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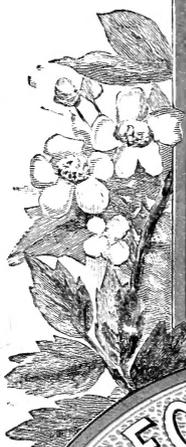
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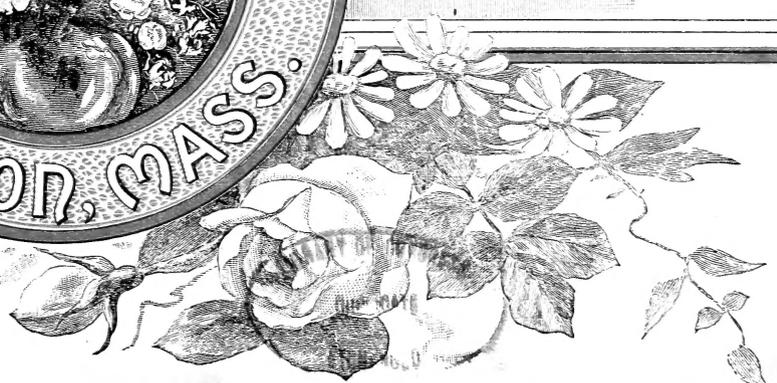
CATALOGUE of SEEDS

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26 So. MARKET ST.

SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER
BOSTON





ANNUAL

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Vegetable, Field,
Flower, and Bird Seeds; Flowering Bulbs
and Roots; Trees, Plants, and Shrubs;

ALSO

Fertilizers, Saynor's Cutlery, Garden Requisites
of all kinds, etc..

26 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

Boston, Mass. FEB 28 1885



Boston, Rand,
Green & Co.

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By SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER.

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Franklin Press:
RAND, AVERY, AND COMPANY,
BOSTON.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

IN presenting our ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST, we desire to express our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received in the past, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors.

The cost of seeds is a small item, compared with the value of a successful crop. Nothing for which money is expended brings so large a return, if the seeds are of the first quality; and *nothing causes greater vexation than worthless seeds*: therefore it is of the utmost importance that great care should be used in making selections, and orders should be placed only with seedsmen of known experience.

The seed-warehouse of A. SCHLEGEL & Co. was established some twenty-five years since, and was conducted by the same partners who founded the firm of SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER, both of whom had been connected with the seed business of Boston for several years prior to the establishment of the first-named house. In view of the above, we feel some confidence in stating that we understand thoroughly the wants of those who purchase seeds. We also desire to bring to notice the fact, that *our undivided attention is given to the seed business*; believing that its many details require our constant supervision, and that no other branch of the agricultural trade should interfere with the same.

Our American seeds are all grown in such localities as are found best suited to their production, and by competent and reliable parties. They are all produced from stocks of our own selection, and the seed-crops regularly inspected by us. *In this and in no other way can the seed business be successfully managed.* It is nonsense to attempt to grow seeds from a dozen varieties of any species, upon a limited tract of land: admixture is certain. It is just as unwise to try to produce the best of cabbage-seeds upon the limestone soils of Northern New York and the Canadas, where the best results are obtained in the various crops of peas and beans, or to expect these latter may be grown to best advantage for seed in the strong soils and upon the sea manures incident to the cabbage-growing sections of Eastern Massachusetts and Long Island. Each species requires something, in soil or climate, that will not answer for every other species: therefore the practice of growing so many sorts upon one farm, or even upon scattered farms in one locality, is not the best plan.

Our foreign seeds are obtained by direct importation from the best-known growers in England and on the Continent, and are such sorts as can be grown to

better advantage across the water. In no case do we import any low-priced or inferior seeds, our orders being always for the very best of each sort.

We do not send out any agents or peddlers, nor do we supply seeds to be sold on commission. Much disappointment may be avoided by refusing to buy the ordinary cheap seeds sent out on commission.

The seed-crops of the past season have, in most cases, been abundant, and of prime quality: consequently our prices average lower than usual.

If you have no use for seeds, you will confer a favor by handing this catalogue to some neighbor who may wish to make selections from it.

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, 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 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.

VEGETABLE-SEEDS.

PRICES.—Our prices are quoted by the packet, ounce, and pound, quart and bushel.

At the *bushel rate* we sell quantities of *four quarts* and upwards. Less than *four quarts* are sold at the *quart and packet rates*; *pints, at quart rates.*

At the *pound rate* we sell quantities of *four ounces* and upwards. Less than *four ounces* are sold at *ounce and packet rates.*

For varieties required in large quantities, special prices will be given on application.

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 soils, and is cultivated for feeding to sheep and swine, the tops also being sometimes cut and cured as a dry fodder.

Green Globe. The best for general use	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	.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.

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

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 Ingles*.

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.	BUSH.
Broad Windsor. Best sort for general use . . . . .	.10	.30	\$8.00

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.	BUSH.
Early Rachel. An early and productive variety . . . . .	.10	.25	\$ 5.00
Early China. Good as a string or shell bean . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Long Yellow Six Weeks. Excellent for early string-beans . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Early Mohawk. Very hardy; bears early planting . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Early Valentine. Round pods, early, good flavor . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
White Wax. Waxed-podded, prolific, pods flat . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Black Wax. Early, round-podded, stringless, excellent, wax pod . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Golden Wax. Equally good as the last, and more prolific . . . . .	.10	.25	7.00
Dwarf Horticultural. Best early shell-bean; much used by market-gardeners . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Yellow Cranberry. Early string-bean; favorite with market-gardeners . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Refugee. Later sort; very productive; used for pickling . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Large White Marrow. Used as a dry bean . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Long White Kidney. Excellent shell-bean . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
White Pea. The most popular baking-bean . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Improved Yellow Eye. Largely grown for baking . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00
Turtle Soup. Small black bean for soups . . . . .	.10	.25	4.00
Dwarf Caseknife. Extra early shell-bean . . . . .	.10	.25	5.00

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.

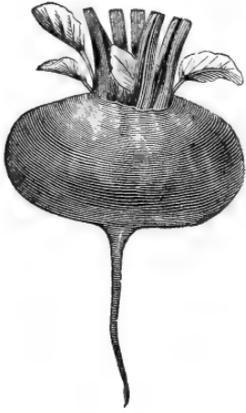
	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
Large White Lima. Best shell-bean grown; a late sort. . . . .	.10	.30	\$8.00
Dreer's Improved Lima. Rather earlier and more productive than the last-named sort; pods well filled; equal in quality to Large White Lima. . . . .	.10	.30	8.00
Sieva, or Small Lima. Smaller and earlier than Large Lima. . . . .	.10	.30	6.00
Pole Horticultural. Used as a string-bean, to shell when green, or as a baking-bean; a great favorite . . . . .	.15	.25	6.00
Red Cranberry. Almost stringless; one of the very best of string-beans, . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
White Caseknife. An early variety, excellent to shell, and useful as a string-bean . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Indian Chief. Yellow pod, a string-bean preferred by many; a stringless variety . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Concord. Similar in use to the Pole Horticultural . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber with bright scarlet flowers . . . . .	.10	.30	7.00
White Runner. Large white flowers, often planted with the Scarlet variety. The effect is very fine . . . . .	.10	.30	7.00

BEET (*Beta vulgaris*).

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

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.

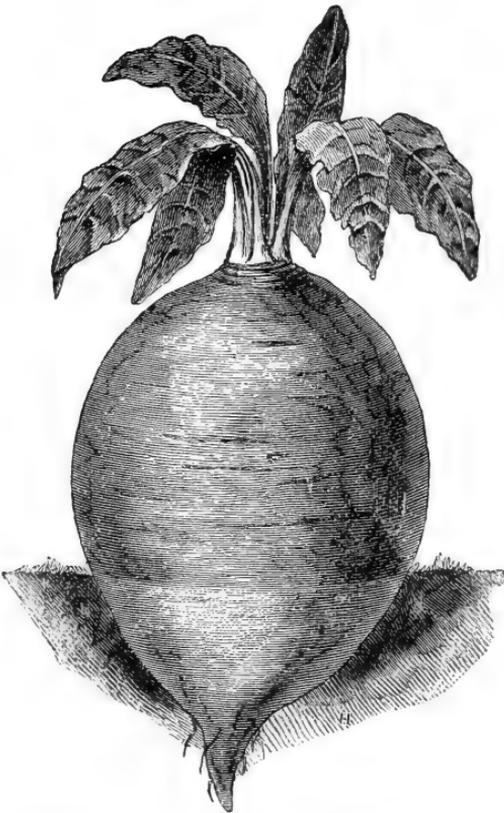
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Egyptian Turnip Blood. The earliest of all beets, very flat in shape, free from coarse roots, and with a small top; when full grown, becomes rather fibrous . . . . .	.05	.10	\$0.60
Early Eclipse, of recent introduction; very early, dark blood-color, small top, and free from fibrous roots; will grow without thinning the plants. In shape it is more flat than Dewing's Beet . . . . .	.05	.20	1.50
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	.60
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	.60
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color; stands drought better than the turnip varieties . . . . .	.05	.10	.60
Swiss Chard. Used as greens, and the ribs of the leaves cooked and served as asparagus . . . . .	.05	.10	.80



EGYPTIAN TURNIP-ROOTED BEET.



DEWING'S TURNIP-ROOTED BEET.



YELLOW GLOBE 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	\$ 0.40
Mangel Wurzel, Long Red. One of the best sorts; large-sized; a good variety for general use . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
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	.40
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	.40
Mangel Wurzel, Ovoid Yellow. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe; in some soils producing larger crops also; quality excellent . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
Mangel Wurzel, Red Globe. Similar in habit to Yellow Globe; not quite as good quality . . . . .	.05	.10	.40

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.

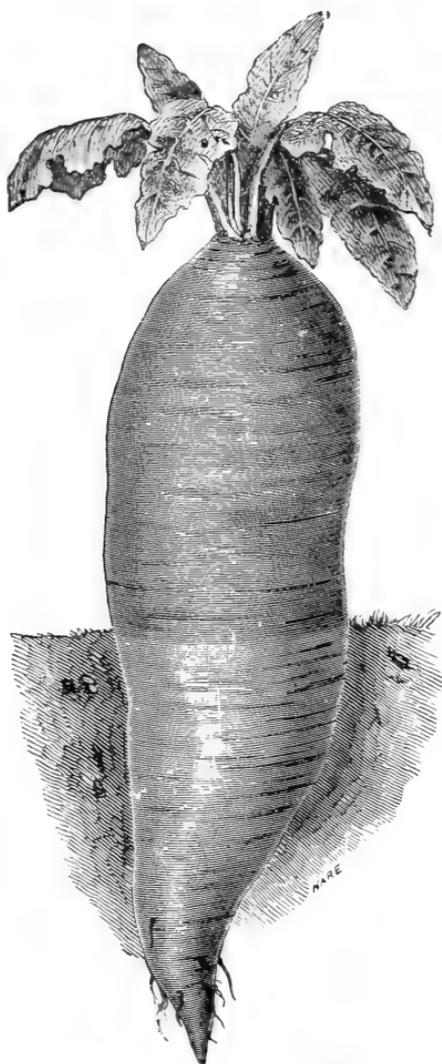
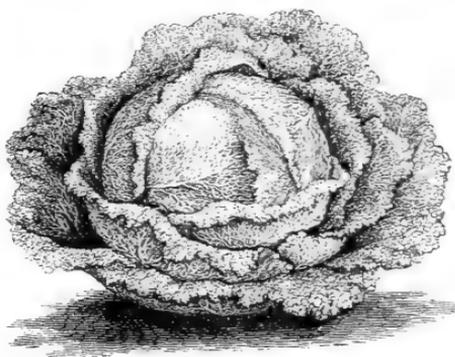
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use . . . . .	.05	.20	\$ 2.50



BEET, SWISS CHARD.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.
"NORBITON GIANI."

GLOBE CURLED SAVOY CABBAGE.



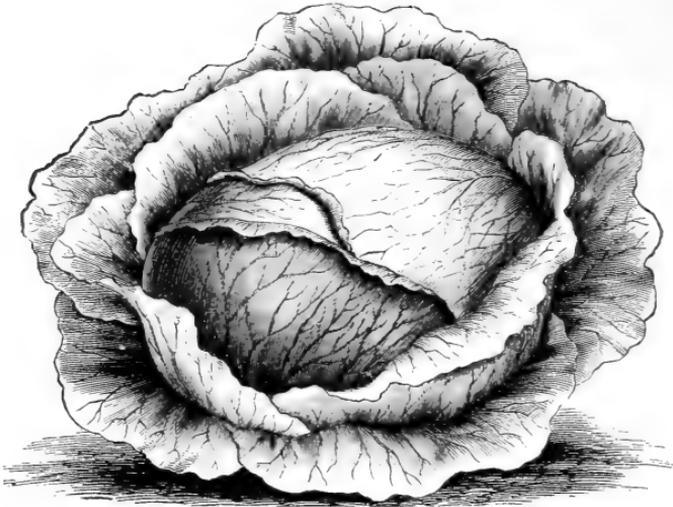
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CABBAGE (*Brassica oleracea*).

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

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).

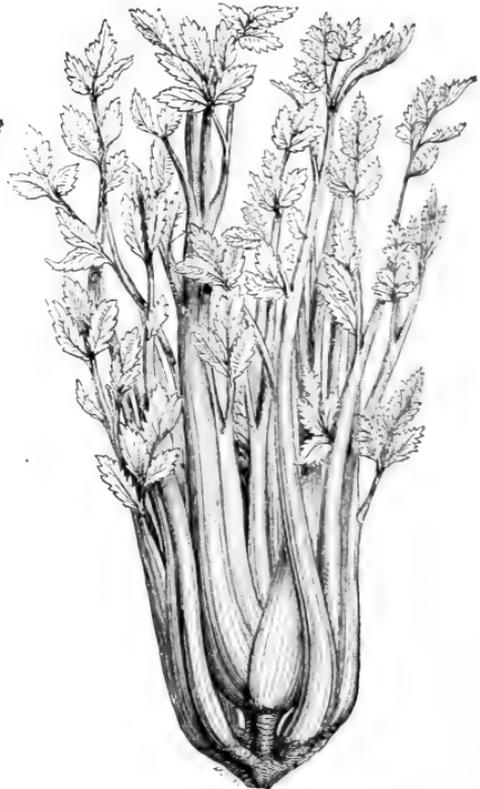
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Jersey Wakefield. A standard, very early variety; of medium size; in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, is well fitted to winter in cold-frames; permits of close planting; needs an abundance of manure, and is reliable to head; bears handling well	.05	.30	\$ 3.00
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	.30	3.00
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. This variety we claim the honor of having first introduced to the public. We first offered it some twenty years ago, and it is a general favorite. It is the result of many years of careful selection by John Fottler, Esq., of West Roxbury, Mass. It is an early drumhead of large size, is ready for market soon after the first early sorts, and has no superior as a fall cabbage. Stem remarkably small and short; every plant sure to head, and will stand long in head without cracking	.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
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.



CELERICAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.



BOSTON MARKET CELERY.



BOSTON PICKLING CUCUMBER.

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, *Mochre*. — 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	1.00
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	1.00
Long Orange. A large, long-rooted variety, much used for main crop; yields large crops . . . . .	.05	.10	.60

CAULIFLOWER (*Brassica oleracea* var.).

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

The growing of cauliflowers is receiving more attention than formerly, particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Dwarf Erfurt and Snowball begin to come forward in June; and these, with the later sorts, are in market, almost without intermission, until November. Remarkably fine cauliflowers, in great abundance, were grown about Boston and elsewhere the past season, notwithstanding the long and severe drought, which is particularly unfavorable to their culture. 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. Thin to one plant in each hill: this avoids the drawbacks resulting from transplanting in a dry time. When the plants first appear, they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly: guard against this by frequent dusting with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Emperor William. —The <i>very finest</i> early variety. (See list of vegetable specialties.) . . . . .	.30	\$ 5.00	
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to most other early dwarf varieties; not over fifteen inches high; very white, compact heads; very reliable, either for forcing or for late crop . . . . .	.30	3.00	
Half-Early Paris. A taller-growing variety, used for late crop; has been very popular for many years . . . . .	.10	.75	\$ 7.00
Snowball. One of the early sorts, dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt . . . . .	.30	4.00	

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 trenches, 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 . . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 2.00
Sandringham Dwarf White. An excellent variety, of good size, dwarf habit, and excellent flavor; does not branch as much as the "Boston Market" . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
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
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, according 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.	BUSH.
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	\$ 4.00
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	4.00
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	4.00
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	4.00
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	4.00
Mammoth Sweet. A late variety, with ears of the largest size; twelve to sixteen rowed, and of fine flavor . . . . .	.10	.25	4.00
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	4.00
Sweet Corn for fodder. Stowell's Evergreen grown specially for fodder			2.50

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

CORN, Indian or Flint, — *Continued.*

	EAR.	QT.	BUSH.
Milliken's Prize 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			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

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 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-Spined. 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	\$0.80
Early Russian. The earliest variety; but three or four inches long. Its best quality is its earliness . . . . .	.05	.15	.80

CUCUMBER, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters; bluish green in color; an early sort, of medium size . . . . .	.05	.15	\$0.80
Early Frame. An early sort, formerly much used for forcing, and also open culture; short, about five inches . . . . .	.05	.15	.80
Boston Pickling. The best to grow for pickles; yields large crops of short, straight, dark-green pickles . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Long Green Prickly. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long; good deep color; flavor excellent . . . . .	.05	.15	.80
London Long Green. Somewhat similar to the last-named sort: rather longer, and more pointed at each end . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
Long Pure White. A white fruited variety, grown more as a curiosity than on account of any superior quality . . . . .	.10	.30	4.00

ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES (*for Forcing*).

- Rollison's Telegraph.** Per package, 25 cents.
Daniels' Duke of Edinburgh. Per package, 25 cents.
Blue Gown. Per package, 25 cents.
Marquis of Lorne. Per package, 25 cents.

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	\$4.00

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 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.

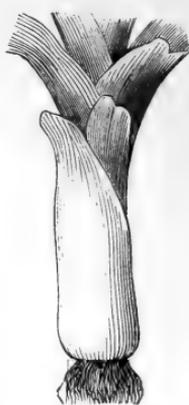
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Long Purple. An early variety, of longer shape than any other; color, deep purple; some lighter, with occasional stripes of yellowish white . . . . .	.10	.30	\$3.00
New York Improved Oval Purple. The best sort for general culture, and leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped; 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



EARLY FORCING HORN
CARROT.



EARLY SCARLET HORN
CARROT.



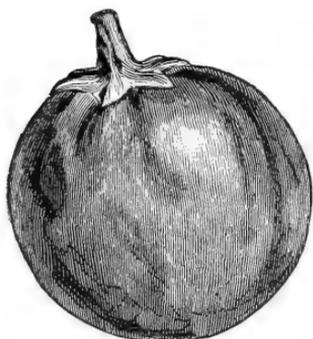
FLAG LEEK.



BOSTON WHITE-SPINED CUCUMBER.



TENNISBALL LETTUCE (White Seed).
BOSTON MARKET IMPROVED.
(For entire Culture under Glass.)



BLACK PEKIN EGG-PLANT.



BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE.



LARGE OVAL PURPLE EGG-PLANT.



PICKLING MARTYNIA.

ENDIVE (*Cichorium endivia*).

German, *Endivien*.— French, *Chicorce*.— 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.	LI.
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 soups; 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.	LI.
Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand; greenish white out- side, 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, *Poircau*.— 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.

	PKT.	OZ.	LI.
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

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	.20	\$ 2.00
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	.20	2.00
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	.20	2.00
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	.40	5.00
Princess Head. A fine summer head-lettuce, rich dark green, large size, with heavy, solid heads	.05	.20	2.00
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	.20	2.00
Hanson. A very large sort; heads quickly, the inside leaves showing a rich yellow shade; quality excellent	.05	.20	2.00
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	.20	2.00
White Paris Cos. A sort with long, narrow, upright leaves; does not head, but, when tied up, blanches very nicely; bears close planting	.05	.20	2.00

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.

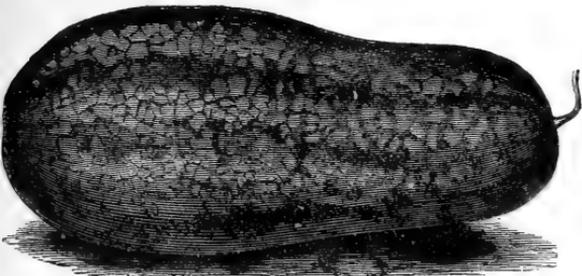
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Martynia Proboscidea. The best for pickles	.05	.40	\$ 4.00

MELON, Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*).

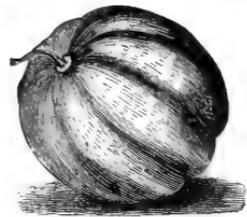
German, *Wassermelone*. — French, *Melon d'Eau*. — Spanish, *Sandia*.

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.

