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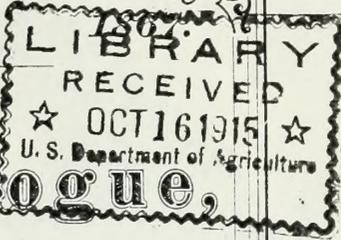
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Established 1845.

1867.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.



B. K. BLISS

Spring Catalogue,

AND

AMATEUR'S GUIDE

TO THE

Flower and Kitchen Garden,

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF

NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED VARIETIES OF

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

WITH

Explicit Directions for their Culture,

AND

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION UPON THE SUBJECT OF GARDENING
GENERALLY; TO WHICH IS ADDED A LIST OF

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS,

New Plants and Small Fruits.

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN K. BLISS,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

Garden, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

AND DEALER IN

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Fertilizers, &c., &c.

231 MAIN ST., HAMPDEN HALL BLOCK,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

We have taken the liberty of publishing the following extracts from a few of the *solicited* LETTERS OF COMMENDATION, received from our friends in various parts of the respecting the quality of our seeds, &c. We could fill many pages with testimonials of character.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 22, 1866.

We have a Catalogue from B. K. Bliss, Springfield, Mass., a large-sized page octavo volume of 112 pages, full, not merely of names of seeds and plants, but full directions about time and manner of planting. It is truly what its title indicates, "An Amateur's Guide to Flower and Kitchen Garden, containing a descriptive list of nearly 2,000 varieties of flower and vegetable seeds, with explicit directions for their culture, and other useful information upon the subject of gardening generally." And all this mass of matter is sold for 25 cents, and is richly worth ten times that sum to any "amateur" in gardening.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 19, 1864.

From G. E. and F. A. Underwood, Publishers of the Horticulturist, New York, Feb. 21, 1865.

The seeds we had of you last season proved very satisfactory in every respect. We have plants now in bloom of Primula and Cineraria that are exceedingly beautiful.

From H. C. Beardslee, Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, January 12, 1866.

Five or six years since, I procured from you better seeds than I have found elsewhere, since that time. A Picotee raised from your seed is the very finest I ever saw. I have propagated it and have it yet.

From H. M. Barbour, 61 Warren Street, New York.

The only fault I have to find so far with your seeds, is that they are so good as to make me extra work. The Onion seed, for instance, was sowed with the usual allowance for those not germinating. It was sowed April 28th and 29th, is now two inches and more high, and so thick that the labor of thinning out will be considerable.

From Jos. E. Sands, Cashier First National Bank, Fairmont, West Virginia, March 15, 1866.

I will add that the seed I got from you last year were very fine in every respect, and productive in earnest.

From Selden S. Stern, Parkersburg, West Virginia, December 3, 1866.

The Potato and Onion seed I got from you last Spring done finely. I raised from one pound of seed one hundred and fifty bushels Onions.

From Thomas W. Wheeler, North Stonington, Conn., May 7, 1866.

The Carrot seed you sent me two years ago was the best I ever saw. Last year I had my seed from another source, said to be long Orange Carrot, and there was not one in fifty but what was a light colored Carrot. Yours proved just what you advertised it to be.

From Mary C. Myers, Berrien, Mich., May 3, 1866.

I cannot express my thanks to you for the pains you have taken in forwarding seeds and plants to me at different times. The flowers I raised from the seed I got from you last season were splendid indeed. Also the garden vegetables were the very best.

From William A. Cooke, Hickman, Fulton County, Ky., July 2, 1866.

I am sure your seeds are the best I ever used.

From David Day, St. Paul, Minn., March 14, 1866.

The Chinese Primrose seed I had of you last year turns out magnificently. One of the plants has the foliage beautifully margined with silvery white, and resembles very much, and is as distinct as the best silver margined Geraniums. I do not know if this would be considered an acquisition among florists; but I have known a deal of fuss made over foliage plants in no respect as fine or striking as this. It bears an immense truss of purplish rose colored flowers, beautifully fringed.

From A. Sidney DeWolf, Bristol, R. I., March 16, 1866.

I have always found the seeds purchased from you reliable and true to their names, and my success in growing flowers from them has been such, that I can at any time in the summer cut a bouquet that would not disgrace the gardens of my neighbors who keep professional gardeners, while I have none.

From H. T. Howe, Paw Paw, Mich., March 8, 1866.

I raised four hundred and ninety bushels of Onions from $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of your seed last year.

From Miss Margaret Friese, Fredericksburg, Ohio.

I received a three dollar package of flower seeds. They far surpassed anything I ever saw; for the pleasure they gave, the package would have been cheap at double what I gave. The neighbors greatly admired them; they all wanted to know where I got them.

From Mrs. Newton Bradley, St. Paul, Minn., April 22, 1866.

I have used flower seeds from your nursery for eight years, and they have always given me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Pansies, Asters, Sweet Williams, Stocks, Phloxes, all splendid.

HULBERTON, N. Y., April 9, 1866.

MR. B. K. BLISS.—Dear Sir: My father-in-law and your patron and friend, Abijah R., departed this life on Monday, April 2, aged 84 years, 17 days. His love for flowers and a that was beautiful on earth made him a great admirer of nature and man's works. He often referred to his satisfactory dealings with you, and the unfolding of many a rare seed to beauty and fragrance would cause the remark, Mr. Bliss never deceives me. His departure from earth is but another addition to the world above where all is sweetness and praise.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN PIERCE.

Errors and Omissions.

IN arranging the Cuts of most of the Vegetables, and several of the Flowers, the numbers and pages attached to each variety were accidentally taken from the last edition of our Catalogue, instead of the present one; the reader will please take note of the following:

SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS, fl. pl.—Opposite page 65, instead of No. 1648, page 90; read No. 1669, page 65.

VARIEGATED KALE.—Opposite page 67; instead of No. 1709, read No. 1705.

WIGANDIA CARACASANA.—Opposite page 67; instead of No. 1719, read No. 1728, page 67.

GROUP OF ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE [redacted]—Opposite page 71; instead of page 63, read page 71.

BEETS.—Opposite page 74; instead of page 66 and 67, read page 74 and 75.

CARROTS.—	“	77	“	70	“	78.
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RADISHES.—	“	77	“	81	“	89.
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PARSNIPS.—	“	77	“	78	“	86.
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TURNIPS.—	“	77	“	84	“	92 and 93.
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CORN.—	“	80	“	72 and 86	“	80 “ 94.
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PUMPKIN.—	“	80	“	81	“	89.
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SQUASH.—	“	80	“	84	“	91.
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MELONS.—	“	84	“	76	“	84.
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OKRA.—	“	84	“	77	“	85.
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PEPPERS.—	“	88	“	79 and 80	“	87 and 88.
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BEAN, English.—	“	88	“	65	“	73.
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TURNIPS.—	“	86	“	84	“	92.
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ONIONS.—	“	86	“	78	“	86.
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LETTUCE.—	“	86	“	75	“	83.
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CUCUMBERS.—	“	98	“	93	“	81.
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SQUASH.—	“	98	“	83	“	91.
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KOHL RABI.—	“	98	“	74	“	82.
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—Opposite page 98; instead of page 67, read page 75.

Index and Contents

In arranging the Index and Contents, the numbers and page references in the Index have been placed in the order in which they appear in the text of the report.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1909, page 55
page 95 and No. 1009, page 55

ANNOUNCED SALE—Opposite page 67, instead of No. 1709, page 1703
WINDMILL (ARACARAZA)—Opposite page 67, instead of No. 1719, page 1713

GROUP OF ORNAMENTAL VILLAGE—Opposite page 71, instead of page 65, read page 71

BERTS—Opposite page 71, instead of page 79 and 87, read page 79 and 87

77	77	77	CARROTS—
78	78	78	RADISHES—
79	79	79	PARSNIPS—
80	80	80	TURNIPS—
81	81	81	CORN—
82	82	82	PUMPKIN—
83	83	83	BEAN—
84	84	84	PEAS—
85	85	85	SPINACH—
86	86	86	LETTUCE—
87	87	87	CUCUMBERS—
88	88	88	SQUASH—
89	89	89	POULTRY—
90	90	90	BREEDING REPORTS—

Opposite page 89, instead of page 97, read page 97

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SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY, PRINTERS
1867.



1—*Mimulus tigridioides*. 2—*Tropaeolum majus purpureum*. 3—*Lupinus albo-coccineus*. 4—*Godetia roseo-alba*, Tom Thumb.
5—*Clarkia pulcherrima integripetala*. 6—*Swainsonia splendens*. 7—*Gilia laciniata*. 8—*Kaulfussia atrovioleacea*.

1867.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.

1867.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Vegetable, Agricultural,

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

CONTAINING

ALL THE SELECT VARIETIES OF OUR OWN GROWTH, AND A
LARGE ASSORTMENT SELECTED FROM THE STOCKS

OF THE

First European Growers,

INCLUDING,

IN ADDITION TO ALL THE OLDER VARIETIES OF ESTABLISHED
MERIT, EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, AND SOME
INTERESTING SEEDS RARELY ATTAINABLE.

ALSO, A LIST OF

Gladiolus, Lilies, and Other Summer Flowering Bulbs,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SMALL FRUITS, VIZ :

**GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c.**

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN K. BLISS,

231 MAIN STREET,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD:

SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY, PRINTERS

1867.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In presenting the *Thirteenth Edition* of our Seed Catalogue we take much pleasure in returning our sincere thanks to our friends for their generous patronage and kind recommendations for the past year, and beg to assure them that every effort will be made on our part to merit a continuance of their favors.

Our increasing business has made it necessary for us to remove to larger quarters, and we now have the pleasure to inform our patrons that we have leased the large and commodious store, **231 Main Street**, (formerly occupied by McElwain Brothers as an Agricultural store,) which has been thoroughly refitted in the most approved manner, and we now flatter ourselves that we have one of the best arranged Seed and Agricultural Warehouses in the country. In connection with our Garden and Flower Seed Trade it is our intention in future to be fully supplied with all kinds of GRASS and FIELD SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, and every other article usually kept in a first-class Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse, which will be offered upon as favorable terms as those of any other reliable establishment in the country.

The ample facilities afforded in our new location, with an additional force of competent assistants will enable us to execute all orders, either by mail or express, with the greatest dispatch.

The arrangements of the last edition of our Catalogue having been universally approved, the same general plan has been adopted. NUMEROUS NOVELTIES of the highest merit, both of Flower and Vegetable Seeds have been added; also many new and beautiful illustrations, particularly of the leading varieties of Vegetables, for which we are indebted to Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, publishers of *The Field and Garden Vegetables of America*, by Fearing Burr, Jr., the most useful work on Vegetables ever published, and from which the illustrations are taken. We have also given the native country as well as the natural order (according to the Linnean system) of each of the genera contained in this Catalogue, which will be found of essential service to the student in botany.

Our SELECT FLOWER SEEDS having given universal satisfaction wherever they have been introduced, we would again invite the attention of amateurs and florists to our choice collection of FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS, CARNATION AND PICOTEE PINKS, CALCEOLARIAS, CINERARIAS, GERMAN STOCKS, COCKSCOMBS, DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAMS, GLOXINIA, MIMULUS, VERBENAS, PELARGONIUM ENGLISH PANSIES, CHINESE PRIMROSE, SWEET WILLIAMS, &c., received direct from the parties who grow these plants for the English and Continental Exhibitions, by which we are enabled to insure to purchasers pure and genuine seeds of the best sorts in cultivation, raised from prize flowers only.

We would also invite your attention to our Choice Collections of FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, pages 10 and 11, containing the most beautiful varieties of each species, saved with the greatest care, by the most experienced Continental Florists, the quality of which cannot be excelled.

We have endeavored to follow, as near as possible, an alphabetical arrangement, and in those cases where a flower is better known by its popular than by its botanic name, we have placed the former, which we trust will be satisfactory.

To those of our friends who prefer to leave the selection of their seeds to us, we would recommend our assortments on page 9, which will be found to embrace only such sorts as are of real merit, and every way worthy of cultivation.

The *Vegetable Seed Department* will be found very complete, and comprises all that is essential in variety for the various requirements of the Kitchen or Market Garden, to each of which is affixed the time of sowing, with general directions for culture, forming a concise and complete guide to the raiser.

Seeds and Bulbs carefully packed for all climates.

N. B.—We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular and give their *Names, Post Office Address, County and State in full, distinctly written*. We are in daily receipt of orders efficient in some one of these important requisites, and very frequently from prominent men of business, who not only forget to sign their names, but omit their place of residence, often causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, greatly to their inconvenience, as well as our own. We are in possession of many letters, the accumulation of former years, with money enclosed, without signature or place of residence, the writers of which probably consider themselves badly swindled by not receiving their Seeds.

A FEW REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is of course a great pressure of business just at the *sowing season*. Except in cases of extreme urgency, all orders will be executed in strict rotation as received. We would therefore feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue. This would greatly facilitate operations, and ensure greater attention.

We use every possible precaution to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders, and in the weights and measures. Should any deficiency occur, either by press of business or accident, we earnestly desire our customers to inform us of the fact. Such irregularities rarely occur, but it is almost impossible to escape a few, in the hurry and haste of a busy seed season. We crave indulgence should there be a brief delay, and at the same time will do our utmost to prevent it.

In giving orders for seeds or plants, please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and also the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transhipment.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, &c., BY MAIL,

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE THERE IS POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The new postage law authorizes the sending of *Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Cuttings, Plants and Scions*, at the rate of *two cents* for every *four ounces* in weight—the weight of the package not to exceed *four pounds*. Under this law any of the *Seeds, or Bulbs*, named in this Catalogue, will be mailed free of postage at the prices quoted, with the exception of *Peas, Beans, Corn, and Potatoes*, for which an additional remittance of eight cents for every pound is required.

The new postage law in *Canada*, also authorizes the passage of the same articles through the mails at the rate of *one cent per ounce*, prepaid; packages not to exceed 16 ounces in weight. Seed packages received from the United States, are charged the same rate on being delivered—in addition to the amount of postage prepaid here.

When no particular route is designated, we forward according to the best of our judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the packages leave our hands, unless for our own mistakes, which are always cheerfully rectified.

Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, *must invariably be accompanied by the cash, or a satisfactory reference*. Remittances of small sums can be made in current bank bills or postal stamps; large amounts by draft on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

The new money order system, recently adopted by all the principal Post Offices in the United States, will be found a most convenient and safe plan for remittances. Any postmaster will give the necessary information upon the subject.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested that Correspondents will be particular and give their names in full—distinctly written, with Post Office address, County, and state. Letters are very often received containing remittances, the writers in some instances, fail to sign their names and in others the names of the Town and State are omitted; under these circumstances it is impossible to execute their order, and we are blamed for delay, when the fault lies wholly with the correspondent.

All letters should be addressed to B. K. BESS, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, there being several towns and cities in different States by the name of Springfield, it is very important to name the *State*. Letters have been frequently miscarried by not being properly directed.

A liberal discount to dealers.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE GROWTH OF FLOWER SEEDS.

The following remarks should be carefully attended to by all who wish to be successful in growing Flowering Plants from Seed:

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

We all know how fond and careless are the cries of gardeners, as well as amateurs, that the flower seeds they purchase will not grow. It never ceases to occur to the complainants that they themselves are the executioners and the seeds their victims, and yet we are perfectly certain from nearly a half century's experience, that such is the case. Seeds of a plant inhabiting a dry country, with little winter's cold, and a genial, early, steady Spring, are sown here in the open border in March or April, then they lie in a most uncongenial soil, exposed to wet and cold. But the force of life is strong within them, nature will have its way, germination begins some bright sunny day, after which comes an ice cold dew at night and the young embryo is rendered torpid. Nevertheless, weakened as it is, the succeeding day sees a renewed effort at growth, fol-

lowed by renewed torpidity. The same alternation of paralysis goes on for a little while, till at last the powers of nature are exhausted and the seed expires. Now these early efforts are out of sight, no eye watches the struggle, the seeds die while buried, and the seedman is abused. Mignonette often affords a striking example of this. Although a native of the hot, sandy regions of Northern Africa, where it is a little hardy bush, it ripens its seeds in our northern latitude; but when the time for sowing them, in the Spring, comes they are cast carelessly upon the cold ground. Then comes complaint.—Mr. Flower-dealer, exclaims the gentle Lucy Bell, who is devoted to flowers, and has been looking forward to the delights of a charming bed of Mignonette, which will not come, it is very tiresome indeed that your seed will not grow, it is really quite shameful; and then she sees in some of the frames or pits near by a great quantity of beautiful pots of this plant, four or five inches high, as close as quills on a hedgehog. 'Why, look there, I declare you have sold me the bad seed and kept the good yourself,' 'Madam, I assure you that I have but one sort of seed, of which you had a part.' 'Well, it is most extraordinary.' At last she purchases as many pots as she requires, but at the same time remains perfectly convinced that she was cheated in her seed—not in the least inclined to blame herself for having destroyed the lives she thought to cherish.

Depend upon it, ladies, the blame of your ill success in getting up your seed lies at no other door than your own. Sow them when the weather has become warm, cover them at night with a screen, or constantly with a thin coating of nice clean straw, such as market gardeners raise their Spring Radishes under, and you will incur no further disappointment; or, if you have them, cold frames or hand glasses will answer as well."

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

Special directions are also given for the culture of each variety, by numbers in the 3d column of the general catalogue, referring to sections on pages 6 and 7. This is an entirely new feature in our catalogue, and one which we are confident will meet with general approval. If the instructions given are carried out, success is sure to attend the cultivator. The most inexperienced in gardening matters can sow Sweet Peas, but it requires a practiced hand to look after such delicate seeds as Calceolaria, Cineraria, Fuchsia, and the like.



A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE SOWING AND CULTIVATION OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

PLANTS ARE GENERALLY KNOWN AND DESCRIBED AS ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, OR PERENNIALS.

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

In common, however, with the more scientific groups of the botanists, the two classes of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, though sufficiently distinct at one extreme, are blended by the other, for while on the one hand there are plants whose seeds will germinate in the open ground under the most unfavorable conditions, and others which will fail to do so under any circumstances, unless aided by artificial heat, there are many which may be placed in either category, according as the nature of the local conditions may vary. It will be evident, therefore, that no classification of Annuals could be given which would be strictly applicable in any locality, nor even which should hold good for all places in the same State.

It is to be regretted that the cultivation of popular flowers, i. e., hardy, half-hardy, and tender Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, has hitherto not received that attention which their attractiveness, beauty, and easy culture, so well merit. For what class of flowers, when properly grown, combines such richness of color, elegance of form, and profusion of bloom? Annuals, etc., to be appreciated, must receive the same liberal treatment as is given to Geraniums, Verbenas, and other plants used for bedding purposes. They should be early, carefully, and sufficiently thinned out to prevent the plants being injured through crowding; and to allow room for individual development. Tall growing varieties should, when necessary, have neat supports, to prevent damage from wind and rain. This additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants.

SOIL.—The soil best adapted to flowering plants, generally, is a light friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous, but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any, but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive character. In the former, the plants are sure to be starved, and in the latter, if they ever fairly take root there is generally an undue development of the foliage at the expense of the flowers. In soils of this description much may be done by thoroughly breaking up the superficial crust, or as it is technically termed "trenching" it at least one spade deep, digging in sharp sand or road scrapings, and if the operation be performed in Autumn so that the loosened soil is thoroughly exposed during the Winter to the disintegrated influences of frost and other atmospheric agencies the advantage will be greatly increased.

In soil of an opposite character, i. e., sandy or calcareous, the remedy will obviously consist in the addition of loam, in conjunction with decayed leaves or old rotten manure, or where expense is no object, the surface may be entirely removed to a depth of eight or ten inches, and its place supplied with the best loamy compost at hand. The use of strong crude manure of an animal nature should be avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of leaf mould, decayed turf or thoroughly rotted manure, in quantities proportioned to the requirements of the soil, dug to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite. These should be applied in Spring, only just previous to sowing seeds, or much of the benefit resulting

from their application will be lost, though a single digging may be advantageously given in Autumn. In preparing the beds, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle that the water may run off, and the plants show to a better advantage.

PERIOD OF SOWING.—With regard to the proper season for sowing, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule the first sowings of this class in the open ground may be made about the middle of April, and continued until June. We doubt if any real advantage is gained by committing the seed to the ground at an earlier period, particularly in our Northern States, for even should the weather chance to be sufficiently mild and open to permit of their being sown earlier, no reliance can be placed on its continuance. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent sowing in case of failure.

MODE OF SOWING.—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing, and the operation never should be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the Spring. Whenever it may be desirable for some special reason to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be scraped off to the depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seeds may be sown. In the case of seeds of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds may be thinly strewn, the soil being then returned and *gently* pressed flat with the hand or trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be very slight or the surface will cake; it will be better in this case to cover the seeds with a little sandy loam or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sowing is made. *It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise most of the failures of inexperienced gardeners.* The depth at which seeds are sown will vary with their size; large seeds such as those of the Lupins, Sweet Pea, or Marvel of Peru, may be three-quarters of an inch deep; other varieties from an eighth to a half an inch deep, according to the size or nature of the seed. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. For a majority of the seeds a very thin covering suffices; if sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are liable to decay. It sometimes ensures a more even distribution of very small seeds, such as those of Campanula, Digitalis, etc., if they are intimately mixed before sowing with a little fine, dry soil, the mixture being sown in the same way as the seeds. Woolly seeds which adhere to each other, like the Globe Amaranthus, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases the more thinly the seeds are strewn, the better; when too thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy.

If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable. In the absence of rain this application must be repeated every day or two, for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought, and will speedily perish, unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition—to neglect of this important precaution, many failures are solely attributable, and the seedsman unjustly blamed. On the other hand an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause the seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in the Spring, therefore, the water pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

TRANSPLANTING.—As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, such of the patches as are too thick should be carefully thinned out, especially about the center of the tuft. The seedlings removed, may, if thought desirable, be replanted, and will generally bloom a week or ten days after the others. As a general rule, tap-rooted Annuals, such as the Larkspur and most of the Poppy tribe, will not bear transplanting; occasionally they will succeed if removed very young, but are rarely worth the trouble. Transplanting should, if possible, always be performed in cloudy weather, or towards evening; and unless the soil is wet, the seedlings should be slightly watered, to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them for two or three days subsequently, should the weather be sunny. Plant the dwarf growing varieties in the front of the border, and the taller ones in the rear. As they increase in size tie them up to neat stakes, to prevent the rain and wind from prostrating them.

HALF-HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS.—The term "half-hardy," as has already been explained, is applied to those Annuals which, though they will flower freely in the open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination, and protection from atmospheric changes during the earliest stages of their growth. Many of them are of great beauty and interest, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the hardy Annuals are out of bloom. The ordinary hotbed of stable manure offers the simplest means of obtaining a gentle bottom heat sufficient for most seeds, though when other more perfect sources are available, they will of course be employed. In many cases the seeds are sown on the layer of soil which covers the hotbed, but the most usual and by far the best plan is to sow them in pots or seed pans—the latter being preferable, as they are more shallow than pots, and afford a larger surface in proportion to their breadth. If these cannot be procured, shallow boxes will answer. The pots should be quite dry and clean when used, and to ensure thorough drainage which, essential for all plants, is doubly so for seedlings, must be filled at least one-third their depth with broken crock or lumps of charcoal, the largest fragments being placed at the bottom and the smallest at the top. A uniform compost of light sandy loam, enriched by a considerable mixture of fine leaf mould, or very old hotbed manure, kept till it can easily be rubbed to powder, may be used. Fill the pots lightly with the soil to the brim, when the pot should be gently struck to settle the mass about half an inch from the brim. If it should settle below that point a little more may be added. When a sufficient number of pots are filled, the surface of each should be gently leveled by pressure with a circular piece of wood, having a clean, smooth surface, which, from rendering the smaller seeds more evident to the eye, will facilitate their equal distribution. The rules observable in sowing in the open ground, apply equally in pots. The seeds should be uniformly and thinly scattered over the flattened sur-

face, and be then covered by a slight layer of pulverized soil, which for most seeds need not be thicker than a twenty-five cent piece, after which the surface may again be slightly pressed then gently watered with a very fine rose watering pot, and it is ready to be placed in a frame. In the case of very small seeds, such as those of *Calceolaria*, *Lobelia*, *Campanula*, &c., the covering of the soil should be very thin, barely covering the seeds, and as seeds so minute are liable to be carried down into the soil, unless very carefully watered, it is even advisable to moisten the flattened surface of soil in the pot *before* sowing the seeds instead of afterwards. Place the pots containing the seeds on the hobbed, or in the green-house near the glass. Keep them shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which cakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Flat seeds, such as *Zinnia*, *Stocks*, *Cobea*, *Didiscus*, also *Melons* and *Cucumbers*, are best put in edgeways, or rubbed into the soil, being sometimes liable to rot when sown flat. As the seedlings of slender growing kinds appear above ground, care must be taken that they are not washed down and lost when water is applied. Towards the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the borders or beds they are intended to decorate, but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to prepare them for the removal, by admitting air to the frame, both day and night, or what is better, by placing them in a separate frame, in which they may be gradually hardened off—at first by keeping the lights down during the day only in favorable weather for five or six days, after that at night also, proceeding carefully while the nights are cold. Many of the half-hardy and tender Annuals will succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May, and planted in the same way as recommended for hardy Annuals.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, and are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown at any time from May to August. Some varieties may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe, and if the plants get strong before the setting in of Winter, will flower the next Summer. Many of them may be raised in the open ground like hardy Annuals and transplanted, but choice kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy and tender Annuals in pots or seed pans. Several of them on account of their slow tendency to vegetate, are more difficult to raise than Annuals, and the remarks respecting watering and shading will apply particularly to them. As they do not blossom the first year, they may be thinned out, or removed from the seed beds, as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either into different parts of the garden into a nursery bed in rows, a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth, and prepare them for transplanting into the permanent blossom beds, either in the Autumn or the following Spring. Biennials are raised principally from seed sown every year. In transplanting, take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie the tall growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds, and the walks clean and neat.

SPECIAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

REFERRING TO THE NUMBERS IN THE THIRD COLUMN OF THE FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.

1. Sow for succession from March to June for Summer and Autumn blooming, and again in September to secure a display of flowers from April to Midsummer. Prepare the ground by digging and loosening to the depth of at least eighteen inches and if it is not rich and friable, add plenty of leaf mould and thoroughly rotted manure, making the surface fine and smooth. Sow thinly, and gently press the seed into the earth, lightly covering it with fibry soil. If the weather is dry and warm shade with branches of evergreens, and keep the soil moist by watering through a fine rose. Thin out thoroughly immediately the plants appear, and remove the flowers as soon as they begin to fade, and thus prolong their blooming period.

2. Sow in gentle heat in a well-drained pan of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with fine sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up place close to the glass, and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough place three round the edge of a small pot, and keep rather close and moist till established—then gradually inure to air on fine days, and remove to a cold frame as soon as moderately strong and the weather is mild. Plant out when all danger of frost is over. The seed may also be sown in a cold frame in April, or on a nicely prepared border in May, but will not flower so early. Transplant or thin out before the plants get drawn.

3. Sow, on a gentle heat, in March and April; and on a nicely prepared border, end of April and during May. The plants must be carefully thinned out, or removed to their respective places as soon as they can be handled. By removing the faded flowers it will bloom profusely until frost.

4. Sow from March to June, or in August, in lines, in a well prepared bed of light soil, covering the seed lightly with fine sandy soil; if the weather is dry well water the bed previous to sowing; press the seeds gently in before covering, and shade with branches of evergreens. In the event of long continued dry weather after sowing, especially if this should have been deferred until June, water in the evening, using a fine rose, so as not to displace the covering, and protect the bed from bright sunshine until the plants are well up. Keep clear of weeds, and thin out the plants if too thick, sufficiently early to allow them to fairly develop their growth. In October plant out where to bloom, first well preparing the situation, whether a bed sufficiently large for one hundred or a spot for one. Let the ground be dug at least two feet deep and if poor, decayed manure or leaf-soil should be added, well mixing it with the soil. Surface dress around the plants annually early in Winter with leaf-soil or thoroughly rotted manure.

5. Sow in Spring in a well-drained pot of light peaty-sandy soil. Make the surface smooth and moderately firm, then sow thinly and cover lightly with fine sandy soil. Place in a moderately warm temperature, shade from bright sunshine, and keep moist. When up place close

to the glass, shade, and water cautiously. Pot singly as soon as sufficiently strong, using light fibry soil with a free admixture of sand. Replace near the glass, keeping rather close and moist until established. Shift before the roots get matted and keep rather warm, then gradually inure to air on fine days. Finally plant out, or shift into larger pots, using a compost of turfy loam and a little peat or leaf-soil with a liberal mixture of sharp, clean sand, and attend carefully to them with water until the roots get hold of the fresh soil.

