

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62 31

C. H. ...

Annual 1888 Catalogue of SEEDS



PLANTS & G

SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER

26 SO. MARKET ST, BOSTON, MASS.

TABLE * OF * CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
ACHIMENES	71	INSECT EXTERMINATORS	92
AGAPANTHUS	71	IRIS KÆMPFERII	73
AMARYLLIS (<i>see colored paper, also</i>)	71	LAWN MOWERS	97
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	4	LILY BULBS	70, 71
AXLE PASTE	99	LILY, CLIMBING	73
BEGONIAS	72	MADEIRA VINE ROOTS	73
BIRD SEEDS	40, 41	MILLA BIFLORA	73
BIRD GRAVEL	41	MILLET SEEDS	40
BONE MEAL	98	MONTBRETIA POTTSI	73
BOOKS ON GARDENING	41	ORNAMENTAL GRASS SEEDS	66
BOUQUET WIRE	91	PEONIES	74
BROOM CORN	41	PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM	74
BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING	100	PARIS GREEN	92
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM	72	PARIS GREEN SIFTERS	93
CANNAS	72	PARROT FOOD	41
CANE STAKES	94	PLANTS, BEDDING SORTS	75, 76
CARBOLIC PURIFYING POWDER	41	PLANTS, NEW AND RARE SORTS (<i>see colored paper</i>).	
CAULIFLOWER, FOTTLER'S CHAMPION (<i>see colored paper</i>).		PLANTS, PERENNIAL SORTS	76, 79
CHIVES	77	PLANT SPRINKLERS, RUBBER	94
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS	69	PLANT STAKES	66
CLEMATIS	79	PREMIUMS TO CLUBS	95
CLOVER SEEDS	37	PRUNING SHEARS	49
CUTLERY	95	RICE, UNHULLED, OR PADDY	73
CUTTLE-FISH BONE	41	ROSE BUSHES	78, 95
DAHLIAS	69	RUBBER HOSE	92
FIR-TREE OIL	92	SCYTHE STONES	87
FLAX SEED	41	SHRUBS, HARDY SORTS	80-87
FLORISTS' SUPPLIES, ETC.	91	SMALL FRUITS	86, 81
FLOWER POTS, SAUCERS, ETC.	96	STRAWBERRY PLANTS	43
FLOWER SEEDS (<i>in alphabetical order</i>)	42-68	SUGAR CANE	92
FLOWER SEEDS, PERENNIALS	67-68	SULPHUR	92
FLOWER SEEDS, NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES (<i>see colored paper</i>).		SULPHUR BELLOWS	90
FLOWER SEEDS, ASSORTED PACKAGES	66	SYRINGES	7
FLOWER SEEDS FOR WILD GARDENS	66	TABLE OF SEEDS, ETC., TO THE ACRE	3
FRUIT SEEDS	36	(<i>see inside of cover</i>).	
FRUIT TREES	83-86	TARRAGON PLANTS	77
GARDEN LINES AND REELS	95	THERMOMETERS	95
GLADIOLUS BULBS	73	TIGRIDIAS	75
GLOXINIAS	73	TIN FOIL	91
GRAFTING WAX	41	TREE SEEDS	36, 37
GRAFTING CHISELS	95	TREE INK	41, 99
GRAIN	40	TREES, DECIDUOUS	89, 90
GRAPE VINES	87-88	TREES, EVERGREEN	88, 89
GRASS SEEDS	38, 39	TRELLISES	94
GRASS SEEDS, SPECIAL MIXTURE (<i>see colored paper</i>).		TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA	74
GRASS SHEARS	95	TROWELS	95
GRASS HOOKS	95	TUBEROSE BULBS	74
GUANO	98	TYING MATERIALS	92
HEDGE PLANT SEEDS	37	VEGETABLE SEEDS (<i>alphabetical order</i>),	3-35
HEDGE SHEARS	95	VEGETABLE SEEDS, NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES (<i>see colored paper</i>).	
HERB SEEDS	35, 36	VERBENA BASKETS	91
HOLLYHOCKS	72	VETCHES	41
HOP VINE	79	WEEDERS	91
HYACINTHUS CANDICANS	73	WOOD, POT, AND GARDEN LABELS	91

See colored paper for New Varieties of Vegetables, Flowers, Plants, &c., &c., &c.

ANNUAL * GREETING.



WE again extend to our patrons a cordial New-Year's greeting ; and we take much pleasure in presenting our ANNUAL CATALOGUE.

We continue to maintain the high standard of excellence for which our seeds have for the past thirty or more years been so justly noted ; and our constantly increasing business warrants us in stating that our efforts to please and satisfy all who deal with us are fully appreciated.

To meet the needs of our growing trade we have, during the past summer, added more room. We now have the largest seed rooms in this city,—and we have also made other extensive alterations in our establishment. These changes enable us to carry a larger stock than ever before, and have greatly improved our business facilities.

Our hot-house appliances for thoroughly testing seeds are in constant use during the winter months; and it is our invariable rule to test the germinating qualities of all seeds before we send them out.

Our seed crops of 1887 are bright and clean, and every way up to the usual standard of excellence we claim for them. Some sorts are in very short supply in the general market,—notably Onion Seed and some sorts of Peas. We have, however, a full line of everything needed.

Send orders early, and there will be no cause for complaint at delay in their execution.

It is a mistake to suppose that all varieties of seeds can be successfully grown in any one locality ; a very large variation in climate and soil being necessary to secure the best seeds of various sorts. The idea of growing the major portion of the seed offered by any regular seedsman, upon one farm or in one locality, is impracticable and absurd in the extreme.

We do not send out agents or pedlers, nor do we supply seeds to be sold on commission. Much disappointment can be avoided by refusing to buy the ordinary cheap seeds sent out to sell in this way.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

Our terms are net cash. — All bills are due the first of the month succeeding date of purchase, unless otherwise provided for by special agreement.

Our Prices. — We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices as quoted in this Catalogue; but with some sorts of seeds the market value is often variable. This is most noticeable in grass and clover seeds, bird-seeds, onion-sets, and seed potatoes. Quotations for such articles will be furnished as required.

Orders from unknown parties, to insure prompt attention, must be accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory reference to some responsible house or person in this city.

Remittances may be made at our risk by draft, money-order, American Express Company's money-order, cash by express or in registered letter, or in sums of two dollars or less by ordinary mail. Postage-stamps may be sent for moderate amounts.

Seeds by Mail. — As seeds can be sent by mail to all parts of the United States, at the rate of ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE, no person who wishes our seeds need be without them. (See our remarks on *orders* and *remittances* above, and write for what is wanted.) We send all seeds ordered at ounce or packet rates *free* of charge for postage. All heavy seeds, including peas, beans, corn, clover-seed, seed-grain, roots, etc., we do not send free; as these are quoted at *net* prices at our store. Purchasers desiring these by mail are requested to remit an additional amount sufficient to cover the postage, at the rate of SIXTEEN CENTS PER POUND, OR THIRTY CENTS PER QUART. Particular attention is invited to this; as, when omitted, the cost of postage will be deducted from the amount received.

Address, etc. — In ordering, please use the order-sheet we send with each Catalogue, and be particular to sign your NAME, also that of your POST-OFFICE, COUNTY, and STATE, plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer, — whether by mail, express, or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failure to give attention to these matters.

Bags used in packing. — Clover and grass seed bags and bird-seed sacks are not returnable; other bags, sent out on general orders at our regular prices, will be received at the same rates, if returned *sound and in good condition* within *thirty days* from date of sale. THIS AGREEMENT IS VOID IF THE BAGS ARE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES BEFORE RETURNING. MEALY BAGS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT ANY PRICE.

Bags are furnished at following rates: quarter-bushel, 10 cents; half-bushel, 15 cents; one-bushel, 20 cents; two-bushel, 25 cents.

In remitting money for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

IN

VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1888.



STEVENS' WAX POLE BEAN.

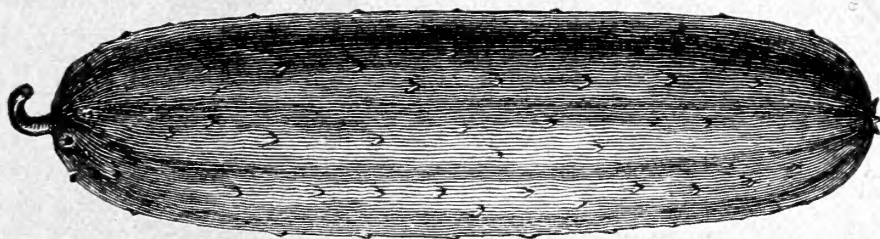
A very promising novelty which we now introduce, having received Mr. Stevens' entire stock. It is one of the very finest of the Wax Pod Beans; a vigorous climber, and *bears immense crops*. The pods are creamy white, and extremely long,—eight to ten inches or more,—flat, and stringless. We saw last season single hills from which nearly one peck of pods could be gathered at a single picking. Table quality most excellent. Packet, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.

Dwarf Flagelot Wax Bean. This is really one of the most valuable varieties for either private or market garden purposes. It is as early as either the Black or Golden Wax sorts, and has a peculiar value in the fact that it is nearly always exempt from rust. The pods are of very large size, often a foot in length, exceedingly succulent and tender. It is an enormously productive variety. Pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

EDMANDS' TURNIP BEET.

The seed we offer was grown by the originator, Mr. EDMANDS, and is the only lot that came to this market from him the present season. This variety is rapidly coming into favor, particularly with market gardeners. It is the most thoroughly fixed and uniform in type of any turnip beet. The flesh is deep blood-red in color, and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. It is round and smooth in shape and of good market size. It does not grow over large, where room is permitted, as many kinds are apt to do, therefore needs not to be thinned so much as most varieties. It grows a small top and but a single tap-root, which fact commends itself to the gardener's attention who grows beets for bunching purposes. It is very early, and is decidedly the best beet for marketmen's use, being justly popular and much called for wherever it has been sold. In the vicinity of Lowell, Mass., the section where it originated, it is almost exclusively grown, and is considered far superior to anything else known.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. \$1.00.



CUCUMBER, ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.

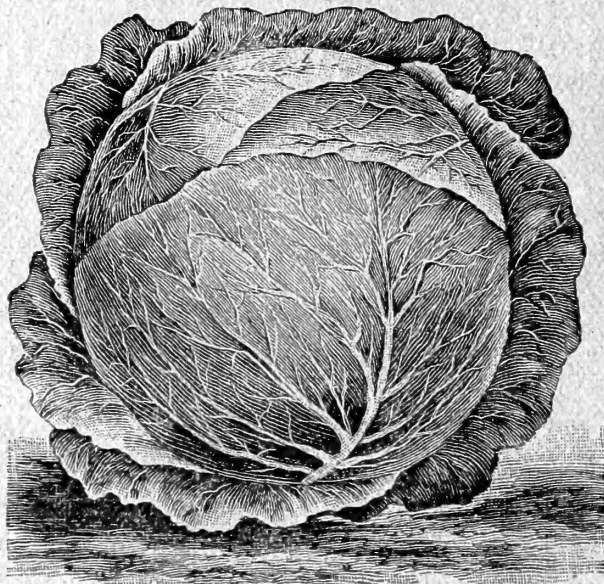
A strain of White Spined which has been improved through many years of careful selection, with a view to use for forcing in hot-houses and frames. Our stock produces very handsome dark-colored cucumbers, which excel in crispness and flavor all the other varieties which flourish in the open air culture. A peculiar feature of this strain is the evenness of size, form, and color of the cucumbers throughout the entire crops; they sell at fancy prices in this market, early in the season.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Frame Cucumber, Carter's Model. The latest acquisition in the English forcing or frame varieties. It is described by the introducer as being the handsomest cucumber grown, embodying the fine form and general characteristics of the variety known as "Tender and True," together with the prolific habit and strong constitution of the well-known "Telegraph." Perfect in outline, scarcely any neck, and of finest flavor. An English grower writes to the originator as follows:—

"I have cut over 350 cucumbers from two plants of 'Carter's Model Cucumber,' between April 8 and Sept. 30; the longest being 27¼ inches, and the shortest 20½ inches. There are now 31 cucumbers hanging. They have taken the first prize at our only show; and for shape, color, and flavor they are incomparable."

In packets only, each 50 cts.



WARREN'S STONE MASON CABBAGE.

For the past thirty-five years STONE MASON DRUMHEAD has been in this market, and in many other sections, the Standard Cabbage for late crop, for laying in for winter use, and for shipping purposes. Its parent, the old "Mason Drumhead," was mainly depended on for many years previous, and until Mr. John Stone, of Marblehead, Mass., introduced his improved strain under the name of "Stone Mason," and by which name it has since been known, the world over. During the time that Mr. Stone was annually growing this improved stock of cabbage seed, his immediate neighbor, Mr. David Warren, also grew a portion of both cabbages and seed, by arrangement with Mr. Stone; thus making more sure of a crop between them, and the seed going into the market as headquarter's seed from Mr. Stone.

Ever since Mr. Stone's death, some fifteen years ago, this strain of Cabbage has been very carefully kept up to the highest standard of excellence by Mr. Warren, who has been generally considered, in connection with this Cabbage, as the best informed, and most reliable man from whom to procure this strain of seed in its purity. We have handled in our trade, *for over thirty years*, the greater portion of this stock of seed grown by Mr. Stone, and since his time by his former associate, Mr. Warren; and during all this time we never knew of a single complaint against the excellence of the stock.

DURING THE PAST SEASON MR. WARREN HAS GROWN A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF STONE MASON CABBAGE SEED, AND WE HAVE AGAIN PURCHASED HIS ENTIRE STOCK.

THIS SEED WILL BE SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKAGES AS HERETOFORE, THUS PROTECTING THE GROWER AND OURSELVES, AND AT THE SAME TIME ASSURING OUR CUSTOMERS OF GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

There is an abundance of Cabbage Seed upon the market being offered under the name "Stone Mason, *Warren's Stock*." Seed so offered was not grown by David Warren, nor by any parties having had experience in the business that at all approaches Mr. Warren's record as a grower of Cabbage Seed.

We hold the entire stock of this seed that was grown by Mr. Warren, none being in this market except in our hands or sold under our seal.

CAUTION!! Beware of fraudulent statements. All other parties who offer for sale STONE MASON CABBAGE SEED, with the claim that it was grown by David Warren, should be avoided, unless they produce the original packages bearing our label and private seal.

Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; lb. \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

FOTTLER'S CHAMPION ERFURT.

Our Cauliflower Seed of this strain has the past season again shown its superiority; and *has been the leading favorite in our market for the past four years.* Our customers are so well pleased with it that many of them have secured from us, in advance of the season, a two years' supply of seed. The crops grown from this seed have been very uniform — nearly every plant heading — and the heads large, full, compact, and white as snow. *Second crops of heads, taken from the side shoots, have been, in many cases, of value enough to pay the cost of the labor of cultivating the crop.*

The best Cauliflowers shown at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last autumn were grown from this strain of seed. Read the testimonial below; it is from Mr. James H. Budlong, of Providence, R. I., the very Prince of Market Gardeners. In fact, he grows more vegetables than the combined crops of any other six farmers in New England.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 17, 1887.

MESSRS. SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER:

Gentlemen, — In reply to your inquiry, "Do we consider Fottler's Champion Erfurt Cauliflower fully up to A 1?" we can say *yes.* We had about two acres of it last season, and we never saw a field before as perfect. Be sure and save the two pounds of seed we ordered last fall.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. BUDLONG & SON.

This strain is equally valuable for early as for late sowing, although as a rule the late crops of all Cauliflowers are the best. Last season the best crops were grown from seed sown about June 10.

Fottler's Champion Erfurt Cauliflower is sold in sealed packets only; each package will bear a special label that will insure against substitution of any inferior stock. Accept none for this variety that does not bear our seal. Price per pkt. 25 cts.; per oz. \$5.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

NEW DWARF DANISH.

Last year we procured a small quantity of Cauliflower Seed from a Denmark grower which proved very superior. This grower has for many years been selecting his stock with a view to develop certain qualities. His aim is to produce heads of large size, perfectly white, and also *to have them very deep or globe-shaped,* at the same time preserving extreme compactness. He has also improved the form of the plant, so that *the heads are naturally protected by the leaves;* more so than in ordinary forms of "Dwarf Erfurt." This Cauliflower otherwise resembles the best strains of Early Dwarf Erfurt, and for reliability in heading is unsurpassed. Last autumn we showed several specimens of these Cauliflowers at the exhibition given by the Bay State Agricultural Society in this city, and they were far superior to any others shown, and attracted much attention. Our stock of seed is very small. Sold in sealed packets only.

Per pkt. 40 cts.; per oz. \$6.00.

EARLY CROSBY CORN.



From the originator JOSIAH CROSBY, Esq., of Arlington, Mass., and planted specially for us by him.

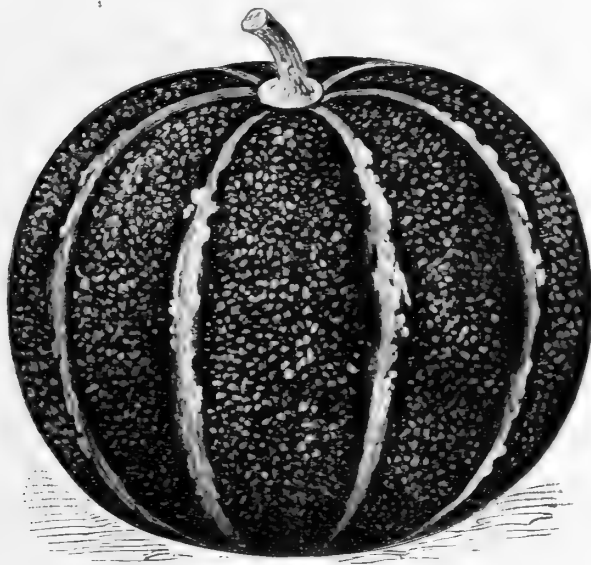
This variety is unquestionably the very best of all the early sorts of Sweet Corn, and in several respects, and for many purposes, it is, all points considered, the very best to grow for a main crop. It is very dwarf (about four feet), with numerous large ears (twelve to sixteen rowed), set very low on the stalks; and, as it matures so early, second crops of many sorts can be obtained from the land. This is the variety almost exclusively used by the large growers of Sweet Corn in Maine and elsewhere, for canning purposes. Its table qualities are unsurpassed.

About thirty-five years ago Josiah Crosby first exhibited corn of this variety, and ever since that time he has made annual selections, using the utmost care, and learning by long experience how to choose those ears best suited for seed, to maintain the true type of the variety. Although a great number of other cultivators have for years endeavored to perpetuate a pure strain of Early Crosby Corn, few, if any, seem to understand the method of selection which Mr. Crosby has found absolutely necessary to follow to avoid radically changing the type of both stalk and ear; and all have eventually been obliged to turn to headquarters from time to time, in order to procure pure seed of this variety.

For several years past we have secured *all* the crop of the above corn that Mr. Crosby has had for sale; and this year we have done likewise. Therefore NO EARLY CROSBY CORN OF HIS GROWING IS FOR SALE EXCEPT BY OURSELVES.

N. B.—BE CAREFUL NOT TO CONFOUND THIS STRAIN WITH THAT GROWN BY OTHERS THAN THE ORIGINATOR, JOSIAH CROSBY.

Price per ear, 10 cts.; per doz. \$1.00. Shelled, per pkt. 20 cts.; per quart, 80 cts.



THE EMERALD GEM MELON.

Extra early, very prolific, entirely distinct, and decidedly the most delicious in flavor of all Muskmelons.

We cannot do better than to reprint the description and opinions of others who tried this melon in previous years. We would add to it all, however, that we grew a liberal patch of these melons last summer, and if it were in our power to praise them beyond what has already been done, we would attempt it. *No other melon we ever tried begins to compare with it.*

It is a chance seedling obtained some years ago by Wm. G. Voorheis, of Benzie County, Mich., who first sent us the seed. The melons are about the size of Burpee's Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a very deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of the same size, is of a suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the *extremely thin* green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces (like a rich cake) when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is *sweet and luscious beyond description*; out of one hundred varieties, grown in our trial grounds, this was unanimously pronounced the best, and altogether *unapproached in delicious flavor*. An enthusiastic lover of fine melons, when asked for his opinion of its quality, exclaimed, "*Nectar-ambrosia.*" We are sure that all who grow the Emerald Gem this year will praise it as the finest-flavored melon they have ever tasted. The vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, bearing the melons near the root; the melons mature *extremely early* and are *uniformly* of the most superb quality.

The Emerald Gem is a melon of such UNUSUAL MERIT that we will be disappointed if every customer who grows melons at all does not plant at least one packet of the seed. Several experienced seedsmen, well acquainted with existing varieties of melons, have spoken or written to us most enthusiastically in praise of the *luscious flavor* peculiar to the Emerald Gem, but we think the unsolicited testimonial of one prominent grower, in addition to our own unqualified indorsement, is sufficient. Our friend, Mr. Edward L. Coy, of Washington County, New York, has probably had more experience in growing all varieties of melons, including new varieties as they appeared, during the past thirty years, than any other grower in America. Last spring, for fear our crop of this melon might fail from some cause, we sent him some of the seed to plant for us. Of his own accord, Mr. Coy wrote us, Sept. 27th, 1886, as follows: "The Emerald Gem ripened first of twenty-two varieties I had growing this season, and was VERY MUCH SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ANY OTHER I EVER SAW. But they are *so thick meated* they yield but little seed. The stock sent was made to go as far as possible, and the CROP was *immense*. But there will be but little seed. Unless you have a large stock, you ought to hold this very high, as I VERILY BELIEVE IT TO BE THE VERY BEST MELON IN THE WORLD." All who are acquainted with Mr. Coy know how careful and conservative he is in his opinions. Higher or more impartial and disinterested testimony to the superlative merit of the Emerald Gem could not be given.

Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

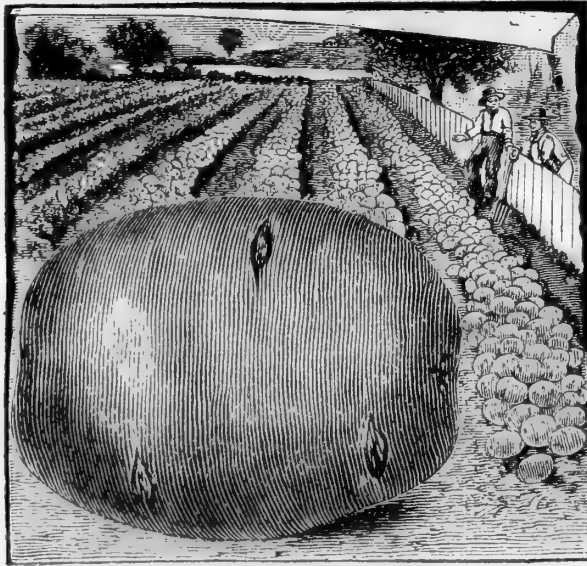
PEAS.

Laxton's "Earliest of All." Offered last season for the first time. The very best of all the *first early* hardy blue-colored varieties, and has proved to be all that its name implies. It is an abundant bearer of good-sized, well-filled pods, and the peas are even in size, of fine color, and delicious when cooked; vine grows about 2½ feet. Read following testimonial:—

"*Earliest of all Peas.*—This Pea is rightly named, and certainly one of the best that has come under my notice. I sowed on February 7th, and gathered on May 29th; the same day we had the first dish of First Crop, which was sown early in November. It is a blue Pea, nine in a pod, and of excellent flavor. I consider it a great acquisition."

THOS. BAILEY, in "The Gardeners' Chronicle."

Per Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck, \$2.50.



"CHARLES DOWNING" POTATO.

Tested at the Ohio State Experiment Station, with over 100 other named sorts, and a large number of new seedlings, no variety is recorded as excelling it in earliness, and but one other is marked "10" (the highest grade in *table quality*). Its average yield is given at 375.1 bushels per acre, the popular "Early Sunrise" in same test being given at 197.5 bushels, and the "Belle" at 125.07 bushels. These figures are taken from the published report, and must be accepted as an entirely disinterested opinion. The Report says: "The testing of quality was done in December and January, after the varieties had been put into winter quarters. **Charles Downing** and Snowflake head the list, and are the only ones graded 10. They are about equally early, the former apparently is more productive than the latter."

The same Report describes it as follows:—

"**Chas. Downing.** Strong, nearly erect, growth 22 inches high, foliage green, smooth, and medium size, little scattered in the hill, smooth bright color. Cooking test: skin broke well in boiling; firm white flesh; flavor and grain excellent: graded 10. We consider this one of the new varieties worthy of commendation."

In addition to the above testimonial, we would say that in trials hereabouts last season it proved to be an immense cropper, and suffered nothing from the severe blight that visited most other varieties of potatoes. It was comparatively free from rot, many kinds being entirely destroyed. Per pk. 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50; bbl. \$7.00.

RADISH, SCARLET TURNIP, EARLIEST ERFURT.

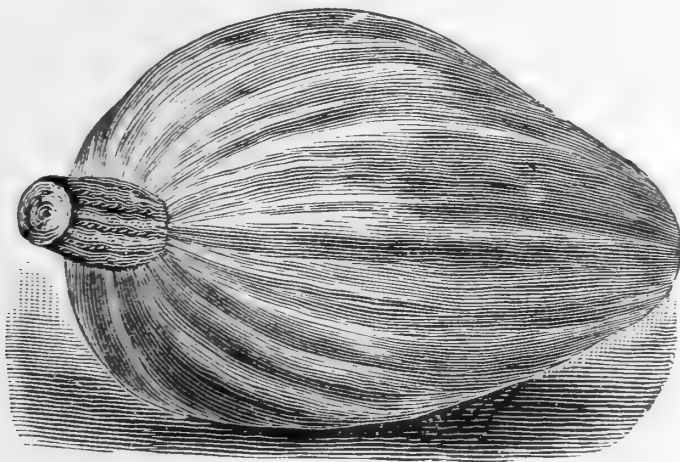
A new variety from Prussia; a very short-leaved radish; of rich deep scarlet color, and extra early; grows quickly, and is very tender and crisp; flavor very delicate. It is recommended as the best of the Turnip radishes for growing in frames.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

BECKERT'S CHARTIER RADISH.

This new radish is a very handsome one, about one third of its length being of a rose color. It is of a quick growth, good size, very tender, of excellent quality, while it remains in eating order longer than most sorts. From many recommendations in its favor, we feel confidence in offering it.

Pkt. 5 cts. ; oz. 20 cts. ; lb. \$1.50.


THE SIBLEY SQUASH.

A novelty introduced this season by Hiram Sibley & Co. of Rochester, N. Y. We append their description of it:—

The form, accurately represented above, is obviously entirely new, having the stem at the swelled end. The seed alone, being of very superior shape and color, brands the Squash as entirely original and distinct. The shell is pale green in color, very hard and flinty, being at the same time so very thin and smooth as to occasion the least possible waste in baking. The flesh is solid, thick, a vivid, brilliant orange in color, and is possessed of rare edible qualities, being dry, and really wonderful for the fineness of grain and the rich and delicate flavor peculiarly its own. The weight ranges from eight to eleven pounds, though the eight-pound specimens are comparatively few in number.

The vine is remarkably vigorous, and ripens its fruit simultaneously with the Hubbard, though the quality is considerably improved by being housed a few weeks.

In point of productiveness the New Sibley Squash has decidedly the advantage of either the Hubbard or the Marblehead. It moreover ripens its fruit so evenly that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking.

As a keeper it excels all; remaining, in a good, dry cellar, perfectly sound until the last of March, — constantly improving in flavor and quality to the very last.

The hardness and flintiness of the shell render the Sibley Squash one of the finest shippers in existence, — the longer the distance the better the edible qualities, as it naturally "improves with age."
Per pkt. 25 cts.

SQUASH, LOW'S BAY STATE.

A new squash of the turban shape, similar to Essex Hybrid in several points, but of a blue-green color. The introducer gives following description of it:—

Although not superior to the Hybrid in all points, I think it excels that variety in some particulars, and will prove a most valuable and acceptable acquisition.

The points of excellence which I wish to call particular attention to, are its extreme solidity, heavy weight, fineness and dryness of grain, and sweetness of flavor. It is also a trifle earlier than the Hybrid and has an extremely hard shell, giving assurance of being an excellent keeper. It differs from the bright golden color of Hybrid, the shell being green. This trait renders it especially valuable in markets where the demand is for a green winter squash. The flesh, however, is of a bright golden yellow, and very fine flavored. In productiveness it fully equals, if not excels the Hybrid. It is also very uniform in shape and size, averaging in weight about ten or twelve pounds each.

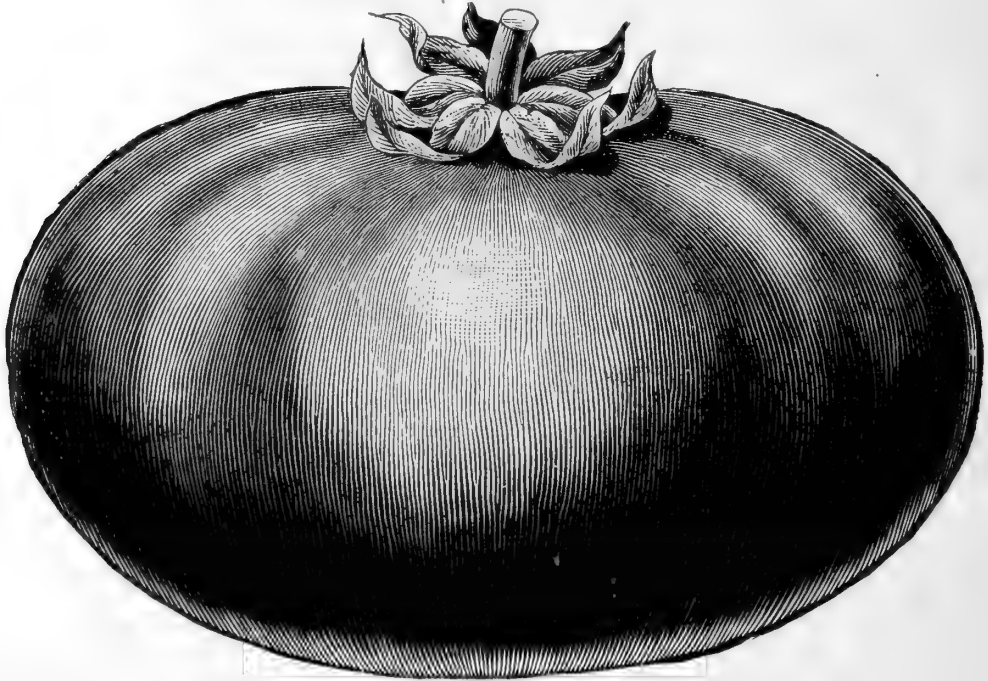
Per pkt. 05 cts. ; oz. 10 cts. ; lb. \$1.50.

— — — — —
 — — — — —

DUNLAP'S EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW SQUASH.

A new and superior strain of Boston Marrow, which has proved in many trials, made under varying conditions of soil and climate, to be a decided acquisition. It is shown to be from *ten days to two weeks earlier* than Boston Marrow. *Yields nearly double the crop*, and is a thicker meated and finer grained squash. It is also higher colored, of handsome appearance, and in every respect a first-class table squash. It will prove especially valuable to plant later in the season than will do for other varieties; thus being in time if planted after early peas, potatoes, etc., are gathered. Will mature if planted any time up to July 10th in this latitude.

Per pkt. 05 cts. ; oz. 10 cts. ; lb. \$1.00.



Mikado Tomato ($\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size).

THE MIKADO TOMATO.

THE LARGEST EARLY VARIETY IN CULTIVATION.

Named and introduced in 1886, and seldom has any novelty in so short a time created such a *furore* in gardening circles; certainly no more distinct or valuable Tomato has ever been introduced. One of the most remarkable features about this variety is the fact that, notwithstanding that it produces perhaps the largest fruit of any sort in cultivation, it is at the same time one of the very earliest to ripen; generally we find that we secure earliness at the expense of size, but the *MIKADO TOMATO* seemingly reverses the rule. The *MIKADO* differs from all other Tomatoes in its immense size (the cut we show being not more than one-half the average size), and the Tomatoes are produced in immense clusters, are perfectly solid, generally smooth, but sometimes irregular. The color is purplish red, like that of the Acme, while the variety has all the solidity that characterizes the Trophy. It is not unusual for single fruits of this variety to weigh from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each. The foliage of the *MIKADO TOMATO* alone shows the distinctiveness of the variety, for it is whole or entire, while in all other varieties the leaves are cut or serrated. Whether for slicing or cooking purposes, the variety is unsurpassed.

Per pkt. 10 cts. ; oz. 30 cts. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

 SPECIAL MIXTURE OF GRASSES

FOR

 Hay and Permanent Pasture.

The most important and valuable crop grown in New England is the **Hay Crop**. This is equally true of many other sections of the country.

With this fact in mind, it is not a little to be wondered at that so little attention is given to the matter of properly seeding lands intended to bear crops of hay for several successive years, or to be used for an almost equally important purpose as permanent pasturage.

Most farmers follow the rule which their ancestors for generations have been accustomed to, and are content to use the stereotyped formula of "Timothy, Red-top, and Clover" for all lands being laid down to grass; only varying the seeding by using greater or less quantities of seed, or by omitting the clover at times; there is no question as to the value of Timothy and Red-top *as hay*; but we have long held the opinion that, considering all points, these grasses are not fairly entitled to the leading position they have so long held.

By having early and late mixtures separate, and growing in different fields, it avoids the hurry necessary to harvest a large crop when the whole matures at the same time; as the early grass will usually be ready for cutting by the 10th of June, or even earlier; while the harvesting of the later crop may often be safely delayed until July 1, or later, according to the season and locality.

Orchard Grass makes hay that is fully equal to any other, and it yields as abundant crops as the combination of Timothy and Red-top, or either of them separately. *It is also a much more permanent grass* than Timothy, which is a very important feature, particularly where land is seeded with the intention of mowing it a few years, and afterwards allowing it to become a permanent pasture.

Orchard Grass possesses another merit, which, all other qualities being equal, should at once place it in the very front rank, — *it comes to maturity some two or three weeks earlier than Timothy* and most of the other grasses in common use, and it is ready to be cut before the time of the seeding of that terrible pest the White Daisy, thus preventing its increase, and soon destroying it entirely. Stock will readily eat the daisy if it is cut before the stems get hard and woody, and this can be accomplished if Orchard Grass is used as a base when mixing the seed that is to be used. Red Clover also comes to maturity earlier than Timothy and Red-top; consequently it can be used with Orchard Grass to the very best advantage.

Our "**Special Mixture of Grass Seeds for Hay and Permanent Pasture**" comprises about one-half Orchard Grass seed, and the balance is made up of *Northern Red-top* (which grows taller and makes better hay than the Red-top from the South), a proper proportion of Red Clover (the mammoth variety), and some half-dozen more varieties of the **very best of imported grasses**. These latter give great permanency to the sward, besides *entirely overcoming the great and only objection to the use of Orchard Grass*, which, when used alone, is apt to grow in clumps and with an uneven sward. Although Orchard Grass is one of the best to grow in the shade, under trees, etc., it will produce heavier crops when exposed to the full sunlight.

The first cost of seeding with our **Special Mixture** is rather more than when using the customary formula. We believe that no better investment can be made than to seed down land properly; the only increased expense is the additional cost of seed. — a small item compared with the advantages to be gained. Use at least four bushels of seed per acre, evenly applied; and thus an even, firm sward, without vacant spaces, will become established.

The special Mixture of Grass Seeds we will supply at \$2.25 per bushel. For large quantities, special prices will be given on application.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

IN

FLOWER SEEDS FOR 1888.



Those marked with an Index (☞) are offered this season for the first time. The descriptions are by the Originators.



Aster, New Dwarf Pearl.

Aster, New Dwarf Pearl.
Sent out by us for the past two seasons, receiving the highest praise wherever grown, and is certainly a superior variety, though a very shy seeder.

Pure White per pkt. .25
Bright Rose " " .25
Mixed (*the above two colors*) per pkt. .25

☞ **Aster, Triumph Deep Scarlet.** Growing 7 to 8 inches high with individual flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. across, of faultless Pæony-form, the petals being incurved. The color when the buds are opening is a pure scarlet; when in full bloom it changes to a magnificent satiny deep scarlet. per pkt. .25

Aster, Comet. A new class, introduced last season, producing freely large double flowers resembling the *Japanese* chrysanthemum; the petals being long, somewhat twisted, are recurved from the centre to the outer petals. Flowers from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of a delicate pink, bordered with white. per pkt. .15

☞ **Aster, Comet, Deep Rose,** a pure deep rose colored variety of the preceding. per pkt. .25

☞ **Aster, Dwarf Victoria, Dark Scarlet,** a new color of this fine race, suitable for cutting, pot culture or massing. per pkt. .25

Aster, Gravelotte. Fine deep crimson color of the Pæony flowered variety. per pkt. .15

Aster, Dwarf Pyramidal. "La Brilliant." Plants pyramidal, about 10 inches high, with numerous branches; flowers uniform, of a brilliant blood-red very fine. per pkt. .15

Aster, Lilliput. Pure White. Small flowered, excellent for cutting. per pkt. .10

☞ **Alonsoa, Linifolia Gracilis.** Dwarf compact variety, forming elegant round bushes 1 foot high, with erect flower stems profusely covered with bright scarlet flowers throughout the season per pkt. .15



Triumph-Aster.

☞ **Aquilegia, Olympica, fl. pl.** New and magnificent variety, with very large flowers of a rich dark blue, with white centre per pkt. .15

Balsam, Snow-Ball. A very superior strain for florists' use, the individual flowers, which are produced freely, are pure white, very large, and double, with good stems. per oz. \$4.00. per pkt. .15

Begonia, Bulbosa Erecta Superba. A fine tuberous-rooted variety of compact habit, with beautiful large vermilion-colored flowers per pkt. .25

Campanula Fragilis. Very desirable for hanging-baskets or vases. Each plant, bearing hundreds of pretty porcelain-blue flowers on streamers eighteen inches long per pkt. .10

Candytuft, Dobbie's New Spiral. Pure white, extra fine spike per pkt. .05

Canna, Crozy's New Varieties. These varieties are distinguished by the luxuriance and diversity of color of their foliage, but above all by the *size and brilliancy* of hue of their flowers per pkt. .10

☞ **Chrysanthemum, Dunnetti, fl. pl. Deep Scarlet.** A splendid deep red-colored variety of this popular annual per pkt. .15

Chrysanthemum, Golden Feather. Flowers white, with dark disc, surrounded with bright yellow and crimson circles, foliage golden yellow per pkt. .10

☞ **Chenopodium, Atriplicis Victoria.** One of the finest ornamental foliage plants, growing from 3½ to 4½ feet high, the coloring of the leaves resembling that of the finest Coleus and Amaranthus, varying from pale yellow to deep crimson violet, from pink to brilliant red, partially uni-colored and partially striped and shaded, thereby producing a striking effect per pkt. .15

Cineraria, James' Strain. Flowers of extraordinary size, shape and substance, such as to render it without doubt one of the finest strains in existence, the habit being extremely compact and robust per pkt. .50

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Sanguineum. The flowers of this new variety are of the largest, and of the deepest and richest shade of blood-red imaginable. From the seed offered, very fine, and in every way satisfactory results will be obtained. per pkt. .15


Dahlia, Single Striped. A new and interesting class, with single flowers, which are beautifully striped, flaked, mottled, and dotted with a great variety of colors. per pkt. .10

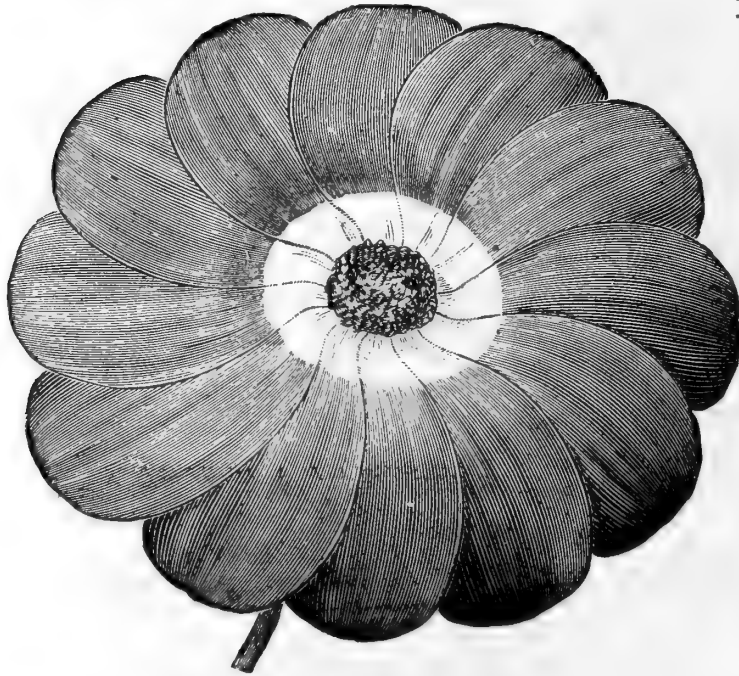
Delphinium, Grandiflorum, Double Purple. A beautiful, large, double purple perennial larkspur, flowering the first season from seed per pkt. .15

☞ **Delphinium, Zalil.** Dark green finely cut foliage, with numerous flower spikes 8 to 16 inches long, covered with blossoms larger than a 25 cent piece, and of a *pure sulphur yellow* color, blooming freely from May till August per pkt. of 5 seeds, .15

Dianthus, Hybridus Semperflorens, fl. pl. New pink; a cross between the Carnation and Chinese, with flowers like the former, and very double. The colors range from pure white to deep red. Blooms first season from seed, perfectly hardy, and suitable for florists' use per pkt. .25

☞ **Dianthus, Plumarius Semperflorens, "Cyclope."** A beautiful new strain, the result of crossing the *Perpetual Carnation* with the Pheasant-Eyed Pink, very vigorous and free flowering, blooms measuring up to 3 inches in diameter, are of a fine red color with a crimson centre; it is a perpetual blower per pkt. .25

 **Dianthus Caryophyllus** (Carnation), **Germania**. A rapid grower of robust and branching habit, and about 2 feet high, its numerous flowers are very large and double, with smooth petals, and of a *deep rich Canary-yellow* color, remaining fresh and in full beauty a long time per pkt. of 5 seeds, .50



Cineraria, James' Splendid Strain.

Dianthus Caryophyllus (Carnation) **White Grenadin**. Magnificent dwarf variety, very early, and producing 80 per cent. of double pure white flowers, fine for cut flowers. per pkt. .25


Dianthus (Pink), **Single Clove**, Sweet scented, hardy garden sort. in mixed colors. per pkt. .10

Desmodium Gyrans (Telegraph Plant). The singular motion of the leaflets of this plant render it an object of great interest. per pkt. .50

Echinocystis Lobata. Hardy, fast growing climber, with very pretty seed pods large seed. per pkt. .10

Francoa Ramosa. A beautiful, tender, herbaceous perennial which produces its white flowers in great profusion on an erect stalk about three feet high; very useful for cutting purposes, and of easy cultivation. Seed sown early in heat will make nice, blooming plants for autumn per pkt. .25

Fuchsia Hybrida Double and Single. *Finest Mixed* from new sorts. Each per pkt. .25

 **Gaillardia, New Perennial Hybrids**. These are all great improvements on the old sorts, and have attracted great attention; the flowers are much larger and colors more brilliant and varied. Excellent for cutting per pkt. .15

Gloxinia Hetherset Hybrid. Flowers measuring 3 to 4 inches across; are all erect, with large open throats, thus displaying to the fullest perfection their gorgeous colorings, which are of every conceivable shade, from pure white, pink, rose, lilac, scarlet, crimson, maroon, and purple, to rich purplish black; most profusely spotted in the throat. The foliage is very rich and velvety, like the much admired *Crassifolia* strain per pkt. .50

Gypsophila, Paniulata Nana Compacta. A perennial variety of great beauty; the flowering branches growing thickly into each other form a regular globe of veil-like white flowers. A fine sort for cutting per pkt. .15

Helichrysum (Everlasting) **Fireball**. Large double everlasting flower of a brilliant scarlet color per pkt. .10

Hollyhock, Single. Mixed colors per pkt. .10

Hop. "**Humulus Japonicus**." New annual hop from Japan; a very ornamental and extremely fast-climbing plant. The foliage resembles in shape that of the common hop; it is very dense, and lively green. The principal and most valuable feature is, that it can be sown in the open ground in spring, and attain enormous dimensions in a very short time. It never suffers from the heat, or by being destroyed by insects, but retains its fresh green color until late in autumn per pkt. .10

Iris Robinsoniana. (*Wedding Flower of Lord Howe's Island*.) A fine acquisition, in habit of growth much resembling the *New Zealand Flax*, growing six or seven feet high, with spikes of pure white flowers tipped with golden yellow; deserving of general cultivation. per pkt. .15

LATHYRUS ODORATUS (SWEET PEAS).

HENRY ECKFORD'S NEW SORTS FOR 1888.

Apple Blossom. The standards are bright pinkish rose, the wings bluish, a beautiful apple blossom shade, very pretty and distinct per pkt. .25



Sweet Peas, "Eckfords."

Boreatton. A very fine dark pea with bold stout flowers, the standard being a rich shining bronzy crimson, the wings beautiful crimson purple, shaded with rose. per pkt. .25

Splendour. Awarded a first class certificate by the Royal Hort. Society. Color rich bright pinkish rose, shaded with crimson; flowers large and of finest form. per pkt. .25

The following are the best of the recent introductions of Mr. Henry Eckford. One package each of the twelve sorts, \$ 1.25.