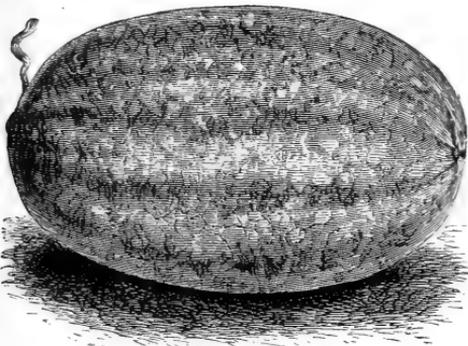
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Phinney's Early. A very early variety, of medium size; red-fleshed, with light-colored seeds; quite hardy, and very productive; quality excellent	.05	.10	\$ 0.80



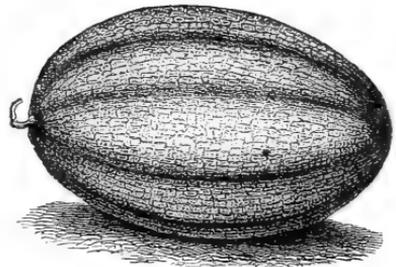
MOUNTAIN SWEET WATERMELON.



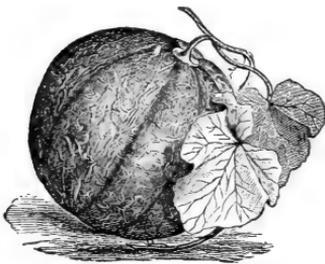
WHITE JAPAN MELON.



PHINNEY'S EARLY WATERMELON.



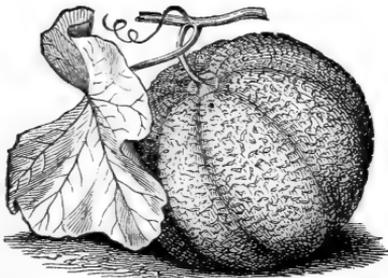
CASABA MELON.
GREEN FLESHED.



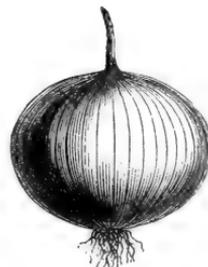
SURPRISE MUSKMELON.



MUSHROOM.



ARLINGTON NUTMEG MELON.
GREEN FLESHED.



TRUE DANVERS YELLOW ONION.

MELON, Watermelon,— *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
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	.80
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
Black Italian. A large, round melon, of very dark color; resembles Black Spanish, but is larger; more or less ribbed, thin rind; flesh very red, sweet, crisp, and juicy; an early sort . . . . .	.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

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	\$0.80
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	.80
Casaba. A large variety, of muskmelon shape; flesh greenish yellow; a favorite sort . . . . .	.05	.15	.80
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	.80
Nutmeg. A small variety, favorably known for many years; round, netted, with a dark-green skin; flesh light green; very sweet . . . . .	.05	.15	.80
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	.80
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
Surprise Musk. Another variety introduced within the past few years; form round, quite smooth; thin, cream-colored skin; flesh salmon-colored; flavor excellent, very spicy; a melon of medium size, quite early, . . . . .	.05	.15	.80
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.

MUSTARD, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	L.B.
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 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	\$ 0.15
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.	L.B.
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.	L.B.
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 carrots 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 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. Onion-seed may be sown in July, and the crop lightly protected to winter over; thus obtaining early onions for use in a green state.

N. B.— Many thousands of pounds of California-grown onion-seed annually finds its way to our Eastern markets. Too much care cannot be used in avoiding it. Careful tests for several years show that it is far inferior to such seed as we offer. The difference is mainly in the amount of the crop: our seed will produce at least one-third more onions.

	PKT.	OZ.	L.B.
Early Red Globe. Earliest of the various red onions; fine-grained and heavy; of good size; very mild flavor; rapidly growing in favor . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.00
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 . . . . .	.05	.10	.80
Danvers Yellow (Globe). 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 . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
White Portugal. Very early, rather flat in shape; mild flavored; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
White Globe. Quality similar to the last-named sort, but of globe shape, and rather larger . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00

ITALIAN VARIETIES.

	PKT.	OZ.	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.

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	\$ 2.50
Yellow Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety, otherwise as good . . . . .	.40	2.00
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	\$ 1.00
Double Curled. A fine variety, well curled; in common use for general crop . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Champion Moss Curled. A most elegantly curled variety; rather dwarf, and of the richest green; very ornamental . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Hamburg, or Rooted. A rooted variety, of which the roots are the portion used; good in flavoring soups and stews . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00

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	\$ 0.50

PARSNIP, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Student. An imported variety of much merit; good size and smooth	.05	.10	.50
Abbott's Improved. Also an imported sort; well liked by growers who use it.	.05	.10	.50

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*).German, *Erbsen*. — French, *Pois*. — Spanish, *Guisante*.

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 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.	BUSH.
Rural New Yorker. Of recent introduction; sent out with many recommendations as to earliness, size of pods, and abundance and evenness of yield (see list of Novelties and Specialties)	.20	.50	\$10.00
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	.25	6.00
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	.25	6.00
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	.25	6.00
Bliss' American Wonder. The earliest and very best dwarf wrinkled pea known; the greatest acquisition to the list of peas for many years (see list of specialties)	.10	.40	7.00

PEAS, Extra Early Varieties, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
Laxton's Alpha. A very early, wrinkled marrow; rather earlier than Little Gem, and of taller growth; vine about two feet . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Tom Thumb. An exceedingly dwarf variety, growing eight or ten inches high; is early, and bears close planting; very productive . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
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	.25	6.00
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	.25	6.00

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	.25	6.00
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	.25	6.00
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent; vine two and a half feet . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
Blue Imperial. A favorite late variety, much used at the South; a smooth blue pea; rich flavor; vine three feet . . . . .	.10	.25	6.00
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	5.00
Black-Eyed Marrow. Much used for a general late crop; an old and very popular pea, yielding immense crops; vine three feet . . . . .	.10	.20	4.00
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	

(For new varieties, see list of novelties and specialties.)

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 either 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; 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. There is a division of opinion as to the number of eyes in each hill that will give the best results. 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. There is much confusion in regard to the varieties: different names are attached to potatoes so nearly identical in all respects, that it is useless to consider them as distinct varieties. In recommending the various sorts, the most that can be said of them is, that they all have local reputations.

	BUSH.	HBL.
Pearl of Savoy. (See list of Novelties and Specialties)	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.50
Dakota Red. (See list of Novelties and Specialties)	4.00	8.00
Early Sunrise. Said to be the earliest variety in cultivation; in last year's trials producing potatoes fit for the table in fifty-two days from time of planting. A potato of handsome, uniform size and shape; flesh clear white; grows large, and is very productive; and keeps well	1.50	3.50
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	1.25	2.50
Early Rose. This has been the standard variety for general use for the past twelve or fifteen years; too well known to need description	1.25	2.50
Clark's No. 1. A really first-class variety; in appearance very much like the Early Rose, but with most growers found to be a little earlier. Its shape, quality, and great productiveness place it in the front rank amongst potatoes. It does as well upon high land as elsewhere. Many varieties do not yield well upon high ground	1.25	2.50

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.	BUSH.
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use; grown chiefly for feeding stock . . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 5.00
Sweet or Sugar. A smaller variety, fine-grained and sweet; the best for table use . . . . .	.05	.60	

Mammoth. (*See Squashes.*)**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.

	PKT.	OZ.	L.B.
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	\$ 0.60
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	.80
Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted . Differing from the Scarlet Olive in shape only, this being of a round shape; for early use . . . . .	.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
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 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.	L.B.
Linnaeus . 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
<i>Roots of the above varieties: per dozen, \$ 2.00; per hundred, \$ 8.00.</i>			

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, *Salsifi*.

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

SPINACH, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
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, *Sp̄ise 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.

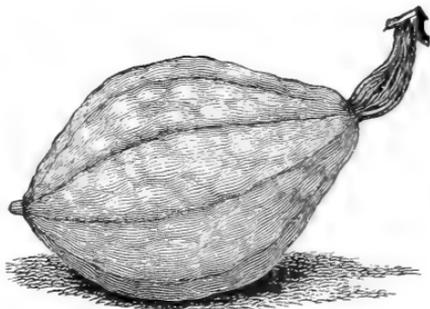
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early White Scalloped. One of the earliest summer squashes; flat, scallop-shaped; light cream color . . . . .	.05	.10	\$ 1.00
Early Summer Crookneck or Warted. Another very early variety, long in shape, and of a bright-yellow color; the best of the summer squashes . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Perfect Gem. The latest addition to the list of squashes; excellent both as a summer and winter squash (see list of specialties) . . . . .	.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
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 are . . . . .	.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*).

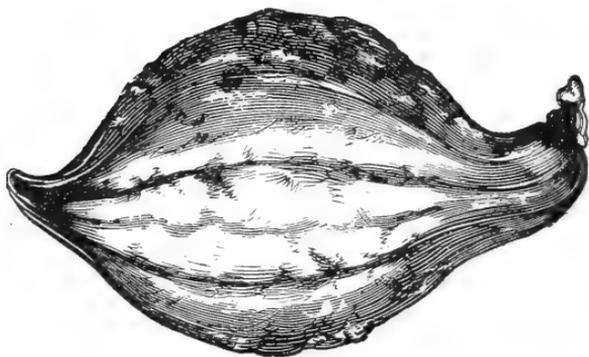
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers . . . . .	.10	.30	\$ 3.00
Havana. Imported seed . . . . .	.10	.50	6.00



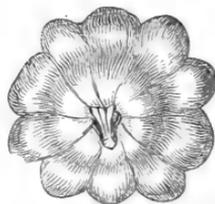
SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.



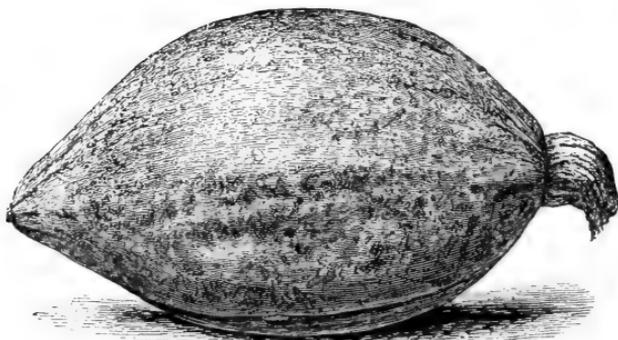
BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.



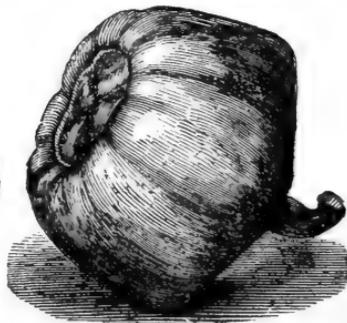
HUBBARD SQUASH.



EARLY SCALLOPED SQUASH.



MARBLEHEAD SQUASH.



AMERICAN TURBAN SQUASH.

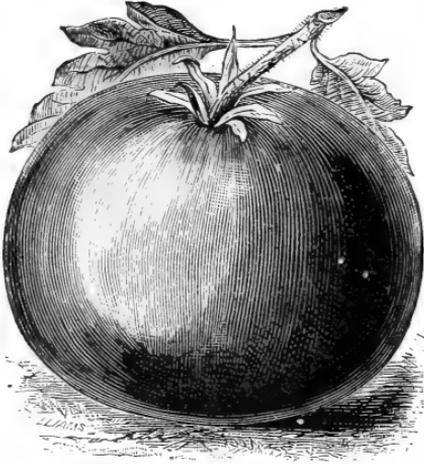
TOMATO (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).German, *Liebes-Äpfel*. — French, *Tomate*. — Spanish, *Tomate*.

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 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,

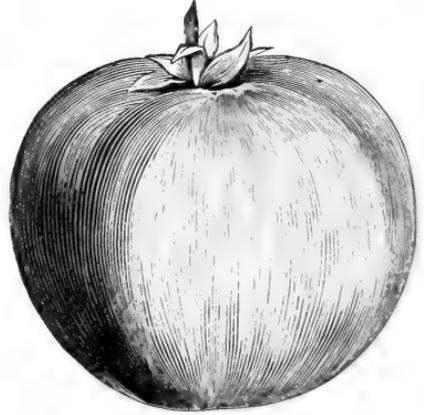
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Livingston's Favorite. Offered for the first time this season; originated by Mr. Livingston, the introducer of several noted varieties. We give his own description. (See list of specialties) . . . . .	.05	.30	\$ 3.00
Livingston's Perfection. Also recently introduced by Mr. Livingston, who 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
Hathaway's Excelsior. Early, smooth, and solid; of round form; medium size; excellent. . . . .	.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
Yellow Plum. A bright lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized; 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

TURNIP (*Brassica campestris*).German, *Rube*. — French, *Navet*. — Spanish, *Nabo*.

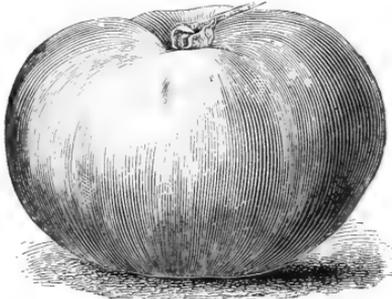
A light soil is the best upon which to grow turnips; and, if it has been well manured the previous year, no further supply is required. A dressing of some good commercial fertilizer may be applied to advantage; but fresh stable-manure should not be used, or the crop will be more or less worm-eaten, and 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



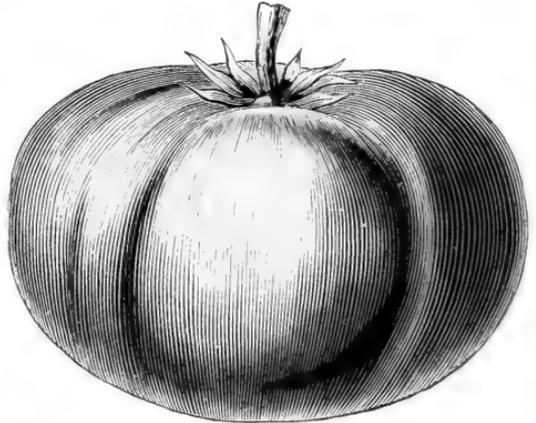
LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION TOMATO.



HATHAWAY'S EXCELSIOR TOMATO.



CANADA VICTOR TOMATO.



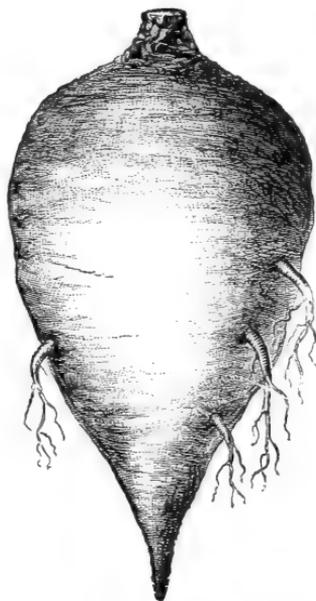
ACME TOMATO.



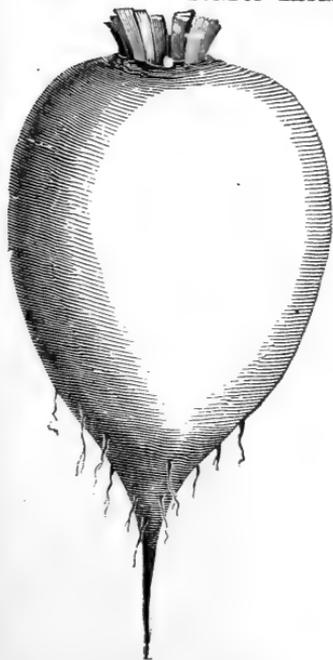
ESSEX HYBRID TURBAN SQUASH.



YELLOW SWEDISH TURNIP.
"LONDON EXTRA."



LARGE WHITE FRENCH TURNIP.



NEW EGG TURNIP.



YELLOW SWEDISH TURNIP.
"SHAMROCK."

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. (See list of specialties) . . . . .	.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.

	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

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS,— *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Caraway (for flavoring)			\$0.20
Catnip (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>). Perennial	\$0.10	\$0.50	
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 majorana</i>). Annual . . . . .	.05	.30	3.00
Opium Poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>). Annual . . . . .	.10	.30	
Pennyroyal (<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</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	2.00
Tarragon (<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>). Perennial (Plants each) . . . . .	.40		
Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>). Perennial . . . . .	.05	.40	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>)	\$0.10	\$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 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 midsummer. 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
Chestnut (<i>Castanea vesca Americana</i>). Deciduous	QT. .25	BUSH. \$ 4.00
Cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>). Evergreen	OZ. .30	LB. \$ 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	
Hickory, Shellbark (<i>Carya alba</i>). Deciduous	QT. .20	BUSH. \$ 2.00
Larch, European (<i>Larix Europea</i>). Deciduous	OZ. .20	LB. \$ 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 . . . . .	.30	3.00
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	\$ 0.12
Red, Medium (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), about . . . . .	.10
White Dutch (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), about . . . . .	.30
Alsike, or Swedish (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>), about . . . . .	.30
Lucerne, or Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), about . . . . .	.40

GRASS-SEEDS.

(Prices subject to the variations of the market.)

- Timothy** (*Phleum pratense*). 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. BUSH.
- Red Top** (*Agrostis vulgaris*). 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.
- Rhode Island Bent** (*Agrostis canina*). 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 *A. vulgaris* are identical: the species are distinct, however. Blossoms in June or July. (12 pounds per bushel) \$ 3.00
- Kentucky Blue** (*Poa pratensis*). 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.) Extra clean seed 2.00
Fancy clean seed 2.50
- Orchard** (*Dactylis glomerata*). 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** (*Poa serotina*). 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) 3.00
- Perennial Rye-Grass** (*Lolium perenne*). 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) 3.00
- Italian Rye-Grass** (*Lolium Italicum*). 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) 3.50
- Tall Oat-Grass** (*Avena elatior*). 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.*

- Yellow Oat-Grass** (*Avena flavescens*). 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) LB.
\$0.55
- Meadow Fescue** (*Festuca pratensis*). 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) 40
- Tall Fescue** (*Festuca elatior*). 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** (*Festuca ovina*). 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** (*Festuca duriuscula*). 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** (*Alopecurus pratensis*). 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** (*Poa trivialis*). Nearly all of the species in the genus *Poa* 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. *Poa trivialis* is one of the best of our meadow-grasses. It should only be used 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** (*Poa nemoralis*). 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** (*Cynosurus cristatus*). 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** (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). 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 green-sward 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

GRASS-SEEDS, — *Continued.*

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.

Extra mixture. (18 pounds per bushel)	.20	\$ 4.00
Good mixture. (18 pounds per bushel)	.15	3.00

MILLETS.

(Prices subject to variations of the market.)

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*). 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.

Millet, Common or Italian (*Panicum miliaceum*). 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 does; cultivation the same. (50 pounds per bushel.) Price variable.

Golden Millet (*German millet*). 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.

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
Barley, Four-Rowed. Produces superior straw		1.30
Oats, White Russian. Do not rust; very productive		1.00
Oats, Surprise. Extra large and heavy		1.00
Buckwheat		1.25

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	4.00
Millet	.10	1.50
	LB.	
Maw (<i>Blue Poppy</i>)	.15	

BIRD-SEEDS, — *Continued.*

	QT.	BUSH.
Sunflower . . . . .	.20	\$ 4.50
Mixed Bird-Seed (<i>canary, hemp, rape, and millet</i>) . . . . .	.15	3.00
	LB.	
Cuttle-Fish Bone . . . . .	.40	
Mocking-Bird Food (<i>for all soft-billed birds</i>) . . . . .	.25	
	QT.	
Parrot-Food. Best mixture . . . . .	.15	
Bird-Gravel . . . . .	.10	

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

	QT.	BUSH.
Flaxseed . . . . .	.20	\$ 4.00
Broom-Corn. Improved dwarf . . . . .	.20	4.00
	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
Schenck'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's Window-Gardening	1.50
Potato Pests, their Habits, and Remedies for their Destruction . . . . .	.75

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, 30 cents.

CARBOLIC PURIFYING-POWDER.

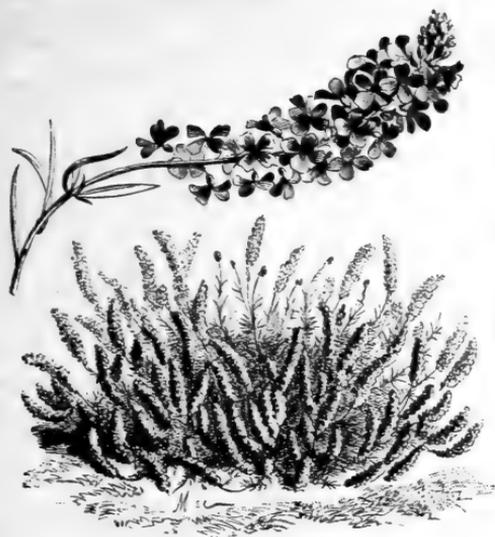
The best disinfectant known; far more pleasant and effective than chloride of lime. A light application removes all unpleasant odors from sinks, drains, water-closets, damp or mouldy places, or wherever bad odors exist. It is adopted by various Boards of Health, upon recommendations by physicians and 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.

