very early, 2 ft.</i>	0 6
1734	„ <i>variegata, leaves white and green, beautiful, 3 ft.</i>	1 0	1739	<i>Sieboldiana, orange, outside brown, 1½ ft.</i>	0 9
1735	<i>Graminea, rich orange, 1 ft.</i>	1 0	1740	<i>Thunbergi, rich clear yellow, 1½ ft.</i>	0 6

TROPÆOLUM.

Azureum, Jarrattii, Tricolor, Speciosum, and Pentaphyllum, are of slender and rapid growth; and for neat trellis work or for globes, they are most charming. Pentaphyllum and Speciosum are hardy, the former succeeding in a sunny situation, and the latter requiring a moist atmosphere, soil, and a sunless aspect; Polyphyllum is also hardy, and in a sunny situation is a highly decorative plant covered for months in succession with a profusion of large rich golden yellow flowers.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1741	<i>Azureum, blue</i> 3s. 6d. &	5 0	1746	<i>Speciosum, scarlet</i> (established pots, ready to plant out) 2s. 6d. ...in 48 pots	3 6
1742	<i>Brachyceras, yellow</i>	3 6	1747	<i>Tricolorum, scarlet, yellow, and black,</i>	1s. 6d. &
1743	<i>Jarrattii, scarlet, yellow, and black</i> ...1/6 &	2 6			2 6
1744	<i>Pentaphyllum, scarlet and green</i> ...1/6 &	1 6	1748	<i>Tuberosum, yellow and red</i>	1 0
1745	<i>Polyphyllum, golden yellow</i> .....1s. 6d. &	2 6			

TUBEROSES.

The flowers resemble the much-prized Stephanotis, but are more fragrant, and being perfectly double are more generally useful. If planted in succession, from the 1st of January till July, a supply of cut blooms may be had from May to December, and the conservatory filled with the most delicious fragrance. *The American roots mature late in autumn, and are, therefore, unfit to force till after Christmas. The African roots ready in September.*

CULTURAL TREATMENT.—The successful growers for Covent Garden pot singly in 5 or 6-inch pots, and plunge in bottom heat, withholding water till the foliage appears, then giving it freely, and growing on in a house with a high temperature and a moist atmosphere till the flower buds are developed; at this stage the plants can then be removed to the conservatory or sitting-room. Success in developing the flower spike depends upon a uniform moist temperature. The bulbs for early flowering should be potted and plunged in bottom heat as soon as they are procured, taking care that the temperature never falls below 60 deg. The bulbs for successional plantings may be potted at once, and allowed to make root growth, or they may be kept dry where the temperature does not fall below 50 degrees.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1749	<i>Tuberose, Double American, per doz. 5/6</i>	0 6	1751	<i>Tuberose, "The Pearl"; this variety is more dwarf than the preceding, per doz., 9/</i>	1 0
1750	„ „ „ <i>extra strong roots, per doz. 7s. 6d.</i>	0 9	1752	<i>African, roots ready in September per doz., 5/6 & 7/6</i>	

The American grown Tuberoses are now almost exclusively used by the growers for Covent Garden Market.

TIGRIDIA (THE TIGER SPOTTED FLOWER).

There is no flower more gorgeously coloured than the Tigridia. The petals are self-coloured and the petaloid stigmas and the cup of the flower superbly tiger-spotted, producing a remarkable contrast between {Barr and Sugden,

TIGRIDIA—continued.

the lower and the upper part of the flower. From August to November, of 1879, in our Experimental Grounds, we had beds of *T. grandiflora* flowering from roots which had been received from South America and planted in June. The individual flower of the *Tigridia* lasts one day, but from the same scape comes a series of blossoms continually replacing each other, and maintaining a floral display for a long time. The roots may be planted in March, April, and May, and for pot culture even earlier.

	each—s. d.
1753 <i>Canariensis</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1754 <i>Conchiflora</i> , yellow, spotted scarlet, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1755 <i>Grandiflora</i> , rich scarlet, spotted crimson on a yellow ground, flowers very large, American roots, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
1756 <i>Pavonia</i> , scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 0 4
1757 <i>Speciosa</i> , dark scarlet and orange, 1 ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4

AMARYLLIS.

Under this heading are ranged plants of the most diverse character, and requiring to be dealt with separately or in groups, as follows:—

THE FAR-FAMED GUERNSEY AND BELLADONNA LILIES.

The beautiful flowers of the Guernsey Lily are brilliant scarlet, and in the sun's rays appear as if spangled with gold-dust. The large handsome flowers of the Belladonna Lily are white, flushed rose-purple, and produced in clusters.

The Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies arrive generally early in September, and always showing the flower-bud. Orders therefore, should be given for them immediately after the 1st and not later than the 15th September, that being their usual blooming period. When executing orders for these bulbs, we examine the flower-bud of each, and send out only such as give promise of good flowers. Notwithstanding this precaution on our part, delay in transit, neglecting to plant immediately they are received, or, it may be, an undeveloped defect in the flower-scape, may lead to partial failure, but for these contingencies we cannot hold ourselves responsible. Therefore, as they are moderate in price, those who would ensure the enjoyment of these charming flowers, are recommended to purchase an extra quantity.

CULTURE.—Immediately the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies are received, plant them in light soil, prepared cocoa-fibre or moss, and give water liberally. Bulbs purchased after they have done flowering should be potted and treated the same as recommended for *Vallota purpurea*.

1758 Belladonna Lily (<i>Amaryllis Belladonna</i>)	per doz.	s. d.
1759 Guernsey Lily (<i>Nerine Sarniensis</i>)	„	7 6

HARDY AMARYLLIS.

The *Amaryllis*, under this heading, are all valuable plants. The varieties of Belladonna yield in Autumn large umbels of beautiful rich, fresh coloured flowers, and are very effective in the conservatory. When grown out of doors, they succeed best close under a south wall, or immediately in front of a greenhouse; and if left undisturbed, will annually produce gorgeous umbels of lovely flowers. The varieties of *Longifolia*, are grand border plants, with large umbels of beautiful funnel-shaped sweet-scented blossoms. *Candida* (*Zephyranthes candida*) "The Flower of the West Wind," is valuable as an edging, and decorative in groups, throwing up in autumn a profusion of white Crocus-like flowers. *Lutea* (*Sternbergia lutea*), "The Lily of the Field," is charming as an edging, and beautiful in groups when in Autumn it expands its large, rich yellow Crocus-like flowers; these, combined with the bright fresh green foliage, give a pleasing effect. Both *Amaryllis candida* and *lutea* are valuable rock plants, and perfectly hardy.

	per doz. each.
1760 Belladonna, white, flushed rosy purple	7 6..0 9
1761 " minor, " " .....	...I 0
1762 " major, " " .....	...I 6
1763 <i>Longifolia alba</i> (<i>Crinum Capense album</i>), white	Is. & ...I 6
1764 " rosea (" roseum), rose	Is. & ...I 6
1765 <i>Candida</i> (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>), white	2 6..0 3
1766 " major (<i>Zephyranthes candida major</i>), white	5 6..0 6
1767 <i>Lutea</i> (<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>), yellow, "The Lily of the Field"	per 100, 15s. 2 6..0 3

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBEEA LILY.

Amaryllis purpurea, better known as *Vallota purpurea* or *Scarborough Lily*, is one of our most beautiful Autumn-flowering plants. Its rich scarlet blossoms are highly appreciated in the conservatory or sitting-room window, and as a cut flower for filling vases. *Amaryllis formosissima*, the *Jacoea Lily*, is a quaintly-shaped beautiful flower, and forces well. When kept dry during the winter, it may be bedded out or planted in the flower borders in May.

1768 <i>Vallota purpurea</i> , bright scarlet	15s. and 21s. per doz. ; 1s. 6d. & 2 6
1769 <i>Amaryllis formosissima</i> (<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>), rich crimson	per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.

The *Amaryllis* is a decorative plant in the conservatory, valuable for table decoration, and beautiful for furnishing vases and jardinets, or to cut for table bouquets. With management the varieties of this section of *Amaryllis* may be had in bloom throughout the year. *Cleopatra*, with its crimson scarlet flowers and central white line in each petal, combined with its robust constitution and finely formed flowers, we recommend as one of the very best. The unnamed seedlings we recommend; they are from a fine stock, and are sure to please.

1770 Very fine Un-named seedling *Amaryllis* 25s. per dozen, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1771 <i>Cleopatra</i>	5 6	1775 <i>Regina</i>	5 6
1772 <i>Crocea grandiflora</i>	3 6	1776 <i>Reticulata</i> , variegated foliage species	5 6
1773 <i>Johnsoni</i>	5 6	1777 <i>Vittata</i>	3 6
1774 <i>Prince of Orange</i>	3 6	1778 Fine mixed ...per doz., 15/ & 21/; 1/6 & 2 6	

NERINE.

These, like the *Vallota purpurea*, require the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter to encourage the development of the foliage. The beautiful Guernsey Lily (*Nerine Sarniensis*), so well-known and so highly prized, is the typical plant of this group. *Fothergilli* and *Corusca* have larger flowers, and the same beautiful appearance as if spangled with gold dust.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1779 <i>Corusca</i> , glittering scarlet	2 6	1781 <i>Flexuosa</i> , pink	2 6
1780 <i>Fothergilli</i> deep vermilion-scarlet, 2/6 & 3 6	3 6	1782 <i>Undulata</i> , flowers dark rose...per doz. 5/6	0 6

ZEPHYRANTHES.

These are pretty bulbous plants. Candida, the "Flower of the West Wind," throws up its beautiful silvery Crocus-like blossoms in August and September, and is charming as an edging, beautiful on rockwork and in groups in the flower borders. They all make nice pot plants.

	each—s. d.		each—s. d.
1783 Candida, silvery white, for edgings, per 100, 10s. 6d., per doz., 2s.	0 3	1786 Oehroleuca, yellow, crimson centre.....	1 0
1784 „ major, white, tinged rose, per doz., 5/6	0 6	1787 Rosea, light rose	1 6
1785 Carinata, rose	1 6	1788 Sulphurea, pale yellow	1 0
		1789 Tubispatha, white tinged rose	1 0

THE GLADIOLUS.

RAMOSUS, AND OTHER EARLY-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

These are beautiful though not so stately as the varieties of Gandavensis; they however bloom earlier, and their value is on this account enhanced in the general succession of flowers. A correspondent in the North of England informs us that he has beds of these early flowering Gladioli, which have not been disturbed for 10 or 15 years, and that bulbs, which have been newly planted convey but a meagre idea of the magnificent effect which is produced from established masses. Where cut flowers are in demand, these should be extensively cultivated for filling vases. The snow-white flowers of Colvilli albus, sometimes called "The Bride," are exceptionally valuable as a cut flower, and are extensively cultivated for sale in Covent Garden. These plant in October.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground, and work abundance of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the bulbs from the beginning of December till the end of March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week will greatly benefit the plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three in a five or six-inch pot, and place in a cold frame or pit, plunging the pots in ashes, and withholding water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove in-doors. It is customary with many to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower-spike shows the first tint, to lift them without breaking the ball, pot them, and place them in-doors. Thus treated, the flowers expand as perfectly as if they had not been disturbed, and the bulbs are in no way injured.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING GLADIOLUS, &C., READY END OF OCTOBER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1790 6 each, of 15 varieties.....	1 1 0	1793 Splendid varieties, per 100, 21/; per doz.	0 3 0
1791 3 „ 15 „	0 10 6	1794 Fine mixed	0 2 6
1792 1 „ 15 „	0 4 0	1795 Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/; per doz.	0 3 0
	per doz.—s. d.		per doz.—s. d.
1796 Blandus, white and pale rose, very dwarf	2 0	1806 Lord Clarendon, red, feathered white	3 6
1797 Cardinalis, bright scarlet, flaked white ...	2 6	1807 Magnificus, deep red.....	2 6
1798 Colvilli, purplish lilac	10/6 per 100 1 6	1808 Ne Plus Ultra, deep rose, blotched white ...	2 6
1799 „ The Bride, pure white, 18/ per 100	2 6	1809 Prince Albert, bright rose, flaked white ...	3 6
1800 Elegantissimus, fine rose, spotted.....	2 6	1810 Queen Victoria, bright scarlet, flaked white	2 6
1801 Emicans, orange-scarlet, feathered	2 6	1811 Ramosus, salmon-rose, flaked crimson ...	2 6
1802 Formosissimus, scarlet, flaked white	2 6	1812 Rosa Mundi, rose.....	2 6
1803 Floribundus, white and blush, 12/6 per 100	2 0	1813 Sandersii, rosy scarlet, flaked white, very free flowering.....	each, 1s. 6d. ...
1804 Insignis, rich scarlet, tinged purple.....	4 6	1814 Trimaculatus, rose, spotted white	3 6
1805 La Ville de Versailles, white, with large rosy crimson spots, most beautiful	7 6		

GLADIOLI FOR SHRUBBERIES AND SEMI-WILD PLACES.

These very early flowering Gladioli should be planted in situations where they may be left undisturbed. They flower during the months of May and June, and are extremely decorative at that period in the borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for vases, the rosy purple Byzantinus and the pure white Colvilli are matchless.

	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
1815 Byzantinus, rosy purple, showy and very beautiful	5/6 ... 1/0	1816 Colvilli, purple lilac	10/6 ... 1/6
		1817 „ albus, pure white	15/- ... 2/6

GANDAVENSIS, THE AUTUMN FLOWERING GLADIOLUS.

Notice.—In August it cannot be determined how the Gladiolus crop will turn out. Consequently, till October, growers' prices are not known. We have therefore deferred quoting specific varieties till we issue our Seed Catalogue, which will contain a complete collection. Orders may, however, be given from the Spring Catalogue of the present year, as these quotations hold good till the 1st January, 1882. The varieties of Gandavensis should not be planted till after the middle of March. In our Experimental Grounds we have found early in May the best time for planting, but this depends however on soil and locality.

VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections. Ready in December.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1818 500 in 25 fine varieties	5 5 0	1824 100 in 100 splendid varieties ...63/ to 10 10 0	
1819 250 in 25 „ „	2 15 0	1825 50 in 50 „ „	25/ to 5 5 0
1820 100 in 25 „ „	1 5 0	1826 25 in 25 „ „	10/6 to 2 10 0
1821 50 in 25 „ „	0 14 0	1827 Brecheleyensis, rich scarlet, 7s. 6d. to 10/6 per 100, per doz., 1/6.	
1822 25 in 25 „ „	0 7 6	1828 Fine Mixed, 15/ per 100, 2/ per dozen.	
1823 12 in 12 „ „ 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6	0 15 0	1829 Splendid Mixed, 21/ per 100, 3/ per dozen.	

Varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

	per 100, per doz.		per 100, per doz.
1830 Fine mixed scarlets, crimsons, etc., 21/	3/6	1834 Splendid mixed whites, purples, and mottles	25/ 3/6
1831 Splendid mixed „ „ „ 25/	3/6	1835 Fine mixed, from all colours	21/ 3/-
1832 Fine mixed roses, etc.,	21/ 3/6	1836 Splendid mixed, from all colours ...	25/ 3/6
1833 Splendid mixed „ „ „ 25/	3/6		
1837 Un-named Seedlings of the highest type, which will produce varieties of great excellence ...	30/ 4/6		

ANTHOLYZA.

These are closely allied to the Gladiolus and form a nice variation, their long flower-spikes being very effective. The cultural treatment is the same as for the early flowering Gladiolus.

1838 Ethiopica, pale orange, 2 ft.	each 0 6	1841 Cardinalis, scarlet, 2 ft.	each 0 6
1839 Aurantia, orange, 2 ft. ..	„ 0 6	1842 Caroline, orange, 2 ft.	„ 0 6
1840 Bicolor, scarlet and yellow, 2 ft.	„ 0 6	1843 Coccinea, orange-scarlet, 2 ft.	„ 0 6

[Barr and Sugden,

WATSONIA.