6. Sow in pots in a green-house or a slight hotbed in March, and transplant to the flower border (prepared as in No. 1.) in May, or sow in the border in May, and transplant eight inches apart. Protect through the Winter in frames or a cool cellar.

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

8. Sow any season in a pot prepared as follows: Let the pot be half filled with drainage of broken charcoal, over that rough siftings of mould, and the surface with very fine soil. Half of which should be composed of silver sand; water with a fine rose, and sprinkle the seed evenly over the surface; cover very lightly with soil; keep from the direct rays of the sun. As soon as the plants show the third leaf, transplant them into seed pans, three-fourths of an inch apart, keep them under a frame until perfectly recovered, then give them a little air to strengthen them. When the plants begin to touch each other they should be transplanted singly into small pots, and kept then in a cool, airy part of the green-house, near the glass. Early in Spring transplant into an eight or ten inch pot, in which they are to flower.

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

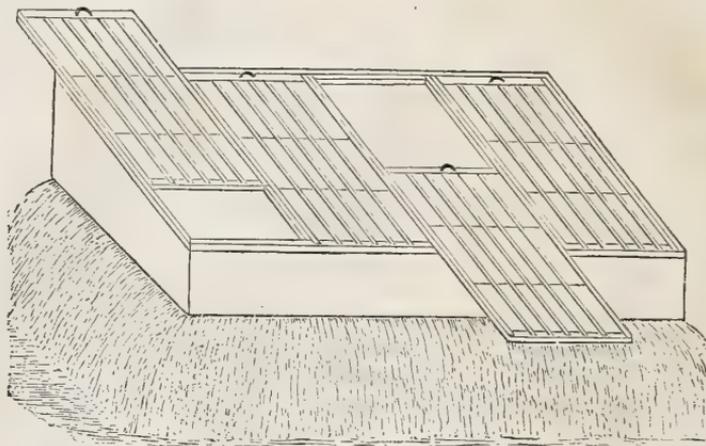
10. Sow in gentle heat in well-drained pans of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up, place close to the glass and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough, plant singly in five inch pots, and keep rather close and moist till established—then gradually inure to air on fine days, and remove to a cold frame as soon as moderately strong and the weather mild. Plant out when all danger of frost is over. The seed may also be sown in the open ground the middle of May, (not sooner as the ground must be well warmed by the sun,) and often succeed better than when started in pots.

11. GERMAN ASTERS.—Sow the seed thinly in a cold frame under glass on a soil nicely prepared, in drills six inches apart, the first week in May; the plants come up in a few days when they must have a plenty of air, and as soon as they are about an inch high, take the glass quite off for two or three days, and then prick them out on a well prepared bed, three or four inches apart, shade from the sun until well rooted which will be in three or four days. Before the plants begin to run up in the stem, plant them out where they are to stand for blooming, in well manured soil, being careful to remove them with as much mould attached to the roots as possible; let the rows be one foot apart, and the plants ten inches or a foot apart in the rows. If the weather is dry they must be watered until they take root; afterwards keep clean from weeds, stir between the plants, and about the first week in August top dress with rotten dung from an old hotbed. Give them plenty of water, and tie them to neat stakes as they advance in growth. If intended for exhibition, leave but three or four of the most promising buds to bloom, and shade from the sun as they begin to expand. Earlier blooms may be obtained by following the directions under Section 2. Experience has proved that the later planted varieties give better and larger flowers, besides continuing much longer in bloom.

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

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

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



ON THE PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A HOTBED FOR RAISING SEEDLINGS.

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

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

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

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged in the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, what are called linings should be added, that is fresh hot fermenting (but not rank) dung applied about a foot in width all round the bed, this renews its strength, and will greatly aid its successful management.

A Cold Frame is formed by placing the ordinary hotbed frame upon a bed of light, rich soil in some place in the garden where it will be protected from cold winds. They should both be shaded from the sun by mats during the middle of the day.

EXPLANATIONS.

THE number under which each species of variety of seed is sold, the Scientific Name, the Common Name, * Native Country, the Period of the Duration of the Plant, Color of the Flower, Height of the Plant, Cultivation, and Price per packet, are all given in the Catalogue, viz:—

FIRST COLUMN.—Number under which each variety is sold—and under which orders are executed, the detail of the names being unnecessary.

SECOND COLUMN.—English or Scientific name of the plant, with description, etc.

THIRD COLUMN.—Cultivation. The numbers in this column refer to the various sections on pages 6 and 7, giving directions for sowing the seed, and subsequent treatment of the plant.

FOURTH COLUMN.—Price per packet. (No smaller packets of the kind can be made.)

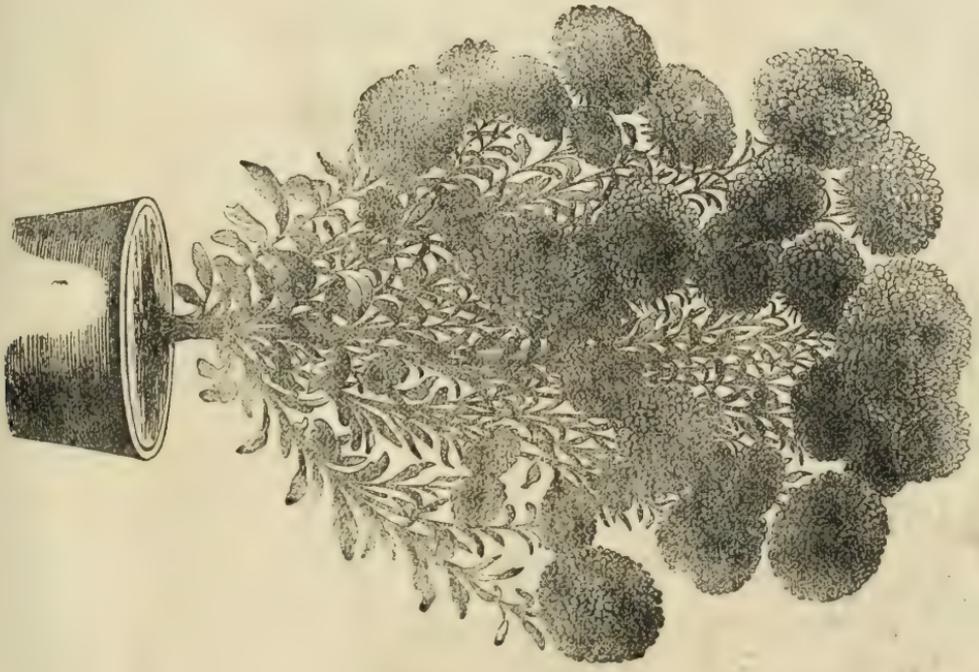
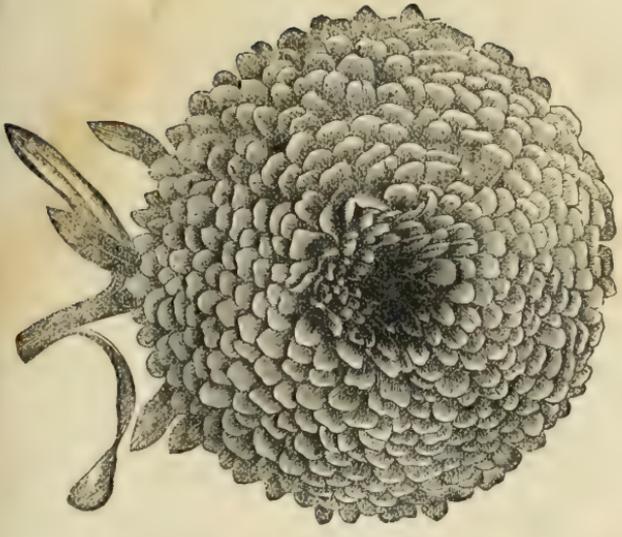
A dagger (†) added to the name denotes that such biennial and perennial plants usually flower the first year if sown early.

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

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

Two dots (.) indicate a repetition; sp., species; var., variety; pl., pluria, many; ex., from.

* When the Native Country is not named it is to be understood that it is a hybrid or a garden variety.



TEUFELT'S NEW FRENCH ASTERS, No. 250.

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.