Cardinal. Bright shining crimson scarlet. per pkt. .15

Duchess of Edinburgh. Standard light scarlet, flushed with crimson, slightly marbled at the edge with white, wings deep rose per pkt. .15

Fairy Queen. Flesh colored. per pkt. .10

Imperial Blue. Bright blue wings, slightly shaded with mauve, the standard being rich purplish crimson. per pkt. .15

Indigo King. Dark maroon purple standard, and clear indigo blue wings. per pkt. .15

Isa Eckford. Creamy white, suffused with rosy pink per pkt. .15

Orange Prince. Standard bright orange pink, flushed with scarlet, wings bright rose veined with pink per pkt. .15

Princess of Wales. Shaded and striped with mauve on white ground; very fine. per pkt. .15

Princess Beatrice. Beautiful carmine per pkt. .15

rose per pkt. .15

Queen of the Isles. Bright scarlet, mottled with white and purple per pkt. .10

The Queen. Light rosy pink standard, and light mauve wings per pkt. .10

Vesuvius. Brilliant carmine, shading to purple and spotted with crimson dots per pkt. .10

Mixed Eckford's per pkt. .10

Larkspur. Rosy Scarlet. A perfectly new color, and welcome addition to the stock flowered Larkspur, whose flowering season lasts until late in the autumn; valuable for cutting. per pkt. .15

Leptosyne Maritima. Free flowering annual, with single yellow flowers with long stems, resembling somewhat the coreopsis per pkt. .05

Lupinus Albo-Coccineus Nanus. Handsome compact bushes of about one foot in height and breadth, bearing flower spikes well above the foliage, 3 to 5 inches in length, of a rich rosy crimson color half up the spike, the balance being pure white and of a delicious fragrance per pkt. .15

Lupinus Hybridus, fl. pl. Pres. Cleveland. New double-flowered variety of this free-flowering annual, growing three feet high, with flower spikes 8 to 10 inches long; the individual double flowers are purple, striped and shaded with rose, yellow, and crimson. per pkt. .10

Marigold, Scotch Prize. An excellent strain of the tall French marigold, saved from the finest double striped flowers only per pkt. .10

Matricaria Eximia Corymbosa, fl. pl.
New, extremely free-flowering dwarf variety, forming small bushes of a uniform height of 7 or 8 inches; flowers quilled and very double per pkt. .15

Mignonette, Gabriele. New; very fine and robust, with large spikes of red flowers. per pkt. .10

Mignonette, Giant White Spiral. A fine variety entirely distinct from other sorts, foliage is finely cut, and flowers pure white; grows 2 feet high, with spikes of bloom 10 inches long per oz. \$1.00. per pkt. .10

Mignonette, Bird's Mammoth, Sent out by Henderson & Co., who say of it, that, not only is it the most distinct, but produces the largest and thickest spikes of bloom of any they have ever seen. Our stock was grown from seed obtained direct from the introducers per oz. \$1.00. per pkt. .10

Mina Lobata. Charming annual climber, closely resembling the Ipomeas, though its flowers are quite distinct; the buds are at first a vivid red turning to orange, and when fully open of a creamy white; they are freely produced from the base to the summit of the plant, which attains a height of 20 feet, and is strikingly beautiful per pkt. .20

Mimulus, Musk Scented. Attractive plants from 15 to 18 inches high, producing large yellow flowers, beautifully marked with dark crimson spots. There is a dark marking in the centre of the foliage. It is musk scented per pkt. .25

Musk, New Giant. A great improvement on the old variety, of erect growth, and very large foliage; flowers of a rich golden yellow, and large size. The perfume far exceeds any of its class per pkt. .25

Myosotis Alpestris "Victoria." This new Forget-me-not is of stout, bushy habit, with umbels of large bright azure-blue flowers; the plant attains a height of 5 to 7 inches, with a circumference of 16 to 18 inches, and when fully grown is quite globular in shape and perfectly covered with flowers remaining a long time in bloom per pkt. .15

Myosotis, Dissitiflora Alba. Pure white Forget-me-not with flowers of a large size; seed sown in August or September bloom freely the following spring per pkt. .25

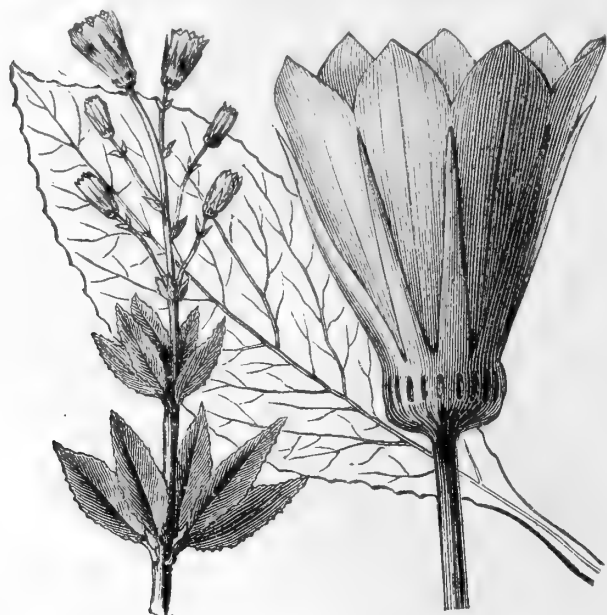


Lupinus Albo-Coccineus Nanus.

Ostrowskia, Magnifica. New tuberous-rooted Campanulacea, from Bucharia, being the largest and most handsome species of the whole genus; grows 4 to 5 feet high; leaves in whorls around the stem; crowned by a slender panicle of erect, long-stemmed, bell-shaped flowers, of either a lilac or dark blue color per pkt. .20

Papaver Marselli. "The Mikado." (*Striped Japanese Poppy.*) One of the most charming of the whole poppy family. The petals at the base are whole, while the edges are cut and fringed in the most complete manner. The color is pure white at the back, whilst the fringed edges are of a brilliant crimson scarlet per pkt. .15

Papaver, Pavonium. A free-flowering annual variety from Turkestan, growing about 1½ feet high, with neat foliage and pretty three-colored flowers, measuring 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are a brilliant scarlet, marked near the base with a belt of glossy black, the base being of a lovely cherry



Ostrowskia Magnifica.

carmine. The effect is very striking per pkt. .10



Papaver Nudicaule Aurantiacum. This new perennial poppy blooms the first season from seed, and continues throughout the summer and until late in the autumn. The color is a beautiful bright orange per pkt. .20

Papaver, Japanese Pompon. Charming poppy of recent introduction; assorted colors. per pkt. .10

Petunia Grandiflora Rosea Intus Alba. Very large flowered, of a fine rose color with white throat per pkt. .10

Phacelia, Emperor William. New hybrid between *P. Parryi* and *Whitlavia Gloxinoides*, resembling the former in habit of growth and profusion of bloom, but differing greatly in shape and color of its flowers, which are twice as large, bell-shaped and of a lovely deep blue per pkt. .20

Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, Purple per pkt. .25

Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata, Violet Blue per pkt. .25

The above are entirely different in shape of flowers from all existing varieties; the petals are star-like, the five middle points being especially long. The beauty of these pointed dark-colored flowers is rendered more conspicuous by their having a broad white margin.

Phlox Drummondii, Nana Compacta Punicea Striata. Splendid new variety of the dwarf phlox, with flowers of a rich vermilion, regularly striped with white. per pkt. .20



Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata.

Phlox Drummondii, Double White. The first really double phlox ever offered. At least 60 per cent of the seedlings will produce a profusion of charming densely double pure white flowers per pkt. .20

Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora Stellata Splendens. Very large, vivid crimson flowers, with a clearly defined pure white star in the centre per pkt. .10

Polyanthus, "Giant White." A new variety of the highest merit. Very free flowering, and producing very large white flowers per pkt. .15

Polyanthus, "Gold Laced." A fine strain of well-formed flowers with gold lacings. per pkt. .10

Primula, Obconica. A Chinese species requiring to be grown in a cold frame or house. It is in bloom more or less for half the year, and on this account is very valuable. The flowers are of a pale lilac, almost white color, and produced in umbels per pkt. .50

Primula, Vulgaris. The true yellow primrose per pkt. .10

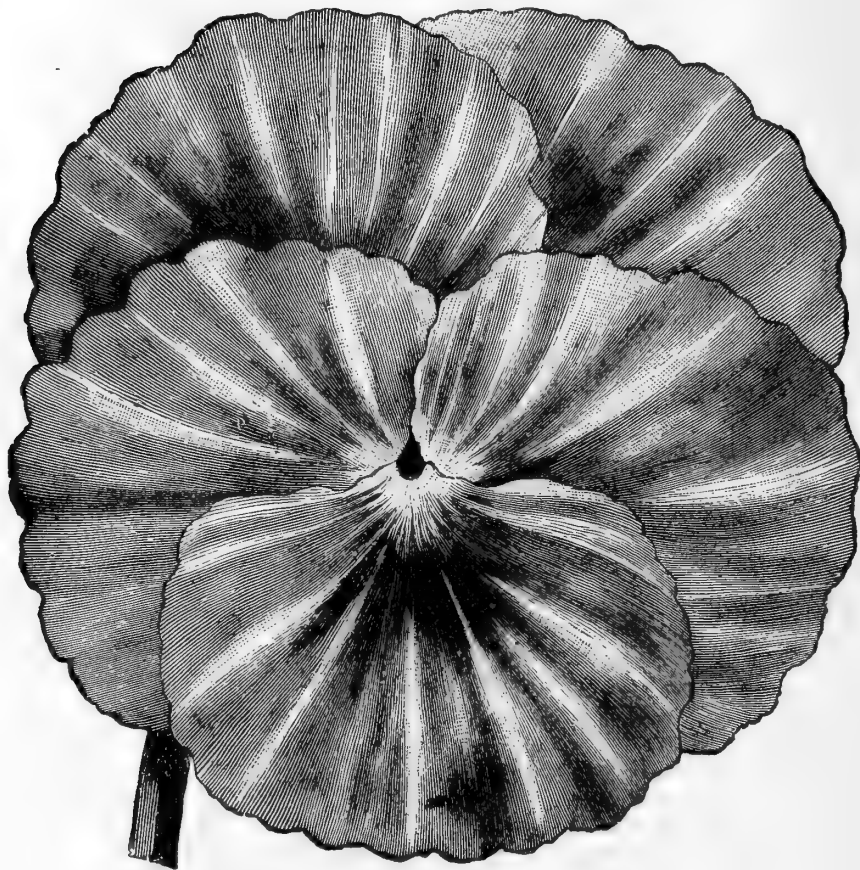
Primula Chinensis Fimbriata Rubra Magnifica. (*King of Primroses.*) This is one of the finest strains ever raised. The flowers are remarkable for their intense purplish-crimson color and bright sulphur eye; each flower measures nearly three inches in diameter, and is borne on a large truss per pkt. .50

Primula Chinensis Fimbriata Avalanche. A fine variety, plants resembling a pyramid, flowers pure white with yellow eye. Very large, good substance and exquisitely fringed per pkt. .50

Primula Floribunda. Pretty Himalayan Primrose, more remarkable for the abundance than size of its blossoms. Its bright yellow flowers are often produced on quite small plants and are continued for weeks in succession per pkt. .50

Pyrethrum, Aureum, Discoideum. This new variety of Golden Feather, instead of having white flowers like the older sorts, produces only small golden yellow-heads, not to be distinguished from the leaves a short distance away per pkt. .10

Pansy, Victoria. The first really brilliant red Pansy. A very distinct and new variety of sterling merit, it is the brightest and most agreeable color yet obtained, flowers of good size and form per pkt. .50



Pansy, Giant Striped.

- ☛ **Pansy Giant Auricular.** The flowers of this variety represent the most rare shadings. per pkt. .50
- ☛ **Pansy, Giant Emperor William.** Splendid ultramarine blue with well-defined purple violet eye per pkt. .50
- ☛ **Pansy, Giant King of the Blacks.** Almost coal black per pkt. .50
- ☛ **Pansy, Giant Lord Beaconsfield.** Deep purple violet, shading in the top petals to a lighter hue per pkt. .50
- ☛ **Pansy Giant Striped.** The perfection of all the striped sorts, plants of vigorous and robust growth, flowers of enormous size per pkt. .50

One package each of the above 5 giant Pansies, \$2.50.

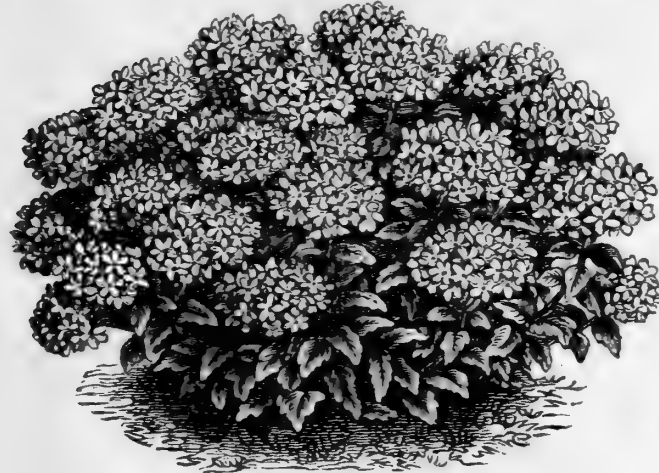
- ☛ **Ricinus, Cambodgensis.** Vigorous grower, 5 to 6 feet high, the main stem and leaf-stalks are of a shining ebony-black, the leaves are very large, regularly divided and richly colored, assuming different shades of color as the plant increases in age or size. per pkt. of 5 seeds, .25
- ☛ **Salvia Prunelloides.** Neat, free-flowering, annual species of about 2 feet in height, with flower spikes 10 to 12 inches in length, covered with flowers of various shades of purple and blue per pkt. .20
- ☛ **Salvia Lactea.** Pure white flowered variety of the scarlet annual sage, being the first white flowered sort among the annual salvias per pkt. .20
- ☛ **Senecio Elegans Pomponicus Ruber** (*Pompona Jacobea*). This dark rose-colored variety is companion to the purple flowered one introduced last season; they flower much earlier than the older sorts, and by cutting off the faded flowers they will bloom again in September per pkt. .25



Salvia Prunelloides.

Stock, Victoria Ten-weeks. Deep Blood Red. Plants of this new class form perfect pyramidal-shaped bouquets, the main flower stem rising a few inches above the numerous lateral branches. The flowers completely cover the bush, are of a beautiful color, and at least 75% come double per pkt. .25

Stock, Perpetual flowered Ten-weeks. Snow White (*Syn. Princess Alice*). A fine perpetual blooming ten-weeks stock, growing from 1½ to 2 feet high. When sown early they commence to bloom in June and continue until frost destroys them. The most valuable feature is, that it produces faultless flowers during September and October, when other strains sown at the same time have faded. The individual flowers are very large, perfectly double, and of the purest white; recommended for cut flowers per pkt. .15



Verbena Hybrid Compacta.

Stock, Crimson King. A wallflower-leaved variety, by far the finest of the ten-weeks stocks. The centre spike and side branches produce immense trusses of brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, each bloom measuring upwards of two and a half inches across, and very double. per pkt. .25

Tridax Bicolor Rosea. Very pretty annual, with daisy-like flowers 1½ inch across, of a pleasing rose color with yellow disc, the buds are of a deep crimson. Plants form a compact bush, 1 ft. high per pkt. .15

Verbena, Hybrid Compacta. Choice Mixed. This dwarf class may justly be considered as a great improvement on the older sorts of trailing habit. They are of dwarf compact growth, producing their flower stems almost in candelabra form, well adapted for ribbon work or carpet bedding. A great many new tints will be found in this mixture per pkt. .25

Zea, Gracillima Variegata. More compact than the old sort, with long graceful drooping leaves which are striped in the most elegant manner per pkt. .10

Zinnia, Linearis. Interesting species from Mexico, distinct from all others, forming neat, erect, and dense bushes about 12 inches high, with narrow foliage and covered with bright golden yellow flowers with a light orange margin. The flowers are 1½ to 2 inches across and retain their color beautifully when dried per pkt. .20

Zinnia, Double Striped. Mixed (*Zebra Zinnias*). A very fine strain with beautifully striped and variegated flowers per pkt. .10

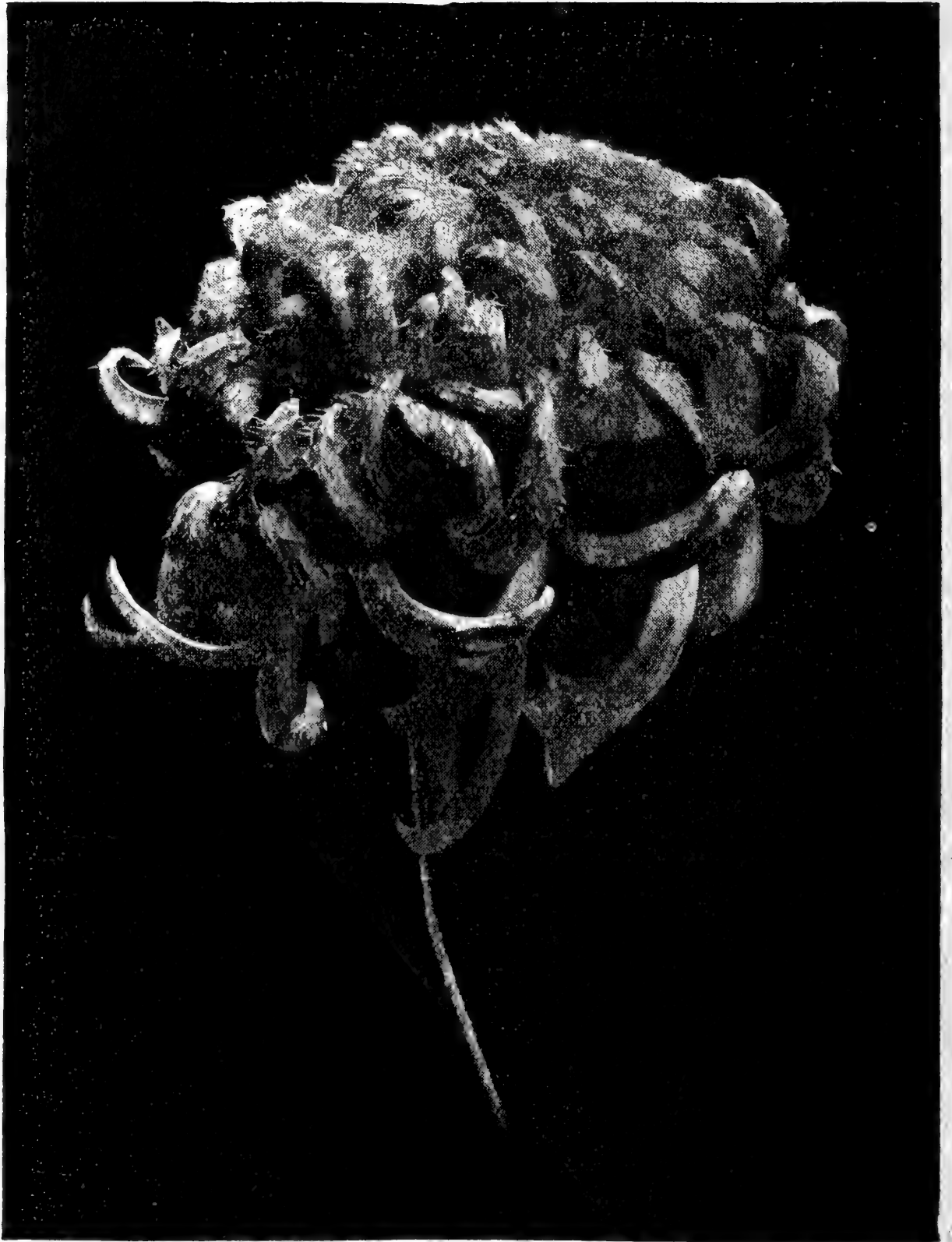
Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima (*New Double Giant*). A particularly fine new class of Zinnias, differing from the old sorts in its unusually robust habit of growth, and the immense size of its perfectly formed flowers, which are 5 to 6 inches across; very double, and of various striking colors. Plants grow about 3 feet high, and bloom for a long period per pkt. .15

Zinnia, Nana Coccinea. A splendid dwarf compact variety, with large, double fiery-scarlet flowers, produced in great abundance; they make an excellent substitute for Scarlet Geraniums, and a bed set with them produces the most striking effect per pkt. .10

(Other colors in Dwarf Zinnias, See page 65.)



Zinnia Linearis.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

SIX NEW JAPANESE.

The Cream of a collection of *Thirty-four Varieties* recently sent from Japan and flowered during the past season for the *first time in this country, and acknowledged by Old Growers and Amateurs to be the most beautiful and distinct collection of varieties ever offered.* During the late Chrysanthemum show in our city by the Mass. Hort. Society, where they were on exhibition, *they were the centre of attraction and greatly admired for their unique form and attractive colors.*

☞ Owing to the scarcity of the stock, they will not be sent out the present season; but we are booking orders as they are received, to be delivered in rotation *after Feb. 1st, 1889.*

Mrs. Fottler. Very large and full double flowers, composed of long pointed petals; opening flat at first, but developing into a large feathery bloom of great beauty. *The color is a clear, soft rose, a very rare shade among these flowers.* Fine habit and very free bloomers.

Each \$1.00

Emmie Ricker. A very large, double, *creamy white flower*, with remarkable broad and long petals, incurved at first, but reflexed as they grow older. Plant strong and free-flowering.

Each \$1.00

Neesima. Flowers very large and perfectly double, with long and very broad pointed petals of great substance, opening quite flat, it soon develops into a large bold flower, of remarkable beauty. *The color is a pure deep orange yellow.* A very strong grower and free bloomer.

Each \$1.00

Medusa. A large *pure white* double flower of a most peculiar form, the petals are ribbon-like, very long and drooping, resembling somewhat the flowers of the white fringed tree. A well-grown plant of this variety is a most striking object, appearing as though hung with masses of silken threads.

Each \$1.00

Lilian B. Bird. A very large double flower, with long quilled petals, resembling the variety "Gloire Rayonnante," but much more delicate both in form and color, which is a very *clear, flesh pink, a shade never before obtained in this flower.* Strong healthy grower

Each \$1.00

MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY.

The "Nonpareil" of Chrysanthemums.

Awarded a Silver Medal by the Mass. Hort. Society at its last Chrysanthemum Show.

The flower is very large, double, and pure white, with long, broad petals. beautifully incurved, the tips of which are thickly covered on their outer surface with a hair-like growth which gives the flower a curious cottony appearance, a peculiarity never before seen in the Chrysanthemum. "The cut on opposite page is a photograph from the flower which was exhibited, and received the silver medal award."

Each \$1.00. The Set of Six \$5.00.

New Winter Blooming Carnation WHITE GEM.

THE ORIGINATOR'S DESCRIPTION.

This New White Carnation, which originated with us, we find, having tested it, to be one possessing rare merit, — indeed, just what we have been seeking for more than twenty years. The plant is of strong, compact growth, perfectly healthy; its flowers are very large, symmetrical and full, both fringed and fragrant, of the purest white, and never burst the calyx. Something may be gathered of its merits from the fact that, when planting out in the spring, we set one separate from the others and allowed it to grow without cutting back, which commenced flowering early in September, and after being placed in the green-house, continued flowering; and to-day, as we write this (Nov. 18) there are just eighty buds and blossoms on it.

A first class certificate of merit was awarded "White Gem," Nov. 19, '87, by the Mass. Hort. Society.

25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., small plants.

OLDER VARIETIES OF CARNATIONS.

The following collection was awarded first prize by the Mass. Hort. Society at the past exhibition, and includes all that are worth growing, either by professionals or amateurs.

Florence.	Scarlet, very large, fringed and perfect form	Each 25 cts.
Jean Sisley.	Yellow and red striped, immense flower, an extra variety	Each 25 cts.
Le Favori.	Salmon pink, large flower, and like the above, a dwarf grower	Each 25 cts.
Mlle. Carle.	Finest white grown up to the present	Each 25 cts.
Orient.	Bright crimson scarlet, large flowers, best crimson out	Each 25 cts.
Alegatiere.	Fine Cardinal	Each 15 cts. \$1.50 doz.
Anna Webb.	Rich Maroon	" 15 cts. 1.50 "
Buttercup.	Yellow	" 15 cts. 1.50 "
Century.	Cherry	" 15 cts. 1.50 "
Grace Wilder.	Pink	" 15 cts. 1.50 "
Silver Lake.	Pure White, fringed	" 15 cts. 1.50 "

WHITE FORCING PINK.

"Snow." (*Mrs. Sinkins.*) Entirely distinct from, and infinitely superior to, the old White Scotch Pink, being nearly double the size and of the most exquisite clove fragrance. It is a true florist pink, is entirely hardy, *thus* making it a valuable plant, either for flower garden or for cemetery purposes. Small plants each 15 cts. \$1.50 doz.

THE NEW HARDY ROSE "MRS. JOHN LAING."

The Handsomest, the Sweetest, and the most free-bloomer of all the hardy Roses.

This most remarkable rose was raised by Bennett of England, and first put out in the spring of 1887 in this country, and has proved to be all that is said above. Plants 6 inches long, set out June 14th, gave three crops of blossoms, and were budded for the fourth crop in three months and ten days. The flowers are somewhat like those of Mad. Gabriel Luizet, but of a much richer shade of pink, while the petals are very broad and thick, lasting a long time. In fragrance no rose can surpass it.

Small Plants	Each 50 cts. \$5.00 per doz.
Strong Plants	Each \$1.00 \$10.00 per doz.

ANEMONES.

Beautiful flowers of various colors easily cultivated and well adapted for pot or garden culture, plant in a light rich porous soil 3 inches deep and 1 foot apart. Double varieties price 50 cents doz. Single varieties 50 cents doz.

AMARYLLIS.

Very beautiful drooping, lily-shaped flowers, varying in color from richest crimson to pure white striped with scarlet or crimson. They should be grown in well-drained pots, in a soil of equal parts of peat, leaf-mould, and loam.

	EACH.		EACH.
Bayard , scarlet, white stripe	\$0.75	Pancratium Maritima (<i>Spider Lily</i>),	
Belladonna , rose . . . . .	.30	white	\$0.25
Crispa (<i>Strumaria</i>), pink . . . . .	.40	Sarniensis (<i>Guernsey Lily</i>), red . . . . .	.50
Luteo , deep yellow . . . . .	.10	Vallota Purpurea , scarlet . . . . .	.50
		Vittata Hybrids , fine colors	1.00

CRINUM.

Amaryllis-like plants, with large foliage and showy flowers. They delight in a rich soil, and plenty of water when growing, and require plenty of pot room.

Capense Alba. *White.* **Capense Rosea.** *Rose.* 40 cents each.

EUCHARIS.

Free growing bulbous plants with pure waxy white flowers of rare beauty and delicious fragrance produced on a truss of from 4 to 8, on a stem that lifts them just above the foliage. They should be grown in a compost of loam, leaf mould, sand and well rotted manure, giving them water freely while growing and liquid manure twice a week

Each 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$ 1.00

ISMENE CALATHINUM.

These bulbs require to be kept perfectly dry during winter, and planted out in the spring, when the ground is warm. They flower in June and July; pure white and very fragrant.

Price 30 cts. each.

DAISIES, NEW.

The Bride. Very large, perfectly double, pure white flowers, resembling small asters.	Crimson Gem. Flowers of a beautiful deep crimson color, large size and finely quilled.
Each \$0.15	Each \$0.15
Per doz. 1.00	Per doz. 1.00

DELPHINIUM BRECKII.

The handsomest hardy Larkspur in cultivation; a dwarf growing and perpetual blooming variety, with bright blue flowers. 1.00 each.

HELIOTROPE BRUANTII.

The finest and darkest variety grown. 25 cents each.

PANSIES.

Zirngiebel's Improved Giant. Various colors. Very large. 60 cts. per doz. \$4.00 per 100.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

We have a very fine assortment of some of the newer kinds. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

RANUNCULUS.

Culture and treatment same as Anemones. Double Varieties 50 cents doz. Single Varieties 50 cents doz.

BOQUET DAHLIAS.

These are of recent introduction, and having given them a thorough trial we can safely recommended them.

Catharine. Golden Yellow. **Fashion.** Bright orange buff.
Prof. Bergeat. Bright rosy crimson. **Rosalie.** Pale primrose, rose tint.

Each 50 cts. the four for \$ 1.50; by mail 5 cts. extra for each root.

 CACTUS DAHLIAS.

New and Choice Sorts. By mail 5 cts. extra for each root.

- William Pearce.** Entirely new and novel color, very deep, rich buttery yellow. Plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high of free branching habit and producing flowers in almost endless quantity, over 300 flowers and buds were counted on one plant last season. 25 cts. each
- Mrs. Hawkins.** Lively rich sulphur color, beautifully shading off towards the tips of the petals, resembling Juarezi in form, but a far more free bloomer. Such a sweet soft color is seldom seen in dahlias. 25 cts. each
- Mrs. A. W. Tait.** A most showy and beautiful variety producing an abundance of pure white flowers which have the tips of the petals singularly cleft, giving to the flower a distinct and effective appearance. Highly desirable. 25 cts. each
- Cochineal.** Richest crimson, toned with a brownish shade. Ladies single out this variety in preference to almost any other for personal and other decorations, strongly recommended. 25 cts. each

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

New and Choice Sorts. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen; by mail 5 cts. extra for each root.

- Albert Victor.** Deep crimson lake, reflexed petals, remarkably fine.
- Amos Perry.** Deep velvety maroon, sometimes shading to a lighter maroon.
- Beauty of Uplands.** Rich crimson, distinctly tipped with gold.
- Cetewayo.** Rich blackish maroon, superb.
- Chilwell Beauty.** Fine yellow, beautifully edged with scarlet.
- Distinction.** Rich Magneta, very distinct.
- Enchantment.** Soft chinese red, with distinct yellow disc.
- Mr. Kennett.** Bright golden ground, effectively striped with crimson.
- Mrs. Ferguson.** Pale distinct lemon, finest yellow grown.
- Harlequin.** Deep rose ground, sometimes with a broad band of purple through the centre of each petal.
- Thalia.** Beautiful rich amaranth.
- Wm. Potten.** Bright vermilion, shaded cerise.

GAILLARDIA ARISTATA. (Templetonia.)

A new variety of an old species, and which has proved one of the very best *hardy* perennial plants; it grows from 2 to 3 feet high and wide, and flowers continually from middle of June to November, a rare quality in a hardy plant. The flowers are richly shaded orange, brown and crimson, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Price 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per dozen.
Seed of New Perennial Sorts, 15 cts. per pkt.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

This is easily the prince of all Gooseberries, its *immense size its extreme earliness, ripening fully three weeks ahead of any other sort, and its surpassing richness of flavor,* make it a fruit of the *very greatest value.* It is the only one of the Giant Gooseberries that is *perfectly healthy* in our trying climate. It is the *most enormously productive* of any Gooseberry known either in Europe or America, and its introduction marks an era in the culture of this useful fruit in this country. It is the universal sort with market gardeners in Europe and will be so here. *To make this important fruit known we offer them at very much reduced prices.*

20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$15.00 per hund. by express.



TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

BY MAIL.

For the benefit of many of our patrons located at a distance, who find the expense of obtaining large trees, etc., by express or freight too great, we have had propagated a large quantity and variety of *ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS and VINES, SMALL FRUITS, Etc.*, that we are enabled to send to any part of the *United States by mail, POST-PAID*, at prices given below, thus enabling them to obtain a fine assortment of choice varieties at a very small outlay of money. The plants, though small, are strong and healthy, with good roots, and with a little extra care often go ahead faster and do better than larger specimens.

TREES.

	EACH	DOZ.	HUND.
Silver Maple, 12 inch	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
Norway " 12 inch . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Sugar " 12 inch . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Red " 12 inch . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Birches, in variety . . . . .	.10	1.00	5.00
Beeches, " " . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Catalpas, in " . . . . .	.10	1.00	5.00
Elms, " " . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Lindens, " " . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Magnolia Acuminata . . . . .	.20	1.75	12.00
Oaks, in variety . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Russian Mulberry . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Willows, in variety . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00

SHRUBS.

Amorpha . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Barberry, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Altheas . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Cornus, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Daphne Ceorum, . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Desmodium Penduliferum . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Deutzias, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Exochorda Grandiflora . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Forsythias, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Golden Elder . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Hardy Heaths . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00

SHRUBS (Continued).

	EACH	DOZ.	HUND.
Hardy Hydrangias	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.75	\$ 12.00
Japanese Quince . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Lilacs, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Scotch Laburnum . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Spireas, in variety . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Snow Ball . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Roses, Hybrid Perpetuals . . . . .	.20	1.75	15.00
Roses, wild . . . . .	.10	1.00	8.00
White Fringe . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Wigelias . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Yucca . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00

VINES.

Ampelopsis Veitchi . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Bittersweet . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Clematis, small flowers . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Honeysuckles . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Trumpet Flower . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
Virginia Creeper . . . . .	.15	1.50	10.00
Wistaria . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00

FRUITS.

Grapes, older sorts . . . . .	.15	1.50	12.00
" newer sorts . . . . .	.25	2.50	
Currants . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00
Gooseberries . . . . .	.10	1.00	7.00



PYRUS MALUS PARKMANII. (The Tea Rose Crab.)

This splendid new tree was brought from Japan in 1862, and presented to Francis Parkman, the historian, and is the chief attraction of his famous garden to this day. Its habit of growth is like that of a fine thorn, and its foliage is very thick and glossy, lighting up in autumn with glowing crimson like a maple. *But the blossoms and buds are the great charm*, as may be seen by the accompanying picture. *Its buds are long and pointed like those of tea roses*, and the stems are so very long and slender that the buds and blooms droop gracefully on them. Then its habit is to bloom from all the buds, even to the tips of the last year's twigs, which fairly covers the tree with blossoms. *Its color is rich carmine in bud and light carmine in the open blossoms*. No other tree of the apple family has a pointed bud, and this fact renders this tree very remarkable. Nothing comes so near the ideal "ROSE TREE," as does this lovely species, and its glorious profusion of these elegant drooping buds and blooms in May is not equalled by any other tree which our cold climate will produce. *Its hardiness, easy culture in any soil, and the popular price at which we now offer it*, will all help to put this great acquisition into the garden of every lover of really choice plants.

1 year, 50 cts.; 2 years, 75 cts.; 3 years, \$ 1.00 each.

SYRINGA JAPONICA. (Tree Lilac.)

In the most northern corner of Japan was found this strange tree. A lilac that grows 30 to 40 feet high, and produces clusters of white blossoms that have been measured here at Boston, on young trees, 16 inches wide and 24 inches long! This is a novelty of highest merit, and such a one is seldom offered.

Nice little trees \$ 2.00 and \$ 3.00 each.

WEeping LILAC.

Offered for the first time. A small lawn tree of perfect drooping habit, with foliage of much beauty, and bearing white clusters of blossoms with the odor of honey. This tree was exhibited at the last annual show of the Mass. Hort. Society, and was awarded a first class certificate of merit. *Leading nurserymen call it the most beautiful of all our weeping trees.* Ready for delivery in the fall of 1888. Each \$ 5.00

Horticultural Publications.

We are often in receipt of inquiries as to which are the best publications and where they can be had. For the benefit of our patrons we publish a list of good works and will receive their subscriptions for the same. The price of each publication is the same as charged by the publishers.

American Agriculturist , published monthly in <i>English</i> or <i>German</i>	1.50
“ Cultivator , “ weekly	2.50
“ Garden , “ monthly	1.00
“ Florist , “ semi-monthly	1.00
Farm and Home, “ “ “ . . . . .	.50
Garden and Forest (New York), published weekly (new work)	4.00
Massachusetts Ploughman , “ weekly	3.00
N. E. Homestead , “ “	2.00
Orchard and Garden , “ monthly . . . . .	.50
Popular Gardening , “ “	1.00



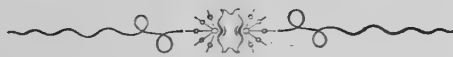
COPYRIGHTED 1888 AND INTRODUCED BY F. L. TEMPLE, SOMERVILLE, MASS

ARMSTRONG & CO. LITH. BOSTON

THE PARKMAN FLOWERING CRAB -- *Pyrus Malus Parkmanii*



VEGETABLE * SEEDS.



ARTICHOKE (*Cynaria scolymus*).

German, *Artischoke*. — French, *Artichaut*. — Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

The seed should be sown in April, in a good soil, in drills ten to twelve inches apart, and about one inch deep. Protect the plants during the next winter with a light covering of litter, and the following spring separate the plants, and transplant into rows three feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the rows. The suckers, or offshoots, from established plants, may be used for propagating instead of sowing seed. The plant is a hardy perennial, growing three to four feet high, with numerous branches. Just before the flower is ready to open, the head is in condition to boil. The edible portion is the under side of the head, the leaves being separated after cooking, and eaten with butter, salt, and pepper. The above applies to the Green Globe artichoke, and not to the so-called Jerusalem artichoke, which is simply a species of sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), and is a tuber that thrives well upon light, dry soil, and is cultivated for feeding to sheep and swine, the tops also being sometimes cut and cured as a dry fodder.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Green Globe. The best for general use . . . . .	.05	.30	\$3.00

ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus officinalis*).

German, *Spargel*. — French, *Asperge*. — Spanish, *Esparrago*.

A bed of asparagus, when properly made, lasts many years, and should find a place in every garden; and to those who grow vegetables on a larger scale the asparagus crop is a most reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring at the seed-stores, or may be grown from seed sown in April or May, in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent bed should be made *very rich with well-rotted manure*, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are to be transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three to four feet apart, leaving about eighteen inches between the plants in the row. Lay the roots flat in trenches, spreading them well, and using care to have the crowns all placed in the same direction, to keep the roots from running together. Cover lightly at first, gradually filling the trenches as the plants begin to start: the crowns of the roots should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Avoid location near trees, particularly large trees, or their roots will soon take possession of the ground. All difference in varieties of asparagus is probably the result of care in selection, and natural adaptation of soils.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Giant Purple Top . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.75
Conover's Colossal. Large and prolific . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Moore's Giant. Uniform and large; the best variety . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Conover's Colossal. One year	Per hundred	\$ 0.50
Conover's Colossal. Two year	" "	1.00
Moore's Giant. One year	" "	1.00
Moore's Giant. Two year	" "	1.50

BEANS, English (*Faba vulgaris*).

German, *Grosse Englische Bohnen*. — French, *Fève de Marais*. — Spanish, *Haba Inglis*.

English broad beans should be planted in the spring as early as the ground will permit. If planted late, they are usually overtaken by hot weather, also attacked by a small fly: these together result in the ruin of the crop. Plant sparingly, in rows two feet apart, in any good soil, and cultivate only in fair weather, and when the foliage is dry. As the pods get formed, top the plants, thus avoiding too much running to vine. Gather for cooking when the beans are grown to about half their natural size.

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Broad Winsor. Best sort for general use . . . . .	.10	.30	\$ 2.00

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush (*Phaseolus*).

German, *Busch Bohnen*. — French, *Haricot Nains*. — Spanish, *Habichuelas Enanas*.

Dwarf beans, as a rule, are more hardy, and earlier, than the running sorts. They are usually planted in drills, and stand well without support. The rows should be two to three feet apart, according to the character of the soil, and the covering about two inches. Beans will thrive upon light soils, although more profitably grown under good cultivation upon stronger land, where the rows should be kept well apart. Being quite tender, they should not be planted till danger from frost is over; and a dry, warm soil is needed to insure germination. The vines should not be disturbed when moist, or the pods will become rusty. A succession of plantings may be made from early in May till the first of September.

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Early Rachel. An early and productive variety . . . . .	.10	.25	\$ 1.25
Early China. Good as a string or shell bean . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Long Yellow Six Weeks. Excellent for early string-beans . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Early Mohawk. Very hardy; bears early planting . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Early Valentine. Round pods, early, good flavor . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
White Wax. Waxen-podded, prolific, pods flat . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Black Wax. Early round-podded, stringless, excellent, wax pod . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Golden Wax. Equally good as the last, and more prolific . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Dwarf Horticultural. One of the very finest early shell beans . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Goddard. Similar to last named, but much larger . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Yellow Cranberry. Early string-bean; favorite with market-gardeners . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Refugee. Later sort; very productive; used for pickling . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Large White Marrow. Used as a dry bean . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Long White Kidney. Excellent shell-bean . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
White Pea. The most popular baking-bean . . . . .	.10	.20	1.00
Improved Yellow Eye. Largely grown for baking . . . . .	.10	.20	1.00
Turtle Soup. Small black bean for soups . . . . .	.10	.20	1.00
Low's Champion. Strong vine, green pods; extra sort . . . . .	.10	.30	1.75
Gallega. An improved variety of Refugee . . . . .	.10	.30	1.25

BEANS, Pole or Running.

German, *Stangen Bohnen*. — French, *Haricots à Rames*. — Spanish, *Judios*.

The planting of the various sorts of pole-beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts. The Limas and Sievas, being very

tender, will do better if not planted in the open ground before the first of June. Plant in hills about three feet apart, and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the centre. Manure liberally in the hill with well-composted fertilizer. Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Beans of a flat shape should be placed in the soil with the eye down: planted thus, they come up more readily.

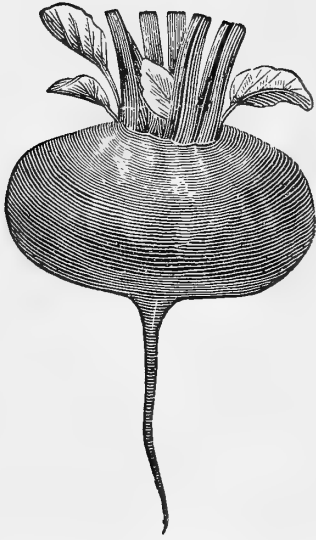
	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Large White Lima. Best shell-bean grown; a late sort . . . . .	.10	.50	\$2.50
Dreer's Improved Lima. Rather earlier and more productive than the last-named sort; pods well filled; equal in quality to Large White Lima . . . . .	.10	.50	2.50
Sieva, or Small Lima. Smaller and earlier than Large Lima . . . . .	.10	.40	2.00
Pole Horticultural. Used as a string-bean, to shell when green, or as a baking-bean; a great favorite . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Red Cranberry. Almost stringless; one of the very best of string-beans, .10 .30 1.50	.10	.30	1.50
White Caseknife. An early variety, excellent to shell, and useful as a string-bean . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Indian Chief. Yellow Pod, a string-bean preferred by many; stringless .10 .30 1.50	.10	.30	1.50
Mont d'Or. New wax bean. (See <i>Novelties</i>.) . . . . .	.10	.40	2.00
Concord. Similar in use to the Pole Horticultural . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber with bright scarlet flowers . . . . .	.10	.30	1.75
White Runner. Large white flowers, often planted with the Scarlet variety. The effect is very fine . . . . .	.10	.30	1.75

BEET (*Beta vulgaris*).

German, *Runkel Rube*.—French, *Betterave*.—Spanish, *Betterraga*.

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited to the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar-beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets, sow the seed as early as the ground is in condition to work: light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for winter beets, during the first two weeks in June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed,—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar-beets should stand ten to twelve inches apart, in the row. Hoeing and hand-weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants. The Swiss Chard (or silver beet) is extensively grown in many parts of Europe, and is an important vegetable amongst the laboring classes. The leaves are boiled and served as spinach; and the large, fleshy ribs of the leaves are cooked and dressed as asparagus. When the leaves are cut off, a new and more tender growth soon appears.

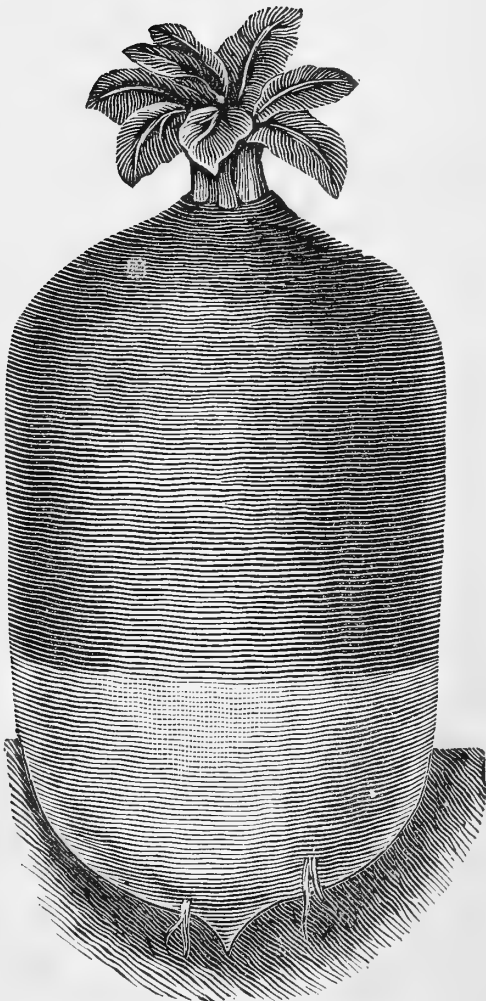
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Egyptian Turnip Blood. The earliest of all beets, very flat in shape, free from coarse roots, and with a small top; when full grown, becomes rather fibrous . . . . .	.05	.10	\$1.00
Early Eclipse, of recent introduction; very early, dark blood-color, small top, and free from fibrous roots; will grow without thinning the plants. In shape it is more flat than Dewing's Beet . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Bastian's Early. As early as Bassano, but of better color, being much darker, a very rapid grower, and much used for the early market . . . . .	.05	.10	.75
Dewing's Turnip Blood. Of a dark blood-red color, smooth and handsome; the variety most in demand for the main crop and for family use .05 .10 .75	.05	.10	.75
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color; stands drought better than the turnip varieties . . . . .	.05	.10	.75
Swiss Chard. Used as greens, and the ribs of the leaves cooked and served as asparagus . . . . .	.05	.10	.75



Egyptian Turnip-Rooted Beet.



Dewing's Turnip-Rooted Beet.



Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.



Sugar-Beet.

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK.

Sow in April or May.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Silesian Sugar. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar-making; very sweet, and keeps well; much relished by stock . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.50
Mangel Wurzel, Long Red. One of the best sorts; large-sized; a good variety for general use . . . . .	.05	.10	.50
Mangel Wurzel, Norbiton Giant. A long red variety, preferred by many to common Long Red, as it is considered of better keeping quality; good for deep soils . . . . .	.05	.10	.50
Mangel Wurzel, Yellow Globe. Does better on shallow soils than the long varieties, and is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper . . . . .	.05	.10	.50
Mangel Wurzel, Golden Yellow Mammoth. Offered last season for the first time; excellent. . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Mangel Wurzel, Golden Tankard. Yellow fleshed, fine form, very rich . . . . .	.05	.10	.50

BORECOLE, or Kale (*Brassica oleracea fimbriata*).

German, *Blätter Kohl*. — French, *Chou Vert*. — Spanish, *Breton*.

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as for cabbages. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of borecole are all most delicious,—more delicate than cabbage, when boiled, the quality being improved after a light frost. They should receive more general attention.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens. Should be sown in August, in rows a foot apart, and treated the same as spinach. In this way early spring greens are obtained. For fall use sow in May . . . . .	.05	.20	\$2.00
German Dwarf Purple. A handsome variety for spring sowing . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00

BROCOLI (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*).

German, *Spargel Kohl*. — French, *Chou Brocoli*. — Spanish, *Brocoli*.

This plant is very closely allied to the cauliflower, the variation being very slight. It is generally considered rather more hardy, however. In growing brocoli, a seed-bed should be prepared, and the seed sown in May. The plants will be ready to transplant late in June, or early in July, and should be set in very rich, mellow ground, in rows about two and a half feet apart, leaving eighteen inches between the plants. In cool, moist fall weather brocoli thrives well; but, owing to the fact that failure so often results from heat and drought in August and September, its cultivation is rather limited.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Cape. Heads medium, compact, and creamy white; reliable to head . . . . .	.10	.40	\$4.00
Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good flavor . . . . .	.10	.40	4.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (*Brassica oleracea var.*).

German, *Sprossen Kohl*. — French, *Chou de Bruxelles*. — Spanish, *Breton de Brusselas*.

A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, in a seed-bed, and the plants afterwards set in rows two feet or more apart, and cultivated like cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in autumn, after the early frosts.