	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
Rural New Yorker Pea. This pea is the result of several years' careful selection and improvement from the best strains of the "extra earlies." It is sent out by Mr. Cleveland, the introducer, with many testimonials as to its value for earliness, productiveness, and evenness of yield. Our stock comes directly from the introducer, <i>each package under seal</i> . We invite trials of this pea alongside our best strain of Daniel O'Rourke, which has a record hard to excel . . . . .	.20	.50	\$ 10.00
Carter's Telephone Pea. A very promising new variety from London, described as follows: "Vines very strong, growing four feet high, averaging eighteen to twenty pods to a plant. It branches considerably, the branches bearing from three to five pods. The pods average six to seven large wrinkled seeds of the first quality. First picking, July 4. On July 9 we picked two hundred pods, which weighed sixty-six ounces, contained 1,320 seeds, weighing twenty-eight and a half ounces" . . . . .	.50		
Carter's Stratagem Pea. Another new sort sent out by Carter, Dunnett, & Beale, of London. The following description is obtained from the results of trials of this variety in experimental grounds last season: "A remarkable variety. Vines very strong, and needing but a slight support. Twenty pods to a vine. The vine branches just under the surface of the soil, two stems, generally of equal vigor, growing to a height of two to two and a half feet. The pods are generally borne singly. On July 11 two hundred pods weighed eighty ounces, contained 1,420 seeds, which weighed forty-two ounces. The quality is excellent. It will be seen that this is the most prolific of all, and gives the greatest number and weight of seeds to a pod, as well as the largest pods" . . . . .	.50		
Carter's Pride of the Market Pea. Another novelty in peas, highly recommended by all who tried it last year. Grows two feet high, and branches laterally. A grower reports: "On July 12 two hundred pods weighed sixty-four ounces, contained 1,388 seeds, which weighed thirty-two ounces" . . . . .	.50		
Concerning the new varieties of peas above named, Mr. Marriott, a noted English exhibitor of peas, writes: "The new peas I had from you — Telephone, Stratagem, and Pride of the Market — are, without doubt, the best peas sent out by any firm, taking them either for exhibition or culinary purposes: in fact, I think them so good that it would be impossible for you or any one to improve upon them."			
Pearl of Savoy Potato. This new variety is the result of hybridization of the two favorite sorts, Clark's No. 1 and Extra Early Vermont; it retains the good qualities of both, and is a great improvement over either sort, the tubers of which are oblong, fair, and of large size; the flesh is of a most beautiful pearl white, and very mealy; its hardy, vigorous habit exempts it from disease, when many old varieties succumb; it is from fifteen to twenty days earlier than the Early Rose, and is very productive		2.00	4.50
Dakota Red Potato. This variety was widely advertised last year, and, we think, has not disappointed those who grew it. It is 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		4.00	8.00
Radish, Giant White Stuttgart. One of the largest and earliest of the summer radishes; of fine quality, crisp and tender; flavor mild; color clear white. Endures the heat well . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Radish, Golden Olive-shaped Summer. In form olive-shaped, and of a clear golden yellow color; an early variety of great excellence. Useful for forcing, or for summer cultivation . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
Spinach, Long-standing. A variety of the large, thick-leaved sort; said to stand two weeks longer than other varieties before running to seed; round-seeded and hardy . . . . .	.05	.10	.40
Turnip, White-egg. Superior as a fall turnip, and keeps well during winter; will undoubtedly become a standard favorite for market or family gardens; form oval; skin pure white and very smooth; flesh fine-grained and firm, and very free from woody fibre . . . . .	.05	.10	.60

NOVELTIES IN FLOWER-SEEDS

FOR 1885.

THESE NEW VARIETIES ARE OFFERED THIS SEASON FOR THE FIRST TIME.
THE DESCRIPTIONS ARE BY THE ORIGINATORS.

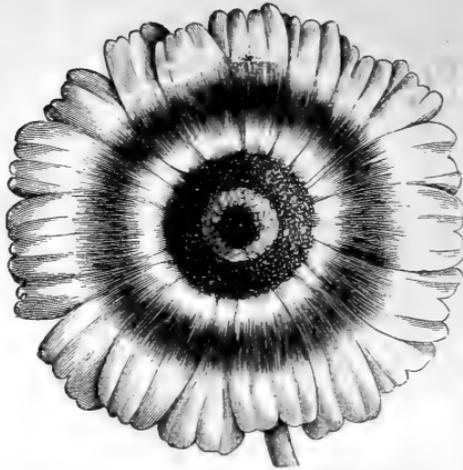


Aethionema grandiflorum.



Daisy, Double Quilled Mixed.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Abutilon Hybridum Compactum. "Fireball." New dwarf compact variety, attaining scarcely one-third the height of the other well-known hybrids. The plants are of a bushy, globular habit of growth, and produce their large, very deep crimson flowers in great abundance. Small seedlings or cuttings will bloom very freely | PKT.
\$0.25 |
| Aethionema Grandiflorum. A large-flowered variety, with long spikes of bright rose-colored flowers. Blooms profusely from April to July in the hottest sun-exposed places | .25 |
| Antigonon Leptopus. A splendid new climbing plant from Mexico, producing in racemes rose-colored flowers two feet long. The profusion of its bloom is such as to give the resemblance of roses at a distance, hence one of its names, "Rosa de Montana," or "Mountain Rose." Flowering from June till frost. Moderately hardy, but it is better to carry the tuberous roots through the winter as you would Dahlias | .15 |
| Aquilegia Californica Hybrida. The shape of the flower is that of <i>A. Chrysantha</i> ; but they are of golden-yellow color, with dark-red spurs and sepals. Flowers abundantly and very early | .25 |
| Aster, Dwarf Queen. New dwarf class, of globular habit of growth, and about nine inches high; flowers very double, beautifully imbricated like the <i>Victoria</i> , and of greatest perfection. We offer two colors, "Pure White," and "Crimson," each per packet | .25 |
| Begonia Hybrida Gigantea. The greatest perfection attained as yet amongst the tuberous-rooted <i>Begonias</i> . The beautiful flowers are of an unusually large size, measuring from four to six inches across, and are borne on stout stems well above the dark-green foliage. The plants are of very free and robust growth, producing flowers of the brightest colors and shades. Packets of three hundred seeds | .50 |
| Begonia Semperflorens Coccinea. New and distinct, with brilliant carmine flowers. Its great profusion of bloom renders it alike valuable for pot-culture or for borders | .25 |
| Candytuft, Improved White Rocket. A careful selection of six or seven years from the old White Rocket variety. The flower-heads are one and one-half inches and upwards in diameter; the plants spread over a foot and a half of surface, and are covered with flowers. One-quarter ounce, 50 cents | .15 |
| Campanula Medium Calycanthema Striata. A new color of the cupped Canterbury Bell; white-striped and spotted with violet flowers | .25 |
| Campanula Siberica Eximia. The varieties of this <i>Campanula</i> are beautiful plants which deserve more general cultivation. The following varieties come true from seed, and are well adapted for decorating borders, etc. <i>Rose, Flax-Gray, and Purple.</i> Each | .25 |



Chrysanthemum carinatum. "Eclipse."



Papaver Mephisto.

- Chrysanthemum Coronarium Sulphureum Flore Pleno.** Very useful for bouquets or general decorative purposes, flowering very profusely and in long succession; flowers very double, and of a most delicate lemon or sulphur shade. PKT. .25
- Chrysanthemum Carinatum Eclipse.** Exceedingly showy new variety, surpassing all others by its striking colors, which are pure golden-yellow with a bright purplish scarlet ring or centre on the ray florets, the disk being dark-brown. A very attractive addition for cut flowers.25
- Coleus, New Large-Leaved.** Among the host of hybrid coleus at present in cultivation, there are about six sorts which have appeared within the last two years, whose uncommonly large and superbly variegated foliage has struck with surprise and admiration all who have seen them. We offer for the first time seed saved exclusively from these striking sorts50
- Daisy, Double Quilled Mixed.** In this new strain the petals of the flowers are rolled up, very closely and regularly set, thus giving the flowers a most elegant and trim appearance: in fact, each of them is the nicest little pompon that can be seen. The flowers are produced in abundance and in a variety of colors.50
- Delphinium Sinense Grandiflorum Flore Pleno.** A new form with large beautiful blue double flowers, lasting considerably longer than the single variety; attains about two feet in height, and requires some covering during winter25
- Eucharidium Breweri.** Rare and truly magnificent annual of dwarf spreading habit of growth, and long narrow foliage. The color of the flower is a pleasing purplish rose shading to white in the centre; it flowers very profusely, and is of very easy culture25
- Gladiolus Lemoinei Hybridus.** The great attraction of these new hybrids consists of their being perfectly hardy, and their beautiful well-shaped flowers being of great value for bouquets. The mixture of seeds we offer are from the finest varieties, excelling in the most extraordinary diversity of colors, and if sown early they will bloom the same season15
- Gloxinia Gesnerioides.** This desirable novelty is the result of hybridizing the Gloxinia with the Gesneria, and the peculiar properties of both species are fully united; while carrying the graceful habit and beautifully colored foliage of the Gesneria, it produces the magnificent flowers identified with the Gloxinia, and will prove a valuable addition; comes true from seed50
- Incarvillea Olgae.** Very hardy perennial, with a fine bright green foliage and beautiful spikes of rose colored flowers, resembling somewhat those of Pentstemon Hybridus; they bloom from July to late in the autumn; very ornamental25
- Lathyrus Odoratus. "Invincible Carmine."** New variety of the popular Sweet Pea with intense crimson-carmine flowers, quite distinct from any existing kind. It received a *first-class certificate* from the Royal Horticultural Society.25
- Lathyrus Splendens.** Beautiful Perennial Pea from the south of California, with dark red flowers and finely cut foliage.10
- 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: the leaves and stems are covered with soft minute hairs, giving the whole plant a grayish appearance. May be sown in autumn or in spring, and flowers then from April to July, or from July to October; has so far proved hardy, and stands the sun well25
- Layia Heterotricha, White.** Differs from the above by the color of the flowers, which are pure white with a golden-yellow centre: the flowers also are not quite so large, and the hairs that cover the plant are shorter and stiffer25
- Matricari Eximia Pyramidalis.** Pyramidal form, about six inches high and four and a half inches in breadth, flowers very double and pure white: very useful for borders and bedding purposes25
- Myosotis Elegantissima Fol. Var.** New Forget-me-not of very dwarf growth, with beautiful white variegated foliage and bright sky-blue flowers, suitable for borders, carpet bedding, or pot culture.25
- Papaver Mephisto.** New single-flowered poppy, raised by a sport out of P. Danebrog. The color of flowers is a fiery deep scarlet, bearing on each of the four petals a large blackish violet spot: very showy variety15

**Eucharidium Brewerii.****Tydaea hybrida nana.**

- Primula Auricula, Belgian Double Mixed.** A beautiful double form of the large-flowered Belgian Auricula, resembling a small camellia. Come true from seed in various shades and colors. It is excellent for pot culture PKT.
- Papaver Croceum Flore Pleno.** A double form of this Poppy with curiously undulated and crisped petals, varying in color from pale yellow to orange50
- Pentstemon Murrayanus.** A very fine perennial about a foot and a half high, with grayish leaves and large tubular flowers of various shades of lilac, rose, red, and purple. Very ornamental25
- Petunia Fimbriata Delicata.** This fine novelty is highly characteristic of the class of single fringed petunias. Its charming flowers are white, but the markings of the throat, and particularly the deeply fringed petals, are of a most delicate and pleasing shade of rosy violet50
- Petunia Double-Fringed, Lady of the Lake.** Repeated trials have convinced the introducer of this novelty, that in fecundating the Petunia Fimbriata Alba with pollen from this magnificent double fringed, pure white variety, the seed obtained will perpetuate the latter at the rate of thirty per cent. Such seed we now offer, and warmly recommend this splendid variety. Original packets put up by the introducer,75
- Petunia Hybrida Intus Aurea.** The seed of this new variety, produced solely by artificial fertilization, produces medium-sized flowers, beautifully veined, with deep-yellow throats, and are of striking effect, whether planted out or grown in pots25
- Phacelia Campanularia.** A highly-recommendable new Californian species, allied to the well-known Whitlavia Grandiflora, though quite distinct therefrom. The plant is much branched, and of very spreading habit, covering about a square foot of ground; its large and abundant funnel-shaped flowers are considerably broader and shorter than in the Whitlavia, and are of a beautiful rich deep-blue. Blooms in about eight weeks from time of sowing25
- Polemonium Flavum.** New species of this popular perennial with nankeen-yellow flowers. The habit of the plant is the same as that of P. Cœruleum, being also just as free flowering; if sown early, it can, with advantage, be cultivated as an annual25
- Schizanthus Pinnatus Roseus.** The flowers of this really beautiful new annual are of a delicate rose color, shading off at the centre to white, the uppermost petal almost covered with a blood-red spot, the coloration rendering it quite distinct from existing sorts; it has an abundance of bloom, and is of great value for masses and borders25
- Silene Pendula Bonnetti Carneae Fl. Pl.** We take pleasure in introducing this new variety, which we consider well worthy of cultivation on account of its bright, glossy, green foliage, withstanding heat and moisture well till late in the autumn. The flowers are flesh-colored, very double, and profusely produced25
- Tydaea Hybrida Nana.** A new class, attaining six to nine inches in height when in full bloom. Very free flowering, and producing a great variety of magnificent colors. Its dwarf habit renders it very valuable for florists, being equally as pretty as Gloxinias, and, if sown early and potted forward, these gay and effective varieties will also bloom the same season and at the same time. Constant from seed and of great merit,50
- Verbena Hybrida Coccinea Folis Aureus.** Highly interesting and effective Verbena, with golden yellow foliage, which strikingly contrasts with the bright scarlet color of its flowers. The seed reproduces the variety exactly25

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA ODORATA.

A very handsome bulbous-rooted plant, with pure white flowers, each petal having a yellow blotch near its base; valuable for house-culture through the winter. Good-sized flowering bulbs are produced in one season from seed. Per packet, 20 cents.

Flower-Seeds of Special Merit,

MANY OF WHICH ARE OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

	PKT.
Aster, Boston Florists' Double White. The very best and purest white variety grown for <i>Florists'</i> use or bedding purposes. It flowers early, is very double, of good size and perfect shape. The plant is of strong pyramidal growth, branching from near the ground, and produces an abundance of beautiful imbricated double snow-white blossoms, requiring no support when planted out. 1 oz., \$5; ¼ oz., \$1.50. Large packets	\$0.25
Aster, Zirngibel'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. The plant is of upright growth and free flowering, producing its flowers near the top, support being necessary when planted out. (Our stock was grown from seed obtained of the originator the past season.) ¼ oz., \$2. Large packets	.25
Aster, Perennial, Sorts Mixed. Hardy herbaceous plants from two to four feet high; very ornamental in the autumn, producing white, red, and blue flowers. oz., \$1.50	.10
Abronia Villosa. Pretty annual of trailing habit, and verberna-like flowers of a dark rose color; very floriferous and robust	.10
Acacia Lophanta. A very fine variety of this ornamental plant	.10
Acacia Brachybotrya. Very fine, flowering several times during the winter	.10
Agathæa Cœlestis. "Blue Daisy." Very useful for cut flowers and pot plants, and of a good blue color	.10
Ageratum Hybridum. "Countess of Stair." A new hybrid variety of medium growth and brilliant blue flowers; very fine	.10
Ageratum Mexicanum. "Little Dorrit." Azure blue, very floriferous, and splendid for bedding; true from seed	.10
Ageratum Mexicanum. "Swanley Blue." A large flowering variety, charming blue, and a fine bedder	.10
Amaranthus, Princess of Wales. Foliage carmine, orange-green, and bright yellow, beautifully blended; very handsome	.10
Amaranthus Henderi Cordifolius Maximus. New and splendid variety with chocolate-colored leaves four inches broad	.10
Amaranthus Salicifolius Splendidissimus. Fine brilliant golden and purple leaves of great effect	.10
Anarrhinum Bellidifolium. A beautiful blue-flowering biennial, somewhat resembling the Snapdragon; blooms first season	.10
Calendula, Prince of Orange. This new variety of Marigold has proved exceedingly fine, the petals having a deeper orange stripe than the "Meteor." 1 oz., \$1.50	.10
Calendula Pluvialis. (Cape Marigold.) White. 1 oz., 50 cents	.05
Calendula Ranunculoides fl. pl. (Garden Marigold.) Double orange. 1 oz., 50 cents	.05
Calendula Sicula. Sicilian Marigold with double bright orange flowers, smaller than C. Meteor	.10
Calliopsis Atkinsoni. (Coreopsis.) A fine biennial variety, with yellow and brown flowers	.10
Carduus Marianus. (Holy Thistle.)	.05
Centaurea Canariensis. The calyxes of the flowers are used for decorative purposes	.10
Centaurea Candidissima Compacta. A dwarf and compact form of the beautiful white-foliaged plant, C. Candidissima	.25
Chrysanthemum Inodorum Plenissimum. An annual variety, with excellent double white flowers, valuable for bouquets	.10
Clarkia, Purple King. Fine purple flowers of great effect; very double	.10
Clarkia, Salmon Queen. Double flowers of a salmon-rose color; handsome	.10
Clematis, Jackman's New Hybrids. Excellent new varieties from Mr. Jackman's celebrated collection,	.25
Convolvulus Minor Kermesinus Violaceus. A dwarf Morning-Glory, with splendidly tinged purple-crimson flowers; very bright and effective for hanging-pots	.10
Cuphea Strigulosa. Splendid for masses; also an excellent market-plant	.15
Daisy, Longfellow. A very double and large-flowered variety, with very fine dark rose-colored flowers; if sown in the spring, they will flower in a short time the same season	.25
Dahlia, Paragon Strain. Producing a large percentage of single flowers, with deep maroon petals, edged with bright purple	.15
Dahlia, White Queen. Single pure white variety	.15
Elichrysum Vestitium. Large white Cape everlasting flower	.25
Erpetion Reniforme, Australian Violet. Fine blue	.25
Gazania Pavonia. Low-growing tender herbaceous plants, suitable for greenhouse or out-of-door culture; showy, large yellow flowers, with centres almost black; very ornamental	.15
Gazanopsis Stenophylla. This plant resembles Gazania Splendens, but is much nicer	.15
Geum Coccineum Atrosanguineum fl. pl. A splendid variety of this fine perennial, with beautiful double scarlet flowers; admirably suited for bouquets	.10
Gladiolus Gandavensis, New French Varieties. This is a splendid mixture of all the new sorts	.15
Glaucium Tricolor. Rich flowering annual, one and a half feet in height, with scarlet flowers, of which each petal bears a black spot with yellow margin at its base	.25

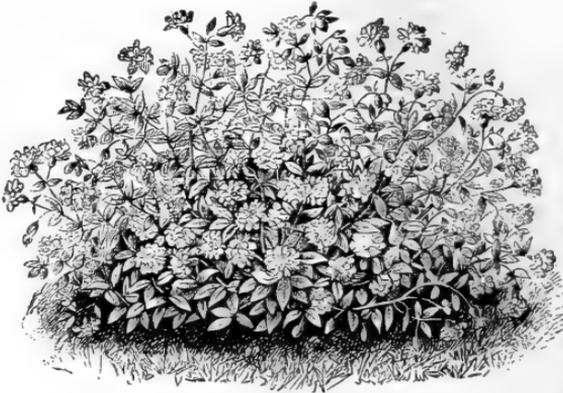
Godetia, Lady Satin Rose. Charming new hardy annual, with flowers of a beautiful deep rose-pink color; the surface shining like satin	PKT.
Hedysarum Humile. New annual Cock's Head from Algiers	.10
Hibiscus Coccineus. A large magnificent flower of a bright carmine red color, blooming continually under the warmest sun, and more freely than the Chinese Hibiscus; excellent for bedding out or growing in pots. Height, three to four feet	.15
Iberis Coronaria, Tom Thumb. A new low-growing variety of the White Rocket Candytuft, with large flowers	.10
Iberis Pruiti. The finest of all perennial Candytufts, with pure white flowers, and of dwarf growth; one of the first spring flowers	.25
Ipomea Quamoclit Hederæfolia. A new Cypress vine, with ivy-leaved foliage and star-shaped flowers; one of the prettiest summer climbers	.05
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	.25
Lavatera Arborea Variegata. New and distinct species, with large leaves beautifully variegated with dark green, pale greenish gray, and pure white, becoming more striking as the plants advance in age; for lawns or conservatory decoration it is invaluable	.10
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	.25
Lobelia, Star of Ischl. Deep azure-blue; a most beautiful variety used extensively in cemeteries about Boston; we recommend it particularly for bedding; true in character and very showy	.10
Lobelia, Mazarin Gem. A fine bedding variety, very compact, with deep blue flowers, blooming very freely	.10
Marigold African, Lemon Quilled. Lemon color, with quilled petals	.05
Marigold African, Orange Quilled. Orange color, with quilled petals	.05
Mesembryanthemum Cordifolium Variegatum. This variety has been lately introduced, is very free growing and well adapted for edgings or ribbon borders, and is remarkable for the distinct white and green variegation of its leaves	.15
Mesembryanthemum Tricolor. Rose with purple centre	.05
Mignonette Monstrosa. Largest perfection, and very sweet scented; per ounce, \$ 1.00	.10
Mignonette Machet. Entirely distinct from all other sorts, and highly recommended for pot culture; of dwarf pyramidal growth, with thick dark-green leaves, and numerous stout flower-stalks, terminated with massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers	.10
Mimulus, Queen's Prize. A most magnificent strain of this easily cultivated and brilliant-colored flower. Many of the flowers measure from two to three inches in diameter, and comprise exquisite mottled shades of rich purple, crimson and yellow, ruby, etc.	.25
Myosotis Alpestris Robusta Grandiflora. New, large flowering, of pyramidal habit, very fine; has given great satisfaction to all who have grown it	.10
Myosotis Alpestris Compacta Aurea. Dwarf golden-leaved variety, being similar in habit and color of foliage to the "Golden Feather," with bright blue flowers. A very fine bedding-plant	.25
Nemophila Atro Cœrulea. A beautiful dwarf variety, with large deep ultramarine blue flowers, having pure white centres encircled with a ring of black purple	.10
Nicotiana Sæveolens. New, with white and very fragrant flowers	.10
Oxalis Tropæoloides (Corniculata Purpurea). Dwarf dark purplish-brown foliage; greatly admired, and extensively used in our public parks and cemeteries for ribbon and design work; the flowers are dark-yellow. Per oz., 2.00	.10
Pansy, Clivden Varieties. These varieties are extensively used in England and Germany for bedding, and are considered the best for that purpose. We offer three colors: purple, white, and yellow. Per pkt. each	.15
Pansy, Giant Trimardeau. Entirely distinct and beautiful new race, of vigorous and compact habit. The flowers are carried well, and each one is marked with three large spots, and of a size hitherto unattained; they comprise the richest and most varied shades of color	.50
Pentstemon Cobæa. Splendid species of this handsome perennial, with large white flowers shaded with blue,	.10
Petunia Hybrida Compacta Nana Multiflora fl. pl. New liliputian variety, of dwarf compact growth, producing small, very double flowers, partly striped and partly unicolored; of great value for bedding purposes	.50
Pink, Single Clove. This is the old-fashioned, sweet-scented, hardy garden pink, including a great variety of colors, and though very little grown for several years, is again becoming very popular	.10
Pyrethrum Hybridum, Single Mixed. Beautiful hardy plants producing a variety of bright-colored flowers about the size of our field daisy	.10
Ramondia Pyrenæcia. Described by Parkinson as the <i>Blew Beares Eares</i> with <i>Borage Leaves</i> , a pretty perennial only 3 or 4 inches high, resembling the primrose in habit of growth; is quite hardy, and splendid for borders; the flowers are lilac color, and continue from May through the whole summer	.15
Ranunculus Asiaticus Superbissimus. This variety is of very vigorous growth, producing very double flowers of endless variety of colors, flowering the first season from seed and continuing throughout the summer	.10
Rhynchospermum Jasminoides Folis Variegatis. A very beautiful and sweet-scented greenhouse climber with handsome variegated foliage; in habit it resembles the jasmine, is a rapid grower, requiring only ordinary greenhouse culture	.25
Salvia Candidissima. White flowering variety	.10
Senecio Elegans Nana fl. pl. Mixed. A beautiful dwarf double-flowering Jacobæa with great variety of colors	.05