In order to facilitate purchasers in making their selections, who are unacquainted with the botanical names, or different varieties of plants, we have given the popular name of each variety, under a more conspicuous heading than heretofore, to which is added in SMALL CAPITALS, the botanic name or explanation, with the natural order under the Linnean system, to which each species belongs, and have endeavored so to simplify the description that any person however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. A dash (—) indicates a repetition.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
ABRONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Nyctaginaceæ</i> .			
A charming plant, with beautiful verbena-like heads of sweet scented flowers, very effective in beds, rock-work, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory; growing freely in any light, rich soil, and flowering from August to October.			
114	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> , <i>rose lilac</i> , half-hardy annual, from California, ½ ft.,	2	10
ABUTILON , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .			
Plants remarkable for fine foliage and variously colored flowers, very ornamental for the conservatory; many of the varieties will succeed well if grown in the flower border during Summer. <i>Half-hardy shrubs</i> .			
115	<i>Abutilon</i> , Alphonso Karr , <i>orange veined with crimson</i> , fine, 5 ft.,	5	25
116	— Beranger , a beautiful variety, 6 ft.,	..	25
117	— Duc de Malakoff , new and fine, 6 ft.,	..	25
118	— floribundum , <i>fine yellow bell-shaped flower</i> , 5 ft.,	..	25
119	— hybridum , <i>yellow</i> , 5 ft.,	..	25
120	— marmoratum , a charming plant, flowering all the year, and especially in Winter, producing <i>large pure white flowers</i> , veined and marbled with bright rose, fine silvery-haired foliage; the finest of the genus, 6 ft.,	..	25
121	— venosum , <i>striped</i> , 5 ft.,	..	25
ABROBA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i> .			
122	<i>Abroba viridiflora</i> , extremely pretty tuberous perennial climbing Cucurbitaceæ, with handsomely cut glossy <i>dark green foliage</i> , small oval scarlet fruits; suitable for planting out during the Summer, forming beautiful garlands,	6	25
ACACIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .			
These graceful, elegant, and highly ornamental plants, after rendering the green-house and conservatory beautiful in Spring with their charming blossoms, may be usefully employed in decorating the out-of-door garden, where their fine foliage and habits could not fail to attract notice. They may be placed about the lawn and shrubbery borders, plunging the pots to keep the soil moist, and regularly watered. Previous to sowing, soak the seeds in warm water several hours. <i>Green-house shrubs</i> .			
123	<i>Acacia Albicans</i> , <i>white</i> , from Mexico, 5 ft.,	5	25
124	— <i>asparagoides</i> , <i>yellow</i> , rare, from New Holland, 6 ft.,	..	25
125	— <i>argophylla</i> , superb, <i>yellow</i> , silvery foliage, elegant, from Swan River, 6 ft.,	..	25
126	— <i>caltriformis</i> , knife-shaped leaf, <i>yellow flower</i> , from New Holland, 5 ft.,	..	25
127	— <i>Drummondii</i> , <i>yellow</i> , beautiful and free-flowering, from Swan River,	..	25
128	— <i>Douglasii</i> , <i>yellow</i> , from North America, 5 ft.,	..	25
129	— <i>floribunda pendula</i> , <i>yellow</i> , fine, graceful, blooming habit, N. Holland, 5 ft.,	..	25
130	— <i>ixiophylla</i> , golden balls, graceful growing species, from Swan River, 5 ft.,	..	25
131	— <i>leptophylla</i> , fine foliage, from New Holland, 5 ft.,	..	25
132	— <i>longifolia</i> , <i>yellow</i> , long leaved, fine conservatory plant, from N. S. Wales, 5 ft.,	..	25
133	— <i>lophantha</i> , <i>pale straw colored flowers</i> , with handsome foliage, N. S. Wales, 5 ft.,	..	10
134	— Newmanii , handsome foliage, <i>bright yellow flowers</i> , from N. S. Wales, 5 ft.,	..	25
135	— <i>trinervata</i> , <i>yellow</i> , from New Holland, 5 ft.,	..	25
136	— <i>xylophylioides</i> , (new,) <i>rich golden yellow</i> , flowering in bunches, light green lanceolated foliage, handsome variety, from New Holland, 6 ft.,	..	25
ACANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Acanthaceæ</i> .			
A stately and beautiful ornamental foliaged plant; from the leaf of <i>A. mollis</i> the capital of the Corinthian column is derived; growing freely in any good, deep, rich loamy soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
137	<i>Acanthus mollis</i> , <i>white</i> , from Italy, 3 ft.,	6	5
138	— <i>spinus</i> , <i>white</i> , from Europe, 3 ft.,	..	5
ACHILLEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
139	<i>Achillea filipendula</i> , <i>yellow</i> , in large heads, perennial, from Caspian Sea, 5 ft.,	7	6
ACHIMENES , Nat. Ord. <i>Gesneraceæ</i> .			
A class of charming plants, combining great beauty with rich and brilliant colors, succeeding well in a warm green-house. <i>Green-house bulb</i> .			
140	<i>Achimenes</i> , mixed , from the choicest varieties. After flowering, water should be gradually withheld, and the pots laid on the side in a cool, dry part of the green-house. Re-pot as soon as they commence growing.	8	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
ACROCLINIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A beautiful class of everlasting flowers, similar in form to the Rhodanthe Manglesi, but more hardy and robust, a most valuable acquisition for the flower border, beautiful for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut just as soon as they begin to expand, and carefully dried in the shade. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
141	Acroclinium atroseum , deep rose colored, from Australia, 1 ft., - - -	3	10
142	- roseum , light rose, from Australia, - - -	..	10
143	- album , pure white, a beautiful contrast to the preceding, from Australia, - - -	..	10
ACONITUM , (MONKSHOOD,) Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .			
Showy, hardy perennials, grow in any good soil, even under the shade of trees.			
144	Aconitum napellus , blue and white, from Europe, 2 ft., - - -	7	5
ADLUMIA ,** (MOUNTAIN FRINGE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Fumariaceæ</i> .			
145	Adlumia cirrhosa , a beautiful hardy climbing plant of graceful habit, hardy annual, from North America, 15 ft., - - -	7	10
AGERATUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Splendid plants for large clumps or masses, as well as for in-door blooming during Winter, very useful for cutting. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
146	Ageratum odoratum , (fragrant,) closely resembling Mexicanum, from Mexico, - - -	3	5
147	- mexicanum , lavender blue, very useful for bedding, also for bouquets, fine also for pot culture, from Mexico, - - -	..	10
148	- alba , white, same as above except in color, - - -	..	10
149	- abiflorum nanum , dwarf white, quite new, a valuable acquisition, fine for pots, - - -	..	10
150	- cæruleum nanum , dwarf blue variety of the preceding, very fine for bedding or pot culture, from West Indies, - - -	..	10
151	- conspicuum , large, pure white, new, - - -	..	10
AGROSTEMMA ,† (JOVE'S FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
A very attractive plant, growing freely in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .			
152	Agrostemma coronaria , (Rose Campion,) fine rose, from Russia, 2 ft., - - -	7	5
153	- coronaria , fl. alba, white, from Russia, 3 ft., - - -	..	5
154	- coeli rosea , (Rose of Heaven,) rose, very pretty, from Italy, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
155	- coccinea nova , new scarlet, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
156	- flos Jovis , fine red, from Germany, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
ALONSOA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
A handsome, free-flowering, attractive, bedding plant, also valuable for in-door decoration, continuing in bloom from June till cut off by frost, and succeeding in any rich garden soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
157	Alonsoa Warszewiczii , bright crimson, from Chili, 1½ ft., - - -	3	10
158	- incisifolia , (cut leaved,) orange scarlet, very showy, 2 ft., - - -	..	10
159	- grandiflora , (large flowered,) bright scarlet, 2 ft., - - -	..	10
ALSTREMERIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Amaryllidaceæ</i> .			
A class of beautiful, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, succeeding best in a warm, south border, under shelter of a wall, or in front of a green-house. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
160	Alstroemeria Van Houtteii , mixed from choicest varieties, 1½ ft., - - -	6	25
161	- Chinensis , mixed from choicest varieties, from Chili, 1½ ft., - - -	..	20
ALYSSUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Crucifera</i> .			
Free-flowering, useful, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or rock-work. The annual varieties bloom nearly the whole Summer, and the perennials are amongst our earliest and most attractive Spring flowers.			
162	Alyssum argenteum , yellow, with silvery foliage, hardy perennial, from Switzerland, 1 ft., - - -	3	5
163	- Benthamil , white, very fine, hardy annual, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
164	- saxatile ,* yellow, extremely showy, hardy perennial, from Candia, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
165	- compacta , golden yellow, very compact, free-flowering and beautiful, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft., - - -	..	15
166	- sweet ,* (<i>Komiga maritima</i>), white, very sweet, hardy annual, from England, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
167	- Wiersbeckii , white and yellow, - - -	..	10
AMBLYLEPIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
An exceedingly fragrant showy border plant, succeeding well in any common garden soil.			
168	Amblylepis setigera , (bright yellow,) hardy annual, from East Indies, 2 ft., - - -	3	10
AMMOBIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A useful everlasting for making dried Winter bouquets, and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil.			
169	Ammobium alatum , white, hardy annual, from New Holland, 2 ft., - - -	3	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
	AMPHEREPHIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .		
	A showy, free-flowering border plant. <i>Hardy annual</i> .		
170	Ampherephis intermedia , lavender colored, very pretty, from Brazil, 1½ ft.,	7	10
	AMARANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> .		
	Ornamental foliaged plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower garden. If the seed be sown early in heat and the plants put out in May or June in very rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for centres of beds or mixed flower borders. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
171	Amaranthus bicolor , leaves crimson and green, handsome, from East Indies, 2 ft.,	2	5
172	— caudatus , (<i>love lies bleeding</i>), graceful, from East Indies, -	..	5
173	— Chinensis , (<i>Chinese</i>), from East Indies, -	..	5
174	— fulvus , <i>straw color</i> , -	..	5
175	— hypochondriacus , (<i>Prince's Feather</i>), from East Indies, -	..	5
176	— melancholicus ruber , beautiful blood red foliage, of resplendent beauty when illuminated by the sun's rays. One of the most strikingly beautiful plants for bedding, ribboning, or massing, from Japan, 1 to 2 ft., -	..	10
177	— monstrosus , very large and showy, from East Indies, -	..	5
178	— speciosissimus , fine for bedding, from East Indies, -	..	5
179	— tricolor , (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>), well known, very beautiful, from East Indies, -	..	5
	ANAGALLIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceæ</i> .		
	The grandiflora varieties of this genus of pretty little plants are exceedingly valuable for small beds, edgings, rustic baskets, vases, or rock-work; they succeed best in light, rich soil, and delight in a sunny situation, covering the ground with a profusion of rich colored flowers the whole Summer, they also present a very graceful appearance cultivated in pots for the conservatory. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .		
180	Anagallis grandiflora cœrulea , large sky blue, ½ ft., -	2	10
181	— Brewerii , rich velvety blue, ½ ft., -	..	10
182	— cœrulea carnea , flesh color, new, -	..	10
183	— Euzenie , light blue shaded with white, ½ ft., -	..	10
184	— Garibaldi , a most beautiful vermilion variety, colored, new, -	..	15
185	— Marmora Dell' Etna , bright red, ½ ft., -	..	10
186	— Napoleon III. , maroon, ½ ft., -	..	10
187	— pallida , pale celestial blue, beautiful, ½ ft., -	..	10
188	— Parkii , rose, large, ½ ft., -	..	10
189	— Phillipsii , large blue, ½ ft., -	..	10
190	— sanguinea , bright ruby, beautiful, ½ ft., -	..	10
191	— superba , red, ½ ft., -	..	10
192	— Trionfo di Firenze , pale blue, ½ ft., -	..	10
193	— Indica , blue, fine trailer, from Nepal, ½ ft., -	..	10
194	— carnea , flesh color, ½ ft., -	..	10
195	— pl. var. fine, mixed, -	..	15
	ANCHUSA , (BORAGINACEÆ)		
	Showy border perennials.		
196	Anchusa Arvalis , (<i>cultivated</i>), blue, from south of Europe, 2 ft., -	4	5
197	— Italica , (<i>Italian alkanet</i>), fine for border or shrubby, delicate blue, 2 ft., -	..	5
198	— Sempervirens , (<i>evergreen</i>), bright blue, showy, from Britain, 2 ft., -	..	5
	ANEMONE , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .		
	These rank among the earliest and prettiest of our Spring flowers, and succeed well in any ordinary light soil.		
199	Anemone coronaria , various colors, hardy perennial, from the Levant, ½ ft.,	4	10
200	— pulsatilla , (<i>Pasque Flower</i>), violet, desirable border plant, -	..	10
	ANODA , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .		
	Pretty annual of long duration in bloom.		
201	Anoda dillenii , rosy lilac, showy, from Mexico, -	7	5
202	— Wrightii , a beautiful new variety, -	..	10
	AQUILEGIA , or COLUMBINE , <i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .		
	A class of highly ornamental plants; its varieties combining at once flowers the most curious in form, with colors the most striking and beautiful. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .		
203	Aquilegia caryophylloides , fl. pl. a new double variegated variety, flowers white, variously striped with reddish crimson, highly recommended by the London Horticultural Society, ½ ft.,	4	25
204	— formosa , beautiful red and orange, from Kamtschatka, -	..	5
205	— alba violacea pleno , purple and white, double, new, -	..	25
206	— cœrulea variegata , variegated, -	..	25
207	— tricolor , orange, red, and yellow, -	..	25
208	— glabratosa , blue and white, beautiful, from Siberia, -	..	10
209	— hybridus , (<i>new hybrid</i>), various colors, -	..	10
210	— Boya , sp. pure white, very curious, a new variety, from Utah, -	..	25
211	— Nikinnerii , very beautiful, crimson, scarlet, and orange blossoms, Guatemala, -	..	10
212	— vulgaris Durandii , double striped, red and white, handsome, -	..	10
213	— Wittmaniana , blue and white, very fragrant, new and fine, -	..	10
214	— finest mixed, -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price
ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON,) Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .			
The Antirrhinum, popularly called Snapdragon, one of our most showy and useful border plants; amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; they succeed in any good garden soil, and are very effective in beds. A. nanum and varieties are valuable for rock-work and old walls. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> , from England.			
215	Antirrhinum majus , album, pure white, 2 ft., - - - - -	6	10
216	— brilliant, crimson and white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
217	— caryophylloides, magnificently striped, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
218	— Bellia, rosy carmine and white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
219	— Firefly, orange-scarlet and white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
220	— Galathea, crimson, yellow and white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
221	— Papillon, scarlet, white and yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
222	— pourpre superbe, dark purple, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
223	— Roi des Feux, brilliant scarlet, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
224	— Solferino, splendid carmine, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
225	— nana novum album, new dwarf, pure white, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
226	— " bicolor, crimson, yellow and white, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
227	— " ophir, golden yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
228	— extra fine, mixed, - - - - -	..	10
229	— good, mixed, - - - - -	..	5
ARABIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .			
An exceedingly early Spring flowering plant, contrasting beautifully in ribbons with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rock-work, edgings, &c., and succeeding well in any common garden soil.			
230	Arabis alpina , pure white, hardy perennial, from Switzerland, ¾ ft., -	4	10
ARALIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Araliaceae</i> .			
231	Aralia papyrifera , (<i>Chinese Paper Plant</i>), curious green-house shrub, from China, 4 ft., -	10	25
ARCTOTIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
Handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, of close, compact, dwarf habit, with large beautiful flowers in the style of Gazania Splendens, continuing in bloom the whole Summer, and growing freely in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
232	Arctotis grandiflora , pale yellow with dark crimson centre, from Cape of Good Hope, ½ ft., -	3	15
233	— argentea, fine rapid growing trailing plant, with silvery foliage; sulphur colored blossoms, -	..	15
234	— breviscarpa, deep orange with dark centre, from Cape of Good Hope, ½ ft., -	..	10
ARGEMONE , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceae</i> .			
Exceedingly showy, free-flowering, border plants, with large Poppy-like flowers, succeeding well in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
235	Argemone grandiflora , white, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	5
236	— Mexicana, very showy, yellow, - - - - -	..	5
ARISTOLOCHIA ,** Nat. Ord. <i>Aristolochiaceae</i> .			
A genus of highly ornamental and exceeding attractive green-house climbers, with very curious horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. <i>Half-hardy shrubs</i> .			
237	Aristolochia altissima , orange and red, from Patagonia, - - - - -	5	10
238	— Bonplandii, a fine climber for the green-house, with purple flowers, from Patagonia, -	..	20
239	— siphoc, (<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>), for garden culture, from North America, -	..	10
ARMERIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Plumbaginaceae</i> .			
A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, effective either in pots for in-door decoration, or for rock-work and mixed flower borders. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
240	Armeria dianthoides , delicate rose, fine for edgings and rock-work, ½ ft., -	6	10
241	— alba, a white variety of the preceding, - - - - -	..	15
242	— formosa, rose and white, from Portugal, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
243	— longistata, blue, from Portugal, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	15
244	— pinifolia, delicate foliage, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
245	— splendens, splendid variety, with large corymbs, 4 and 5 inches in circumference, of brilliant rosy carmine flowers; makes a splendid cut flower for bouquets, -	..	25
246	— Welwitschii, pink, from Portugal, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	15
ASCLEPIAS , Nat. Ord. <i>Asclepiadaceae</i> .			
Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their flowers, succeeding in a light peaty soil.			
247	Asclepias curassavica , scarlet, half-hardy perennial, from South America, 3 ft., -	5	10
248	— tuberosa, (<i>Pleurisy root</i>), orange, large heads, very showy, from North America, hardy perennial, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
ASTER, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i>.			
This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color, is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; it is indispensable in every garden or pleasure ground where an autumnal display is desired. In our flower beds and mixed borders it occupies a deservedly prominent position, whilst for grouping or ribboning it stands unrivaled.			
The Aster may be divided into two grand sections, French and German. The French, as improved by Truffaut, has flat petals either reflexed or incurved; the former resembling the Chrysanthemum, whilst the latter, turning its petals towards the center of the flower, forms, when well grown, a perfect ball, and is best described by its resemblance to the Peony. The German varieties are quilled, the most perfect flowers are surrounded by a circle of flat or guard petals, as in the Hollyhock. The flowers of these are particularly admired for the exquisite symmetry of their form. The dwarf bouquet varieties of this beautiful genus are from nine to fifteen inches high, and are particularly adapted for small beds, edgings, or for pot culture; they often flower so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage. All the varieties delight in a rich light soil, and in hot dry weather should be mulched with well rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure water; this labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty and duration of the flowers. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
The following varieties are put in packets of the various colors mixed, those who desire them in separate colors are referred to the assortments on page 10:			
249	Aster, French Peony Perfection , twelve varieties, mixed. In this variety the petals are turned towards the center, and a flower not quite in full bloom resembles a ball; produces but few side flowers. Brilliant and beautiful colors, very double, large and finely shaped, 1½ ft.	11	10
250	— — Truffaut's new French Peony-flowered , cultivated by Truffaut, a celebrated florist in Versailles, France. In size of flowers, brilliancy of color, and habit of growth, surpassing all sorts hitherto grown—in twenty distinct colors mixed.	..	25
251	— — cockade or crown , mixed; the flowers of this variety have large <i>white</i> centers, bordered with <i>scarlet, carmine, violet or blue</i> , and are unusually attractive and beautiful, 1½ ft.	..	10
252	— — imbrique pompone , mixed, beautiful variety, neat pompone flowers, 1½ ft.	..	10
253	— — Chinese , many colors, mixed.	..	5
254	— — German dwarf , fine mixed. The individual blossoms are similar to the quilled; it averages about eight inches in height, and is richly covered with moderate sized flowers; they are principally used for edging, ¾ ft.	..	5
255	— — Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet , mixed; when well grown, almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 150 to 200 flowers, completely hiding the foliage, producing a splendid effect in mixed borders, 9 to 15 inches.	..	10
256	— — dwarf chrysanthemum-flowered , mixed; these grow to the uniform height of ten inches, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, and bloom so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage; they flower somewhat later than the other varieties of this genus, and are therefore valuable, for succession for beds, edging, fronts of flower borders, and pot culture, they are of great value.	..	15
257	— — Giant Emperor , mixed, brilliant and beautiful colors, flowers very double and of immense size. It bears only a few flowers on a robust, strong stem, from which the side shoots grow in the form of a candelabrum; in favorable cases it produces five flowers, of which the chief blossom is often four inches in diameter, 2 ft.	..	25
258	— — Peony-flowered Globe , recommended as the earliest to flower, well branched in habit, flowers very double. The colors are <i>snowy white, crimson,</i> and <i>rose</i> edged with <i>white</i> , mixed packets.	..	25
259	— — pyramidal , many colors, mixed. The beautiful large flowers on this Aster are nearly of an equal height; produces but few side flowers; the form of the flower resembles an inverted pyramid, some of which are quilled, others not; average height about 2 ft.	..	10
260	— — Globe , finest mixed. The principal flowers of this variety are very large, and so arched that they may be compared to half a ball; mostly quilled.	..	10
261	— — porcupine or hedgehog , mixed, flowers composed of long quilled curious looking petals, hence, the name, 2 ft.	..	10
262	— — quilled , many colors mixed. The single petals of this variety consist simply of tubes or quills, and the exterior crosses are blossom-petals which are slightly reflexed; it is from 1½ to 2 feet in height, branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms.	..	10
263	— — Reid's improved , an improved variety of the preceding, and the finest of the quilled varieties.	..	10
264	— — ranunculus-flowered . This is a distinct, small-flowered section, very double, imbricated, surrounded by a range of green leaves. Although of less effect in the ground than Truffaut's and some other varieties, this new class will prove a great acquisition for bouquets, 1½ ft.	..	10
265	— — New Victoria . One of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation, flowers very double, imbricated globular, of a fine <i>rosy carmine</i> , and as large as the Giant Emperor Aster: the plant is of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers in the form of a pyramid, height 1¾ ft.	..	25



REID'S IMPROVED QUILLED ASTER.
One-half natural size. No. 262.