These fine ornamental bulbs require the same cultural treatment as the early flowering Gladiolus. They are very decorative, and should be associated with the Gladiolus for flower border decoration.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1844 Blucher, white	0 6	1847 Fulgens, orange	0 6
1845 Coccinea, orange-crimson, dwarf	0 6	1848 Rosea, rose	0 6
1846 Duc de Berry, orange	0 6	1849 Speciosa, bronze-orange	0 6

AGAPANTHUS, THE AFRICAN LILY.

A well known and very ornamental plant for the conservatory and the terrace, and very picturesque on the margins of lakes and ponds.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1850 Umbellatus, bright blue, 3 ft., 1s., 1s. 6d. & 2	6	1853 Umbellatus maximus, blue, 3 ft.	2 6
1851 " albus, pure white, 3 ft., 1s. & 1	6	1854 " minor, blue	1 6
1852 " fol. variegatis, 2 ft., 1s. 6d. & 2	6	1855 " Mooreanus (rare)	2 6

ALSTRÆMERIA.

It would hardly be possible to find a more ornamental plant than *A. aurea*, or a flower more useful to cut for vases. Plant on a well drained soil at a depth of 6 to 9 inches.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1856 Aurea, yellow, shading to orange, most beautifully spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz.	0 6	1859 Psittacina, crimson, spotted, 3 ft. 4s. per doz.	0 6
1857 Peregrina rosea	1 0	1860 Chilensis varieties, 2 ft. 3s. 6d. per doz.	0 4
1858 " alba	1 6	1861 Mixed varieties	per doz. 3 6

ANTHERICUM.

These are extremely decorative hardy border plants, with elegant white flowers, useful to cut for furnishing vases.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1862 Graminifolium, white, 1½ ft.	0 6	1864 Liliastrum (<i>St. Bruno's Lily</i>), white, 1½ ft.	0 6
1863 Liliago (<i>St. Bernard's Lily</i>), white, 1½ ft.	0 9	1865 " major, white	1 6

MONTBRETIA.

These fine hardy Autumn flowering bulbs have beautiful small Gladiolus-like flowers.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1866 Pottsi, rich crimson, 3 ft.	1 6	1867 Pottsi rosea, rose	1 0

SPARAXIS.

Sparaxis pulcherrima is a remarkable plant. From the midst of a graceful foliage rise slender flower stems 4 to 5 feet in height, surmounted by large pendent bell-shaped flowers.

1868 Pulcherrima, the colours ranging from pink to crimson	1s. 6d. and 2 6
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TRITOMA (KNIPHOFIA).

Fine hardy plants of noble aspect. *Glaucescens* and *Grandis* are majestic in growth; *Macowanii* is a fine dwarf border plant, throwing up a profusion of orange-scarlet flower spikes throughout the Summer and Autumn.

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1869 Glaucescens, rich scarlet, flowering in August, September, and October, per doz., 10s. 6d.	1s. & 1 6	1870 Grandis, bright scarlet, flowers in Oct., Nov., and Dec. per doz. 10s. 6d.; 1s. & 1 6	
		1871 Macowanii, orange	1s. 6d. & 2 6

HARDY CHINESE PÆONIAS.

It would be impossible to conceive of a more decorative herbaeous border plant than the *Chinese Pæony*. It is of stately growth, with a profusion of large handsome flowers, the colours ranging from the purest white to the most intense crimson-magenta, and, like the Rose, all are more or less sweet-scented. A bed of these Pæonias, associated with Lilies and Gladiolus, and an edging of the Plantain Lilies (*Funkia glaucescens variegata*) would be matchless.

1872 Twenty varieties	25s., 30s., & 42 0	1873 Six varieties	6s., 10s. 6d., & 15 0
1874 Twelve varieties	12s., 15s., 21s., & 30s.		

each—s. d.		each—s. d.	
1875 Alba plenissima, pure white	2 6	1889 Decaisne, deep rose, scented	1 6
1876 Atrosanguinea, brilliant crimson, suffused purple	3 6	1890 Doctor Bretonneau, guard petals satin-rose, white centre	2 6
1877 Auguste van Geert, rose-pink	1 0	1891 Doctor Callot, rose-salmon	1 6
1878 Blanche, pure white	2 6	1892 Doyenne d'Enghein, rose-magenta	1 0
1879 Bossuet, intense crimson-purple, golden centre	1 0	1893 Duc de Gazes, rose, shading to purple, rose scented	1 0
1880 Buyckii, intense crimson-purple, rose scented	1 6	1894 Duchesse de Modena, guard petals rose, centre bluish	1 6
1881 Carnea elegans, delicate pink changing to white	2 6	1895 Eclatante, fine rose	1 0
1882 " grandiflora, delicate rose, changing to white	2 6	1896 Etendard de Grand Homme, brilliant magenta-rose, very large, rose-scented	2 6
1883 Caroline Allain, guard petals bluish, centre primrose, fragrant	1 6	1897 Eugenie Verdier, guard petals rose, centre white	2 6
1885 Charles Binder, rich magenta-rose, tipped white	1 6	1898 Faust, bluish white, very large	1 6
1886 Comte de Paris	1 6	1899 Flavescens, yellowish rose	3 6
1887 Conchiflora, light salmon rose, golden centre, single	2 6	1900 Formosa, guard petals bluish, centre primrose	1 0
1888 Cythere, guard petals bluish, centre sulphur-white	1 6	1901 François Ortigat, rose, tinged purple, rose scented	1 6
		1902 Fulgida, deep rose	2 6
		1903 Festiva maxima, pure white	2 6

PÆONIAS—continued.		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
1904	Gloire de Patrie, pink, very large	1 6	1931	Officinale roseo pleno, rich glittering rose	1 6
1905	Humel, rose-purple	1 0	1932	„ rubro pleno, rich crimson, very large	1 0
1906	„ carnea, bluish	1 6	1933	Paul Rubourg, deep salmon-rose	2 6
1907	Insignis, rose-carmine	2 6	1934	Plenissima superba, fine rose	2 6
1908	Josephine Parmentier, rose, tinged purple, rose scented	2 6	1935	Pottsil, rich magenta-crimson, golden centre	1 0
1909	Isabelle Karlitzky, guard petals rose, centre creamy white	2 6	1936	Prince Antoine d'Arenberg, rose-lilac	1 0
1910	La Sublime, rose, shading to lilac	1 0	1937	„ Charles, guard petals rose-purple, centre chamois, tinged purple	1 6
1911	L'Espérance, rose	2 6	1938	„ Prosper, rich purple-magenta, golden centre	1 0
1912	Louis van Houtte, purple-crimson	2 6	1939	Pulcherrima, guard petals bluish, centre white, rose scented	1 6
1913	Louise d'Estrées, bluish	2 6	1940	Purpurea, purple-crimson	1 6
1914	Luceree, guard petals peach, centre white, fragrant	1 6	1941	Reine des Roses, guard petals deep rose, centre chamois-rose	1 6
1915	Madame Benard, bright rose	2 6	1942	Reine Victoria, delicate bluish	2 6
1916	„ Calot, rose-purple, golden centre	1 6	1943	Rosamond, bright rose, very large	2 6
1917	„ Guerin, rose-carmine	2 6	1944	Rosea maxima, rose-carmine	2 6
1918	„ Lemoine, deep crimson	2 6	1945	„ quintal, fine rose	1 0
1919	„ Vilmorin, guard petals bluish, centre white	2 6	1946	„ superba, fine bluish rose	1 6
1920	„ Lebon, rich purple-rose, rose scented	2 6	1947	Rubra Triumphant, vivid crimson	2 6
1921	Magnifica, pink, changing to bluish, very large	2 6	1948	Souvenir d'Auguste Millez, rich glittering purple	2 6
1922	Marcehal Villant, red-violet-purple	2 6	1949	„ de Gasper Calot, bright rose, shaded purple, and margined pink	2 6
1923	Marginata, guard petals rose-pink, centre salmon, fragrant	2 6	1950	„ de l'Exposition Universelle, fine rose-purple	2 6
1924	Marquise de Lory, pure white	2 6	1951	Sulphurea, salmon colour	2 6
1925	Monsieur Boquill, salmon-rose	2 6	1952	Tenuifolia, crimson, very dwarf, and elegant	1 0
1926	„ Rousselon, white, tinged rose	2 6	1953	„ fl. pl., double crimson, dwarf, and elegant	1 6
1927	„ de Villeneuve, rich purple-rose, very large	2 6	1954	Versicolor, rose-lilac	1 6
1928	Ne plus ultra	1 6	1955	Whitlejl, major, pure white, golden centre, single, fragrant	1 6
1929	Officinale albo pleno, white, early bloomer	1 6			
1930	„ anemoneflora pleno, rich purple-crimson	1 0			

HELLEBORUS OR CHRISTMAS AND LENTEN ROSES.

In our English gardens hardy plants are now fostered in permanent flower borders, and amongst them an honourable place has been given to the decorative varieties of the Christmas and Lenten Roses, as representing Winter and Spring flowers. There is much variety in the family, and, from the dividing lines between the species being somewhat obscure, much confusion has arisen in the nomenclature. Mr. Baker, ever ready to assist the horticulturist, prepared an admirable monograph of the genus, which appeared in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1877. The monograph we thus epitomise, as it may interest those who have not seen the original:—

The genus *Helleborus* is represented by six species or heads of families, viz.:—*H. visciarius*, of Mount Cassius, near Antioch, a plant not yet introduced into cultivation; *H. fetidus* and *H. lividus*, both of these handsome ornamental foliage plants; *H. niger*, the much prized Christmas Rose, with its geographical varieties, *minor*, *major*, *intermedius*, *giganteus*, and *maximus*; *H. viridis* and *H. orientalis*, these are the Lenten Roses, and have many geographical varieties. The *Viridis* section is distinguished by its deciduous foliage which reappears early in Spring, associated with flowers which range from green to dove-purple. Three of these are illustrated in the coloured plate which accompanied *The Garden* of 19th July, 1879. The geographical varieties of the type *Viridis* are *Dumetorum*, *Laxus*, *Boconii*, *Cyclophyllus*, *Graveolens*, *Intermedius*, *Cupreus*, *Purpureus*, and a charming dove-purple coloured species, *Torquatus*. The *Orientalis* group has the leaves coriaceous and persistent, with a polished green surface, and the segments generally conspicuously toothed; the flowers are usually large, the sepals frequently imbricated and assuming a bell-shaped form, surmounted on stems two or three times forked, thus forming a showy branched panicle of flowers, which range in colour from the richest crimson to white; six of these are illustrated in the coloured plate which accompanied *The Garden* of 19th July, 1879. The geographical varieties of the type *Orientalis* are *Antiquorum*, *Guttatus*, *Olympicus*, *Pallidus*, *Caucasicus*, *Olorus*, *Artrorubens*, *Colchicus*, and *Abchasicus*.

From these *Orientalis* varieties have originated many beautiful sorts in England and on the Continent. Our friends on the Continent made their crosses systematically, and have, consequently, secured excellent results; while the new kinds which have been raised in England are apparently the result of accidental seeding. The late Mr. Sauer, of the Berlin Botanic Gardens, has made the most successful crosses of which there is any record, and this work has been fully described by Professor Koch. Mr. Frank Miles and other English amateurs who are engaged in hybridizing the *Helleborus* would act wisely by acquainting themselves with what Mr. Sauer did, and how he did it.

The garden varieties of the *Orientalis* section of Lenten Roses which we have catalogued are important additions, and will be found attractive and highly decorative in the flower garden, or cultivated in pots for greenhouse decoration. The varieties figured in the coloured plate issued by *The Garden*, 19th July, 1879, may be taken as a sample of those described in our catalogue. We have secured a supply of these coloured plates, representing nine species and varieties of the Spring flowering Lenten Roses, and those of our customers who have not seen the plate, and intend purchasing these plants, can have it forwarded free of cost on application.

Mr. Moore, Curator of the Chelsea Botanic Gardens, has been studying the *Helleborus* family in conjunction with Mr. Barr during the past three seasons, and has issued with *The Florist and Pomologist*, a coloured plate of new varieties, which we trust will be followed shortly by a popular monograph, from living specimens, which will more accurately define and describe the species than has hitherto been attempted. In *The Gardeners' Chronicle* of 1879, Mr. Moore gave descriptions of thirty-five species and varieties of *Helleborus* then in flower at our grounds; and in April of the present year he contributed to *The Gardeners' Chronicle* a paper on New *Helleborus*. In *The Garden*, 1878, there is a monograph, accompanied by a plate of *Helleborus maximus*. It will, therefore, be seen that this family has received considerable attention from the Horticultural press. In Germany the Botanists have been working upon this family for many years, but not with the same happy results we are attaining in England towards dissipating the chaos which surrounds the nomenclature of the Christmas and Lenten Roses.

[Barr and Sugden,

HELLEBORUS—continued.

The beautiful Coloured Plate of Lenten Roses, which appeared in *The Garden*, may be had free by intending Purchasers. In *The Florist and Pomologist* of April, 1881, appeared a Coloured Plate of five new Lenten Roscs.

1956	6	Lenten Roses in 6 vars.....	10/6, 15/ & 21 0	1959	25	Lenten Roscs in 25 vars.....	42/., 50/ & 63 0
1957	12	"	"	1960	6	Christmas Roses in 6 vars.,	7/6, 10/6 & 15 0
1958	18	"	"	1961	12	"	"

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE (HELLEBORUS NIGER).

1982	Niger, white, per dozen, 9s., 15s., 21s., and 25s.	.....	1s., 1s. 6d. & 2 6	
1963	"	extra sized clumps	.....	3s. 6d. & 5 6
1964	"	<i>giganteus</i> . The specimen of this plant seen by Mr. Barr in the spring looked like a green-stemmed variety of <i>Maximus</i>	.....	2 6
1965	"	<i>Intermedius</i> , pure white; this variety is the most erect-flowering of the Niger Section,	2s. 6d. & 3 6	
1968	"	<i>maximus</i> (the giant-flowered Christmas Rose), white	.....	1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 3 6
1967	"	<i>major</i> (the large-flowered Christmas Rose), white	.....	1s. & 1 6
1968	"	<i>minor</i> (the small early-flowered Christmas Rose), white	.....	1s. 6d. & 2 6
1969	"	<i>fol. variegatis</i> , a plant full of character.	.....	3 6

THE LENTEN ROSE (HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS).

1970	<i>Antiquorum</i> , white, sepals closely imbricated, flowers large and bell shaped	.....	2 6
1971	"	<i>spectosus</i> , white, sepals closely imbricated and spotted	3 6
1972	"	<i>Olban Otto</i> , white, sepals closely imbricated	3 6
1973	<i>Apotheker Bogren</i> , rich purple-rose, flowers large and imbricated	.....	4 6
1974	<i>Arthur Collins</i> , red-purple outside, inside light purple, freely spotted	.....	5 6
1975	<i>Atropurpureus</i> , purple, inside tinged green, fine form	.....	3 6
1976	<i>Atrorubens</i> , rose-purple, fine robust growth	.....	1s. & 1 6
1977	<i>Atroroseus</i> , pale rose-purple, a variety of <i>Atrorubens</i>.	.....	1s. & 1 6
1978	<i>Colchicus</i> , deep plum colour, the young leaves purplish, growth robust	.....	2 6
1979	<i>Commerzienrath Benary</i> , white, freely spotted crimson, sepals imbricated, and blossoms neatly cupped	.....	3 6
1980	<i>F. C. Heilmann</i> , red-purple, freely covered with venose dots over the interior surface	.....	3 6
1981	<i>Frau Irene Heinsmann</i> , rich purple-rose, spotted carmine red, flowers very large.	.....	4 6
1982	<i>Grstchen Heinsmann</i> , dark purple and rose, spotted red carmine, fine form	.....	4 6
1983	<i>Guttatus</i> , white, spotted purple-crimson from the base one-third up the sepal	.....	2 6
1984	"	<i>Lsichtlini</i> , white, heavily spotted purple-crimson about two-thirds up the sepal	3 6
1985	"	<i>sub-punctatus</i> , large pure white flowers	2 6
1988	<i>Lividescens</i> , pale dull purple, tinged green inside, a very robust growing species	.....	1s. & 1 6
1987	<i>Olympicus</i> , white, a somewhat slender growing plant	.....	1s. & 1 6
1988	"	<i>major</i> , white, flower larger and habit of plant taller than <i>Olympicus</i>	1s. 6d. & 2 6
1989	"	<i>Professor Schlsichsr</i> , white, a fine variety	1 6
1990	"	<i>Willie Schmidt</i> , white, a very fine variety	1 6
1991	<i>Orientalis</i> , pale purple, flowers large, sepals beautifully imbricated, a plant of robust growth, with large foliage. This is the typical plant <i>H. Orientalis</i>	.....	1s. & 1 6
1992	<i>Punctatus</i> , purple, freely spotted all over the surface	.....	1s. & 1 6
1993	<i>Ruberissimus</i> , red-purple, fine form, red flower stem	.....	4 6

THE LENTEN ROSE (HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS).