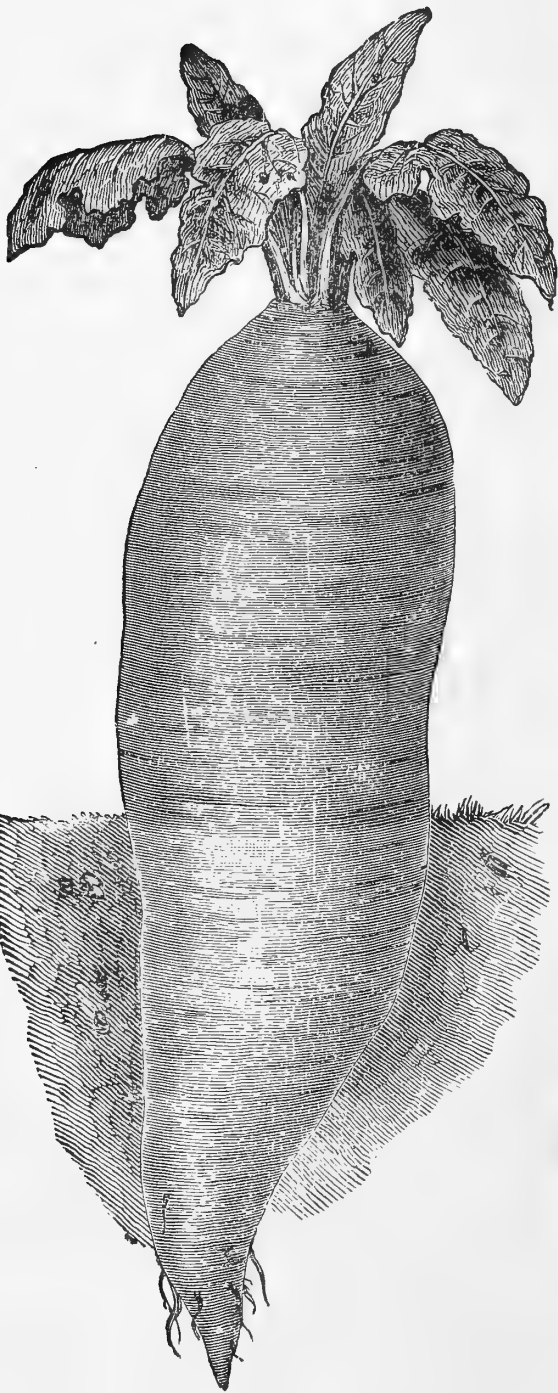
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use . . . . .	.05	.20	\$2.50



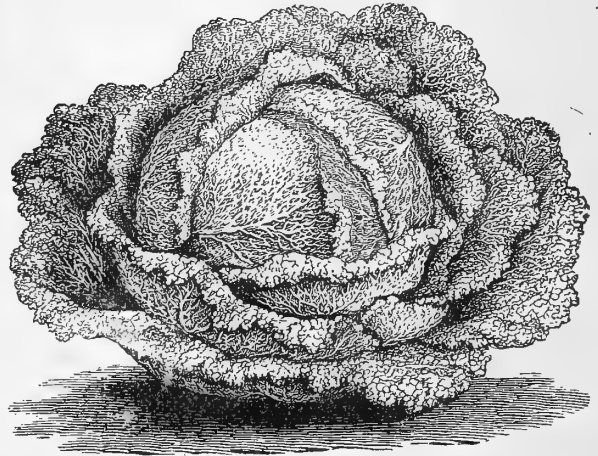
Beet, Swiss Chard.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Long Red Mangel Wurzel.
"Norbition Giant."



Globe Curled Savoy Cabbage.



Early Etampes.

CABBAGE (*Brassica oleracea*).

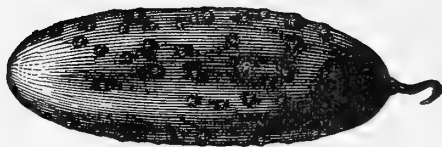
German, *Kopf-Kohl*. — French, *Chou Cabus*. — Spanish, *Reppollo*.

The cabbage crop is one of first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and the cultivation throughout. The early, medium, and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. The soil along our seashores is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cabbage and its allies; in such localities, cabbages have often been grown for several consecutive years upon the same land, without injury from "club-root" (this is probably owing to the shell-lime contained in such soils); while, a few miles inland, club-root almost invariably appears where cabbages are grown two years in succession. It is possible, however, that a judicious use of lime (either in the form of bone-dust or some other) will eradicate the insect that causes club-root, and thus permit a succession of crops of cabbage. It is safer, however, to select either a piece of strong sward-land, or, if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be ploughed in the fall, and again cross-ploughed in early spring, after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary. In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February or March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames, without much, if any, bottom-heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can be easily worked, set out in rows three feet apart, and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with cultivator and hoe every week, till the plants cover the ground. Cold-frame plants are often used for early crops: such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground. In some localities a crop of celery is made to follow early cabbages the same season by setting every third row with celery-plants. (See remarks on *Celery Culture*.) For a fall crop, sow cabbage in the open ground in May, in hills the proper distance apart, using a liberal quantity of manure in the hill, besides that which is ploughed in; thin out to one good plant in each hill. In the same way crops may be grown to lay in for winter use, planting seed as late as July 1 (the middle of June is about the right time, however).

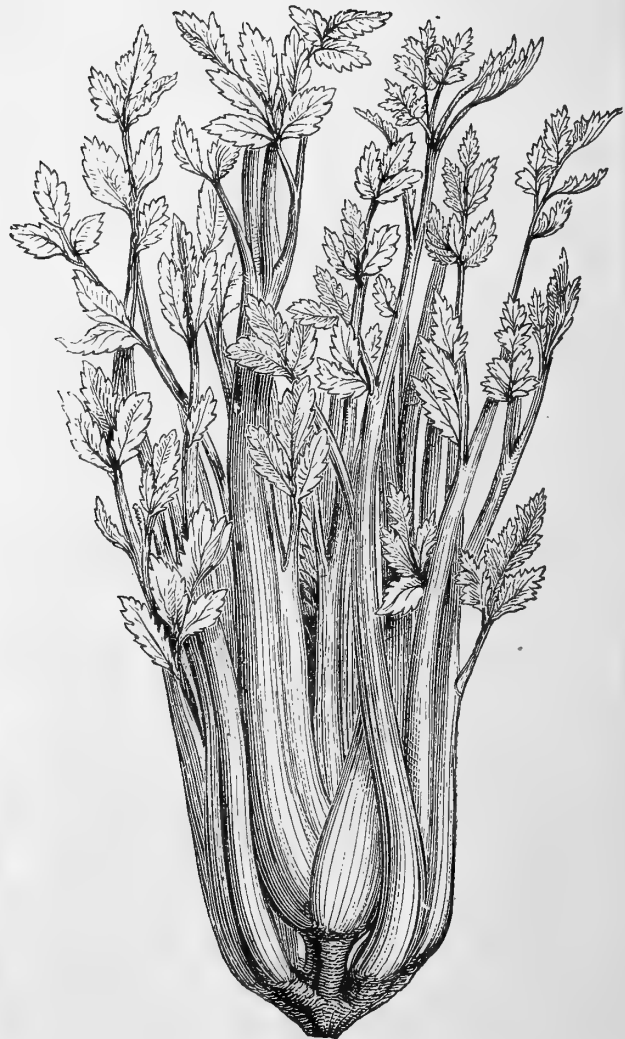
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Etampes. The earliest known sort; heads oblong, small to medium; sure heading. (See <i>cut</i>.) . . . . .	.05	.40	\$4.00
Early Jersey Wakefield. A standard, very early variety; of medium size; in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, is well fitted to winter in cold frames; permits of close planting; needs an abundance of manure, and is reliable to head; bears handling well . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger, and more globe-shaped; much used by market-gardeners; stands long in head . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Early York. A well-known early variety; of small size; shape, roundish oval; not grown as extensively as formerly . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Fottler's Brunswick. Introduced by us some twenty-five years ago. A general favorite sort throughout the country; the earliest drumhead of large size; small stem; sure to head . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Stone-Mason Drumhead. One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Warren's Stone-Mason. An improvement on the old strain of Stone-Mason; rounder in shape and very solid, and earlier than last-named sort. (See list of <i>Novelties and Specialties</i>.) . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Marblehead Mammoth. The largest variety of drumhead known; needs to be set about four feet apart each way; often grows to weigh sixty pounds per head; not considered the most profitable sort . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Winnigstadt. A sugar-loaf variety, some three weeks later than the earlier sorts; grows to good size, and does better on lighter soils than other sorts . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00



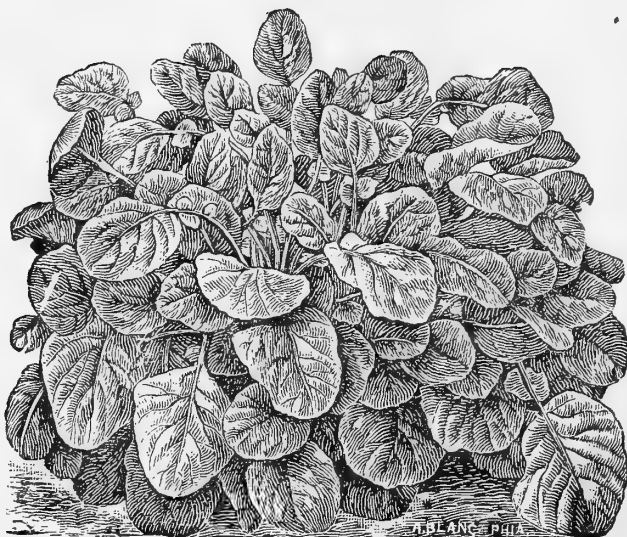
Fottler's Improved Brunswick Cabbage.



Boston Pickling Cucumber.



Boston Market Celery.



Upland Cress.

—————

 CABBAGE (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety of late drumhead; much used at the South and West . . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 3.00
Globe Curled Savoy. A variety with finely curled leaves, and of more delicate flavor than any of the other varieties; used for a fall crop or for winter . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Drumhead Curled Savoy. Rather larger, and not quite so finely curled as the last-named sort . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
English Curled Savoy. Used only to sow early in spring for greens . . . . .	.05	.10	.75
Red Drumhead. A great improvement on the Red Dutch, being much larger, and of handsomer form; used for pickling . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00

CARROT (*Daucus carota*).

German, *Moehre*.—French, *Carotte*.—Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

Carrots are grown more for feeding to stock than for culinary purposes; although there is usually a market demand for considerable quantities for cooking, many of the early sorts being sold in bunches when about half grown. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best suited to the growth of carrots; and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants, when large enough, so as to stand about three to four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time accordingly as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th of June. Early weeding is very important.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Scarlet Forcing. A small, turnip-shaped variety; used only for early forcing . . . . .	.05	.20	\$ 2.00
Early Scarlet Horn. A medium-sized root, half long, of fine color, and much used for cooking; grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25
Guerande (New). Rather more oval in form than Early Scarlet Horn, and much larger, of fine grain and deep orange color; excellent sort . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
Half-long Scarlet Nantes. An improved stump-rooted variety, of fine color . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
Danvers Half-Long. The best variety for general crop; is of rich orange color, and a good keeper; yields largely, and is easily harvested . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25
Long Orange. A large, long-rooted variety, much used for main crop; yields large crops . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Large White Belgian. This variety grows about one-third out of ground, roots white, green above ground, grown extensively for feeding stock . . . . .	.05	.10	.80

CAULIFLOWER (*Brassica oleracea var.*)

German, *Blumen Kohl*.—French, *Choufleur*.—Spanish, *Coliflor*.

Cauliflowers require very high cultivation, even more so than cabbages, and plenty of moisture. Whether grown in the kitchen-garden, or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one. The demand is evidently rapidly increasing, and there is no more delicious vegetable grown. Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardiest for early crops: the frames, however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage-plants. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold-frame plants. They should be transplanted once, before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure: in this way they may be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches, and cultivate the same

as cabbages. Where irrigation is practicable, great advantage is thus obtained during a drought. For late cauliflowers, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, in hills the same as directed for late cabbages. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding the discoloration by exposure to the sun.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Fottler's Champion Erfurt. The very finest of all the cauliflowers; a very early dwarf variety, with heads of the largest size, compact and beautiful form, and of snowy whiteness. (See <i>Novelties and Specialties</i>.) . . . . .	.25		\$ 5.00
Erfurt Dwarf Earliest. Benary's choicest strain . . . . .	.40		6.00
Dwarf Early Danish. Tried last season for first time; superior in many respects. (See <i>Novelties and Specialties</i>.) . . . . .	.40		6.00
Henderson's Snowball. A variety much used in this and the New York markets. In our last year's trials, however, it did not compare with our best stock . . . . .	.25		5.00
Lenormand's Short Stemmed. A large late variety, producing well-formed heads of excellent quality; should be sown quite early . . . . .	.15		1.00

CELERY (*Apium graveolens*).

German, *Sellerie*. — French, *Celeri*. — Spanish, *Apio*.

But little celery is grown for early use; as it is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbages, onions, peas, etc. The proper time to sow is early in April, transplanting about the first of June. Set in rows three feet apart, and about six inches between plants in the row. Some gardeners trim off the tops a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky. Keep down all weeds, and, as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in frames, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars. Comparatively few soils are well suited to celery culture. Rich, mellow soils, of a sandy nature, are best; while soils that settle and become hard after rain are unsuitable. The seed, being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth firmly pressed down upon it. In setting early cabbages, to be followed by celery, it is usual to omit every third row—or, in an onion crop, every fifth or sixth row—as a space in which to transplant celery: in this way the celery is left to occupy the ground after the other crops are removed, the usual distance between the rows of celery being about six feet. It is necessary to plough-in a very heavy dressing of the best of manure to mature both crops.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Boston Market. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting, and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts . . . . .	.10	.40	\$5.00
Early Arlington. A valuable sort for early use, rather taller than Boston Market . . . . .	.10	.40	5.00
Carter's Dwarf Crimson. A very handsome variety of a rosy crimson color; preferred by many on account of its superior flavor. Its culture should receive more general attention . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Henderson's White Plume. The stalk, and portions of the inner leaves and heart, are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament . . . . .	.10	.40	5.00
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. The size and habit of growth resembles Crawford's Half Dwarf, but the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow. It is very solid, of excellent flavor, and one of the best for either home or market use . . . . .	.10	.40	4.00
Celery-Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soups, etc. . . . .		.10	.50

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

German, *Knoll Sellerie*. — French, *Celeri Rave*. — Spanish, *Seleri*.

A variety of celery with roots of turnip-shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer, — about eighteen inches by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter in same way as other celery. It is eaten as a salad, the roots being boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Erfurt. The best sort . . . . .	.05	.30	\$3.00

CHERVIL (*Scandix cerefolium*).

German, *Kerbel*. — French, *Cerfeuil*. — Spanish, *Perefollo*.

Cultivated the same as parsley; used for flavoring soups and stews; the tops only are used.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Fine Curled. The best variety . . . . .	.05	.30	\$3.00

CHICORY (*Chicorum intybus*).

German, *Cichorien*. — French, *Chicoree*. — Spanish, *Sauvage à gros Racine*.

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee; the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee, as it is much richer in flavor. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large-Rooted . . . . .	.05	.20	\$2.00

CORN, Sweet or Sugar (*Zea Mays*).

German, *Zucker Mais*. — French, *Sucre Mais*. — Spanish, *Azucar Mais*.

All are so familiar with corn, it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in hills three to four feet apart each way, accordingly as a dwarf or a tall-growing variety is planted. For early use, plant about the middle of May, and follow with successive plantings till July: use manure ploughed in, or in the hill, or both.

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Early Corey. Claimed by the introducer to be the very earliest sweet corn grown, being about a week in advance of all others. From many sources we learn that it proved to be enough earlier than other sorts to make it of much value, particularly where a few days often makes much difference in the price of the crop . . . . .	.10	.30	\$1.25
Early Minnesota. An early sort, of dwarf habit, ears small, very productive and of excellent quality . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Marblehead Extra Early. Considered a little earlier than other sorts, but has a strong resemblance to Early Narragansett, from which it is probably a selection . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Early Crosby. The very best early sweet corn; habit very dwarf, with ears set very low; a twelve-rowed variety, with white cob; ears good size . . . . .	.10	.25	1.50
Moore's Concord. Rather taller, and with larger ears, than Early Crosby, also a little later; a good sort for general use; twelve-rowed . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Excelsior. A medium late sort; grows good height, and yields numerous ears; the sweetest and most tender corn in the list; twelve-rowed ears of moderate size; requires liberal seeding, as it is delicate as to germinating . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Stowell's Evergreen. One of the latest and tallest-growing sorts; large ears, twelve to sixteen rowed, with very deep kernels; very sweet, and remains long in a green state. The stalks are valuable for fodder, as they are rich in sugar . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25

CORN (Continued).

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Mammoth Sweet. A late variety, with ears of the largest size; twelve to sixteen rowed, and of fine flavor . . . . .	.10	.25	\$1.25
Black Mexican. Ears of a bluish-black color when dry, but when in a green state the color is not so prominent; an extremely sweet variety; ears eight-rowed and of medium size . . . . .	.10	.25	1.25
Sweet Corn for fodder. Stowell's Evergreen grown specially for fodder bush.			\$2.50 .75

CORN, Indian or Flint.

	EAR.	QT.	BUSH.
Early Yellow Canada. A very early, eight-rowed variety; bears close planting, and yields numerous ears, which fill out to the extreme tip; a safe sort for high latitudes or for late planting . . . . .	.03	.15	\$2.00
Early Sanford. The best white variety grown, and extensively used in various parts of New England, both for the grain and as fodder and ensilage. It is of very luxuriant growth; very prolific; large stalk with plenty of leaves, and handsome ears twelve inches long; kernels plump, nearly white in color, which make the best of meal . . . . .	.03	.15	2.00
Longfellow's Yellow. An excellent variety for a main crop; ears long, sometimes twelve to fifteen inches; large kernel and small cob; a sort safe to plant in this latitude; yields immense crops . . . . .	.03	.15	2.00
Mammoth Ensilage. A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage. Sow in drills four feet apart, using one to one and a half bushels of seed per acre			bushel 2.00

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS (*Fedia olitoria*).

German, *Ackersalat*.—French, *Mache*.—Spanish, *Canoniga*.

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and, when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Round-Leaved . . . . .	.05	.20	\$2.00

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS (*Lepidum sativum*).

German, *Kresse*.—French, *Cresson*.—Spanish, *Mastuerzo*.

Used for salads and for garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart, and follow with successive sowings every two weeks, as it quickly runs to seed.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Curled. The sort most generally in use . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.80
Upland (New). See <i>Novelties</i>. . . . .	.10		

WATER-CRESS (*Nasturtium officinalis*).

German, *Brunnen-Kresse*.—French, *Cresson de fontaine*.—Spanish, *Berro*.

A hardy perennial aquatic plant, growing in water along the margins of streams. It is easily introduced by setting roots, or by sowing seeds about midsummer, in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime, has an agreeable pungent flavor, and is believed to be of value as a purifier of the blood.

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
.15	.40	\$4.00

CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*).

German, *Gurke*.—French, *Concombre*.—Spanish, *Pepino*.

To obtain early cucumbers, and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seeds about the first of May in frames, without much bottom heat. Small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and upon these the seeds may be planted; or small pots may be plunged

CUCUMBER (Continued).

into the soil in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground. Set, without disturbing the plants, each piece of sod into hills made three to four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening, and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. Use dry plaster or an infusion of powdered white hellebore in water, to destroy the striped bug. For pickles, plant during last two weeks in June.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved White-Spine. The best variety grown; the sort most generally used, both for forcing and open-air culture; medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor; turns white when mature . . . . .	.05	.15	\$ 1.00
Extra Arlington White-Spined, for forcing. (See <i>Novelties and Specialties</i>.) . . . . .	.10	.40	2.00
Early Russian. The earliest variety; but three or four inches long. Its best quality is its earliness . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Tailby's Hybrid. A cross between the White Spine and an English Frame variety, combining the hardiness of the former and the beauty and size of the latter . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters; bluish-green in color; an early sort, of medium size . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Early Frame. An early sort, formerly much used for forcing, and also open culture; short, about five inches . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Boston Pickling. The best to grow for pickles; yields large crops of short, straight, dark-green pickles . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25
Long Green Prickly. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long; good deep color; flavor excellent . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
London Long Green. Somewhat similar to the last-named sort; rather longer, and more pointed at each end . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Long Green Turkey. A very crisp and firm variety, of most excellent quality; when full grown it measures about fifteen inches in length; very productive . . . . .	.05	.15	1.50

ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES (For forcing).

Rollison's Telegraph. Per package, 25 cents.

Carter's Model. Per package, 50 cents. *New.* See list of *Novelties*.

Tender and True. Per package, 25 cents. *New.* See list of *Novelties*.

DANDELION (*Taraxacum dens leonis*).

German, *Löwenzahn*.—French, *Dent de Leon*.—Spanish, *Amargon*.

Extensively used as early spring greens, and considered very healthful. Sow seed in May or June, in any good soil, in drills fifteen inches apart, upon beds made smooth with the rake. Cover very lightly, and press the earth firmly upon the seed. Cultivate during the summer to keep down the weeds. Cover with litter upon the approach of severe weather, and remove the covering early in spring. If spare frames are at hand, they may be used to advantage by setting them over a portion of the bed, and forcing the dandelions under them, thus forwarding a portion of the crop. Dandelions make an excellent salad if blanched by earthing-up, or placing boards to exclude the light.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved Broad-Leaved . . . . .	.10	.40	\$ 5.00

EGG-PLANT (*Solanum melongena*).

German, *Eierpflanze*.—French, *Aubergine*.—Spanish, *Berengena*.

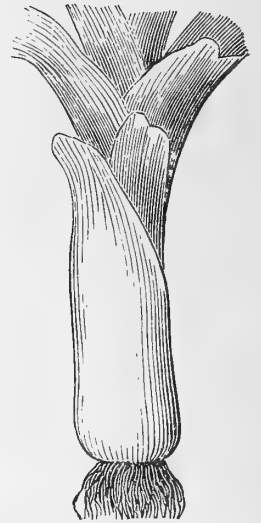
Egg-plants require a light, warm soil, and, being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about the first of April, with good steady bottom-heat, and delay transplanting out until such



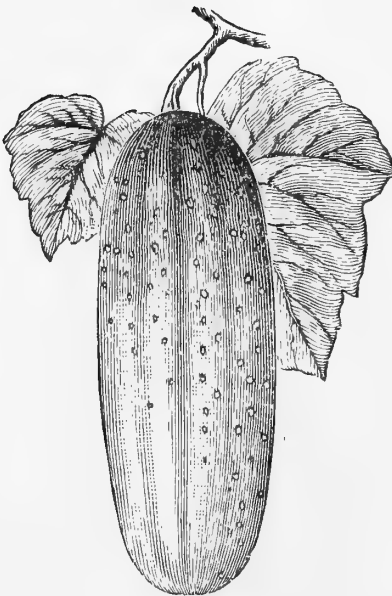
Early Forcing Horn Carrot.



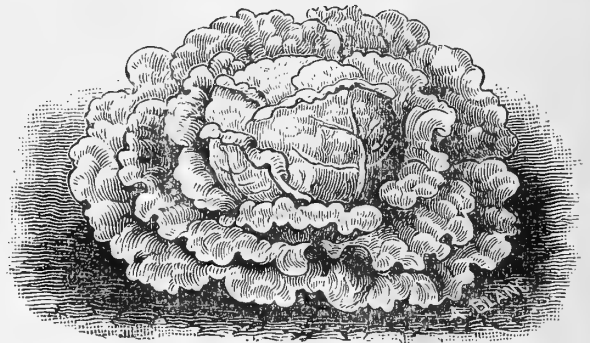
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.



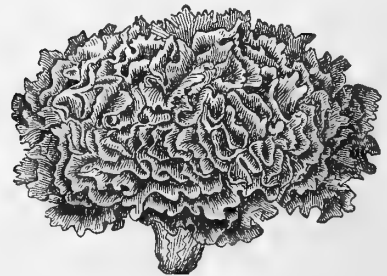
Flag Leek



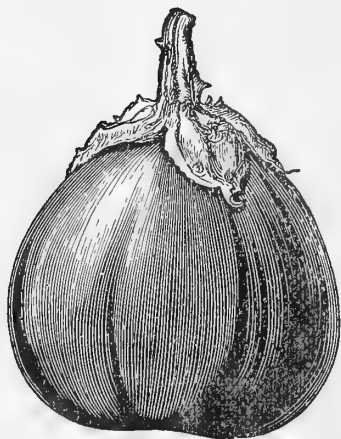
Peerless White-Spined Cucumber.



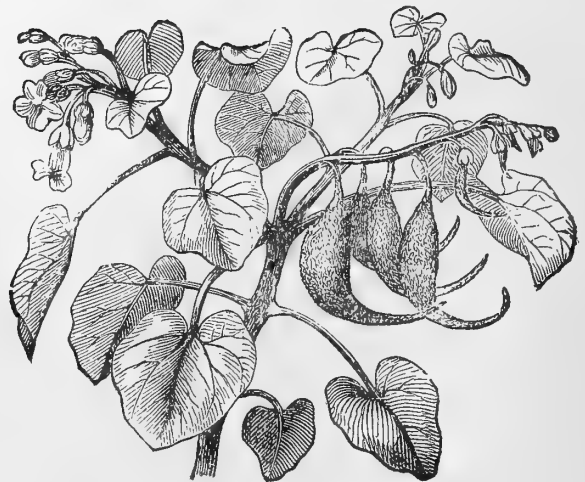
Tennisball Lettuce (*White Seed*).
BOSTON MARKET IMPROVED.
(For entire Culture under Glass.)



Boston Curled Lettuce.



Large Oval Purple Egg-Plant.



Pickling Martynia.

—————

 EGG-PLANT (Continued.)

time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70°. Set two to three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile; a delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Long Purple. An early variety, of longer shape than any other; color, deep purple; some lighter, with occasional stripes of yellowish-white . . . . .	.10	.30	\$3.00
New York Improved Oval Purple. The best sort for general culture, and leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped; leaves and stem somewhat prickly, — a feature not seen in other varieties . . . . .	.10	.50	6.00
Black Pekin. A globe-shaped variety, of superior excellence; deep glossy black fruit; solid and quite early . . . . .	.10	.50	6.00

ENDIVE (*Cichorium endivia*).

German, *Endivien*.—French, *Chicoree*.—Spanish, *Endivia*.

For early use, sow in April or May; but, as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. Any good soil will suit endive, and it does not require much manure. When large enough, transplant into rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. As it is not much used, except as a salad, it needs to be thoroughly blanched. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top: in a few weeks it will be ready for use. It can be blanched more quickly and thoroughly by placing boards so as to exclude the light from it.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Green Curled. One of the best varieties; nicely curled . . . . .	.05	.30	\$3.00
Moss Curled. More finely curled, and a heavier and more dense plant than Green Curled . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Broad-Leaved Batavian. A looser-growing sort, sometimes used in soup; not as desirable for blanching as the other varieties . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00

KOHLRABI (*Brassica oleracea var.*).

German, *Kohlrabi*.—French, *Chou Rave*.—Spanish, *Colinabo*.

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about twelve inches apart in the row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate fertilizing, is all that is required for growing Kohlrabi. Use the hoe frequently to keep down weeds. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem just above the ground is fit to use when about half grown; when mature it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand; greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh . . . . .	.05	.30	\$3.00
Early Purple Vienna. Does not vary from the Early White, except in outside color, which is bluish-purple . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00

LEEK (*Allium porrum*).

German, *Lauch*.—French, *Poireau*.—Spanish, *Puerro*.

Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well-composted manure. Sow the seed in April, in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbages, etc., may thus be made use of for a second crop; but additional manure should be applied before setting out the leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows fifteen inches apart, with six inches between the plants. Care must be used to avoid having the young plants overcome by weeds. Later in the season, draw earth up around the plants to blanch them.

LEEK (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Winter. A large sort; grows quite long; best for general use . . . . .	.05	.30	\$2.00
Giant Carentan. An extra large variety . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Large Rouen. Leaves dark green, broad, and thick; largely grown in the vicinity of Paris; it is also the best for forcing . . . . .	.10	.30	3.00

LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa*).

German, *Lattich Salat*. — French, *Laitue*. — Spanish, *Lechuga*.

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure, and abundant moisture. With these conditions, its growth is vigorous and rapid; and to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Of all the salad-plants, lettuce easily takes the lead; and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce-beds. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Droughts and hot weather are its worst drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run up to seed. Seed may be sown in a frame in February or March, not much bottom-heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches space between plants. For successive crops, sow every two weeks up to July. Large quantities of lettuce are grown in forcing-houses, or headed under glass in frames. To be successful in such culture requires considerable experience, and demands much care.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Boston Fine Curled. A variety highly esteemed for earliness, beauty of form, and good table qualities; rich green color; beautifully curled . . . . .	.05	.30	\$4.00
Early Curled Simpson. An early sort; not quite as fine curled as the Boston Fine Curled, but rather larger. It is not intended as a heading lettuce: it forms a compact mass of tender leaves of a yellowish-green color . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Black-Seeded Tennisball. This variety is the most popular for open-air culture: it forms a handsome compact head, with very few outside leaves, and is crisp and tender . . . . .	.05	.30	4.00
White-Seeded Tennisball. The sort so extensively grown about Boston for forcing and heading under glass; good size, firm heads, and very white and crisp . . . . .	.10	.50	6.00
Buttercup. A novelty of last season, very handsome and excellent in all respects. . . . .	.10	.40	5.00
All the Year Round. A hardy variety, of medium size, with fine firm heads; good for successive sowings, as it does not incline to run to seed . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Defiance. The best of all the so-called Cabbage Lettuces, large, solid and crisp, stands the summer heat . . . . .	.05	.30	4.00
Brown Dutch. One of the best and hardiest varieties; outside leaves of a rich bronze shade; heads well, and is of excellent quality; should be more generally cultivated . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
White Paris Cos. A sort with long, narrow, upright leaves; does not head, but, when tied up, blanches very nicely; bears close planting . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00

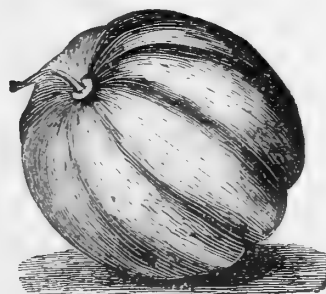
MARTYNIA.

The martynia is a plant not very extensively cultivated. The seed-pods when young and tender, make very acceptable pickles. Some of the varieties are also grown in the flower-garden for ornamental purposes. The plant is half hardy; and as it does not bear transplanting well, the seed should be sown where the plants are to stand. The soil best adapted is a warm, sandy loam. Plant in May or June, in rows two feet apart, making hills about a foot apart. In each of these sow several seeds, and thin to one plant in each hill when the plants are well started.

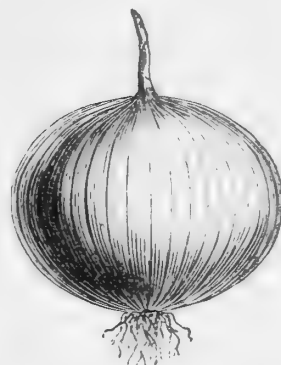
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Martynia Proboscidea. The best for pickles . . . . .	.05	.40	\$4.00



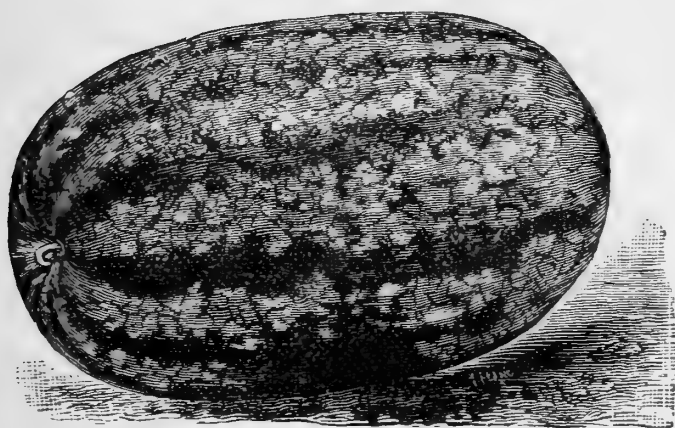
Montreal Nutmeg Melon.



White Japan Melon.



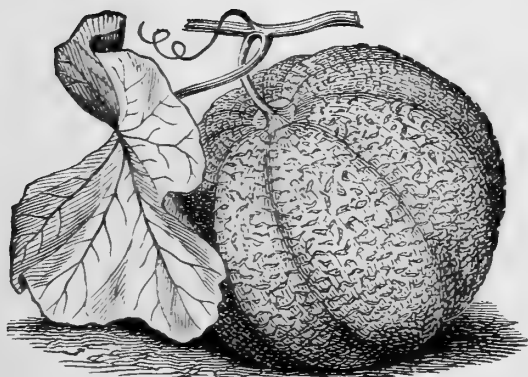
True Danvers Yellow Onion.



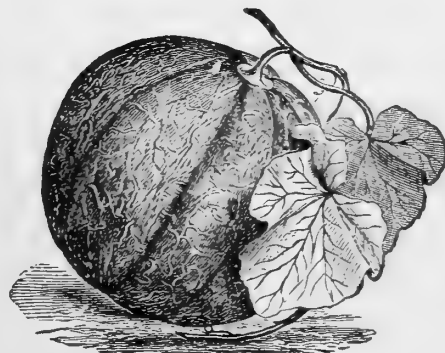
Burpee's Mammoth Iron-Clad Watermelon.



Mushroom.



Arlington Nutmeg Melon, Green Fleshed.



Surprise Muskmelon.



MELON, Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*).

German, *Wassermelone*.— French, *Melon d'Eau*.— Spanish, *Sandia*.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light, sandy loam, a gentle slope towards the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well-composted manure; press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground; but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs, and cultivate in same manner as for cucumbers.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Phinney's Early. A very early variety, of medium size; red-fleshed, with light-colored seeds; quite hardy, and very productive; quality excellent . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.00
Cuban Queen. One of the very best new varieties, of round shape, and of largest size; flesh bright red, very crisp, delicate, and sweet; an early and most reliable sort; color, green, with indistinct stripes . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color, dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp; a safe variety for northern growing . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Burpee's Mammoth Ironclad. A large, fine melon of excellent quality and good flavor; flesh of a dainty red color, and more crystalline than the Cuban Queen; a splendid keeper and shipper . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Black Spanish. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds; very thin rind; rather smaller than the other sorts; of delicious flavor, and very sweet . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Citron for Preserving. Is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Colorado Preserving. This is much more productive than the common preserving citron, and is much larger, weighing from fifteen to forty pounds each. The flesh is firm and solid, with few seeds, which are pale green. The preserving qualities are the finest . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00

MELON, Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*).

German, *Melone*.— French, *Melon*.— Spanish, *Melon*.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills should stand nearer together: six feet each way is the proper distance.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Hackensack. A new and very desirable sort; much in demand by market-gardeners to grow as a main crop; large size, round shape, deeply ribbed, roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet, and highly flavored; quite early . . . . .	.05	.15	\$ 1.25
Early Christiana. One of the best first early sorts, of medium size; very short and flattened at the ends; deeply ribbed; flesh a bright salmon color; one of the most spicy and delicious melons known . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Casaba. A large variety, of muskmelon shape; flesh greenish-yellow; a favorite sort . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
White Japan. One of the smallest varieties, of a pale, greenish-white color. It is both early and prolific, and its flavor and sweetness are unsurpassed . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Nutmeg. A small variety, favorably known for many years; round, netted, with a dark-green skin; flesh light-green; very sweet . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Arlington Nutmeg. A popular variety, extensively grown by market vegetable-growers; larger than the Nutmeg, but not so good in flavor; flesh yellowish-green . . . . .	.05	.15	1.25

MUSKMELON (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Montreal Nutmeg. A very large melon, of recent introduction; has given very general satisfaction; longer in form than most of the green-fleshed sorts; grows very large, up to fifteen pounds or more; excellent flavor, and extremely productive . . . . .	.05	.15	\$ 1.00
Emerald Gem. Introduced last season; a melon of rare merit, and destined without question to become very popular. No other melon compares with it for excellence of flavor. (See <i>Novelties</i>.) . . . . .	.15	.30	3.00
Long Yellow Musk. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Shape, long, with deep ribs; color, a rich yellow inside and out; a large melon, of a peculiar musky flavor, not as sweet or juicy as the other varieties; a standard market sort . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Mango. Usually classed with the melons, but not grown for use as such; used entirely for making pickles, being gathered in a green state; in shape resembling long muskmelon, but much smaller . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00

MUSTARD (*Sinapis*).

German, *Senf*. — French, *Moutarde*. — Spanish, *Mostaza*.

Cultivated to use as greens; often used mixed with cress. Sow in any ordinary soil in rows a foot apart, using plenty of seed. Successive sowings may be made from April to July; or, at any time during cold weather, it can be easily grown in frames.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Mustard. The sort mostly used to grow for salads. The seed is also much in use to mix with pickles, in preserving cider, and is ground in large quantities in the manufacture of the mustard of commerce . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 0.15
Brown Mustard. Not differing materially from the last-named sort, except in the color of the seed . . . . .	.05	.10	.15

MUSHROOM (*Agaricus Campestris*.)

German, *Champignon-Brut*. — French, *Champignon*. — Spanish, *Hongo*.

To cultivate mushrooms successfully does not always require extensive experience. Some care is necessary, however, in the selection of the materials, and in forming the beds; but the matter of securing and maintaining the proper temperature in the room and in the beds needs close attention, for success depends very much upon this point. Mushrooms may be grown in a great variety of situations, — a dark room, cellar, stable, or elsewhere. Any place in which an even temperature of about 50° to 60° can be kept, is suitable. For materials for the bed, use fresh horse-manure, free from straw or chips, and good loamy soil. Some growers use the manure unmixed with loam, after first having well fermented it by alternately piling up and mixing for a few weeks; but it is undoubtedly better not to allow the manure to heat much before forming the bed. Use one-fourth to one-third loam; the rest manure. Mix very thoroughly; and, upon a dry, firm bottom, make the bed of this mixture, about four feet wide, and of any desired length. Build it up evenly, pressing it down very firmly, and leave it about a foot high. It will shortly begin to heat. Use a thermometer to thrust into the bed, and note the temperature. When the heat has partially subsided, leaving a temperature of 70° to 80°, put in the spawn. Pieces from the size of walnuts to that of eggs are placed in the bed about a foot apart, deep enough to cover them well, and the manure pressed down. Let it remain thus ten or twelve days; then cover with two inches of fresh loam, and make this moderately firm. The bed is finished by covering all with four or five inches of straw or other litter. Watering is not necessary, unless the surface of the bed gets very dry: in this event, moisten freely with water at a temperature of about 80°. In gathering the crop, do not cut, but twist them off carefully, filling up the holes with loam to keep insects from the roots. In six or eight weeks from spawning the beds, mushrooms should appear. Our space is too limited to present a complete



MUSHROOM (Continued).

treatise on mushroom culture; and to those who wish to more thoroughly investigate the subject we recommend Robinson's "Mushroom Culture." We will forward a copy upon receipt of price, seventy-five cents.

English Spawn (bricks). Per pound				\$ 0.20
French Spawn. Two-pound boxes, each				1.25
French Spawn. Three-pound boxes, each				1.60
French Spawn. Four-pound boxes, each				2.00

NASTURTIUM (*Tropæolum majus*).

German, *Kresse Indianische*.—French, *Capucine*.—Spanish, *Capuchina*.

Grown for the pods, which, gathered in a green state, make very delicate pickles. The flowers of the several varieties are very pretty. A good assortment appears in the flower-seed department of this Catalogue; running vines of easy cultivation.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large Pickling. The variety grown for pickles . . . . .	.05	.15	\$ 2.00

OKRA, or GUMBO (*Abelmoschus esculentus*).

German, *Essbarrer Hibiscus*.—French, *Gombo*.—Spanish, *Quibombo*.

Sow in May in drills,—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and two inches deep. Thin the plants to eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, according to variety. It is of the easiest culture. Ordinary soil and manuring only are required. The young pods are used in soups and stews; a plant very generally grown at the South.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Green. Tall sort, pale green . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.00
Dwarf Green. More productive than the other sort, and better suited to Northern cultivation . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00

ONION (*Allium cepa*).

German, *Zwiebel*.—French, *Oignon*.—Spanish, *Cebolla*.

The onion-crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or a severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Another enemy to onion-culture is the onion maggot, for which there is no satisfactory remedy yet discovered. Nevertheless, success is the rule; and with proper care, a crop of five to six hundred or more bushels per acre may reasonably be expected. Select a clean, rich piece of land, upon which onions were grown the previous year, if possible. In some localities, onions have been successfully grown for over thirty consecutive years upon the same land; while in other sections it is found safer not to continue to grow them more than three or four years in succession. A crop of mangels or other beets is one of the best to precede onions. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure, and plough six or seven inches deep as early in spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface. Sow about four pounds of seed per acre, in drills a foot apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed-drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth firmly upon the seed, particularly if the soil is very dry. Sow as early as possible: a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out much, if any, as onions will crowd each other, and find room

ONION (Continued).

to grow. *Never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants:* the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel-hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down, and the onions well formed, they may be pulled, and left on the ground for a fortnight or longer to dry (unless the weather be unfavorable), turning them occasionally with a wooden rake.

BEWARE OF CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN GROWN ONION SEED. IT IS FREELY OFFERED IN OUR MARKET, AND WILL DISAPPOINT THOSE WHO USE IT.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Red Globe. Earliest of the various red onions; fine-grained and heavy; of good size; very mild flavor; rapidly growing in favor . . . . .	.10	.30	\$3.00
Large Red Wethersfield. Largely grown as a general crop; rather more flat in shape, and a larger onion, than Early Red Globe; a later variety . . . . .	.10	.25	2.50
Yellow Globe Danvers. <i>Extra Stock.</i> The variety most extensively grown around Boston, and in many other sections; an early round variety, with very small neck; ripens early, and very uniformly; yields large crops, and keeps well . . . . .	.10	.40	5.00
Yellow Globe Danvers. <i>Good Stock, Eastern grown, and every way reliable</i> . . . . .	.10	.30	3.00
White Portugal. Very early, rather flat in shape; mild-flavored; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties . . . . .	.10	.40	4.00
White Globe. Quality similar to the last-named sort, but of globe shape, and rather larger, also later . . . . .	.10	.40	4.00

ITALIAN VARIETIES.

	PKT.		LB.
New Queen. White skin; very early sort; a rapid grower, and keeps remarkably well; has the sweet, mild flavor peculiar to the Italian varieties . . . . .	.10	.30	\$3.00
Giant White Tripoli. Large, flat variety; grows very rapidly; sweet, and very mild in flavor . . . . .	.10	.20	2.00

ONION-SETS (Market Variable).

Plant them as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions; but they may be set at any time up to June 1. Set in rows a foot apart, and three or four inches between them in the row. Any good soil will suit them. When grown in quantity, high cultivation is given in order to forward the crop for an early market. They are ready for use as soon as the bulbs begin to be of fair size: those not used in a green condition will ripen early in July, and make nice onions. Potato onions and Top onions are grown from bulbs only, growing in clusters. These clusters are separated, and the smaller ones kept for seed.

	QT.	PK.
White Sets. The best for general use; mild flavor . . . . .	.40	\$2.00
Yellow Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety, otherwise as good . . . . .	.40	1.75
Top Onion-Sets. Largely used at the West; not much in demand in this section; clusters of small onions for early planting . . . . .	.30	2.00
Potato Onion-Sets. Sometimes called "Hill Onions," or "Multipliers;" a good, safe sort to use; sure crop and early . . . . .	.20	1.00
Shallots. Somewhat resembling the last-named sort, but smaller; much used in soups, stews, salads, etc.; very mild flavor . . . . .	.20	1.00



PARSLEY (*Apium petroselinum*).

German, *Petersilie*. — French, *Persil*. — Spanish, *Peregil*.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up: hence, if wanted early, no time is to be lost in delaying the sowing. Make the rows twelve or fourteen inches apart. Thin to three or four inches apart, or transplant at this distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Late in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil will suit for growing this plant.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Plain-Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.25
Double Curled. A fine variety, well curled; in common use for general crop . . . . .	.05	.10	1.25
Champion Moss Curled. A most elegantly curled variety; rather dwarf, and of the richest green; very ornamental . . . . .	.05	.10	1.25
Hamburg, or Rooted. A rooted variety, of which the roots are the portion used; good in flavoring soups and stews . . . . .	.05	.10	1.25
New Fern-Leaved. Exquisite in form, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower-garden, also for table decoration . . . . .	.05	.10	1.25

PARSNIP (*Pastinaca sativa*).

German, *Pastinake*. — French, *Panais*. — Spanish, *Pastinaca*.

Sow in April, or early in May, as parsnips require a long season to mature. Their cultivation is otherwise the same as directed for carrots. They may be dug in the autumn, and stored for winter use; but, if left in the ground till the following spring, they are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Smooth White. The variety most in use; long, smooth, and free from coarse roots . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 0.60
Student. An imported variety of much merit; good size and smooth . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Abbott's Improved. Also an imported sort; well liked by growers who use it . . . . .	.05	.10	.60

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*).

German, *Erbse*. — French, *Pois*. — Spanish, *Guissante*.

In the seedsman's catalogue there is nothing of more importance than peas. No one who plants a vegetable-garden thinks of doing without them; and the pea-crops are relied upon by almost every market-gardener, as they bring early, and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting an early clearing of the land to be occupied by second crops. Celery, squashes, melons, sweet-corn, and various other crops, may be grown after a pea-crop. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary attention; but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and, as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure, finds that he has made a most expensive mistake when he gathers his crop. The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy, and succeed best under low temperatures. The early, round, smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts will do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two to three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant about forty feet of row. Make the drills deep enough to allow

 PEAS (Continued).

room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom of the drill. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure; to avoid this, draw in a little earth before sowing the peas. It is better to use well-rotted compost than fresh stable-manure. Successive plantings may be made up to the middle of May; if planted later, in this latitude, they suffer from the heat, and become mildewed. Some of the dwarf sorts yield good crops if sown about the middle of August. The taller sorts should be supported with strong brush, firmly planted along the drill, before the peas make much vine: in field-culture this is usually omitted, however. There is much confusion as to the varieties of peas, many sorts in the same catalogue being identical except as to name. This is particularly true of the smooth, early sorts. Our list is compiled more with a view to simplify this matter than to confuse with many names. At the same time we present all the varieties found worthy of cultivation.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
Laxton's Earliest of All. The latest acquisition to the list of early peas, highly recommended by the English growers who tried it last season. (See <i>Novelties and Specialties</i>) . . . . .	.10	.40	\$ 2.50
Maud S. A very fine selection of the early white varieties; and claimed by the originator to be earlier than any other sort . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Improved Daniel O'Rourke. Our leading early market sort; very early, and yields immense crops; pods long and uniform, and can be taken off almost entirely at one picking; vine two and a half feet. Much inferior stock is sold under this name. We offer a strain that is fully equal to the original Daniel O'Rourke, so famous when first introduced, some thirty-five years since . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Early Dexter. An excellent first early, in many respects similar to the last-named variety, and with some growers proving fully its equal; good pods, large yield; vine two and a half feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Kentish Invicta. One of the very best early peas for market or family use; a blue-seeded variety; very sweet and rich in flavor; very early and hardy; pods long; very productive; a favorite with all; vine about two and a half feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Bliss' American Wonder. The earliest and very best dwarf wrinkled pea known; the greatest acquisition to the list of peas for many years . . . . .	.10	.40	2.00
Laxton's Alpha. A very early, wrinkled marrow; rather earlier than Little Gem, and of taller growth; vine about two feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Tom Thumb. An exceedingly dwarf variety, growing eight to ten inches high; is early, and bears close planting; very productive . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
McLean's Blue Peter. An early dwarf sort; similar in habit to Tom Thumb, but more robust in growth; a blue-seeded variety of excellent flavor; well worthy a place in every garden; vine a foot high or less . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
McLean's Little Gem. A leading favorite for garden use; a green, wrinkled pea, quite early and productive; flavor excellent; may be planted close; one foot high . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Extra Early Premium Gem. Pods long and of a dark green color; very prolific, and one of the earliest; more dwarf than "Little Gem" . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50

SECOND EARLY AND LATER VARIETIES.