PORCUPINE OR HEDGEHOG ASTER.
One-half natural size. No. 261.



NEW ROSE FLOWERED ASTER.
One-half natural size. No. 1666, Page 92.



FRENCH PÆONY PERFECTION ASTER.
One-half natural size. No. 249, Page 16.



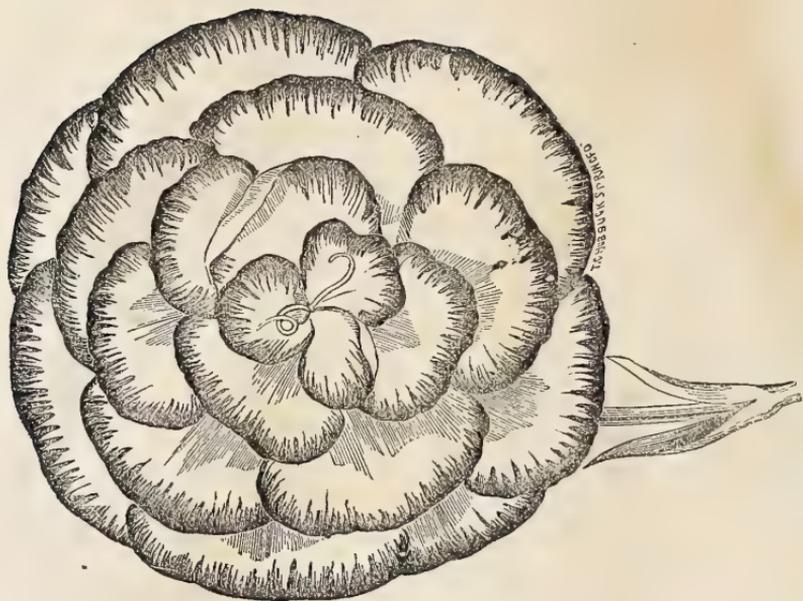
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ASTRAGALUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i> .			
A genus of showy, beautiful, and very useful herbaceous plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
266	Astragalus galegiformis , yellow, with pretty foliage, from Siberia, 3 ft., -	4	10
AUBERGINE , (EGG PLANT,) Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceae</i> .			
The varieties marked thus* are the eatable fruited kinds, so extensively cultivated in the vicinity of our large cities; the scarlet and white are curious and interesting, being covered in Autumn with beautiful egg-shaped fruit; the scarlet variety is a great novelty. They succeed in warm localities on a south border. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
267	Aubergine , white fruited, from France, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5	5
268	- large purple fruited, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10	10
269	- scarlet fruited, very striking and handsome, from France, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10	10
270	- new large striped, very ornamental, from Gaudaloupe, - - - - -	10	10
AUBRIETIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .			
An exceedingly pretty, early, free-flowering plant, valuable for edgings, rock-work, or small beds, and succeeding best in an open dry situation. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
271	Aubrietia deltoides , rose lilac, trailer, from the Levant, ½ ft., - - - - -	4	10
AURICULA , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceae</i> .			
A well-known garden favorite from Switzerland, of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
272	Auricula Alpine .—This is the most hardy of the true auricula tribe, and produces a great variety of colors, - - - - -	6	15
273	- English Hybrids , from a celebrated collection of the finest named prize varieties, - - - - -	5	25
AZALEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Rhodoraceae</i> .			
Amongst the most beautiful and ornamental of our green-house and hardy shrubs. <i>A. indica</i> grows best in a rich fibrous peat mixed with silver sand. <i>A. pontica</i> in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Both require the most careful management.			
274	Azalea indica , saved from the finest varieties, green-house shrub, from China, 4 ft., - - - - -	5	25
275	- Pontica , saved from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, from Levant, 4 ft., - - - - -	25	25
BALSAM , Nat. Ord. <i>Balsaminaceae</i> .			
Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12-inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and the pots plunged in a moderate hotbed and liberally supplied with manure water; when for out-door decoration the soil should be of the richest possible character, the plants should be set 15 inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water.			
276	Balsam , aurora colored, striking and very beautiful, - - - - -	2	10
277	- Camellia-flowered , 10 magnificent double varieties of various colors mixed, * including spotted, variegated and self colored varieties, - - - - -	10	10
278	- Florence , pale yellow, extra fine, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	10
279	- miniature , mixed from 8 splendid double varieties, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
280	- rose-flowered , (improved,) 12 splendid varieties, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	10
281	- - - - - spotted, splendid double varieties, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	10
282	- - - - - chamois , <i>chamois</i> , new and beautiful, 2 ft., - - - - -	15	15
283	- - - - - isabelle , <i>pale rose</i> , changing to yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	10
284	- - - - - good mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	5	5
285	- Glenny's prize , from prize flowers only, the best in cultivation, 1½ ft., - - - - -	25	25
286	- Smith's prize , from a celebrated English collection, 1½ ft., - - - - -	25	25
Especial attention is called to these two prize varieties, which cannot be surpassed, and are warranted to yield a large portion of the most perfect double flowers, the petals of which are imbricated in a regular manner, as in the best double Camellia.			
BALLOON VINE ,** (<i>CARDIOSPERMUM</i> ,) Nat. Ord. <i>Sapindaceae</i> .			
A genus of rapid growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, ornamental alike for green-house or out-door decoration; when planted out they succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
287	Cardiospermum halicacabum , white, from India, 4 ft., - - - - -	10	10
BARTONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Loasaceae</i> .			
288	Bartonia aurea , (<i>golden</i> .) rich golden yellow, hardy annual, from California 1½ ft., - - - - -	7	5
BELVIDERE , (SUMMER CYPRESS,) <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> .			
An ornamental Cypress-like plant, suitable for a cemetery.			
289	Belvidere , hardy annual, from Egypt, 4 ft., - - - - -	7	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
BELLIS, (DOUBLE DAISY,) <i>Compositae</i>.			
A well known and favorite plant for the border or pot culture. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .			
290	Bellis perennis , finest German, producing a large proportion of double flowers, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.,	6	25
BIDENS, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i>.			
Similar to the Coreopsis, fine for mixed borders, roots may be preserved like Dahlias.			
291	Bidens atrosanguinea , rich, dark crimson, with prominent yellow anthers, fine foliage, very free bloomer,	2	10
BILLBERGIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Bromeliaceae</i>.			
A magnificent stove plant, with long, graceful, delicate green foliage, beautifully zebra striped; flowers extremely handsome and showy; succeeding best in sandy peat and loam.			
292	Billbergia zebrina , scarlet and purple, beautiful, from Rio Janeiro, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5	25
BIGNONIA,** (TRUMPET FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Bignoniaceae</i>.			
A magnificent genus of the most beautiful climbers, producing their gorgeously brilliant and varied colored flowers in panicles, and in the greatest profusion.			
293	Bignonia twcediana , a beautiful half-hardy climber with golden yellow blossoms,	5	25
BRACHYCOME, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i>.			
A beautiful free-flowering dwarf growing plant, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers, very effective in edging, small beds, rustic baskets, or for pot culture; succeeding in any light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
294	Brachycome iberidifolia , blue, from Swan River, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	3	10
295	— — albiflora , white, from Swan River, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	10
296	— — finest mixed ,	..	10
BROWALLIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>.			
A very handsome profuse blooming plant, covered with rich strikingly beautiful flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, growing freely in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
297	Browallia Cerviakowskii , blue with white center, beautiful, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	3	10
298	— abbreviata , deep rose, white eye,	..	15
299	— — cerulea , sky blue, from Peru, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	10
300	— elata alba , white, from Peru, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	10
301	— — grandiflora , sky blue, large and handsome, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	10
BRYONIA, <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>.			
A trailing border perennial of easy culture.			
302	Bryonia alba , white and green flowers,	6	10
CACTUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Cactaceae</i>.			
An extremely curious and interesting genus, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colors; succeeding best in sandy loam, mixed with brick and lime rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung.			
303	Cactus , choice varieties, mixed. <i>Green-house perennials</i> ,	5	25
CACALIA, (TASSEL FLOWER,) <i>Compositae</i>.			
A beautiful and profuse flowering class of plants with tassel-shaped flowers, fine for mixed borders. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
304	Cacalia coccinea , orange scarlet, flowering in clusters, very pretty, from South America, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	3	5
305	— aurea , golden yellow, variety of above, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	5
CALANDRINIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Portulacaceae</i>.			
Very beautiful free-flowering plants. C. discolor and grandiflora have large, handsome flowers, and fine for edgings; while C. umbellata is of a trailing habit, and producing profusely its glowing rosy violet flowers in bunches, is invaluable for rock-work and dry hot banks, or similar situations, where it will stand for many years. They all succeed in a light rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
306	Calandrinia discolor , rosy lilac, very beautiful, from Chili, 1 ft.,	3	5
307	— grandiflora , rosy pink, handsome, from Chili, 1 ft.,	..	5
308	— umbellata , rich rosy violet, exceedingly beautiful, from Chili, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.,	..	5
CALENDULA, (CAPE MARIGOLD,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i>.			
A very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
309	Calendula officinalis , (<i>Garden Marigold</i>) fine orange, 1 ft.,	3	5
310	— pluvialis , flowers white, brown underneath, 1 ft.,	..	5
311	— hybrida , a white variety of above, 1 ft.,	..	5
312	— pongel , fl. pl., a new white hybrid Marigold, with double flowers, 1 ft.,	..	10