1994	<i>Bocconi</i> , large bright green flower	.....	2 6
1995	<i>Cupreus</i> , dove-tinted or greyish-purple, inside rich green	.....	3 6
1996	<i>Dumitorum</i> , small green flowers	.....	2 6
1997	<i>Graveolens</i> , tinged brown-purple, inside green	.....	1 0
1998	<i>Intermedius</i> , deep dove-purple, inside bright green	.....	3 6
1999	<i>Laxus</i> , large green flower	.....	2 6
2000	<i>Luridus</i> , tinged brown-purple, inside green, foliage elegantly divided	.....	2 6
2001	<i>Purpurascens</i>	.....	1 6
2002	<i>Torquatus</i> , a very fine dwarf species, with beautiful dove-coloured flowers	.....	2 6
2003	<i>Viridis</i> (of the Thuringerwood), large whitish green flowers	.....	1 6

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED HELLEBORES.

2004	<i>Fetidus</i> , flowers green, foliage dark green and very ornamental	.....	1 6
2005	<i>Lividus</i> (<i>syns. argutifolius, trifolius, triphyllus, corsicus, and lilicfolius</i>), flowers bright green, foliage light rich green, very ornamental	.....	2 6

THE LILIUM.

Our group of cut Lilies, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Flower Show, was awarded the Banksian Silver Medal.

Amongst hardy plants, the Lily is matchless in beauty, in variety of colour, and in chasteness of form. Its blooming period commences ere the spring flowers have shed their last blossoms, and a continuous unbroken succession is maintained till the autumnal frosts destroy the last flower buds of *Speciosum* and *Auratum*. In these respects the Lily is unequalled for a successional display, and of the first importance for planting in beds of *Rhododendrons*, *Pæonias*, *Double Pyrethrums*, and *Herbaceous borders*, to maintain a continuous floral display throughout the Summer and Autumn.

The yellow and red Turk's Cap rolled-up blossoms of *Pyrenaicum* are first in the succession; and with these the elegant *Pomponium*, its flowers intense crimson-scarlet, and with the graceful growth of *Tenuifolium*, but more robust, finer flower spike, and better constitution; the soft scarlet flowers of *Carniolicum*, and the noble blossoms of *Monadelphum Szovitzianum* impart variety and beauty; in the succession come the richly coloured flowers of *Bulbiferum* and the varieties of *Davuricum*, which in June unfold their fine umbels of erect bell-shaped blossoms, also the more dwarf *Thunbergianum* (*elegans*), with flowers ranging in colour from the softest apricot to the richest crimson. These bring up the succession to July. Then we have the bright yellow, crimson-spotted blossoms of *Croceum*, softened by the snow-white flowers of *Candidum*, and the apricot blossoms of *Testaceum*, followed now by the magnificent and stately *Giganteum*. The *Martagon*, with its elegant Turk's Cap blossoms, and *Canadense*, with its drooping bell-shaped flowers, associated with the grand Californian Lilies, and the pure white trumpet flowers of *Longiflorum*, the matchless blossoms of *Japonicum Brownii*, the refined flowers of *Krameri*, and the splendid *Hansonii*, bring us into August. The brilliantly coloured *Chalcedonium*, the beautiful *Washingtonianum*, and the magnificent *Humboldtii*, become then conspicuous; the

LILIAM—continued.

early flowering gorgeous gold-banded Auratums have been filling the atmosphere with their perfume since July, surpassing in majesty, beauty, and variety the stateliest and most effective plants of the flower garden. Superbum, the Martagon Imperiale of Parkinson, with its beautifully leopard-spotted flowers, associated with the old favourite Tigrinum sinense, with its large spikes of rich scarlet blossoms, followed by Tigrinum Fortunei and its double form, which are closely followed by Tigrinum splendens. These again are followed by the late flowering Auratums, which continue the succession to the end of the season accompanied by Speciosum, with its flowers ranging from the purest white to the darkest crimson. Of Speciosum (erroneously though more commonly called Lancifolium), the introducer has enthusiastically described the flowers as "all rugged with rubies and garnets, and sparkling with crystal points."

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—The Lily in its native habitat, is found growing amongst brushwood, long grass, on the margins of plantations, or in ravines, &c., and always in soil which is sweet and well drained; so that in choosing a situation for planting these, perfect drainage should be attended to. The borders of Rhododendron and Azalea beds are found admirably suited for lily culture; they also do well amongst dwarf shrubs, or intermingled with herbaceous plants, and in the proximity of trees which give shelter from the sun's rays after mid-day. We have seen Liliun auratum alternated with Roses, in the borders of Rhododendron beds, the stems of the lilies in some cases measuring 3 to 4 inches in circumference, and attaining a height of 11 feet, surmounted with from 50 to 100 blossoms. In preparing ground for Lilies, loosen the soil to a depth of several feet to secure the requisite drainage, intermixing fresh loam, peat, and coarse sand, or leaf soil instead of peat, care being taken that the soil is as free as possible from insect life, and the compost of such a character as not to cling to the bulb. Plant the bulbs at a depth of 6 inches, and if all things are equal they need not be disturbed for years. The bog or swamp-loving Lilies, Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum succeed best in a moist peaty soil. Rockwork and artificial mounds are admirable for lilies, there being a choice of aspects and drainage—thus the majestic bog-loving lilies would occupy the bottom of the rockwork or mound, and the other species the positions best adapted for them.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—The Lily when grown in pots does best in a compost of fibry loam and peat, with plenty of sand, or leaf soil and loam with sand, the top of the bulb covered at least two inches; the pots plunged in ashes out of doors, as recommended in the culture of the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain till the plants spear through the ashes, or, better still, till the flower buds are formed, before removing to the conservatory, corridor, or sitting-room. While the Lily is growing, a situation should be selected where the sun's rays do not fall upon the plants after mid-day. Lilies grown in pots should have clear liquid manure twice a week, but both the drainage of the pots and the plunging ground must be attended to, and the soil kept sweet, stagnant moisture being injurious. Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum, succeed best in moist sandy peat.

The Lily is a matchless plant for indoor decoration. All the varieties do well under glass. We have arranged the Lilies in accordance with Mr. Baker's classification, which is a natural grouping based on the shape of the flower; these groupings with a few exceptions, represent also the order of flowering. If purchasers will therefore select from each group, they will secure both diversity of form and succession of bloom.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS OF LILIES FROM THE FOLLOWING FOUR GROUPS.

2006	For conservatory decoration,	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	.....	£3 3s.	£4 4s.	£5 5s.	£7 7s.
2007	" "	25 in 25 "	.....	£1 1s.	£1 10s.	£2 2s.	£3 3s.
2008	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	12s.	18s.	£1 5s.	£2 2s.
2009	For Flower border decoration	50 in 50 beautiful varieties	.....	£3 3s.	£4 4s.	£5 5s.	£7 7s.
2010	" "	25 in 25 "	.....	£1 1s.	£1 10s.	£2 2s.	£3 3s.
2011	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	7s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	15s.	21s. to 42s.
2012	For Rhododendron beds	25 in 25 beautiful varieties	.....	.....	.....	30s., 42s.	to 63s.
2013	" "	12 in 12 "	.....	.....	.....	15s., 21s.	to 42s.

ISOLIRION GROUP.

The Lilies in this group have the flowers erect, bell-shaped. They are geographical forms of the typical Bulbiferum, the Red Lily of Europe and Japan; Bulbiferum proper, and its sub-species, Croceum and Davuricum, European; Thunbergianum, Japanese. They are perfectly hardy, and do well in any ordinary garden soil well drained and of a light loamy character. The erroneous specific names, Atroranguineum and Umbellatum we have omitted. Atroranguineum is a variety of Thunbergianum, and Umbellatum is the name of a variety of Bulbiferum. The varieties in this group flower out of doors from the latter end of May to well nigh the end of July. When grown indoors they flower earlier.

2014	Bulbiferum, crimson shading to orange, and spotted, bulblets in the leaf-axils, 2 ft.	.....per doz.,	5/6	0	6
2015	umbellatum, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	7/6	0	9
2016	Concolor, fiery scarlet, 1 ft.	.....	2	6	
2017	Corridon, bright yellow, 1 ft.	.....	2	6	
2018	Croceum, light orange, freely spotted with black, 3 ft.	.....per doz.,	3/6	0	4
2019	splendens, rich clear beautiful yellow, freely spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2020	Davuricum (Spectabile of Sweet), red, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	1	6	
2021	Don Juan, salmon-rose, shading to orange-scarlet, and spotted, 2½ ft.	.....	1	6	
2022	Duke of Sutherland, orange-red, shading to bright yellow, 2 ft.	.....	1	6	
2023	erectum, rich cerise-scarlet, shading to yellow, 2½ ft.	.....per doz.,	5/6	0	6
2024	incomparable, intense rich crimson, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2025	multiflorum, scarlet, shading to orange, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2026	Rubens, crimson, shading to yellow, freely spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2027	Sappho, scarlet, shading to orange, moderately spotted, 2 ft.	.....	5/6	0	6
2028	fine mixed varieties	.....per 100, 30/,	4/6	0	6
2029	choice mixed varieties	40/,	5/6	0	6
2030	Philadelphicum Wanshairicum, bright scarlet, shading to orange, and spotted crimson black, 1 ft.	.....	2	6	
2031	Pulchellum, brilliant scarlet.	.....	3	6	
2032	Thunbergianum alutaceum, glowing apricot, freely spotted black, 1 ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2033	Prince of Orange, clear apricot-orange, spotted black, 1 ft.	.....	1	6	
2034	alternans, rosy scarlet, tinged apricot, 1½ ft.	.....	1	6	
2035	armenicum, soft rich glowing orange-red, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2036	atrosanguineum, rich blood-crimson, spotted black, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	10/6	1	0
2037	Batemanæ, soft rich glowing orange-red, very handsome, 3 ft.	.....per doz.,	21/-	2	6
2038	bicolor, apricot-orange, flamed scarlet and lilac, very beautiful, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	15/6	1	6
2039	flore pleno (staminosum), blood crimson, perfectly double, 1½ ft.	.....	1	6	
2040	fulgens, rich crimson, stained tawny yellow, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2041	atrosanguineum, crimson stained, tawny yellow, 1½ ft.	.....per doz.,	7/6	0	9
2042	fulgens punctatissimum, blood crimson, freely spotted black, 1½ ft.	1	6		

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LILIUM—continued.

2043	Thunbergianum sanguineum, crimson, shaded lacy yellow, flowers large, 1½ ft.	per doz.,	each—s. d.
2044	Van Houttei, blood crimson, blotched gold, very handsome, 1½ ft.	7/6	0 9
2045	Wallacel, rich glowing orange-red, with black spots, 2½ ft.	per doz.	2/1- 2 6
2048	fine mixed varieties.....	per 100, 42/-,	per doz., 7/6 ...
2046½	choice mixed varieties.....	63/-,	9/- ...

EULIRION GROUP.

In this Group the flowers are funnel or trumpet-shaped, horizontal or slightly drooping. Candidum, the Snow-white Lily, is European; Washingtonianum, American; Longiflorum, and the varieties of Japonicum, Japanese; Cordifolium giganteum, and Wallichianum, Indian. The Indian and Japanese Lilies of this Group are hardy, but it is advisable in winter to protect them with litter or leaves. Wallichianum, we think, should be grown under glass. Washingtonianum comes from a very high elevation, where the summer is short and hot, and the winter severe: its treatment should, therefore, be exceptional, the soil should be well drained, of a naturally dry character, and when the plants have done blooming, they should have the protection of a hand light for a few months. All the species in this group are fragrant. Cordifolium giganteum is the most noble Lily in cultivation; Japonicum Krameri is the most refined of all Lilies; and Wallichianum is the grandest of the Longiflorum group. These Lilies commence flowering out-of-doors in July and continue into September. When cultivated for the conservatory they can be had in bloom earlier if required. Lilium candidum is now very largely forced to cut early for Covent Garden.

2047	Candidum, snow-white, 4 ft.	per 100, 21/,	per doz., 3/6	0 4
2048	" flore pleno, white, 4 ft.	" " " "	7/6	0 9
2049	" flore purpureo-striato, white, tinged purple, 4 ft.	" " " "	7/6	0 9
2050	" foliis aureo-maculatis, leaves gold-blotched	" " " "	1 6	0 9
2051	" " aureo-maculatis, selected, beautifully gold-blotched leaves	" " " "	3 6	0 6
2052	" " aureo-marginatis, leaves elegantly gold-margined	" " " "	5 6	0 6
2053	" " argenteo-marginatis, leaves elegantly margined silvery white	" " " "	5 6	0 6
2054	" speciosum, small snow-white flowers, 4 ft.	per doz.,	5/6	0 6
2055	Cordifolium giganteum, white, the most majestic of Lilies, 6 to 10 ft.	5/6, 7/6, 10/6 &	15 0	0 6
2056	Japonicum Browni, white, exterior tinged brown, a magnificent species, 2 ft.	3/6 &	5 6	0 6
2057	" Krameri, white to rose-pink, 2 ft.	2/6, 3/6 &	5 6	0 6
2058	Longiflorum, pure white, 1½ ft.	per 100 21/,	per doz., 3/6	0 4
2059	" eximium (Wilsoni), pure white, very long flowers, 2 ft.	per 100 21/,	per doz., 3/6	0 4
2060	" Liu Kiu, pure white, 1½ ft.	per 100 21/,	per doz., 3/6	0 4
2061	" Takesima (true), pure white, very large flowers, 2 ft.	per 100 21/,	per doz., 3/6	0 4
2062	Wallichianum. The flowers of this magnificent Lily are 9 to 12 inches long, of great substance, and deliciously fragrant	each 5/6, 7/6, &	10 6	0 6
2063	Washingtonianum, white, shading to lilac, handsome, 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6, &	10 6	0 6
2064	" purpureum, white, shading to purple, and freely spotted, 3 ft.	5/6, 7/6, &	10 6	0 6

MARTAGON GROUP.

The varieties comprising this Group are the Turk's-Cap Lilies; the divisions of the perianth are rolled back, so that the flower resembles a turban, except in the case of Canadense, which is somewhat bell-shaped. Martagon, Monadelphum, Pomponium, and Pyrenaicum are European; Chalcedonicum from Asia; Testaceum, supposed to be a hybrid. The bog, or swamp loving Lilies of America, Superbum, Canadense, and Pardalinum, attain a gigantic height planted in beds of moist peat. They are admirably adapted for growing among Rhododendrons and Azaleas in moist situations, and by the side of brooks, ponds, rivulets, &c. Mr. Roehl informs us he has frequently collected roots of Pardalinum from a water-course. Humboldt, the grandest of the Californian Lilies, is found at a high elevation, and therefore should be planted in the drier part of the Rhododendron bed. Pomponium and Pyrenaicum commence flowering out of doors in May. The varieties in this Group yield a succession of flowers till well nigh September. Cultivated in the conservatory, they all bloom earlier.