Spergula Pilifera Aurea. A splendid new golden-yellow carpet bedding-plant; only attains the height of one inch; seed produces a large per cent true to name	Pkt. .25
Statice Suworowi. Fine annual variety, producing branching flower-spikes about 15 inches long, of a bright rose color with a crimson shade, lasting more than two months in bloom	Pt. .10
Stock (Gillyflower) Boston Florist's Double White. A superior sort for florists and private green-houses; the spikes are very long, with extremely large and very double pure white flowers; blooms about the same time as the 10 weeks, but is much more desirable. Per oz. \$ 5.00	Pt. .15
Stock (Gillyflower) Large Flowering Perpetual. "Corbeille." This variety with its very large, double, bright crimson flowers, and its extensive branches, exceeds in beauty all other stocks	Pt. .25
Stock (Gillyflower) New Giant Perfection 10 Weeks. Finest Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, 2½ feet high, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers in great variety of colors. Per oz. \$ 5.00	Pt. .15
Torenia Fournieri Grandiflora. New large-flowered variety, surpassing by far all others by its much larger flowers and great profusion of bloom	Pt. .25
Tropæolum Tom Thumb, Lady Bird. New dwarf compact nasturtium of a rich golden yellow color, each petal barred with a broad vein of bright ruby crimson very distinct	Pt. .10
Vicia Gerardi. Free growing, hardy annual climber with violet-colored flowers; thrives best in a deep sandy soil	Pt. .05
Zinnia Darwini Flore Pleno. Finest Mixed. Small-flowered variety, very double, and suitable for bouquets	Pt. .10

FLORISTS' HOLLYHOCKS.

WE offer in 1-ounce and ½-ounce packets only, a very fine strain, grown by one of our leading Boston florists from Chater's prize varieties; the flowers are very double and of various colors; 1 ounce, \$ 1.50; ½ ounce, 75 cents.

For other sorts, see general list of flower-seeds, page 54.



Silene pendula Bonnetti carnea fl. pl.

See page 5, tinted paper.

TARRAGON PLANTS (*Artemisia Dracunculus*).

After many ineffectual attempts, we have this season secured from Europe a limited 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 plants. It is a 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, each, 40 cents.

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 any thing 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.

ABRONIA.

	PKT.	OZ.
Trailing plants, with sweet-scented, verbena-like flowers. Remove the husk before sowing, and start under glass. They succeed best in a light, rich soil. <i>Annuals.</i>		
Arenaria. Yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.10	\$ 2.00
Umbellata. Rosy lilac. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. <i>Half-hardy shrubs.</i>		
Extra Fine Mixed. From new fertilized sorts . . . . .	.25	
Fine Mixed. . . . . .	.10	

ABOBRA.

Viridiflora. A handsome climber, with dark-green foliage, and small, glossy, scarlet fruit. Roots may be kept like the dahlia in winter. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i>05	.75
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ACACIA.

Graceful, ornamental plants that may be employed for out-door decoration in summer, and conservatories in winter. Succeed best in sandy loam. <i>Greenhouse shrubs.</i>		
Mixed Varieties . . . . .	.10	1.00

ACROCLINIUM.

One of the most beautiful and valuable of the everlasting flowers, and grown extensively for winter bouquets. Sow in hot-beds, and transplant. <i>Annuals.</i>		
Album. Pure white. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Roseum. Bright rose. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ fl. pl. A new double, rose-colored variety, beautiful . . . . .	.10	

ADLUMIA (*Mountain Fringe*).

Cirrhosa. 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. 10 ft.05	1.50
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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. <i>Annuals.</i>		
Conspicuum. White; blooms until frost; fine for bouquets. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Lasseauxii. Very fine rose color. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.10	
Mexicanum Album. White. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Imperial Dwarf. Dark blue. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.25
“ “ White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.25

AGROSTEMMA.

Attractive, free-flowering plants of easy culture, fine for beds or borders, and an excellent cut flower.		
Coronaria Atrosanguinea (<i>Rose Campton</i>). Crimson. <i>Perennial.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Alba. White. <i>Perennial.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Cœli Rosea (<i>Rose of Heaven</i>). Deep rose. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
“ Alba. White. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

ALLIUM.

Azureum. Hardy, bulbous-rooted plant, with large heads of showy azure-blue flowers. <i>Perennial.</i> 1 ft.10	1.50
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ALONSOA (*Mask-Flower*).

Very ornamental, either in the greenhouse, or outside in summer. Very desirable in the garden for the brilliancy of their flowers. Succeeds in any light, rich soil. <i>Annual.</i>		
Albiflora. White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Linifolia. Scarlet. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

ALYSSUM.

PKT. OZ.

Free-flowering plants, suitable for beds, borders, or rock-work. Grow well in any rich garden-loam.

Maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>). White. <i>Annual</i> . 1 ft. . . . .	.05	\$0.60
Saxatile Compactum (<i>Golden Alyssum</i>). Yellow. <i>Perennial</i> . 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Benthami " Dwarf, Compact, and very sweet. <i>Annual</i>. . . . .	.05	1.00

AMARANTHUS.

Graceful ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower-garden. Sow the seed early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. *Annuals*.

Bicolor Ruber . Scarlet and orange foliage. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Caudatus (<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i>). Crimson. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Cruentus (<i>Prince's Feather</i>). Scarlet. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Henderi . Very brilliant foliage; splendid. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Melancholicus Ruber . Dark-crimson foliage. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Salicifolius . Scarlet and purple; one of the handsomest. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Tricolor (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>). Red, yellow, and green foliage. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Mixed Varieties . . . . .	.05	.60

AMMOBIUM.

Pretty annuals, producing white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border.

Alatum Grandiflorum . Large flowering and pure white. 2 ft.05	1.00
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AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (*Japanese Ivy*). A species of the woodbine from Japan, which has proved entirely hardy. The leaves are small, and at first of an olive-green color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. *Hardy perennial*

.10 .60

ANCHUSA.

Angustifolia. Hardy herbaceous plant, flowering the first season; a long bloomer, and splendid for bouquets; with azure-blue, forget-me-not-like flowers

.10 1.00

ANAGALLIS.

Universal favorites of the flower-garden; suitable for beds, borders, and rock-work. *Annuals*.

Grandiflora Mixed . Large flowering varieties. ½ ft.05	1.50
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ANEMONE (*Wind-Flower*).

Very pleasing, hardy perennials, easily grown from seed: some varieties producing flowers early in the spring; others, in the autumn. Fine for bouquets. Very rich soil.

Chinese (<i>Garden Anemone</i>). Extra mixed, ½ ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
Japonica Honorine Jobert . White, with yellow centre, resembling the poets' narcissus; blooms in the autumn. 3 ft. . . . .	.25	

ANGELONIA.

Grandiflora. Beautiful for greenhouse culture in pots, having fine spikes of blue flowers; very sweet-scented. It blossoms the first season. Light, rich loam.

.25

ANTIRRHINUM (*Snapdragon*).One of our most showy and useful border-plants, growing and blooming freely in any good soil that is tolerably dry. *Annuals*.

Majus . Mixed colors. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Nanum Picturatum . New blotched varieties mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
Tom Thumb . Finest dwarf varieties mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Collection of eight separate colors . . . . .	.50	

ANTHEMIS.

Arabica. A showy, hardy annual, with bright-yellow flowers, and branching, compact habit

.05 .75

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*).

Very ornamental, perennial, herbaceous plants, blooming freely in the spring. They grow well in any dry soil.

Alba Plena . Double white. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Caryophylloides . Single striped. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Cœrulea . Single blue and white. 2 ft. . . . .	.15	
Chrysantha . Single yellow. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Vervæneana Atrovioleacea Plenissima . Very double, deep violet, with variegated foliage. . . . .	.15	
Single . Finest mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Double . Finest mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.25

ARABIS.

Alpina. Hardy herbaceous plant, with pure white flowers; blooms very early in the spring; suitable for borders, rock-work, etc. ¾ ft.

.05 1.00

ARCTOTIS.

PKT. OZ.

Breviscarpa. Showy, free-flowering annual of dwarf habit; orange-colored flowers with black centre. If planted early, they blossom until killed by frost. They grow freely in ordinary soil. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.10 \$3.00

ARGEMONE (*Prickly Poppy*).

Grandiflora. Highly ornamental annual, with large, pure white flowers like those of the poppy, and of easiest culture in any garden. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.05 .75

ARTEMESIA.

Gracilis. Very ornamental foliage plant; useful for garden decoration. *Annual*05 1.00

ASPHODELUS (*Asphodoc*).

Showy plants, suitable for the open borders. They may be grown in any soil, and may be increased by separating the roots.

Luteus. Yellow. *Hardy perennial*05 1.50

ASPERULA.

Pretty dwarf plants, well adapted for shaded situations among trees, bearing clusters of fragrant flowers; admirable for bouquets.

Azurea Setosa. Light blue. *Annual*. 1 ft.05 .50

Odorata. White. *Perennial*. 1 ft.05 1.00

ASTER.

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, with the most perfect and beautiful form. *Annuals*.

Truffaut's Pæony Perfection. *Finest mixed*. Very double, large, and fine shape. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *Pure white*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*1.00

“ “ “ *“ eight*75

Victoria. *Finest mixed*. Large, beautifully imbricated, and pyramidal in form. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.15 4.00

“ “ “ *Pure white*15 5.00

“ “ “ *Azure blue*15 5.00

“ “ “ *Dark blue*15 5.00

“ “ “ *Carmine rose*15 5.00

“ “ “ *Dark crimson*15 5.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*1.00

“ “ “ *“ six*60

Truffaut's Imbricated Pompon. *Finest mixed*. Splendid; small flowering. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *Pure white*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Rose*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Crimson*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Dark blue*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*1.00

Betteridge's Quilled. *Finest mixed*. Perfectly double quilled flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.05 2.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*75

Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet. *Finest mixed*. Very profuse in bloom. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.10 4.00

Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered. *Finest mixed*. Large flowers; free bloomer. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *White*10 5.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*1.00

“ “ “ *“ six*50

Dwarf Bouquet Pyramidal. *Finest mixed*. Pyramid shaped plants, with brilliant colors. 1 ft.10 4.00

Giant Emperor. *Finest mixed*. Large double flowers; pyramidal form. 2 ft.15

“ “ “ *Collection of six separate colors*75

Goliath. *Finest mixed*. Large, and very double. 2 ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *Collection of six separate colors*50

Large Rose-Flowered. *Finest mixed*. Beautiful variety, brilliant, and very double. 2 ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *Collection of twelve separate colors*75

Pompon Cocardeau. *Finest mixed*. Centre of flowers white, with brilliant colors outside. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.10 4.00

“ “ “ *Collection of six separate colors*50

Needle Perfection. *Finest mixed*. Petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed. 2 ft.10 5.00

“ “ “ *Collection of six separate colors*75

New Schiller. *Finest mixed*. A fine variety for bouquets; profuse bloomer, and very double. 1 ft.10 3.00

Washington. *Finest mixed*. Splendid; extra large-flowering, and very double. 2 ft.15

“ “ “ *Collection of four separate colors*75

Splendid French and German. *Extra mixed*. This is our own mixture of the best imported varieties10 5.00

German. *Fine mixed*05 3.00

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. Succeed in a rich soil. *Annuals*.

Double Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties. 2 ft.10 1.50

CACALIA (*Tassel-Flower*).

PKT. OZ.

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	\$0.80
Coccinea. Bright scarlet. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.80

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. Tigré or spotted, from prize flowers . . . . .	.50
“ “ Pumila Compacta. Dwarf self-colors. Extra mixed . . . . .	.50
“ “ Tigrina. Dwarf, tigré, or spotted. Extra mixed, . . . . .	.50
Rugosa. Shrubby or bedding variety. Mixed colors . . . . .	.50

CALANDRINIA.

Very beautiful dwarf-growing plants. Seed started inside, and planted out in May of 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	2.00
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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	.50
“ “ Meteor. Double; straw-color, striped with bright orange. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ “ Superba. Double; rich yellow; dark eye. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Pongei fl. pl. Fine double white . . . . .	.05	.50

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.

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.25	
Pedata Nana Compacta. Deep rose. <i>Annual.</i> 1 ft.10	3.00

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.

Annual Varieties. Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Perennial Varieties. Mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Medium (<i>Canterbury Bells</i>). <i>Double and Single.</i> Mixed. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Double Rose. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.10	
“ “ White. “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ “ Blue. “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ Single Rose. “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.05	1.50
“ “ White. “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.05	1.00
“ “ Blue. “ “ “ “ . . . . .	.05	1.00
“ Calycanthema (<i>Cupped Canterbury Bells</i>). Mixed. <i>Biennial.</i> 2½ ft. . . . .	.10	1.50

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	

CASTILLEJA.

Indivisa. It is not too much to say that this is one of the most effective plants of recent introduction, producing flower-bracts of a brilliant scarlet-crimson hue, very rich in color. Light, rich loam. *Annual*

CATANANCHE.

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

Mixed Colors. 2 ft.05	.75
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CEDRONELLA.

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

	.10	1.50
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CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*).

PKT. OZ.

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>).	Tall <i>Crimson</i> .	2 ft.	.10	\$3.00
"	Dwarf <i>Crimson</i> .	1 ft.	.10	3.00
"	<i>Glasgow Prize</i> .	Dark foliage, with crimson combs. 1 ft.	.10	
"	Tall <i>Mixed</i> .	2 ft.	.10	2.50
"	Dwarf <i>Mixed</i> .	1 ft.	.10	2.50
Pyramidalis	<i>Coccinea</i> .	Crimson; feathery spikes. 3 ft.	.10	2.00
"	<i>Atriviolacea</i> .	Violet; feathery spikes. 3 ft.	.10	2.00
"	<i>Aurea</i> .	Golden; feathery spikes. 3 ft.	.10	2.00
"	<i>Mixed</i> .	Feathery spikes. 3 ft.	.10	2.00
Huttonii .	Dark ornamental foliage, crimson.	2 ft.	.10	4.00
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	.60
Moschata (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>).	Mixed colors. <i>Annual</i> .	2 ft.	.05	.60
Suaevoleus (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>).	Yellow. <i>Annual</i> .	2 ft.	.05	.75
Candidissima .	Silver leaved, foliage broader and whiter than the others. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .	1 ft.	.15	8.00
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. containing 1,200 seeds, \$1.00; pkt. of 100 seeds			
Clementi .	Silver leaved, finely cut, and very white. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .	1 ft.	.15	3.00
Gymnocarpa .	Silver leaved, very graceful. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .		.15	2.00

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 .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05	.60
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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, or Paris Daisy</i>)		.10	
"	<i>Etoile d'Or. (The Golden Marguerite)</i>	.20	
Chinese .	Double, large-flowered, mixed, well-known variety for pot and greenhouse culture. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i>	.25	
Chinese Pompon .	Same as preceding, with small flowers	.25	
Tricolor Burridgeanum .	Single, white, with crimson band and yellow centre. <i>Annual</i> .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 .75
"	Dunnett Album . Double, white. <i>Annual</i> .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 1.50
"	Aureum . Double, golden yellow. <i>Annual</i> .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 1.50
"	Venustum . Single, crimson, with white band and yellow centre. <i>Annual</i> .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 .75
Double Mixed .	Annual varieties.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 1.00
Single Mixed .	Annual varieties.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 .75
Collection of twelve separate colors. <i>Annuals</i>			.75

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 1.50

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. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.50
Hybrida Grandiflora Nana .	New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain. 8 inches.	.50
"	Plenissima . Double, of greatest perfection, in beautiful variety of colors.	.75
Maritima (<i>Dusty Miller</i>).	Silvery foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 1.00
"	Candidissima . Same as preceding with whiter foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$	.10 2.00
Acanthifolia .	Fine silvery foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.10 2.50

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. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05
Double Mixed .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 .75
Single Mixed .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.05 .75

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.

Finest Mixed .	<i>Hardy perennial</i> .	10 ft.	.10 3.00
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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

CLINTONIA.

PKT. OZ.

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

Finest Mixed. *Annual.* ½ ft.10 \$3.00

CLITORIA.

Cœlestis. Handsome greenhouse climbers, producing large bright-blue flowers. Flowers first season from seed. Rich loam. *Perennial*10 1.50

COBÆA.

Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing climber, with beautiful foliage, and large, purple, bell-shaped flowers. Seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly. *Half-hardy perennial.* 20 ft.10 2.00

COCCINEA.

Indica. Splendid climber, with smooth, glossy foliage, and large snow-white flowers, followed with deep-scarlet fruit. *Annual.* 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 perennials.*

Finest Mixed. Saved only from the newest sorts50

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.

Cœlestis. Bright blue 1½ ft.05 .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.
Mauritanicus. Bright blue; fine for baskets and vases10 1.50
Finest Mixed. 1 ft.05 .25

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.

Bicolor. Golden yellow, with brown centre. *Annual.* 1½ ft.05 .60
Cardaminifolia. Dwarf crimson. *Annual.* 1 ft.05 .60
Coronata. Yellow. *Annual.* 1½ ft.05 .60
Drummondii. Yellow and red. *Annual.* 1½ ft.05 .60
Nigra. Dark red. *Annual.* 1½ ft.05 .60
Annual Sorts. Finest mixed. 1½ ft.05 .60
Perennial Sorts. Finest mixed. 3 ft.05 1.00

COSMEA.

Pretty annuals, with bright showy flowers, smaller, yet resembling the single dahlia. Sow in a gentle heat, rich loam.

Bipinnata. Reddish purple. 3 ft.05 1.00
 " **Purpurea.** Deep purple. 3 ft.05 1.00

COSMIDIUM.

Burridgeanum. Beautiful coreopsis-like annual, with large, showy, crimson and yellow flowers. 2 ft.05 .60

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 .60

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 6.00

CUCUMIS (Cucumber-Gourd).

Trailing annuals, producing ornamental fruit, some of which are very curious and beautiful. Common loam. *Annual.*

Mixed Sorts. 10 ft.05 1.00

CUCURBITA (Squash-Gourd).

Mixed Sorts. Similar to the cucumis, with larger fruit. 12 ft.05 1.00

CYCLAMEN.

PKT. OZ.

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.	<i>Prize stock.</i>	Extra mixed	.50
"	Giganteum.	Superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers	.50
"	White Swan.	Very large and pure white. New	.50
"	Striatum.	Pure white ground pencilled with rich mauve pink: the collar is rich purple	.50
"	Delicatum.	Faintly spotted with rose at the collar, shading off about midway of the petal,	.50
Grandiflorum	Rosy Morn.	Clear, bright, delicate rose	.50
"	Duke of Connaught.	Rich purplish crimson	.50
"	Picturatum.	White ground, suffused with pink; claret base	.50
"	Mixed.	Above three varieties	.75

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	\$0.75
Linifolium.	Pure white	.05	.75

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	.15
Liliputan Double.	Choice, small-flowering varieties	.15
Single Mixed.	From finest varieties	.10

DATURA.

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

Humilis.	Double yellow.	3 ft.	.10	1.00
Wrighti.	White, changing to lilac.	3 ft.	.10	1.00
Double Mixed.	3 ft.		.10	1.00

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.