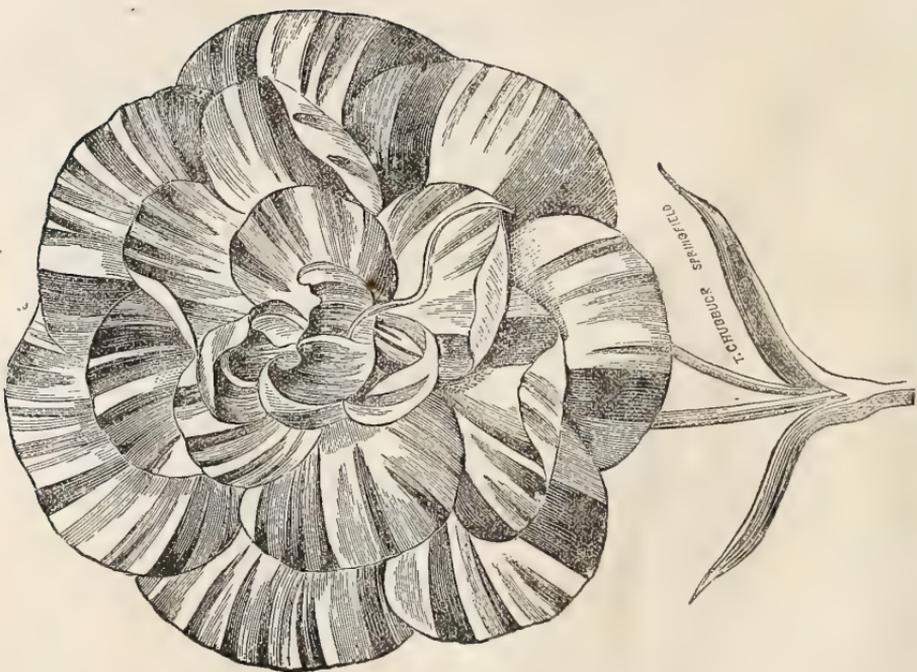
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CALCEOLARIA, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the green-house or the flower garden. The herbaceous varieties, <i>C. hybrida</i> , are remarkable for their large, finely shaped and beautifully spotted flowers, and are cultivated for in-door decoration, while <i>C. rugosa</i> , a shrubby variety, is sometimes grown for in-door and sometimes for out of door decoration. They succeed in any light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
313	<i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> , from a choice collection,	14	25
314	— — <i>superba grandiflora</i> , beautifully spotted, large flowered, extra select. from flowers which obtained the first prizes at the great exhibitions of Chiswick, Regent's Park and Crystal Palace in England, during the past season, 1 ft.,		50
315	— — <i>nana</i> , a new dwarf variety from a German collection, beautifully striped and spotted, a most profuse bloomer, of a dwarf compact habit, very desirable, received many prizes,		50
316	— <i>rugosa</i> , splendid shrubby varieties for bedding, saved from a very fine selection,		50
317	— — <i>tigrina</i> , new spotted and striped varieties of the preceding, very showy,		50
318	— <i>pinnata</i> , for the border, <i>yellow</i> , half-hardy annual, from Peru, 2 ft.,	3	10
319	— <i>scabiosifolia</i> , (<i>scabrous leaved</i>), <i>yellow</i> , an abundant bloomer, from Chili, half-hardy annual, 2 ft.,		10
CALLA, Nat. Ord. Araceæ.			
A very handsome plant, either as an aquatic or for the ornamentation of the drawing-room and conservatory. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
320	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i> , white Ethiopian lily, 2 ft.,	5	25
CALLIRHOE, Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.			
An elegant tribe of plants, strongly resembling the scarlet <i>Linum</i> , hight from two to three feet, commences to bloom when about six inches high, and presents a mass of flowers during the entire Summer; makes a splendid bedding plant if sown thick. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
321	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> , a trailing hardy perennial of great beauty, from the Rocky Mountains. In bloom from May to September. The flowers rise singly on stems six to ten inches high, and vary in color from bright <i>rose</i> to the deepest <i>crimson</i> . In size and color resemble the <i>Portulaca</i> ,	3	15
322	— <i>pedata</i> , color, rich <i>violet purple</i> with <i>white</i> eye, from North America, 2 ft.,		10
323	— <i>nana</i> , a new dwarf variety growing about one foot high, a very profuse bloomer, 1 ft.,		15
324	— <i>verticillata</i> , an extremely floriferous creeper, flowers of the same color but of double the size of the much admired <i>Callirhoe pedata</i> , introduced several years since; highly recommended,		15
CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS, Nat. Ord. Compositeæ.			
Few, if any, annuals are more useful than these; the colors are rich and striking, flowers numerous and beautiful: the dwarf varieties make splendid edgings and fine bedding plants, the tall produce a fine effect in mixed borders. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
325	<i>Calliopsis Atkinsonia</i> , <i>yellow</i> and <i>crimson</i> , pretty, from Columbia, 2½ feet,	1	5
326	— <i>bicolor tinctoria</i> , <i>yellow</i> and <i>brown</i> , from North America, 2½ ft.,		5
327	— <i>marmorata</i> , rich <i>crimson</i> , <i>brown</i> and <i>yellow</i> , singularly marbled, 2 ft.,		5
328	— <i>nana</i> , a dwarf variety of the preceding, 2 ft.,		5
329	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , new, rich <i>crimson</i> petal, with narrow, <i>orange-colored</i> margin, 2 ft.,		10
330	— <i>nigra speciosa</i> , rich velvety <i>crimson</i> , 2 ft.,		5
331	— <i>nana</i> , new dwarf variety of above, <i>blood red</i> , 1 ft.,		5
332	— <i>cardaminifolia hybrida</i> , new; of a pyramidal, globular growth; the plants should be transplanted two feet apart, and will cover themselves with thousands of brilliant <i>yellow</i> flowers, 2 ft.,		10
333	— — <i>atrosanguinea</i> , very beautiful, with rich <i>blood red</i> flowers,		15
334	— <i>coronata</i> , rich <i>yellow</i> , with a circle of rich <i>crimson</i> spots near the disk, very handsome, from Texas, 2 ft.,		10
335	— <i>Drummondii</i> , (<i>Drummond's</i>), uniform <i>yellow</i> , a good dwarf species, from Texas, 1 ft.,		5
336	— <i>elegans muscosa</i> , new, dwarf, erect, bushy, very full flowering; branches furnished with small mossy-like leaflets; handsome for groups, 1 ft.,		10
337	— <i>filifolia</i> , thread-leaved, <i>yellow</i> , 3 ft.,		5
338	— <i>Burridgei</i> , new, one of the handsomest of this showy tribe; the blossoms are large and the color a deep <i>crimson copper</i> , with a broad margin of gold, 2 ft.,		10
339	— fine mixed varieties,		10
CALLICHROA, Nat. Ord. Compositeæ.			
A showy border annual of easy culture.			
340	<i>Callichroa platyglossa</i> , <i>yellow</i> , fringed, from California, 1½ ft.,	3	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CAMELLIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Ternstroemiaceæ</i> .			
Favorite Winter and Spring flowering plants of great beauty. The amateur, in sowing seed saved from the following choice sorts, has a fair chance of raising some valuable varieties; succeed in sandy peat and loam. The seeds often lie dormant many weeks. <i>Half-hardy shrub</i> .			
341	Camellia Japonica , saved from the finest Italian double varieties,	5	50
CANARY BIRD FLOWER ,** (TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM,) <i>Tropæolaceæ</i> .			
342	Bright yellow, fringed, exceedingly beautiful, foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite, 10 ft., <i>Half-hardy annual</i> ,	2	10
CAMPANULA , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .			
A genus of exceedingly beautiful perennials, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom; some of the varieties are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close compact habit; of the former <i>C. pyramidalis</i> grown in pots, placed about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns, produces a most striking effect. Visitors to Paris may have been struck with the free use made of this plant in the public gardens. Of the dwarf varieties <i>C. carpatica</i> is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden.			
343	Campanula alliariaefolia , blue, very beautiful, hardy perennial, from the Caucasus, 1 ft.,	4	10
344	— carpatica , mauve, a profuse blooming and very effective hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps, 1 ft.,	5	5
345	— — alba , pure white, hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps, 1 ft.,	5	5
346	— grandiflora , deep purple, very large, hardy perennial, 2 ft.,	5	5
347	— nobilis , large violet purple, dwarf habit, half-hardy perennial, 3½ ft.,	10	10
348	— nobilis alba , white, spotted, beautiful, hardy perennial,	10	10
349	— Leutweinit , a new hardy perennial of dwarf habit, flowers azure blue, as large as the Canterbury Bells,	25	25
350	— Loreli , purple lilac, extremely showy, hardy annual, from Italy, 1 ft.,	3	5
351	— — alba , white, tinged with silvery grey, hardy annual, from Italy, 1 ft.,	5	5
352	— pentagonia , rich purple lilac, a pretty dwarf growing plant, hardy annual, from Turkey, ½ ft.,	5	5
353	— — alba , white, free-flowering, hardy annual, from Turkey, ½ ft.,	5	5
354	— pyramidalis , blue, beautiful and stately, hardy perennial, from Carniola, 3 ft.,	4	5
355	— — alba , white, handsome, hardy perennial, from Carniola, 3 ft.,	5	5
356	— trachelium alba plena , double white, hardy perennial, from Britain, 3 ft.,	5	5
357	— vidalis , white, showy, half-hardy perennial, from the Azores, 1½ ft.,	10	10
358	— pl. var. , fine mixed,	10	10
CAMPANUMEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .			
359	Campanumea japonica , a fine trailing plant, flower bell formed, striped, very desirable. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> ,	4	25
CANDYTUFT , (IBERIS) Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferaæ</i> .			
One of the most useful border annuals, very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc., also very useful for pot culture, for conservatory decoration during Winter. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
360	Candytuft fragrant , (<i>Iberis odorata</i>) pure white pinnated foliage, fine, from Crete, 1 ft.,	1	5
361	— purple , (<i>I. umbellata</i> .) from Europe, 1 ft.,	5	5
362	— — new dwarf, very dark purple, 1 ft.,	5	5
363	— Dunnettii , new, dark crimson, very beautiful, 1 ft.,	5	5
364	— rocket , (<i>I. coronaria</i> .) pure white, from South Europe, 1 ft.,	5	5
365	— rose , from Europe, 1 ft.,	5	5
366	— white, (<i>I. Amara</i> .) very desirable, 1 ft.,	5	5
367	— fine mixed, 1 ft.,	5	5
368	— perennial, (<i>I. sempervirens</i>), 1 ft.,	4	5
CANTERBURY BELLS (CAMPANULA MEDIUM,) Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulaceæ</i> .			
When well grown <i>C. bells</i> are amongst the most attractive of border plants. and they are also very effective when flowered in large pots; they succeed in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted 2 ft. apart. <i>Hardy biennials</i> .			
369	Canterbury bell , double lilac, from Germany, 2½ ft.,	4	5
370	— — purple, 2½ ft.,	5	5
371	— — white, 2½ ft.,	5	5
372	— — mixed, 2½ ft.,	10	10
373	— single, lilac, 2½ ft.,	5	5
374	— — purple, 2½ ft.,	5	5
375	— — white, 2½ ft.,	5	5
376	— — mixed, 2½ ft.,	5	5
CANNABIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Articaceæ</i> .			
A highly ornamental plant for shrubbery borders. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
377	Cannabis gigantea (<i>Giant Hemp</i> .) from India, 10 ft.,	7	5





PICOTEE PINK. No. 1253, Page 50.