2065	Canadense, mixed, fine varieties for Rhododendron beds, 3 ft.	per doz. 15/-	each—s. d.
2066	" flavum, yellow, spotted crimson, 3 ft.	2 6	1 6
2067	" rubrum, red, spotted, 3 ft.	3 6	2 6
2068	Carniolicum, orange, passing to scarlet, 3 ft.	1 6	1 6
2069	Chalcedonicum, intense deep scarlet, 3 ft.	per doz. 15/-	1 6
2070	Columbianum (true) (Parviflorum), yellow, a miniature form of Humboldt, 1½ ft.	3/6, 5/6, &	7 6
2071	Hansonii, bright golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, rare and beautiful, 3 ft.	10 6	10 6
2072	Humboldt, rich golden yellow, freely spotted crimson, flowers of great substance, 5 ft.	5/6 &	7 6
2073	Leichtlini, golden yellow, spotted crimson, 3 ft.	7 6	7 6
2074	Martagon, purple, 4 ft.	per doz. 5/6	0 6
2075	" album, pure white, a very handsome scarce lily, 4 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2076	" Dalmaticum, rich glossy crimson-purple, a magnificent species, 4 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2077	" flore pleno, purple, very double, 4 ft.	1 6	1 6
2078	Monadelphum (Loddigesianum) (true), rich yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	5 6	5 6
2079	" Svovitzianum (Colchicum), fine citron-yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	2/6 &	3 6
2080	Pardalinum scarlet, shading to rich yellow, freely spotted purple-brown, 5 to 6 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2081	" californicum, intense crimson, shading to orange, and spotted, 3 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2082	" var. Bourgei, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted crimson foliage, with narrow regular whorls, and flowers the largest of the section, 5 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2083	" var. Michauxi, crimson-scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted purple-brown, 4 to 5 ft.	3/6 &	5 6
2084	" Pallidifolium, rose-scarlet, shading to orange, and spotted	3/6 &	5 6
2085	Pomponium, bright crimson-scarlet, an elegant species resembling Tenuifolium, but more robust, 2 ft.	per doz. 15/-	1 6
2088	Pyrenaicum flavum, yellow, spotted black, 3 ft.	7/6	0 9
2087	" rubrum, orange-red, 3 ft.	10/6	1 0
2088	Superbum, varying in shade from orange to crimson, spotted rich brown, 4 to 7 ft.	10/6	1 0
2089	Testaceum, syn. excelsum, delicate apricot, delightfully fragrant, 4 ft.; per doz. 10/6 & 15/6; each 1/1 &	1 6	1 6
2090	Tenuifolium, rich scarlet, 2 ft.	2/6	3 6

ARCHELIRION GROUP.

The flowers are open and reflexed, horizontal or slightly drooping. The introducer of Speciosum, in his description remarks, "If there is anything not human which is magnificent in beauty, it is Lilium Speciosum." Auratum has been called the Queen of Lilies; and we think that Tigrinum may fairly be termed the Prince of Lilies. The varieties in this group flower from July to the end of September.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

LILIUM—continued.

THE AURATUM. All the varieties of this Lily are white, with a central gold band in each petal more or less conspicuous; also more or less spotted. In some the spots on the white ground are very profuse, in others they are comparatively few. The spots in some varieties are large, in others small. It is noteworthy of this Lily that some bloom in August, some in September, and others in October; therefore, to secure a succession, the Lilies being cheap, a quantity should be purchased and potted for the conservatory, or for planting out-doors.

2091	Auratum, English Roots.....	per doz., 12s., 18s., 21s., & 30s.; each, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., & 3 6
2092	,, Roots Imported from Japan during the Autumn, 1881, per doz., 9s., 12s., 18s., & 24s.;	each 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., & 2 6

SPECIOSUM (or more usually though erroneously called Lancifolium) naturally divides itself into two distinct sections, which are mainly distinguishable by the coloration of the stem.
 1. Rubrum is characterised by the stem being brownish, ranging to purplish black, the green of the foliage deepening pro ratio with the colour of the stem. Rubrum verum has a purplish black stem.
 2. Roseum is characterised by the stem being brownish, ranging to light green, and the shade of the foliage pro ratio with the green of the stem. Roseum verum has a pale green stem.

SECTION I.—SPECIOSUM RUBRUM AND ITS VARIETIES.

2093	Speciosum album, pure white, 3 ft.	per doz., 10/6 & 15/; 1/ & 1 6
2094	,, fasciatum, pure white, 3 ft.	1 6
2095	,, rubrum, white, suffused and spotted crimson, 3 ft.	per doz., 5/6 0 6
2096	,, verum (typical Speciosum), white, suffused and spotted crimson, having a clearly defined white edge to the segments of the perianth, 3 ft.	1 6
2097	,, cruentum, crimson, edged white, and freely spotted, 3 ft.	2 6
2098	,, fasciatum, white, suffused and spotted crimson, very floriferous, 3 ft.	2 6
2099	,, macranthum, white, spotted crimson, very large, 3 ft.	2 6
2100	,, purpuratum (Boom), rich blood crimson, edged pure white, the finest, 3 ft. 3/6 &	5 6

SECTION II.—SPECIOSUM ROSEUM AND ITS VARIETIES.

2101	Speciosum album Kraetzeri, pure clear white, very beautiful, 3 ft.	2 6
2102	,, punctatum, white, spotted delicate pink, anthers yellow, a distinct species, 3 ft. per doz. 15/	1 6
2103	,, roseum, white, suffused and spotted rose, 3 ft.	per doz. 5/6 0 6
2104	,, verum, white, suffused and spotted rose, green stem, 3 ft.	1 6
2105	,, extra (typical Speciosum), white, suffused and spotted rose, having a clearly defined white edge to the segments of the perianth, 3 ft.	2 6
2106	,, fasciatum, white, suffused and spotted rose, very floriferous, 3 ft.	2 6
2107	,, multiflorum, white, suffused and spotted rose, very beautiful, 3 ft., per doz. 10/6	1 0
2108	,, fine mixed, from Roseum and Rubrum, for beds and borders, per 100, 40/; ,, 5/6	
2109	,, choice mixed " " " for beds and borders " 60/; ,, 7/6	

TIGRINUM varieties, when cultivated for the conservatory, are princely plants. Sinense is the oldest and best known; Fortunei is characterised by its extremely woolly stems, and flowers later than Sinensis; Fortunei flore pleno has magnificent double flowers; and Splendens is distinguished by its dark polished stem, and flowers later than Fortunei, and is more floriferous.

2110	Tigrinum sinense, rich orange-scarlet, freely spotted crimson-brown, 3 ft.; per 100, 21/; per doz., 3/6	0 4
2111	,, Fortunei, rich orange-scarlet, spotted crimson, 4 ft.	7/6 0 9
2112	,, flore pleno, rich orange-scarlet, very double, 4 ft.	10/6 1 0
2113	,, major, rich orange-scarlet, freely spotted	10/6 1 0
2114	,, flore pleno, rich orange-scarlet, very double, 4 ft.	15/- 1 6
2115	,, splendens, bright orange-scarlet, covered with large crimson spots, 6 ft.	10/6 1 0

A DOUBTFUL LILY.

Botanists have not yet decided whether the following is a Lily or a Fritillaria. Whatever the ultimate verdict may be, it will not detract from the decided beauty of the plant, which throws up a long spike of rich rose-purple flowers.

2116	Lilium Thomsonianum, or Fritillaria Thomsoniana	1/6 & 2 6
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PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, AND PLANTS.

The height of the plant is given in feet, and its treatment indicated by the following signs:—

- § Indicates those which are perfectly hardy, and should remain in the ground undisturbed.
- * " " " " nearly hardy, but requiring a little winter protection, such as leaves or litter.
- † " " " " require the protection of a cold frame in winter.
- || " " " " are suitable for the greenhouse.
- ¶ " " " " should be kept at rest during winter and started under glass in spring or planted out in April.

		each—s. d.			each—s. d.
‡	ABOBRA, an elegant hardy Summer climber.		§	ARUM. These are picturesque fine hardy border plants.	
	2117 viridiflora, miniature scarlet fruit	1 6	2125	cornutum (the Dragon-Arum), 2 ft.	0 6
¶	ACHIMENES. These are charming in pots, pans, and in hanging baskets.		†	2126 erinitum, stems curiously marbled, 2 ft. ...	0 9
	2118 3 each of 12 splendid varieties, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.		2127	Dracunculus, large palm-like leaves, 2 ft. ...	0 6
	2119 1 each of 12 " "	4 6	2128	Italicum, green leaves, veined yellow, 1 ft. ...	0 4
	2120 mixed varieties, 3s. 6d. per doz.		2129	maculatum, foliage spotted black, 2 ft. ...	0 9
§	ADONIS, a beautiful spring-flowering plant, with graceful foliage, and large showy flowers.		2130	tenuifolium, small elegant foliage, 1 ft. ...	0 9
	2121 vernalis, bright yellow, 2 ft. 5s. 6d. per doz.	0 6	§	ASCLEPIAS, highly ornamental hardy border plants, the flowers much sought after by bees.	
†	AMORPHOPHALLUS (Umbrella Arum). This is a most picturesque plant.		2131	tuberosa, rich orange flowers, 1 ft.	0 9
	2122 Rivieri, ornamental foliage plant	1 6	2132	incarnata, purple, 1 ft.	1 0
†	ANOMATHECA, charming as an edging, and for pot culture, flowers from June to Sept.		§	ASPHEDELUS, fine ornamental hardy border plants of elegant aspect.	
	2123 eruenta, scarlet, blotched crimson, 2 ft., per doz. 1s. 6d.	0 3	2133	luteus, yellow, 2 ft.	0 9
§	SAPIOS, a rapid growing elegant summer climber.		2134	ramosus, white, 2 ft.	1 0
	2124 tuberosa, pink, per doz. 3s. 6d.	0 6	||	BEGONIA, the new tuberous-rooted Begonias are handsome greenhouse plants, and decorative in the flower garden. The dry tubers ready from November to March.	

[Barr and Sugden,

BEGONIA—continued.		each—s. d.
2135	6 in 6 beautiful varieties, 7/6, 10/6, 15/18/-, & 21/-.	
2136	12 in 12 beautiful varieties, 15/-, 21/-, 30/-, 42/-, & 63/-.	
2137	choice mixed varieties per doz. 10/6 to 15/-	1 6
§BELLEVALIA, curious and interesting.		
2138	spicata, white and chocolate, 1 ft.	0 6
§BLOOMERIA, a fine hardy bulb, producing its flowers in large umbels.		
2139	aurca, golden yellow.....	1 0
§BOBARTIA, a charming hardy bulb for light soils and rockwork.		
2140	aurantiaca, salmon-rose, 1 ft., p. doz. 2/6	0 3
‡BOUSSINGAULTIA, an elegant climbing plant for hanging baskets, vases, and rockwork.		
2141	baselloides, fragrant white flowers	0 9
§BRAVOA. The beautiful twin flowers of this plant are produced on long elegant racemes.		
2142	geminiflora, rich cerise-scarlet, 1½ ft. ...	0 6
CALADIUM. This genus is the most picturesque and beautiful of foliage plants.		
2143	12 in 12 beautiful named varieties, 21s., 30s., and 42s.	
2144	6 in 6 beautiful named varieties, 12s., 15s., and 21s.	
||CALLA. C. Æthiopica is the Lily of the Nile. Albo-maculata has beautifully spotted foliage.		
2145	Æthiopica, large white flowers, gd., 1s. &	1 6
2146	albo-maculata, foliage spotted white	1 0
2147	llastata, yellow, black centre.....	1 6
2148	melanoleuca, primrose, black centre.....	1 6
§CALLIPRORA, a fine hardy plant flowering in large umbels and for a long time decorative.		
2149	flava, yellow, striped brown, 1 ft.	0 6
§CALOCHORTUS. These Californian gems, combining extreme beauty with some of the most extraordinary characteristics to be found in flowers; are perfectly hardy, and should be planted in light sandy soil and a dry sunny situation.		
2150	alba, white,	1 0
2151	elegans, blue, deepening into rich purple	1 6
2152	luteus, golden yellow, with purple blotches	1 6
2153	niagenta, rich magenta	1 6
2154	splendens, purple-rose, blotched crimson	1 6
2155	venustus, pure white and crimson.....	1 6
§CALYSTEGIA, the perennial climbing Convolvulus is very effective for trellises, pillars, and flower cones.		
2156	gigantea, white, very large.....	1 0
2157	inflata, pink, very large	1 0
2158	pubescens flore-pleno, double-blush	0 6
‡CANNA, exceedingly effective foliage plants, easily produced from seed. Seed, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.		
2159	fine varieties, in roots, 9s., 12s., 15s., and 18s. per doz.	
||CHLIDANTHUS, an elegant plant, with very fragrant flowers.		
2160	fragrans, fine yellow, 1 ft. ...per doz., 5/6	0 6
‡COMMELINA, the intense blue and pure white flowers of these continue from early summer till cut off by frost.		
2161	coelestis, bright blue, 1½ ft., per doz. 2/6	0 4
2162	alba, white, 1½ ft. ,, 2/6	0 4
§CORYDALIS (Fumitory). Elegant plants for flower borders and rock-work. Eximia and Nobilis are fine pot plants.		
2163	bulbosa, red	0 4
2164	cava albiflora, white	0 9
2165	eximia, bright red, graceful, per doz., 5/6	0 9
2166	nobilis, yellow	1 0
*CROCOSMIA (Tritonia). Few September flowers are more graceful and attractive in bouquets.		
2167	aurca, golden yellow, per dozen, 2s. 6d.	0 3
§CYCLOBOTHRÆ. These beautiful Californian plants are as remarkable for their singularly shaped flowers as they are valuable for their highly decorative character. Culture same as Calochortus.		
2168	alba, pure white, 1 ft.	1 0
2169	cœrulca, pale blue and white, 1 ft.....	1 6
2170	pulchella, golden yellow, 1 ft.....	2 6
12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]		