Double Branching.	Mixed. <i>Annual.</i>	1½ ft.	.05	.50
"	<i>Collection of eight separate colors</i>		.50	
"	Dwarf Candelabrum.	Mixed. <i>Annual.</i>	1 ft.	1.50
"	Hyacinth-flowered (<i>Dwarf-rocket</i>).	Mixed. <i>Annual.</i>	1 ft.	.50
"	"	<i>White.</i>	1 ft.	.50
"	"	<i>Collection of ten separate colors</i>		.50
"	Tall Rocket.	Mixed. <i>Annual.</i>	1½ ft.	.50
"	"	<i>Collection of ten separate colors</i>		.50
"	Stock-Flowered, Lustrous Carmine.	Fiery carmine color. New. <i>Annual.</i>	1 ft.	.25
Formosum.	Dark blue. <i>Perennial.</i>	2 ft.	.05	1.50
"	Cœlestinum.	Light blue. <i>Perennial.</i>	2 ft.	.10
Nudicaule.	Scarlet. <i>Perennial.</i>	1 ft.	.25	
Perennial Hybrids.	Double mixed.	3 ft.	.25	
"	Single mixed.	3 ft.	.05	1.50

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	1.50
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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	.75
"	<i>Collection of twelve separate colors</i>		.60	
Heddewigi.	Single mixed.	1 ft.	.05	1.50
"	Double mixed.	1 ft.	.05	1.50
"	Double blood-red.	1 ft.	.05	1.50
"	Double white.	1 ft.	.05	1.50
"	Diadematus.	Double extra mixed.	1 ft.	3.00
"	Laciniatus.	Double fringed; finest mixed.	1 ft.	3.00
Hardy Garden.	Double, finest mixed.	1 ft.	.15	
Pheasant-Eye.	Single; fringed, with dark centre.	1 ft.	.75	
Florists' Pink.	Double, from prize flowers.	1 ft.	.50	
Caryophyllus (<i>Carnation</i>).	<i>Prize stock.</i>	From stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees,		
"	Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies, and Sells.	2 ft.	.50	
Caryophyllus (<i>Carnation</i>).	<i>Perpetual or Tree.</i>	Extra double mixed.	2 ft.	.50
"	Double Dwarf early.	Fine mixed.	1 ft.	.15
"	Double Extra mixed.	2 ft.	.25	

DIANTHUS. — *Continued.*

			PKT.	OZ.
Caryophyllus (<i>Carnation</i>).	Double.	<i>Fine mixed</i>	.10	\$ 2.50
“	“	Grenadin. Brilliant scarlet.	.25	
“	“	Collection of twenty-five separate varieties	2.00	
		“ twelve	1.00	
Barbatus (<i>Sweet William</i>).	Double mixed.	1 ft.	.10	2.00
“	<i>Single mixed.</i>	1 ft.	.05	.80

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	1.00
Purpurea Mixed.	Fine varieties.	3 ft.	.05	.75

DOLICHOS (*Hyacinth-Bean*).

Lablab Mixed.	A beautiful, quick-growing climber, with blue and white flowers in clusters.	<i>Annual.</i>	.05	.60
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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	
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EGG-PLANT.

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

Scarlet Fruited			.05	.75
White Fruited			.05	.75

ELICHRYSUM (*Eternal Flower*).

Very effective everlasting flowers: extensively used for winter bouquets and decorations. Succeed in any good garden loam. *Annuals.*

Double Mixed.	All colors.	1½ ft.	.05	.75
“	Crimson		.05	.75
“	White		.05	.75
“	Yellow		.05	.75
Single White			.05	.50
“	Yellow		.05	.50
Collection of ten separate colors.	Double		.50	
“	“ six	“	.35	

ERYSIMUM.

Very showy, free-flowering annuals, blooming in spikes; very handsome and effective in beds or borders.

Arkansanum.	Yellow.	1 ft.	.05	.60
Peroffskianum.	Orange.	1 ft.	.05	.60

ERYTHRINA (*Coral Tree*).

A splendid genus of half-hardy shrubs, with beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers. Succeed best in a warm situation. The roots should be kept in sand, in a warm, dry cellar, through the winter.

Crista-galli.	4 ft.		.20	
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ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Annual plants, with bright, showy flowers. Very attractive for bedding, massing, or ribbon-work Light, rich soil.

Californica.	Bright yellow, with orange centre.	1 ft.	.05	.50
“	Alba. White	1 ft.	.05	.50
Carminea Grandiflora Rosea.	Intense carmine flowers. Very distinct.	1 ft.	.10	
Crœca, flore pleno.	Double orange-colored flowers. New.	1 ft.	.10	1.00
“	Alba. Double white. New.	1 ft.	.10	
Mandarin.	Flowers rich orange inside, brilliant scarlet outside.	1 ft.	.10	1.50
Mixed Extra.	1 ft.		.05	.50

EUCALYPTUS.

Globulus (*Blue Gum or Fever-destroying Tree*). Besides being ornamental for sub-tropical gardening, while young, it has a powerful influence in destroying the malarious agency which is supposed to cause fever in marshy districts

			.10	1.50
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EUPHORBIA.

Variegata.	A showy border plant, with foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam. <i>Annual.</i>	1½ ft.	.05	.60
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EXACUM AFFINE.

Compact plants, about six inches high, with clusters of violet-purple cyclamen-scented flowers; if sown in the spring, it will blossom during the summer and through the winter. *Half-hardy annual*

				.25
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FEVERFEW. (See *Matricaria*.)

FENZLIA.

PKT. OZ.

A beautiful dwarf annual, keeping in flower the whole summer, making it desirable for small beds or edgings. It is also very pretty for window gardens. Light, rich loam.

Dianthiflora Alba. White. ¼ ft. . . . .	.10	\$6.00
“ Rosea. Fine rose. ¼ ft. . . . .	.10	6.00

FERNS.

Choice Varieties Mixed. Graceful, well-known class of plants. Very highly appreciated25

GAILLARDIA.

A genus of beautiful, showy plants, well adapted for garden decoration, giving a profusion of brilliant flowers during the summer and autumn.

Picta Lorenziana. “New Double Gaillardia.” Mixed colors. Annual. 1½ ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
“ Mixed. Choice single varieties. Annual. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Grandiflora Mixed. Perennial varieties. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.75

GAURA.

Lindheimeri. Half-hardy annual of light and graceful habit, with spikes of white flowers tinted with red; very profuse bloomer. 2 ft.05 .75

GESNERIA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants; remarkable for the beauty of their foliage, which is singularly marked, and their long spikes of brilliant-colored flowers. Sow in a light compost, and keep in a warm, moist atmosphere.

Choicest Varieties Mixed. Tender perennial. 1 ft.25

GERANIUM.

These plants are too well known to require description.

Large-Flowered Pelargonium. Show varieties. Extra mixed . . . . .	.50
Apple-Scented. A favorite variety . . . . .	.25
Double. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50
Zonale. Finest mixed . . . . .	.10

GEUM.

Coccineum. Hardy, herbaceous perennial, with bright-scarlet flowers; very showy. 2 ft.05 1.00

GILIA.

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

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

GLAUCIUM.

Corniculatum: A graceful plant, with fine silvery foliage; handsome for bedding purposes. Perennial. 1 ft.10 2.00

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. Choicest French Varieties. Mixed . . . . .	.50
“ Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta. Upright flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50
“ “ Horizontalis. Drooping flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50
“ “ Punctata. Spotted flowers. Finest mixed . . . . .	.50

GNAPHALIUM (Everlasting).

Indispensable for winter bouquets. Beautiful, and easily grown. Half-hardy perennials.

Decurrens. Recently introduced. White. 1 ft. . . . .	.10
Fœtidum. Citron-yellow. 2 ft. . . . .	.10
Leontopodium (Edelweiss of the Alps). Pure white, star-shaped, and of a downy texture. Much sought after and prized by tourists in Switzerland . . . . .	.25

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 . . . . .	.10	
Lady Albemarle. Brilliant dark crimson. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
The Bride. White, with rich carmine centre. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Finest Mixed. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.75

GOLDEN FEATHER. (See Pyrethrum.)

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranthus).

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

Globosa Alba. White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
“ Rubra. Reddish purple. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
“ Orange. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
“ Variegata. Striped and variegated. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60

ICE-PLANT.

PKT. OZ.

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 \$0.50

IPOMEA.

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

Purpurea (<i>Morning-Glory</i>). <i>Blue</i> . . . . .	.05	.20
“ “ “ <i>Crimson</i> . . . . .	.05	.20
“ “ “ <i>White</i> . . . . .	.05	.20
“ “ “ <i>Mixed Colors</i> . . . . .	.05	.20
“ “ “ <i>Collection of 12 separate colors</i> . . . . .	.50	
Bonna Nox (<i>Evening-Glory</i>). <i>White</i> ; flowers in the evening . . . . .	.05	.50
Coccinea (<i>Star Ipomea</i>). <i>Scarlet star-shaped flowers</i> . . . . .	.05	.30
Hederacea Grandiflora fol. Marmoratis . <i>Silver striped foliage</i> . . . . .	.10	.75
“ “ “ Superba . <i>Ivy-like foliage</i> . . . . .	.10	.75
Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine</i>). <i>Scarlet</i> . . . . .	.05	.60
“ “ “ <i>White</i> . . . . .	.05	.60
“ “ “ <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	.05	.60

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*.

Ameloides Atroviolacea. *Dark purple*. 1 ft.05 .75

Kermesina. *Crimson*. 1 ft.05 .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.25

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 mixed*10 1.50

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., \$1.0005 .10

Fine Mixture. As imported. Per lb., 75 cents05 .15

Blue-Edged. *White and pink, edged with blue*05 .15

Crown Princess of Prussia. *Delicate blush*05 .15

Painted Lady. *Pink and white*05 .15

Purple05 .15

Purple-Striped05 .15

Scarlet-Striped05 .15

Scarlet Invincible. *Intense scarlet*05 .15

White05 .15

Collection of ten separate colors50

Latifolius (*Everlasting Pea*). *Mixed colors*. *Perennial*05 .75

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

LAVENDULA (*Lavender*).

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

Hardy perennial05 .25

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 1.50

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 3.00

LINUM.

PKT. OZ.

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>). Annual. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	\$0.50
Perenne . Finest mixed perennial sorts. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	1.25

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 Alba . White. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	2.50
“ Crystal Palace Compacta . Azure blue, very compact. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	4.00
“ Kermesina . Crimson. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Rosea . Fine rose. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Blue King (<i>Emperor William</i>). Dark blue, compact. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	4.00
“ Pearl . White, edged with blue. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	5.00
“ Speciosa . Dark blue. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Gracilis . Blue. Best for hanging-baskets. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Paxtonia . Blue and white. ½ ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Pumila Magnifica . Very dwarf; deep blue . . . . .	.10	3.00
White Gem . Dwarf, compact; white. . . . .	.10	
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	4.00
Scandens . Purple. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	4.00

LOTUS.

Jacobæus . Ornamental, half-hardy annual, with pea-shaped flowers almost black. 1 ft.05	.75
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LUPINS.

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

Extra Mixed . 2 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. . . . .	.10	2.00
Senno Strigata . Striped white and crimson. 2 ft. . . . .	.10	
Haageana Hybrida . Finest mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	2.00

LYTHRUM.

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

Flexuosum . Carmine. Annual. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
Roseum Superbum . Rose. Perennial. 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
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MANDEVILLEA.

Suaevolens . 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 soil,10	1.50
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MALVA.

Showy free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good garden loam. <i>Annual</i> .		
Crispa . Ornamental foliage with curled edges; very fine. 5 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
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*.

Grandiflora fl. pl. Double pure white . . . . .	.10	1.00
Nana fl. pl. New dwarf double white; very fine . . . . .	.10	1.50

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	5.00
Scarlet . 10 ft. . . . .	.10	5.00
White . 10 ft. . . . .	.10	8.00
Finest Mixed . 10 ft. . . . .	.10	5.00

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

PKT. OZ.

Finest Mixed. 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.* ¼ ft.05 \$1.50

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 .75

MIMULUS (*Monkey-Flower*).

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

Moschatus (*Musk-Plant*). Yellow. ½ ft.10 5.00

Tigrinus. Extra mixed; tigred and spotted10 4.00

Duplex. Double extra mixed; tigred and spotted25

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 the winter like dahlias, blooming much earlier the following season. Rich loam.

Jalapa, fol. Variegatis. Gold-striped foliage, mixed colors. 2 ft.05 .50

Longiflora. Sweet-scented white. 2 ft.05 .30

Tom Thumb White. Snow-white flowers and variegated foliage. 10 inches high10

Choice Mixed. 2 ft.05 .30

Collection of eight separate colors35

MOLUCELLA.

Lævis (*Shell-Flower*). This plant is remarkable for its curious shell-shaped flowers, of a white and purple color, produced in spikes about 2 ft. high. Good garden loam. *Annual.*15 5.00

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 (*Balsam-Apple*). 10 ft.05 .60

Charantia (*Balsam-Pear*). 10 ft.05 .60

MORNING-GLORY. (See *Ipomea*.)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*.

Dissitiflora. Dark blue, very early, and quite distinct. ½ ft.10 8.00

Palustris (*True Forget-me-not*). Beautiful blue. ½ ft.10 6.00

Semperflorens. New dwarf blue. Flowers all summer10 8.00

Alba. New white. Constant10 6.00

Fine Mixed. ½ ft.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.20 3.00

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.*

Finest Mixed. ¾ ft.05 .50

NERTERA.

Depressa. A very handsome creeping-plant, with oval fleshy leaves and small white flowers, covered later with small coral colored berries; fine for pot-culture. *Tender perennial.*25

NICOTIANA.

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

Affinis. Finest variety grown, producing freely large white flowers, with a delicious fragrance. 1½ ft.05

Atropurpurea Grandiflora. Purple crimson. 4 ft.05 .50

NIEREMBERGIA.

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

Frutescens. Large-flowered white and blue10 2.00

Gracilis. White and lilac10 2.00

PERILLA.

PKT. OZ.

Nankinensis Atropurpurea Laciniata. A fine, ornamental-foliaged plant, with deep mulberry foliage; edges of leaves finely cut. Common garden loam. *Annual.* 2 ft. .05 \$ 0.60

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	.25	
Grandiflora Fimbriata.	Single, fringed varieties. Extra mixed	.25	
	Flore Pleno. Double fringed. Extra mixed	.50	
Inimitable.	Striped and blotched, small-flowered	.70	3.00
	Nana Compacta Multiflora. New dwarf, 6 inches high, striped flowers	.15	6.00
	Flore Pleno. Double, striped and blotched; large-flowered	.50	
Kermesina.	Crimson	.05	1.50
Nyctaginiflora.	White	.05	1.00
Fine Mixed		.10	3.00
Good Mixed		.05	1.50
Collection of twelve separate varieties, single		1.25	
	double	1.50	
	“ six	.75	

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 2.00

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	1.00
Grandiflora Mixed.	Extra large-flowered varieties	.10	1.50
	Splendens. Large, bright scarlet, with white eye	.10	3.00
Blue Varieties.	With white eye	.05	3.00
Nana Snowball.	Dwarf white; large flowers	.10	
Fireball.	Dwarf scarlet; very brilliant	.10	
Scarlet.	Fine	.05	1.50
White.	Fine	.05	1.50
Decussata.	Newest perennial sorts. Mixed	.10	2.00
Collection of twelve separate colors. <i>Annual</i>		1.00	
	“ six	.50	
	“ “ “ “ “ Large-flowered	.75	

POLEMONIUM (*Jacob's Ladder*).

Fine, hardy, herbaceous perennials, with large heads of flowers; excellent border-plants. Succeed best in a moist, rich soil.

Choice Mixed. Blue and white. 1 ft. .05 .60

POLYANTHUS. (See *Primula*.)

PORTULACA.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these popular and beautiful annuals, which are covered with flowers of every color throughout the season. Succeed best in an exposed, sunny situation.

Double Extra Mixed		.15	10.00
	Collection of six separate colors	.50	
Single Extra Mixed		.05	1.00
	Collection of eight separate colors	.40	

POTENTILLA.

Handsome and ornamental, hardy, herbaceous plants, lasting a long time in bloom. They grow without trouble in any good garden loam.

Double Finest Mixed. Choice varieties. 1½ ft. .10

PRIMULA (*Primrose*).

These plants cannot be excelled for pot-culture in the sitting-room or greenhouse. Seed sown early germinate more freely than those sown during hot weather. Sow in a fine, rich loam, press lightly, and just cover the seed with fine leaf-mould. *Tender perennials.*

Sinensis Fimbriata	(<i>Fringed</i>). Extra Mixed	.50	
	Fine Mixed	.25	
	Alba Magnifica. Large, pure-white flowers, with citron eye; very compact.	.75	
	Cristata Nana Alba. New dwarf; pure white	.50	
	Rubra. New dwarf; fine red	.50	
	Filicifolia (<i>Fern Leaved</i>). Finest mixed	.50	
	Globosa. Finest mixed; very compact	.50	
	Kermesina Splendens. Crimson	.50	
	Punctata. Spotted	.50	
	Striata. Striped	.50	
	Village Maid. White and carmine	.50	
	Vesuvius. Largest and finest crimson grown. New	1.00	
	Double Extra Mixed	.75	

PRIMULA, — *Continued.*

	PKT.	OZ.
Sinensis , Collection of twelve separate colors	1.50	
Auricula . Choicest mixed, from named show flowers . . . . .	.25	\$8.00
Japonica (<i>Japan Primrose</i>). Finest mixed . . . . .	.10	5.00
Veris (<i>Polyanthus</i>). Extra quality, mixed. <i>Hardy perennial</i> . . . . .	.10	2.50
New Hardy . Resembling the Auricula and Polyanthus . . . . .	.25	

PYRETHRUM.

This genus includes handsome, free-flowering, hardy plants, and ornamental-foliage varieties; very useful for edgings. Succeed well in good garden loam.

Aureum (<i>Golden Feather</i>). Golden foliage. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ Golden Gem . Improvement on the preceding in color of foliage. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	2.00
“ Selaginoides . Finely cut and bright golden foliage, with dwarf, compact habit. It does not flower the first season, and requires no pinching back. 8 inches . . . . .	.10	
Hybridum . Double-flowering. Finest mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.25	

RESEDA (*Mignonette*).

A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out, they produce stronger plants, and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. *Annual.*

Grandiflora . Large-flowered . . . . .	.05	.15
Giant Pyramidal . Large, bright red . . . . .	.10	.50
Golden Queen . Flowers of a golden hue. New . . . . .	.10	1.50
Bouquet Pyramidal . Crimson-scarlet . . . . .	.10	.75
Diamond White . White flowering . . . . .	.10	
Miles Spiral . Large variety; profuse bloomer . . . . .	.10	.50
Parson's White . Very large and distinct . . . . .	.10	.50
Victoria . Dark red . . . . .	.10	1.50

RHODANTHE.

Belongs to the family of everlastings, and resembles the acroclinium. Very beautiful for winter bouquets. *Annual.*

Atrosanguineum . Purple crimson. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	
Maculata . Rosy purple, with crimson centre. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	2.00
“ Alba . White. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	2.00

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.*

Borboniensis Arborea . Large, dark-green foliage. 15 ft. . . . .	.10	.40
Cœrulescens . Bluish-green foliage and fruit. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	.40
Duchess of Edinburgh . Dark-purple stems and foliage. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	.40
Guyanensis Nanus . Dwarf, with rose-colored fruits. 4 ft. . . . .	.10	.40
Philippine Species . Large, dark foliage. 10 ft. . . . .	.10	.40
Sanguineus . Blood-red foliage and fruit. 7 ft. . . . .	.10	.30
Collection of ten separate colors	1.00	

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	.50
“ Alba . White. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50

SALVIA.

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

Argentea . Silvery foliage and white flowers. 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Coccinea Splendens . Scarlet. <i>Annual.</i> 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.50
Farinacea . Resembling <i>Salvia splendens</i> in growth, with bright light-blue flowers. New. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	
Patens . Deep blue. 2 ft. . . . .	.20	
Splendens . Bright scarlet; most popular variety. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	5.00

SALPIGLOSSIS.

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

Virabilis Grandiflora . Largest flowering. Mixed. 2 ft. . . . .	.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
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STOCKS,—Continued.

PKT. OZ.

BIENNIAL VARIETIES.

These varieties are valued for their late autumn flowering, also winter and early spring blooming in pots.

Earliest Flowering Autumnal	(Intermediate).	Finest pot-seed.	Double mixed	.20	\$ 7 00
East Lothian or Autumn.	Double Scarlet	.	.	.25	
" " " "	White	.	.	.25	
" " " "	Finest mixed	.	.	.25	
Emperor or Perpetual.	Crimson	.	.	.25	
" " " "	White	.	.	.25	
Winter or Brompton.	Finest mixed	.	.	.20	\$ 7 00

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
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SWEET PEAS. (See Lathyrus.)

SWEET SULTAN. (See Centaurea.)

SWEET WILLIAM. (See Dianthus.)

TACSONIA.

A beautiful climber for house or conservatory; flowers abundantly, and nearly the whole season. Closely allied to the passion-flower. They require a fine, rich loam. *Half-hardy perennial.*

Ignea.	Scarlet.	10 ft.	.20
Von Volxemi.	Large-flowered; bright scarlet.	10 ft.	.20

TAGETES (Marigold).

Old garden favorites of rich and beautiful colors. Many of the dwarf varieties make excellent plants for winter blooming. They grow well in any good garden loam. *Annual.*

African Double.	Lemon color.	2 ft.	.05	.50
" "	Orange color.	2 ft.	.05	.50
" "	Finest mixed.	2 ft.	.05	.50
" "	Collection of six separate colors		.35	
French	Cloth of Gold.	Bright gold stripes on dark petals.	1½ ft.	.10
" "	Dwarf.	Finest mixed.	1 ft.	.05
" "	Tall.	Finest mixed.	2 ft.	.05
" "	Collection of ten separate colors		.50	.60
" "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	.35
Signata Pumila.	Single, bright yellow, with brown stripe through the centre of each petal		.05	.75

THUNBERGIA.