McLean's Advancer. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the Daniel O'Rourke; a green, wrinkled marrow; vine two feet. This variety is much inclined to deteriorate, unless great care is given by the seed-grower. We have given special attention to our stock of Advancers; and they cannot be excelled for purity . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late use. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with			

PEAS (Continued).

	PKT.	QT.	PECK.
remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Succeeds under ordinary cultivation. In all respects the finest medium and late variety known . . . . .	.10	.50	\$ 3.00
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular; a strong grower, and about four feet high; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods . . . . .	.10	.30	2.00
Duke of Albany. A novelty last season, and undoubtedly will prove the equal, and perhaps superior, to any other medium late variety. . . . .	.10	.40	—
Bliss' Everbearing. Introduced two or three years ago, and has proved a favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large, well-filled pods . . . . .	.10	.40	2.00
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; a tall-growing, green, wrinkled marrow; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large; vine about five feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent; vine two and a half feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Blue Imperial. A favorite late variety, much used at the South; a smooth blue pea; rich flavor; vine three feet . . . . .	.10	.30	1.50
Dwarf White Missouri Marrow. One of the best late sorts; white-seeded; very productive, although not as sweet as the green wrinkled varieties; many prefer its flavor; vine three feet . . . . .	.10	.20	.75
Black-Eyed Marrow. Much used for a general late crop; an old and very popular pea, yielding immense crops; vine three feet . . . . .	.10	.20	.75
Tall Sugar (<i>edible pods</i>). Cultivated as a string pea; pods very large and long, and, when gathered young, are stringless, and very tender; vine about four feet . . . . .	.15	.50	—

PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*).

German, *Spanischer Pfeffer*. — French, *Piment*. — Spanish, *Pimiento*.

Sow in March or April in a hot-bed, and transplant into open ground late in May, or early in June, when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Pickling, or Squash. The variety generally grown for pickling; medium size; thick skin; very productive . . . . .	.05	.40	\$ 4.00
Bull-Nose, or Bell. Larger than the last-named sort, and of milder flavor; skin quite thick; an early sort . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Sweet Mountain. This variety is larger than any of the above sorts. It is thin-skinned, and very sweet and mild; used for making stuffed pickles . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Long Red Cayenne. A small, long-shaped variety; very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Red Cherry. A small round pepper, of strong flavor; makes a very ornamental plant . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00

POTATOES (*Solanum tuberosum*).

German, *Kartoffel*. — French, *Pomme de Terre*. — Spanish, *Batata*.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

It is almost needless to devote space to any description of the uses or cultivation of the potato. It is sufficient to state that any good soil will produce them. When grown upon a good sandy loam, however, their quality is usually much better than that of those produced upon heavy soils. Make furrows of good depth, three feet apart;

—♦♦♦♦♦—

POTATOES (Continued).

scatter a liberal dressing of fertilizer along the drill; and upon this set the seed-potatoes, about eight or ten inches apart. One or two pieces of potato, containing one or more eyes in each piece, are put in each hill. Cover a couple of inches, and, when the sprouts appear, cultivate and hoe to keep the soil free and clear of weeds. As the vines increase, draw earth around them, forming a slight ridge.

	BUSH.	BBL.
Charles Downing. A new early white-skinned variety. At the Ohio Experiment Station it was tested with over 100 other sorts, and was placed at the head of the list for yield and quality. (See <i>Novelties</i> .)	\$2.50	\$7.00
Pearl of Savoy. Now considered one of the standard and best early varieties. Tubers oblong, fair, and of large size; flesh pure white and very mealy. This variety is very hardy, vigorous, and free from disease	2.00	4.50
Beauty of Hebron. A general favorite in many sections; in shape resembling Early Rose; skin nearly white, with pink tinge around the eyes; very productive, and of superior quality; said to be earlier than Early Rose	2.00	4.50
Dakota Red. Enormously productive, and a medium late variety. It is very distinct in appearance, the skin being reddish-brown, while the flesh is as white as the "Snowflake" variety. The tubers are of large size and excellent flavor	2.00	4.00
Early Rose. This has been the standard variety for general use for the past twelve or fifteen years; too well known to need description	2.00	4.50

PUMPKIN (*Cucurbita pepo*).

German, *Kurbiss*. — French, *Citrouille*. — Spanish, *Calabaza tontanera*.

Pumpkins are grown chiefly as food for stock. They were formerly esteemed for culinary purposes, but at present are almost entirely superseded by the various squashes, which are in all respects much superior. The usual method of planting pumpkins is to scatter a few seeds at intervals in the hills when planting Indian corn: in this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

	PK.	LB.	PECK.
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use; grown chiefly for feeding stock	.05	.30	\$1.25
Sweet or Sugar. A smaller variety, fine-grained and sweet; the best for table use	.05	.60	
Mammoth. (<i>See Squashes</i> .)			

RADISH (*Raphanus sativus*).

German, *Rettig*. — French, *Radis*. — Spanish, *Rabanito*.

Radishes should be grown on light, sandy loam, and, to be crisp and tender, they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any, fertilizer is necessary. For very early use, begin sowing in frames in January, and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Early in May the seed may be sown in open ground; but for such early sowing a warm, well-sheltered situation should be selected: later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the summer, using the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season. Sow broadcast in narrow beds or in drills. Many radishes are grown to good advantage drilled in with other crops. For winter radishes, sow the seed about midsummer, and keep the roots during winter in a cool cellar covered with earth, or in well-covered pits out of doors. Winter radishes should be placed in cold water an hour or so before using.

—————

 —————

RADISH (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Long Scarlet (<i>short top</i>). The standard market variety of the long sorts, used either for forcing or open culture; six or seven inches long . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 0.80
Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped . One of the early sorts; much used for forcing, and suitable for early sowing in open air . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White-Tipped . Commonly called "French Breakfast" radish; similar to the preceding variety in form; color, a handsome scarlet, with a white tip . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, Earliest Erfurt . Short leaved; very early; rich deep scarlet; particularly fine for use in frames. <i>New</i> . (See <i>Novelties</i>.) . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted . Differing from the Scarlet Olive in shape only, this being of a round shape; for early use . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, White-Tipped . Similar to last-named sort, except the white tip of the root; a handsome radish . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Wood's Early Frame . In shape half long; much used for forcing; of handsome color . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Early White Turnip-Rooted . Another sort for early use; round in form, and of clear white color . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Beckert's Chartier . A new radish, of large size and fine appearance, being about one half clear rose color, balance white; grows very fast, and is of fine flavor; crisp and tender. (See <i>Novelties</i>.) . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
Yellow Summer Turnip-Rooted . For use during the summer and fall months. All the following varieties (except the winter radishes) are sorts suitable for growing during the summer, as they endure the heat . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Gray Summer Turnip-Rooted . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
White Summer Turnip-Rooted . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Golden Olive-Shaped Summer . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Long White Naples Summer . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
White Giant Stuttgart . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Long Black Winter . Grown for winter use . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Long White Winter . Another good winter variety . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Chinese Rose Winter . One of the best winter radishes . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00

RHUBARB (*Rheum rhaponticum*).

German, *Rhabarber*. — French, *Rhubarbe hybrida*. — Spanish, *Ruibarbo hibrida*.

This plant is mostly propagated by division of the roots. The best time to set out the plants is early in the spring, although it is sometimes done in autumn. Make furrows of good depth, three to four feet apart, according to the variety planted; across these furrows, at right angles, make others the same distance apart; at each intersection put three or four shovelfuls of good manure, and upon this set the plants. Any good soil will suit rhubarb; but to obtain heavy crops, good soil well manured is indispensable. A piece of root with a single bud, or eye, is enough for each hill. Cultivate during summer, but do not pull any stalks the first year. Late in autumn cover each plant with a good shovelful of manure, and plough a furrow against each side of the rows; this protection will assist the earliness of the crop. In early spring level the ground, working in the manure with a fork. Plants can be obtained from seed, which may be sown in a hot-bed in March, and the plants set out about the middle of May. It takes longer, however, to obtain a crop from seedling plants than from roots.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Linnæus . The earliest and best for garden use; not as coarse and fibrous as the larger sorts . . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 2.00
Victoria . The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops . . . . .	.05	.30	2.00

Roots of the above varieties: per dozen, \$ 2.00; per hundred, \$ 8.00.

—❁❁❁—

RAPE (*Brassica napus*).

Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in rows fifteen inches or less apart. As this plant is cultivated in this way entirely for greens, they are of but little value in market unless an early crop. A very rich soil is required to obtain a rapid growth.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large-Seeded Garden. For spring sowing . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.30

SALSIFY (*Tragopogon porrifolius*).

German, *Haferwurzel*. — French, *Salsifis*. — Spanish, *Salsif*.

Salsify is rapidly coming into favor, and is considered a most delicious vegetable. It is used stewed, boiled, or fried, and sometimes as a salad, sliced raw in vinegar, with salt and pepper. When cooked, it has an oyster flavor. It is commonly called vegetable oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips; and it will keep over winter, in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips. There are no varieties.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	.05	.20	\$2.00

SEA KALE (*Crambe maritima*).

German, *Meerkohl*. — French, *Crambe maritima*. — Spanish, *Breton de Mar*.

A half-hardy, perennial plant, highly esteemed as an early spring vegetable. The young shoots, when blanched and boiled, have a flavor somewhat like asparagus. It is very generally cultivated in Europe, and should be better known here. Sow the seed early in spring, in hills about two feet by three. Thin to three or four plants in each hill, and cultivate during summer. Protect during the succeeding winter with about six inches of manure or leaves upon each hill. Early in spring remove the covering, and, when the young shoots appear, earth up to blanch, or cover with flower-pots, etc., for same purpose. Sea Kale may also be propagated from roots. Store the roots over winter in a dry cellar, packed in sand; in March cut them in pieces, and place in hot-beds; from there transplant to open ground in May; in this way stronger plants will be secured, which will yield good crops the following spring. A strong soil is suitable.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Silver Sea Kale . . . . .	.10	.30	\$4.00

SPINACH (*Spinacia oleracea*).

German, *Spinat*. — French, *Espinard*. — Spanish, *Espinaca*.

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a very simple matter. It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use, sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using sixteen pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw, or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use, sow early in spring, in same way as above, using rather less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Round Thick Leaf. The variety in most general use; equally good for spring or autumn sowing . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.40
Long Standing. A desirable sort, that does not incline to run to seed as much as most others . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
Savoy Leaved. Leaves wrinkled or curled; makes a handsome appearance . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
Prickly Seeded. Rather more hardy than any of the above-named sorts, but not so productive . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
New Zealand (<i>Tetragonia expansa</i>). A plant of a different genus, but of similar character and uses as spinach; makes a very large plant; should be started in hot-bed in March, and transplanted when the ground is warm, about three feet apart each way . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00

SQUASH (*Cucurbita melo-pepo*).

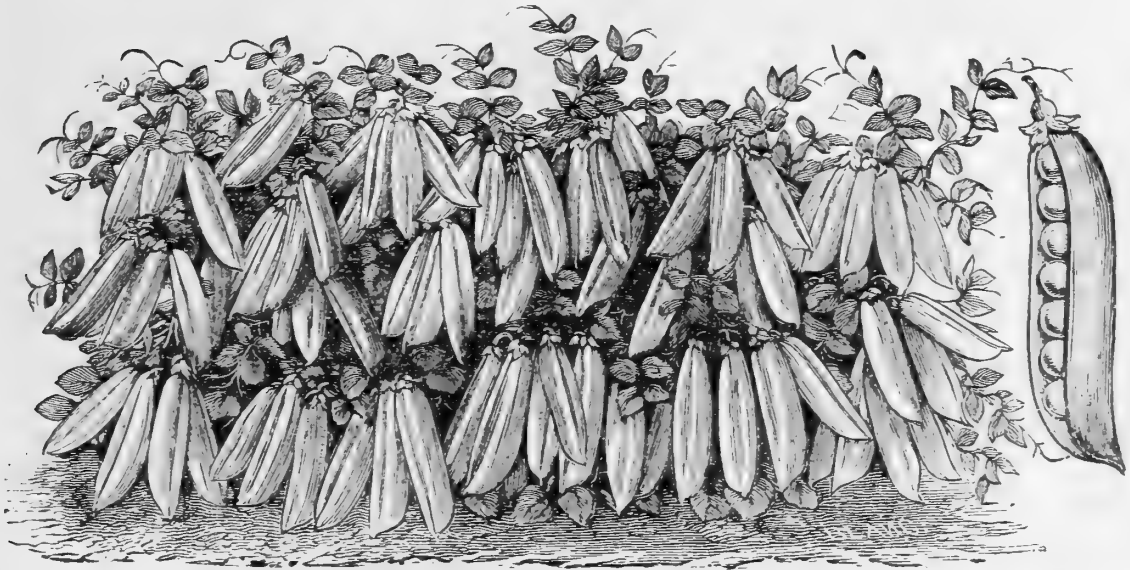
German, *Speise Kurbiss*.—French, *Courge*.—Spanish, *Calabaza bonetara*.

Squashes, being very tender, should not be planted too early; and as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. A warm mellow soil suits them best; and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied directly to the hills. Plant in May, after all danger of frosts is past. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three to four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants to each hill. The summer squashes are ready for use when young and tender: the later sorts should be left till thoroughly ripened. Some of the varieties will keep over well into the next spring. Squashes are often grown as an auxiliary crop. A good plan is to plant amongst early peas, at the second hoeing, at proper intervals in every other row. In this latitude squashes may be planted as late as June 20 with good success.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early White Scalloped. One of the earliest summer squashes; flat, scalloped-shaped; light cream color . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.00
Early Summer Crookneck or Warted. Another very early variety, long in shape, and of a bright-yellow color; the best of the summer squashes . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Perfect Gem. The latest addition to the list of squashes; excellent both as a summer and winter squash. . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor, keeps well . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Dunlap's Early Prolific Marrow. <i>New</i> ; much earlier and more prolific than any other strain of Marrow Squash. (See <i>Novelties</i>) . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Low's Bay State. A novelty this year, shape of Essex Hybrid; shell very hard; color blue; very heavy and solid. (See <i>Novelties</i>) . . . . .	.05	.10	1.50
American Turban. Considered by many the best of the autumn squashes; very fine-grained, dry, rich, and sweet; medium size; color, pinkish orange . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Essex Hybrid Turban. Resembles the last-named sort, but has a very hard shell; this is a cross between Turban and Hubbard; its quality is equal to the Turban, and it keeps as well as the Hubbard; a solid, thick-fleshed sort; an excellent squash . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Hubbard. The standard winter squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color, dark green; shell extremely hard; flesh dry, fine-grained, and sweet; excellent keeper . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Marblehead. Another excellent winter variety, of a bluish color; has all the qualities of the Hubbard; a very solid, heavy squash . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Canada Crookneck. The best of the winter crooknecks for table use; rather small, but productive . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Large Winter Crookneck. An old and well-known variety; keeps remarkably well; not quite as sweet or rich as many others. The late crooknecks are not as liable to injury from bugs as the rest of the varieties . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Mammoth Yellow. Grows to an immense size if given high cultivation, sometimes weighing considerably over one hundred pounds; not much used for the table . . . . .	.25	.80	

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*).

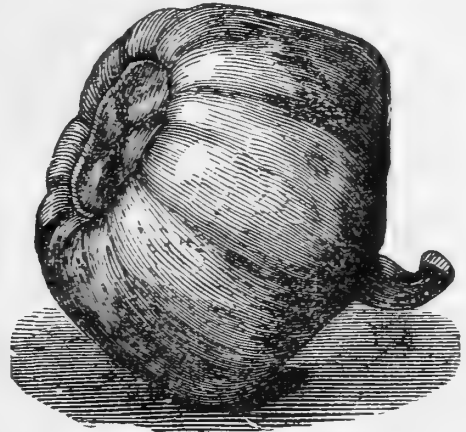
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers . . . . .	.10	.30	\$ 3.00
Havana. Imported seed . . . . .	.10	.50	6.00



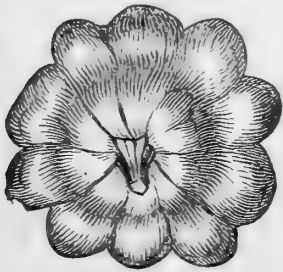
Bliss' American Wonder Pea.



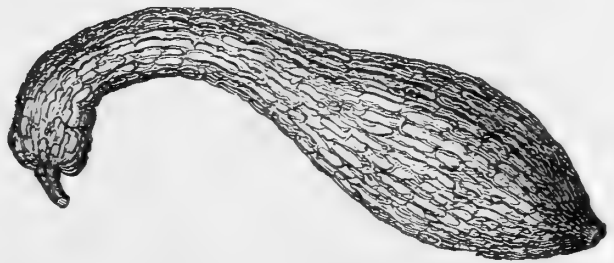
Boston Marrow Squash



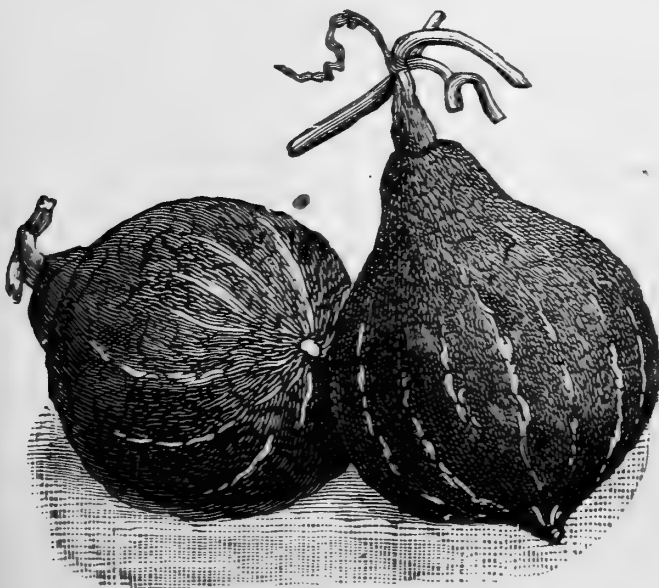
American Turban Squash.



Early Scollop Squash



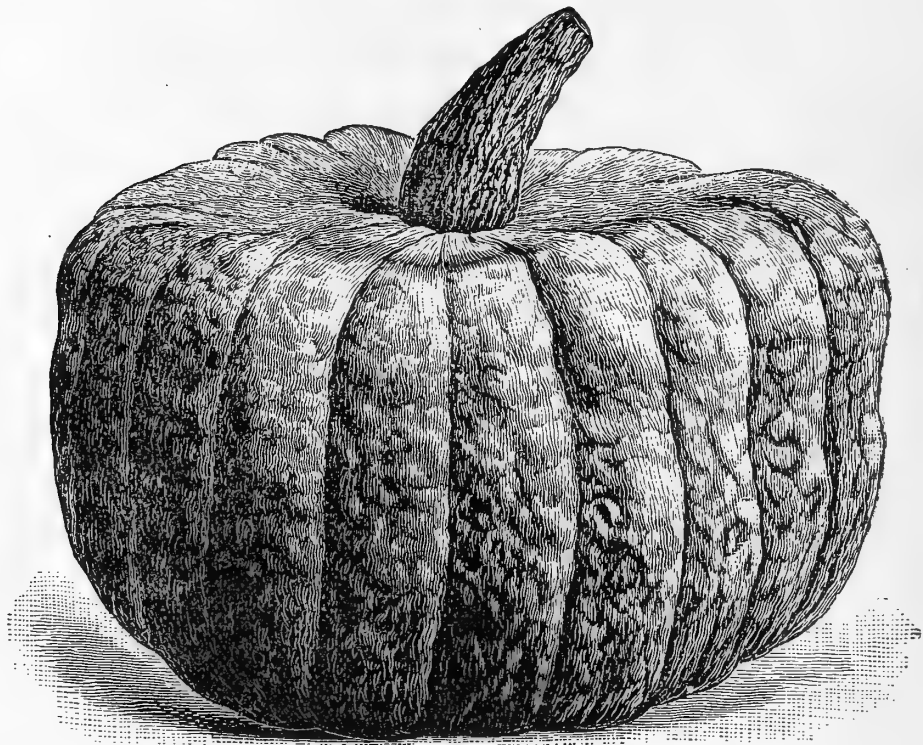
Summer Crookneck Squash.



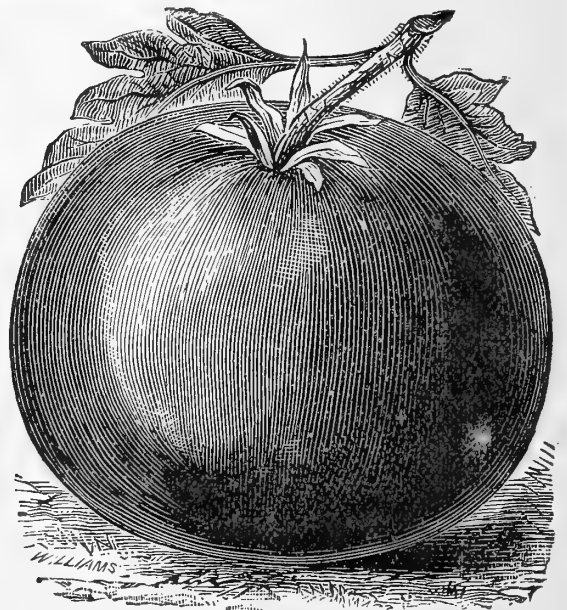
Hubbard Squash.



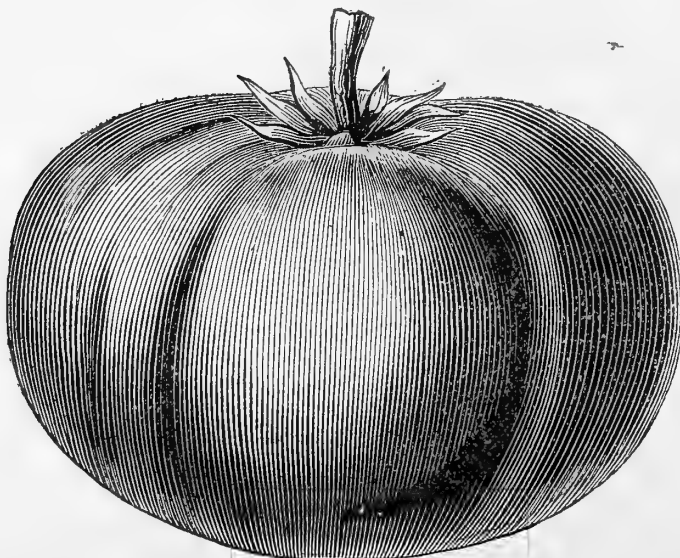
Long Standing Spinach.



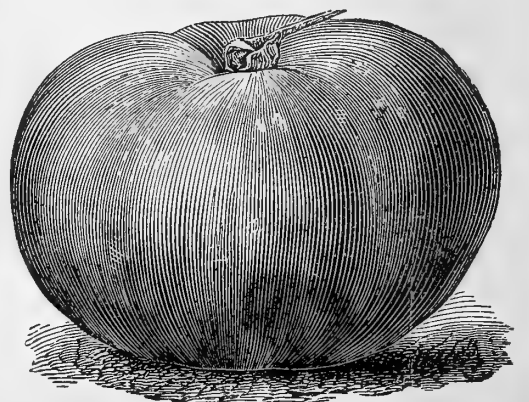
Essex Hybrid Turban Squash.



Livingston's Perfection Tomato.



Paragon Tomato.



Acme Tomato.

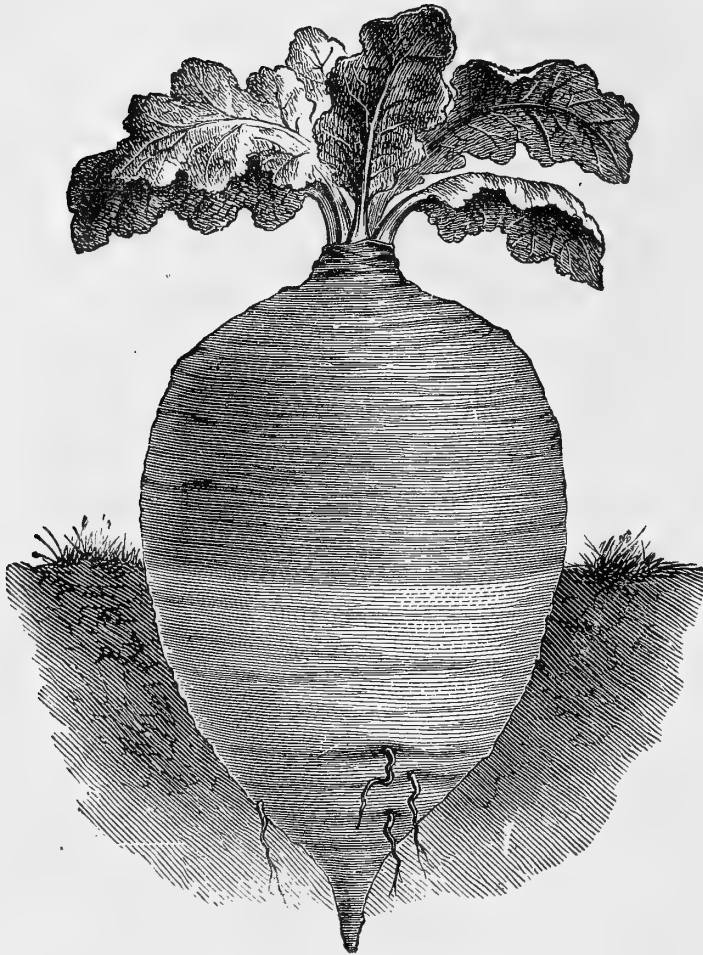


TOMATO (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).

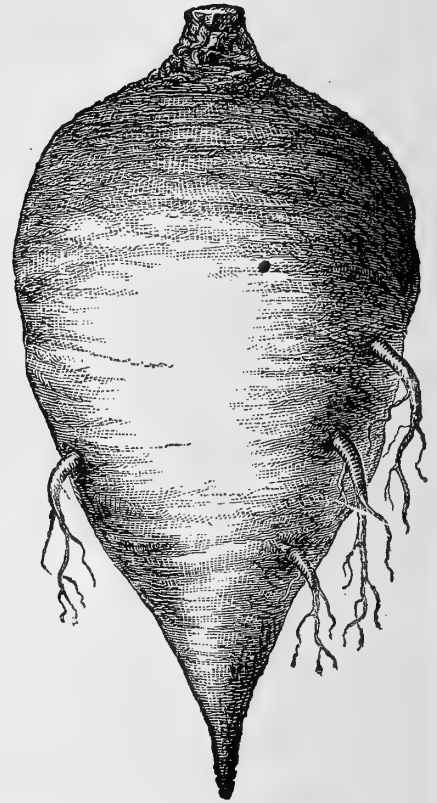
German, *Liebes-Äpfel*. — French, *Tomate*. — Spanish, *Tomate*.

Of tomatoes the varieties are numerous, some of them being very distinctive. However, there are many sorts of the large red variety annually introduced, and represented as being superior to all others, which, as a rule, do not show variation enough to be classed as distinct varieties. Nothing worthy of mention has been gained for many years, in point of earliness, in tomatoes, nor is it probable that there will be; but with the perfection of color, form, and solidity found in any of the score or more of the so-called new varieties, it seems needless to cultivate inferior tomatoes. The seed may be sown in hot-beds, with good bottom-heat, in February or March; and, when the plants are two or three inches high, transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light, sandy, or gravelly loam, in a well-sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any, manure is necessary; and the plants will need to stand about four feet apart each way.

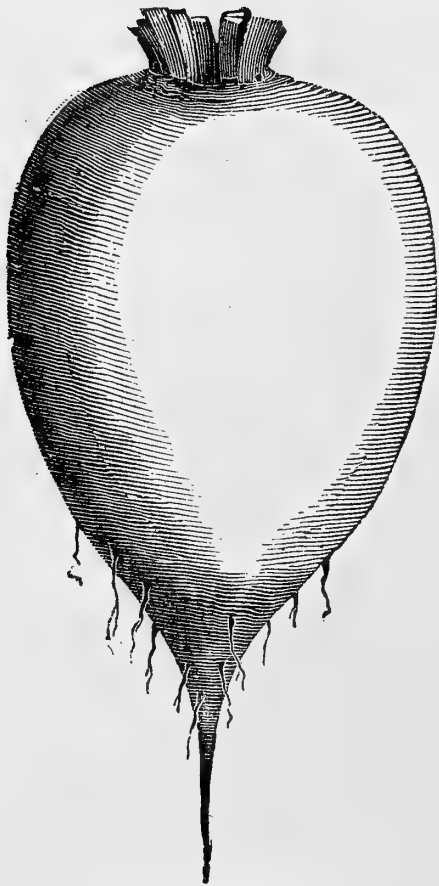
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Livingston's Beauty. The very latest acquisition; finest tomato in cultivation. Its color is quite distinct from any other sort, being a <i>very glossy crimson</i> , with a slight tinge of purple (lighter than Acme); its color alone will bring it into favor. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits on a very strong vine, and retains its large size very late in the season, the vines retaining full vigor very late in the autumn. In point of earliness compares with any other of the <i>good</i> varieties. Free from rot, firm flesh, few seeds, solid fruit; bears handling remarkably well on account of its tough skin, etc. . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 3.00
Livingston's Favorite. Offered for the first time two years ago; originated by Mr. Livingston, the introducer of several noted varieties. A superior tomato . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Livingston's Perfection. Also recently introduced by Mr. Livingston, who describes it as being "as early as Canada Victor, of a blood-red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes; free from seeds, bears transportation well, while for canning purposes it surpasses any hitherto offered" . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Paragon. Not quite as early as the last-named, and rather larger; of rich blood-red color; a most excellent tomato . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Acme. Very early and productive; fruit medium-sized, and of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth; flavor unusually fine . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Canada Victor. Considered by many as one of the earliest varieties; originated in Canada; a solid, handsome tomato . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Trophy. One of the large sorts, usually smooth and handsome; a second early . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Large Smooth Red. An older sort, of good form, color, and size . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Golden Queen. The very finest yellow tomato in cultivation. Its color a clear golden yellow; very solid and smooth, and of most excellent table quality. It is of large size, and free from tendency to crack or rot; medium early . . . . .	.10		
Yellow Plum. A bright lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small size; used for preserves . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape; used for preserves or pickling . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Fig, or Pear-Shaped. Also a small preserving tomato, of perfect pear shape, and bright red color . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>). Belongs to another genus of plants. The fruit has a peculiar flavor of mixed acidity and sweetness, somewhat resembling the strawberry . . . . .	.05	.40	4.00



Yellow Swedish Turnip.
"London Extra."



Large White French Turnip.



New Egg Turnip.



Yellow Swedish Turnip.
"Shamrock."

TURNIP (*Brassica campestris*).

German, *Rube*. — French, *Navet*. — Spanish, *Nabo*.

A light soil is the best upon which to grow turnips; and, if it has been well manured the previous year, no further supply is required. A dressing of some good commercial fertilizer may be applied to advantage; but fresh stable-manure should not be used, or the crop will be more or less worm-eaten, and rank in flavor. The flat or English varieties are extensively used as a late crop, and may be made to follow almost any other early crop. Fall turnips may be sown from the 1st of July till about Sept. 10, or, in favorable seasons, even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seed being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality. Old pasture-land recently broken up, and dressed with bone-dust, phosphate of lime, guano, etc., will often produce satisfactory crops; but at best, success is the exception rather than the rule, in growing early turnips. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about three-quarters of a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties, should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the middle of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Purple Top Munich. The earliest of the flat turnips . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.60
Purple Top Flat, Strap Leaf. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
White Top Flat, Strap Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple Top; not quite as desirable or popular . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
White Egg. A very handsome variety for fall crop; keeps well through the winter; skin very smooth; pure white; grows large; oval-shaped; one of the best table turnips grown . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Yellow-Stone, or Globe. Of medium size, with yellow flesh; keeps well . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Yellow Aberdeen. An old, well-known sort; rather more flat than last-named variety . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
White French. Oval in form; clear white flesh; one of the best winter turnips . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
German Sweet. Rather more globe-shaped than White French, and has a coarser appearance; white fleshed, and most excellent in flavor . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Laing's Early Swede. One of the earliest of the Yellow Swedes; globe-shaped . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
London Extra Swede. A standard variety, of excellent quality; oval-shaped; short neck; free from roots . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Shamrock Swede. Also a popular variety; rather more globe-shaped than the London; fine-grained; yellow flesh; short neck . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Carter's Imperial Swede. Claimed by many to be the best Swede turnip grown; flesh a light creamy yellow; very smooth and solid; yields immense crops . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
White Swede. Somewhat resembling White French, but rather longer; an excellent late turnip . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Long White, or Cow-Horn. A rapid-growing late variety, of a long or carrot shape; in some sections much cultivated for feeding to stock . . . . .	.05	.10	.60

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

A small space in the garden may be used to great advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick. When the ground is well covered with the foliage, it is a good plan to cut out every other row; which tie up in small bunches, and dry in the shade. The balance of the crop, having more room, will spread out, and again cover the ground in a short time. In this way a large crop may be taken from a small patch of land. As a rule, all herbs should be gathered when just coming into bloom.



SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.15	\$ 1.00
Anise (for flavoring) . . . . .			.25
Arnica (<i>Arnica Montana</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	2.00	
Balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.40	
Basil, Sweet (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Burnet (<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.20	
Caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Caraway (for flavoring) . . . . .			.20
Catnip (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.50	
Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.20	
Coriander (for flavoring) . . . . .			.20
Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>). Biennial . . . . .	.05	.15	
Dill (for flavoring) . . . . .			.30
Fennel, Sweet (<i>Anethum fœniculum</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.15	
Fennel, Sweet (for flavoring) . . . . .			.25
Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.40	
Hyssop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.40	
Lavender (<i>Lavendula vera</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.20	
Lovage (<i>Levisticum officinale</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.40	
Marjoram, Sweet (<i>Origanum marjorana</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.25	2.50
Opium Poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>). Annual . . . . .	.10	.30	
Pennyroyal (<i>Hedeoma pulegiodes</i>). Annual . . . . .	.10	1.00	
Rosemary (<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.50	
Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.10	.30	
Saffron (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Sorrel (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
Summer Savory (<i>Satureia hortensis</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
Tarragon (<i>Artemisia Dracuncululus</i>). Perennial (Plants each) . . . . .	.40		
Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.30	4.00
Woodruff (<i>Asperula odorata</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	2.00	
Wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00

FRUIT-SEEDS.

	OZ.	LB.	BUSH.
Apple (<i>Pyrus malus</i>) . . . . .	.10	\$ 0.50	
Blackberry (<i>Rubus villosus</i>)	1.00		
Currant (<i>Ribes</i>) . . . . .	.40		
Gooseberry (<i>Ribes grassularia</i>)	1.00		
Peach (<i>Persica vulgaris</i>)			\$ 2.50
Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>) . . . . .	.25	2.50	
Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>) . . . . .		.25	
Quince (<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i>) . . . . .	.25	2.00	
Raspberry (<i>Rubus idæus</i>) . . . . .	.60		
Strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i>) . . . . .	.80		

TREE-SEEDS.

Seeds of trees and shrubs often fail to germinate well; this is in part owing to their peculiar nature, and they require careful treatment. They should always be protected by partially shading the ground where the seeds are sown. The neglect of this is the cause of many failures. A light shading of brushwood, cornstalks, or any other convenient material, should be placed so as to exclude the greater portion of the sun's rays

——

TREE-SEEDS (Continued).

until the plants are well started. Another important matter is early sowing. Many species remain in the ground a long time before sprouting: hence they should be planted early, so as to get the plants well established before the extreme heat of mid-summer. Some species of tree-seeds will lie in the ground a whole year, and then germinate: therefore a careful examination should be made, to ascertain the condition of such seeds as have failed to come up when expected, and have been condemned as worthless.

	OZ.	LB.
Arbor Vitæ, American (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	\$ 3.00
Ash, White (<i>Fraxinus alba</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	2.00
Beech, American (<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	1.50
Birch, White (<i>Betula populifolia</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.30	3.00
Cedar, Red (<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.15	1.00
	QT.	BUSH.
Chestnut (<i>Castanea vesca Americana</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.25	\$ 4.00
	OZ.	LB.
Cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	3.00
Elm, American (<i>Ulmus Americana</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.30	3.00
Fir, Norway Spruce (<i>Abies excelsa</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.20	1.50
Fir, White Spruce (<i>Abies alba</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.40	4.00
Fir, Hemlock Spruce (<i>Abies Canadensis</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.50	5.00
Fir, Balsam (<i>Abies balsamea</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	3.00
Fir, Black Spruce (<i>Abies nigra</i>). Evergreen	1.00	
Gum, Blue (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>). Evergreen	1.50	
	QT.	BUSH.
Hickory, Shellbark (<i>Carya alba</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	\$ 2.00
	OZ.	LB.
Larch, European (<i>Larix Europea</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	\$ 2.00
Locust, Yellow (<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.15	1.00
Maple, Sugar (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	2.00
Maple, Scarlet (<i>Acer rubrum</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	2.00
Pine, White (<i>Pinus strobus</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	2.00
Pine, Pitch (<i>Pinus rigida</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.40	3.50
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	3.00
Pine, Swiss Stone (<i>Pinus cembra</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.40	4.00
Pine, Black Austrian (<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.20	2.00
Pine, Yellow (<i>Pinus mitis</i>). Evergreen	1.50	

HEDGE-PLANT SEEDS.

	OZ.	LB.
Arbor Vitæ, American (<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.30	\$ 3.00
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	1.50
Barberry (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.20	1.50
Fir, Norway Spruce (<i>Abies excelsa</i>). Evergreen . . . . .	.15	1.00
Honey Locust (<i>Gleditschia tricanthos</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.15	1.00
Japan Quince (<i>Cydonia Japonica</i>). (See list of shrubs.)		
Osage Orange (<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>). Deciduous . . . . .	.10	.75

CLOVER-SEEDS.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

	PER LB.
Red, Northern (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), about	\$ 0.14
Red, Medium (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), about . . . . .	.12
White Dutch (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), about . . . . .	.30
Alsike, or Swedish (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>), about . . . . .	.25
Lucerne, or Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)*, about . . . . .	.30

GRASS * SEEDS.

(Prices subject to the variations of the market.)

	BUSH.
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>). One of the most important of all the grasses, commonly called "Herd's-grass," and making what is known as "English hay;" thrives best upon rich, heavy soils, upon which it is quite permanent, and produces very heavy crops. When used alone, sow half a bushel of seed per acre; with other grasses, one-fourth to three-eighths of a bushel is enough. Blossoms in June or July. (45 pounds per bushel.) Price variable. (about)	\$ 3.00
Red Top (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>). A very valuable, permanent grass; scarcely of less importance than Timothy; grows well upon almost any soil, but will pay well for high cultivation: especially valuable for meadows, pastures, and lawns, where permanent grasses are desirable. One bushel per acre is usually sown, mixed with Timothy, for mowing-lands: for pastures or lawns, if used alone, from two to four bushels are used per acre; but it is customary to mix with one or more other sorts for such purposes. Blossoms in July. (14 pounds per bushel.) Price variable. (about)	1.25
Rhode Island Bent (<i>Agrostis canina</i>). A fine and very permanent grass, chiefly used for pastures or lawns, for which it is one of the best. In most localities it does not produce heavy crops. It has been claimed that this species and <i>A. vulgaris</i> are identical: the species are distinct, however. Blossoms in June or July. (12 pounds per bushel)	2.75
Kentucky Blue (<i>Poa pratensis</i>). Sometimes called "June grass;" an early grass of much value; the famous pasture-grass of Kentucky, which makes that State so famous for its superior horses and cattle. It thrives best upon limestone soils, and in partially shaded situations, but will do well upon any ordinary soil; stands the heat of summer remarkably well. For pastures and lawns it has no superior, giving that peculiar, rich shade of bluish green so much admired in the best lawns; also making a very close, velvety turf. It is usually sown mixed with other fine grasses; when used alone, two to three bushels of seed are required per acre. Blossoms in June. (14 pounds per bushel.) Fancy clean seed	1.75
Orchard (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). One of the very best grasses in cultivation, and rapidly coming into favor. If cut just as it is coming into bloom (as it always should be), a good second crop will follow, and sometimes even a third. It is recommended for sowing with red clover, as they come into flower at the same time. Orchard is one of the earliest grasses, yields immense crops, and makes the best of hay: it endures considerable shade, and is much used for sowing in orchards. Two to three bushels of seed will sow an acre. (14 pounds per bushel)	2.50
Fowl Meadow (<i>Poa serotina</i>). A valuable grass for wet meadows, where it will produce large crops of excellent hay after it has become well established. It thrives on such lands as are occasionally overflowed, but will not endure to remain under water for a long period, especially in hot weather. Blossoms in July or August. Sow two bushels per acre. (10 pounds per bushel)	2.25
Pacey's Perennial Rye-Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>). A rapid-growing, early grass; much used for sowing with other grasses in meadows, pastures, and mowing-lands. As it starts early, it soon shades the ground, affording shelter to the more delicate sorts. Should be cut as soon as it is in blossom. Makes excellent hay. Sow two bushels per acre, if used alone. (24 pounds per bushel)	2.50
Italian Rye-Grass (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>). One of the imported species, highly esteemed in England, where it is much used for soiling. It is valuable for mixing in with other grasses for permanent pastures, where its earliness recommends it. (18 pounds per bushel)	3.00
Tall Oat-Grass (<i>Avena elatior</i>). Also very valuable as a meadow and pasture grass; an early grass much relished by stock, and producing an abundance of foliage; recommended as one of the best pasture-grasses. Two or three pounds of seed for each acre should be added to the mixture of grass-seeds intended for permanent pasture. (12 pounds per bushel)	3.50

GRASS-SEEDS (Continued).

	LB.
Yellow Oat-Grass (<i>Avena flavescens</i>). Succeeds best sown with other grasses; a valuable pasture-grass. In sowing down for permanent pasture, it is well to use a small quantity of these grasses; in this way making more sure that those best adapted to the best soil will have a chance to become established. (8 pounds per bushel)	\$0.40
Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>). Several of the Fescue grasses are valuable for moist soils, particularly so for permanent grass-land or pastures; while others of the genus succeed best in very dry and even sterile soils. They are rarely sown as a main crop upon any land, being usually mixed with the various species of rye and oat grasses. Meadow Fescue is one of the principal grasses found in moist portions of old pastures and grass-fields. The seed ripens early, and sheds readily; and, where this species becomes well established, it remains many years. It is much relished by live-stock, and makes excellent hay. (15 pounds per bushel)	.25
Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca elatior</i>). Very similar to Meadow Fescue, and by some claimed as identical with that species; grows well in moist and shady places. (15 pounds per bushel)	.40
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>). A low, dense-growing species, well adapted for use in dry pastures; particularly valuable where sheep are kept. (12 pounds per bushel)	.30
Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>). Not quite as common as the preceding species, but much like it in appearance and habit; grows rather coarser; valuable for dry soils. (14 pounds per bushel)	.30
Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>). The only species in list of Foxtail grasses that is worthy of attention. It is not particularly valuable as a hay-crop, being light and very bulky: as a pasture-grass, it withstands heat and drought well. It is also an early grass, and grows rapidly. The seed is difficult to obtain, and is consequently rather high in price. (8 pounds per bushel)	.50
Rough-Stalked Meadow (<i>Poa trivialis</i>). Nearly all of the species in the genus <i>Poa</i> are valuable grasses; several of them are of such a succulent nature, however, that they will not withstand much drought: these species we do not recommend, and have avoided them in compiling this list. <i>Poa trivialis</i> is one of the best of our meadow-grasses. It should be used only upon moist soils, and well shaded with other grasses. In such situations it yields good crops. As hay, it shrinks nearly three-quarters of its weight when cut. (14 pounds per bushel)	.40
Wood Meadow (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). A more dwarf and finer-growing species than the preceding; useful for moist and shady portions of lawns and pastures; generally used in mixture with other grasses. (14 pounds per bushel)	.40
Crested Dog's-Tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>). An extremely hardy grass, sometimes used in mixtures for sowing pasture-land. When mature, the stems are rather too hard and wiry to be relished by cattle: it is more especially adapted to use in sheep-pastures. From this grass is obtained the Leghorn straw of commerce. (28 pounds per bushel)	.45
Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>). This species is indispensable in lawn grass-seed. It is one of the first grasses to appear in spring, and remains green later in the autumn than almost any other. It is also remarkable as being almost the only species that possesses fragrance. When cut and drying, the air is filled with its delightful aromatic odor, which is also imparted to the other grasses cured with it. No lawn should be seeded without a liberal portion of this grass-seed. It is also valuable in pastures on account of its extreme earliness. (11 pounds per bushel)	.40
Lawn-Grass. A few hints may be of service to those who lack experience in laying out and seeding lawns or other pleasure-grounds. To insure a really fine lawn, there are several requisites: a good depth of rich soil, properly drained, and free from bowlders immediately below the surface; a liberal dressing of thoroughly decayed manure (ten or twelve cords per acre); nicety of grading in the levels and slopes; a firm, smooth surface upon which to sow the seed; and a sufficient quantity of the very best lawn grass-seed, suited to the situation. The latter item is of prime importance. Bowlders below the surface will, during the heat of summer, cause unsightly dry spots in an otherwise beautiful lawn: all such should be removed. A rich soil of good depth, and liberally fertilized, will maintain a fine greensward permanently, needing only an occasional top-dressing. Fresh strawy manure should never be used in making a lawn: when decaying, it is liable to allow uneven settling of the soil. Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even, before sowing the seed. After sowing, cover the seed well by raking it in, and again use the roller to	

finish the work. Use four bushels, or even more, of the best lawn-seed, per acre. In this latitude there is no more favorable season for sowing than the last of August or the first of September. Sown at this time, the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, being mostly annual plants, will not have time to mature, and scatter their seeds. If the seeding cannot be delayed till autumn, it should be done as early in spring as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer.