CYCLOBOTHRÆ—continued.		each—s. d.
2171	lutea, golden yellow, 1 ft.	0 9
2172	rubra, red	1 6
§CYPELLA, an elegant hardy bulb with beautiful orange tiger-spotted flowers.		
2173	Herberti, orange, beautifully spotted, 1 ft. ...	0 3
‡DAHLIA, dry roots ready from November.		
2174	show varieties, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.	
2175	fancy ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.	
2176	dwarf ditto, ...per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.	
2177	pompon ditto, per doz. 9s., 12s., and 18s.	
2178	cervantesi, single, yellow.....	1 0
2179	gracilis, ditto, orange scarlet.....	1 0
2180	Imperalis, white, a fine conservatory plant, single.....	1 6
2181	Juarezii, single, scarlet.....	1 0
2182	Maximiliana, single, orange	1 0
2183	Mexicana, single, yellow and orange ...	1 0
2184	Viridiflora, single, green.....	1 0
§DODECATHEON (American Cowslip, or Shooting Star). These remarkably neat border plants produce their beautiful Cyclamen-like flowers in May and June; the plants do best in a moist peaty soil and shady situation		
2185	integrifolium, deep crimson, 1 ft.	1 6
2186	Jeffreyanum, rose-purple, 1½ ft.	2 6
2187	Meadia, lilac, 1 ft.	0 6
2188	album, white, 1 ft.....	0 9
2189	elegans, rose and lilac, 1 ft.....	1 0
§EREMURUS, a magnificent hardy plant, from Central Asia.		
2190	robustus	each 3/6, 5/6 & 7 6
‡EUCCHARIS. The beautiful snow-white flowers are deliciously fragrant, and prized for bouquets and for ladies' hair and dresses.		
2191	Amazonica, pots of established roots, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and	10 6
§EUCOMIS, ornamental border plants, with long spikes of fragrant wax-like starry flowers.		
2192	punctata, white, 2 ft.	1 0
2193	regia, white, 1½ ft.	1 0
*FREESIA. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of this new family; the flowers resemble miniature Gladiolus, and with a fragrance so sweet and agreeable as to be matchless; a cut spike of Refracta alba remained in water in our warehouse from 2 to 3 weeks, emitting during the time a delicious perfume.		
2194	Leichtlini, creamy white per doz. 5s. 6d.	0 6
2195	Refracta alba, pure white ,, 10s. 6d.	1 0
§GERANIUM. The species quoted is an admirable plant for rockwork.		
2196	tuberosum, purple.....per doz. 3s. 6d.	0 4
‡GESNERA. These cannot be too highly recommended for beauty of flower and foliage.		
2197	12 in 12 var., 21s. and 30s., each 2/6 and	3 6
2198	6 in 6 var., 12s. and 15s.	
‡GLOXINIA, flowers of unrivalled beauty.		
2199	12 in 12 var., 18s., 24s., and 30s.	
2200	6 in 6 var., 10s. 6d., 12s., and 15s.	
2201	In varieties	1s. 6d. and 2 6
*HABRANTHUS, closely allied to the Amaryllis, flowers in clusters, and very handsome.		
2202	Andersoni, gold and brown, 1 ft.	0 9
2203	pratensis, scarlet, 2 ft.	1 6
2204	Rosea, rose, 1 ft.	1 6
||HEDYCHUM. The garland-flower.		
2205	coronarum, yellow, 5 ft. ...	1 6
2206	Gardnerianum, yellow, fragrant, 5 ft.....	1 6
2207	Pallidum	1 6
‡HYPOXIS. A charming plant, with neat golden star-shaped blossoms.		
2208	villosa, fine yellow, ¾ ft.	1 0
||IMATOPHYLLUM. A magnificent plant, with large bunches of scarlet blossoms.		
2209	miniatum, orange-scarlet, 2 ft., each 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.	
‡ISMENE. Picturesque, beautiful, and fragrant.		
2210	calathina, pure white, 2 ft.	1 0
2211	undulata, white, 1 ft.....	0 6
‡IXIOLIRION. A beautiful new bulbous plant from Asia Minor. A coloured plate appeared in <i>The Garden</i> , of July, 1880, from		

<p>IXIOLIRION—<i>continued</i>. each—s. d. a specimen flowered in our Experimental Grounds.</p>		<p>OXALIS—<i>continued</i>. each—s. d.</p>	
2212	Pallasi, <i>rich purple</i> , 1½ ft. per doz. 15s. 1 6	2232	lasiandra, 1 ft., per doz., 2s. 0 3
<p>||LACHENALIA. The flowers of these are picturesque and beautiful. The foliage in most varieties elegantly spotted. Cultivated in pots, or hanging baskets, they are very effective.</p>		2233	rubella, <i>crimson</i> , ½ ft., per doz., 2s. 0 3
2213	Nelsoni, <i>beautiful rich yellow, fine constitution and free flowering</i> , (new)..... 5 6	2234	mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
2214	luteola, <i>yellow and green, foliage beautifully variegated</i> .....per doz. 2s. 6d. 0 4	<p>†PANCRATIUM. Few plants in the conservatory are more decorative and fragrant.</p>	
2215	pendula, <i>bright red</i> .....per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 9	2235	Illyricum, <i>white</i> , 1½ ft. 1 6
2216	quadricolor, <i>true crimson and yellow</i> ... 1 6	2236	maritimum, <i>white</i> , 1½ ft. 1 0
2217	superba, <i>yellow, tipped scarlet</i> 0 9	<p>§PARDANTHUS. The leopard-spotted flower.</p>	
2218	tricolor, <i>yellow and crimson</i> per doz., 5/6 0 6	2237	Chincensis, <i>orange, spotted crimson</i> , 2 ft. 1 0
<p>||MEDEOLA, an elegant plant in hanging baskets and for cpergnes. The bright green graceful foliage is useful for table decoration.</p>		<p>§RHODEA, fine ornamental plants in rockwork.</p>	
2219	asparagoides, <i>white</i> 1 0	2238	Japonica 1 6
<p>*MODIOLA, an elegant hardy plant, profusely covered with rich magenta-purple flowers.</p>		2239	variegata 2 6
2220	geranioides, <i>rich magenta-purple</i> , ½ ft. ... 1 0	<p>†SALVIA, charming summer and autumn flowering border plants.</p>	
<p>+OPHIOPOGON, or Japan Hyacinth. This is a model plant with slender grassy tufts of foliage and picturesque spikes of flowers.</p>		2240	patens, <i>rich deep blue</i> , 3 ft. 1 6
2221	Jaburan, 1 ft. 1 0	2241	alba, <i>pure white</i> , 3 ft. 2 6
2222	fol. argenteis, 1 ft. 1 6	<p>§SANGUINARIA, a pretty spring flowering plant, for moist peaty soil, and shady places.</p>	
2223	Japonicus, grassy foliage, 1 ft. 1 0	2242	Canadensis, <i>snow-white</i> ½ ft., per doz., 5s. 6d. 0 6
2224	spicatus, <i>lavender-blue</i> , 1 ft. 1 0	<p>§SAXIFRAGA. The variety quoted is valuable for spring decoration.</p>	
2225	aureo-variegatus, 1 ft. 1 6	2243	granulata flore-pleno, <i>double white</i> , 1 ft., per 100, 7s. 6d., or per pot of roots..... 0 9
2226	laxiflorus, 1 ft. 1 0	<p>+SCHIZOSTYLIS. For conservatory decoration, and as a cut flower during the autumn and winter months the value of this plant cannot be over estimated.</p>	
2227	argenteo-variegatus, 1 ft. 1 6	2244	coccinea, 1 ft., per doz., 2s. 6d. 0 3
<p>†OXALIS. Remarkable for rich colours and pretty foliage; fine hardy plants.</p>		2245	established several in a pot, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. 0 3
2228	Bowiei, <i>bright crimson</i> , flowers in large bunches, ½ ft., per doz., 2s. 0 3	<p>§THLADIANTHA, a fine hardy climber.</p>	
2229	Dippei, <i>rose-purple</i> , ½ ft., per doz., 2s. 0 3	2246	dubia, <i>golden yellow</i> 0 9
2230	floribunda, <i>rose</i> , ½ ft., per doz., 2s. 0 3	<p>§TRICVRTIS. This is a really fine plant for in or out door culture; when grown under glass it flowers throughout the winter months, and, as a cut flower, is much prized.</p>	
2231	alba, <i>white</i> , ½ ft. per doz., 2s. 0 3	2247	grandiflora, <i>white and black</i> , 2 ft. 0 6
		2248	hirta, <i>white and black</i> , 2 ft. 0 6
		2249	nigra, <i>black, spotted white</i> , 2 ft. 0 6

THE GARDEN IN SPRING, OR THE SPRING FLOWER GARDEN.

LIST OF BULBS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS TO BE PLANTED OR SOWN IN AUTUMN, TO FLOWER IN SPRING.

THE BULBS are ready to send out from the 1st September to Christmas.

THE PLANTS are ready to send out from the 1st October till March.

THE SEEDS should be sown in August or September, according to locality.

Immediately the Summer flowering plants have been removed, the beds and borders should be forked up and manured, then planted as taste or fancy may suggest, with Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus, Snowdrops, Winter aconites, Tritcleias, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crown Imperials, Chionodoxa, and Scillas, and in addition to these there is a perfect galaxy of beauty to be realized from combinations of the following plants—Alyssum, Arabis, Aubrietia, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Pansy, Polyanthus, Phlox, Pink, Viola, and Wallflower.

A few annuals which are exceedingly decorative in spring, and should be sown in August or September, Agrostemma, Alyssum, Calandrinia, Campanula, Candytuft, Clarkia, Collinsia, Eschscholtzia, Eucharidium, Eutocia, Gilla, Godetia, Lathenia, Hymenoxis, Leptosiphon, Linaria, Lupinus, Nemophila, Oxycara, Platystemon, Saponaria, Silene, Viscaria, Whitlavia, etc., each 3d. and 6d. per packet. Full particulars of these Seeds will be found in our Spring Catalogue. Amongst ornamental foliage plants for the Spring Garden we may mention Golden Feathered Pyrethrum, Arabis alba fol. variegatis, Veronica incana, Aubrietia variegata, Cerastium tomentosum, and the golden blotched Daisy.

Fifty plants charged at the rate per 100, a less quantity at the rate per dozen; any quantity under half-a-dozen will be charged a little higher than by the dozen.

	per 100.	per doz.
2250 Adonis vernalis, <i>bright yellow</i> , large anemone-like flowers.....	...	4 6
2251 Anemone apennina, fulgens, stellata, and nemorosa. See pp. 28, 29.		
2252 Double and Single Poppy. See p. 28.		
2253 Antennaria candida, forms a dense white carpet	25 0	9 0
2254 Auricula, fine border varieties in mixed colours .....	...	6 0
2255 choice border varieties in mixed colours .....	...	9 0
2256 named Alpines, very fine .....per doz. 21s. & 42s.	...	...
2257 named stage varieties .....per doz. 42s. & 63s.	...	...
2258 Bulbocodium Vernum, or Spring Meadow Saffron. See p. 16.		
2259 Chionodoxa lucillæ (The Glory of the Snow), the most beautiful of spring flowers. See p. 17.		
2260 Corydalis, or Fumitory. See p. 41.		
2261 Crocus, Dutch varieties and species. See pp. 15 and 16.		
2262 Crown Imperial, the <i>Fritillaria imperialis</i> . See p. 30.		
2263 Cyclamen, Autumn, Winter, and Spring blooming. See p. 29.		
2264 Daffodils, the Trumpet, Peerless, True, and Bunch-flowered Narcissus. See pp. 9 to 13.		
2265 Dodecatheon, the American Cowslip or Shooting Star. See p. 41.		
2266 Dog's Tooth Violets, the <i>Erythronium Dens Canis</i> . See p. 18.		
2267 Fritillarias. See p. 30.		
2268 Funkia, the Plantain Lily. A fine ornamental plant. See pp. 31, 32.		
2269 Gentiana acaulis, intense blue, per doz., according to size, 0s., 9s., & 12s.		
2270 Hepaticas, the most charming plants for early spring. See p. 32.		
2271 Hyacinths. See p. 6.		

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2272	<i>Iris pumila</i> , decorative in April. See p. 22.			
2273	<i>Iris barbata</i> , decorative in May. See pp. 22, 23, and 24.			
2274	„ <i>reticulata</i> , a charming plant. See p. 21.			
2275	<i>Leucojum</i> , the <i>Spring and Summer Snowflakes</i> . See p. 17.			
2276	<i>Lily of the Valley</i> . See p. 31.			
2277	<i>Muscari</i> , the <i>Grape, Starch, and Musk Hyacinth</i> . See pp. 30 and 31.			
2278	<i>Narcissus</i> . See pp. 9 to 13.			
2279	<i>Ornithogalum</i> , the <i>Star of Bethlehem</i> . See p. 18.			
2280	<i>Fuschitina</i> . See p. 17.			
2281	<i>Ranunculus</i> , Persian, Turkish, and new Turco-Persian. See p. 27.			
2282	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i> fl. pl., <i>pure white double flowers, early in Spring</i> ,.....(per pot, 9d.)	7	6	... 1 6
2283	<i>Scilla sibirica</i> , <i>bifolia</i> , <i>amoena</i> , and <i>italica</i> . See p. 17.			
2284	<i>Scillas</i> , the <i>English and Spanish Wood Hyacinths</i> . See p. 30.			
2285	<i>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</i> . Winter flowering. See p. 18.			
2286	<i>Snowdrops</i> , <i>Crimean and Imperati</i> . See p. 17. Figured in "The Garden," 10th March, 1877.			
2287	<i>Triteleia conspicua</i> , and <i>lilacina</i> . See p. 18.			
2288	<i>Tulips</i> . See pp. 13 to 15.			
2289	<i>Veronica incana</i> , a <i>fine dwarf silver-grey foliage plant, for beds and edgings</i>	30	0	... 4 6
2290	<i>Winter aconites</i> , the <i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> . See p. 18.			

VIOLETS, SWEET SCENTED.

These are universal favourites ; the flowers are deliciously fragrant, and may be gathered almost daily throughout the winter and spring months.

2291	<i>Arborea double blue</i>	each—s. d.	0	6	2301	<i>Rubra plena, pale red, double</i>	0	6
2292	„ <i>double white</i>	0	6	2302	<i>Rubra simplex, red, single</i>	0	6	
2293	<i>Belle de Chatenay (new), very double</i>	0	9	2303	<i>Russian, double blue</i>	0	6	
2294	<i>Blandiana, dark purple, striped white</i> ...	0	6	2304	„ <i>single blue</i>	0	6	
2295	<i>Devoniensis, dark purple, large flowers</i> ...	0	6	2305	„ <i>Superb, red-violet</i>	0	6	
2296	<i>King of Violets, dark indigo-blue, very large double flowers</i>	0	6	2306	<i>Striata obliqua, purple and white</i>	0	6	
2297	<i>Marie Louise, lavender-blue, white centre</i>	0	6	2307	<i>Suavis, pale lavender</i>	0	6	
2298	<i>Neapolitan, lavender-blue, lgc. dble. flowers</i>	0	6	2308	<i>The Czar, dark purple, very large</i>	0	6	
2299	<i>Parmaensis plena, white, striped rose</i>	0	6	2309	<i>The White Czar, white, very large flowers</i>	0	9	
2300	<i>Queen of Violets, white, shaded blush, very large and double</i>	0	6	2310	<i>Victoria Regina (new), beautiful</i>	0	9	
				2311	<i>White, single</i>	0	9	
				2312	<i>One each of the foregoing collection</i>	10	6	

NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED PYRETHRUMS.



The value of these New Double-flowered Hardy Pyrethrums can scarcely be over-estimated for flower-border decoration. In May and June they occupy the same position as that held by the Chrysanthemum in September and October, therefore the name "Spring-flowering Chrysanthemum," may not inappropriately be given to this plant. The flowers are large, elegantly formed, and vary in colour from snow-white to the most intense magenta-crimson. The habit of the plant is graceful, the foliage elegant, and the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. The hardiness of the Double-Pyrethrum is beyond all doubt, having stood uninjured during the last three unusually severe winters. In herbaceous borders, in front of shrubs, and in situations where variety of colour is important, this plant is matchless. As a cut flower for vases and table decoration the blossoms are of the greatest value, and last in water longer than any other flower. At exhibitions in May and June the flowers are most attractive.

If encouraged to make vigorous growth during the summer months, these beautiful Double-flowered Hardy Pyrethrums will again flower in Autumn almost as freely as they did in May and June.

Our annual exhibitions of these flowers, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and at King Street, always attract considerable attention.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

2313	12 in 12 fine varieties	9/-, very fine, 12/-, extra fine, 15/-, & 18 0
2314	25 in 25 „ „	21/-, „ „ 25/-, „ „ 30 0
2315	40 in 40 „ „	30/-, „ „ 42/-, „ „ 50 0
Purchasers can make their own selections at the rate of 1s. each, except where a special price is given.		
2316	Selections for extensive planting ..	per 100, 60/-, 70/-, 80/-, 90/-, & 100/-.