A genus of ornamental, free-flowering climbers of rapid growth; handsome foliage, and much-admired flowers. Succeed best in light, rich soil, and warm situation. *Annual.*

Alata.	Buff, with dark eye.	5 ft.	.05	1.00
" "	Alba.	White, with dark eye.	5 ft.	.05
Aurantiaca.	Bright orange, with dark eye.	5 ft.	.05	1.00
Bakeri.	Pure white.	5 ft.	.05	1.00
Finest Mixed.		5 ft.	.05	.80

TORENIA.

Beautiful trailing, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border during the summer months, and for baskets and vases are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. *Tender perennial.*

Bailloni.	Bright golden-yellow, with brownish-red throat		.10
Fournieri.	Azure blue, with three dark-blue spots and bright-yellow throat		.10

TRITOMA (Red-Hot Poker).

Interesting and showy plant, with flower-stalk 3 ft. high, covered for about a foot with bright orange-scarlet flowers. Very effective if planted in clumps or among shrubbery. Rich soil.

Uvaria Grandiflora.	<i>Half-hardy perennial</i>		.10	2.00
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TROPÆOLUM (Nasturtium).

A splendid genus of climbing and trailing plants, profuse flowering, and of very easy cultivation, growing well in any good garden loam. *Annual.*

Canariense	(Canary-bird Vine).	Bright yellow.	12 ft.	.10	.75
Majus	(Climbing)	King Theodore.	Deep blood-red.	8 ft.	.05
" "	" "	Coccineum.	Scarlet.	8 ft.	.05
" "	" "	Dunnett's Orange.	8 ft.	.05	.20
" "	" "	Luteum.	Yellow.	8 ft.	.05
" "	" "	Scheuerianum.	Straw color, spotted.	8 ft.	.05
" "	" "	Extra Mixed.	Large-flowered.	10 ft.	.05
" "	" "	Collection of eight separate colors		.40	.15

WAHLENBERGIA (*Bell-Flower*).

PKT. OZ.

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	1.50

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.15
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WALLFLOWER.

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

Extra Double Branching Finest Mixed. 2 ft.10	5.00
Collection of six separate colors75	

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. . . . .	.25
Imperialis. Splendid. 7 ft. . . . .	.25

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*.

Album fl. pl. Double white. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Purpureum fl. pl. Double purple. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Plenissimum Roseum. Double rose. New. 2 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Superbissimum fl. pl. Pompon-flowered purple. New. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	2.00
“ Album. Pompon-flowered white. New. 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	2.00

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. Double Lilac. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
“ “ Scarlet. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
“ “ White. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
“ “ Yellow. 3 ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
“ “ Extra Mixed 3 ft. . . . .	.05	1.00
Darwini flore pleno. Extra Mixed. Very double, small-flowering variety . . . . .	.10	1.50
Haageana. Double Orange. 1 ft. . . . .	.10	
Collection of six separate colors . . . . .	.40	

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. Half-ounce packets, with full directions, 25 cents; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

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

Other assortments, large or small, furnished if desired, consisting of either Annuals or Perennials, or both, to suit the purchaser; also assortments of rare and choice varieties for Greenhouse or Garden culture.

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> .	.05	\$ 1.00
Agrostis Pulchella. Very graceful. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Arundo Conspicua. Splendid large variety, with silvery spikes; handsome for planting singly on lawns. <i>Tender Perennial</i> . 8 ft. . . . .	.10	
Avena Sterilis (<i>Animated Oats</i>). Tall, graceful habit; fine for bouquets. <i>Annual</i> .	.05	.50
Briza Maxima (<i>Quaking Grass</i>). Pretty for bouquets. <i>Annual</i> . 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
“ Gracilis. A smaller variety of the preceding. 1 ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Bromus Brizæformis. Resembling the Briza. Handsome. <i>Annual</i> . 1 ft.,	.05	.50
Coix Lachrymæ (<i>Job's Tears</i>). <i>Annual</i> . 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.50
Erianthus Ravennæ. Resembling the Pampas grass. <i>Hardy perennial</i> . 8 ft.,	.10	1.50
Eragrostis Elegans (<i>Love-Grass</i>). Fine for bouquets. <i>Annual</i> . 1½ ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Eulalia Japonica. Magnificent Japanese grass of robust growth, attaining six to seven feet in height, with elegant flower-spikes of a light violet color. <i>Hardy perennial</i> . . . . .	.15	
Gynerium Argenteum (<i>Pampas Grass</i>). Well-known magnificent grass, with flower-spikes ten feet high. Roots should be kept from frost during winter. <i>Perennial</i> . . . . .	.10	1.50
Hordeum Jubatum (<i>Squirrel's Tail</i>). Fine for bouquets. <i>Annual</i> . . . . .	.05	.60
Lagurus Ovatus (<i>Hare's Tail</i>). With fine silky heads of flowers. <i>Annual</i> . ¾ ft. . . . .	.05	.60
Lasiagrostis Argentea. Beautiful and very distinct. <i>Perennial</i> . ¾ ft. . . . .	.05	.75
Melica Ciliata. Splendid bouquet-grass. <i>Perennial</i> . . . . .	.05	.60
Stipa Elegantissima. Elegant and graceful. <i>Perennial</i> . 1 ft. . . . .	.10	3.00
“ Pennata (<i>Feather-Grass</i>). <i>Perennial</i> . 1½ ft. . . . .	.10	1.50
Collection of twelve varieties . . . . .	.75	
“ “ twenty-four varieties	\$ 1.25	

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 or Canada.

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

PLANTS AND BULBS

FOR SUMMER AND FALL FLOWERING.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

In the following list will be found as fine a collection of this popular fall flower as was ever offered, embracing all 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, except where noted.

By mail, 5 cents extra for each plant.

CHINESE VARIETIES (large-flowered).

Abbe Passaglia. Brassy amber, petals incurved.
Angelina. Golden amber, shaded crimson, incurved.
Antonelli. Salmon orange, incurved.
Aureum Multiflorum. Bright pure yellow.
Baron Buest. Brown orange, tipped crimson.
Barbara. Rich golden bronze, incurved.
Beethoven. Bronzy red, incurved.
Cherub. Golden amber, tinted rose.
Chevalier Domage. Bright gold, petals reflexed.
Crimson King. Rich deep crimson.
Dr. Rogas. Purple crimson, incurved.
Dr. Sharpe. Rich magenta crimson, reflexed.
Duchess of Connaught. Delicate rose pink.
Empress of India. Large pure white.
Emmanuel. Blush white, very fine.
Eve. Creamy white, incurved.
Felicity. Pure white, lemon centre, reflexed.
Fingal. Rose violet, incurved.
Gen. Slade. Light bronzy orange, incurved.
Gerda. Fine deep yellow, reflexed.
Gloria Mundi. Bright yellow, dwarf, incurved.
Golden Queen of England. Very large and fine.
Golden Empress of India. Primrose yellow.
Golden Beverly. Golden yellow, dwarf.
Hereward. Purple, silvery back, incurved.
Isabella Bott. Pearl white, tinted lilac.
Jardin des Plantes. Bright golden yellow.
John Salter. Cinnamon red, orange centre.

Julie Lagravere. Crimson, reflexed petals.
King of Anemones. Large, crimson purple.
Lady Talfourd. Rose lilac, incurved.
Lady Hardinge. Delicate rose pink.
Lady Slade. Lilac pink, incurved.
L'Orient. Rich crimson, fine.
Lord Alcester. Light primrose. 35 cents.
Lord Derby. Dark purple, incurved.
Mabel Ward. Primrose yellow.
Mrs. W. Haliburton. Light creamy white.
Mrs. Dixon. Bright yellow, incurved.
Mrs. George Rundle. Pure white, incurved.
Mr. Bunn. Bright yellow, incurved.
Mr. George Glenny. Beautiful primrose yellow.
Mr. Gladstone. Dark chestnut red.
Mr. Corbay. Ruby red, fine.
Mr. J. Lang. Bright yellow, incurved.
Nil Desperandum. Crimson, tinged orange.
Pericles. Red crimson, orange back.
Pink Perfection. Delicate pink, fine.
Princess Teck. Pearl white, incurved.
Prince Alfred. Rose crimson, incurved.
Prince of Wales. Dark purple violet.
Perle des Beautés. Bright amaranth crimson.
Refulgence. Rich purple maroon.
Souvenir de Mercedes. Rose pink, incurved.
Venus. Lilac peach, beautiful.
White Eve. Fine white.

JAPANESE VARIETIES (with long, loose petals).

Abd El Kadir. Rich deep maroon crimson.
Album Plenum. White, sulphur centre.
Baron de Prailly. Light lilac rose.
Bend Or. Bright sulphur, much twisted.
Beauté de Toulouse. Light rose.

Bouquet National. White, tinged pink.
Bouquet Faite. Rich rose and silvery white.
Brunette. Reddish brown, tinged yellow.
Bros. Rouge. Velvety crimson.
Cité des Fleurs. Crimson amaranth.

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS — *Continued.*

Comte de Germany. Nankeen striped.
Daimio. Carmine crimson, fine.
Dr. Masters. Brown crimson, tinged yellow centre.
Elise. Deep rose pink, twisted petals.
Elaine. Pure white, fine.
Early Red Dragon. Crimson, orange centre.
Fair Maid of Guernsey. Pure white.
Fanny Boucharlet. White, tinged carmine.
Fleur Parfaite. Rose-tinted lilac, dwarf.
Fulton. Deep rich yellow, fine.
Gloire Rayonnante. Rose pink, quilled.
Gloire de Toulouse. Bright magenta.
Golden Dragon. Fine yellow, large.
Grandiflorum. Deep rich yellow, late.
Hackney Holmes. Crimson, tipped yellow.
Hiver Fleur. Buff, tinted rose.
Jason Fleuri. Crimson, yellow back.
J. Delaux. Fine deep crimson. 60 cents.
Kaempfer. Bronzy yellow and red.
Kira Kana. Orange, shaded crimson.
Laciniatum. White, finely fringed.
La Nympe. Delicate peach.
La Fournaise. Fiery red, tinged yellow. 50 cents.
Lady Telbourne. Pure white.
L'Or du Rhin. Golden yellow, tinged red.
L'Incomparable. Yellow, reddish shade.
Magnum Bonum. Rosy lilac.
Margot. Rosy violet, large. 50 cents.

Mme. C. Audiguier. Soft rosy lilac.
Mme. Godillot. Reddish brown, twisted.
Mme. B. Rendatler. Nankeen, shaded rose.
Mlle. Toulouse. Fresh rose-color.
Mrs. Charles Carey. Fine white, late.
Mons. Mousillac. Rich reddish crimson. 35 cents.
Mons. Blanc. Brilliant amaranth.
Mons. Crousse. Crimson, free bloomer.
Mons. Delaux. Deep reddish crimson.
Mons. Henri Jacolet. Red, yellow tips.
Mons. Lemoine. Orange, shaded crimson.
Orphee. Reddish crimson, free.
Oracle. Dark rose purple, large.
Pere Delaux. Deep crimson, dwarf.
Peter the Great. Fine lemon yellow, dwarf.
R. Ballantine. Rich carmine violet.
Riche Bouquet. White striped lilac and rose.
Sarina. White striped pink, late.
Sol. Citron yellow, wax-like petals.
Soleil Levant. Canary yellow, large.
Soleil Royal. Coral red.
Souvenir d'Amsterdam. Crimson, violet shade.
The Cossack. Crimson and orange.
Thunberg. Fine large yellow.
Tricolor. Carmine crimson, shaded.
Triomphe du Nord. Bronzy rose.
Tokio. Bright crimson.

POMPON VARIETIES (small-flowered).

Anais. Fringed rosy lilac.
Amphilla. Dark red, tinged yellow.
Antonius. Canary yellow, fine.
Brilliant. Reddish crimson.
Elegant. Orange red, imbricated.
Fanny. Maroon red.
Fremy. Cinnamon brown, tipped yellow.
Golden Cedo Nulli. Yellow.
Golden Circle. Deep lemon yellow.
Golden Trevenna. Light primrose.
Gen. Canrobert. Pure yellow.

La Fiancée. Pure white, fringed.
La Vierge. Pure white. 35 cents.
Mme. Montels. White, yellow centre.
Mlle. Marthe. Pure white, fine.
Montgolfier. Crimson tipped yellow.
Nellie. White, buff centre.
Perfection. Reddish brown tipped gold.
Snowdrop. Pure white.
Sœur Melanie. Pure white, free.
Stella. Golden yellow.
Touissant L'Ouverture. Rose pink tipped yellow.

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.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Avalanche. Best white grown.
Defiance. Extra fine scarlet.
Evening Star. Rich maroon.
Grandee. Large, rich purple.
Lutea. Yellow, very fine.

Lucifer. Fine scarlet.
Paragon. Dark maroon, edged purple.
Picturata. Very pretty rose.
Warrior. Deep crimson.
White Queen. Fine white.

Mixed Unnamed Varieties, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAHLIAS — *Continued.*

SINGLE DAHLIA.

DAHLIA JUAREZII (*Cactus Dahlia*).

DOUBLE POMPON, or BOUQUET.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Alice. Scarlet and white.
Angus Bauman. Very dark.
Beatrice. Blush, tinted violet.
Bird of Roses. Rose, tipped with carmine.
Burning Coal. Yellow, intense scarlet tips.
Challenge. Maroon-scarlet and white.
Darkness. Very dark maroon, perfect ball.
Dove. White, delicate rosy-lilac tip.
German Daisy. Rose rayed with white.
John Spittle. Very small, white.
Kleiner Schwebes. Bright scarlet, tip white.
Lady Blanche. Pure clear white.
Lady Bird. Dark maroon and white.
Lady Jewel. White with crimson tip.
Lilac Pompon. Lilac, perfect form.
Little Agnes. Light pink.
Little Bobby. Nice crimson.
Little Dear. Blush white, tip rose.
Little Eda. Yellow and red sport.
Little Florence. Chamois, very fine.
Little Fred. Blush, tipped rosy crimson.

Little Gold. Light yellow, tip scarlet.
Little Goldfinch. Yellow, tipped red.
Little Gyp. Dark rose, tipped garnet.
Little Harry. Dark red, spotted, white tip.
Little Hero. Pink, crimson, and white.
Little Hercules. Rosy lilac, fine.
Little Marvel. Light salmon, shaded pink.
Little Minnie. Red, tipped white.
Little Model. Crimson and white.
Little Ned. Dark flesh, perfect ball.
Little Virginie. Bright rosy purple.
Lurline. Yellow.
Moonlight. White, very nice.
Northern Light. Bright scarlet.
Prince of Liliputs. Deep maroon.
Prince Lebo. Maroon and white, best.
Prince of Prussia. Golden yellow, crimson margin.
Rubincentifolia. Dark rose.
Sappho. Rich maroon.
Snowball. White, fine.
Voltaire. White and yellow, often shaded.

Mixed Unnamed Varieties, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAHLIAS — *Continued.*

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED, or SHOW.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Amazon. Yellow with scarlet edge.
Aurora. Large, yellow.
Bob Ridley. Deep scarlet.
Barnaby Rudge. Fawn speckled with crimson.
Bird of Passage. White, tip pink.
Charles Lingard. Deep yellow, red edge.
Chang. Yellow, striped and mottled scarlet.
Charles Turner. Yellow edged with crimson.
Emily. Blush suffused with rose.
Florence Stark. White ground, striped purple.
Firefly. Deep scarlet.
Fox Hunter. Brilliant scarlet.
Flora Wyatt. Orange, striped and flaked red.
Garibaldi. Yellow, striped and spotted.
Great Western. Crimson and white, sport.
Gayety. Yellow, striped red, white tip.
Grand Sultan. Bright red, striped.
Hercules. Yellow ground, striped crimson.
J. Neville Keynes. Large, shaded yellow.
John Bennett. Yellow, deep-scarlet edge.
John Cocker. Dark maroon, nearly black.
John Lamont. Maroon with darker stripe.
Joseph Asby. Shaded orange.
Julia Davis. Large, yellow.

J. C. Reid. Light orange, fine.
King of Scarlets. Perfect ball.
Lady Golightly. White suffused pale lilac.
Miss Ruth. Primrose yellow, tip white.
Mme. Zahler. Yellow, tip rose.
Maid of Athens. Dark maroon, tip white.
Molly Garfield. White, large, and fine.
Mrs. Burgess. Crimson.
Mrs. Stancomb. Canary yellow, tipped.
Mr. Cross. Cérise, bright glowing color.
Nydia. Rosy lilac tip
Oriole. Golden ground, striped with scarlet.
Peri. White, tip light purple.
Prince Bismarck. Fine, large, purple.
Rival. Rich crimson.
Rifleman. Light scarlet.
Richard Dean. Yellow, flaked crimson.
Rev. J. Goodday. Maroon shaded with purple.
Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Yellow, flaked crimson.
Robin Adair. Terra-cotta.
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Primrose yellow.
Souvenir de la Moreau. Fine pink.
Vulcan. Deep red.

Mixed Unnamed Varieties, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAHLIA JUAREZII (*Cactus Dahlia*). Rich crimson, 15 cents each.**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
Columbianum. A variety from the Columbia River; bright reddish orange, densely spotted with purple dots . . . . .	.25	2.50

LILIES — *Continued.*

	EACH.	DOZ.
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	2.00	
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
Krameri. The flowers range from a delicate blush to a rich rose, and are delightfully fragrant; very handsome . . . . .	.25	3.00
Longiflorum. Snow white, trumpet-shaped . . . . .	.15	1.50
Longiflorum Eximium. Exceedingly handsome pure-white variety . . . . .	.25	2.50
Longiflorum Takesima. A late variety, with large flowers . . . . .	.30	
Leichtlinii. A beautiful Japanese variety of neat and elegant habit. The flowers are pure canary-yellow with crimson spots . . . . .	.75	
Martagon (<i>Turk's Cap</i>). Various colors mixed . . . . .	.25	2.50
Martagon Dalmaticum. Rich glossy crimson purple . . . . .	.75	
Monadelphum. 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 Album. Pure white and fragrant . . . . .	.40	4.00
Speciosum Melpomene. Deep crimson with blood-colored spots and bordered with white; very desirable . . . . .	.75	
Speciosum Præcox. Pure white with slight rose tint on the ends of the petals . . . . .	.50	
Speciosum Roseum. White spotted with rose . . . . .	.15	1.50
Speciosum 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	
Washingtonianum. One of the most beautiful lilies yet introduced. Flowers erect, pure white with bright scarlet spots; very fragrant, and produced in great numbers. Plant one foot deep in well-drained soil . . . . .	.75	

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 from about fifty named sorts 10 cents each; \$ 1.00 per doz.

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 (<i>Jacobean Lily</i>). Velvety crimson	20 cents each; \$ 2.00 per doz.
Vittata Hybrids. Striped varieties	\$ 1.25 each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

A splendid new climber from Central Mexico, producing in racemes rose-colored flowers two feet long. The profusion of its bloom is such as to give the resemblance to roses at a distance; hence one of its Mexican names, *Rosa de Montana*, or *Mountain Rose*. Described by its discoverer as the most beautiful climber he had ever beheld. This plant is moderately hardy with protection; but, as it has tuberous roots, it is better to carry them through the winter as you would dahlias. The vines are killed to the ground by frost, start very early in the spring, and flower from June until frost again

30 cents each; \$ 3.00 per doz.

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 doz.
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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

10 cents each; \$ 1.00 per doz.

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. This is a beauty in every sense: the massive, deep-green, *Musa*-like leaves alone would make this a valuable acquisition; but when we see its magnificent crimson flowers, over three inches long and two inches wide, suspended from its deep-red, whip-like flower-stalks, it is difficult to find words to express our admiration, — so different in general character, it is hard to believe it is a *Canna*. The growth of the plant is remarkably strong and robust, growing from five to seven feet high, each stalk terminating with a long flower-spike. It has seven or eight, often six, spikes in bloom at once, with from twenty to thirty flowers each. In the greenhouse it is a most beautiful object all winter

40 cents each.

Gladioliflora. Is quite distinct, being of a rich amber or orange color; the flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping; the foliage is of a beautiful blue-green, rather narrow. The plant does not exceed six feet in height, is very compact and remarkably free-flowering. Like the former, it makes a fine greenhouse plant

40 cents each.

Mixed Varieties	20 cents each; 2.00 per doz.
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GLADIOLUS.



CANNA.



TUBEROSE.

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	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.50
Shades of Red.	Mixed . . . . .	.40	2.50
" " White and Light.	Mixed . . . . .	.60	3.50
" " Yellow.	Mixed	1.00	5.00
" " 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 30 cents each; \$ 3.00 per doz.

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 doz.

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.

Twelve Finest Varieties, Named 20 cents each; \$ 2.00 per doz.
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 10 cents each; 75 cents 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 .25
Extra Roots, Named Varieties " .50
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.

PLECTOPOMAS.

Very handsome free-blooming plants, with trumpet-shaped flowers resembling the beautiful Achimenes, but of stronger growth.