Finest English mixture (16 pounds per bushel)	BUSH.	QT.
	\$ 4.00	.25

MILLETS.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

	BUSH.
Hungarian Grass (<i>Panicum Germanicum</i>). An annual forage-plant of great value. It flourishes during the heat of summer, remaining green when almost all other vegetation is dried up. It is one of the very best plants for green fodder, or for ensilaging, and makes hay of the best quality. It yields immense crops, and thrives upon somewhat dry, light soils. Sow broadcast about one bushel of seed per acre, at any time from the middle of June till the first of August. (48 pounds per bushel.) Price variable (about)	\$ 1.50
Millet, Common or Italian (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). In habit and usefulness, very similar to the preceding. The flower-stem is of a more branching, open appearance. This plant requires a rather better soil than Hungarian; cultivation the same. (50 pounds per bushel.) Price variable (about)	1.50
Golden Millet (<i>German millet</i>). Grows much taller, and produces larger crops, than either of the preceding species; it also requires more time to grow, and a good soil. It makes a very coarse-looking, dry fodder, which is readily eaten by live-stock. Cultivation the same as the other millets. (50 pounds per bushel.) Price variable. (about)	2.00

SEED-GRAIN.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

	QT.	BUSH.
Spring Wheat. Highland, a superior variety; yields good crops . . . . .	.15	\$ 2.00
Winter Wheat. Clawson, the best white winter wheat known . . . . .	.15	2.00
Spring Rye. Extra selected		1.25
Winter Rye. Extra selected		1.25
Barley, Two-Rowed. Clean, and free from oats		1.30
Oats, White Russian. Do not rust; very productive		1.00
Oats, Surprise. Extra large and heavy		1.00
Buckwheat. Common		1.40
“ Silver-hull		1.75

BIRD-SEEDS.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

	QT.	BUSH.
Canary-Seed, Sicily. Carefully selected; the best quality, re-cleaned . . . . .	.15	\$ 3.00
Hemp, Russian. Heavy seed; first quality, re-cleaned . . . . .	.10	2.50
Rape, German. Small-seeded variety, imported seed; extra quality . . . . .	.15	3.00
Rape, English. Large-seeded; not as much in demand for bird-food as the small-seeded variety . . . . .	.15	3.00
Rice, Unhulled or Paddy . . . . .	.15	3.00
Millet . . . . .	.10	1.50
	LB.	
Maw (<i>Blue Poppy</i>) . . . . .	.15	
	QT.	BUSH.
Sunflower . . . . .	.15	\$ 3.00
Mixed Bird-Seed (<i>canary, hemp, rape, and millet</i>) . . . . .	.15	2.75

BIRD-SEEDS (Continued).

	LB.	BUSH.
Cuttle-Fish Bone . . . . .	.30	
Mocking-Bird Food (<i>for all soft-billed birds</i>) . . . . .	.25	
	QT.	
Parrot-Food. Best mixture . . . . .	.15	\$3.00
Bird-Gravel . . . . .	.10	

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

	QT.	BUSH.
Flaxseed . . . . .	.20	\$4.00
Broom-Corn. Improved dwarf . . . . .	.20	4.00
Vetches (<i>for spring sowing</i>)		3.00
	LB.	
Early Amber Sugar-Cane . . . . .	.30	

HANDY BOOKS ON GARDENING.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Quinn's Money in the Garden	\$1.50
Henderson's Garden and Farm Topics	1.50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture	1.50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure	1.50
Henderson's Handbook of Plants	3.00
Robinson's Mushroom Culture . . . . .	.75
Schenk's Gardener's Text-book . . . . .	.75
Rand's Popular Flowers	2.00
Rand's Garden Flowers	2.50
Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden	2.50
Williams' Window-Gardening	1.50
Potato Pests, their Habits, and Remedies for their Destruction . . . . .	.75
Success in Market Gardening and Vegetable Grower's Manual (Rawson)	1.00

MORRILL'S TREE-INK.

The best and cheapest article for use in protecting trees from the ravages of the canker-worm. Full directions for applying with each package.

2-pound cans, each . . . . .	.30	10-pound cans, each	\$1.10
3-pound cans, each . . . . .	.45	20-pound cans, each	2.00
5-pound cans, each . . . . .	.60	28-pound cans, each	2.80

GRAFTING-WAX.

A superior article, made expressly for us by a nurseryman of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is neatly put up in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages. Per pound, 40 cents.

CARBOLIC PURIFYING-POWDER.

The best disinfectant known; far more pleasant and effective than chloride of lime. A light application removes all unpleasant odors from sinks, drains, water-closets, damp or mouldy places, or wherever bad odors exist. It is adopted by various Boards of Health, upon recommendations by physicians and scientific men, as a preventive of fevers; will free cattle and poultry from vermin, and is safe to apply to them. Good reports are had from its use in the hill with potatoes, thereby preventing rot; also around trees, vines, etc., to prevent the ravages of various insects. In packages at 25 cents and \$1.00 each. By the barrel, price upon application.

FLOWER * SEEDS.



Our list of flower-seeds will be found all those varieties known to be desirable, and worthy the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selections by offering the very best varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the [greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value; many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Constant care is required, in any event; but with patience, and the exercise of reasonable judgment, any one may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers: failure oftener results from ignorance and negligence than from any fault of the seeds or of nature.

A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture. The selection of the seeds; the preparation of the flower-beds or borders; the choice of location best suited to each species; the use of fertilizers; the time and manner of sowing seeds or of setting plants; the destruction of noxious weeds and injurious insects; and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower-garden, — all require care, and more or less skill.

The first requisite is RELIABLE SEEDS: we spare no pains or expense to procure the very *best*. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement by us would be likely to do.

The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and, from many causes, are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. If sown too early, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; if covered too deeply, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; if heavy rains ensue, the seeds may be entirely washed away, or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seeds to decay. Again: the sowing may be followed by extreme heat and drought; and, if the seeds have become at all swollen, they are liable to become dry again: in such a case they are utterly ruined.

The middle of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground: too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered very lightly with earth: the finest of them had better be sown without any covering beyond the simple pressure of a smooth board; the larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper, and some of them earlier.

A rather light, sandy loam suits most flowers; and in such soils seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the pansy is a notable example), while other species do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun: this is particularly true of the portulaca. A partial shading is necessary to protect those delicate seedlings that come from very small seeds. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April under glass, in frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary; and, when the plants are set out of doors, further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes two to three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom, are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good, rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf-mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seeds sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler; and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering, unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such a case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow liberal space for each: crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made. For fertilizers, use well-decayed stable-manure, made very fine, and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. From an experience of several years, we confidently recommend for general use the Soluble Pacific Guano. As a fertilizer for all plants, we have not found anything better: it acts more quickly than stable-manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing the seeds of weeds; by its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a richer green color; and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It may be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting, or later, whenever needed, using care not to sprinkle it upon the foliage of the plants, nor to apply too much at once.

Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year, or longer. Pansy, Antirrhinum, Dianthus, etc., belong to this class. Biennials generally bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating.

Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown early in autumn.

Particular attention is called to our LIST OF NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS, which includes almost all the new varieties sent out by the European growers. Of late, many very beautiful new sorts have been added to our gardens and conservatories; and doubtless many of these novelties are well worthy attention.

FLOWER-SEEDS.

SEED QUOTED AT

10 cts. to 25 cts. per oz. ; not less than 1 oz. at oz. price.										
30	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	1/2	"	"
60	"	"	\$2.00	"	"	"	"	1/4	"	"
\$1.25	"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	1/8	"	"
3.50	upwards	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/16	"	"

ABRONIA.

PKT. OZ.

Trailing plants, with sweet-scented, verberna-like flowers. Remove the husk before sowing, and start under glass. They succeed best in a light, rich soil. *Annuals.*

Arenaria. Yellow. 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	\$1.00
Umbellata, Grandiflora. Large, pure rose; fine. 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Villosa. Dark rose; very free flowering. 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

ABUTILON.

Desirable plants for conservatory or house culture, with bell-shaped flowers. Grow rapidly in sandy loam, and are very effective when plunged in the border in summer. *Half-hardy shrubs.*

Extra Fine Mixed. From new fertilized sorts . . . . .	.25
Fine Mixed . . . . .	.10

ACACIA.

Graceful, ornamental plants, that may be employed for out-door decoration in summer, and conservatories in winter. Succeed best in sandy loam. *Greenhouse shrubs.*

Mixed Varieties . . . . .	.10	1.00
Brachybotrya. Very fine; flowering several times during the winter . . . . .	.10	1.50
Coccinea. Bright rose . . . . .	.15	
Lophanta. A very fine variety of this ornamental plant . . . . .	.10	1.00

ACHILLEA.

Ptarmica, fl. pl. Free flowering, hardy, herbaceous plant, with double white flowers; splendid for cutting. 1 ft.10
--	-----

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the most beautiful and valuable of the everlasting flowers, and grown extensively for winter bouquets. Sow in hot-beds, and transplant. *Annuals.*

Album. Single white. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
" fl. pl. Double white. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	
Roseum. Single bright rose. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
" fl. pl. Double rose. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	

ADLUMIA (*Mountain Fringe*).

A beautiful perennial climber, with elegant foliage, resembling the maiden-hair fern. Sow the seed in May where they are to remain, and they will bloom the following season.

Cirrrosa. Pink. 10 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
" Purpurea. Purple. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	

ADONIS.

Handsome plants with showy flowers, and of easy culture in any soil. Seed should be sown early.

Æstivalis (<i>Flos Adonis</i>). Scarlet. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Vernalis. Yellow. <i>Perennial.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50

AGERATUM.

Fine plants for massing outside, and valuable for winter blooming in the house. Prized by the florists for cut flowers. *Annuals.*

Conspicuum. White; blooms until frost; fine for bouquets. 1 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Lasseauxii. Very fine rose color. 1 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Mexicanum Album. White. 1 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
" Blue. 1 1/2 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
" Imperial Dwarf. Dark blue. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
" " " White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
" Little Dorrit. Azure blue; very floriferous . . . . .	.10	1.50
" Swanley Blue. Large-flowering; charming . . . . .	.10	1.50



ASTER (Continued).

			PKT.	OZ.
Truffaut's Pæony Perfection.	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Very double, large, and fine shape.	1½ ft.	.10 \$4.00
"	"	<i>Pure white</i>		.10 4.00
"	"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		.75
"	"	"	eight	.60
Truffaut's Imbricated Pompon.	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Splendid; small flowering.	1½ ft.	.10 3.00
"	"	<i>Pure white</i>		.10 4.00
"	"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		.75
Victoria.	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Large, beautifully imbricated, and pyramidal in form.	1½ ft.	.10 4.00
"	"	<i>Pure white</i>		.10 4.00
"	"	<i>Azure blue</i>		.10 5.00
"	"	<i>Dark blue</i>		.10 5.00
"	"	<i>Carmine rose</i>		.10 5.00
"	"	<i>Peach Blossom</i>		.10 5.00
"	"	<i>Cellular, Crimson, fine color</i>		.10 5.00
"	"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		1.00
"	"	"	six	.60
"	<i>Needle.</i>	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Splendid quilled variety	.15
Washington.	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Splendid; extra large-flowering, and very double.	2 ft.	.15
"	"	<i>Collection of four separate colors</i>		.50
Zirngiebel's Double White.	A cross between the Victoria and Pæony varieties. The flowers are very double, medium to large, imbricated, pure white, and globular in form.			.10 4.00
Splendid French and German.	<i>Extra mixed.</i>	This is our own mixture of the best imported double varieties		
German.	<i>Fine mixed.</i>	Double		.05 1.50
Perennial (Michaelmas Daisies).	<i>Finest mixed.</i>	Sown early, they blossom the same season.		
				.05 2.00

AURICULA. (See Primula.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. (See Centaurea.)

BALSAM.

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated carnation-like flowers. Succeeds in a rich soil. *Annuals.*

Double Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties				.10 1.50
"	Fine Mixed			.05 .50
"	Camellia-Flowered.	<i>Finest mixed; spotted varieties</i>		.10 1.00
"	"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		.75
"	"	"	six	.40
"	"	<i>Prize Strain.</i>	<i>Finest mixed; superior class.</i>	.25
"	Carnation-Striped.	<i>Finest mixed</i>		.10 1.50
"	"	<i>Collection of eight separate colors</i>		.60
"	Rose-Flowered.	<i>Finest mixed</i>		.10 1.50
"	"	Pure White.	Superior for florists' use	.10 1.50
"	"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		.75
"	"	"	six	.40
"	Solferino.	White, finely spotted, and striped with lilac and scarlet.		.15
"	Victoria.	Satiny white, spotted with crimson		.10
"	Deep Blood-red.			.10
"	Fiery Scarlet			.10
"	Yellow			.10

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum Halicacabum).

A very pretty climber, remarkable for its inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of "Balloon Vine." *Annual*

				.05 .50
--	--	--	--	---------

BAPTISIA.

Australis. A handsome, hardy perennial, with bright-blue pea-shaped flowers, in spikes five or six inches long. Succeeds well in any good garden loam. 2 ft.

				.05 .75
--	--	--	--	---------

BARTONIA.

Aurea. Splendid annual, with golden-yellow flowers, having a metallic lustre when the sun shines upon them. Very showy. 1 ft.

				.05 .50
--	--	--	--	---------

BEAN (Phaseolus).

Popular ornamental climbers, doing well in any garden soil.

Scarlet Runner.	12 ft.		per quart, 30 cents	.10
White Runner.	12 ft.		per quart, 30 cents	.10

BEGONIA.

The tuberous-rooted varieties have large, showy flowers of various shades of scarlet, crimson, rose, etc., continuing in bloom until frost. Succeeds well in a moist, shady border, or in masses on lawns. Readily grown from seed. The tubers should be kept warm and dry during winter.

Double Mixed (tuberous rooted).	Saved from the very finest hybrids.			.50
Single Mixed (tuberous rooted).	From finest single varieties			.25
Hybrida Gigantea.	The greatest perfection attained as yet amongst the tuberous-rooted Begonias. The beautiful flowers are of an unusually large size, measuring from four to six inches across.			.50
Metallica.	Handsome metallic foliage, and bright-rose flowers			.25
Ornamental Leaved Varieties.	Extra mixed			.50

—◆◆◆—

BELLIS PERENNIS (*Double Daisy*).

Well-known perennials. Admirably adapted for making edgings to borders, and growing in pots. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil, richly manured.

	PKT.	OZ.
Double White. From extra double flowers. ½ ft. . . . .	.15	\$ 6.00
“ Red. Longfellow. Fine dark rose color. ½ ft. . . . .	.25	
“ Extra Mixed. From prize flowers. ½ ft. . . . .	.15	6.00
“ Good Mixed. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	4.00

BIDENS.

Atrosanguinea (<i>Dahlia zimapani</i>). A very handsome flower, of a deep-purple color, about 1½ inches in diameter, and single. Seed started early will produce fine flowers the first season. Light, rich loam. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i>10	1.50
--	-----	------

BOCCONIA.

Japonica. Very ornamental-leaved plant, perfectly hardy, and well adapted for borders, or growing in clumps; forming a bush about 6 feet high, with beautiful spikes of white flowers10	2.00
--	-----	------

BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*).

A beautiful plant, resembling the daisy, growing from 6 to 10 inches high, compact branching habit, with abundance of blue and white flowers; suitable for rockeries, etc. Peaty loam. *Annual*.

Iberidifolia. <i>Mixed.</i> ½ ft.05	1.00
--	-----	------

BROWALLIA.

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, completely studded with their beautiful flowers the whole summer; excellent for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. *Annuals*.

Abbreviata. Deep rose. 1½ ft. . . . .	.15	
Czerwiakowski. Deep blue, with white centre. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Elata Grandiflora. Large flowered blue. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Alba. White. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Rœzli. Blue and white flowers, double the size of other species. 1½ ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
Extra Mixed. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00

CACALIA (*Tassel-Flower*).

Beautiful and profuse flowering plants, with tassel-shaped flowers, grown readily from seed sown where it is to remain. Rich, sandy loam. *Annuals*.

Aurantiaca. Golden yellow. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Coccinea. Bright scarlet. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50

CALCEOLARIA.

Plants of a highly decorative character; very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color, and markings. Sow the seed in August or September, for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. *Tender perennials*.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Self-colored and spotted varieties mixed, from prize flowers . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Tigrina. Tigred or spotted, from prize flowers . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Pumila Compacta. Dwarf self-colors. Extra mixed . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Tigrina. Dwarf, tigred or spotted. Extra mixed, . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Victoria Prize. Large size and brilliant colors . . . . .	.50	
Rugosa. Shrubby or bedding variety. Mixed colors . . . . .	.50	

CALANDRINIA.

Very beautiful dwarf-growing plants. Seed started inside, and planted out in May or June; are a blaze of beauty when the sun strikes them. Light and rather dry soil.

Umbellata. Bright crimson. <i>Annual.</i> ½ ft.05	1.50
--	-----	------

CALENDULA (*Pot Marigold*).

Showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and flowering very late in the autumn. Extensively used by florists; grow well in any good garden soil.

Officinalis fl. pl. Le Proust. Double; nankeen colored; constant. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ “ Meteor. Double; light orange-striped flowers. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ “ Prince of Orange. Double; deeper orange than “Meteor.” 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ Ranunculoides (<i>Garden Marigold</i>). Double orange; very fine. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ “ Superba. Double; rich yellow; dark eye. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
Pluvialis (<i>Cape Marigold</i>). White . . . . .	.05	.40

CALAMPELIS (*Eccremocarpus*).

Scabra. Well-known, beautiful, half-hardy climber; its bright orange-colored flowers being conspicuous among the delicate green of the foliage. It grows best in light, rich soil, and should be protected through the winter in a cold pit. Flowers the first season from seed. 10 ft.10	1.50
--	-----	------

CALLIRHOE.

An elegant genus of plants strongly resembling the scarlet Linum; commence to bloom when 6 inches high, giving a mass of flowers the entire summer. Rich soil.

Macrorrhiza. Lilac and white. <i>Perennial.</i> New. 2 ft. . . . .	.15	
Pedata Nana Compacta. Deep rose. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00

CAMPANULA (*Bell-Flower*).

Beautiful, well-known plants, characterized by the richness of their colors, and profusion of their bloom. They include the favorite Canterbury Bells, which are among the most attractive border-plants. Light, rich soil.

	PKT.	OZ.
Annual Varieties. Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 1.00
Latifolia Macrantha. Deep purple, free-flowering, hardy perennial . . . . .	.05	1.50
Perennial Varieties. Mixed. Free-flowering, hardy sorts. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Medium (<i>Canterbury Bells</i>). <i>Double and Single.</i> Mixed. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ Double Rose. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ White. “ “ . . . . .	.05	.75
“ “ Blue. “ “ . . . . .	.05	.75
“ Single Rose. “ “ . . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ White. “ “ . . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ Blue. “ “ . . . . .	.05	.50
“ Calycanthema (<i>Cupped Canterbury Bells</i>). Mixed. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Striata. New. Stripped and spotted blue and white; fine . . . . .	.10	

CANARY-BIRD VINE. (See *Tropæolum*.)

CANDYTUFT. (See *Iberis*.)

CANNA (*Indian Shot*).

These plants are grown for the remarkable beauty of their foliage, and produce a striking effect on lawns during the summer, either singly or in groups. Seed should be sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots kept through the winter like dahlias. *Half-hardy Perennials.*

Fine Mixed. 4 to 8 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Dark Varieties, Mixed. 4 to 8 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Collection of twelve separate colors . . . . .	.75	

CARNATION PINK. (See *Dianthus*.)

CATANANCHE.

Very showy, free-flowering, hardy perennials. Succeed in any garden soil.

Mixed Colors. 2 ft.05	.50
------------------------------------	-----	-----

CEDRONELLA.

Cana. Hardy perennial plant with fragrant foliage, and long spikes of purplish flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. 2 ft.

.10

CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*).

Free-flowering, graceful plants, producing their flowers in combs and beautiful feathery spikes. Should be sown early, and transplanted in June in a rich soil. *Annuals.*

Cristata (<i>Cockscomb</i>). <i>Tall Crimson.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.10	2.50
“ “ <i>Dwarf Crimson.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ “ <i>Glasgow Prize.</i> Dark foliage, with crimson combs. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
“ “ <i>Tall Mixed.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
“ “ <i>Dwarf Mixed.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Pyramidalis Coccinea. Crimson; feathery spikes. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Atrovioacea. Violet; feathery spikes. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Aurea. Golden; feathery spikes. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Mixed. Feathery spikes. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Huttonii. Dark ornamental foliage; crimson. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
Collection of six separate colors . . . . .	.50	

CENTAUREA.

Very showy, free-flowering plants, some of which have beautiful silvery foliage, and are well adapted for ribbon borders and carpet bedding. Succeed in any garden soil.

Cyanus (<i>Bachelor's Button</i>). Mixed colors. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ “ <i>Black Blue, White, Rose, Lilac, and Red</i> each	.05	.50
Moschata (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>). Mixed colors. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ <i>Blue, White, and Purple</i> each	.05	.60
Sauveolens, “ “ <i>Yellow.</i> <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Candidissima. Silver-leaved, foliage broader and whiter than the others. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.10	6.00
Clementi. Silver-leaved, finely cut, and very white. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Gymnocarpa. Silver-leaved, very graceful. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> . . . . .	.10	1.50

CENTRANTHUS.

Very pretty, compact-growing plants, effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grow and flower freely in common garden soil. *Annuals.*

Mixed Colors. 1½ ft.05	.50
-------------------------------------	-----	-----

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers all the year, making a fine pot-plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotten manure, equal parts.

Frutescens (<i>White Marguerite</i> , or <i>Paris Daisy</i>) . . . . .	.10	
“ Etoile d'Or (<i>The Golden Marguerite</i>) . . . . .	.10	
Chinese. Double, large-flowered, mixed, well-known variety for pot and greenhouse culture . . . . .	.25	
“ Pompon. Same as preceding, with small flowers . . . . .	.25	

—————

 —————

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Continued).

	PKT.	OZ.
Japanese. Long, loose petals; from prize double flowers . . . . .	.25	
Tricolor Burridgeanum. Single, white, with crimson band and yellow centre. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.50
“ Eclipse. Golden yellow, dark-brown disk, with purplish ring. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.10	
“ Lord Beaconsfield. Crimson maroon, edged with gold. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ The Sultan. Deep crimson, gold band next the centre. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ W. E. Gladstone. Brilliant, rich crimson, distinct. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Venustum. Single, crimson, with white band and yellow centre. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Coronarium Sulphureum Flore Pleno. Double lemon, fine for cutting. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Album “ “ Double white, fine for cutting. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Segetum Grandiflorum. Single, deep rich yellow, fine. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Double Mixed. Annual varieties. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Single Mixed. Annual varieties. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Collection of twelve separate colors. <i>Annuals</i> . . . . .	.60	

CHELONE.

Barbata Torreyi. The singular beauty of this hardy, herbaceous perennial entitles it to a place in every collection. The flowers are a fine scarlet, and they grow well in any ordinary soil. 3 ft.05	.75
--	-----	-----

CINERARIA.

A favorite greenhouse plant, with great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in September or October; when large enough, potted in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, and in February repotted in a stronger soil.

Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain is saved only from extra large flowering prize varieties. 1½ ft. . . . .	.50	
“ “ Brilliant Prize. Large and brilliant colored strain. 1½ ft. . . . .	.50	
“ “ Nana. New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain. 8 inches . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Plenissima. Double, of greatest perfection, in beautiful variety of colors, . . . . .	.50	
Maritima (Dusty Miller). Silver foliage. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Candidissima. Same as preceding, with whiter foliage. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Acanthifolia. Fine silvery foliage. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00

CLARKIA.

Favorite annuals, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely, and blooming profusely in any good garden loam.

Mrs. Langtry. Purest white, with a brilliant carmine centre. Single. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Purple King. Fine purple flowers of great effect; very double. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Salmon Queen. Double flowers of a salmon-rose color; handsome. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Double Mixed. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Single Mixed. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50

CLEMATIS.

Well-known, rapid-growing, free-flowering climbers, admirably adapted for covering arbors, verandas, etc. They delight in a strong, rich soil. The seed require some time to germinate. *Hardy perennials.*

Jackman's New Hybrids. Excellent new varieties from Mr. Jackman's celebrated collection.15	
---	-----	--

CLIANTHUS (*Glory Pea*).

Dampieri. A magnificent greenhouse shrub. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, with a black blotch in the centre. They grow best in a rich, sandy loam, and do not stand transplanting . . . . .	.25	6.00
Puniceus. Brilliant red, spotted with white . . . . .	.10	4.00

CLINTONIA.

Handsome, free-flowering plants, suitable for borders, baskets, and rock-work. They resemble the lobelia, and flower until frost.

Finest Mixed. <i>Annual.</i> ½ ft.05	3.00
---	-----	------

CLITORIA.

Cœlestis. Handsome greenhouse climbers, producing large bright-blue flowers. Flowers first season from seed. Rich loam. <i>Perennial</i>05	1.00
---	-----	------

COBÆA.

Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing climber, with beautiful foliage, and large, purple, bell-shaped flowers. Seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i> 20 ft.10	1.00
---	-----	------

COCCINEA.

Indica. Splendid climber, with smooth, glossy foliage, and large snow-white flowers, followed with deep-scarlet fruit. <i>Annual.</i> 10 ft.10	2.50
---	-----	------

COLEUS.

Ornamental foliage plants, of general use in ribbon-gardening, massing, or any situation where striking effect is wanted. Many new varieties produced from our seed. *Half-hardy perennial.*

Finest Mixed. Saved only from the newest sorts25	
---	-----	--

COLLINSIA.

A genus of free-flowering California annuals of great beauty, well adapted for massing or mixed borders.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft.05	.50
------------------------------------	-----	-----

—♦♦♦♦♦—

COMMELINA.

Handsome, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, suitable for borders. The roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias. They flower the first season from seed.

	PKT.	OZ.
Cœlestis. Bright blue. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.75
“ Alba. White. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (*Dwarf Morning-Glory*).

Showy plants, with handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing a brilliant effect in beds or borders. *Annual.*

Kermesinus Violaceus. Crimson violet, very brilliant . . . . .	.05	.50
Mauritanicus. Bright blue; fine for baskets and vases . . . . .	.10	1.00
Finest Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.20

COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS.

A genus of showy annuals and perennials. They are of a hardy character, and require only to be sown in rich loam.

Atkinsoni. A fine biennial variety, with yellow and brown flowers . . . . .	.05	.50
Bicolor. Golden yellow, with brown centre. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Cardaminifolia. Dwarf crimson. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Coronata. Yellow. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Drummondii. Yellow and red. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Nigra. Dark red. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Annual Sorts. Finest mixed. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
Perennial Sorts. Finest mixed. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.60

COSMEA (COSMOS).

Bipinnatis Hybridus Grandiflorus. Handsome plants growing 5 ft. high, and covered in the fall with flowers resembling the single dahlia, though smaller, and range through all shades of rose, purple, and pure white; are excellent for cutting, and bloom first season from seed

.15

COSMIDIUM.

Burridgeanum. Beautiful coreopsis-like annual, with large, showy, crimson and yellow flowers. 2 ft., .05 .50

CREPIS (*Hawkweed*).

Remarkably showy and free-flowering annuals; very effective in beds, borders, and rock-work. Grow well in common garden soil.

Mixed. 1 ft.05 .50

CUPHEA.

Platycentra (*Cigar Plant*). This makes a beautiful border or house plant; grows freely, and produces its scarlet, tipped with black and white, flowers, in great profusion. Rich loam. *Annual* .10

Strigulosa. Splendid for masses; also an excellent market-plant10

CYCLAMEN.

One of our most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould, and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

Persicum. Extra mixed, beautiful varieties . . . . .	.25	8.00
“ Grandiflorum Giganteum. Mixed. Very large and rich-colored flowers . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Atrorubrum. Very large dark red . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Duke of Connaught. Rich purplish crimson; large, . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Picturatum. White ground, suffused with pink; large, . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Rosy Morn. Clear, bright, delicate rose; large . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ White Swan. Very large and pure white . . . . .	.50	

CYNOGLOSSUM.

Pretty border-plants, producing their white and blue flowers in large quantities: fine for cut flowers. They succeed in any good soil, and are not particular as to situation. *Annual.*

Cœlestinum. Fine blue . . . . .	.05	.50
Linifolium. Pure white . . . . .	.05	.50

CYPRESS-VINE. (See Ipomea.)

DAHLIA.

This favorite fall flower, to succeed well, should have a strong, deep, and rich soil. The roots should be stored during winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. *Half-hardy perennials.*

Large-flowering Double. Saved from very choicest varieties . . . . .	.10	
Liliputian Double. Choice, small-flowering varieties . . . . .	.10	
Single Mixed. From finest strain in cultivation; flowers the first season from seed . . . . .	.05	

DATURA.

Ornamental plants, with large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Planted in clumps, they produce an excellent effect. *Annuals.*

Humilis. Double yellow. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Wrighti. White, changing to lilac. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Double Mixed. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	.75

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).

Well-known annual and perennial plants, with curiously cut leaves, and splendid flowers of various colors. Good, rich soil and sunny situation suit them best.

	PKT.	OZ.
Double Branching. Mixed. Annual. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.30
“ “ Collection of eight separate colors . . . . .	.40	
“ Dwarf Candelabrum. Mixed. Annual. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Hyacinth-flowered (Dwarf-rocket). Mixed. Annual. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ “ Collection of ten separate colors . . . . .	.50	
“ Tall Rocket. Mixed. Annual. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ “ Collection of ten separate colors . . . . .	.50	
Formosum. Dark blue. Perennial. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Cœlestinum. Light blue. Perennial. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Nudicaule. Scarlet. Perennial. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	
Sinense Grandiflorum Flore Pleno. Beautiful double blue; flowers first season . . . . .	.15	
Perennial Hybrids. Choice Double and Single Mixed . . . . .	.10	

DICTAMNUS (Fraxinella).

Hardy, herbaceous perennials. The leaves, when rubbed, emit an odor like lemon-peel. Grow well in any garden soil.

Mixed. Red and white. 2 ft.05	1.00
--	-----	------

DIANTHUS (Pink).

This genus is highly valued for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy. The carnations require a covering of evergreen boughs and leaves through the winter.

Chinese Double. Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ Collection of twelve separate colors . . . . .	.60	
Heddegi Diadematus fl. pl. (Double Diadem Pink). Extra fine colors mixed . . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Laciniatus fl. pl. (Double Fringed Pink). Finest colors mixed . . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Double. Large flowering, choicest mixture . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Single. Finest selected single-flowering mixed . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Albus fl. pl. Fine double white . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Atropurpureus fl. pl. Large double dark blood-red . . . . .	.05	1.50
Plumarius (Single Pheasant-Eye Pink). Fringed, with dark centres . . . . .	.05	.50
“ fl. pl. (Hardy Garden Pink). Finest double, mixed colors . . . . .	.10	4.00
Caryophyllus (Carnation Pink). Prize stock. From stage-flowers; finest double mixture . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Extra Double Mixed . . . . .	.25	
“ “ “ Fine Double Mixed . . . . .	.10	2.50
“ “ “ Alegatiere. Rich, deep scarlet; double. Perpetual . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Le Favori. Rose carmine; double. Perpetual . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Dwarf Variegated. Double. Perpetual . . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Dwarf Perpetual. New double race. Extra mixed. . . . .	.50	
“ “ “ Grenadin. Brilliant scarlet . . . . .	.15	
“ “ “ Collection of twenty-five separate varieties	1.50	
“ “ “ “ twelve “ “	1.00	
Barbatus (Sweet William). Double mixed. Extra large-flowered . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Single Mixed. Finest varieties . . . . .	.05	.50
“ Hunt's Perfection. Finest varieties, with large eyes . . . . .	.05	.75

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

Well-known hardy biennials of easy culture. They prefer a rich, loamy soil, and partial shade.

Ivery's Spotted. Mixed varieties, finely spotted. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Monstrosa. Splendid mixed, much improved beautiful class. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

DODECATHEON (American Cowslip, Shooting-Star).

Hardy herbaceous perennials, somewhat resembling the Cyclamen, exceedingly handsome in cultivation, thriving well in shady borders, in light, rich soil.

Meadia. Light purple. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	
Splendens. Bright rosy crimson. Very fine. 1 ft. . . . .	.25	

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth-Bean).

Lablab Mixed. A beautiful, quick-growing climber, with blue and white flowers in clusters. Annual. 10 ft.05	.40
--	-----	-----

ECHEVERIA.

Succulent, ornamental, free-growing plants, suitable for rockeries, edgings, or massing. They require a very porous soil of loam and coarse sand, and the protection of the greenhouse in winter.

Splendid Mixture . . . . .	.50	
Metallica. Splendid . . . . .	.75	
Secunda Glauca. Much used for edging . . . . .	.50	

EGG-PLANT.

The following varieties are grown for their ornamental fruit, which is about the size of a hen's egg.

Scarlet Fruited . . . . .	.05	.60
White Fruited . . . . .	.05	.60

GERANIUM.

These plants are too well known to require description.

	PKT.	OZ.
Large-Flowered Pelargonium. Show varieties. Extra mixed . . . . .	.50	
Apple-Scented. A favorite variety . . . . .	.25	
Double. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50	
Zonale. Finest mixed . . . . .	.10	
New Golden and Bronze. A prize strain . . . . .	.25	

GEUM.

Coccineum. Hardy, herbaceous perennial, with bright-scarlet flowers; very showy. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.60
“ Atrosanguineum fl. pl. A splendid variety, with beautiful double scarlet flowers, . . . . .	.05	1.00

GILIA.

Handsome, low-growing annuals; profuse bloomers; suitable for beds, borders, or rock-work. Grow well in common garden soil.

Achillæfolia Major. Blue. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Mixed. Choice colors. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50

GLADIOLUS.

Well-known variety of bulbs, easily grown from seed. Sow in spring, and cover an inch deep. Cultivate through the summer, and take up the bulbs after frost, many producing fine flower-stalks the second season.

Gandavensis, New French Varieties. This is a splendid mixture of all the new sorts . . . . .	.10	
Lemoinei Hybridus. Mixed hardy sorts; fine for bouquets . . . . .	.10	

GLAUCIUM.

Corniculatum. A graceful plant, with fine silvery foliage; handsome for bedding purposes. <i>Perennial.</i> 1 ft.10	1.50
--	-----	------

GLOXINIA.

Splendid greenhouse plants, producing their beautiful flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors in great profusion. They grow best in a porous, well-enriched soil, in a warm, moist atmosphere. *Tender perennials.*

Hybrida. <i>Choicest French varieties.</i> Mixed . . . . .	.50	
“ Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta. Upright flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Horizontalis. Drooping flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50	
“ “ Punctata. Spotted flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50	
“ Gesnerioides. This variety is the result of hybridizing the Gloxinia with the Gesneria, and the peculiar properties of both species are fully united . . . . .	.50	

GODETIA.

Exceeding handsome, showy, free-flowering annuals; suitable for beds, borders, and ribbon-work. Succeed best in rather poor soil.

Bijou. Pure white, with bright rose spot at the base of each petal . . . . .	.05	.75
Duchess of Albany. Satiny white; very large size . . . . .	.05	.75
Lady Albemarle. Brilliant dark crimson. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Satin Rose. Beautiful deep-rose pink . . . . .	.05	.75
The Bride. White, with rich carmine centre. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Finest Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50

GOLDEN FEATHER. (See Pyrethrum.)**GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranthus).**

Well-known everlasting, with showy flowers; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. *Annuals.*

White, Reddish Purple, Orange and Variegated. Each05	.40
---	-----	-----

GOURDS.

These are grown for their curiously shaped and variegated fruit. The vine is desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. *Annuals.*

Apple-Striped. Apple-shaped, striped with green . . . . .	.05	.50
Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable . . . . .	.05	.50
Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg . . . . .	.05	.50
Hedgehog. Prickly . . . . .	.05	.75
Hercules Club. Club-shaped . . . . .	.05	.50
Orange. Shape and color of an orange . . . . .	.05	.50
Pear-Shaped. Two colored . . . . .	.05	.50
Teasel. The dried flower-heads are used in fulling woollen cloth . . . . .	.05	.75
Sugar Trough. Large and useful . . . . .	.05	.30
Dipper-Shaped . . . . .	.05	.40
Collection of twelve separate varieties . . . . .	.50	

GRAMMANTHES.

Gentianoides. Profuse flowering little annual, with beautiful rich orange-scarlet star-shaped flowers; adapted for rock-work, baskets, etc. 1/4 ft.10	
--	-----	--



GYPHOPHILA.

Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.

	PKT.	OZ.
Elegans. White. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft.	.05	\$ 0.50
Paniculata. White. <i>Perennial.</i> 2 ft.	.05	.60

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).

A well-known genus of hardy annuals, with large, brilliant flowers.

Globosus Fistulosus fl. pl. Double, globe-shape; very fine. 7 ft.	.05	.30
" Multiflorus. Double, very floriferous. 6 ft.	.05	1.00
Nanus Folis Variegatus. Dwarf, variegated foliage; handsome. 4 ft.	.10	1.00
Oculatis Viridis fl. pl. Double, with green centre. 7 ft.	.05	.30
Oscar Wilde. Single, with small flowers; very handsome. 8 ft.	.05	.50
Sutton's Miniature. Small, single golden-yellow flowers in great abundance. 3 ft.	.05	1.00
Uniflorus Giganteus. Very large, single flowers. 8 ft.	.05	.30

HELIOTROPE.

This is a general favorite for its delicious fragrance. Grows freely in the open border, and is a mass of bloom until killed by frost; elegant for cut flowers in winter. They require a rich, light soil. *Half-hardy perennial.*

Dark Varieties. Finest mixed. 1½ ft.	.10	2.00
Louise Delaux. Rose-tinted flowers. 1½ ft.	.10	2.50
Madame de Blonay. White; very fine. 1½ ft.	.10	3.00

HELIPTERUM (Everlasting).

Tender annuals; fine for winter bouquets and floral designs. Succeed best in a light, dry soil, made tolerably rich.

Corymbiflorum. White. 1 ft.	.05	1.00
Sanfordi. Yellow. 1 ft.	.05	1.00

HIBISCUS.

A showy, ornamental class of plants, with large, varied, and beautiful-colored flowers, growing freely in common garden loam.

Africanus. Buff, with maroon centre. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft.	.05	.50
Palustris Roseus. Rose. <i>Perennial.</i> 3 ft.	.05	.50

HOLLYHOCK.

This is one of our handsomest ornamental biennials, giving spikes of flowers, about five feet high, of almost every color. Seed sown in July will flower the following season. They require a dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

Double Chater's Prize. Finest mixed	.25	
" " " Collection of twelve separate colors.	1.00	
" " " " " six	.60	
" German. Finest mixed	.10	1.50
" " " Collection of twelve separate colors	.75	

HONESTY (Satin Flower).

Purple. Early summer free-flowering plant, with silvery seed-pods; much admired and used in winter decorations. Succeeds well in common garden soil. *Hardy biennial.* 2 ft.

.05 .60

HUMEA.

A remarkably handsome plant; valuable for decorative purposes. Its graceful appearance renders it most effective. It has a peculiar but delightful odor. *Half-hardy biennial.*

Elegans. Red. 3 ft.	.10	3.00
" Purpurea. Purple. 3 ft.	.10	3.00

IBERIS (Candytuft).

A beautiful and most useful plant for growing in beds or masses; used extensively by florists for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. *Annuals.*

Mixed. Choice colors. 1 ft.	.05	.30
Coronaria (White Rocket). Large white heads. 1 ft.	.05	.30
" Improved. Fine strain for florists	.10	.50
Carter's New Carmine. Beautiful vivid carmine. 1 ft.	.05	.75
Dunnettii. Rich dark crimson. 1 ft.	.05	.30
Odorata. White; sweet-scented. 1 ft.	.05	.30
Lilacina. Purple. 1 ft.	.05	.30
Sempervirens. White. <i>Perennial.</i> 1 ft.	.05	1.00
Pruiti. The finest of all perennial Candytufts, with pure white flowers, and of dwarf growth	.10	
Jucunda. Fine perennial variety, with rosy-crimson flowers	.10	

ICE-PLANT.

A pretty little trailing-plant. The leaves and stalk being covered with small watery globules gives it the appearance of being covered with ice. *Annual*

.05 .50

IMPATIENS.

Sultani. This plant has done finely out-of-doors, and is a valuable addition to the flower-garden; it grows freely, and flowers profusely and continuously; resembles the Balsam in habit of growth; the flowers are single, an inch in diameter, and of the richest carmine-magenta color. *Tender perennial,*

.15

IPOMEA.

Extensive genus of twining-plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open-air or greenhouse culture. *Annuals.*

	PKT.	OZ.
Purpurea (<i>Morning-Glory</i>). <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.05	\$0.20
“ “ “ <i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i> . . . . .	.50	
Bonna Nox (<i>Evening-Glory</i>). White; flowers in the evening; very large . . . . .	.05	.50
Coccinea (<i>Star Ipomea</i>). Scarlet star-shaped flowers . . . . .	.05	.30
Grandiflora fol. Marmoratis . <i>Mixed</i> . Very large flowers, and striped foliage . . . . .	.05	.50
Leari . Magnificent large flowers, mazraine blue, shading to red . . . . .	.10	
Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine</i>). <i>Scarlet</i> . . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ “ <i>White</i> . . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ “ <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ “ Hederæfolia . Ivy-leaved foliage and star-shaped flowers . . . . .	.05	.50

IPOMOPSIS.

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering biennial, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Seed started under glass will commence blooming in August. Light, rich soil.

Finest Mixed . 4 ft.05	1.00
-------------------------------------	-----	------

JACOBEA. (See *Senecio*.)

KAULFUSSIA.

Beautiful little hardy annuals, somewhat resembling an aster, of compact growth, and very effective in beds or borders. Common garden soil.

Amelloides . <i>Mixed</i> . Colors are white, rose, purple, and crimson05	.75
--	-----	-----

KENNEDYA.

A genus of free-flowering, evergreen, greenhouse climbers, with beautiful pea-shaped flowers of various colors. The seed should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Finest Mixed . 6 ft.15	
-------------------------------------	-----	--

LANTANA.

Ornamental free-flowering plants, with brilliant flowers constantly changing in hue; fine for garden or pot culture. They delight in a rich loam and sunny situation. *Tender perennials.*

Hybrida . Finest mixed10	1.00
---	-----	------

LATHYRUS ODORATUS (*Sweet Pea*).

Beautiful free-flowering, climbing annuals. Their fine fragrance and large variety of colors make them indispensable for every garden. Sow in April or May, in trenches from eight to ten inches deep; cover about an inch; and, as they grow, draw the earth around them (not covering the shoots) until the trench is full. Rich loam, sunny situation, and plenty of moisture.

Extra Mixture . These are mixed by us from all the finest separate colors, the poorer colors usually found in the imported mixture being left out. Per lb., \$1.00; ¼ lb., 25 cents . . . . .	.05	.10
Fine Mixture . As imported. Per lb., 75 cents.		
Adonis . Charming rosy-pink, new . . . . .	.05	.15
Blue-Edged . White and pink, edged with blue . . . . .	.05	.10
Butterfly . White, tinted lilac . . . . .	.05	.10
Crown Princess of Prussia . Delicate blush . . . . .	.05	.10
Painted Lady . Pink and white . . . . .	.05	.10
Purple . . . . .	.05	.10
Purple-Striped . . . . .	.05	.10
Scarlet-Striped . . . . .	.05	.10
Scarlet Invincible . Intense scarlet . . . . .	.05	.10
White . . . . .	.05	.10
Collection of ten separate colors . . . . .	.40	
Latifolius (<i>Perennial Pea</i>). <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.05	
“ “ “ <i>Albus</i> . White . . . . .	.10	
“ “ “ <i>Splendens</i> . Dark red, fine . . . . .	.10	

LARKSPUR. (See *Delphinium*.)

LAVATERA.

Showy annuals, with large flowers; fine for background to other plants. Common garden soil.

Trimestris . Red and white mixed. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
Arborea Variegata . New and distinct species, with large leaves beautifully variegated . . . . .	.10	

LAVENDULA (*Lavender*).

Spica. Chiefly cultivated for the delicious fragrance of its flowers. Succeeds in common garden loam. *Hardy perennial*

	.05	.25
--	-----	-----

LAYIA.

Elegans. A native of California, forming tufts about one foot high. The flowers are golden-yellow, bordered white, with orange centre, and measure nearly two inches in diameter. *Annual*

	.10	
--	-----	--

LEPTOSIPHON.

Beautiful in flower and foliage, very attractive in beds or ribbon-work, and of easiest culture. Common garden loam. *Annual*.

Finest Mixed French Hybrids . ½ ft.05	1.00
--	-----	------

LIBONIA.

Floribunda. Small shrubby plants from Brazil, with tubular yellow-tipped scarlet flowers of drooping habit and very abundant; very ornamental for the sitting-room or greenhouse; flowering from November till spring	PKT.	OZ.
	.25	

LINARIA.

Cymbalaria. This is perhaps better known under the names of Coliseum and Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing-plant, suitable for baskets10	\$ 2.50
--	-----	---------

LINUM.

One of the most effective and showy bedding-plants, with fine foliage, delicate stems, and flowers of long duration. Succeed best in a good loamy soil.

Grandiflorum Rubrum (<i>Scarlet Flax</i>). <i>Annual</i> . 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Perenne. Finest mixed perennial sorts. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75

LOBELIA.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants, of easy culture, valuable for beds, borders, edgings, ribbon-work, baskets, etc. *Tender perennials*, flowering first season from seed.

Erinus Crystal Palace Compacta. Azure blue, very compact . . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Blue King (<i>Emperor William</i>). Dark blue, compact . . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Gracilis. Blue. Best for hanging-baskets . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Kermesina. Crimson . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Pumila Magnifica. A fine bedding variety, very compact, with deep blue flowers . . . . .	.10	2.00
“ Paxtonia. Blue and white . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Prima Donna. Velvety maroon, distinct . . . . .	.10	
“ Rosea. Fine rose . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Speciosa. Dark blue . . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Star of Ischl. Deep azure-blue; we recommend it particularly for bedding . . . . .	.10	2.00
“ White Gem. Dwarf, compact; white . . . . .	.10	3.00
Cardinalis. Scarlet. <i>Perennial</i> . 3 ft. . . . .	.10	
Collection of ten separate colors . . . . .	.75	

LOPHOSPERMUM.

Ornamental climbing-plants with large and handsome flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration. They require a rich soil. *Half-hardy annuals*.

Hendersonii. Rosy carmine. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
Scandens. Purple. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00

LOTUS.

Jacobæus. Ornamental, half-hardy annual, with pea-shaped flowers almost black. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Luteus. Same as preceding, with yellow flowers. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

LUPINS.

Desirable plants in every garden, with long, graceful spikes of various-colored flowers. Common soil.

Extra Mixed. Annual varieties. 2 to 4 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ “ Perennial varieties. 4 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
Collection of twelve separate colors . . . . .	.50	

LYCHNIS.

Very handsome and useful perennials, of easy culture, strikingly effective in mixed borders. Good rich loam.

Chalcedonica. Scarlet. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
“ Alba. White. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Fulgens. Bright Scarlet. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Senno Striata. Striped white and crimson. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	
Haageana Hybrida. Finest mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50

LYTHRUM.

Showy plants, with long spikes of beautiful flowers. Suitable for beds or borders. Rich soil.

Flexuosum. Carmine. <i>Annual</i> . 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Roseum Superbum. Rose. <i>Perennial</i> . 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00

MALOPE.