2317	<i>Achille, purple, tinged with rose</i>	2328	<i>Coquetrie, rose-lilac, 1/6</i>
2318	<i>Amethyst, amethyst, petals tipped with white, 1/6</i>	2329	<i>Delicatium, white</i>
2319	<i>Bonamy, white, centre petals yellow</i>	2330	<i>Diana, purple-rose, tipped yellow</i>
2320	<i>Boule de Neige, snow white</i>	2331	<i>Dr. Livingstone, blush</i>
2321	<i>Bouquet Rose, rose</i>	2332	<i>Duchess of Edinburgh, mauve</i>
2322	<i>Brilliant, rich rosy purple, 1/6</i>	2333	<i>Emile Lemoine, crimson-purple, tipped with golden-yellow, 1/6</i>
2323	<i>Candidum plenum, pure white</i>	2334	<i>Eximium, rose-lilac</i>
2324	<i>Captain Nares, rose-crimson</i>	2335	<i>Fulgens plenissimum, purple-carmine</i>
2325	<i>Carminiatum plenum, crimson-carmine</i>	2336	<i>Galathee, deep rose, shading to carmine</i>
2326	<i>Charles Baltet, rose-carmine, yellow centre</i>	2337	<i>Gloire de Stalle, glowing purple-carmine, 1/6</i>
2327	<i>Cleopatra, yellow, tipped white</i>		

PYRETHRUMS—continued.

- 2338 Gustave Heltz, *rosy red*
- 2339 Haage et Schmidt, *rose-pink, centre blush*
- 2340 Hermann Stenger, *deep rose-lilac*
- 2341 Imbricatum plenum, *rich purple-carmine*
- 2342 Iturbide, *purple-carmine, 1/6*
- 2343 Ivoryanum, *rosy carmine*
- 2344 I. N. Twrdy, *amaranth, tipped with golden-yellow*
- 2345 La Belle Blonde, *pure white*
- 2346 La Vestale, *white, slightly tinged with rose*
- 2347 Lady Blanche, *delicate blush*
- 2348 Le Dante, *carmine-rose, golden centre*
- 2349 Lischen, *lilac-rose, orange centre*
- 2350 Luteum plenum, *salmon-rose*
- 2351 Madame Billiard, *white, tinged with rose*
- 2352 Madame Galli Marie, *blush, buff centre*
- 2353 Madame Munler, *blush-pink*
- 2354 Madlle. Patti, *carmine-rose, 1/6*
- 2355 Marchioness of Lorne, *purple, golden centre*
- 2356 Michael Buckner, *rich glowing crimson, 1/6*
- 2357 Minerva, *rose-pink*
- 2358 Miss Plink, *purple-crimson*
- 2359 Modlle, *purple-crimson, anemone-flowered*
- 2360 Mons. Barral, *magenta-crimson*
- 2361 Mont Blanco, *white*
- 2362 Multiflorum, *carmine-magenta*
- 2363 Nemesis, *lilac-carmine*
- 2364 Ne Plus Ultra, *delicate blush white*

- 2365 Neptune, *rose-lilac, yellow centre*
- 2366 Niveum plenum, *pure white*
- 2367 Paul Journu, *rose, shading to lilac*
- 2368 Peau Rouge, *rich rose-crimson*
- 2369 Penelope, *French white, yellow centre, 1/6*
- 2370 Perfectum, *rose-lilac, 1/6*
- 2371 Placida, *blush, 1/6*
- 2372 Prince Teck, *brilliant purple-crimson*
- 2373 Prince of Wales, *magenta-crimson, 1/6*
- 2374 Princess Charlotte, *rose, shading to carmine*
- 2375 Princess de Metternich, *pure white, 1/6*
- 2376 Progress, *rich purple-magenta*
- 2377 Rembrandt, *purple, shading to lilac*
- 2378 Rev. J. Dix, *carmine, shading to rose*
- 2379 Roseum, *carmine and white*
- 2380 Roseum magnificum, *rose, shading to purple*
- 2381 Roseum plenum, *rose, shading to carmine*
- 2382 Rubrum, *rich crimson, semi-double*
- 2383 Rubrum plenum, *rosy red*
- 2384 Solfaterre, *sulphur and white, 1/6*
- 2385 Spectable, *magenta-rose*
- 2386 Sulphureum plenum, *sulphury-white*
- 2387 Uzzel, *pink*
- 2388 Virginale, *white, orange centre*
- 2389 Vole Lactée, *white, tinged with rose*
- 2390 Wilhelm Krampfer, *rose-carmine, 1/6*

NEW SINGLE PYRETHRUMS.

2391 In Assorted Colours 9/- and 12/- per dozen.

DELPHINIUMS OR PERENNIAL LARKSPURS.

A valuable class of hardy plants, varying in height from 2 to 6 feet. The colours range from pure white, pale lavender, azure, to deep indigo blue, and some almost black, frequently with white, brown, or black centres; the flowers differ considerably in form and size; there are singles, semi-doubles, and doubles, with spikes of bloom varying from 1 to 3 feet in length.

2392 50 in 50 varieties	63/- to 84 0
2393 25 in 25 "	30/- to 42 0
2394 12 in 12 "	12/-, 18/-, and 25 0

HERBACEOUS OR PERENNIAL PHLOXES.

These grand border plants are exceedingly decorative; the flowers are finely formed, and borne in large clusters, varying in colour from the purest white to the richest purple, brilliant salmon and crimson.

2395 50 in 50 beautiful varieties.....	30/-, 40/-, 50/-, and 60 0
2396 25 in 25 "	15/-, 21/-, 25/-, and 30 0
2397 12 in 12 "	9/-, 12/-, 15/-, and 18 0

DOUBLE AND SINGLE POTENTILLAS.

A very distinct, and beautiful class of hardy perennials, with finely formed flowers; the petals are of a stout, rich velvety texture, varying in colour from brilliant crimson and maroon to rich orange and bright yellow. The flowers in some varieties are striped, spotted, margined, or marbled.

2398 20 in 20 varieties	30/- 42/- and 50 0
2399 12 in 12 "	12/- 15/- 21/- and 30 0

EARLY FLOWERING BEDDING VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

2400 12 in 12 varieties	9 0	2402 25 in 25 varieties	21 0
2401 18 in 18 "	15 0	2403 30 in 30 "	30 0

AUTUMN FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

- 2404 Assorted Plants in pots for this present Autumn flowering, per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30s.
- 2406 " Plants in pots, ready April, May, and June 6s., 9s., and 12s. per dozen.
- 2406 " Cuttings in pots, ready in January, February, and March per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

2407 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2409 25 in 25 varieties	21s. and 25 0
2408 18 in 18 "	15s. and 18 0	2410 30 in 30 "	25s. and 30 0

CAMPANULAS.

2411 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2413 25 in 25 varieties	21s. and 25 0
2412 18 in 18 "	15s. and 18 0	2414 30 in 30 "	25s. and 30 0

PENTSTEMONS HARDY VARIETIES.

2415 12 in 12 varieties	9s. and 12 0	2416 18 in 18 varieties	15s. and 18 0
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IVIES FOR COVERING WALLS OR FORMING EDGINGS.

- 2417 Assorted Green Varieties..... according to size, per dozen, 18s., 24s. and 30 0
- 2418 Assorted Variegated Varieties..... according to size, per dozen, 18s., 30s. and 42 0

VIRGINIAN CREEPERS FOR COVERING WALLS AND TRELLISES.

- 2419 Fine Plants..... according to size, each 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3 6
- 2420 Veitch's small leaved variety (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*) each 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3 6

CLEMATIS.

- 2421 Assorted beautiful varieties for beds, trellises, or wallsper dozen, 21s., 30s. and 42 0

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

- 2422 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., 30s., and 42 0

HARDY CLIMBERS.

- 2423 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

[Barr and Sugden,

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS.

2424 Assorted.....per dozen, 18s., 24s., and 30 0

ROSES.

2425 Dwarf varieties, Perpetuals, Teas, Mosses, etc.per dozen, 12s., 15s., and 18 0
 2426 Standard ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..per dozen, 21s., 25s., and 30 0
 2427 Climbing varieties, assorted ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..per dozdn, 12s., 15s., and 18 0

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

2428 Assorted Varietiesper dozen, 24s., 30s., and 42 0

PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, ROCKWORK, AND FOR WINDOW GARDENS.

One of the most interesting features in modern gardening is the development of a Sub-Alpine effect, which is produced by throwing up mounds, and planting them with an Alpine vegetation, giving to the mounds various heights and depressions, such as are to be found in natural landscapes, choosing, when possible, a situation which admits of a perspective, and planting so as to give a semi-wild appearance, in which should be represented every tint of Alpine foliage and every variety of Alpine flower. These Alpine effects are enhanced by a liberal planting of spring flowering bulbs, such as Chionodoxa luciliæ, Scilla sibirica and bifolia, Snowdrops, Crocus, dwarf Daffodils, Snowflakes, Fritillarias, Iris reticulata, Iris Persica, Sisyrinchium grandiflorum, etc., and thus made as attractive in spring as in summer.

SELECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR SUB-ALPINE MOUNDS, ROCKWORK, AND WINDOW GARDEN,

AS UNDER:—

Consisting of Saxifrages, Sempervivums, Sedums, and other dwarf-growing plants.

s. d.

2429 100 in 100 species	50/- and 63 0	2432 50 in 25 species	21/- and 30 0
2430 100 in 50 ,,	40/- and 50 0	2433 25 in 25 ,,	12/6 and 15 0
2431 50 in 50 ,,	25/- and 30 0	2434 12 in 12 ,,	6/- and 9 0

HARDY ALPINE SUCCULENTS FOR GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The Selections quoted, as under, are for plants in pots which are capable of being divided up.

2435 Saxifraga, in 30 to 40 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2436 Sedum (Stonecrop), in 30 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0
2437 Sempervivum, in 25 varieties	per 100, 50s. ; per dozen, 6s. and	9 0

FINE SORTS OF HARDY HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS.

2438 100 in 100 varieties.....	70s. and 84 0	2441 50 in 50 varieties	30s. and 42 0
2439 100 in 50 ,,	60s. and 70 0	2442 25 in 25 ,,	15s. and 21 0
2440 100 in 25 ,,	50s. and 60 0	2443 12 in 12 ,,	6s., 9s., and 12 0

CARNATIONS.

Few flowers are more prized than Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, whether as border plants, to cut for bouquets, or for buttonholes. The plants offered will be ready to send out in October in pots, but, if not otherwise instructed, they will be taken out of their pots and balled up for convenience in packing.

2444 Choice Named Robust Varieties, for out-door culture, sold in pairs.....	per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. to 15 0
2445 ,, ,, Clove Scented Varieties	per dozen ,, ,, 10s. 6d. to 15 0
2446 ,, ,, Tree Varieties, for greenhouse culture	per dozen plants, 18s., 24s., 30s. to 42 0

PICOTEEES.

2447 Choice Named Varieties, sold in pairs	per dozen plants, 10s. 6d. to 15 0
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PINKS.

2448 Choice Named Varieties, sold in pairs	per dozen plants, 9s. to 12 0
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A FEW SPECIALITIES

TO WHICH MESSRS. BARR AND SUGDEN DESIRE TO INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Anemone fulgens and var. Græca. Beautiful species, producing large dazzling vermilion scarlet flowers with dark centres, on strong stalks, 9 to 12 inches in height. Planted at intervals, flowers may be had out of doors from early in Spring to July. Fulgens, 21s. per 100; Fulgens Græca, p. 100 30 0

Anemone japonica alba, rosea, and rubra. Beautiful species, with trifoliate leaves, flowers 2½ inches in diameter, white, rose, and bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centres, borne in great profusion throughout the autumn, height 2½ feet, habit neat and compact, in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders.....per doz. 7s. 6d. to 10 6

Brodiaea congesta. A fine, handsome, hardy bulbous plant which should have a place in every flower border. It is valuable as a cut flower for vases and table bouquets

Chionodoxa Luciliæ (The Glory of the Snow). The blossoms intense Nemophila blue, with snow-white centre; established bulbs flower so abundant as literally to carpet the ground. It is a charming pot plant, and for Spring bedding and permanent edgings unsurpassed; we recommend it as a good associate to the Snowdrop and Spring Snowflake. Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the Chionodoxa luciliæ, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling Nemophila insignis in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The Chionodoxa luciliæ was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to us a First Class Certificate for this plant

per 100 21s., 30s., 40s., and 50s. ; per dozen, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. & 7 6

Colchicum epeciosum Rubrum. The largest, richest coloured and most beautiful of this family, flowering in profusion during the latter part of September and early in October; valuable for clumps and masses in borders or rockwork

Hyacinthue candicane, a distinct magnificent summer flowering hardy bulb, totally distinct in appearance from the spring flowering Hyacinth, leaves 2 to 3 feet long, the upper portions recurved, the flower stems from strong bulbs attain the height of 3 to 4 feet, and bear from 20 to 25 large pendulous funnel-shaped, pure white flowers; a desirable pot plant, and very effective in masses in beds or mixed borders

<i>Iris nudicaulis</i> , a distinct, beautiful species, with large, rich, purple flowers, feathered with white on falls, and borne in great profusion during April and May; average height of flower stems, nine inches, desirable for lines and groups in ornamental beds.....	s. d.	2 6
<i>Iris reticulata</i> , a distinct, charming species, the flowers brilliant purple, blotched golden yellow, very fragrant, flowers in great profusion during March and April, height six inches, very desirable pot plant, and for beds and edgings.....	per doz, 7s. 6d., each	0 9
<i>Lapageria alba</i> , a beautiful variety of the well known <i>L. rosea</i> , producing fine white flowers in profusion, many months in succession, a distinct and elegant plant, deserving of a place in every collection, each 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. 42s., and		63 0
<i>Lapageria rosea superba</i> , a very distinct, vigorous growing variety of this fine evergreen climber, producing in great profusion extra large bell-shaped rosy crimson flowers, with light spots in the tube, and blooming many months in succession	each 7s. 6d. to	21 0
<i>Muscari racemosum</i> and <i>Botryoides</i> . Very elegant plants, well-known as the grape and starch hyacinths. The flowers beautiful purplish blue, produced in dense racemes, averaging 6 to 12 from a single bulb, during a period of about two months; most effective spring bulbs for masses and edgings, per 100, 5s. 6d., per doz.		1 0
<i>Narcissus triandrus albus</i> , a distinct, neat growing, elegant species; flowers white, and borne in clusters, petals large and reflexed, as in <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> ; very desirable for pot culture, in the conservatory, or for masses in the open ground	per doz.	7 6
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> (<i>Star of Bethlehem</i>). A fine hardy border plant, well known for its profusion of white star-shaped flowers; a fine plant for edgings	per 100	5 0
<i>Puschkinia libanotica</i> , a charming spring-flowering bulb, producing in profusion in March and April, neat spikes of white star-shaped flowers, with pale blue stripes.....	per doz.	10 6
<i>Scilla campanulata Emperor</i> . The largest and most beautiful of the Wood-Hyacinths, with broad ample foliage, flowers freely produced during April and May, on tall strong flower stems, lavender blue striped porcelain; desirable for lines, masses, and for beds or mixed borders ...	per 100, 21s., per doz	3 6
<i>Sisyrinchium</i> . During winter and spring it would be difficult to conceive anything more beautiful in the flower garden than the graceful bell shaped flowers of <i>S. grandiflorum</i> , purple and white, per doz.		5 6
<i>Triteleia (Milla) uniflora conspicua</i> , a dwarf, neat-growing hardy bulb, producing for several months large star-shaped white flowers, suffused with porcelain, very useful for spring and early summer decoration in the open ground and conservatory.....	per 100	3 6
<i>Triteleia (Milla) uniflora lilacina</i> , a dwarf, neat growing hardy bulb, producing for months in early spring and summer, large star-shaped lavender flowers, with violet blue stripe, very useful for spring and early summer decoration in the open ground and conservatory	per doz. 1s., per 100	5 6
Winter Aconite . The golden blossoms of the Winter Aconite rest on an emerald green cushion of leaves, and form a striking contrast to the pure white of the Snowdrop and the lovely blue of <i>Scilla sibirica</i> and <i>Chionodoxa luciliae</i> . The rich green carpet of foliage continues a long time after the flowers, so that the plant is valuable for situations where it is difficult to clothe the ground, such as under trees and in moist situations where few flowering plants thrive	per doz. 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 21s. to	30 0

GARDEN REQUISITES, ETC.