Gibsonii. Dark violet-purple; very handsome 10 cents each; \$ 1.00 per doz.
Rollissonii. Light shade of violet with white throat 10 " " 1.00 " "

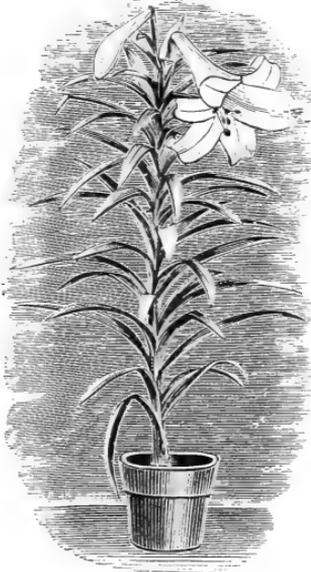
TUBEROSE.

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.

	EACH.	DOZ.	PER 100.
Double. Selected roots . . . . .	.05	.60	\$ 3.00
Double, Pearl. Dwarf variety, selected roots . . . . .	.05	.60	3.00

TRITOMA UVARIA (*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 30 cents each.



LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.



TIGRIDIA.

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. Richest orange, variegated with golden yellow and spotted with black . . . . .	.05	\$ 0.50
Pavonia. Rich scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow . . . . .	.05	.50
Grandiflora Alba. Pure white, the base of each division marked with reddish-brown spots on a yellowish ground; excellent . . . . .	.15	1.50

VALLOTA PURPUREA.

Flowers of a brilliant scarlet, resembling the amaryllis, with strong stems about one foot high, with from five to eight of its beautiful flowers. It can be kept constantly in a growing condition, requiring no season of rest, and will flower two or three times a year. . 50 cents each.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

We have a very large assortment of these plants, such as Anemones, Columbines, Campanulas, Delphiniums, Iberis, Lychnis, Phlox, Spireas, Day-Lilies, Pansies, etc. Prices on application.

ROSES.

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.

Price 50 cents each.

Anna de Diesbach. Glossy pink.	Jules Finger. Blush white.
Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson, maroon.	Jules Margottin. Rosy red.
Alfred Colomb. Rich red, superb.	La France. Bright lilac rose.
A. K. Williams. Carmine red.	La Rosiere. Dark crimson.
Beauty of Waltham. Bright carmine.	Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet crimson, splendid.
Berthelemy Joubert. Cherry red, superb.	Madame Baroness Rothschild. Pale rose.
Bessie Johnson. Blush scented	Madame Eugene Verdier. Bright glossy rose.
Boule de Neige. Pure white, free.	Madame Gabriel Luizet. Delicate pink.
Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color.	Madame Hippolyte Jamain. Light pink.
Charles Lefebvre. Scarlet crimson.	Madame Lacharme. White, large size.
Comtesse de Oxford. Carmine red.	Md'lle Marie Finger. Flesh rose.
Comte Horace Choiseuil. Vermilion, fine.	Md'lle Marie Rady. Bright red.
Coquette des Blancches. Pure white.	Mrs. Harry Turner. Crimson scarlet.
Dr. Andry. Dark red.	Miss Hassard. Delicate pink.
Duchess de Valombrosa. Flesh blush fine.	Marguerite de St. Amand. Light pink.
Duke of Edinburgh. Crimson scarlet.	Marie Baumann. Carmine crimson, fine.
Duke of Teck. Bright scarlet, good grower.	Marquise de Castellane. Bright rose.
Duke of Wellington. Vermilion red.	Maurice Bernadin. Vermilion.
Dupuy Jamain. Cerise red, sweet.	Mons. Noman. Delicate rose.
Exposition de Brie. Bright red.	Paul Neron. Dark rose.
Fisher Holmes. Red scarlet.	Prince Arthur. Deep crimson.
Francois Michelin. Deep rose, fine.	Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety crimson.
General Jacqueminot. Crimson scarlet.	Princess Beatrice. Deep pink.
Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson.	Reynolds Hole. Maroon crimson.
John Hopper. Rosy crimson.	Senateur Vaisse. Brilliant red.

Owing to increasing 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.** Semi-double; light red; showy.
- Glory of Mosses.** Pale rose; very large, full, and beautiful.
- Laneii.** Rich crimson; very beautiful.
- Luxembourg.** Large, cupped; fine purple crimson.
- Madame Alboni.** Bright pink; very mossy.
- Princess Adelaide.** Blush, becoming quite pale; very double.
- Salet.** Rose; free bloomer; one of the best.
- White Moss.** Large clusters; a profusion of moss and fragrance. 75 cents each.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

- Baltimore Belle.** A prairie rose, almost white; blooms in clusters.
- Beauty, or Queen of the Prairie.** Red; blooms in clusters.
- Bousault.** Semi-double; one of the hardiest.

CLIMBING ROSES, — *Continued.*

- Gem of the Prairies.** Rosy red; very fragrant.
Grevelle, or Seven Sisters. Large clusters of white, shading to light red.
Sweet Brier. Single pale rose, with yellow centre; foliage and flower sweet scented.
Queen of Ayreshire. Free bloomer; dark purple crimson.
Queen of the Belgians. Pure white; very free grower.

HARDY CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

- 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 Quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*). Rapid climber. The leaves color very brilliantly in the fall. 25 and 50 cents each.
Ampelopsis Veitchii (*Japanese Ivy*). Very fine for covering walls, rocks, etc. 25 and 50 cents each.
Aristolochia Sipho (*Dutchman's Pipe*). Heart-shaped leaves, the flowers resembling a pipe. 75 cents each.
Aristolochia Tomentosa. More slender than the preceding; flowers of a yellowish brown. 35 cents each.
Bignonia Radicans (*Trumpet-Flower*). Large trumpet-shaped orange and red flowers; splendid climber. 25 cents each.
Bignonia Capreolata (*Cross Vine*). Long glossy leaves; orange and red flowers; showy. 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. 35 cents each.
Clematis Coccinea. Entirely distinct from all others; covered with its numerous bright coral-scarlet bell-shaped flowers from July to end of October. 25 cents each.
Clematis Crispa. Similar to *Clematis Coccinea*, with delicate violet-blue flowers of delicious fragrance. 35 cents each.
Clematis Duke of Norfolk. Deep mauve. 75 cents each.
Clematis Hybrida Perfecta. Large French white. 75 cents each.
Clematis Jackmanii. Deep violet purple. 75 cents each.
Clematis Lady Caroline Neville. White, mauve bars. 75 cents each.
Clematis Lord Neville. Rich dark plum. 75 cents each.
Clematis Magnifica. Large, purple, shaded crimson. 75 cents each.
Clematis Marie Lefebvre. Delicate mauve, fragrant. 75 cents each.
Clematis Otto Frobel. Grayish white, large. 75 cents each.
Clematis Reine Blanche. Light mauve. 75 cents each.
Clematis Thomas Moore. Rich puce violet. 75 cents each.
Clematis Viticella Venosa. Reddish purple. 75 cents each.
Clematis Volutina Purpurea. Rich blackish mulberry. \$1.00 each.
Clematis William Kennet. Deep bluish lavender. 75 cents each.
Lonicera Aurea Reticulata (*Variegated 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. 50 cents each.
Lonicera Sempervirens (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*). Crimson trumpet-shaped flowers. 50 cents each.
Lonicera Sempervirens Aurea (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*). Yellow 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.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

- Amelanchier Canadensis** (*June-Berry*). Covered with white flowers in early spring; a valuable and pretty shrub. 50 cents each.
- Amygdalus Nana Rosea** (*Double Rose Flowering Almond*). 50 cents each.
- Amygdalus Nana Alba** (*Double White Flowering Almond*). 50 cents each.
- Azalea Pontica** (*Ghent Azalea*). We have a good collection of named varieties, embracing all the shades. Perfectly hardy, and very effective upon lawns. \$1.00 each.
- Azalea Mollis**. Flowers larger, and more brilliant, than the Ghent varieties. \$1.50 each.
- Buxos Sempervirens Nana** (*Dwarf Box*). Well-known sort, used for edgings. Per yard, 25 cents.
- Calycanthus Floridus** (*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 Oxycantha** (*English Hawthorn*). Shrub or small tree, with double white flowers. Very ornamental. \$1.50 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.
- Euonimus Atropurpureus** (*Burning Bush*). Light-green foliage, turning very brilliant in the fall. 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. 50 cents each.
- Hollyhocks**. Double assorted colors. 25 cents each. \$3.00 doz.
- Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora**. With immense panicles of large white flowers, turning to pink in the fall. Very fine. 50 cents each.
- Lauris Benzoin**. Whole plant pleasantly fragrant, with bright yellow flowers, followed by red berries. 3 ft., 50 cents each.
- Magnolia Glauca**. Foliage small, flowers white; very fragrant. \$1.00 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.
- Spiraea Prunifolia** (*Bridal Wreath*). Slender branches covered with double pure white flowers; leaves turn to a brilliant crimson in the fall. 50 cents each.
- Syringa Vulgaris** (*Common Lilac*). Fragrant violet flowers. 50 cents each.
- Syringa Vulgaris Alba**. Fragrant white 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.
- Viburnum Opulis Sterilis** (*Snowball-tree*). Well-known shrub. 50 cents each.
- Viburnum Coccinea** (*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.
- Foundling.** Large, striped, pleasant acid; very fine for dessert or cooking. August to October.
- 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.
- Sops of Wine.** Medium size, oblong, dark crimson; flesh stained with red, juicy, and sub-acid. August to September.
- 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.
- 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.
- Black Gilliflower.** Oblong, dark red; seen in the market in winter, and eagerly sought after as an eating-apple. 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 Nonsuch.** Large, striped yellow and red, tender, crisp, juicy, and fine. November to January.
- Hurlbut.** Very hardy, remarkably productive, fine quality. October 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.
- Walbridge** (*Edgar Redstreak*). Medium size, round, striped, tender, juicy, firm, and sub-tart. October to May.
- 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.
- Queen's Choice.** Slightly oblong, yellowish blush cheek.
- 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, \$1.50, each, according to size.

SUMMER PEARS.

- Bartlett.** Large, buttery, melting; very popular. Ripe in September.
- Beurre Gifford.** Medium size; fine, melting; one of the best. August.
- 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.
- Doyenne Boussock.** Large, handsome, remarkably juicy. September.
- Madeleine.** Medium size; juicy, sweet, and excellent. August.
- Manning's Elizabeth.** Medium size; yellow, sweet, and juicy. August.
- Rostiezer.** Small, juicy, rich, and one of the best. August to September.
- Souvenir du Congress.** Very large; superior quality. September.
- Tyson.** Medium size; melting; prolific bearer. September.

AUTUMN PEARS.

- Beurre Superfine.** Large, very juicy, and melting; fine. October.
- Beurre Bosc.** Large, long, russet color, high flavor. October to November.

AUTUMN PEARS,— *Continued.*

- Beurre Hardy.** Good size; cinnamon russet; rich and melting. October.
Buffum. Medium size; brown and yellow; sweet. October.
Doyenne du 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.
 \$ 1.00 each.
Louise Bonne de Jersey. Medium size; yellow, with dark-red cheek; melting, buttery, and rich. October.
Onondaga, or Swan's Orange. Large, yellow; valuable for market. October to November.
Sheldon. Large, round, russet; very rich, sweet, and melting. October.
Seckel. Small, but of the highest flavor; *excellent*. September to October.
Urbaniste. Large, yellow, melting, juicy; superior quality. October to November.

WINTER PEARS.

- Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, very buttery, and rich flavor. November to January.
Beurre Clargeau. Very large; highly recommended. October to December.
Dana's Hovey. Medium size, and finest quality. November to January.
Duchesse d'Angouleme. 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 of Winkfield. 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.
Florence. Large, yellow and light red, rich and good. Last of July.
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.
Sparhawk's Honey. Medium size, light red, juicy, rich and sweet. Last of July.
Yellow Spanish. Large, white and red, firm, rich, and fine. July.

PEACHES.

Price 30 and 50 cents each, according to size.

- Alexander.** Medium size, red. Early July.
Amsden's June. Medium size; from Missouri. July.

PEACHES, — Continued.

- 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.
Grosse Mignonne. Large, very rich, juicy, and high flavor. August.
George IV. Large, white, red cheek, melting, juicy, and rich. Last of August.
Hale's Early. Medium size, good quality. Last of July.
Mountain Rose. Large, red, juicy, and of best quality. Early August.
Old Mixon Free. Large, pale yellow, deep-red cheek; fine. September.
Red Rareripe. Large, yellow and red, juicy, rich, and melting. September.
Stump of the World. Very large, juicy, and fine. Last of September.
Yellow Rareripe. Large, yellow, melting, and juicy. Last of August.

PLUMS.

Price \$1.00 each.

- Bradshaw.** Large, reddish purple; rich and juicy. August.
Blue Plum. Small, oval, purple; melting and juicy. September.
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, oval, yellow dotted with red; rich. September.
Damson. Small, purple; juicy and tart; fine for preserves.
Desoto. Medium, oval, greenish purple; early and productive.
Early Orleans. Medium, round, purplish red; juicy and fine. Last of August.
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.
Lawrence's Favorite. Yellowish green; very juicy and melting. August.
Lombard. Medium, violet red; juicy and pleasant. August.
Peach. Very large, round, dull red; sweet and excellent. August.
Reine Claude de Bavay. Large, greenish yellow; rich and juicy. End of September.
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. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.
Russian. Large, black; rich; sprightly acid. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.
White. Sweet, yellowish fruit, one to one and a half inches long. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.

CURRENTS.

- Black Naples.** Very large, black; rich and tender. 1 year, \$1.00 per doz.; 2 year, \$2.00 per doz.
- Cherry.** Large, deep red; rather acid; short bunches. 1 year, \$1.00 per doz.; 2 year, \$1.50 per doz.
- Fay's Prolific.** Powerful bearer; long clusters of large berries. *New.* 75 cents and \$1.00 each.
- La Versailles.** Very large, red; long bunches; one of the best. 1 year, \$1.00 per doz.; 2 year, \$2.00 per doz.
- Lee's Prolific.** New and productive; large, black currant. \$2.00 per doz.
- White Grape.** Very large, yellowish white; mild acid. \$1.50 per doz.
- White Dutch.** Very sweet, white variety. \$1.50 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

- Early Wilson.** Large, sweet, and very productive. \$1.00 per doz.
- Kittatiny.** Large, sweet, and very hardy. \$1.00 per doz.
- Snyder.** Medium size and best quality. \$1.00 per doz.
- Wachusett.** Few thorns, and very fruitful. \$1.00 per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

- Cuthbert.** Clear red; firm; sprightly acid; very fine. \$1.00 per doz.
- Franconia.** Well-known, fine red berry. \$1.00 per doz.
- Philadelphia.** Large, red; profitable market berry. \$1.00 per doz.
- Turner.** Red; hardy, vigorous, and prolific. \$1.00 per doz.
- Superb.** Large, dark red; finest quality. *New.* \$3.00 per doz.
- Hensel.** Very early; bright crimson; firm and productive. *New.* \$2.50 per doz.
- Brinkle Orange.** Pinkish orange; none better in quality. \$1.50 per doz.
- Caroline.** Very large, orange yellow; best quality. \$1.50 per doz.
- Gregg (Black Cap).** Large, fruitful; excellent quality. \$1.00 per doz.
- Souhegan (Black Cap).** *New.* Very large, clear black; superior quality. \$1.50 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES.

- Prince of Berries.** Superior to any berry known in quality or flavor, possessing in a greater degree than the wild berry itself that peculiar aroma for which it is so celebrated; brilliant in color, abundant in bearing, large size, texture exceedingly fine and melting, no hard or unripe spots or tips, unsurpassed as a carrier or keeper, and a reliable fertilizer for all late pistillate varieties. Being one of the latest, it escapes the late frosts so fatal to earlier varieties. \$2.00 per hundred.
- Charles Downing.** Fruit large, uniform size, superior quality; ripens late. \$1.00 per hundred.
- Sharpless.** One of the very best; large size, bright color; delicious flavor, and good bearer. \$1.00 per hundred.
- Also, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Crescent Seedling, Cumberland Triumph, Old Iron Clad, Glendale, Champion, and Kentucky, at \$1.00 per hundred.
- Newer varieties at market price.

GOOSEBERRIES.

- Downing's Seedling.** Light green, smooth, soft, and juicy. \$1.50 per doz.
- Houghton's Seedling.** Pale red, tender; sweet and delicate flavor. \$1.50 per doz.
- Smith's Seedling.** Large, light green, firm; sweet and fine. \$1.50 per doz.

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.
- Champion.** Large black berry; earlier than the Hartford, and quite equal to it in flavor. 50 cents each.
- Creveling.** Large black berry; tender and sweet. Ripens about the same time as Concord. 50 cents each.

GRAPES, — *Continued.*

- Concord.** Well-known, fine, early variety; very popular. 25 to 50 cents each.
- Clinton.** Compact medium cluster; very spicy, and excellent eating. 50 cents each.
- Catawba.** Well-known wine grape; coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires sheltered places to ripen. 50 cents each.
- Delaware.** Small light-red berries; sweet, juicy, and delicious flavor. 50 cents each.
- Diana.** Large, amber color; ripens with the Isabella; delicious. 50 cents each.
- Dracut Amber.** Dark amber, large, oval berry; compact bunches. 50 cents each.
- Hartford Prolific.** Bunches and berries large, almost black; sweet and juicy. Ripens a few days before the Concord. 50 cents each.
- Israella.** Medium cluster; large black berry; early, sweet, and rich. 50 cents each.
- Isabella.** Bunches long; berries large, juicy, sweet, and musky. 50 cents each.
- Iona.** Bunches large; berries medium, clear wine-color; tender, sweet, and fine flavor; ripens near the Concord. 50 cents each.
- Martha.** Large white berry; buttery, sweet, and juicy; early and hardy as Concord. 50 cents each.
- Moore's Early.** Berries large and black; seedling from the Concord, and from ten to fifteen days earlier; winner of the \$60 gold prize from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Our stock is direct from the originator. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Rogers No. 4 (Wilden).** Large and black; ten days earlier than Isabella. 50 cents each.
- Rogers No. 9 (Lindsey).** Resembles Diana; ripens soon after Delaware. 50 cents each.
- Rogers No. 15 (Agawam).** Dark purplish red, large, early, and vigorous. 50 cents each.
- Rogers No. 19 (Merrimack).** Large, black; earlier than Diana. 50 cents each.
- Rogers No. 53 (Salem).** Large, light-chestnut color; sweet, and fine flavor. 50 cents each.

NEW GRAPES.

- Jefferson.** Very vigorous, hardy, and productive; berries large, light red, solid, tender, juicy, sweet, and spicy. 1 year, \$1.00 each.
- Prentiss.** Berry medium to large, yellowish green; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with pleasant musky aroma. \$1.00 each.
- Pocklington.** Large, golden-yellow berry, in large clusters; sweet, and of very best quality. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.
- Norwood.** A good grower, and heavy bearer, color of the "Black Hamburg," and more nearly resembles that grape in size of bunch, general appearance, and quality, than any other outdoor variety, and is unsurpassed in keeping qualities. 1 year old, \$1.00 each.
- Oriental.** Resembling the "Catawba" in color, but twice its size in bunch and berry, more sweet and tender and much earlier, free from foxiness, a good keeper, and unsurpassed by any good grape in vigor of growth and hardiness. 1 year old, \$1.50 each.

CONIFEROUS TREES.

SPRUCES AND FIRS.

- Abies Alba (White Spruce).** 15 to 20 inches, 25 cents; 2 ft., 50 cents; 3 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Abies Alba Glauca (Blue Spruce).** 2 ft., 50 cents each.
- Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).** 3 ft., 50 cents; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce).** 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir).** 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

JUNIPERS.

- Juniperus Communis (Common Juniper).** 50 cents each.
- Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper).** 1½ ft., 50 cents; 3 ft. or more, \$1.00 each.
- Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar).** 2 ft., 50 cents; 3 ft., 75 cents each.

PINES.

- Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine).** 2 ft., 50 cents each.
- Pinus Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine).** 3 ft., \$1.00 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.

PINES, — *Continued.*

- Pinus Rigida** (*Pitch Pine*). 3 ft., 50 cents each.
Pinus Strobis (*White Pine*). 2½ ft., 50 cents; 3 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.
Pinus Sylvestris (*Scotch Pine*). 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.

LARCHES.

- Larix Americana** (*Hackmatack*). 3 ft., 25 cents; 4 to 6 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., 25 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents 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. 2 ft., 50 cents; 3 ft., \$1.00 each.
Thuja Pyramidalis. Very upright habit, bright foliage. 2 ft., 75 cents each.
Thuja Siberica (*Siberian*). Compact and pyramidal. 2 to 3 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 to 15 inches, 50 cents; 16 to 18 inches, 75 cents; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each.

DECIDUOUS SHADE-TREES.

MAPLES.

- Acer Campestre** (*English Cork-Bark Maple*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Acer Dasycarpum (*Silver-leaf Maple*). 7 to 10 ft., 75 cents; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Pennsylvanicum (*Striped Maple*). 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.
Acer Platanoides (*Norway Maple*). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 9 to 11 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Pseudo-Platanus Purpurea (*Purple-leaved Maple*). \$1.50 each.
Acer Saccharinum (*Rock or Sugar Maple*). 7 to 9 ft., 50 cents; 10 to 11 ft., 75 cents; 12 to 13 ft., \$1.00 each.
Acer Rubrum (*Red or Scarlet Maple*). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each.

HORSE-CHESTNUTS.

- Æsculus Glabra** (*Ohio Buckeye*). Quite rare in New England. \$1.50 each.
Æsculus Hippocastanum (*Horse-Chestnut*). 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

SWEET CHESTNUTS.

- Castanea Vesca Americana**. 3 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.

BIRCHES.