Grandiflora Mixed. Large and showy scarlet and white flowers, growing 4 or 5 ft. high in good soil. <i>Annual</i>05	.40
--	-----	-----

MANDEVILLEA.

Suaveolens. Desirable climber for house or conservatories; rapid grower, producing clusters of very sweet-scented white flowers during the summer. They require rest during the winter. Light, loamy soil05	1.00
--	-----	------

MALVA.

Showy, free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good garden loam. *Annual*.

Crispa. Ornamental foliage with curled edges; very fine. 5 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Miniata. Scarlet. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75

MARIGOLD. (See *Tagetes*.)

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*).

Low-growing plants, suitable for beds and edgings, extensively grown by florists for their flowers. Succeed best in a light, rich soil. *Half-hardy perennial*.

	PKT.	OZ.
Grandiflora fl. pl. Double pure white . . . . .	.10	\$ 1.00
Nana fl. pl. Dwarf double white; very fine . . . . .	.10	1.00
Eximia Pyramidalis. Pyramidal form, about six inches high; flowers very double, and pure white . . . . .	.10	

MAURANDYA.

These handsome climbers are particularly adapted for house and conservatories, or training on trellises in the garden. Very profuse bloomers, and flower first season from seed. They require a fine, rich loam. *Half-hardy perennial*.

Purple. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	4.00
Scarlet. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	4.00
White. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	
Finest Mixed. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	4.00

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Dwarf-growing plants of great beauty, well-suited for edgings and rock-work, producing their star-like flowers the whole summer. Grow best in a sandy soil. *Annual*.

Cordifolium Variegatum. Remarkable for the distinct white and green variegation of its leaves . . . . .	.15	
Tricolor. Rose, with purple centre . . . . .	.05	.75
“ White. . . . . .	.05	.75
Finest Mixed. . . . . .	.05	.75

MIGNONETTE. (See *Reseda*.)

MIMOSA (*Sensitive Plant*).

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. *Annual*.

Pudica. Pinkish white. 1½ ft.05	.60
--	-----	-----

MIMULUS (*Monkey-Flower*).

Showy, profuse-flowering plants. They succeed best in rather shady, moist situations. *Half-hardy perennials*, but treated as *annuals*.

Moschatus (<i>Musk-Plant</i>). Yellow. 1½ ft. . . . .	.10	5.00
Tigrinus. Extra mixed; tигred and spotted . . . . .	.10	2.50
“ Duplex. Double extra mixed; tигred and spotted . . . . .	.10	
Queen's Prize. A most magnificent strain, with large and brilliant-colored flowers . . . . .	.15	

MIRABILIS (*Four-o'Clock*).

A well-known garden favorite, with beautiful foliage and flowers; bloom first season from seed; and the roots may be kept through winter like dahlias, blooming much earlier the following season. Rich loam.

Jalapa, fol. Variegatis. Gold-striped foliage, mixed colors. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ Longiflora. Sweet-scented white. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ Tom Thumb White. Snow-white flowers and variegated foliage. 10 inches high . . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Choice Mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ Collection of eight separate colors . . . . .	.30	

MOMORDICA.

Curious trailing-plants with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright red seeds and carmine interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. *Annual*.

Balsamina (<i>Balsam-Apple</i>). 10 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Charantia (<i>Balsam-Pear</i>). 10 ft. . . . .	.05	.50

MORNING-GLORY. (See *Ipomea*.)

MUSA.

Ensete (*Abyssinian Banana*). A splendid large-leaved Palm for open air in summer, producing a striking effect. Seedlings obtain a very large size the first season if frequently repotted

MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*).

Neat and beautiful little plants, with star-like flowers, too well-known to need much description. Succeed best in moist situations. *Half-hardy perennials*.

Alpestris Compacta Aurea. Dwarf golden-leaved variety, with bright-blue flowers . . . . .	.15	
“ Robusta Grandiflora. New, large-flowering, of pyramidal habit, very fine, blue . . . . .	.10	3.00
Azorica. Dark blue, handsome . . . . .	.10	
“ Alba. Fine white . . . . .	.10	
Dissitiflora. Dark blue, very early, and quite distinct . . . . .	.10	8.00
Palustris (<i>True Forget-me-not</i>). Beautiful blue . . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Semperflorens. Dwarf blue. Flowers all summer . . . . .	.10	4.00
“ Alba. White. Constant . . . . .	.10	4.00
Fine Mixed . . . . .	.10	3.00

MYRSIPHYLLUM (*Smilax*).

Asparagoides. No climbing-plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage, and orange fragrance of its flowers. Succeeds best in a rich soil. *Tender perennial*. 10 ft.



NASTURTIUM. (See Tropæolum.)

NEMOPHILA.

Neat, compact, uniform habit of growth, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer; suitable for beds, borders, and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially shaded situation, and not very rich soil. *Annual.*

	PKT.	OZ.
Finest Mixed. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.30
Atomaria Atro Cœrulea. Large deep ultramarine blue flowers, with pure white centres . . . . .	.05	.75

NICOTIANA.

Ornamental plants; very effective both in foliage and flower; grow well in a rather rich loam. *Annual.*

Affinis. Fine variety, producing freely large white flowers, with a delicious fragrance. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Atropurpurea Grandiflora. Purple crimson. 4 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Suaevolens. White and very fragrant flowers; 3 to 4 feet high . . . . .	.10	

NIEREMBERGIA.

Handsome little plants, blooming profusely the whole summer; fine for edgings, hanging-baskets, etc. Good garden loam: *Annual.*

Frutescens. Large-flowered, white and blue . . . . .	.10	1.50
Gracilis. White and lilac . . . . .	.10	1.50

NIGELLA (*Love in a Mist*).

Finest Mixed. Curious and interesting free-flowering plants, of easiest culture. Common garden loam. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft.05	.30
--	-----	-----

NOLANA.

Trailing annual plants, with pretty flowers, resembling the Dwarf Convolvulus, but softer in color, while some are beautifully marked; fine for baskets, rock-work, etc. Common garden loam.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft.05	.40
------------------------------------	-----	-----

NYCTERINIA.

Sweet-scented plants, with large heads of star-shaped flowers; valuable for beds, edgings, etc. They blossom through the whole season. Light, rich soil. *Annual.*

Capensis. White, with yellow centre. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Selaginoides. Pink, with yellow centre. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00

ŒNOTHERA (*Evening Primrose*).

A beautiful, free-flowering class of plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. *Annuals.*

Rosea. Extra fine, with rose-colored flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Taraxicifolia Aurea. Large golden yellow; very fine . . . . .	.05	1.00
Finest Mixed. . . . . .	.05	1.00

OROBUS.

Fine Mixed. Beautiful hardy perennials, with pea-shaped flowers; of easy culture05	.75
---	-----	-----

OXALIS.

Very attractive plants, with richly colored flowers; suitable for rock-work, baskets, etc., outside, or for house and conservatory culture. *Half-hardy perennial.* Succeed in light, rich loam.

Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.10	
Tropæoloides (<i>Corniculata Purpurea</i>). Dwarf, dark purplish brown foliage; yellow flowers . . . . .	.10	2.00

OXYURA.

Chrysanthemoides. Showy plant, with beautifully fringed, golden-yellow flowers, edged with white; very free-flowering. Common garden soil. <i>Annual</i>05	.50
---	-----	-----

PANSY (*Heart's-ease, Viola Tricolor*).

This popular favorite is too well known to need any description. Seed sown in February and March give better results during the summer than those sown in the fall, and wintered over. Sow in light soil, and, when large enough, transplant into pots or boxes; and at the proper time plant out in the garden in a rich, moist loam, protecting them from winds and midday sun. Never allow them to get dry during hot weather. *Perennial.*

Zirngiebel's Improved Giant. Extremely large-flowered variety, with fine colors . . . . .	.50	12.00
Cassier's Giant Odier. Very large and fine . . . . .	.50	12.00
Giant Striped. A new large race, entirely distinct . . . . .	.50	
Belgian Blotched. Our own splendid mixture of the finest striped and blotched strains; large . . . . .	.15	4.00
English Show. From English prize varieties . . . . .	.25	8.00
French Stained. Very large stained varieties. Extra mixed . . . . .	.50	10.00
Giant Trimardeau. Entirely distinct and beautiful new race, of a size hitherto unattained . . . . .	.50	
Odier, or Five Blotched. A German strain of the finest large blotched varieties . . . . .	.25	8.00
Finest Quality Mixed. Very large flowering; splendid strain . . . . .	.10	2.50
Fine Mixed. Very fine sorts . . . . .	.05	1.50
Candidissima (<i>Snow Queen</i>). Delicate pure satin-white . . . . .	.10	2.00
Clivend Varieties, White, Purple, and Yellow. Fine bedding-sorts each, 10 cts.		3.00
Emperor William. Brilliant blue, with purple eye . . . . .	.10	2.00
Golden Yellow, Black, Bronze, Brown Red, Mahogany and Quadricolor. Each . . . . .	.10	2.00
Lord Beaconsfield. Purple violet, shading off on the top petals to a whitish hue . . . . .	.10	2.00
Collection of eighteen separate varieties	1.25	
" "	.80	
" "	.50	

PAPAVER (Poppy).

Very showy, free-flowering plants, with large and brilliant flowers. Succeed well in any good garden-soil.

PKT. OZ.

Pæony-Flowered. Double, finest mixed; large flowered. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.30
Ranunculus-Flowered (African Rose). Double mixed. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Croceum Flore Pleno. Double yellow, with curiously undulated and crisped petals. <i>Perennial</i> . . . . .	.15	
“ “ Alba. Double white variety of above. <i>Both flower first season</i> . . . . .	.15	
Danebrog. Brilliant scarlet, large white blotch on each petal. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Mephisto. Scarlet, with large black spots. <i>New. Annual</i> . . . . .	.05	
Nudicaule. Yellow. <i>Perennial.</i> Flowers first season. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Album. Pretty white variety of above; free-flowering . . . . .	.15	
“ Miniatum. Intense orange-scarlet color . . . . .	.15	
Orientele. Scarlet; large black blotch on each petal. <i>Perennial.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Umbrosum. Rich vermilion, with shining black spot on each petal. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Victoria Cross. Rich vermilion-crimson; white blotch at base of petals. <i>Annual</i> . . . . .	.10	
Single Mixed. Annual varieties. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Collection of ten separate colors. Double. <i>Annual</i> . . . . .	.40	

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).

Handsome, fast-growing, free-flowering, ornamental twiners, with beautiful and interesting flowers; suitable for conservatories. *Tender perennial.*

Cœrulea. Sky-blue; will bloom in the open ground in summer. 20 ft. . . . .	.10
Coccinea. Vivid scarlet flowers. 15 ft. . . . .	.10

PENTSTEMON.

Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

Hybridus Extra Mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	5.00
Cobœa. Splendid species of this handsome perennial, with large white flowers shaded with blue . . . . .	.10	
Wrighti. Brilliant scarlet; one of the finest, and very showy. <i>Biennial</i> . . . . .	.10	

PERILLA.

Ornamental foliage plant, growing well in common loam. *Annual.*

Nankinensis Atropurpurea Laciniata. Deep mulberry foliage; edges of leaves finely cut . . . . .	.05	.50
“ Macrophylla Compacta. Dark finely cut foliage; dwarf habit . . . . .	.05	.60

PETUNIA.

For out-door decoration or house culture, few plants equal this. They flower early, and continue a mass of bloom the whole season. Succeed well in common loam in a sunny situation.

Striped and Blotched Large-Flowered. Extra mixed. Superior strain . . . . .	.25	
Finest Mixed. Splendid and very showy strain . . . . .	.10	3.00
Mixed. Very good quality . . . . .	.05	1.00
Grandiflora Alba. Beautiful large pure white flowers . . . . .	.10	
“ Fimbriata. Single, fringed varieties. Extra mixed . . . . .	.25	
“ Superbissima. Large and distinct, with tigred throats . . . . .	.25	
Inimitable. Striped and blotched; small-flowered . . . . .	.05	2.00
“ Nana Compacta Multiflora. New dwarf, 6 inches high, striped flowers . . . . .	.10	6.00
Kermesina. Crimson . . . . .	.05	1.50
Nyctaginiflora. White . . . . .	.05	1.00
Double Fringed. Large double finely fringed flowers . . . . .	.50	
“ Lilliput. Dwarf compact, with small double flowers . . . . .	.50	
“ Striped and Blotched. Large double variegated flowers . . . . .	.50	
Collection of twelve separate varieties, single	1.00	
“ “ “ “ “ double	1.25	
“ “ six “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.75	

PHACELIA.

Very fine annual from California, blooms in about eight weeks from time of sowing, showy and free-flowering; common loam.

Campanularia. Beautiful rich deep-blue, 6 inches high10
--	-----

PHASEOLUS.

Caracalla. A beautiful climber; may be grown outside in summer, and in the greenhouse in winter. Valued by florists for their delicious fragrance and resemblance to orchids; bluish-white flowers. Light, rather rich loam

.10 1.50

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These plants are unrivalled for profusion and duration of bloom, and richness of color; one of our finest annuals for beds, borders, etc. Light, rich loam.

Extra Mixed. Choice colors . . . . .	.05	.75
Grandiflora Mixed. Extra large-flowered varieties . . . . .	.10	1.25
“ Alba. Large pure white . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Atropurpurea Striata. Large deep purple, striped . . . . .	.05	2.00
“ Coccinea. Splendid large scarlet . . . . .	.05	2.00
“ Splendens. Large bright scarlet, with white eye . . . . .	.05	2.00
Nana Snowball. Dwarf white; large flowers . . . . .	.10	
“ Fireball. Dwarf scarlet; very brilliant . . . . .	.10	
“ Extra Mixed. Finest dwarf varieties . . . . .	.10	
Decussata. Newest perennial sorts. Mixed . . . . .	.10	2.00
Collection of twelve separate colors. <i>Annual</i> . . . . .	.75	
“ “ six “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.40	
“ “ “ “ “ “ Large-flowered . . . . .	.50	



RICINUS (*Castor-Oil Bean*).

Tall-growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns, they produce a fine effect. *Annual.*

	PKT.	OZ.
Borboniensis Arborea. Large, dark-green foliage. 15 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.30
Cœrulescens. Bluish-green foliage and fruit. 10 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Duchess of Edinburgh. Dark-purple stems and foliage. 10 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Guyanensis Nanus. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruits. 4 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Philippine Species. Large, dark foliage. 10 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Sanguineus. Blood-red foliage and fruit. 7 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Collection of eight separate varieties . . . . .	.50	

RIVINA (*Rouge Plant*).

Humilis. Greenhouse evergreen shrub, with beautiful little bright scarlet berries. Very handsome for pot-culture. Use a mixture of leaf-mould and sand for potting

.10

ROCKET (*Hesperis*).

Fragrant, free-flowering, hardy perennials, blooming in the spring. As soon as through flowering, they should be transplanted into a fine, rich soil, where they will give much larger flowers the following season.

Matronalis. Purple. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ Alba. White. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.40

SALVIA.

Ornamental bedding-plants, growing best in a light, rich soil, and producing fine spikes of brilliant-colored flowers. *Half-hardy perennial.*

Argentea. Silvery foliage and white flowers. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Coccinea Hybrida. Intense scarlet. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Farinacea. Resembling <i>Salvia splendens</i> in growth, with bright light-blue flowers. <i>Annual.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
Patens. Deep blue. 2 ft. . . . .	.20	
Splendens. Bright scarlet; most popular variety. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Compacta. Blooms earlier, and is more compact than the preceding. 2 ft. . . . .	.15	

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful flowering plants, with richly pencilled and veined blossoms, suitable for greenhouse or garden. Light, rich soil. *Annual.*

Virabilis Grandiflora. Largest flowering. Mixed. Blossoms all summer . . . . .	.10	2.00
“ “ <i>Collection of six separate colors</i> . . . . .	.50	

SANVITALIA.

Procumbens, fl. pl. A dwarf, free-growing annual of trailing habit, with double, bright golden-yellow flowers. Common garden loam. ½ ft.

.10 1.00

SAPONARIA (*Bouncing Bet*).

A beautiful class of compact-growing plants, flowering all the season; suitable for beds, borders, or ribbon-work. They are not particular as to soil or situation. *Annual.*

Fine Mixed. Pink and white flowers. ½ ft.05	.50
--	-----	-----

SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride*).

One of our handsomest summer-flowering plants, with beautiful variegated flowers. Grow freely in good loam. *Annual.*

Grandiflora, Finest Double Mixed. New double large-flowering varieties . . . . .	.05	.75
“ Double Dark Purple, Double White, Double Fiery Red . . . . .	.05	.75
Dwarf Double Mixed. Finest colors . . . . .	.05	.75
Caucasica. Bright pale-blue flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. <i>Hardy perennial</i> . . . . .	.10	1.00
Collection of eight separate colors . . . . .	.50	

SCHIZANTHUS.

A genus of beautiful annuals; profuse bloomers, with rich and various-colored flowers. Sow in light, rich loam, and shelter from winds.

Finest Mixed. 1 ft.05	.60
------------------------------------	-----	-----

SCHIZOPETALUM.

Walkerii. White, sweet-scented annual, with curiously cut petals

.05 .75

SEDUM (*Stoncrop*).

Interesting little plants, growing freely in baskets, mounds, rock-work, etc., flowering in great profusion, and of very easy culture. *Annuals and perennials.*

Finest Mixed. ¼ ft.10	1.00
------------------------------------	-----	------

SENECIO (*Jacobæa*).

Handsome, free-flowering plants, with brilliant-colored blossoms; fine for beds or borders, succeeding best in light, rich soil. *Annual.*

Elegans fl. pl. Extra double mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Nana fl. pl. A beautiful dwarf double flowering <i>Jacobæa</i> with great variety of colors. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Pomponicus. Compact habit, double purple red flowers . . . . .	.15	
“ “ Ruber. Dark rose color . . . . .	.25	
Speciosa. Very handsome perennial, with fine purple flowers; blooms first season . . . . .	.25	

— — — — —

SILENE (*Catchfly*).

Well-known plants, with bright, attractive flowers, and of easy culture in any good garden loam.

		PKT.	OZ.
<i>Annual.</i>			
Armeria (<i>Catchfly</i>).	Finest Mixed. 2 ft.	.05	\$ 0.40
Pendula Compacta.	Dwarf, pink. 1/2 ft.	.05	.50
“ “	Alba. Dwarf, compact white. 1/2 ft.	.05	.50
“ “	Rosea fl. pl. Dwarf, compact, double rose flowered	.05	.60
“ “	Alba fl. pl. “ “ “ white “	.05	1.00

SMILAX. (See *Myrsiphyllum*.)

SOLANUM.

Ornamental and interesting fruit-bearing plants for garden and greenhouse. Succeed in a rich soil.

<i>Annual.</i>			
Hybrids. <i>Finest Mixed.</i>		.10	1.00
Capsicastrum Nanum (<i>Dwarf Jerusalem Cherry</i>).	Scarlet berries	.10	1.50

STATICE (*Sea Lavender*).

Interesting plants of easy culture, remaining a long time in bloom; valuable for winter decorations.

Annual Varieties. <i>Finest Mixed.</i>	1 1/2 ft.	.05	.60
Perennial Varieties. <i>Finest Mixed.</i>	1 1/2 ft.	.05	.60
Suworowi.	Fine annual variety, flower-spikes about 15 inches long, of a bright rose-color	.10	

STELLARIA.

Graminea Aurea. Golden-yellow foliage, well adapted for carpet-bedding and edgings, does not exceed 3 inches in height, and is a far richer yellow than the *Golden Feather*15

STENACTIS.

Speciosa. Hardy herbaceous perennial from California, with showy purple star-like flowers; blooms from midsummer through the autumn. Sown early in heat, it blooms the same season. 2 ft.05 .60

STEVIA.

A useful plant for pot or border culture; very free-flowering. Extensively used by florists for cut flowers. Very easily grown, requiring a light, rich soil. *Tender perennials.*

Eupatoria.	White	.05	1.50
Lindleyana.	Reddish white, sweet scented	.05	1.50
Purpurea.	Purple	.05	1.50
Serrata.	White, fine for bouquets	.05	1.50

STOCKS (*Gilliflower*).

A favorite genus of plants; one of our sweetest and gayest flowers for greenhouse or garden; excellent for bedding, massing, edging, or pot-culture. Very profuse bloomers, requiring rich soil. Sow the seed in February or March in the hot-bed, or May and June in the open border.

DOUBLE, LARGE-FLOWERED GERMAN, TEN-WEEKS.

Finest Mixed.	This seed is saved from pot-grown plants only	.10	4.00
Fine Mixed.	Very good quality	.05	2.00
New Giant Perfection.	Finest pot-seed. Mixed colors	.10	4.00
Boston Florists' Double White.	Long spikes of very double pure white flowers	.15	5.00
Bright Rose, Carmine, Crimson, Canary Yellow, Celestial Blue, Dark Blood	Red, Purple Violet, and Pure White		
Collection	of twelve separate colors	.75	4.00
“	“ eight separate colors	.60	

The following varieties are valued for their late autumn flowering; also winter and early spring blooming in pots.

Earliest Flowering Autumnal (<i>Intermediate</i>).	Finest pot-seed. <i>Double Mixed</i>	.10	
East Lothian or Autumn.	<i>Double Scarlet</i>	.20	
“ “ “ “	“ <i>White</i>	.20	
“ “ “ “	“ <i>Finest Mixed</i>	.20	
Emperor or Perpetual.	“ <i>Finest Mixed</i>	.10	
Winter or Brompton.	“ <i>Finest Mixed</i>	.10	

SUNFLOWER. (See *Helianthus*.)

SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus*).

Melilotus Suaveolens.	Grows about 3 ft. high, and is very sweet scented; the flowers are yellow and quite large; it grows freely in any common garden soil	.05	.75
Melilotus Cœrulea.	Blue-flowered	.05	.40

SWEET PEAS. (See *Lathyrus*.)

SWEET SULTAN. (See *Centaurea*.)

SWEET WILLIAM. (See *Dianthus*.)



VISCARIA.

Remarkably fine plants for masses, borders, etc., easily grown in a light soil, their bright blossoms continuing the whole summer. *Annual.*

	PKT.	OZ.
Cardinalis. Bright scarlet. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.50
Oculata Cœrulea. Blue, with white eye. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Finest Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50

VIRGINIA STOCK.

Very handsome free-flowering little plants, for beds, baskets, or edgings, growing freely in any good garden loam. *Annual.*

Finest Mixed. Red and white varieties. ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Fairy Queen. Dwarf. Compact bright rose . . . . .	.05	.75

WAHLENBERGIA (Bell-Flower).

Handsome showy plants, resembling the campanulas, with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Succeed in light, rich loam. *Hardy perennials.*

Grandiflora. Blue. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.25
“ Alba. White. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.25

WAITZIA.

Charming variety of everlastings, suitable for pot or garden culture, very pretty for dried-flower work; grow well in light loam. *Annual.*

Grandiflora. Bright yellow. 1 ft.10	
--	-----	--

WALLFLOWER.

Well-known, deliciously fragrant plants, with large spikes of double flowers similar to the gilliflower. Succeed best in light, rich soil, in a moist atmosphere. *Half-hardy perennials.*

Extra Double Branching, Finest Mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	4.00
“ “ Collection of six separate colors . . . . .	.60	

WHITLAVIA.

Charming annuals, with handsome bell-shaped flowers, very profuse flowering, and effective in beds, borders, edgings, or ribbon-work, doing well in common garden soil.

Grandiflora. Violet blue. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ Alba. White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
“ Finest Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.40

WIGANDIA.

Splendid ornamental foliaged plant, with immense richly-veined leaves, the stems covered with crimson hairs. Very showy on lawns. They require rich loam and plenty of room. *Half-hardy perennials.*

Caracasana. Lilac. 6 ft. . . . .	.15	
Imperialis. Splendid. 7 ft. . . . .	.15	

WILD CUCUMBER.

Extensively used for covering walls, fences, etc. It is a very rapid climber, with bright-green foliage and greenish-white flowers

	.05	
--	-----	--

XERANTHEMUM.

Everlastings of the easiest culture. Sow the seed about May, in the open border, in any good garden loam. Very useful for winter decorations. *Annual.*

Finest Mixed, including White, Purple, and Rose05	1.00
--	-----	------

ZEA (Maize).

Japonica. An ornamental foliaged plant from Japan, leaves alternately striped with green and white. 5 ft. *Annual.*

	.05	.15
--	-----	-----

ZINNIA.

This is one of our finest summer-flowering plants. The flowers are large, handsome, finely formed, and in great variety of color. Seed sown early under glass will commence flowering in June, and continue the whole season. They require but little attention, and any common garden loam. *Annual.*

Elegans. <i>Double extra mixed.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>Lilac.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>Purple.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>Rose.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>Scarlet.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>White.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ <i>Yellow.</i> 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Nana flore pleno. Finest dwarf double mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ “ Coccinea. Extra dwarf double fiery scarlet. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ “ “ Alba. Dwarf double white. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ “ “ Aurea. Dwarf double yellow. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ “ “ Violacea. Dwarf double violet. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Darwini flore pleno. <i>Extra Mixed.</i> Very double, small-flowering variety . . . . .	.05	1.00
Collection of six separate colors. Tall . . . . .	.30	
“ “ “ “ Dwarf . . . . .	.40	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

FOR MIXED BORDERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING; ALSO, WHEN DRIED, FOR WINTER BOUQUETS AND DECORATIONS.

	PKT.	OZ.
Agrostis Nebulosa. Fine and feathery; very graceful for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	\$ 0.75
Avena Sterilis (<i>Animated Oats</i>). Tall, graceful habit; fine for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Briza Maxima (<i>Quaking Grass</i>). Pretty for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
“ Gracilis. A smaller variety of the preceding. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.40
Bromus Brizæformis. Resembling the Briza. Handsome. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Chloris Truncata. Silvery plumes. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Chrysurus Cynosuroides. Yellowish, feathery spikes. <i>Annual.</i> ½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Coix Lachrymæ (<i>Job's Tears</i>). <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.30
Cynosurus Elegans. For bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Eragrostis Elegans (<i>Love-Grass</i>). Fine for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Festuca Procumbens. Dwarf, graceful for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> . . . . .	.05	1.50
Hordeum Jubatum (<i>Squirrel's Tail</i>). Fine for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Lagurus Ovatus (<i>Hare's Tail</i>). With fine, silky heads of flowers. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Leptochloa Arabica. Fine for bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> . . . . .	.05	.75
Panicum Violaceum. Highly ornamental. <i>Annual.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Pennisetum Cenchroides. For bouquets. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Setaria Macrochaeta. Beautiful and showy. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Stipa Pennata (<i>Feather Grass</i>). <i>Hardy perennial.</i> 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Tricholæna Rosea. Beautiful rose-tinted grass. <i>Perennial.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Zea Japonica Variegata (<i>Striped Japanese Maize</i>). <i>Annual.</i> 5 ft. . . . .	.05	.15
Collection of twelve varieties . . . . .	.50	
“ twenty-five varieties		1.00

WILD-GARDEN SEEDS.

The introduction of “Wild Gardens” has proved a marked success; and we are constantly in receipt of the most satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which they are held wherever they have been tried. Any one who has cultivated flowers knows the constant attention necessary in the care of well-laid-out beds and borders to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the “Wild Garden” presents a substitute, which, for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. “Wild-Garden Seeds” are a mixture of over one hundred varieties of flower-seeds, and, being mixed together, can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one who has not seen such a bed can form any idea of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day.

Dwarf Sorts, up to 1 ft. high, ½ oz. pkts., with full directions, 20 cts. each; 6 for \$1.00.
Tall Sorts, 1 ft. to 5 ft. high, ½ oz. “ “ “ “ 20 cts. each; 6 for 1.00.

Three packets each sort for \$1.00, sent by mail.

FLOWER-SEEDS

IN PACKAGES OF ASSORTED VARIETIES.

The following packages will be found desirable for purchasers wishing assortments of Flower-Seeds, particularly those who are not familiar with the different sorts.

Assortment A	. . . . .	12 varieties of choice Annuals	in separate packets	. \$ 0.50
“ B	. . . . .	12 “ “ “ Perennials	“ “ “	. .50
“ C	. . . . .	25 “ “ “ Annuals	“ “ “	. 1.00
“ D	. . . . .	25 “ “ “ Perennials	“ “ “	. 1.00
“ E	. . . . .	12 “ “ “ Ornamental Gourds	“ “ “	. .50
“ F	. . . . .	12 “ “ “ “ Grasses	“ “ “	. .50
“ G	. . . . .	25 “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “	. 1.00
“ H	. . . . .	12 “ “ “ Everlasting Flowers	“ “ “	. .50
“ I	. . . . .	25 “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “	. 1.00

PREMIUMS TO CLUBS.

We offer the following inducements to parties forming Clubs, or to those who desire to purchase packets in quantity. These rates apply *only* to Flower and Vegetable Seeds *by the packet*, not when ordered by weight or measure, or to Flower-Seeds in collections. Seeds ordered in this way will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the United States.

Persons sending \$1.00	may select seeds in packets,	amounting to \$1.15
“ “ 2.00	“ “ “	“ “ 2.30
“ “ 3.00	“ “ “	“ “ 3.50
“ “ 4.00	“ “ “	“ “ 4.75
“ “ 5.00	“ “ “	“ “ 6.00
“ “ 10.00	“ “ “	“ “ 13.00
“ “ 20.00	“ “ “	“ “ 26.00

SELECT LIST OF CHOICE HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER-SEEDS,

NOT MENTIONED IN GENERAL LIST.

IT is perhaps not generally known that very many Hardy Perennials can with every safety and success be raised from seed; endless varieties germinate with the utmost freedom, and from that stage onward are of the simplest possible cultivation; others, it is true, require more care and attention, but even the trouble which it is necessary to bestow upon these is as nothing compared with the very beautiful results which are obtained.

In making up the following selection, we have had regard to the fact that the great majority of the public require perfectly hardy, comparatively free-growing sorts, at once showy and attractive. These points are embodied in the following list, in addition to which a very large number are invaluable for the purpose of supplying cut bloom for the table or other decorations; the attention now being paid to Hardy Perennials for this purpose alone is most striking, for no class of plants are so well adapted for cutting as these; they are easily grown, perfectly hardy, flowering from year to year, requiring but little attention, and producing in the great majority of instances an almost endless quantity of bloom.

Aconitum Pyramidatum. Strong-growing, with erect stems of numerous helmet-shaped flowers of a dark blue color; very fine	PKT. .10
Aconitum Pyrenacium. With fine yellow flowers . . . . .	.10
Æthionema Grandiflora. Branching sub-evergreen shrub; flowers bright rose; one of the most attractive perennials . . . . .	.10
Agrostemma Flos Jovis. Pretty symmetrical bush 2 ft. high, with soft downy foliage, and bright rose-colored flowers . . . . .	.05
Alstrœmeria Chiliensis. Highly interesting, of easy growth, dwarf habit, and produce large heads of flowers in different shades . . . . .	.10
Androsace Coronopifolia. Elegant little plant from the Alps, allied to the Primula; flowers white . . . . .	.10
Anemone Sylvestris (<i>Windflower</i>). May be described as a fac-simile of Anemone Japonica Alba , only flowering in early summer instead of autumn. It forms clumps about 2 ft. high, with pure white flowers . . . . .	.10
Anemone. New Irish Varieties. In form these partake of the style of A. Coronaria , but with larger flowers which are very bright and showy . . . . .	.25
Aristolochia Sipho (<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>). Hardy climber, with large, rich, deep green foliage; flowers resembling in shape a pipe . . . . .	.15
Asclepias Tuberosa. One of the most showy of our autumn flowering perennials; about 2 ft. high, with bright orange-colored flowers in umbels . . . . .	.10
Asperula Hexaphylla. Fine, tall-growing, white-flowered species, similar in habit and flowers to Gypsophila Paniculata , blooming for a long time; fine for cutting . . . . .	.10
Asphodelus Ramosus. Producing from a single root numerous stout branching stems 3 to 4 ft. high, covered with white flowers. Will thrive in almost any soil or situation . . . . .	.10
Bignonia Radicans (<i>Trumpet Vine</i>). Splendid climber, with large orange and red trumpet-shaped flowers, . . . . .	.10
Bupthaliun Salicifolium. A first-class perennial; flowers golden yellow, on stems 2 ft. high, forming a pretty and very symmetrical bush . . . . .	.10
Campanula Carpatica. Bright blue, growing 1 ft. high; very useful . . . . .	.10
Campanula Carpatica Alba. White-flowered variety of the former . . . . .	.10
Campanula Glomerata Duhurica. Invaluable for cutting or decoration. It grows about 18 inches high, forming a number of stems, producing flowers at the axils of the leaves, and terminating with large heads of rich purple . . . . .	.10
Campanula Turbinata. Mixed Varieties. These grow about 6 in. high, and produce immense quantities of beautiful salver-shaped flowers, including all shades of blue, purple, white, and almost crimson . . . . .	.10
Cowslip. Scarlet. . . . . .	.10
" Yellow. We offer these two colors of the true English Cowslip. They are very early, dwarf-growing and quite hardy . . . . .	.10

	PKT.
Candytuft. Perennial Sorts. See <i>Iberis</i> , page 54.	.25
Delphinium Cardinale. A distinct scarlet variety, with a decided yellow centre; very robust and vigorous habit, growing 4 ft. high; foliage large and deeply divided; excellent	.25
Delphinium Cashmerianum. Dark green foliage, and very large dark blue flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, height about 18 inches	.10
Delphinium, Lemoine's Hybrids. An excellent strain of double and single varieties, in a great variety of colors	.10
Dianthus Deltoides (<i>The Maiden Pink</i>). Bright red flowers, thoroughly hardy; in bloom for a long period; of dwarf, neat habit	.10
Dianthus Deltoides Alba. White-flowered sort of the preceding	.10
Digitalis Monstrosa. Splendid Mixed. A much improved beautiful class of Foxgloves	.10
Doronicum Caucasicum. A most useful perennial for cutting purposes as well as for border decoration, growing 18 inches high, and producing large, bright, golden yellow flowers	.10
Dryas Octopetala. A beautiful Alpine, with dark green foliage and large white flowers; height 3 inches	.25
Echinacea Angustifolia. A highly ornamental genus of autumn flowering perennials, nearly allied to the Rudbeckia . It grows about 4 ft. high, with large reddish purple flowers with black centres	.10
Erigeron Aurantiacus. Fine tufts of leaves with flower-stems 9 inches high, with large, bright orange flowers; blooms freely, and thrives in almost any soil	.10
Erinus Alpinus Albus. Pretty Alpines, forming compact cushions, which are literally covered with white flowers, growing freely on rock-work and dry places	.15
Erinus Alpinus Carmineus. New, bright, carmine-flowered variety of above	.15
Eryngium Amethystinum. A noble and handsome plant, as hardy as it is beautiful. It grows about 3 ft. high, with handsome foliage, and heads of flower of a lovely amethystine blue	.10
Erythraea Diffusa. Dwarf, dense tufts of foliage, surmounted with numerous bright, rosy pink flowers, on stems 6 inches high, flowering for nearly two months; highly recommended for rock-work or edgings	.25
Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba. A very free-flowering variety, with unusually large and beautiful flowers; individual flowers measuring 4 inches and upward in diameter; colors red and yellow	.15
Galega Officinalis. A strong-growing border-plant, having bunches of purple pea-shaped flowers	.05
Galega Officinalis Alba. Pure white-flowered variety of above, most valuable where cut flowers are wanted in quantity. It blooms nearly all summer	.10
Gentiana Acaulis (<i>Blue Gentian</i>). Charming cushions of glossy foliage, from which issue numerous erect bell-shaped flowers of intense blue	.10
Gentiana Lutea (<i>The Great Yellow Gentian</i>). Producing whorls of numerous bright yellow flowers on stems 3 to 5 ft. in height; distinct from all others of this family	.10
Geum Montanum. Forming close, large tufts of foliage, and producing abundance of showy, bright golden yellow flowers on stems 9 to 12 inches high; a first-class perennial	.15
Gypsophila Acutifolia. Fine rose-colored flowers	.10
Gypsophila Cerastioides. Of dwarf habit, and abundance of white flowers	.10
Helenium Grandiflorum. A first-class autumn-blooming plant; flowers 2 inches across, of a deep yellow with black disc	.10
Helleborus Niger (<i>Christmas Rose</i>). Flowers 2 to 4 inches in diameter; white, with yellow stamens; the buds are tinged with rose; blooms very early in the spring. 1 ft. high	.10
Humulus Lupulus (<i>Hop Vine</i>). Hardy climber	.10
Inula Glandulosa. A really first-class perennial. Its large golden flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are wonderfully effective	.15
Liatris Spicata. Showy plants, with long, spiked heads of rosy purple flowers	.10
Linaria Alpina (<i>Alpine Snapdragon</i>). A lovely little Alpine, which is covered the whole summer with deep violet flowers having orange throats	.15
Lupinus Polyphyllus. Stout spikes of blue and blue and white flowers, very showy	.05
Albus. Flowers pure white on large spikes	.05
Meconopsis Cambrica (<i>Welsh Poppy</i>). Very free growing, and having abundance of bright yellow flowers,	.15
Morina Longiflora. Effective perennial, forming rosettes of large deep green foliage and stout spikes, composed of numerous whorls of rose-colored flowers, white in the bud	.10
Oenothera Macrocarpa. A compact trailing, vigorous-growing perennial, with deep yellow flowers, 3 inches across, very useful and showy in almost any soil or situation	.10
Papaver Pilosum. A curious species, growing about 2 ft. high, with spikes of salmon-red flowers	.10
Phlox Nelsonii (<i>Moss Pink</i>). This and the following are certainly two of the best Alpine Phloxes grown. This variety has beautiful moss-like foliage, spangled with myriads of snow-white flowers in early spring	.25
Phlox Setacea Atropurpurea. Similar to the preceding, with large purplish rose-colored flowers with crimson belt	.25
Platycodon Grandiflora (<i>Wahlenbergia</i>). Producing abundance of salver-shaped flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of a deep blue color	.05
Platycodon Grandiflora Alba. White variety of the preceding	.05
Potentilla Formosa. One of the most charming perennials, growing about 2 ft. high and producing in great profusion numerous quantities of bright cherry-red flowers	.10
Rudbeckia Neumannii. Handsome autumn-flowering perennial, of very fine growth, producing abundance of bright golden-yellow flowers with black centres	.10
Saponaria Ocymoides Splendens. A most useful and attractive perennial, of neat trailing habit, having quantities of very brilliant red flowers	.05
Scabiosa Caucasica. Bright pale flowers, 3 to 4 inches across	.10
Sidalcea Candida. About 2½ ft. high, with pure white flowers about an inch across; blooms for a long time, and prefers a moist, loamy soil	.10
Thermopsis Lupinoides. Showy and ornamental perennials, having erect stems 2½ ft. high, terminating with racemes of bright yellow flowers	.10
Trollius, Mixed. A charming group of spring-flowering perennials, forming tufts of large, handsome foliage, from which issue branching stems bearing large, globular flowers, varying from creamy white to deep orange	.25
Verbascum Phœniceum. Effective and free-growing, producing an abundance of erect spikes 2 ft. high, thickly set with purple, white, and red flowers	.10
Wulfenia Caranthiaca. Of dwarf habit, with spikes of bright blue flowers with yellow throat. A beautiful Alpine	.25
Zauschneria Californica. One of the best for autumn flowering; about 18 inches high, with bright vermilion flowers. It grows best in a dry, warm situation	.25

SCHLECEL & FOTTLER'S

Select List of Chrysanthemums.

- 242. Brazen Shield. Bronzy-yellow; reflexed.
- 9. Empress of India. Pure white; large.
- 11. Eve. Delicate sulphur-white; finely incurved.
- 13. Gen. Slade. Orange, shaded red; very finely incurved.
- 19. Guernsey Nugget. Primrose-yellow; large, finely incurved.
- 22. Jardain des Plantes. Bright golden-yellow; incurved.
- 31. Mabel Ward. Primrose-yellow; beautifully incurved.
- 246. Miss Mary Morgan, Pink; large, incurved.
- 39. Mrs. W. Haliburton. Creamy white; a fine variety.
- 205. M. Roux. Brownish orange; very finely incurved.
- 42. Prince Alfred. Rose-crimson; very large and finely incurved.
- 48. Venus. Rosy lilac; large and finely incurved.

25 JAPANESE.

- 53. Beaute de Toulouse. Pure rose, large; fine habit.
- 191. Belle Paule. Pure white tinged and edged carmine; flowers very large and double.
- 57. Bouquet Fait. Pink, tinged yellow; large.
- 235. Christmas Eve. Pure white; petals broad and curved inward at the tips; very fine.
- 236. Cullingfordii. A very large reflexed flower of the richest crimson. 20 cents.
- 219. Domination (*Rozain.*) Pure white; flowers very large and full, apparently identical with *Mrs. George Bullock*. 35 cts.
- 220. Enchanteresse (*Del.*) Clear rose-violet; flowers of good size and very feely produced; very fine habit. 35 cts.
- 73. Fair Maid of Guernsey. Pure white; very large, with long straight petals.
- 173. Fanny Boucharlat. Delicate pink and white; large.
- 75. Flambeau. Crimson, tinged orange, reverse golden; fine habit.
- 237. Gloria Solis. Bright crimson-tinged yellow with yellow centre.
- 238. Gloriosum. Large, lemon-yellow; very free flowering.
- 239. Gorgeous. Light yellow; fine form and free.
- 81. Grandiflorum. Pure golden-yellow; large and fine; late.
- 5-85. H. A. Gane (*Fewkes.*) Clear rose-pink; flowers full double and in immense clusters.
- 2-85. John Webster (*Fewkes.*) Brownish-crimson tinged orange; flowers large with long twisted petals; very free. 25 cts.
- 93. L' Incomparable. Yellow, shaded and dusted crimson; free and fine.
- 96. Mme. C. Audiguier. Fine rose; very large.
- 97. Mme. C. Desgrange. White; large and early.


182. **M. Boyer.** Clear light rose-pink; fine habit.
 224. **M. Freeman** (*Del.*) Fine rose-pink; flowers very full, at first incurved but reflexed with age. 25 cts.
 232. **Pelican** (*Rozain.*) Pure white; flowers very large with broad petals incurved at the centre; late. 25 cts.
 3-85. **Pres. Hyde** (*Fewkes.*) Rich yellow; flowers large, full and reflexed; plant of fine habit and very free flowering. 25 cts.
 122. **Source d' Or.** Golden yellow, shaded orange; very free and fine.
 210. **Wm. Robinson.** Bronzy-yellow; a sport from *Bouquet Fait*.

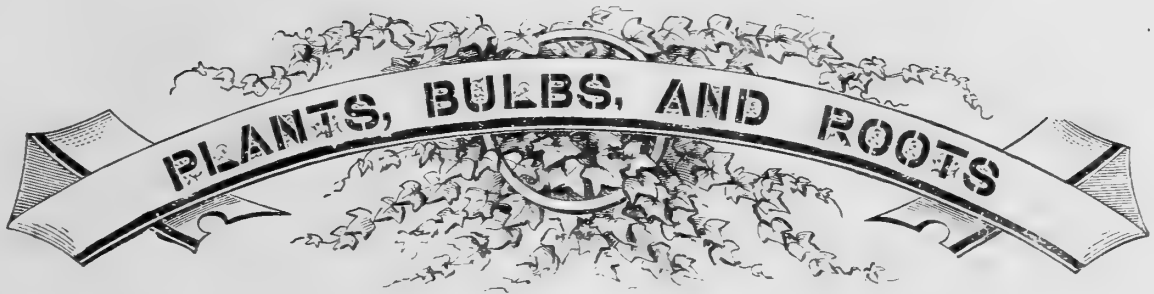
ANEMONE-FLOWERED.

132. **Antonius.** Canary-yellow; small but perfect in form.
 214. **Le Centaure** (*de Reyd.*) Deep pink, centre florets tipped yellow; large and fine. 25 cts.
 269. **Lizzie Jones.** Orange-yellow; flowers very small but perfect in form and freely produced.
 145. **Mme. Montels.** White, tinged pink, yellow centre.
 161. **Marguerite de Telleville.** Rich pink; large flower with high centre.
 238. **Mr. Astie.** Clear yellow; small flowers with high centre.
 211. **Mrs. Gane** (*Gane.*) Pure white, medium size flowers, perfect in form and very freely produced. 25 cts.
 240. **Thorpe Junior.** Rich yellow; fine large flower. 20 cts.
 166. **Timbale d' Argent.** Pure white, with large high centre.

POMPONS.

264. **Belle Narvarraise.** Pure white; large with fimbriated petals.
 134. **Brilliant.** Bright reddish-crimson.
 135. **Elegant.** Orange red, shaded bronze.
 136. **Fanny.** Dark maroon-red.
 137. **Freemy.** Cinnamon-brown tipped yellow; large, fimbriated.
 265. **Golden Bedder.** Bright yellow; fine habit.
 266. **Golden Fleece.** Light yellow; large and early.
 142. **La Fiancee.** Pure white; small, fimbriated.
 146. **May Hardwick.** Bright orange-yellow.
 144. **Mlle. Marthe.** Pure white; large.
 271. **Model of Perfection.** Pink, edged white.
 268. **Paquerette.** Rosy lilac, yellow centre.
 149. **Perfection.** Brown-red, pointed yellow.
 269. **Salamon.** Maroon-violet; fine form.
 152. **Snowdrop.** Pure white.
 153. **Soeur Malaine.** Pure white; large and free.
 270. **Val d' Or.** Pure yellow; small, tubular florets.

 **15 cents each, except where priced; \$1.25 per dozen.**



FOR

SUMMER AND FALL FLOWERING.

DAHLIAS.

These autumn-flowering plants are more popular than ever. They should not be planted until the weather has become warm and settled in spring, and should be taken up before severe frosts in autumn. They require a sunny situation, and rich soil, to bring out their full beauty. One shoot only should be allowed to each root. Roots should be kept in a warm, dry place during winter.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Double Show. Large flowered, assorted colors . . . . .	.15	\$1.50
Double Pompon. Small flowered, assorted colors . . . . .	.15	1.50
Double Dwarf. Large flowered, growing about 2 ft. . . . .	.15	1.50
Single. Assorted colors . . . . .	.15	1.50

The following Pompon varieties are of recent introduction, and exceedingly fine in form and colors, far surpassing the older sorts. *We highly recommend them.*

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

- Beatrice.** Blush tinted violet, early.
- French Sport.** Very best of the sports.
- Garnet.** Orange scarlet, dwarf, free bloomer.
- Gruss au Wien.** Deep shade of crushed strawberry; fine form.
- Hedwig Pollwig.** Deep red, tipped with white.
- La Petite Barbier.** White quilled, fine.
- Mabel.** Lilac, excellent form, free bloomer.
- Neger Prinz.** Black brown, beautiful.
- Nymph.** Rosy lilac.
- Prince of Liliputs.** Dark maroon, free bloomer.
- Princess Sophieha.** Shaded lake, very bright.
- Rougieur Chauvier.** Rosy purple, tipped with white.
- Wilhelm Nitches.** Red tipped with white.

The following new sorts, 50 cents each.