CARNATION PINK. No. 407, Page 21.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CANNA, Nat. Ord. Marantaceæ.			
<p>For the adornment of the conservatory, drawing-room, or flower garden, this magnificent genus is unrivaled; its stately growth, combined with its rich and various colored flowers, and most picturesque and beautiful foliage, renders it the most strikingly effective of our ornamental plants, when intermixed with other plants, or dispersed in pots about terraces, gravel walks, or the margins of lawns or lakes, it imparts quite an oriental aspect; in the gardens around Paris, this plant has created quite a sensation; being of easy culture and rapid growth, no garden, however small, should be without it.</p> <p>Soak the seeds in water at 125° for about 12 hours; sow in sandy loam and peat, and place in a brisk hotbed; when well up, thin, and pot separately, and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an unequalled mass of rich verdure to an otherwise ordinary-looking garden; if shifted into larger pots for the decoration of halls, terraces, &c., they will soon become objects of great interest; the roots can be lifted before the arrival of frost, kept in a dry cellar, and planted out again the ensuing Spring. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i></p>			
378	<i>Canna angustifolia nana pallida</i> , light red, from South America, 1 ft.,	10	10
379	— <i>Anneli</i> , crimson, extremely ornamental, 3 ft.,	..	20
380	— <i>aurantiaca</i> , orange, leaves <i>twely green</i> , distinct, from Brazil, 3 ft.,	..	15
381	— <i>aurca vittata</i> , golden, beautiful, from New Holland, 4 ft.,	..	20
382	— <i>bicolor of Java</i> , red and yellow, from Java, 3 ft.,	..	15
383	— <i>coccinea vera</i> , scarlet, very fine, from South America, 2 ft.,	..	5
384	— <i>compacta elegantissima</i> , large, reddish yellow, free flowering, from South America, 2 ft.,	..	10
385	— <i>crocea</i> , orange scarlet, from South America, 2 ft.,	..	15
386	— <i>gigantea splendissima</i> , fine scarlet, enormous leaves, exquisite, from India, 3 ft.,	..	20
387	— <i>Indica</i> , red, from India, 2 ft.,	..	5
388	— <i>limbata</i> , intense scarlet edged with yellow, very striking, from Brazil, 4 ft.,	..	10
389	— <i>lutea picta</i> , shaded yellow, from Brazil, 4 ft.,	..	10
390	— <i>Mulerii</i> , flowers fine large scarlet, 3 ft.,	..	15
391	— <i>mutabilis</i> , changeable, from Brazil, 5 ft.,	..	15
392	— <i>muscfolia hybrida</i> , red, foliage resembling a small banana, 2 ft.,	..	25
393	— <i>Nepalensis</i> , clear yellow, very beautiful, from Nepal, 3 ft.,	..	20
394	— <i>sanguinea Chatei</i> , blood red, dark foliage and stems, 6 ft.,	..	25
395	— <i>Sellowii</i> , scarlet, profuse blooming, from Africa,	..	15
396	— species from Guatimala, brilliant red, 4 ft.,	..	10
397	— <i>speciosa</i> , red, from South America, 4 ft.,	..	10
398	— <i>spectabilis</i> , red, spotted, from South America, 4 ft.,	..	20
399	— <i>subruata rubra</i> , brilliant <i>carmine</i> , with magnificent foliage, from Africa, 3 ft.,	..	10
400	— <i>variabilis</i> , red, changeable, from India, 3 ft.,	..	10
401	— <i>Warscewiczii</i> , brilliant red, foliage striped, from Central America, 3 ft.,	..	15
402	— <i>zebrina</i> , beautiful zebra-striped foliage, 5 ft.,	..	25
403	— finest mixed,	..	25
CARDUS (THISTLE,) Nat. Ord. Composite.			
<p>A strong growing ornamental genus, very useful in shrubberies and large mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy biennials.</i></p>			
404	<i>Cardus benedictus</i> (<i>blessed thistle</i>), from Europe, 3 ft.,	4	5
405	— <i>Mariana</i> , foliage beautifully variegated, 3 ft.,	..	5
406	— <i>nigrescens</i> , dark red, fragrant ball-like flowers, handsome, from South France, 3 ft.,	..	5
CARNATION, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.			
<p>A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties. Succeeds best in light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i></p>			
407	<i>Carnation pink</i> , mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality, 1½ ft.,	9	50
408	— <i>fine German</i> , from named flowers, 1½ ft.,	..	25
409	— <i>good mixed</i> , for border culture,	..	15
410	— <i>perpetual or tree</i> , saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality, 1½ ft.,	5	50
411	— <i>fine German</i> , from named flowers, 1½ ft.,	..	25
412	— <i>dwarf double early flowering</i> , a distinct variety from Germany, they flower earlier, and are more dwarf and robust in habit,	9	25
CASUARINA, Nat. Ord. Casuarinaceæ.			
<p>The most singularly picturesque tree of the Australian Flora, with weeping branches, jointed like a bamboo, streaked between the joints, and without leaves; very elegant, and remarkable in a Winter conservatory, (seeds very rare.)</p>			
413	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i> , from South Sea Islands, 10 ft.,	5	25
414	— <i>muricata</i> , from South Sea Islands, 10 ft.,	..	25
415	— <i>stricta</i> , from South Sea Islands, 10 ft.,	..	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CATANANCHE , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Exceedingly showy, free-flowering herbaceous plants, succeeding in any garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
416	Catananche cerulea , blue with purple centre, from South Europe, 2 ft.,	7	6
417	— — bicolor , white with violet centre, from South Europe, 2 ft.,	..	5
CATCHFLY , (SILENE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
A showy free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any common soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
418	Catchfly , red, from England, 1½ ft.,	3	5
419	— — white ,	..	5
420	— — new, flesh color , beautiful,	..	5
CELOSIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Amarantaceæ</i> .			
Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers. <i>C. argentea</i> , however, produces its flowers in spikes like a Gomphrena, but much longer, and if gathered when young they are valuable for Winter bouquets. Plants of the Celosia flower freely if planted out in June in a warm, sheltered situation; grown in pots, they are the most elegant of green-house and conservatory plants, where, with a little management, they may be had in flower the whole Winter, growing freely in rich loamy soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
421	Celosia argentea , silvery white shaded with bright rose, very handsome, 3 ft.,	2	10
422	— aurca pyramidalis , golden yellow, exceedingly fine, 3 ft.,	..	25
423	— new crimson feathered , fine in contrast with the preceding, 3 ft.,	..	25
CENIA ,* Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Pretty little plants for edgings, from Cape of Good Hope. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
424	Cenia turbinata , (turbinated,) yellow, small but neat dwarf, ½ ft.,	3	5
425	— — alba , white with yellow disk, ½ ft.,	..	5
CENTAUREA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
426	Centauræa Americana , lilac purple, very large, showy, robust species,	3	5
427	— cyanus , (Corn-bottle,) varied shades, mixed,	..	5
428	— depressa , blue, dwarfier than preceding, very desirable, from Caucasus, 1 ft.,	..	5
429	— — rosea nova , new rosy purple, fine, 1 ft.,	..	10
430	— pl. var. , many sorts mixed,	..	10
CENTAURIDIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A very beautiful, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any light rich soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
431	Centauridium Drummondii , orange, showy, from Texas, 2 ft.,	3	10
CENTRANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Valerianaceæ</i> .			
A very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plant, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any common garden soil; a native of Grenada. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
432	Centranthus macrosiphon , (long tubed,) pale rose, pretty in masses, 2 ft.,	3	5
433	— nanus , a new dwarf variety, 1 ft.,	..	10
434	— — albus , very pretty, white flowered variety, 1 ft.,	..	5
435	— carneus , a new flesh colored variety, 2 ft.,	..	10
CERASTIUM ,* Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
436	Cerastium tomentosum , a neat dwarf plant of densely branched growth and beautiful silvery tinted leaves, admirably adapted for edgings, rock-work and ribboning, half-hardy perennial, from Southern Europe, ½ ft.,	6	25
CESTRUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceæ</i> .			
A genus of exceedingly handsome plants for conservatory or green-house decoration, covered during the Autumn months with a rich profusion of beautiful tube-shaped blossoms; grows freely in rich loam and peat. <i>Green-house shrub</i> .			
437	Cestrum aurantiacum , orange, from Guatimala, 12 ft.,	5	25
CHENOSTOMA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
A neat, compact little plant, suitable for edgings, rustic or rock-work.			
438	Chenostoma polyantha , lilac, half-hardy annual, from Cape of Good Hope, 1 ft.,	3	5
439	— fastigiatum , deep rose, pretty for borders, ¾ ft.,	..	5
CHAMÆROPS , (FAN PALM,) Nat. Ord. <i>Palmaceæ</i> .			
A splendid ornamental plant, of oriental appearance, producing a striking effect if planted out in lawns or pleasure grounds and protected during Winter; it is also valuable for conservatory decoration; succeeds best in rich loamy soil.			
440	Chamærops humilis , half-hardy tree, from South Europe, 8 ft.,	5	20
CHLORA , Nat. Ord. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> .			
A pretty, free-flowering plant, with Cacalia-like foliage, continues in bloom for a long time. A remarkably effective bedding out plant. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
441	Chlora grandiflora , flowers first bright orange, changing to red, then to violet, from Madeira, 1 ft.,	2	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CHINESE PRIMROSE, (PRIMULA SINENSIS,) Nat. Ord. Primulaceæ.			
A charming and profuse flowering plant; indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory. Our seed is from one of the finest European collections. <i>Green-house perennial.</i> See Primula.			
442	Chinese primrose, fringed purple, ¾ ft., - - - - -	8	25
443	- - - <i>white,</i> very beautiful, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	25
444	- - - <i>splendid mixed,</i> from the finest collection in England, ¾ ft., -	..	50
CHELONE, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
A beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plant, with showy Pentstemon-like flowers, very effective in centres of beds, or groups in mixed borders; thrives in any rich soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
445	Chelone barbata, scarlet, from Mexico, 3 ft., - - - - -	4	5
CHENOPODIUM, Nat. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ.			
446	Chenopodium atriplicis, flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a <i>glittering purple meal,</i> which renders the plant very ornamental, - - - - -	7	10
CHOROZEMA, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
A desirable plant for the green-house, combining flowers of the most beautiful description, with gracefulness of habit and great profusion of bloom. Soak the seeds in warm water a few hours before sowing. <i>Green-house shrubs.</i>			
447	Chorozema, pl. var., finest mixed variety, - - - - -	5	25
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
The tall, double flowered, annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of Summer flowering border plants; to allow for individual development, they should be thinned out to from twelve to eighteen inches apart; they are also very effective in large pots for placing about terraces.			
The dwarf kinds make showy bedding plants; C. tricolor Burridgeanum and C. tricolor venustum are very handsome; these should be thinned out to one foot apart.			
448	Chrysanthemum, double white, extra fine, hardy annual, from Sicily, 2 ft.,	3	5
449	- - - <i>quilled,</i> extra fine, hardy annual, from Sicily, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
450	- - - <i>double yellow,</i> extra fine, hardy annual, from Sicily, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
451	- - - <i>quilled,</i> extra fine, hardy annual, from Sicily, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
452	coronarum, dwarf yellow, (Vilmorin.) This new variety is of a low habit, forming a thick, branchy bush, about 15 inches high and 20 to 24 inches in diameter, and produces on this reduced space about as many flowers as the old variety on its much larger plants. As a bedding and border plant this new Chrysanthemum is a great favorite, - - - - -	..	25
453	- - - tricolor, yellow and white, very showy, hardy annual, from Barbary, 1 ft.,	..	5
454	- - - Burridgeanum, crimson with white centre, extra fine, hardy annual, 1 ft.,	..	10
455	- - - <i>golden yellow,</i> extra fine, and showy, hardy annual, from Barbary, 1 ft.,	..	5
456	- - - venustum, white with crimson centre, extra fine, hardy annual, 1 ft.,	..	10
The Chrysanthemum Indicum and Indicum nanum are the well known varieties so extensively grown in pots for late Autumn and early Winter flowering, no one should be without them. The seed we offer is saved from the finest varieties and will give a good proportion of double flowers.			
457	- - - Indicum, tall double mixed, extra fine, half-hardy perennial, from China, 3 ft.,	2	25
458	- - - nanum, double mixed, (<i>Dwarf Pompones</i>), half hardy perennial, from China, 1 ft.,	..	25
CINERARIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A well known, favorite, free-flowering plant, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and, from the richness and diversity of its colors, is one of the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeeds best in light, rich, free and open soil. <i>Green-house perennials.</i>			
459	Cineraria, fine mixed, - - - - -	14	25
460	- - - extra select, from prize flowers only, from a celebrated English collection,	..	50
461	- - - new dwarf, a new German variety, highly recommended, - - - - -	..	25
462	- - - maritima, low, leaves large and silvery, an ornamental foliaged plant, suitable for edgings, in which case it should be kept from flowering. It forms a fine contrast in ribbing with Perilla Nankiniensis, from S. Europe, 1½ ft.,	2	10
CLEMATIS, Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ.			
A genus of well known, rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental hardy climbing shrubs, some of which are very fragrant, admirably adapted for covering verandahs, arbors, arches, &c., succeed in any good garden soil.			
463	Clematis cirrhosa, a hardy and free growing climber, literally covering itself with white fragrant flowers, - - - - -	7	25
464	- - - flammula, white, sweet scented, from France, - - - - -	..	10
465	- - - viticella, purple, from Spain, - - - - -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
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CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; but when planted in rich soil and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective of bedding plants, especially *C. integripetala* and Tom Thumb, the former with large handsome flowers, the latter with a bushy habit, which makes it a fine pot, as well as bedding plant. The new double variety *C. pulchella* fl. pl. is a rich magenta color, and very handsome. *Hardy annuals*.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA FLORE PLENO, No. 473, NATURAL SIZE.