- Betula Lenta** (*Sweet or Black Birch*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.
Betula Lutea (*Yellow Birch*). 4 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.
Betula Papyracea (*Paper or Canoe Birch*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.
Betula Papyracea Laciniata Pendula (*Weeping Cut-leaved Birch*). 2 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.
Betula Rubra (*Red Birch*). 50 cents each.

CATALPA.

- Catalpa Bignoides**. Large, heart-shaped leaves. 3 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.
Catalpa Speciosa. 3 to 5 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

HICKORY.

Carya Alba (*Shellbark Hickory*). Valuable timber-tree. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cents each.

JUDAS-TREE.

Cercis Canadensis. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents; 6 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

BEECHES.

Fagus Ferruginea (*American Beech*). 3 to 4 ft., \$ 1.00 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*). 3 ft., \$ 1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$ 2.00 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 Quadrangulata (*Blue Ash*). 2 to 3 ft., 35 cents each; 8 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

TULIP-TREE.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 8 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

POPLARS.

Populus Alba (*Silver-Leaved Poplar*). 5 to 7 ft., 50 cents each.

Populus Balsamifera Candicans (*Balm of Gilead*). 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.

Populus Dilatata (*Lombardy Poplar*). 6 to 8 ft., 50 cents; 10 to 12 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.

MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Pyrus Aucuparia (*European Mountain-Ash*). 6 ft., 50 cents; 9 to 10 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

Pyrus Aucuparia Quercifolia (*Oak-Leaved Mountain-Ash*). 7 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

Pyrus Aucuparia Pendula (*Weeping Mountain-Ash*). \$ 1.50 each.

OAKS.

Quercus Alba (*White Oak*). 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.

Quercus Macrocarpa (*Burr Oak*). 4 ft., 50 cents each.

Quercus prinus Monticola (*Chestnut Oak*). 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cents each.

Quercus Robur (*Royal English Oak*). 5 ft., 50 cents; 7 to 8 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

Quercus Rubra (*Red Oak*). 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each; 6 to 9 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

LOCUST.

Robinia Pseud-Acacia (*Locust or False Acacia*). 5 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 9 to 12 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

Robinia Viscosa (*Clammy Locust*). 50 cents each.

LINDEN, or LIME.

Tilia Americana (*Basswood*). 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 9 to 10 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; 8 to 9 ft., 75 cents; 10 to 12 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*). 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents; 10 ft., \$ 1.00 each.

Ulmus Montana Pendula (*Scotch Weeping Elm*). 6 ft., \$ 2.00 each.

Florists' Supplies, Etc.

BOUQUET WIRE.

Florists' bright wire. Nos. 23 and 24 \$ 1.50 per stone of 12 lbs.

TIN FOIL.

For Florists' use 15 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. \$ 1.40

WOOD POT-LABELS.

4 inch . . . . .	.15 per hundred.	\$ 0.70 per thousand.
4½ " . . . . .	.15 " "	.80 " "
5 " . . . . .	.20 " "	.90 " "
6 " . . . . .	.20 " "	1.20 " "
12 " . . . . .	.75 " "	6.00 " "
3½ " tree-labels . . . . .	.15 " "	.70 " "
3½ " tree-labels, iron wired . . . . .	.20 " "	1.50 " "
3½ " tree-labels, copper wired . . . . .	.30 " "	2.00 " "

(Painted pot-labels, 25 cents per thousand extra.)

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 50 cents each.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER.



VERBENA BASKETS.

The very best basket made. Handles adjustable, thus allowing of close packing for shipment. Large enough to hold one dozen plants.

Price per hundred, \$ 2.00. Price per thousand, \$ 18.00.

FRENCH BELLOWS.

A great improvement upon the old style of Sulphur Bellows. Imported by ourselves. Useful in applying sulphur, powdered hellebore, etc., to plants; will save their cost in a single season. Each \$ 2.00.

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.

<u>5 ft. long X 5/8 in. dia.</u>			
<u>4 ft. X 9/16 in. "</u>			
<u>3 1/2 ft. X 9/16 in. "</u>			
<u>3 ft. X 1/2 in. "</u>			
<u>2 1/2 ft. X 7/16 in. "</u>			
<u>2 ft. X 3/8 in. "</u>			
<u>1 1/2 ft. X 5/16 in. "</u>			
	1 1/2 feet (round, painted)	.02 each.	\$ 1.50 per hundred.
	2 " " " "	.02 "	2.00 " "
	2 1/2 feet (round, painted)	.03 "	2.50 " "
	3 " " " "	.04 "	3.50 " "
	3 1/2 " " " "	.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.

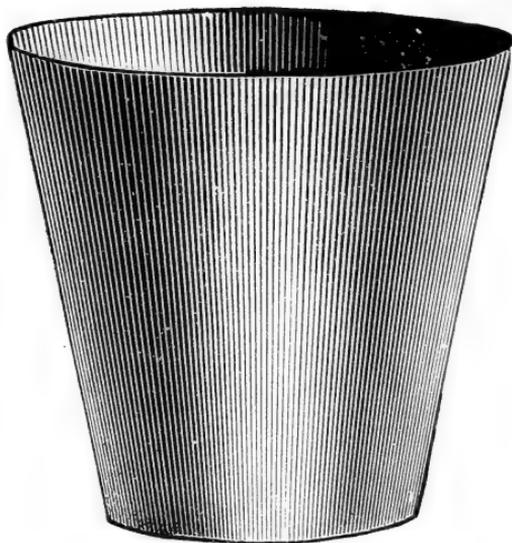
	Less than 10 of a size.	In larger quantities.
1 1/2 feet (painted)	.02 each.	\$ 1.00 per hundred.
2 " " "	.02 "	1.50 " "
2 1/2 " " "	.03 "	2.00 " "
3 " " "	.04 "	3.00 " "
4 " " "	.06 "	4.00 " "
5 " " "	.07 "	5.00 " "
6 " " "	.09 "	7.00 " "
6 " " light	.09 "	7.00 " "
6 " " extra heavy (Dahlia)	.18 "	12.00 " "



SAYNOR'S CUTLERY, ETC.

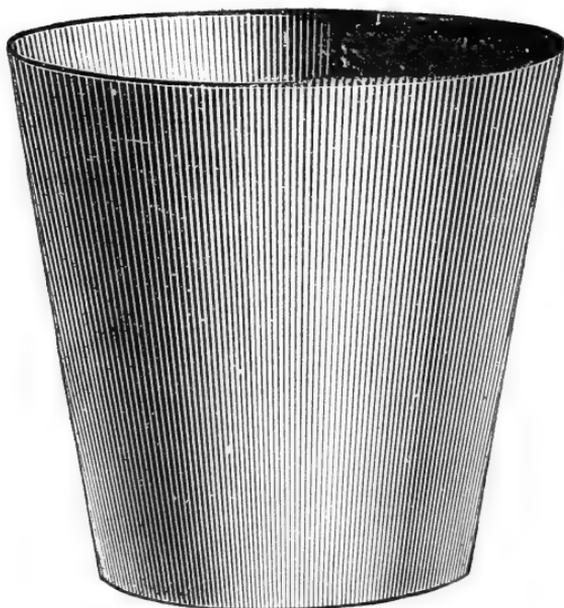
Pruning-Knives, different sizes, each	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.50
Budding-Knives, various patterns, each	1.25 "
Pruning-Scissors, assorted, each	1.00 "
Flower or Grape Gatherers, two sizes, 6 and 7 inch, each	1.50 "
Vine-Scissors, for thinning grapes, 6 and 7 inch, each	1.25 "
Pruning-Shears (Saynor's) several patterns, each	2.00 "
Pruning-Shears (American manufacture), each . . . . .	.75
Grass-Shears (Saynor's) 9 and 10 inch, each	2.00 "
Hedge-Shears (Saynor's) with pruning-notch, 10 inch, each	2.50
Grass-Hooks (American make), first quality, each . . . . .	.50





2 1-2 Inch.

Price per thousand \$7.00



2 3-4 Inch.

Price per thousand \$9.00

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	

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.

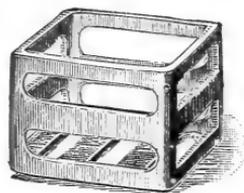
4 inches in diameter . . . . .	.15	10.00
5 " " " " . . . . .	.20	15.00
6 " " " " . . . . .	.25	20.00
7 " " " " . . . . .	.30	25.00
8 " " " " . . . . .	.35	30.00

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



ORCHID PAN, No. 70.

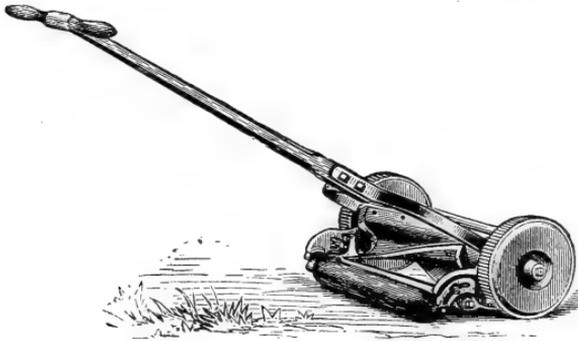


ORCHID PAN, No. 72.

Special Prices to Florists and Dealers.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.

1885.



We take great pleasure in again presenting our customers with the BEST LAWN MOWER IN THE MARKET. Their great merit is shown by the fact that there are over 250,000 machines in use in the United States and Europe, and in every instance they have given perfect satisfaction. The market is crowded with poor imitations, which in some patterns work nicely the first year, but afterward have to be thrown into the old iron, and sold as such. On the other hand, we find daily Philadelphia Mowers that have been in active use from seven to ten years, and, having had proper attention during that time, are giving good satisfaction to-day.

We feel convinced that no other lawn-mower can show so clean a record as this, and we earnestly recommend our patrons to thoroughly examine the Philadelphia before purchasing any other. To show their popularity, we mention the fact, that they are the only mowers used on our beautiful Boston Common and Public Gardens. Below we give a description of the different sizes.

“THE CITY.”

	Manufacturer's list-price.	Our price.
10 inch	\$ 11.00	\$ 7.75
12 “	13.00	9.00
14 “	15.00	10.50

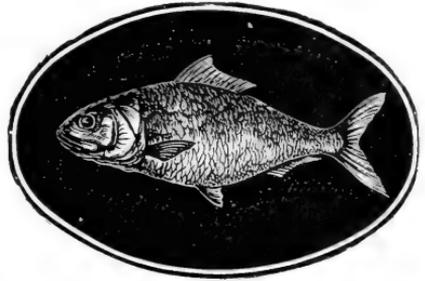
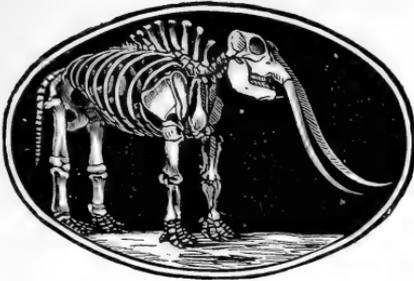
“STYLE D.”

10 inch	\$ 13.00	\$ 9.00
12 “	15.00	10.50

“STYLE M.”

14 inch	\$ 17.00	\$ 12.00
16 “	19.00	13.50
18 “	21.00	15.00
20 “	23.00	16.50

Soluble Pacific Guano.



SALES IN 1883.

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER IN THE MARKET.

THE works of the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Wood's Holl, Mass., and at Charleston, S.C., are the most extensive and complete to be found in this country. Capital amounting to over one million dollars is employed in their business, and they have resources for obtaining an unlimited supply of raw material. *Phosphate Rock* and *Menhaden Fish* are the materials used; and no comparatively valueless materials, such as plaster, marl, etc., enter into its composition. The source of PHOSPHATE OF LIME is from Charleston or South-Carolina deposits, which are now famous throughout the world as producing A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF PURE PHOSPHATE OF LIME THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL KNOWN. While raw bones yield fifty per cent of phosphate of lime, the material used by the Pacific Guano Company yields from sixty-five to seventy per cent, and in its best and purest conditions for agricultural purposes. The source of AMMONIA is from the Menhaden fish taken upon the Eastern coast, and yielding the greatest percentage and highest condition of ammonia and phosphoric acid of any material known. This was the source from whence the famous Chinch or Peruvian Guano was made. Both these source of supply are now eagerly sought for, and are exported to foreign countries for the manufacture of manures, and are of great value to the whole world.

With so much capital invested, an unfailling supply of raw material at hand, many years of experience in the manufacture, — to teach the requirements of the soils for a fertilizer suitable and adapted to the various crops, — it would be worse than folly to do any thing to forfeit the confidence of consumers, and thereby destroy the business, and render the investment worthless. The Company make BUT ONE GRADE, AND THAT ALWAYS OF THE BEST.

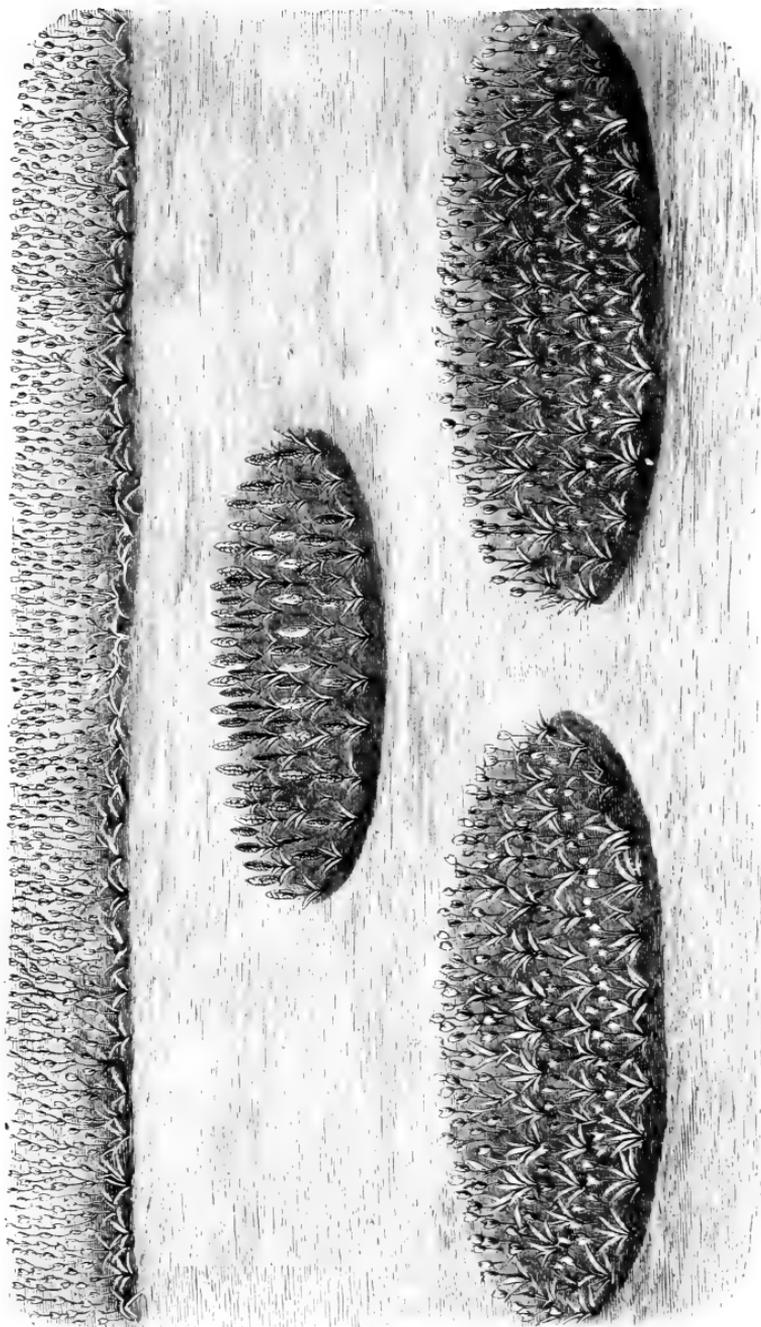
We have been the selling-agents for this fertilizer in Boston for the past four years; AND FROM THE MANY HUNDREDS OF OUR PATRONS WE HAVE YET TO HEAR THE FIRST UNFAVORABLE REPORT. All agree that it is the best commercial fertilizer they ever used; and the best proof of their confidence in it is the fact 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
" " 50 " " 	1.25
" " 25 " " . . . . .	.75
Small Packages, for house plants (each) . . . . .	.25

GARDEN CULTURE OF HARDY BULBS.



TULIPS AND HYACINTHS BEDED.

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. <i>Separate colors of red, white, and blue. Double or single</i>	1.00	
Hyacinths. <i>Mixed colors. Double or single</i>	1.00	\$ 7.00
Tulips, Early Single. <i>Named varieties</i> . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Single. <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.30	2.00
Tulips, Early Single. <i>Mixed from named sorts</i> . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Double. <i>Mixed from named sorts</i> . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Early Double. <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.30	2.00
Tulips, Parrot. <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.40	2.50
Tulips, Bybløemen. <i>White ground</i> . . . . .	.50	3.00
Tulips, Bizarre. <i>Yellow ground</i> . . . . .	.50	3.00
Crocus. <i>White, blue, striped, and yellow</i> . . . . .	.10	.60
Crocus. <i>Named varieties</i> . . . . .	.20	1.00
Jonquils. <i>Double, sweet scented</i> . . . . .	.75	
Jonquils. <i>Single, sweet scented</i> . . . . .	.30	2.00
Narcissus, Single Poeticus. <i>White, red-edged cup</i> . . . . .	.25	1.50
Narcissus, Trumpet Major. <i>Single yellow</i> . . . . .	.50	4.00
Narcissus Albus Plenus Odoratus. <i>Double white</i> . . . . .	.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. <i>Mixed colors</i>	25 cents each	2.50
Scilla Præcox. <i>Blue</i> . . . . .	.40	2.50
Oxalis. <i>White, yellow, crimson, and variegated</i> . . . . .	.50	
Anemones. <i>Double or single. Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.25	
Ranunculus. <i>Double or single. Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.25	
Ixia. <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.25	
Sparaxis. <i>Mixed colors</i> . . . . .	.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.

Quantity of Seeds usually sown to the Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows	1½ bush.	Millet, Hungarian, alone	½ to 1 bush.
“ Pole, in hills	8 to 12 qts.	“ Large, alone	½ “ 1 “
Beet, in drills	4 “ 5 lbs.	Mustard, broadcast	12 “ 16 qts.
Barley, broadcast	2 “ 3 bush.	Oats, broadcast	2 “ 3 bush.
Buckwheat, broadcast	¾ “ 1 “	Onion, in drills	4 “ 6 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills	6 “ 8 qts.	Parsnip, in drills	4 “ 6 “
Carrot, in drills	2 “ 3 lbs.	Peas, Early, in drills	1¼ “ 1½ bush.
Cucumber, in hills	1 “ 2 “	“ Marrow, in drills	1¼ “ 1½ “
Corn, in hills	8 qts.	“ broadcast	3 “
“ in drills for soiling	3 bush.	Potato, cut tubers, in drills	8 to 10 “
Clover, Red, alone	15 to 20 lbs.	Radish, in drills	8 “ 12 lbs.
“ White, alone	10 “ 15 “	Rye, broadcast	1½ bush.
“ Alsike, alone	8 “ 10 “	Salsify, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.
“ Lucerne, alone	20 “	Spinach, in drills	8 “ 12 “
Flax, broadcast	1 to 2 bush.	Turnip, in drills	1 “ 1½ “
Grass, Herds or Timothy, alone	½ “	Vetches, broadcast	2 “ 3 bush.
“ Red-Top, alone	3 “	Wheat, broadcast	1½ “
“ Rhode Island Bent, alone	3 “		
“ Lawn, alone	4 “		
“ Orchard, alone	2 to 3 “		
“ Fowl Meadow, alone	1 “ 2 “		
“ Kentucky Blue, alone	2 “ 3 “		
“ English Rye-Grass, alone	2 “		

General Grass-Seeding for Mowing-Lands.

Clover, } together	}	6 lbs. Clover. ¾ bu. Timothy. 1 bu. Red-Top.
Timothy, } for		
Red-Top, } one acre.		

Quantity of Seeds required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	1 oz. to	60 ft. of drill.	Melon, Musk	1 oz. to	60 hills.
Beet	1 oz. “	50 “ “	Okra	1 oz. “	40 ft. of drill.
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. “	100 “ “	Onion	1 oz. “	100 “ “
“ Pole	1 qt. “	150 hills.	Onion Sets, small	1 qt. “	40 “ “
Carrot	1 oz. “	150 ft. of drill.	Parsley	1 oz. “	150 “ “
Cabbage	1 oz. “	3,000 plants.	Parsnip	1 oz. “	200 “ “
Cauliflower	1 oz. “	3,000 “	Peas	1 qt. “	100 “ “
Celery	1 oz. “	4,000 “	Pumpkin	1 oz. “	40 hills.
Cucumber	1 oz. “	50 hills.	Pepper	1 oz. “	2,000 plants.
Corn	1 qt. “	400 “	Radish	1 oz. “	100 ft. of drill.
Dandelion	1 oz. “	200 ft. of drill.	Salsify	1 oz. “	70 “ “
Endive	1 oz. “	150 “ “	Spinach	1 oz. “	100 “ “
Egg-Plant	1 oz. “	2,000 plants.	Squash, Early	1 oz. “	50 hills.
Lettuce	1 oz. “	4,000 “	“ Marrow	1 oz. “	16 “
Leek	1 oz. “	100 ft. of drill	Tomato	1 oz. “	3,000 plants.
Melon, Water	1 oz. “	30 hills.	Turnip	1 oz. “	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