- Catharine.** Golden yellow, fine.
- Fashion.** Bright orange buff.
- Prof. Bergeat.** Bright rosy crimson.
- Rosalie.** Pale primrose, rose tint.

The whole set of 17 for \$3.50. By mail 5 cents extra for each root.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We have a fine collection of this popular fall flower, embracing the different colors, sizes, and shapes. They are fine small plants, and should be grown in a rich compost of light loam and rotten manure, giving them a cool, airy situation out of doors through the summer, thus making strong plants for fall blooming.

Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. By mail, 5 cents extra for each plant.



Lilium Longiflorum.



Lilium Speciosum (Japan).

LILIES (*Lilium*).

Now that hardy plants generally are being so much sought after, no genera can lay so much claim to our attention as the genus *Lilium*. They are stately, massive, and beautiful. Some possess the most gorgeous colors, while others are of snowy whiteness and purity, with the most delicate and agreeable perfumes; whilst for general effect, whether growing in the gardens or used as cut flowers, they have no rivals.

They should be planted in spring by the 1st of May, and in the fall from Oct. 1, as long as the soil can be worked, in a good loamy soil, enriched with very rotten manure. Plant four inches deep, and cover in winter with a light layer of manure, which may be forked in the following spring. The majority of lilies are perfectly hardy; and those that are not require only a covering of four to six inches of dried leaves, or other non-heat-conducting material. The bulbs should not be disturbed oftener than once in three years.

General List of all the most desirable Standard Varieties.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Auratum (<i>Golden-rayed Queen of Lilies</i>). This magnificent variety has become one of the standard favorites of the flower-garden. Their immense blooms, measuring nearly a foot in width when fully expanded, are produced in great profusion; very fragrant . . . . .	.25	\$2.00
Batemanæ . A Japanese lily, three to four feet high, with richly colored flowers of a bright apricot tint . . . . .	.50	5.00
Brownii . A magnificent variety, with large trumpet-shaped flowers, white inside, purple outside, with rich chocolate-colored stamens	1.25	
Canadense . Our bell-shaped native lily; drooping yellow and red flowers . . . . .	.10	1.00
Candidum (<i>Easter Lily</i>). Snow white, very fragrant . . . . .	.10	1.00
Concolor . Graceful foliage, with numerous brilliant crimson flowers . . . . .	.25	2.50
Coridion . Yellow, with black dots . . . . .	.25	2.50
Elegans (<i>Thunbergianum</i>). Deep maroon . . . . .	.15	1.50
Elegans Atrosanguineum . Rich blood-crimson, spotted with black . . . . .	.15	1.50
Elegans, Alice Wilson . Bright straw-color, sparsely spotted with black; very rare and desirable . . . . .	.200	

——

LILIES (Continued).

	EACH.	DOZ.
Elegans Citrinum. Dwarf, with beautiful light-yellow flowers . . . . .	.25	\$3.00
Elegans Staminosum. Blood crimson, perfectly double . . . . .	.25	2.50
Excelsum (<i>Isabellinum</i>). One of the best varieties grown; of a delicate buff color, and very fragrant . . . . .	.50	5.00
Hansoni. The outside is yellow streaked with white, and the inside bright yellow spotted with purple; one of the best	1.50	
Humboldtii. A California variety, with fine large flowers of a golden yellow color spotted with purple . . . . .	.50	5.00
Leichtlinii. A beautiful Japanese variety of neat and elegant habit. The flowers are pure canary-yellow with crimson spots . . . . .	.75	
Longiflorum. Snow white, trumpet-shaped . . . . .	.15	1.50
Martagon (<i>Turk's Cap</i>). Various colors mixed . . . . .	.25	2.50
Martagon Dalmaticum. Rich glossy crimson purple . . . . .	.75	
Monadelpum. Rich citron-color spotted with black. One of the best . . . . .	.75	
Pardalinum. Scarlet shaded to rich yellow, freely spotted purple brown . . . . .	.25	2.50
Pomponium Vernum. Bright crimson scarlet; an elegant variety . . . . .	.50	
Speciosum (<i>Japan</i>) Album. Pure white and fragrant . . . . .	.40	4.00
Speciosum (<i>Japan</i>) Præcox. Pure white with slight rose-tint . . . . .	.40	
Speciosum (<i>Japan</i>) Roseum. White spotted with rose . . . . .	.15	1.50
Speciosum (<i>Japan</i>) Rubrum. White spotted with crimson . . . . .	.15	1.50
Superbum. Yellowish-red flowers, from twenty to fifty in number, in the form of a pyramid . . . . .	.15	1.50
Tenuifolium. This dazzling little gem is worthy of all praise, and should find a place in every collection. It blooms out of doors about the middle of May; and its graceful, wax-like flowers, of a lovely vermilion scarlet, cannot fail to impart pleasure to all lovers of lilies. Selected bulbs, 50 cents each . . . . .	.25	3.00
Tigrinum (<i>Tiger Lily</i>). Orange salmon, spotted black . . . . .	.15	1.50
Tigrinum fl. pl. Double tiger lily . . . . .	.30	3.00
Umbellatum. Free bloomer, varying in color from yellow flaked with red, without spots, to yellow or red covered with dots; very showy . . . . .	.15	1.50
Wallacei. A magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful clear-buff flowers spotted with black . . . . .	.50	

ACHIMENES.

One of the finest summer ornaments of the greenhouse or conservatory, blooming freely from July to October, and producing all shades and colors of flowers from white to crimson. Plant early in the spring, in light loam and leaf-mould; keep in a warm, shady place, care being taken in watering not to wet the foliage. After blooming, leave them in the pots, and keep entirely dry during the winter.

Mixed Varieties 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

AGAPANTHUS (*African Lily*).

A fine bulbous-rooted plant, with flower-stalk about three feet high, crowned with a head of twenty or thirty flowers, which open in succession during the summer. They should be grown in a sandy loam, enriched with very rotten manure, and liberally supplied with water while growing.

Umbellatus. Blue 40 cents each.

Umbellatus Flore Alba. White \$1.00 each.

AMARYLLIS.

Very beautiful drooping, lily-shaped flowers, varying in color from richest crimson to pure white striped with scarlet or crimson. They should be grown in well-drained pots, in a soil of equal parts of peat, leaf-mould, and loam.

Formosissima (*Jacobean Lily*). Velvety crimson 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Vittata Hybrids. Striped varieties \$1.00 each.



Canna.



Gladiolus (see page 73).

BEGONIA (*Tuberous Rooted*).

These splendid varieties produce branching, and at the same time tufted, plants from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered with bright flowers of various colors the whole summer, succeeding as well in partial shade as in the sun. Roots should be kept in the greenhouse during winter.

Mixed Varieties. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (*Colocasia*).

One of the most beautiful of the ornamental-foliaged plants, either for culture in pots, or planting out on the lawn. They will grow in any garden-soil, and are of the easiest culture, often growing five feet high; with immense leaves, very smooth, and of a light green beautifully veined with dark green.

Dry Bulbs 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Growing in Pots 25 " " 3.00 " "

CANNA.

A class of plants for grand effects. Their rich and varied-colored leaves, combined with large and beautiful flowers of brilliant colors, make them very desirable for planting in groups on the lawn, or singly in beds. Keep the roots in a warm, dry place through the winter.

Ehemanni. Magnificent sort, with deep green <i>musa</i> -like foliage and elegant carmine crimson flowers over 3 inches long and 2 inches wide	EACH.	DOZ.
	.25	\$2.50
Robusta. Very dark foliage, robust grower	.10	1.00
Mixed Varieties	.10	1.00

HOLLYHOCKS.

Popular and handsome class of plants. Plant in rich loam, and divide the roots once in two years.

Choice Strain. Assorted colors 25 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

Of summer-blooming plants for general garden-decoration, the gladiolus is deserving of special attention. Requiring but little room for growth, they are exceedingly useful for filling vacant places in the border, while for massing in large beds, where a brilliant and effective display is desired, they are invaluable. They succeed best in good loam, manured with well-rotted horse-dung. Bulbs should be planted about three inches deep and six inches apart, and kept well watered.

	DOZ.	PER 100.
Extra Fine Mixed. All colors . . . . .	.40	\$2.50
Shades of Red. Mixed . . . . .	.40	2.50
“ “ White and Light. Mixed . . . . .	.50	3.00
“ “ Yellow. Mixed . . . . .	.50	3.00
“ “ Pink and Variegated. Mixed . . . . .	.50	3.00

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of greenhouse bulbs, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. They succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and require a moist heat. After blooming, dry off gradually, let the bulb remain in the pot without water, and keep in a warm place until they show signs of starting again.

Mixed Varieties. Splendid sorts 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA.

A climbing-plant best described as a *Climbing Lily*. The leaves are very glossy, deep green, with tendrils at their tips. The flowers are scarlet and yellow, lily-shaped, with petals reflexed like the cyclamen 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A magnificent new species, with flower-stems three to four feet high, bearing from twenty to thirty large, pure-white flowers, blooming in July and August. It is perfectly hardy, and can remain in the ground throughout the year 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.

IRIS KÆMPFERII.

A new Japan iris, one of the finest flowers of recent introduction. The colors are blue, purple, red, and white, with yellow markings. Some of the varieties are clear colors, others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped, and variegated. We have one of the finest collections in the country.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Twelve Finest Varieties, Named . . . . .	.25	\$2.50
Mixed Colors . . . . .	.15	1.50

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid-climbing plant, with beautiful wax-like, light-green leaves, and feathery-white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. The culture is simple: the roots need but to be planted, and a trellis or strings given the vine to climb on. The roots may be treated like potatoes in winter 5 cents each; 50 cents per doz.

MILLA BIFLORA.

One of the loveliest and most desirable bulbs known. The flowers are borne on stems, two to five in number, of pure waxy white, and two inches in diameter. The flowers will keep for days when cut, and placed in water. It will throw up as many as six flower-stalks from one bulb, and continue in bloom a long time 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.

MONTBRETIA POTTSI.

A most beautiful new bulbous plant, resembling somewhat a miniature gladiolus. It throws up several flower-spikes from each bulb, with flowers of a bright orange red, of perfect form and grace 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.

PÆONIES.

These have become indispensable to every garden. They are all hardy, and admirably adapted to our northern climate; growing in almost all situations, and even flourishing under shade-trees. We have a fine collection of named and unnamed varieties, including shades and variegations of yellow, crimson, rose, cream, etc.

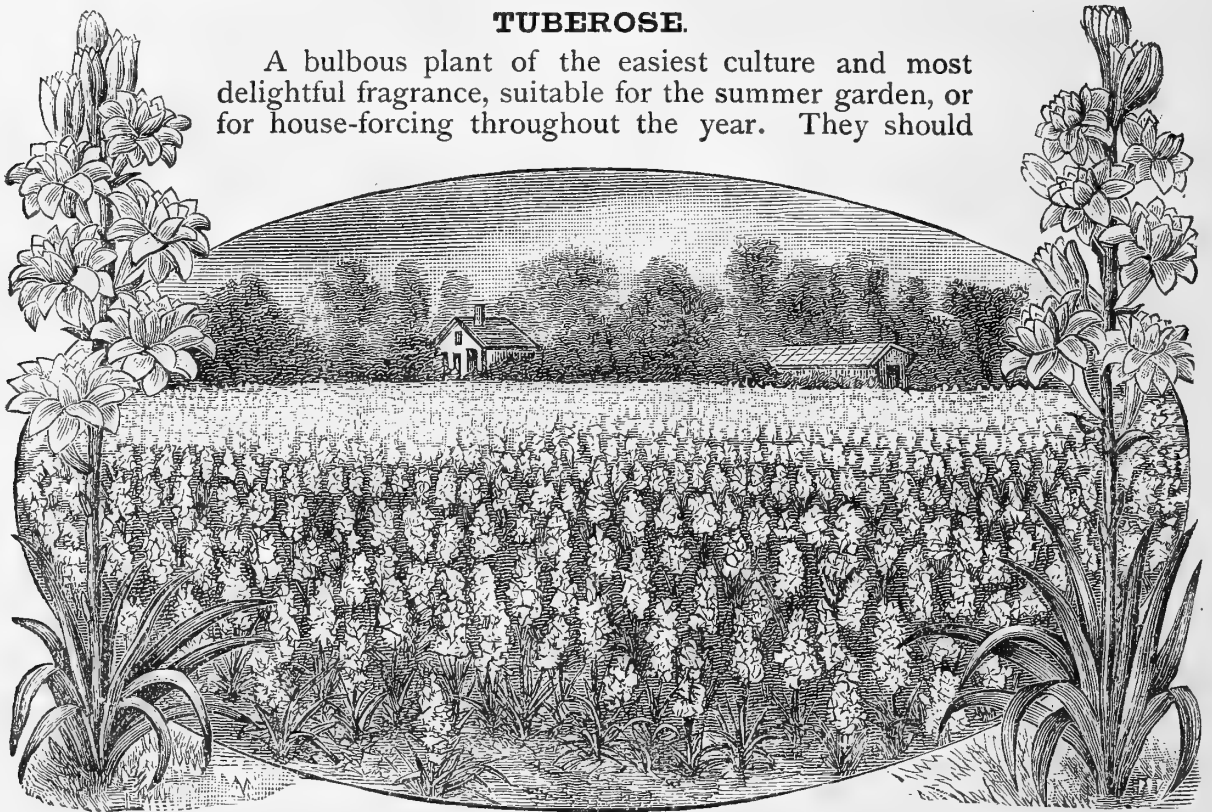
Good Roots.	EACH.
Extra Roots, Named Varieties	.25
Tenuifolia fl. pl. A new variety, with foliage like a beautiful fern, and flowers the color and shape of the Jacqueminot rose, more double and one-third larger	.50

PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM (*Spider Lily, or Sea Daffodil*).

Amaryllis-like, bulbous plants, with long strap-like leaves, pure-white and delightfully fragrant flowers. They should be grown in light loam and leaf-mould, and allowed a season of rest; propagated by offsets 25 cents each.

TUBEROSE.

A bulbous plant of the easiest culture and most delightful fragrance, suitable for the summer garden, or for house-forcing throughout the year. They should



be started early inside, in pots, in a good soil well enriched with fine rotten manure, and, when the weather is settled, turned out into the border.

Extra strong roots, grown specially for us.

	EACH.	DOZ.	HUND.
Excelsior Pearl. A superior strain; the flowers are very white and large, and are produced in great abundance	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$4.00
No. 1 Pearl. Extra large bulbs of this old variety	.05	.60	2.50
Single Flowered. Resembling the orange blossom, very fragrant	.05	.60	3.00
Variogated. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white; flowers single, but very large and of exquisite fragrance. Bulbs continue to grow and bloom year after year. It makes a most magnificent plant. It blooms several weeks earlier than the other sorts, which greatly adds to its value	.10	1.00	6.00

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA (*Red-hot Poker*).

Admirably adapted for single clumps on the lawn, or among shrubbery, where its tall spikes of orange-red flowers make an effective display from August until November. 25 cents each.

TIGRIDIA (*Tiger-Flower*).

A genus of Mexican bulbs, growing about a foot and a half high, and producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty, about four inches across, of curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous and purely contrasted; in bloom from July to October. The bulbs should be planted in May or June, about two inches deep. After the tops are killed by frost, they should be taken up, and kept in a dry, warm place through the winter. They do well in any good garden-soil.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Conchiflora. Large yellow . . . . .	.05	.50
Grandiflora. Very large; deep crimson . . . . .	.05	.60
Grandiflora Alba. Pure white, the base of each division marked with reddish-brown spots on a yellowish ground; excellent . . . . .	.10	1.00



SUMMER BEDDING-PLANTS.

	DOZ.	PER 100.
Alternanthera. Dwarf Scarlet	\$ 1.00	\$ 6.00
Alternanthera. Dwarf Yellow	1.00	6.00
Achyranthes Emersonii. Bright crimson	1.50	10.00
Achyranthes Collinsii. Green and white	1.50	10.00
Ageratum. John Douglass. Best dwarf blue	1.00	6.00
Alyssum, Double White	1.00	6.00
Alyssum, Variegated Foliage	1.00	6.00
Asters. Assorted colors. Double . . . . .	.50	4.00
Asters, Zirngiebel's Double White. Original stock	1.00	6.00
Caladium Esculentum. Ornamental foliage	3.00	
Calendula, Prince of Orange	1.00	6.00
Centaurea Gymnocarpa. Silvery foliage	1.00	6.00
Centaurea Candidissima. Silvery foliage	1.00	6.00
Coleus. Fine varieties . . . . .	.60	5.00
Coleus. New varieties	1.00	8.00
Feverfew. Double White	1.00	6.00
Feverfew. Golden (Golden Feather). Yellow foliage . . . . .	.60	4.00
Fuchsias. 25 and 50 cents each.		
Geranium Double, Henri Beurier. Salmon	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.50	\$ 6.00 to \$ 10.00
Geranium Double, Mme. Thibaud. Rich rose	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Geranium Double, Raspail. Bright scarlet	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Geranium Double, Simon Delaux. Deep red	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Geranium Single, Gertrude. Salmon	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00

SUMMER BEDDING-PLANTS (Continued).

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Geranium Single, General Grant. Scarlet	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.50	\$ 6.00 to \$ 10.00
Geranium Single, La Candeur. White	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Geranium Single, Silver Leaved	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Geranium Single, Bronze Leaved	1.00 to 1.50	6.00 to 10.00
	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Heliotropes	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
Lantanas	1.00	8.00
Lobelias . . . . .	.75	6.00
Marigold, Dwarf French . . . . .	.75	6.00
Marigold, Dwarf African . . . . .	.75	6.00
Nasturtiums, Dwarf . . . . .	.75	6.00
Pansies. Extra large-flowered . . . . .	.75	5.00
Petunia Multiflora Compacta. Dwarf . . . . .	.75	6.00
Phlox Drummondii. Assorted colors . . . . .	.60	4.00
Stocks. Double 10-week assorted	1.00	6.00
Vincas, Red and White	1.00	6.00
Zinnia. New double dwarf scarlet	1.00	6.00
Zinnia. New double dwarf yellow	1.00	6.00

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

The demand for this class of plants is increasing every season; and, while they cannot take the place of what are known as bedding-plants, they are exceedingly useful for those who wish to have flowers with but little trouble.

	HEIGHT.	EACH.
Adonis Vernalis. Large yellow flowers. <i>April</i>	1½ ft.	\$0.25
Alyssum Saxatile (<i>Golden Alyssum</i>). Yellow. <i>May</i>	6 in.	.25
Achillea Ptarmica fl. pl. Double white; nice for bouquets. <i>July to Nov.</i>	1 ft.	.20
Anemone Japonica Alba. Pure white, with yellow centre. <i>Sept. and Oct.</i>	3 ft.	.25
Anemone Japonica Rosea. Pink, with yellow centre. <i>Sept. and Oct.</i>	3 ft.	.25
Anemone Pulsatilla (<i>Pasque Flower</i>). Purple. <i>May</i>	8 in.	.20
Anthemis Tinctoria (<i>Chamomile</i>). Yellow. <i>July to Nov.</i>	2 ft.	.20
Anthemis Tinctoria Alba. White, with yellow centre. <i>July to Nov.</i>	2 ft.	.25
Aquilegia Canadensis (<i>Wild Columbine</i>). Red and orange. <i>June and July</i>	2 ft.	.20
Aquilegia Chrysantha (<i>Columbine</i>). Two shades of yellow. <i>June and July</i>	3 ft.	.30
Aquilegia Cœrulea (<i>Columbine</i>). Delicate blue and white. <i>June and July</i>	3 ft.	.35
Arabis Alpina. Very early white flowers. <i>May</i>	8 in.	.20
Armeria Farinosa (<i>Thrift</i>). Pink. <i>July and August</i>	6 in.	.20
Astilbe Japonica (<i>Spirea</i>). White flowers in pyramidal clusters. <i>June</i>	1 ft.	.20
Aster Nova Angliæ. Dark purple fragrant flowers. <i>September</i>	5 ft.	.20
Baptisia Australis. Blue flowers in long racemes. <i>June</i>	2 ft.	.20
Boltonia Lasiquame. Lavender aster-like flowers. <i>August to October</i>	3 ft.	.25
Campanula Carpatica (<i>Bluebell</i>). Bright blue. <i>June to August</i>	1 ft.	.20
Cassia Marilandica. Acacia-like foliage, with masses of bright yellow and black flowers. <i>July and August</i>	5 ft.	.20
Centaurea Calocephala. Dark magenta, very desirable. <i>June to August</i>	3 ft.	.35
Coreopsis Lanceolata. Large bright yellow flowers. <i>All summer</i>	2 ft.	.20
Daphne Cneorum. Evergreen trailer, fragrant pink flowers. <i>May to Nov.</i>	6 in.	.50
Delphineum Formosum (<i>Larkspur</i>). Deep blue. <i>June</i>	3 ft.	.25
Delphineum Formosum Cœlestinum. Sky blue. <i>June</i>	3 ft.	.25
Desmodium Japonicum. White. <i>September</i>	4 ft.	.35
Desmodium Penduliflorum. Bright rosy carmine. <i>September</i>	4 ft.	.35
Dianthus Barbatus (<i>Sweet William</i>). Fine colors. <i>June</i>	1 ft.	.20
Dicentra Eximia (<i>Bleeding Heart</i>). Pink flowers in clusters. <i>May to August</i>	1 ft.	.25
Dicentra Spectabilis (<i>Bleeding Heart</i>). Pink and white. <i>May to July</i>	2 ft.	.25

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS (Continued).

	HEIGHT.	EACH.
Dictamnus Frazinella. Red and white varieties. <i>June and July</i>	2 ft.	\$0.30
Erysimum Pulchellum. Evergreen leaves, yellow flowers. <i>May</i>	6 in.	.25
Eupatorium Argeratoides. Fine white, good for cutting. <i>June</i>	3 ft.	.25
Funkia Lanceolata (<i>Day Lily</i>). Purple flowers. <i>August</i>	2 ft.	.20
Funkia Subcordata (<i>Day Lily</i>). White flowers. <i>All summer</i>	2 ft.	.30
Gentiana Acaulis (<i>Gentian</i>). Porcelain blue. <i>May</i>	3 in.	.50
Gentiana Andrewsii (<i>Gentian</i>). Dark blue. <i>August to September</i>	1½ ft.	.20
Helianthus Decapitalus (<i>Perennial Sunflower</i>). Small single. <i>Sept.</i>	5 ft.	.20
Helianthus Multiflorus fl. pl. (<i>Perennial Sunflower</i>). Double. <i>Sept.</i>	4 ft.	.30
Helianthus Orgyalis (<i>Graceful Sunflower</i>). Large single yellow. <i>October</i>	8 ft.	.30
Heleborus Niger (<i>Christmas Rose</i>). White and yellow stamens. <i>April</i>	1 ft.	.35
Hibiscus Flavescens. White, with dark crimson throat. <i>September</i>	3½ ft.	.35
Hibiscus Moschuetos. Light rose, large. <i>September</i>	4 ft.	.25
Iberis Gibraltarica (<i>Candytuft</i>). Large white, turning purple. <i>June</i>	6 in.	.25
Iberis Sempervirens (<i>Candytuft</i>). Pure white. <i>June</i>	6 in.	.20
Lathyrus Latifolius (<i>Perennial Pea</i>). Rose color. <i>May and June</i>	6 ft.	.25
Liatris Spicata (<i>Blazing Star</i>). Showy purple flowers. <i>July and August</i>	1½ ft.	.20
Lobelia Cardinalis (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>). Intense scarlet. <i>August</i>	1½ ft.	.25
Lychnis Chalcedonica (<i>London Pride</i>). Brilliant scarlet. <i>June and July</i>	2 ft.	.25
Lychnis Flos Cuculi (<i>Ragged Robin</i>). Double dark red. <i>June</i>	1 ft.	.20
Opuntia Vulgaris (<i>Prickly Pear</i>). Large light-yellow flowers. <i>July</i>	3 ft.	.20
Pæony. Named varieties. <i>June</i>	2 ft.	.50
Pæony, Tree. Dark and light shades	4 ft.	1.50
Papaver Orientale (<i>Poppy</i>). Scarlet, black at base of petals. <i>June</i>	2 ft.	.25
Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi. Bright crimson. <i>July</i>	3 ft.	.25
Pentstemon Confertus. Purple, very pretty. <i>July</i>	2 ft.	.25
Phlox Decussata. Large variety of named sorts. <i>July to October</i>	3 ft.	.25
Phlox Sublata (<i>Moss Pink</i>). Pink flowers. <i>May</i>	6 in.	.20
Phlox Sublata Alba (<i>Moss Pink</i>). White flowers. <i>May</i>	6 in.	.20
Platycodon Grandiflora. Large, deep blue bell-flower. <i>June to August</i>	2 ft.	.25
Platycodon Grandiflora Alba. White variety of the preceding	2 ft.	.25
Pyrethrum Hybridum fl. pl. Various colors. <i>July</i>	1 ft.	.30
Pyrethrum Hybridum fl. pl. Single. Various colors. <i>July</i>	1 ft.	.25
Sempervivums (<i>House-leeks</i>). Several varieties . . . . .		.25
Veronica Longiflora. Spikes of light-blue flowers. <i>July</i>	3 ft.	.20
Veronica Reptans. Evergreen trailers, blue flowers. <i>June</i>	3 in.	.25

FRENCH TARRAGON (*Estragon*).

After many ineffectual attempts, we have secured a stock of plants of the true Tarragon. Seed imported under this name produced plants of a very similar appearance, but very unlike in flavor the plant we desired to procure; as the genuine Tarragon does not produce seed, we were obliged to import the roots, from which we have propagated a fine lot of strong plants. It is hardy herbaceous perennial, and is cultivated for its leaves and young shoots, both of which are used in salads, soups, pickles, etc. An infusion of the leaves in vinegar forms the famous Tarragon Vinegar, so highly esteemed as a fish-sauce. Plants in four-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

CHIVES.

The smallest and finest flavored of the onion family; the tops are extensively used in soups, stews, etc. Perfectly hardy, and increased by divisions in spring or fall. Put up in boxes of six clumps each, at 50 cents per box.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA.

An elegant evergreen climber with slender stems, smooth and numerous spreading branches; the white flowers are produced from the tips of the branchlets. It is a very handsome ornamental plant for house or greenhouse, and its feathery growths are extensively useful for cutting for decoration. Plants 25 cents each.



HYBRID PERPETUALS.

These roses are hardy and very free bloomers. We have added many new varieties, and our collection now includes the choicest kinds. A very rich soil is essential in growing roses, and it is well to apply a heavy dressing of manure in the fall. In the spring the bushes should be well cut back.

Dormant Plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Abel Carriere. Brilliant purplish crimson. | Louis Van Houtte. Purplish scarlet; fine. |
| Alfred Colomb. Bright light crimson; large. | Mabel Morrison. Pure white, pink tinge. |
| Beauty of Waltham. Bright rosy crimson. | Madame Baroness Rothschild. Light rose. |
| Boule de Neige. Pure white; good form. | Madame Victor Verdier. Rich cherry red. |
| Charles Lefebvre. Bright velvety scarlet. | Madame Gabriel Luizet. Fine satiny rose. |
| Comtesse de Oxford. Bright shaded carmine; large. | Madame Lacharme. White; large size. |
| Crimson Bedder. Scarlet crimson; large. | Marie Baumann. Bright carmine; large. |
| Dr. Andry. Deep crimson, with carmine shade. | Merville de Lyon. Pure white, shaded with satiny rose; very large and double. |
| Duke of Edinburgh. Vermilion; large. | M'lle Annie Wood. Clear bright red; fine. |
| Dupuy Jamain. Light cherry red; large. | Mrs. Charles Wood. Brilliant red; large. |
| Elie Morel. Rosy lilac, edged with white. | Mrs. Harry Turner. Dazzling crimson scarlet. |
| Etienne Levet. Crimson scarlet; large. | Mons. E. Y. Teas. Deep c risme red; large. |
| Eugene Appert. Dark crimson; fine. | Paul Neron. Dark rose; large and full. |
| Exposition de Brie. Bright scarlet; large. | Pierre Notting. Dark red, violet tinge. |
| Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson. | Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety crimson. |
| Francois Michelin. Deep rose; fine. | Queen of Bedders. Rich bright crimson; fine. |
| General Jacqueminot. Crimson scarlet. | Queen of Queens. Pink, with blush edges. |
| Glorie Lyonnaise. Large chrome yellow, petals edged with white; distinct. | Reynolds Hole. Deep maroon, flushed scarlet. |
| Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson; rich. | Senateur Vaisse. Fine dazzling red. |
| John Hopper. Rose, with crimson centre. | Sir Garnet Wolseley. Vermilion, shaded. |
| Julius Finger. Pure white, tinged with pink in autumn. | Star of Waltham. Rich deep crimson. |
| Jules Margottin. Brilliant glossy pink. | Sultan of Zanzibar. Blackish maroon. |
| La France. Bright lilac rose, silvery centre. | White Baroness. Pure white. |

Owing to increased demands for these roses, some sorts are sold out early in the spring; in such cases we will substitute equally good varieties, as near the color ordered as possible, unless ordered not to do so.

MOSS ROSES.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

- Crimson.** Light red; semi-double.
- Glory of Mosses.** Pale rose; large.
- Laneii.** Rich crimson.
- Luxembourg.** Purplish crimson.

- Madame Alboni.** Bright pink.
- Princess Adelaide.** Blush.
- Salet.** Rose; one of the best.
- White Moss.** Large clusters.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

- Baltimore Belle.** Prairie rose, almost white.
- Bousault.** Semi-double; the earliest.
- Sweet Brier.** Single pale rose.

- Grevelle, or Seven Sisters.** White; in clusters.
- Queen of Ayreshire.** Dark purple crimson.

CLEMATIS.



	EACH.
Albert Victor. Deep lavender, with pale bars. <i>May and June</i>	\$0.50
Anderson Henryi. Creamy white, large flowers. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Countess of Lovelace. Double bright bluish lilac, sometimes producing single flowers the first season. <i>June and July</i> . . . . .	.50
Coccinea. Entirely distinct from all others; covered with its numerous bright coral-scarlet bell-shaped flowers from July to end of October . . . . .	.25
Crispa. Similar to Clematis Coccinea, with delicate violet-blue flowers . . . . .	.25
Duchess of Teck. Pure white, with a delicate massive mauve bar down the centre on first opening. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Fairy Queen. Large, pale flesh with pink bar in each petal, shaded purple at the base. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Hybrida Perfecta. White, with purplish tint. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Jackmanni Superba. The most magnificent Clematis grown; splendid violet purple flowers; four to five inches in diameter. <i>July and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Lawsoniana. Large, rosy purple with darker veins. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Lord Neville. Large, rich dark plum; very distinct. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Madame Van Houtte. White; extra fine. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Marie Desfosse. Pure white. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Mrs. Geo. Jackman. Satiny-white, with a creamy bar. The frequent flowering of the young wood gives it the character of a perpetual bloomer. <i>May and June</i> . . . . .	.50
Princess Beatrice. Magnificent silvery lilac color; flowers six to eight inches across and nicely frilled. <i>June and October</i>	1.50
Prince of Wales. Deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface; exceedingly fine. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50
Purpurea Elegans. Large, deep violet purple. <i>June and October</i> . . . . .	.50

HOP VINE (*Humulus Lupulus*).

Hardy perennial twiner, suitable for growing on a trellis, or for covering walls, arbors, etc. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY VINES AND SHRUBS.

This class of plants does more for our gardens and grounds, to make them look attractive and homelike, than all other classes combined. It gives us beautiful foliage of many kinds, flowers from April to November, and clothes the lawn with that abundance of branches and leafage which is so necessary to any feeling of seclusion or privacy in our home grounds.

As taste improves, the demand for these friendly plants increases, and, from our ancestors beginning with the ancient lilac only, we now find many kinds to be necessities.

To all who desire to plant largely of hardy shrubbery, for landscape effect, or for any home adornment, we are prepared to supply the most desirable sorts of native or foreign shrubs, at very low prices, by the 100 or 1000.

Many things not specified in this list can be furnished at these special rates, which we will gladly give on application. Also competent advice on laying out the home grounds will be given by a gentleman of much experience in these matters, who will call and examine the place.

This will cost nothing to you if you buy your trees and shrubs of us, and is done in a spirit of cordial helpfulness to our good friends and patrons.

- Actinidia Polygama.** A strong climber, with thick, oval, glossy leaves, clusters of large white flowers, and bunches of crab-apple-shaped fruits. 50 cents and \$1.00 each.
- Akebia Quinata.** Rapid climber, with dark green leaves, and fragrant velvety purple flowers. 50 cents each.
- Ampelopsis Quinquifolia** (*Virginia Creeper*). Rapid climber. The leaves color very brilliantly in the fall. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Ampelopsis Englemanni.** A new Virginia creeper that clings to stone or wood as tightly as English Ivy. Highly useful. 25 cents each; \$20.00 per hundred.
- Ampelopsis Veitchii** (*Japanese Ivy*). Very fine for covering walls, rocks, etc. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Aristolochia Siphon** (*Dutchman's Pipe*). Heart-shaped leaves, the flowers resembling a pipe. \$1.00 each.
- Bignonia Radicans** (*Trumpet-Flower*). Large trumpet-shaped orange and red flowers; splendid climber. 50 cents each.
- Bignonia Grandiflora.** Enormous flowers of intense crimson and orange. 50 cents each.
- Celastrus Scandens** (*Bitter-sweet, Roxbury Wax-Work*). Native climbing plant; glossy leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange capsuled fruit, which remains on all winter. 50 cents each.
- Hop Vine** (*Humulus Lupulus*). 25 cents each.
- Lonicera Aurea Reticulata** (*Variiegated Japan Honeysuckle*). Leaves beautifully veined with yellow; cream-colored flowers. 50 cents each.
- Lonicera Belgica** (*Belgian Honeysuckle*). Fragrant red and buff flowers. 50 cents each.
- Lonicera Halliana** (*Hall's Japan Honeysuckle*). Flowers opening white and turning yellow; very delicate fragrance. Evergreen, best of all. 50 cents each.
- Lonicera Sempervirens** (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*). Crimson trumpet-shaped flowers. 50 cents each.
- Wistaria Sinensis** (*Chinese Wistaria*). One of the most elegant and rapid-growing climbing-plants; long pendulous clusters of pale-blue flowers in spring and autumn. 50 cents each.
- Wistaria Sinensis Alba.** Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. \$1.00 each.
- Wistaria Multijuga.** Clusters 2 to 3 feet long. Grand. 50 cents each.

 HARDY VINES AND SHRUBS (Continued).

- Amelanchier Canadensis** (*June-Berry*). Covered with white flowers in early spring; a valuable and pretty shrub. 50 cents each.
- Amygdalus Nana Rosea** (*The old Flowering Almond*). 50 cents each.
- Amygdalus Nana Alba** (*New White Flowering Almond*). 50 cents each.
- Amorpha Fruticosa** (*Indigo Bush*). Splendid grower in poorest soils; spikes of dark red blossoms. 50 cents each.
- Andromeda Racemosa**. One of the most exquisite of all our native shrubs, drooping racemes of white blossoms. 50 cents each.
- Aralia Spinosa** (*Hercules Club*). Grandly tropical looking, and very easy to grow in any soil. 50 cents each.
- Azalea Pontica** (*Ghent Azalia*). We have a good collection of named varieties, embracing all the shades. Perfectly hardy, and very effective upon lawns. \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.
- Azalea Mollis**. Flowers larger and more brilliant than the Ghent varieties. \$1.50 each.
- Barberry**. This is now planted extensively, and is highly ornamental all the year. 25 and 50 cents each. \$20.00 per hundred.
- Barberry Japanese**. Low growing and of exquisite beauty. 50 to 75 cents each.
- Calycanthus Florida** (*Spice Bush*). Flowers have pine-apple odor. 50 cents each.
- Chionanthus Virginica** (*White Fringe*). Delicate fringe-like, snow-white flowers, with large blue fruit in clusters. 50 cents and \$1.00 each.
- Crategus Oxyacantha** (*English Hawthorn*). Shrub or small tree, with double white flowers. Very ornamental. \$1.50 each.
- Crategus Oxyacantha. Scarlet**. Fine. \$1.50 each.
- Cornus** (*Red Dogwoods*). All the dogwoods are highly ornamental, and nothing is so effective in winter as their glowing crimson bark. They are *not* poison, as some suppose. 10 species. 25 to 50 cents each.
- Cornus Florida Rubra**. New red-flowering Dogwood, the most magnificent of all our native flowering trees, its blossoms are as large as magnolias and rosy red. \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.
- Deutzia Crenata**. Double white. Very popular. 50 cents each.
- Deutzia Crenata**. Double pink. 50 cents each.
- Deutzia Gracilis**. Pure white. Used for forcing. 50 cents each.
- Euonymus Atropurpureus** (*Burning Bush*). Light-green foliage, turning very brilliant in the fall. 50 cents each.
- Exochorda Grandiflora**. A large shrub with foliage almost as rich as that of the laurel, and with the most beautiful white blossoms possible to imagine, resembling single roses. 50 cents each.
- Forsythia Suspensa** (*Drooping Golden Bell*). Beautiful drooping habit; light-green leaves, with numerous bright-yellow flowers. 50 cents each.
- Hibiscus Syriacus** (*Althea, or Rose of Sharon*). We have varieties with purple, red, white, and variegated flowers. 50 cents each. Strong plants \$1.00 each.
- Hibiscus Syriacus Variegatus** (*Variegated Althea*). Foliage marked with white, yellow, and green. 75 cents each.
- Holyhocks**. Double assorted colors. 25 cents each. \$2.00 per dozen.
- Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora**. With immense panicles of large white flowers, turning to pink in the fall. Very fine. 50 cents each.
- Hypericum Aureum** (*Dandelion Bush*). New shrub with glossy leaves and flowers resembling dandelions; profuse bloomer. 50 cents each.
- Kalmia Latifolia** (*Mountain Laurel*). Known to all; beautiful. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Ligustrum Aureum** (*Golden Privet*). Bright, glossy, and decorative; a low round bush. 50 cents each.
- Laurus Benzoin**. Whole plant pleasantly fragrant, with bright yellow flowers, followed by red berries. 3 feet. 50 cents each.
- Magnolia Glauca**. Foliage small, flowers white; very fragrant. \$1.00 each.
- Magnolia Parviflora**. A dwarf sort with the most exquisite blossoms of any magnolia known. \$2.50 each.
- Pavia** (*Dwarf Horse Chestnut*). Elegant foliage and grand spike of crimson flowers. 50 and 75 cents each.

—◆◆◆—

HARDY VINES AND SHRUBS (Continued).

- Philadelphus Aurea** (*Golden Syringa*). Dwarf bush, with leaves solid yellow, curiously shaded to white so as to resemble little paintings. 50 cents each.
- Philadelphus Coronarius** (*Mock Orange, or Sweet-scented Syringa*). Flowers in clusters; very fragrant. 50 cents each.
- Pyrus Japonica, or Cydonia Japonica** (*Japan Quince*). Showy shrub, with brilliant crimson flowers. 50 cents each. \$15.00 per hundred.
- Rhododendron**. With immense trusses of large flowers. We offer unnamed seedlings of very fine colors. \$1.50 each. Named varieties, \$2.00 each.
- Rhus Continus** (*Smoke-Tree*). Covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky fringe-like flowers. 50 cents each.
- Ribes Aureum** (*Missouri Currant*). Flowers in racemes; yellow, with red eye; with very agreeable spicy fragrance. 50 cents each.
- Roses**. All the native wild roses. 25 cents each.
- Rubus Odoratus** (*Flowering Raspberry*). Immense foliage, and big purple flowers like roses; very sweet. 25 cents each.
- Sambucus Aurea** (*Golden Elder*). A strong bush; golden foliage all summer. 50 cents each.
- Spireas**. In many varieties. 25 to 50 cents each.
- Syringa Japonica** (*Tree Lilac*). *New*; growing 30 to 40 feet high, and produces clusters of white blossoms 16 inches wide and 24 inches long. \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.
- Syringa, "L. Spath."** The finest variety of the common lilac known; deep crimson; new; 4 feet. \$1.00 each.
- Syringa, "Frau Dammann."** Pure white; enormous clusters; best white lilac known; 4 feet. \$1.00 each.
- Syringa Vulgaris** (*Common Lilac*). Both colors. 50 cents each.
- Syringa Persica** (*Persian Lilac*). Fragrant lilac flowers. 50 cents each.
- Symphoricarpus Racemosus** (*Snowberry*). Small pink flowers, and large white berries, that remain on the plant through the winter. 50 cents each.
- Tamarix**. A most graceful shrub, with feathery foliage and countless pink blossoms; 4 feet. 50 cents each.
- Viburnum Opulus Sterilis** (*Snowball-tree*). Well-known shrub. 50 cents each.
- Viburnum Plicatum** (*Japanese Snow-Ball*). The grand new variety from Japan, far superior to the old. 75 cents each.
- Viburnum Opulus** (*High-bush Cranberry*). White flowers, and edible red berries. 50 cents each.
- Weigelia Alba**. Dwarf habit; pure white flowers. 50 cents each.
- Weigelia Rosea**. Fine rose-colored flowers. 50 cents each.
- Weigelia Rosea Variegata**. Variegated foliage, pink flowers. 50 cents each.
- Yucca Filamentosa** (*Adam's Needle*). 50 cents each.



LARGE • AND • SMALL • FRUITS.

APPLES.

Our principal stock consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as the best in cultivation. As we cannot here give complete directions on all points connected with tree-planting, it is essential that every purchaser of trees should put himself in possession of some good treatise on tree-culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on their management.

Ordinary sized trees, 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents each; extra large trees, 7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each.

SUMMER APPLES.

- Early Harvest.** Medium size, yellow, tender, and mild, fine flavor. *August.*
- Primate.** Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush; flesh white, tender, and sub-acid. *August.*
- Red Astrachan.** Large, red; flesh white, tender, pleasant acid; popular eating-variety. *August.*
- Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, and crisp, with a rich, sweet, and sprightly flavor. *August to September.*
- Summer Pippin.** Medium size, conical, yellowish; rich, sub-tart flavor. *August to September.*
- Tetofsky.** Medium size, yellow ground, striped with red; juicy, sprightly, acid, and agreeable. *July to August.*
- Yellow Transparent.** Of Russian origin, medium size, slightly acid; great bearer and good form. *Early.*
- Williams' Favorite.** Large, often oblong, red, with darker stripes; white flesh with red veins, mild acid, pleasant melting texture. *August to September.*

AUTUMN APPLES.

- Alexander.** One of the largest, round, yellow ground, crimson stripe, a little russet on some near the stem; juicy and good. *October to November.*
- Duchesse of Oldenburg.** A large, beautiful Russian apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, and quite acid. *September.*
- Fall Pippin.** Very large, green, often ribbed; turns to a yellow when ripe; pleasant sub-acid. *October to December.*
- Gravenstein.** Large, flattish, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, of unsurpassed flavor. *September to November.*
- Jersey Sweet.** Good size, striped; rich, juicy, and sweet. *September to October.*
- Maiden's Blush.** Medium size, flat, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender and pleasant. *October.*
- Porter.** Large, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. *September.*

WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin.** Large, red, often much yellow; crisp, juicy, and rich; most popular winter variety in the market. *December to March.*
- Canada Red.** Medium size, red, with some yellow; mild, sub-acid, white, melting flesh. *December to March.*
- Danvers Winter Sweet.** Smooth, yellow fruit; juicy, and one of the best for baking. *December to March.*
- Fameuse (Snow Apple).** Medium size, round, deep crimson; tender, white flesh, juicy and delicious. *November to January.*

 WINTER APPLES (Continued).

- Golden Russet.** Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; crisp, juicy, and high flavored. *November to April.*
- Hubbardston Nonesuch.** Large, striped yellow and red; tender, crisp, juicy, and fine. *November to January.*
- Hunt's Russet.** Medium size; rich, juicy, pleasant, and tender white fine-grained flesh; very fine. *December to April.*
- King of Tompkins County.** Very large, ribbed or angular, striped red and yellow; superior flavor. *December to April.*
- Ladies' Sweet.** Large size, yellow ground, with dull red over most of the surface; flesh white, firm, and a rich sweet. *December to April.*
- Mother.** Large, striped with mottled red; very tender, juicy, and high-flavored; one of the best. *November to February.*
- Mann.** Large yellow, with dots; a rich, pleasant, and juicy variety. *January to May.*
- Northern Spy.** Very large, striped; sub-acid, very fresh in the spring; excellent. *December to May.*
- Pewaukee.** Large yellow, striped; tender, tart, and handsome. *January to May.*
- Rhode Island Greening.** Well-known and desirable; superior as a cooking as well as an eating apple. *December to February.*
- Roxbury Russet.** Medium to large; good quality. *March to June.*
- Twenty Ounce.** Very large, striped, round; pleasant and juicy. Late fall and early winter.
- Talman Sweet.** Medium size, clear yellow, with a distinct line over one side; rich, sweet, excellent for cooking. *December to April.*
- Wealthy.** Much like the Fameuse. Very hardy and vigorous. *December to February.*

CRAB-APPLES.

- Dartmouth.** Dark crimson or orange, with bloom.
- Hyslop.** Dark crimson, above the size of most crabs.
- Red Siberian.** Striped, conical, early and abundant bearer.
- Transcendent.** Yellow, with red stripe; one of the most popular.
- Yellow Siberian.** Clear yellow, conical, very fine.

PEARS.

Price \$ 1.00 and \$ 2.00 each, according to size.

SUMMER PEARS.

- Bartlett.** Large, buttery, melting; very popular. Ripe in September.
- Belle Lucrative.** Medium size; very sweet and melting. *September.*
- Clapp's Favorite.** Resembling the Bartlett, larger, and a few days earlier. *September.*
- Doyenne d'Ete.** Rather small, round, and very sweet. *Aug. 1.*

AUTUMN PEARS.

- Bosc.** Large, long, russet color, high flavor. *October to November.*
- Buffum.** Medium size, brown and yellow; sweet. *October.*
- Comice.** Large, melting, rich, perfumed, and luscious. *October to November.*
- Flemish Beauty.** Large and melting; very fine. *October.*
- Keiffer's Hybrid.** Large yellow; flesh white, buttery, and juicy. *October to December.*

—❁—

AUTUMN PEARS (Continued).

- Louise Bonne.** Medium size; yellow, with dark-red cheek; melting, buttery, and rich. *October.*
- Sheldon.** Large, round, russet; very rich, sweet, and melting. *October.*
- Seckel.** Small, but of the highest flavor; *excellent.* *September to October.*

WINTER PEARS.

- D'Anjou.** Large, very buttery, and rich flavor. *November to January.*
- Clargeau.** Very large; highly recommended. *October to December.*
- Dana's Hovey.** Medium size, and finest quality. *November to January.*
- Duchesse.** Very large, juicy, rich flavor. *October to December.*
- Josephine de Malines.** Large, yellow; juicy, superior quality. *January to March.*
- Lawrence.** Medium size; yellow, thickly dotted; rich, sweet, and juicy. *November to January.*
- Vicar.** Very large, smooth; best for cooking; keeps all winter.
- Winter Nelis.** Medium size, brownish russet; melting and buttery; one of the best.

QUINCES.

Price 75 cents each.