BOUQUET STALK WIRE, in bundles of 1 lb., finest, 2s. 6d.; second, 2s.; third 1s. 6d.; thickest, 1s.	
BOUQUET STEEL WIRE, for wiring Camellias, in bundles of 1 lb., 2s. 6d.	
BOUQUET BINDING WIRE, per reel, 1s. 3d.; silvered, per reel, 1s. 9d.	
PREPARED FLOWER GUM, for fixing the petals of Geraniums, Primulas, &c. Per bottle, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.	
WOODEN FLOWER STICKS. In bundles of 100, 12 inch, 1s. 3d.; 18 inch, 1s. 8d.; 24 inch, 2s. 6d.; 30 inch, 3s.; 36 inch, 3s. 6d.; 42 inch, 4s. 6d.; 48 inch, 6s. In bundles of 50, 8d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., Painted green, in bundles of 100, 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., and 8s. In bundles of 50, 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.	
HORTICULTURAL COPPER WIRE, for suspending labels, per bundle, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.	
HORTICULTURAL METALLIC WIRE, to suspend labels, per bundle, fine, 1s. 6d.; second, 1s. 4d.; thickest, 1s. 2d.	
IMPROVED GALVANIZED VERBENA PEGS, 1000, 5s. 6d.; 500, 3s.; 250, 1s. 9d.	
CAST IRON WALL NAILS, 4d. per lb.; WOOLLEN SHREDS, 9d. per lb.	
MEDICATED GARDEN SHREDS, a substitute for woollen shreds for nailing up fruit trees and climbers; these medicated shreds are cut in convenient lengths, are durable, and possess the advantage of not harbouring insects; bundles of 100, 2 inch, 6d.; 3 inch, 8d.; 4 inch, 1s.; 5 inch, 1s. 6d.	
STRONG PRUNING GLOVES, best make, per pair, 2s.	
GENTLEMEN'S PRUNING GLOVES, per pair, 2s. 6d.	
LADIES' " " " " " 1s. 9d.	
LADIES' GAUNTLET GLOVES, extra quality, per pair, 3s. 6d.	
THERMOMETERS, in polished boxwood, best quality, each 2s. 6d. In iron, best quality, each 3s. 6d.	
GARDEN WOODEN LABELS, for pots and borders, painted. In bundles of 100, 3½ inches, 8d.; 4½ inches, 10d.; 5½ inches, 1s.; 6½ inches, 1s. 3d.; 7½ inches, 1s. 6d.; 9 inches, 2s. For suspending, 3½ inches, 1s.	
YEATS' METALLIC GARDEN LABELS, for pots and borders. Per 100, No. 1, 4s.; No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 3, 4s.; No. 4, 3s. 6d.; No. 15, 2s. 6d. For suspending: No. 5, for nailing to walls, 3s. 6d.; No. 13, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, for suspending to roses, 2s. 6d.; No. 14, 2s.; No. 7, for hanging to standard fruit trees, 2s. 6d.	
INDELIBLE INK and 6 suitable nibs for writing on Yeats' Metallic labels, 8d. Larger bottle with 12 nibs, 1s. 3d. Without nibs the Ink is 6d. and 1s.	
THE WILLEDEN INSOLUBLE METALLIC CARD LABELS. These new labels are a great boon to those who take an interest in the nomenclature of their plants. They may be written upon with any good ordinary ink, and the writing will remain clear and distinct to whatever exposure temperature, or moisture they may be subjected. Sold in boxes of 100. Oval, for suspending: No. 1, 2½ inches, 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 2½ inches, 3s.; No. 3, 2 inches, 2s. 6d.; No. 4, 1½ inches, 2s. Oblong, No. 5, 3½ inch, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, 2½ inches, 2s.; No. 7, wider, 1½ inches, 2s. 6d.; No. 8, 1½ inches, 2s. In bundles of 50: No. 1, 2s.; No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, 1s. 6d.; No. 4, 1s. 3d.; No. 5, 1s. 6d.; No. 6, 1s. 3d.; No. 7, 1s. 6d.; No. 8, 1s. 3d.	
WATERPROOF TWINE to use with above, 100 ties, 1s.; thicker, 1s. 3d. 50 ties, 8d.; thicker, 9d.	

To have Dry and Warm Feet use
GISHURSTINE
As a Dubbing on the Soles and Uppers of Boots & Shoes.

From the FLORIST AND POMOLOGIST, January, 1881.

The gardening world is indebted to the originator of Gishurst Compound for a new substance, called Gishurstine, which is to be as beneficial to the health of gardeners as the former is destructive to their enemies. It is intended for the preservation of gardeners' boots, and when used will keep the feet dry, as it is repellent of water. It is to be rubbed in like dubbing, once or twice a month, or oftener for boots in constant use, will soften the leather, and has no unpleasant smell. We have tried it, and find that it does what it professes to do, that is, keeps the feet dry, and makes the boots comfortable.

*From Mr. A. F. BARRON, Royal Horticultural Society, Chiswick Gardens,
22nd January, 1881.*

At the present time I write to thank you for bringing the Gishurstine under my notice. I have tried it myself and my foreman in the garden have tried it, and found it excellent, far superior to anything we have ever used.

From Mr. T. C. WRIGHT, Lincoln's Inn, 1st January, 1881.

I am equally surprised and pleased to find that the boots I anointed liberally with Gishurstine are not only rendered by it perfectly waterproof and snowproof, but take as good a polish after as they did before anointment.

From Miss FRANCES POWER COBBE, 4th February, 1881.

To-day I travelled over swamps and morasses on Wisley Common for hours, and now I testify, that, though my boots were already rather worn, and last week decidedly let in damp, I have returned this evening with my feet warm and dry as if I had never stepped but upon a wooden floor. "Gishurstine" is admirable.

From a HUNTING MAN, 22nd January, 1881.

I must send a line to say that I have found the Gishurst Dubbing [Gishurstine] first rate, having given it a good trial in this thick snow on a pair of fishing boots, which were as hard as a brick, about twenty years old, and also on some new hunting boots, but when first made fifteen years ago for fishing boots, which used to punish me with their hardness; both are as soft and comfortable as possible. These boots were a first-rate test for the dubbing; of course on all ordinary boots it is perfect also.

Directions for Use.—Warm the Boots, then rub in Gishurstine thoroughly all over upper Leathers, Welts, and Soles. This may be repeated once or twice a month, or oftener. One application makes leather soft and boots comfortable. Gishurstine boots take a good polish with blacking. Gishurstine has no unpleasant smell, and is otherwise an improvement on old-fashioned dubbing.

Gishurstine is sold in Tin Boxes, 6d. and 1s.; by post 9d. and 1s. 4d.
Gishurstine specially prepared for hot climates, 9d. and 1s. 6d.

BARR & SUGDEN,
12 & 13, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

BARR AND SUGDEN,

Seed, Bulb, and Plant Merchants,

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N.B.—Except in cases of urgency, orders are executed in rotation as received. B. & S. therefore respectfully invite their patrons to ANTICIPATE THE
"PLANTING TIME" by sending their orders early.

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Barr & Sugden,	Quantity of Plants.	Seed Merchants,	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Plants.	12 & 13, King	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Street.	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Covent	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.	Garden, W.C.	Marg. No. of Catalogue	Quantity of Roots.
CHEAP BULBS and PLANTS, to naturalize in Wild Gardens, p. 4.		Pyrethrums, p. 43			Hyacinths, in named varieties, enumerated & described, pp. 7 to 9			Early Single Tulips, for out-door culture, or for pots, etc., p. 13			Snowdrops, p. 16 " double " single " giant " Imperati " Elwesii " Redoutei Luceojum, p. 17 " Autumnale " Æstivum " Pulchellum " Vernum Scillas, Early Flowering, p. 17 " Sibirica " Bifolia " alba " rubra " taurica " amœna " Italica		Iris Barbata, the Bearded Flag Iris, pp. 22 to 24			
Aucumones, double and single																
Anemone Fulgens (the Scarlet Windflower)		Delpiniams, p. 44														
Allium aureum (Moly)		Phloxes, p. 44														
Allium descendens		Potentillas, p. 44														
Alstromeria aurea		Early Chrysanthemums, p. 44														
Asclepias tuberosa and inearnata		Autumn Chrysanthemums, p. 44														
Brodiaea congesta		Michaelmas Daisies, p. 44														
Camassia, mixed		Campanulas, p. 44														
Chionodoxa lucilise		Hardy Pentstemons, p. 44														
Christmas Roses		Ivies, p. 44														
Crocus, in mixture		Virginian Creepers, p. 44														
Crown Imperials, in mixture		Clematis, p. 44														
Daffodils, in mixture		Evergreen Shrubs, p. 44														
Dog's Tooth Violets, in mixture		Hardy Climbers, p. 44														
Fritillarias, mixed		Greenhouse Climbers, p. 45														
Fumitory (Lily)		Roses, p. 45														
Funkia (the Plantain)		Greenhouse Plants, p. 45														
Gladiolus Byzantinus and Colvilli, mixed		Plants for Window Gardens, p. 45														
Grape Hyacinths, in mixture (Lily)		Plants for Sub-Alpine Mounds, p. 45														
Hemerocallis (the Day)		Plants for Rockwork, &c., p. 45														
Hepaticas, mixed		Alpino Succulents, &c., p. 45														
Hyacinths, a beautiful mixture		Herbaceous Plants, p. 45														
Iris Barbata, mixed		Carnations, p. 45														
Flag Iris, blue & white		Nonsuch Daffodils														
English & Spanish Iris		Picotees, p. 45														
Dwarf Flag Iris, in mixture		Pinks, p. 45														
Lenten Roses		Fruit Trees, p. 4														
Meadow Saffron, Autumn Flowering, in mixture																
Meadow Saffron, Spring Flowering		Specialities in Bulbs and Plants, p. 45														
Ornithogalum, in mixture																
Pæonias, in mixture																
Polyanthus and Primroses, in mixture																
Scilla Sibirica																
Solomon's Seal, dwarf and tall [single]																
Snowdrops, double & Saowlaks, Summer																
Starch Hyacinths, blue																
Spiræa Japonica, white																
Spiræa Palmata, red																
Triteleia conspicua, mixed																
Tritomas, mixed																
Wood Hyacinths, mixed																
Winter Aconites																
White Lilies																
White Narcissus, double and single																
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, p. 4.																
Alpine, red and white																
Auguste Nicaise																
Bieton Pine, white, large																
Black Prince, early																
British Queen																
Dr. Hogg, very large																
Duc de Magenta, crimson																
Elton Pine, late																
Frogmore, late Pine																
Hautbois (Myatt's)																
James Veitch																
Kecu's Seedling, early																
Le Constant																
La Grosse Sucrée																
Lucas, large																
Marguerite, forces well																
Oscar, large and firm																
President, great cropper																
Prince Arthur, fine																
Sabreur, dark crimson																
Sir C. Napier																
Sir Joseph Paxton, extra																
Souvenir de Kieff																
The Amateur, fine																
flavour [de Thury																
Vicomtesse Hélicart																
SWEET VIOLETS, p. 43.																
Arborea, blue																
" white																
Belle de Chatenay																
Blandiana																
Devoniensis																
King of Violets																
Marie Louise																
Napoliensis																
Parmacensis plena																
Queen of Violets																
Rubra plena																
" simplex																
Russian double blue																
" single																
" superb																
Sriata obliqua																
Suavis																
The Czar																
The White Czar																
Victoria Regina																
Single white																
Collection of 1 each																

POSTAL NOTICE.

This Order Sheet can be transmitted to us through the Post by affixing a Halfpenny Stamp, IF SIMPLY FOLDED AS AN UNSEALED COMMUNICATION, provided no communication of the nature of a letter is written on it beyond filling in the Name, Address, Conveyance, etc., as specified above, with the enumeration of the Bulbs, Plants, etc., required. The Order Sheet, if sealed down, a Penny Stamp must be affixed.

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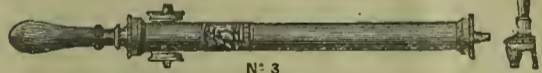
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Chrysanthemum-flowered Double Anemones, p. 28			Convallaria (Solomon's Seal), p. 31 Dielytra, p. 31			Gladioli, Varieties of, Gandavensis, p. 34 Ready in December			Lilies, pp. 37 to 40 Ready in October Isolirion Group, p. 38			Vegetable Seeds for Autumn Sowing Annuals and Perennials for Autumn Sowing Choice Greenhouse Seeds for Autumn Sowing Seakale Roots, 10/6, 13/6, 17/6, and 20/- per 100. Ready Nov. Asparagus Roots, 3/6, 5/6, 7/6, 10/6, to 15/- per 100		Heated Frames for raising seeds and striking cuttings Aphis Brush Bass for Tying Raphia for Tying Mats, Archangel Frigi Domo Britain's Netting Hampson's Shading Tiffany Tanned Netting	
Newer Varieties of Double Anemones, p. 28			Spiræa, p. 31			Antholyza, p. 34						Rhubarb Roots, in variety, 10/6 per doz.		MANURES, etc., p. 47 Standen's Manure Peruvian Guano Clay's Fertilizer Florvita	
Single Poppy-Anemones, p. 28			Plantain Lilies (Funkia), p. 31			Watsonia, p. 35						Ditto ditto, Monarch, new, 1/6 each Globe Artichokes, established plants, 6/- and 9/- per dozen Mushroom Spawn, in cakes, 6d. each, or per bushel, 6/-		Watson's Lawn Sand Fine Lawn Grass Seed for Autumn Sowing, 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.	
Anemone Stellata or Hortensis, p. 28			Hepatica, p. 32			Agapanthus, p. 35 Alstrœmerias, p. 35			Eulirion Group, p. 39			French Mushroom Spawn, in boxes, 3/6 and 5/6		Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal	
Anemone Fulgens, p. 28			Hemerocallis (the Day Lily), p. 32			Antbericum, p. 35						GARDEN REQUISITES, p. 46 Bouquet Stalk Wire Bouquet Camellia Wire Bouquet Binding Wire Prepared Gum for Bouquets Flower Sticks Copper Wire Metallic Wire Verbena Pegs Wall Nails Woollen Shreds Medicated Shreds Garden Gloves Gentlemen's " " Ladies' " " Thermometers Wooden Labels Metallic Labels " Ink Imperishable Garden Waterproof Twine for Labels		Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Anemone species, p. 29			Tropæolum, p. 32			Montbrotia, p. 35						Pencils Nail Bags Paxton Fumigator Saynor's Pruning Knives Saynor's Budding Knives Vine Scissors Brehaut's Scissors Selby Gatherers Garden Syringes " Engines Mowing Machines Watering cans Transmission Cut Flower Cases " Fruit Cases		Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Cyclamen, p. 29			Tuberoses, p. 32			Sparaxis Pulcherrima, p. 35 Tritoma, p. 35			Martago Group, p. 39					Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Crown Imperials, p. 30			Tigridias, p. 32			Hardy Chinese Pœonia p. 35								Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Fritillarias, p. 30			Guernsey Lilies, p. 33 Belladonna Lilies, p. 33 Amaryllis, hardy, p. 33			Christmas Rose, p. 37			Archelirion Group, pp. 39, 40					Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Scillas, late flowering, p. 30			Vallota purpurea Amaryllis Formosissima, p. 33											Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Sundry Scillas, p. 50			Amaryllis, Greenhouse p. 33											Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Muscari, p. 30			Nerine, p. 33			Lenten Roses, p. 37			Sundry Bulbs and Tubers, pp. 41, 42					Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
Lily of the Valley, p. 31			Zephyranthes, p. 34											Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
			Gladioli, early flowering, p. 34 Ready in October.											Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	
			Early Gladioli for Sbrubberies, p. 34 Ready in September											Thomson's Styptio Cold Grafting Wax Summer Cloud Prepared Cocoa Fibre and Charcoal Charcoal for Jardinets, etc. Cocoa Fibre Sifted Cocoa Fibre Green Carpet Moss, 1/- & 2/6 Peat Leaf Mould Silver Sand Virgin Loam Mixed Soil for Potting Fowler's Insecticides " Mealy Bug Destroyer Gishurst Compound Gishurstine Insect Destroyer Tobacco Powder " Distributors Tobacco Paper Tobacco Soap Tobacco Juice Abyssinian Mixture	

BARR'S IMPROVED GARDEN SYRINGES. For Prices, see p. 47.