- Champion.** Very large; flesh tender; early and productive. \$1.00 each.
- Mammoth.** Large; fine form and color.
- Orange.** Large; roundish, bright golden yellow; fine flavor.

CHERRIES.

Price \$1.00 each.

- Black Tartarian.** Large, purplish black; rich and juicy. *June and July.*
- Black Eagle.** Large, dark red; tender and juicy. *June and July.*
- Black Heart.** Good size, black; tender and juicy. *July.*
- Coe's Transparent.** Medium size, amber and light red; rich. *June and July.*
- Downer's Late Red.** Large, light red; juicy and delicious. *July.*
- English Morello.** Dark red, fine; continues through August.
- Early Richmond.** Medium size, dark red; melting and juicy. *Last of June.*
- Gov. Wood.** Large, light yellow, red cheek; sweet and juicy. *Last of June.*
- Late Duke.** Large, pale red; juicy and rich. *July and August.*
- May Duke.** Large, dark red; rich. *June.*
- Rockport Bigarreau.** Large, amber and light red; sweet. *Early June.*

PEACHES.

Price 30 and 50 cents each, according to size.

- Alexander.** Medium size, red. *Early July.*
- Amsden's June.** Medium size; from Missouri. *July.*
- Crawford Early.** Large, yellow, fine red cheek. *First of September.*
- Crawford Late.** Large, yellow, dull red cheek. *Last of September.*
- Coolidge Favorite.** White, crimson cheek; rich, high flavored. *Last of August.*
- Early York.** Medium size, greenish white; very tender. *Last of August.*
- Foster.** Orange red; rich and juicy. *August.*
- George IV.** Large, white, red cheek; melting, juicy, and rich. *Last of August.*
- Hale's Early.** Medium size, good quality. *Last of July.*
- Old Mixon Free.** Large, pale yellow, deep-red cheek; fine. *September.*
- Red Rarripe.** Large, yellow and red; juicy, rich, and melting. *September*
- Stump of the World.** Very large; juicy and fine. *Last of September.*
- Yellow Rarripe.** Large, yellow; melting and juicy. *Last of August.*

PLUMS.

Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

- Bradshaw.** Large, reddish purple; rich and juicy. *August.*
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, oval, yellow dotted with red; rich. *September.*
Damson. Small, purple; juicy and tart; fine for preserves.
General Hand. Very large, golden yellow; sweet. *September.*
German Prune. Medium, oval, purple; rich and juicy. *September.*
Imperial Gage. Large, oval, pale green; sweet and juicy. *September.*
Jefferson. Large, greenish yellow, red cheek; high flavored. *August.*
Lombard. Medium, violet red; juicy and pleasant. *August.*
Reine Claude de Bavay. Large, greenish yellow; rich and juicy. *End of September.*
Shippers' Pride. New, oval, blue; great bearer and vigorous. *August.*
Smith's Orleans. Large, reddish purple; juicy, rich, and fine. *August.*
Washington Bolmer. Large, round, yellow; juicy and delicious. *End of August.*

APRICOTS.

Price 50 cents each.

- Breda.** Small, dull orange, marked with red. *First of August.*
Early Golden. Small, pale orange; sweet and juicy. *Last of July.*
Moorpark. Large, yellow, with red cheek; sweet and juicy. *August.*

NECTARINES.

Price 50 cents each.

The nectarine is a most delicious smooth-skinned peach.

- Boston.** Large, bright yellow, red cheek; sweet and pleasant. *Sept. 1.*
Early Newington. Large, pale green; rich and juicy.
Stanwick. An English variety.

MULBERRIES.

- Downing's Everbearing.** Large, black; sweet and rich. \$1.00 each.
Russian. Large, black; rich; sprightly acid. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each.
White. Sweet, yellowish fruit, one to one and a half inches long. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

CURRANTS.

- Black Naples.** Very large, black; rich and tender. \$1.50 per dozen.
Cherry. Large, deep red; rather acid; short bunches. 1 year, \$1.00 per dozen; 2 year, \$2.00 per dozen; \$6.50 per hundred.
Fay's Prolific. Powerful bearer; long clusters of large berries. 35 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.
La Versailles. Very large, red; long bunches; one of the best. 1 year, \$1.00 per dozen; 2 year, \$2.00 per dozen; \$6.50 per hundred.
Victoria. Large, red; very productive; fruit remains on late. \$1.50 per dozen.
White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; mild acid. \$1.50 per dozen.
White Dutch. Very sweet, white variety. \$1.50 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

- Early Wilson.** Large, sweet, and very productive. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.
Early Harvest. Medium size; very productive and early. \$1.00 per dozen.
Early Cluster. Extremely early; hardy and productive. \$2.00 per dozen.
Wilson, jun. Larger, earlier, and better than Wilson. \$2.00 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES (Continued).

- Kittatinny.** Large, sweet, and very hardy. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.
Snyder. Medium size and best quality. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.
Wachusett. Few thorns, and very fruitful. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.

RASPBERRIES.

- Cuthbert.** Clear red; firm; sprightly acid; very fine. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.
Philadelphia. Large, red; profitable market berry. \$1.00 per dozen.
Turner. Red; hardy, vigorous, and prolific. \$1.00 per dozen.
Superb. Large, dark red; finest quality. \$1.50 per dozen.
Hansel. Very early; bright crimson; firm and productive. \$1.00 per dozen.
Brinckle's Orange. Pinkish orange; none better in quality. \$1.50 per dozen.
Gregg (Black Cap). Large, fruitful; excellent quality. \$1.00 per dozen.
Souhegan (Black Cap). Very large, clear black; superior quality. \$1.00 per dozen.
Marlboro'. Very large, bright red; immense bearer and early. \$1.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

- Downing's Seedling.** Light green, smooth, soft, and juicy. \$1.50 per dozen.
Houghton's Seedling. Pale red, tender; sweet and delicate flavor. \$1.50 per dozen.
Smith's Seedling. Large, light green, firm; sweet and fine. \$1.50 per dozen.
Industry. Largest, most productive, and best sort known. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

	PER 100.
Belmont. Large, crimson, oblong, solid, sweet, extra flavor and quality, late	\$1.50
Bidwell. Crimson; good size and fine quality. <i>Early</i>	.75
Charles Downing. Large; uniform size and superior quality. <i>Late</i>	.75
Champion. Large; spicy acid flavor; one of the best. <i>Late</i>	.75
Crescent Seedling. Medium size; bright scarlet; very vigorous. <i>Early</i>	.75
Glendale. Large, firm, and of good quality. <i>Late</i>	.75
James Vick. Good size, very productive, and fine for market. <i>Late</i>	1.00
Kentucky. Good size and delicious flavor. <i>Late</i>	.75
Miners' Prolific. Large, deep red; very productive. <i>Late</i>	1.00
Manchester. Large, scarlet; best medium to late sort	1.00
Mrs. Garfield. Good size, rich color, and fine flavor. <i>Medium early</i>	1.00
Monarch of the West. Large and productive; one of the best	.75
Mount Vernon. Very large; delicious flavor. <i>Very late</i>	.75
Old Iron Clad. Large, bright color; prolific. <i>Very early</i>	1.00
Seth Boyden. Large, bright, and rich sub-acid; excellent	.75
Sharpless. One of the best. <i>Medium early</i>	.75
Triomphe de Gand. Well-known excellent sort	.75
Wilson. One of the most popular	.75
Windsor Chief. Large and fine late sort	1.00

GRAPES.

- Brighton.** Excellent quality; bunches large; berries of medium size, dark red, sweet, and tender; early and good bearer. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.
Concord. Well-known, fine, early variety; very popular. 25 to 50 cents each.
Delaware. Small, light-red berries; sweet, juicy, and delicious flavor. 50 cents each.

 GRAPES (Continued).

- Dracut Amber.** Dark amber, large, oval berry; compact bunches. 50 cents each.
- Eaton.** This is the great black grape raised by the late J. B. Moore, and awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It is the most promising black grape yet produced from a native source. \$3.00 each.
- F. B. Hayes.** White, hardy, and productive; large clusters; sweet. \$1.00 each.
- Jefferson.** Very vigorous, hardy, and productive; berries large, light red; solid, tender, juicy, sweet, and spicy. 1 year, \$1.00 each.
- Moore's Early.** Berries large and black; seedling from the Concord, and from ten to fifteen days earlier; winner of the \$60.00 gold prize from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Our stock is direct from the originator. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Moore's Diamond.** A white grape of the highest quality, and of a vigor equal to the Concord, now well known, and largely planted; 3 years, in bearing. \$1.00 each.
- Niagara.** A white grape of astonishing productiveness and good quality. 75 cents and \$1.00 each.
- Potter's Sweet.** A black grape with round clusters and a delicious sweetness. This is the sweetest grape ever originated in America, and makes a great advance in our native grapes. 1 year, \$1.00; 4 years, \$2.00 each.
- Prentiss.** Berry medium to large, yellowish green; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with pleasant musky aroma. 50 cents each.
- Pocklington.** Large golden-yellow berry, in large clusters; sweet, and of very best quality. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.
- Rogers No. 9 (Lindley).** Resembles Diana; ripens soon after Delaware. 50 cents each.
- Rogers No. 15 (Agawam).** Dark purplish red, large, early, and vigorous. 50 cents each.

CONIFEROUS TREES.

SPRUCES AND FIRS.

- Abies Alba (White Spruce).** 2 ft., 50 cents each.
- Abies Alba Glauca (Blue Spruce).** Beautiful. 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).** 2 ft., 50 cents; 4 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce).** 1½ ft., 30 cents; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each.
- Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir).** 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
- Picea Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).** This is the most beautiful and the most hardy spruce in cultivation. Its wonderful beauty is not easily told. Sky blue in color,—the pride and boast of the amateurs in fine trees. We offer trees from the well-known collection of F. L. Temple, grafted from the bluest known specimens. Price, 4 years from graft, good shape, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

JUNIPERS.

- Juniperus Communis (Common Juniper).** 50 cents each.
- Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper).** 2½ ft., 75 cents; 3 ft. or more, \$1.00 each.
- Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar).** 2 ft., 50 cents; 3 ft., 75 cents each.
- Juniperus Suecica (Swedish Juniper).** 3 ft., 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

PINES.

- Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine).** 2 ft., 50 cents each.
- Pinus Mugho (Dwarf Pine).** 1½ ft., 50 cents; 2 ft., 75 cents each.
- Pinus Resinosa (Red or Norway Pine).** 1½ ft., 50 cents each.
- Pinus Strobus (White Pine).** 2½ ft., 50 cents; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Pinus Sylvestria (Scotch Pine).** 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

**LARCHES.**

- Larix Americana** (*Hackmetack*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Larix Europæa (*Scotch Larch*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents; 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

ARBOR VITÆS.

- Thuja Occidentalis** (*American*). 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cents; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.
Thuja, Cloth of Gold. Yellow foliage. 50 cents each.
Thuja Filifera Pendula (*Weeping*). Quite rare. \$1.00 each.
Thuja Globosa. Never grows over 4 ft.; globular habit. 1 ft., 50 cents each.
Thuja Pyramidalis. Very upright habit, bright foliage. 2 ft., 75 cents each.
Thuja Siberica (*Siberian*). Compact and pyramidal. 2 ft., 50 cents each.
Thuja Woodward. Awarded silver medal by Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We recommend it for lawns, borders to broad walks, and hedges. 12 inches, 50 cents; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each.

DECIDUOUS SHADE-TREES.**MAPLES.**

- Acer Campestre** (*English Cork-Bark Maple*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Acer Dasycarpum (*Silver-leaf Maple*). 6 to 8 ft., 50 cents; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Pennsylvanicum (*Striped Maple*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Acer Platanoides (*Norway Maple*). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 9 to 11 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Pseudo-Platinus Purpurea (*Purple-leaved Maple*). \$1.50 each.
Acer Saccharinum (*Rock, or Sugar Maple*). 7 to 9 ft., 50 cents; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Rubrum (*Red, or Scarlet Maple*). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 12 ft., \$1.50 each.
Acer Polymorphum (*Japan Maples*). These are the most wonderful and beautiful miniature trees in existence. The colors of the foliage are red, pink, purple, and golden, and the leaves are various forms from delicate skeleton to very broad ones. Perfectly hardy anywhere. \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.
Æsculus Hippocastanum Rubicunda. Red flowering horse-chestnut. A hybrid of the two first named. Small, 75 cents; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUTS.

- Æsculus Glabra** (*Ohio Buckeye*). Quite rare in New England. \$1.00 each.
Æsculus Hippocastanum (*Horse-Chestnut*). 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

SWEET CHESTNUTS.

- Castanea Vesca Americana**. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.

BIRCHES.

- Betula Lenta** (*Sweet, or Black Birch*). 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents each.
Betula Lutea (*Yellow Birch*). 4 to 6 ft., 75 cents each.
Betula Papyracea (*Pepper, or Canoe Birch*). 4 to 5 ft., 75 cents; 8 ft., \$1.50 each.
Betula Papyracea Laciniata Pendula (*Weeping Cut-leaved Birch*). 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2.00 each.
Betula Rubra (*Red Birch*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

CATALPA.

- Catalpa Speciosa**. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.
Catalpa Speciosa Purpurea. Beautiful novelty, with black purple leaves. \$1.00 each.
Catalpa Speciosa Aurea. A dwarf form, with rich golden leaves. These last two are a grand contrast and grow rapidly. 50 cents to \$2.00 each.

HICKORY.

- Carya Alba** (*Shelbark Hickory*). Valuable timber-tree. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cents; 2½ to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—

BEECHES.

- Fagus Ferruginea** (*American Beech*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Fagus Sylvatica (*European Beech*). 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cents each.
Fagus Sylvatica Pendula (*Weeping Beech*). \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.
Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea (*Purple Beech*). 4 ft., \$1.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 12 ft., \$5.00 each.

JUDAS-TREE.

- Cercis Canadensis**. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents; 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

ASHES.

- Fraxinus Americana** (*White Ash*). 5 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 10 ft., \$1.00 each.
Fraxinus Excelsior Pendula (*Weeping Ash*). \$2.00 each.
Fraxinus Excelsior Laciniata (*Cut Leaf*). 8 ft., \$2.00 each.

TULIP-TREE.

- Liriodendron Tulipifera**. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each.

POPLARS.

- Populus Alba** (*Silver-leaved Poplar*). 5 to 7 ft., 50 cents each.
Populus Balsamifera Canadensis (*Balm of Gilead*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.
Populus Dilatata (*Lombardy Poplar*). 4 to 6 ft., 50 cents; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.
Populus Monilifera (*Cotton Wood*). 8 ft., 50 cents; 10 ft., 75 cents; 12 ft., \$1.00 each.
Populus Tremuloides (*Aspen*). 50 cents each.
Populus Aurea (*Golden*). 10 ft., \$2.00 each.

MOUNTAIN-ASH.

- Sorbus Aucuparia** (*European Mountain-Ash*). 6 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each.
Sorbus Aucuparia Quercifolia (*Oak-leaved Mountain-Ash*). 7 ft., \$1.50 each.
Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula (*Weeping Mountain-Ash*). \$1.50 each.

OAKS.

- Quercus Alba** (*White Oak*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Quercus Macrocarpa (*Burr Oak*). 2 ft., 50 cents each.
Quercus Prinos Monticola (*Chestnut Oak*). 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each.
Quercus Robur (*Royal English Oak*). 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Quercus Rubra (*Red Oak*). 4 ft., 50 cents each; 6 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each.

LOCUST.

- Robinia Pseud-Acacia** (*Locust, or False Acacia*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.
Robinia Viscosa (*Clammy Locust*). 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.

LINDEN, or LIME.

- Tilia Americana** (*Basswood*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each.
Tilia Europæa (*European Linden*). 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each.

ELMS.

- Ulmus Americana** (*White Elm*). 7 ft., 50 cents; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.
Ulmus Campestris (*English Elm*). 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.
Ulmus Montana (*Scotch Elm*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.
Ulmus Montana Pendula (*Scotch Weeping Elm*). 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES, ETC.

BOUQUET WIRE.

Florists' Bright Wire. Nos. 23 and 24 \$ 1.30 per stone of 12 lbs.

TIN-FOIL.

Prices variable.

For Florists' use 14 cents per lb.

Prices for larger quantities on application.

WOOD LABELS.

	PLAIN, PER 100.	PLAIN PER 1000.	PAINTED, PER 1000.
4 inch Pot-Label	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.80
4½ inch Pot-Label . . . . .	.15	.70	.90
5 inch Pot-Label . . . . .	.15	.80	1.00
6 inch Pot-Label . . . . .	.15	1.00	1.20
3½ inch Tree-Label . . . . .	.15	.60	.80
3½ inch Tree-Label (<i>Iron Wired</i>) . . . . .	.15	1.00	1.25
3½ inch Tree-Label (<i>Copper Wired</i>) . . . . .	.20	1.50	1.75
8 inch Garden-Label . . . . .	.40	3.50	
12 inch Garden-Label . . . . .	.50	4.50	

We wish to call attention to our painted labels, which are not merely oiled, but PAINTED WITH WHITE LEAD.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER.

A very useful implement for eradicating weeds when first starting into growth, but more especially useful (in our experience) for loosening the soil in borders and beds where a larger tool could not be used. Price 25 cents each.

LANG'S WEEDER.

The *best* and only weeder made which has a band passing over the fingers, thus giving perfect use of the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. The hand and fingers are as free as though no tool were being held. With it one-third more weeding can be done in a day than with any other weeder. It commends itself to every one who uses or sees it. It is neatly and strongly made of the best spring-steel, and will hold a sharp edge. Highly praised by market-gardeners and florists. Price 25 cents each; by mail, 30 cents each.



Excelsior Weeder.



VERBENA BASKETS.

	PER 100.	PER 1000.
Marston's Pattern. Adjustable wooden handles with tin fastenings on the ends. 10 in. long; 5 in. wide; 3 in. deep	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
Marston's Pattern, large size. 12 in. long; 7 in. wide; 4 in. deep	3.00	25.00

SULPHUR BELLOWS.

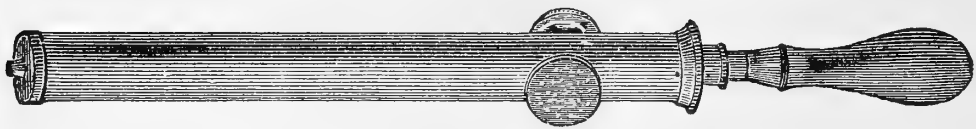
Very useful in applying sulphur, hellebore, insect powder, etc., to plants.

	EACH.
French. A superior imported bellows	\$ 1.50
American. A greatly improved bellows	75 cents, 1.00, and 1.25

TYING MATERIALS.

Roffea. A new material, very soft and pliable, and exceedingly strong	Per lb., 40 cents.
Russia Mats. Used for tying asparagus bunches, budding trees, etc.	Each, \$ 1.00
Soft Twine. Very strong, and handy for general use in the garden, for tying up vines, plants, etc.: large balls	Each, 25 cents.

BRASS SYRINGES.



No. 0. 12½ inches long, 1- ⁵ / ₁₆ inches diameter, with one spray rose	Each, \$ 2.25
No. 00. 14 inches long, 1½ inches diameter, with one spray rose	Each, 3.00
No. 1. 12½ inches long, 1 stream, and one spray rose	Each, 1.50
No. 2. 13½ inches long, 1- ⁵ / ₁₆ inches diameter; with one stream, and two spray roses. (The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut.)	Each, 4.75
No. 3. 18 inches long, 1½ inches diameter; best plate valve syringe; large size with one stream and two spray roses. (Side-pieces on barrel.)	Each, 7.00

INSECT EXTERMINATORS.

Bridgford's Antiseptic Liquid. For removal of all parasites and insects injurious to plants. An English preparation, put up in bottles	Each, 75 cents.
Geel's Compound. For the destruction of greenhouse and garden insects, mealy bug, scale, etc. Highly recommended	½ lb. box, \$ 0.50; 1 lb. box, \$ 1.00
Gishurst Compound. An English preparation for destroying scale, mealy bug, red spiders, thrip, etc., put up in boxes	Each, 60 cents.
London Purple. For destroying potato-bugs	per lb., 15 cents.
Mildew Mixture. A sure preparation for destroying mildew. Use half a wineglassful of the mixture to a gallon of water. Pint bottles	Each, 75 cents.
Paris Green. For destroying potato-bugs	per lb., 30 cents.
Slug Shot. For destroying potato-bugs, squash-bugs, etc.	5 lbs., 30 cents; 10 lbs. 50 cents.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating. In sacks of about 50 pounds	per lb., 3 cents.
Tobacco Soap. For destroying vermin on animals and plants	½ lb., 20 cents; 1 lb., 35 cents.
Whale Oil Soap. The pure article, in pound bars, with directions for use	Each, 15 cents.
Whale Oil Soap. The pure article, in two-pound boxes, with directions for use	Each, 25 cents.
Whale Oil Soap. The pure article, in five-pound boxes, with directions for use	Each, 60 cents.
Whale Oil Soap. The pure article, in ten-pound boxes, with directions for use	Each, \$ 1.00
White Hellebore Powder. For destroying the currant worm	per lb., 30 cents.
Persian Insect Powder. For the destruction of vermin	per lb., 50 cents.

SOLUBLE FIR-TREE OIL INSECTICIDE.

For destroying all insects and parasites that infest fruit-trees, plants, and animals, whether on the foliage or at the roots; such as mealy bugs, American blight, red spider, scale, thrip, green and black fly, woolly aphid, caterpillars, grubs, ants, worms, lice, fleas, etc.

Fir-Tree Oil does not contain any poisonous properties, being perfectly harmless to the hands and skin when used as an insecticide, or when applied for destroying parasites on animals or man, and when used as a wash for dogs and other animals.

Small bottle	EACH. 25 cents.
Half-pint bottle	50 cents.
One-quart tin can	\$ 1.50
Two-quart tin cans	2.25

For larger quantities, special price on application.



Ox-eye Sprinkler.

Notwithstanding this is the smallest of all hand-sprinklers, (size shown by comparison with the hand,) its capacity is not so restricted. This is due to the construction of the spray-disc, which is also an automatic valve, permitting the bulb to fill instantly. The inconvenience of having to wait a long time for the sprinkler to fill, as in old style of sprinklers, is done away with. **50 cents;** larger size, **75 cents each.**



Goldman's Sprinkler.

For Flowers, Clothes, Carpets, Shower-Bath, House Plants, destroying Insects, and for various fine sprays. By dipping in water while closed, fills instantly. Ball finely perforated. Will throw a spray ten feet if desired. Spray appears like a fog, and controlled by pressure of hand. Weight 5 oz. Sells on its own merits. **35 cents each.** By mail 10 cents extra.

SCOLLAY'S ELASTIC PLANT-SPRINKLER.

Made of rubber, with a flat bottom, and a detachable brass top, finely perforated; very useful in window-gardening, sprinkling bouquets, dampening clothes, and for other purposes where a fine spray is required. 3 sizes, 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$ 1.00 each.

PARIS-GREEN SIFTERS.

Made of tin, with a socket-handle and perforated bottom, holding about a quart. Very useful in applying Paris Green, Slug Shot, Hellebore, etc. Price 15 cents each.

RUBBER HOSE.

The hose we offer is of the best manufacture. The different qualities are made to stand the different amounts of pressure.

For ordinary pressure.		For heavy pressure.		For extra heavy pressure.	
1/2 inch, 3-ply, extra quality,	11 cents.	Superior quality,	12 cents.	Best quality,	13 cents per ft.
3/4 " " " "	13 " "	" " " "	14 " "	" " " "	15 " " "
1 " " " "	16 " "	" " " "	18 " "	" " " "	20 " " "

Couplings, 25 cents per set, furnished free on 50 feet pieces.
Hose Nozzles, different patterns, 60 to 75 cents each.

J. L. VIRGIN SULPHUR FOR MILDEW.

NO GREENHOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

This is used by prominent and experienced FLORISTS in preference to the common *flowers of sulphur*, which at first appears to be cheaper per pound than VIRGIN SULPHUR, but which weighs *three to four times as heavy for its bulk*, and thereby is in reality *more expensive*.

Thus one pound of the VIRGIN SULPHUR will, if properly applied, go as far as *three to four pounds of the flowers of sulphur*.

Apply with *sulphur bellows*, selecting a fine, calm day when the sun is well out and the dew gone. Do not apply after sunset, or on wet or cloudy days.

	PRICE.	PER BAG.
Original bags of 100 kilos (about 220 lbs.)	.	\$ 12.50
Put up in smaller packages, { 25 lbs.	.	2.00
{ 10 lbs.	.	1.00
{ 5 lbs.	.	.60



TRELLISES, PLANT-STAKES, ETC.



Veranda Trellis. This is by far the most ornamental and substantial trellis made, being especially adapted to out-door use for high-climbing shrubs and vines. We have eight regular sizes, but can make to order any given dimensions. Regular sizes as follows:—

	EACH.
5 feet, 18 inches wide	\$0 70
6 " 18 " " . . . . .	.80
7 " 18 " " . . . . .	.95
8 " 18 " "	1.10
9 " 20 " "	1.25
10 " 20 " "	1.50
11 " 24 " "	1.75
12 " 24 " "	2.00

PLANT-STAKES (Round).

The best made, for house, greenhouse, conservatory, and LIGHT garden work, where plants require support. Being round, turned tapering their entire length, and painted green, they are exceedingly neat, rather ornamental than otherwise, and in use are not unpleasantly conspicuous.

	Less than 10 of a size.	In larger quantities.
1½ feet (round, painted) . . . . .	.02 each.	\$ 1.50 per hundred.
2 " " " . . . . .	.02 "	2 00 " "
2½ " " " . . . . .	.03 "	2.50 " "
3 " " " . . . . .	.04 "	3.50 " "
3½ " " " . . . . .	.05 "	4.50 " "
4 " " " . . . . .	.06 "	5.00 " "
5 " " " . . . . .	.07 "	6.00 " "
6 " " " (Dahlia) . . . . .	.14 "	12.00 " "

PLANT-STAKES (Square).

These are larger and stronger than the preceding sort, and consequently are better adapted for heavier work, and for the support of plants of robust growth.

	Less than 10 of a size.	In larger quantities.
1½ feet (painted) . . . . .	.02 each.	\$ 1.00 per hundred.
2 " " " . . . . .	.02 "	1.50 " "
2½ " " " . . . . .	.03 "	2.00 " "
3 " " " . . . . .	.04 "	3.00 " "
4 " " " . . . . .	.06 "	4.00 " "
5 " " " . . . . .	.07 "	5.00 " "
6 " " light . . . . .	.09 "	7.00 " "
6 " " extra heavy (Dahlia) . . . . .	.18 "	12.00 " "

CANE-STAKES.

Used extensively by plant growers and greenhouse people for tying roses, pinks, and all plants where not too heavy a stake is required; they resemble the bamboo, and are very strong and durable; varying in length from 5 to 12 feet; in bundles of 100 and 500 assorted sizes \$ 1.50 per hundred.

PRICE-LIST

OF

FLOWER-POTS AND SAUCERS, ORCHID-PANS, ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FLOWER-POTS.

	DOZ.	HUND.
2½ inch, machine made	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.00
3 " " " . . . . .	.24	1.50
4 " " " . . . . .	.30	1.75
5 " hand " . . . . .	.50	3.00
6 " " " . . . . .	.60	4.50
7 " " "	1.00	7.00
8 " " "	1.25	9.00
9 " " "	1.75	12.00
	EACH.	
10 " " " . . . . .	.20	15.00
11 " " " . . . . .	.25	20.00
12 " " " with handles . . . . .	.50	
13 " " " " " . . . . .	.75	
14 " " " " "	1.00	
15 " " " " "	1.25	
16 " " " " "	1.50	
17 " " " " "	2.00	
18 " " " " "	2.25	
20 " " " " "	2.75	
22 " " " " "	3.25	
24 " " " " "	4.50	

SAUCERS.

	DOZ.	HUND.
3 inch	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.50
4 " . . . . .	.30	1.50
5 " . . . . .	.36	2.00
6 " . . . . .	.45	3.00
7 " . . . . .	.50	3.00
8 " . . . . .	.55	3.50
9 " . . . . .	.60	4.00
10 " . . . . .	.75	5.00
11 " . . . . .	.90	5.50
12 "	1.25	8.00
	EACH.	
13 " . . . . .		.15
14 " . . . . .		.20
15 " . . . . .		.25
16 " . . . . .		.30
17 " . . . . .		.35
18 " . . . . .		.40

BULB-POTS.

	DOZ.	HUND.
3½ inches in diameter, 6½ inches deep	\$ 0.75	\$ 5.00
5 " " " " 7 " " "	1.00	7.00

SEED-PANS.

ROUND.

	DOZ.	HUND.
6 inches in diameter	\$ 0.75	\$ 6.00
8 " " "	1.50	10.00
10 " " "	2.40	15.00
12 " " "	3.00	20.00

SQUARE.

	EACH.	HUND.
12 by 12 inches, 4 inches deep	\$ 0.50	\$ 40.00
12 by 12 " 2½ " " . . . . .	.35	30.00

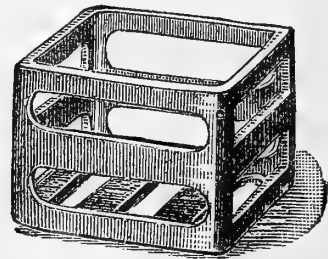
ORCHID-PANS.

No. 70.

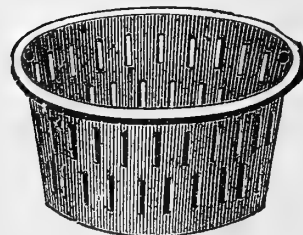
	EACH.	HUND.
4 by 4 inches	\$ 0.20	\$ 15.00
5 by 5 " . . . . .	.25	20.00
6 by 6 " . . . . .	.30	25.00
7 by 7 " . . . . .	.35	30.00

No. 72.

	EACH.	HUND.
4 inches in diameter . . . . .	.15	10.00
5 " " " . . . . .	.20	15.00
6 " " " . . . . .	.25	20.00
7 " " " . . . . .	.30	25.00
8 " " " . . . . .	.35	30.00



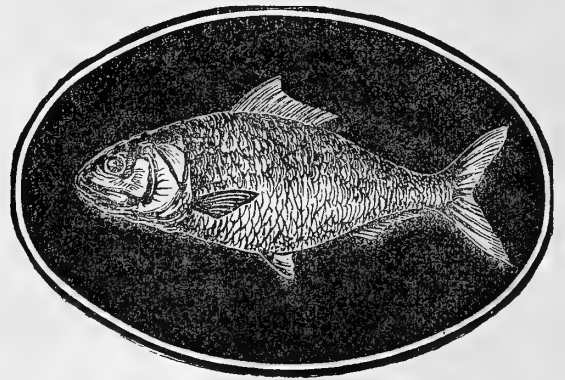
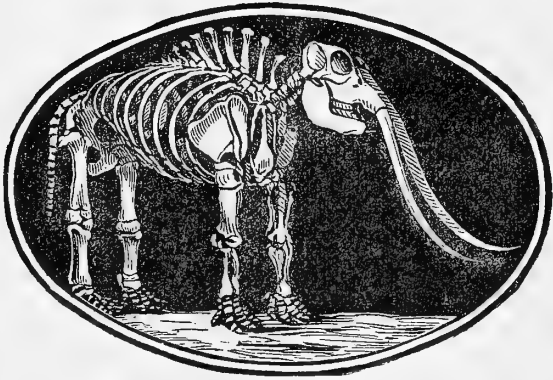
Orchid-Pan, No. 70.



Orchid-Pan, No. 72.



SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.



SALES YEARLY,

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS.

The Best and Cheapest Fertilizer in the Market.

We have been the selling-agents for this fertilizer in Boston for several years past; AND FROM THE MANY HUNDREDS OF OUR PATRONS WE HAVE YET TO HEAR THE FIRST UNFAVORABLE REPORT. All agree that it is the best commercial fertilizer they ever used; and the best proof of their confidence in it is the fact that they continue to send us orders for further supplies.

Remember the following important facts: IT WILL PRODUCE LARGE CROPS, ACTS QUICKLY, COSTS LESS THAN HALF WHAT STABLE-MANURE DOES, AND BRINGS NO WEEDS INTO THE SOIL.

Pamphlet with the fullest particulars concerning the ingredients and manner of production of the *Soluble Pacific Guano*, together with many reliable testimonials from all sections of the country, will be sent free upon application.

Price per Ton	\$ 42.00
Bags of 100 lbs. each	2.25
Bags of 50 lbs. each	1.25
Bags of 25 lbs. each . . . . .	.75
Small Packages (for house plants), each . . . . .	.25

FINE GROUND BONE-MEAL.

Per Ton	\$ 35.00
Per bbl. (200 lbs.)	4.00
Per 10-lb. Package . . . . .	.50



MORRILL'S CANKER-WORM EXTERMINATOR

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FROM THE RAVAGES OF THE GRUB AND CANKER-WORM.

Securely fasten a strip of tarred paper, 6 to 10 inches in width, around the tree three feet from the ground, and thoroughly cover with the exterminator; if the exterminator is too thick to spread readily with a paint brush, thin with oil. *Directions on each can.*

2 lb. cans	\$0.30	10 lb. cans	\$1.10
3 " " . . . . .	.45	20 " "	2.00
5 " " . . . . .	.60	28 " "	2.80

In kegs of about 125 lbs., 8½ cents per lb.

BELKNAP'S AXLE PASTE,

FOR OILING ALL KINDS OF

Carriages, Coaches, Carts, Machinery, etc. Especially recommended to Stable Keepers and Teamsters generally.

WARRANTED TO RUN ANY COMMON AXLE 200 MILES.

It will NOT GUM or work into the Hub; CANNOT SET A WHEEL when this is used.

Buy a Box, and if it does not give satisfaction in every way, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Directions. — Have your axle clean and free from all other lubricants. Apply a thin coat of the Paste. As long as you can blacken your finger on the axle, there is plenty to run it. Never wipe the axle after the first application.

Price, 25 cents per box.

We have used this Axle Paste for the past three years, and fully indorse all the manufacturer says of it. SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER.



Dutch Bulbs and Flowering Roots.

FOR * FALL * PLANTING.

A special list published about Sept. 1, which will be mailed to all applicants.

These bulbs must be planted in the autumn, October and November being the best planting months, at which time we shall be pleased to furnish the following and many other choice varieties.

	DOZ.	PER 100.
Hyacinths. <i>Named varieties, double or single</i>	\$ 2.00 to \$ 3.00	
Hyacinths. Separate colors of <i>red, white, and blue.</i> Double or single	1.00	
Hyacinths. Mixed colors. <i>Double or single</i>	1.00	\$ 7.00
Tulips, Early Single. Named varieties . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Single. Mixed colors . . . . .	.30	2.00
Tulips, Early Single. Mixed from named sorts . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Double. Mixed from named sorts . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Double. Mixed colors . . . . .	.30	2.00
Tulips, Parrot. Mixed colors . . . . .	.40	2.50
Tulips, Bybloemen. White ground . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Bizarre. Yellow ground . . . . .	.50	3.00
Crocus. White, blue, striped, and yellow . . . . .	.10	.60
Crocus. Named varieties . . . . .	.20	1.00
Jonquils. Double, sweet scented . . . . .	.75	
Jonquils. Single, sweet scented . . . . .	.30	2.00
Narcissus, Single Poeticus. White, red-edged cup . . . . .	.25	1.50
Narcissus, Trumpet Major. Single yellow . . . . .	.50	4.00
Narcissus Albus Plenus Odoratus. Double white . . . . .	.50	2.50
Narcissus, Van Sion (<i>Double Daffodil</i>). . . . .	.50	2.50
Snowdrops. <i>Double</i> . . . . .	.30	2.00
Snowdrops. <i>Single</i> . . . . .	.20	1.00
Crown Imperials	1.00	
Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed colors	25 cents each	2.50
Scilla Præcox. Blue . . . . .	.40	2.50
Oxalis. <i>White, yellow, crimson, and variegated</i> . . . . .	.50	
Anemones. <i>Double or single.</i> Mixed colors . . . . .	.25	
Ranunculus. <i>Double or single.</i> Mixed colors . . . . .	.25	
Ixia. Mixed colors . . . . .	.25	
Sparaxis. Mixed colors . . . . .	.25	
Calla Lilies	1.50	
Lily of the Valley . . . . .	.40	2.50



Orders taken throughout the season for delivery early in October at the above prices.

SEHLEGEL & FÖTTLER'S

ORDER * SHEET

FOR

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

Name,	Amount Enclosed. P. O. Order, \$
Post Office,	“ “ Draft,
County,	“ “ Cash,
State,	Total, \$
	Date, 188

NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.

PRICE.

NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED.

PRICE.

Amount brought forward,

FOR REMARKS.

Quantity of Seeds usually sown to the Acre.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows</td><td>1½ bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Pole, in hills</td><td>8 to 12 qts.</td></tr> <tr><td>Beet, in drills</td><td>4 to 5 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Barley, broadcast</td><td>2 to 3 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Buckwheat, broadcast</td><td>¾ to 1 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Broom Corn, in hills</td><td>6 to 8 qts.</td></tr> <tr><td>Carrot, in drills</td><td>2 to 3 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Cucumber, in hills</td><td>1 to 2 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Corn in hills</td><td>8 qts.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ in drills for soiling</td><td>3 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Clover, Red, alone</td><td>15 to 20 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ White, alone</td><td>10 to 15 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Alsike, alone</td><td>8 to 10 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Lucerne, alone</td><td>20 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Flax, broadcast</td><td>1 to 2 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Grass, Herds or Timothy, alone</td><td>½ “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Red-Top, alone</td><td>3 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Rhode Island Bent, alone</td><td>3 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Lawn, alone</td><td>4 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Orchard, alone</td><td>2 to 3 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Fowl Meadow, alone</td><td>1 to 2 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Kentucky Blue, alone</td><td>2 to 3 “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ English Rye-Grass, alone</td><td>2 “</td></tr> </table>	Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows	1½ bush.	“ Pole, in hills	8 to 12 qts.	Beet, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.	Barley, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.	Buckwheat, broadcast	¾ to 1 bush.	Broom Corn, in hills	6 to 8 qts.	Carrot, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.	Cucumber, in hills	1 to 2 lbs.	Corn in hills	8 qts.	“ in drills for soiling	3 bush.	Clover, Red, alone	15 to 20 lbs.	“ White, alone	10 to 15 “	“ Alsike, alone	8 to 10 “	“ Lucerne, alone	20 “	Flax, broadcast	1 to 2 bush.	Grass, Herds or Timothy, alone	½ “	“ Red-Top, alone	3 “	“ Rhode Island Bent, alone	3 “	“ Lawn, alone	4 “	“ Orchard, alone	2 to 3 “	“ Fowl Meadow, alone	1 to 2 “	“ Kentucky Blue, alone	2 to 3 “	“ English Rye-Grass, alone	2 “	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Millet, Hungarian, alone</td><td>½ to 1 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Large, alone</td><td>½ to 1 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Mustard, broadcast</td><td>12 to 16 qts.</td></tr> <tr><td>Oats, broadcast</td><td>2 to 3 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Onion, in drills</td><td>4 to 6 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Parsnip, in drills</td><td>4 to 6 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Peas, Early, in drills</td><td>1¼ to 1½ bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Marrow, in drills</td><td>1¼ to 1½ “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ broadcast</td><td>3 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Potato, cut tubers, in drills</td><td>8 to 10 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Radish, in drills</td><td>8 to 12 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Rye, broadcast</td><td>1½ bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Salsify, in drills</td><td>6 to 8 lbs.</td></tr> <tr><td>Spinach, in drills</td><td>8 to 12 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Turnip, in drills</td><td>1 to 1½ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Vetches, broadcast</td><td>2 to 3 bush.</td></tr> <tr><td>Wheat, broadcast</td><td>1½ “</td></tr> </table>	Millet, Hungarian, alone	½ to 1 bush.	“ Large, alone	½ to 1 “	Mustard, broadcast	12 to 16 qts.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.	Onion, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.	Parsnip, in drills	4 to 6 “	Peas, Early, in drills	1¼ to 1½ bush.	“ Marrow, in drills	1¼ to 1½ “	“ broadcast	3 “	Potato, cut tubers, in drills	8 to 10 “	Radish, in drills	8 to 12 lbs.	Rye, broadcast	1½ bush.	Salsify, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.	Spinach, in drills	8 to 12 “	Turnip, in drills	1 to 1½ “	Vetches, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.	Wheat, broadcast	1½ “
Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows	1½ bush.																																																																																
“ Pole, in hills	8 to 12 qts.																																																																																
Beet, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.																																																																																
Barley, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.																																																																																
Buckwheat, broadcast	¾ to 1 bush.																																																																																
Broom Corn, in hills	6 to 8 qts.																																																																																
Carrot, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.																																																																																
Cucumber, in hills	1 to 2 lbs.																																																																																
Corn in hills	8 qts.																																																																																
“ in drills for soiling	3 bush.																																																																																
Clover, Red, alone	15 to 20 lbs.																																																																																
“ White, alone	10 to 15 “																																																																																
“ Alsike, alone	8 to 10 “																																																																																
“ Lucerne, alone	20 “																																																																																
Flax, broadcast	1 to 2 bush.																																																																																
Grass, Herds or Timothy, alone	½ “																																																																																
“ Red-Top, alone	3 “																																																																																
“ Rhode Island Bent, alone	3 “																																																																																
“ Lawn, alone	4 “																																																																																
“ Orchard, alone	2 to 3 “																																																																																
“ Fowl Meadow, alone	1 to 2 “																																																																																
“ Kentucky Blue, alone	2 to 3 “																																																																																
“ English Rye-Grass, alone	2 “																																																																																
Millet, Hungarian, alone	½ to 1 bush.																																																																																
“ Large, alone	½ to 1 “																																																																																
Mustard, broadcast	12 to 16 qts.																																																																																
Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.																																																																																
Onion, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.																																																																																
Parsnip, in drills	4 to 6 “																																																																																
Peas, Early, in drills	1¼ to 1½ bush.																																																																																
“ Marrow, in drills	1¼ to 1½ “																																																																																
“ broadcast	3 “																																																																																
Potato, cut tubers, in drills	8 to 10 “																																																																																
Radish, in drills	8 to 12 lbs.																																																																																
Rye, broadcast	1½ bush.																																																																																
Salsify, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.																																																																																
Spinach, in drills	8 to 12 “																																																																																
Turnip, in drills	1 to 1½ “																																																																																
Vetches, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.																																																																																
Wheat, broadcast	1½ “																																																																																

General Grass-Seeding for Mowing-Lands.

Clover,	together	6 lbs. Clover.
Timothy,	for	¼ bu. Timothy.
Red-Top,	one acre.	1 bu. Red-Top.

Quantity of Seeds required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Asparagus</td><td>1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Beet</td><td>1 oz. to 50 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Beans, Dwarf</td><td>1 qt. to 100 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Pole</td><td>1 qt. to 150 hills.</td></tr> <tr><td>Carrot</td><td>1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabbage</td><td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants.</td></tr> <tr><td>Cauliflower</td><td>1 oz. to 3,000 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Celery</td><td>1 oz. to 4,000 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Cucumber</td><td>1 oz. to 50 hills.</td></tr> <tr><td>Corn</td><td>1 qt. to 400 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Dandelion</td><td>1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Endive</td><td>1 oz. to 150 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Egg-Plant</td><td>1 oz. to 2,000 plants.</td></tr> <tr><td>Lettuce</td><td>1 oz. to 4,000 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Leek</td><td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Melon, Water</td><td>1 oz. to 30 hills.</td></tr> </table>	Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.	Beet	1 oz. to 50 “ “	Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. to 100 “ “	“ Pole	1 qt. to 150 hills.	Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.	Cabbage	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Cauliflower	1 oz. to 3,000 “	Celery	1 oz. to 4,000 “	Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills.	Corn	1 qt. to 400 “	Dandelion	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.	Endive	1 oz. to 150 “ “	Egg-Plant	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	Lettuce	1 oz. to 4,000 “	Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Melon, Musk</td><td>1 oz. to 60 hills.</td></tr> <tr><td>Okra</td><td>1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Onion</td><td>1 oz. to 100 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Onion-Sets, small</td><td>1 qt. to 40 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Parsley</td><td>1 oz. to 150 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Parsnip</td><td>1 oz. to 200 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Peas</td><td>1 qt. to 100 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Pumpkin</td><td>1 oz. to 40 hills.</td></tr> <tr><td>Pepper</td><td>1 oz. to 2,000 plants.</td></tr> <tr><td>Radish</td><td>1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.</td></tr> <tr><td>Salsify</td><td>1 oz. to 70 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Spinach</td><td>1 oz. to 100 “ “</td></tr> <tr><td>Squash, Early</td><td>1 oz. to 50 hills.</td></tr> <tr><td>“ Marrow</td><td>1 oz. to 16 “</td></tr> <tr><td>Tomato</td><td>1 oz. to 3,000 plants.</td></tr> <tr><td>Turnip</td><td>1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.</td></tr> </table>	Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 60 hills.	Okra	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.	Onion	1 oz. to 100 “ “	Onion-Sets, small	1 qt. to 40 “ “	Parsley	1 oz. to 150 “ “	Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 “ “	Peas	1 qt. to 100 “ “	Pumpkin	1 oz. to 40 hills.	Pepper	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	Salsify	1 oz. to 70 “ “	Spinach	1 oz. to 100 “ “	Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills.	“ Marrow	1 oz. to 16 “	Tomato	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Turnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.
Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill.																																																																
Beet	1 oz. to 50 “ “																																																																
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. to 100 “ “																																																																
“ Pole	1 qt. to 150 hills.																																																																
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.																																																																
Cabbage	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.																																																																
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 3,000 “																																																																
Celery	1 oz. to 4,000 “																																																																
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills.																																																																
Corn	1 qt. to 400 “																																																																
Dandelion	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.																																																																
Endive	1 oz. to 150 “ “																																																																
Egg-Plant	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.																																																																
Lettuce	1 oz. to 4,000 “																																																																
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.																																																																
Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills.																																																																
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 60 hills.																																																																
Okra	1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill.																																																																
Onion	1 oz. to 100 “ “																																																																
Onion-Sets, small	1 qt. to 40 “ “																																																																
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 “ “																																																																
Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 “ “																																																																
Peas	1 qt. to 100 “ “																																																																
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 40 hills.																																																																
Pepper	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.																																																																
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.																																																																
Salsify	1 oz. to 70 “ “																																																																
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 “ “																																																																
Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills.																																																																
“ Marrow	1 oz. to 16 “																																																																
Tomato	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.																																																																
Turnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill.																																																																

Number of Plants, Trees, etc., required to set an Acre.

Distance.	Number.	Distance.	Number.
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,210
1½ “ 1½ “	19,360	8 “ 8 “	680
2 “ 1 “	21,780	10 “ 10 “	434
2 “ 2 “	10,890	12 “ 12 “	302
2½ “ 2½ “	6,970	15 “ 15 “	194
3 “ 1 “	14,520	18 “ 18 “	134
3 “ 2 “	7,260	20 “ 20 “	103
3 “ 3 “	4,840	25 “ 25 “	70
4 “ 4 “	2,722	30 “ 30 “	40
5 “ 5 “	1,742	40 “ 40 “	27