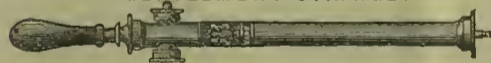
N^o 1
GARDEN SYRINGE.



N^o 2
GARDEN SYRINGE.



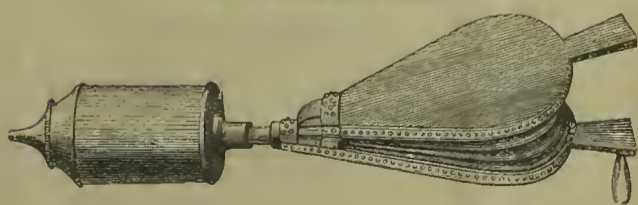
N^o 3
GENTLEMEN'S SYRINGE.



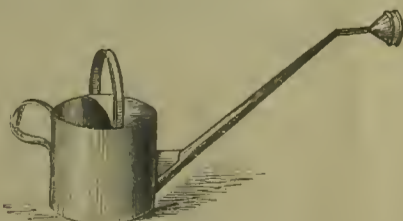
N^o 4
LADIES' SYRINGE.



N^o 5
FERN CASE SYRINGE.



THE IMPROVED PAXTON FUMIGATOR. See p. 47.



LADIES' WATERING-CAN, WITH BRASS ROSE. See p. 47.

Please affix here the Postage Stamp.

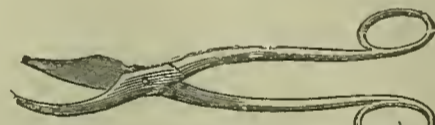
BARR & SUGDEN,

Seed and Plant Merchants,

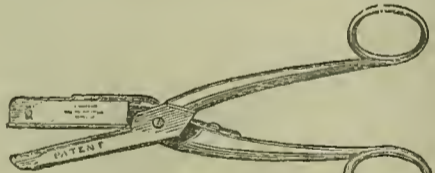
12 & 13, King Street,

Covent Garden, W.C.,

LONDON.



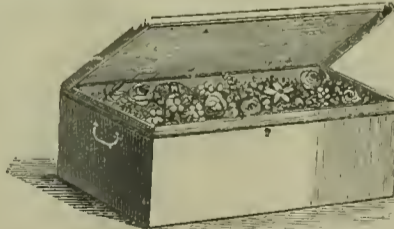
BREHAUT'S IMPROVED PRUNING SCISSORS. See p. 47.



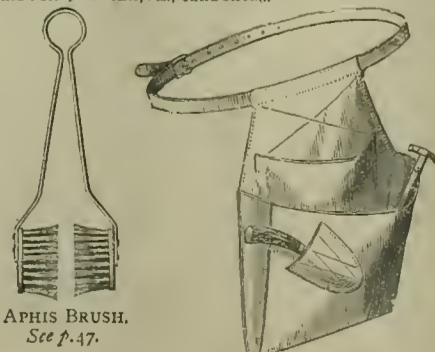
THE SELBY FLOWER GATHERER. See p. 47.



THE SELBY FRUIT GATHERER. See p. 47.



BARR'S PORTABLE TRANSMISSION CUT FLOWER AND FRUIT JAPANED TIN BOXES. No. 1, 14 in. by 10 in., has 2 compartments, 18s.; extra strong, 21s. No. 2, 18 in. by 13 in., has 3 compartments, 25s.; extra strong, 31s. No. 3, 23 in. by 10 in., has 4 compartments, 31s.; extra strong, 41s.



APHIS BRUSH. See p. 47.

THE PAXTON NAIL BAG. See p. 47.

- TEBB'S REGISTERED COMBINATION LABELS. In boxes of 50. For pots: No. 9, 3½ by 2¼ inches, 3s. 6d.; No. 11, 2½ by 1½ inches, 2s. 6d. For suspending: No. 10, 3 by 1¼ inches, 3s. 25 of No. 9, 2s.; No. 10, 1s. 6d.; No. 11, 1s. 6d.
- WOLFF'S SOLID BLACK INK PENCILS, for writing on wood, 3d.; extra thick, 6d.
- THE PAXTON NAIL BAG, with Pockets and Knife Sheath.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 10s. 6d.
- THE CHISWICK NAIL BAG, with Pocket and Knife Sheath, 7s. 6d.
- THE IMPROVED PAXTON FUMIGATOR, in stained wooden case.—(See *Illustration, on Order Sheet*), 20s.
- SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 6d.
- SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES, 3s. and 3s. 6d.
- SAYNOR'S VINE SCISSORS, 3s. 6d.
- BREHAUTS' PRUNING SCISSORS.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s.
- THE SELBY FLOWER GATHERER.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 5s. 6d.
- THE SELBY FRUIT GATHERER.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 10s. 6d.
- BARR'S GARDEN SYRINGES.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), first quality, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. & 21s.
- BARR'S GARDEN SYRINGES, second quality, 5s. 6d., 9s., 11s., and 15s.
- BARR'S SUCTION GARDEN ENGINES.—(See *Illustration in previous Catalogues*), 42s. and 50s.
- LAWN MOWING MACHINES, £3 10s. and upwards, according to size.
- LADIES' WATERING CANS, with brass rose.—No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 5s. 6d.; No. 3, 6s. 6d.
- PORTABLE TRANSMISSION CASES, in compartments for cut flowers, 18s., 21s., 25s., 33s., 34s., and 42s.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*.)
- NEW HEATED FRAME.—(See *Illustration, p. 48*), 84s., 90s., 92s., 98s. and 105s.
- APHIS BRUSH.—(See *Illustration on Order Sheet*), 2s. 6d.
- CUBA BASS, 2 strong, durable, tying material, recommended, 3s. 6d. per lb.; specimen bundles, 6d. & 1s.
- RAPHIA, a new light tying material, recommended, per lb. 2s. 6d.; specimen bundles, 6d. & 1s.
- ARCHANGEL MATS, best quality, per doz., 21s.; each 2s. 6d.
- FRIGI DOMO.—Manufactured from hair and wool; a perfect non-conductor; maintaining a fixed temperature where it is applied. 2 yards wide, 3 yards wide, and 4 yards wide, 1s. 2d. per square yard.
- BRITAIN'S GARDEN NETTING.—The most valuable material for protecting fruit-trees from frost, the open meshes allowing a free circulation of air, and on this account also an excellent article for shading. No. 1, brown, 10 yards long, 54 inches wide, 7s. 6d. No. 2, white, 10 yards long, 54 inches wide, finer quality, 7s. 6d.
- HAMPSON'S IMPERIAL SHADING, resembling Britain's netting, but lighter, an excellent shading and good protector of fruit trees from frost. Per piece, 10 yards long, 56 inches wide, 7s. 6d. Sample on application.
- TIFFANY.—A light, cheap, shading material for conservatories, greenhouses, etc. No. 1, 20 yards long, 38 inches wide; per piece, 5s. 6d. No. 2, manufactured with mineral solution, 6s. 6d. per piece. No. 3, double strength, 18 yards long by 36 inches wide, per piece, 7s. 6d. No. 4, treble strength, per piece, 10s. 6d.
- TANNED NETTING, 1 inch mesh, about 2 yards wide, per yard run, 3d. About 4 yards wide, per yard run, 6d.

Manures for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

- STANDEN'S GARDENERS' AND AMATEURS' MANURE. This is the best of all the concentrated fertilizers for hard wooded plants of all kinds, such as Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Vines and other fruit trees in pots, and as a dressing for Vine and Peach horders; also valuable for all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables out of doors. Sample canisters, 1/- and 2/6; large canisters, 5/6, 10/6, and 21/-.
- PERUVIAN GUANO, PURE, OUT OF BOND.—5d. per lb.; or in canisters, 1/- and 2/6; per cwt., 25/-.
- FLORVITA. For plants in pots, recommended as a safe and effective stimulating compound. Per bottle, 1/-.

Lawn Sand, Styptic, Grafting Wax, Summer Cloud, and Soils.

- WATSON'S WEED-DESTROYING LAWN-SAND. For destroying Daisies, Dandelions, Plantains, and all other tap-rooted weeds on lawns, croquet grounds, and grass verges, being at the same time an excellent fertilizer, improving the lawn and producing a rich emerald green-sward. Price, in London, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/6 per canister; in quarter cwt. canisters, 10/6; in half cwt. kegs, 19/-; one cwt. kegs, 36/-. LAWN GRASS SEED, to sow in Autumn, 1/-, 1/3, and 1/6 per lb.
- THOMSON'S STYPTIC, for preventing the bleeding of Vines after pruning, &c. Per bottle, 3/-.
- NEW FRENCH COLD GRAFTING WAX, in tin boxes, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/-, valuable for grafting and budding.
- SUMMER CLOUD, a preparation for Stippling Glass a light green or grey tinge, thus protecting plants from the fierce rays of the sun. In canisters, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-. Set of 2 Brushes, 1/6 and 2/6.
- COCOA FIBRE AND CHARCOAL, specially prepared for growing Ferns in Plant-Cases, and Bulbs in Jardinets, Glasses, &c. When the Prepared Cocoa Nut Fibre and Charcoal is used for glasses, before putting in the Bulbs the glasses should be filled with the preparation, and water given till it can absorb no more. On this place the Bulb, and fasten it down with brown paper as you would a jam pot, leaving an opening for the shoot. When the Bulb has sufficiently rooted into the preparation, nttie the paper, and after this keep the preparation always wet. No. 1 quality, 6/- per bushel; 2/- per peck. No. 2 quality, 4/6 per bushel; 1/6 per peck.
- COCOA FIBRE, 1/6 per bush., 4 bns. for 5/-. COCOA FIBRE, finely sifted, 2/6 per bush., 4 bns. for 7/6.
- FRESH GREEN CARPET MOSS, in lots of 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6.
- POTTING SOILS, of Suitable Composts, also Peat, Leaf-soil, Virgin Loam, and Silver Sand. Price, in London, 3/6 per hushel.

Plant Insect Destroyers.

- FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE. In jars at 1/6, 3/-, 5/6, and 10/-.
- " MEALY BUG DESTROYER, per bottle, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-.
- THE GISHURST COMPOUND, an effectual Insect-killer, boxes, 1/-, 3/-, and 10/6
- SUPERIOR TOBACCO PAPER, 1/6 per lb.; SUPERIOR TOBACCO BAG, 1/8 per lb.
- TOBACCO POWDER. In canisters, 1/-, 2/6, and 5/- each. Powder Distributors, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/-.
- TOBACCO SOAP. In jars 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- each.
- TOBACCO JUICE, specially prepared for Horticultural purposes. In bottles, 1/- and 2/6 each.
- ABYSSINIAN MIXTURE. In bottles, 1/6, 3/-, 4/6.
- KEMSLEY AND HOWE'S INSECT DESTROYER. It is guaranteed by K. & H. to kill, at first trial, Mealy Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, American Blight and all other Plant Insects, without the least injury to the foliage or flowers. Sold in Bottles, 1/-, 2/-, 3/6.

The Gardener's Comfort in winter is Dry and Warm Feet. This is secured by using GISHURSTINE as a Dubbing on the Soles and Uppers of Boots and Shoes. It makes the leather soft and waterproof, without interfering with the polish. Sold in tin boxes, 6d. and 1s.

12 and 13, King Street, Covent Garden, 1881.]

ELEGANT HYACINTH GLASSES,

In new Designs, Colours, and Decorations.

The Woodcuts faithfully represent the shape of these elegant Hyacinth Glasses.



THE QUEEN.

WITH ART-GAMEO FIGURE
Each, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.



TYE'S TRIPLE.

WITHOUT DECORATION (including Support).
6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 8d. each.

TYE'S MINIATURE.
FOR POMPON HYACINTH OR CROCUS.
6d., 9d., and 1s. each (including Support).



TYE'S NO. 1.

Plain, in various Colours,
3s. per doz., 1s. each.

WITH ART-GAMEO FIGURES
AND OTHER DESIGNS,
2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.



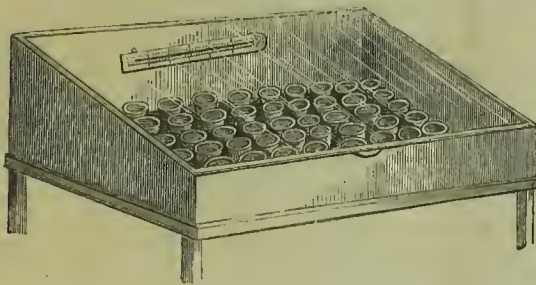
THE PRINCE.

WITH FLORAL DECORA-
TIONS.
3s. 6d. each.

In addition to the Hyacinth Glasses above Illustrated, we have several other Patterns chastely decorated, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. Hyacinth supports for Triple Glass, 9d. each; for Ordinary Glass, 5s. 6d., per doz.; for Miniature Glass, 3s. 6d., per doz.

BARR'S NEW HEATED FRAMES.—THE IMPROVED WALTONIAN CASE.

FOR RAISING SEEDS, STRIKING CUTTINGS OR PRESERVING DELICATE PLANTS DURING THE WINTER.



HEATED FRAME A.

A. For Raising Seeds and Striking Cuttings.

No. 1. 23 by 17 in., on Stand, 90/; on Dwarf Ft., 84/.

No. 2. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/; on Dwarf Ft., 92/.

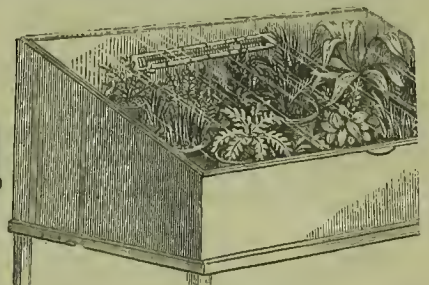
No. 3. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/; on Dwarf Ft., 98/.

The Iron Thermometer, price 3s. 6d., should be purchased as an accompaniment.

Frame A will be found the most suitable for raising seeds and striking cuttings.

Frame B is deeper, and on this account better for keeping delicate plants in winter, and starting into growth Achimenes, Gloxinias, Begonias, Double Tuberoses, and plants of this description, also for getting Hyacinths and other bulbs early into flower. For forcing Lily of the Valley these frames are exceptionally valuable, as the temperature and moisture for insuring success is easily commanded.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these frames; they take the place of a stove or forcing-house, and where a Waltonian Case is at work a dung frame is unnecessary, as seeds of all kinds may be raised and a sufficient supply of cuttings struck to furnish a moderate-sized garden. The frame has a water chamber and a hot air chamber, and a receptacle for a lamp. The price includes a Paraffin lamp. Gas may be used instead of a lamp.



HEATED FRAME B.

B. For Preserving Delicate Plants during Winter.

No. 4. 23 by 17 in., on Stand, 90/; on Dwarf Ft., 84/.

No. 5. 29 by 20 in., on Stand, 98/; on Dwarf Ft., 92/.

No. 6. 35 by 23 in., on Stand, 105/; on Dwarf Ft., 98/.