466	<i>Clarkia elegans</i> , <i>rosy purple</i> , 2½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
467	— fl. pl., <i>lilac</i> double flowered, 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
468	— <i>rosea</i> , a pretty, pale variety, 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
469	— fl. pl., a beautiful double variety, a profuse bloomer , 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
470	— pulchella grandiflora , <i>deep rose</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
471	— <i>alba</i> , <i>pure white</i> , very beautiful, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
472	— <i>fimbriata</i> , <i>pure white</i> , prettily fringed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
473	— flore pleno , <i>rich magenta</i> , flowers double, a very important addition to the many pretty varieties of this genus, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
474	— Tom Thumb , <i>rosy purple</i> , dwarf and of bushy habit, very fine, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
475	— integripetala , the size of the petals far exceeds that of any other variety; color <i>rich magenta rose</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
476	— <i>alba</i> , a charming variety of the "entire petaled section" of the purest <i>snow white</i> , forming an admirable contrast in color with the other varieties. - - - - -	..	10
477	— compacta , this variety possesses the good qualities of the other varieties, with the additional merit of being more dwarf and compact, - - - - -	..	10
478	— marginata , <i>rich magenta rose colored</i> , melting into a broad margin of <i>pure white</i> , beautiful, - - - - -	..	10
479	— pulcherrima , <i>rosy violet</i> , very beautiful color, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CIRSIUM, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
Good for mixed borders or shrubberies, will thrive in any garden soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
480	<i>Cirsium pulcherrimum</i> , a yellow flowering perennial, fine for the border, from North America, 4 ft.,	7	10
CLARY SALVIA, Nat. Ord. Labiata.			
Ornamental foliaged plants, which are very effective in mixed borders. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
481	<i>Clary salvia sclarea</i> , purple topped, from South of Europe, 1 ft.,	7	5
482	— red topped, from South of Europe, 1 ft.,	..	5
483	— white topped, from South of Europe, 1 ft.,	..	5
CLEOME, Nat. Ord. Capparidacææ.			
A very pretty free-flowering genus, succeeding best in a light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
484	<i>Cleome speciosa</i> , rosy white, from Mexico, 1½ ft.,	7	5
485	— <i>trachysperma</i> , various colors, from Caracas, 2 ft.,	..	5
486	— <i>unigliandulosa</i> , dark brown, very pretty, 1 ft.,	..	5
CLIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
A genus of magnificent free-flowering shrubs, with elegant foliage and brilliantly colored singularly shaped flowers, which are produced in clusters, and have a splendid effect; <i>C. magnificus</i> blossoms freely out of doors in Summer, against a trellis or south wall; <i>C. Dampieri</i> succeeds best planted in the border of a green-house, and is one of the most magnificent plants of recent introduction; seeds sown early in Spring flower the first year; succeeds best in sandy peat and loam. <i>Half-hardy shrub.</i>			
487	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> , a most beautiful, cool green-house plant, from two to ten or fifteen feet in height, with neat winged flowers, and drooping clusters of large, rich scarlet, long petaled, pea shaped flowers, three inches in length, something similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch in front. From New Holland, packets containing 3 seeds,	5	50
488	— <i>magnificus</i> , (<i>Glory Pea</i>), is an extremely handsome scarlet flowering shrub, with elegant foliage. Flowers beautifully out of doors in Summer, against a trellis or south wall, but requires protection in the Winter; the seeds should be soaked a few hours in warm water before sowing, from New Zealand,	..	25
CLINTONIA, Nat. Ord. Lobeliacææ.			
A very pretty little plant, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produces a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeeds best in a light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i>			
489	<i>Clintonia elegans</i> , (elegant,) pale blue, very pretty, from Columbia, ½ ft.,	2	5
490	— <i>puchella</i> , (pretty,) blue, yellow and white, most elegant dwarf annual, from Columbia, ½ ft.,	..	10
491	— — <i>alba</i> , a very pretty white flowered variety, ½ ft.,	..	10
492	— — <i>atrorubens</i> , dark red, very beautiful, ½ ft.,	..	10
493	— — <i>atropurpurea grandiflora</i> , new, very robust, light violet red, when opening, changing into a deep purplish red on fully expanding, charmingly contrasting with the large bright eye, ½ ft.,	..	20
494	— — <i>azurea grandiflora</i> , deep ultra-marine, beautifully set off by the pure white and bright yellow painted, large eye,	..	20
CLITORIA,** Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
Splendid free-flowering green-house climbers, with large elegant pea shaped flowers of considerable beauty, particularly adapted and very effective for training on trellis-work, wire globes, or any of the numerous contrivances on which plants of this character may be grown for green-house or conservatory decoration; though perennials they flower the first year,			
495	<i>Clitoria Celestis</i> , sky blue, from East Indies,	5	25
496	— <i>gesnatis</i> , pale blue shaded with white, from East Indies,	..	25
497	— — <i>atro-cærulea</i> , new, dark blue, from East Indies,	..	25
498	— <i>lilacea superba</i> , lilac, from East Indies,	..	25
499	— <i>Ternatea</i> , blue and white, from East Indies,	..	25
500	— — <i>alba grandiflora</i> , pure white,	..	25
501	— — <i>lilacea fl. pl.</i> , double lilac, very fine,	..	25
COBÆA,** Nat. Ord. Polemoniacææ.			
A magnificent conservatory climber, with large, bell shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils: it is of very rapid growth, and consequently eminently adapted during the Summer for warm situations out of doors; grows freely in any rich soil. Seed should be placed edgewise when planted.			
502	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> , purple lilac, from Mexico,	10	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
COCKSCOMB, Nat. Ord. <i>Amarantaceæ</i>.			
Highly ornamental, curious looking flowers, for the decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden; all the varieties are remarkably attractive producing a fine effect, mixed with other plants, either on the stage of a greenhouse, or in some warm situation out of doors. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size, symmetry, and brilliant colors, we can therefore recommend it with great confidence. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
503	Cockscomb, finest prize , dwarf habit, large combs, very showy, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	2	10
504	— macrocephala gigantea , brilliant red, very large handsome heads, from Asia 1 ft.,	..	10
505	— dwarf, rose , very beautiful, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	..	10
506	— yellow , new and fine, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	..	10
507	— new giant , very large, brilliant red, 1 ft.,	..	10
508	— spicata rosea , a new French sort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	10
509	— mixed varieties ,	..	10
COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>.			
An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. <i>C. bicolor</i> , <i>C. bicolor alba</i> , <i>C. bicolor atrorubens</i> , and <i>C. multi-color marmorata</i> , contrast finely in ribbons. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
510	Collinsia bartschifolia , purple lilac, dwarf habit, from California, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	3	5
511	— alba , pure white, very dwarf, from California, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	5
512	— bicolor , purple and white, beautiful, from California, 1 ft.,	..	5
513	— alba , pure white, charming variety, from California, 1 ft.,	..	5
514	— atrorubens , red, purple and white, pretty, from California, 1 ft.,	..	5
515	— grandiflora , blue, white and lilac, beautiful, from Columbia, 1 ft.,	..	5
516	— multicolor , crimson, lilac and white, showy, from California, 1 ft.,	..	5
517	— marmorata , white and rose, marbled, handsome, 1 ft.,	..	10
COLLOMIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i>.			
Showy border plants. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
518	Collomia scarlet , flowering in bunches, pretty, from Chili, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	7	5
519	— grandiflora , saffron, from North America, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	5
COMMELINA, Nat. Ord. <i>Commelinaceæ</i>.			
Very pretty, free-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants, with rich blue flowers, succeeding in any rich, light soil. The roots should be lifted and preserved like Dahlias through the Winter. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
520	Commelina celestis , sky blue, from Mexico, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	6	5
521	— tuberosa , blue, extremely beautiful, from Mexico, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	..	5
522	— variegated , striped blue and white,	..	5
CONVOLVULUS MINOR, (DWARF CONVULVULUS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i>.			
A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed.			
523	Convolvulus minor tricolor , rich violet purple, with white center, trailer,	10	5
524	— splendens , rich violet with white center, trailer,	..	5
525	— striped , blue, beautifully striped with white, trailer,	..	5
526	— fl. pl. , a new double variety from France,	..	10
527	— monstrous , deep violet purple flowers, extremely large and handsome trailer,	..	10
528	— subæruleus , dove-color, trailer, very pretty,	..	10
529	— althæoides , pink, with serrated leaves, trailer, from the Levant,	..	10
530	— Cantabricus stellatus , flowers of a beautiful pink with a pure white double star in the center, and are produced in the greatest profusion; it forms a splendid bedding plant, and is exceedingly elegant in hanging baskets,	..	25
531	— Mauritanicus , beautiful for hanging baskets and vases, flowers blue, very floriferous,	..	25
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR,** (MORNING GLORY,) Nat. Ord. <i>Convolvulaceæ</i>.			
A well known and beautiful free flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellis, rustic work, or against rough fences; and they should also be largely associated with the canary creeper, (<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> .) <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
532	Convolvulus aureus superbus , distinguished by its beautiful golden yellow flowers: a new variety,	10	25
533	— major , dark purple,	..	5
534	— splendens , brilliant crimson,	..	5
535	— striped ,	..	10
536	— finest mixed ,	..	5
COWSLIP, Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceæ</i>.			
Favorite early free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the Spring flower garden; succeeding best in rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
537	Cowslip , new giant mixed, very large, from Britain, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	6	10
538	— fine mixed , from Britain, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	..	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
COLUMBINE , Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> .			
Useful border plant of easy culture. See <i>Aquilegia</i> . <i>Hardy perennial</i> .			
539	Columbine , finest hybrid varieties,	4	10
COSMANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> .			
A neat little plant, with prettily fringed flowers, of a somewhat spreading habit.			
540	Cosmanthus fimbriatus , <i>lilac</i> and <i>white</i> , hardy annual, from N. America, 1 ft.,	3	5
CRUCIANELLA , Nat. Ord. <i>Rubiaceae</i> .			
A very useful early free-flowering plant for rock-work, &c., grows freely in common soil. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .			
541	Crucianella tylosa , pink, from Persia, 1 ft.,	4	5
CUCUMIS ,** (ORNAMENTAL CUCUMBER.) Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> .			
A most interesting tribe of plants, remarkable for luxuriance and rapidity of growth, which, if the soil be rich, is truly marvelous. Treat the same as the Cucumber, and train against a wall or trellis, or in any way that may be desired. <i>C. flexuosus</i> , commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit.			
542	Cucumis acutangular , (angular.) curious,	10	10
543	— aradac , yellow, fruit small, growing in pairs,	..	10
544	— dipsaceus , sulphur yellow, teasel-like, elegant,	..	10
545	— flexuosus , snake cucumber, 3 ft. long,	..	10
546	— medulliferous , scarlet, thorny,	..	10
547	— melochito , variegated, brown and yellow, small oval fruit, very pretty,	..	10
548	— perennis , foliage highly ornamental,	..	10
CUCURBITA ,** (ORNAMENTAL GOURDS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> .			
The tribe of Cucurbita, or Gourds, are well known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being like the Cucumis, of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis-work of arbors, &c. &c., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage.			
549	Cucurbita digitata , handsome species, rapid grower, with pretty cut foliage, marbled with white; the fruits are a beautiful dark green, striped with white, suitable for covering walls, bowers, &c.,	10	25
550	— leucantha longissima , very curious, from 4 to 6 ft. long,	..	10
551	— melopepo variegata , small, green and yellow, variegated,	..	10
552	— maxima , green and yellow, large,	..	10
553	— powder-flask shaped,	..	10
554	— siphon , flat,	..	10
CRYPTOMERIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Coniferae</i> .			
Majestic and extremely ornamental. <i>Hardy evergreen trees</i> .			
555	Cryptomeria Japonica , from Japan, 50 ft.,	7	25
CUPHEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Lythraceae</i> .			
A class of plants remarkable for their beauty, freedom of blossom and ornamental appearance, both in the conservatory and flower border.			
556	Cuphea Bonkellarii , superb plant, with large flowers of a green and yellow color, from Mexico, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft.,	2	25
557	— platycentra , (broad spurred,) scarlet, black and white, very neat, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft.,	..	10
558	— purpurea , rosy purple, various shades, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft.,	..	10
559	— silenooides , (silene like,) dark crimson brown, a desirable species, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft.,	..	10
560	— Zimpanii , reddish violet, flowers large and beautiful, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft.,	..	25
CYANUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
Very ornamental plants for shrubberies and mixed borders, and exceedingly useful where cut flowers are in demand, growing in any common soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
561	Cyanus , mixed, or in separate colors, viz., blue, pink, rich purple and striped, from Britain, each sort, 1½ ft.,	3	5
CYCLAMEN , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceae</i> .			
A genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, universally admired; growing freely in sandy loam. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .			
562	Cyclamen Africanum macrophyllum , white and rose, fine foliage, from Africa,	5	25
563	— European , fine mixed, ¾ ft.,	..	25
564	— colum , fine red, ¾ ft.,	..	25
565	— Neapolitanum , deep pink, from Naples, ½ ft.,	..	25
566	— Persicum , white and pink, a charming sweet scented variety, from Cyprus,	..	25
567	— rubrum , deep crimson, from Cyprus, ½ ft.,	..	25
568	— vernum , bright purple, very fine, from South Europe, ½ ft.,	..	25
CYPRESS VINE , (IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.) Nat. Ord. <i>Convolvulaceae</i> .			
One of the most popular of all Summer climbers, flowers small, thickly set in a most beautiful dark green foliage, forming a striking contrast. <i>Tender annuals</i> .			
569	Cypress Vine , crimson, very brilliant, 10 to 20 ft.,	10	5
570	— white, very appropriate for the cemetery,	..	5
571	— rose, very delicate,	..	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
CYCLANTHERA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> .			
572	Cyclanthera explodens , a free growing climber with handsome foliage and pretty oval shaped fruits, exploding when ripe and thus distributing their seeds. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> ,	10	25
CYNOGLOSSUM , † Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginaceae</i> .			
Very pretty herbaceous border plants of the <i>Anchusa</i> family, remarkable for their rich blue flowers; growing freely in any common soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
573	Cynoglossum caelestinum , bright blue, from India, 2 ft.,	4	5
574	— linifolium , flax-leaved, white, 2 ft.,	..	5
DELPHINIUM , (PERENNIAL LARKSPUR,) Nat. Ord. <i>Ranunculaceae</i> .			
Plants remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades, and highly decorative qualities. They also differ greatly in their habit of growth; some produce magnificent spikes of bloom, such as <i>caelestina grandiflora</i> , <i>formosa</i> , etc., while others, such as the <i>Sinensis</i> varieties, are dwarf, and completely covered with bloom. The double varieties are very beautiful. The principal color is blue, shading from the softest <i>celestia</i> to the darkest purple blue, while all are more or less shaded or marked with some other color. With the exception of <i>D. Cardiopetalum</i> all are <i>hardy perennials</i> . See Larkspur.			
575	Delphinium cardiopetalum , deep blue, heart shaped, hardy annual, from the Pyrenees, 1 ft.,	1	5
576	— caelestinum , new, soft <i>celestia</i> blue, very beautiful, spikes long and compact,	4	25
577	— clatum , (Bee Larkspur.)	..	5
578	— formosum , † rich blue and white, very handsome and ornamental, 2 ft.,	..	10
579	— grandiflorum , dark blue, large spikes, 3 ft.,	..	10
580	— Hendersonii , blue and white, very fine, 2½ ft.,	..	10
581	— hybridum novum , (new hybrid) finest mixed, saved from newest varieties, blue, of various shades,	..	25
582	— sinensis , blue,	..	5
583	— azurean , double, blue spotted red, 2 ft.,	..	20
584	— atroviolaceum , dark violet, 3 ft.,	..	20
585	— fine mixed, 2 ft.,	..	5
DIANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> .			
A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The <i>Carnation</i> , <i>Picotee Pink</i> , and <i>Sweet William</i> , all "household words," belong to this genus. <i>D. Chinensis</i> and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, <i>D. Heddwigii</i> , with its large rich colored flowers, two to three inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, is unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders.			
586	Dianthus atrorubens , † beautiful dark red, well adapted for beds, hardy perennial, from Italy, 1 ft.,	3	10
587	— barbatus , (see <i>Sweet William</i> .) fine mixed, hardy perennial, 1 ft.,	4	5
588	— caryophyllus , (see <i>Carnation</i> and <i>Picotee</i> .) mixed border varieties, 2 ft.,	..	10
589	— chinensis , (<i>Indian Pink</i> .) splendid mixed, single, many colors, hardy annual.	3	5
590	— fl. pl., finest mixed, double flowers, very large and showy, hardy annual.	..	5
591	— albus , fl. pl. double, white, hardy annual, 1 ft.,	..	10
592	— marginatus , white and rose, 1 ft.,	..	10
593	— alba pictus , white marbled with rose, and beautifully fringed, hardy annual.	..	10
594	— atropurpureus , dark purple, half-hardy perennial, † 1 ft.,	..	10
595	— Heddwigii , color varies from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose; flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent variety, hardy annual, from Japan, 1 ft.,	..	10
596	— Heddwigii , fl. pl., as above, but double, hardy annual, from Japan, 1 ft.,	..	20
597	— laciniatus , white, flesh, rose, red, carmine, violet, purple and rich maroon, double and beautifully fringed, two to three inches in diameter, hardy annual, from Japan, 2 ft.,	..	10
598	— fl. pl., as above, but double, hardy annual, from Japan, 2 ft.,	..	20
599	— imperialis , fl. pl., double, very fine, mixed, hardy annual, from China, 1 ft.,	..	10
600	— nanus atrosanguineus , deep blood red, very brilliant and excessively free-flowering, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
601	— albo-striatus , double white, red striped, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
602	— albus flore pleno , double, white, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
603	— atropurpureus , dark purple, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
604	— purpureus , rich purple, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
605	— rubrus striatus , double, red striped with white, hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
606	— deltoides alba ,* white, beautiful, hardy perennial, from Britain, ½ ft.,	4	5
607	— rubra ,* pink, beautiful, hardy perennial, ½ ft.,	..	5
608	— Gardnerianus , † various colors, beautifully fringed, hardy perennial, 1 ft.,	3	10
609	— fl. pl., a new double variety of the preceding, many colors, very fragrant,	..	20
610	— Hispanicus , various colors mixed, hardy annual, from Spain, 1 ft.,	..	5
611	— hybridus corymbosus , showy, with large double flowers, hardy perennial, 1 ft.	4	10
612	— latifolius , various colors, hardy perennial, an elegant border plant.	..	10
613	— moschatus , (<i>Double Garden Pink</i> .) finest double varieties, various colors, hhp.	9	25
614	— plumarius , (<i>Platherd</i> .) a good variety, hardy perennial, ½ ft.,	4	10
615	— Veitchii , (<i>Veitch's hybrid</i> .) a very handsome perennial, crimson center and white border,	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
DAHLIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> , of various heights and colors, from Mexico.			
616	<i>Dahlia</i> , fine mixed, - - - - -	2	10
617	- extra fine, from prize flowers, - - - - -	..	25
618	- new <i>Lilliput</i> , dwarf flowering, very beautiful, - - - - -	..	25
DATURA , (TRUMPET FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceæ</i> .			
An ornamental class of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order, and are not nearly so extensively cultivated as they ought to be. In large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter in a dry cellar. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
619	<i>Datura atrovioacea plenislima</i> , introduced by Dr. Weber from Cochín China. 4½ ft. high; the outside of flowers <i>violet</i> , nearly <i>black</i> ; the inside somewhat lighter, - - - - -	3	25
620	- <i>Carthagensis</i> , pure <i>white</i> , from Grenada; described as free-flowering, with trumpet shaped blossoms, of large size, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
621	- <i>ceratocaulon</i> , satin <i>white</i> striped with <i>purple</i> , flowers large, handsome and fragrant, from South America, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
622	- <i>humilis flore pleno</i> , (<i>chloranthæ fl. pl.</i>) a magnificent plant, producing a profusion of deep <i>golden yellow</i> flowers, very large, double and sweet scented, continuing in bloom till frost sets in, from Texas, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
623	- <i>fastuosa alba</i> , pure <i>white</i> , double, from Egypt, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
624	- <i>violacea</i> , <i>purplish violet</i> , double, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
625	- <i>Wrightii</i> , (<i>Meteloides</i>), a splendid variety with bell-shaped flowers, eight inches long, <i>white</i> bordered with <i>lilac</i> , and sweet-scented; continues in bloom from July till November, beautiful beyond description, from Asia, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
DAUBENTONIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .			
Very handsome, free-flowering, elegant green-house shrubs, succeeding in sandy loam.			
626	<i>Daubentonia magnifica</i> , <i>red orange</i> , rounded leaves, splendid and distinct variety, - - - - -	5	25
627	- <i>punica</i> , <i>vermilion</i> , from North Spain, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	25
628	- <i>Tripetiana</i> , <i>scarlet</i> , from Buenos Ayres, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	25
DIDISCUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Umbelliferae</i> .			
A pretty little plant from Australia.			
629	<i>Didiscus cæruleus</i> , <i>blue</i> , half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., - - - - -	2	5
DIGITALIS , (FOXGLOVE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
Very ornamental and exceedingly showy plants for shrubberies and other half shady places. <i>Hardy perennials</i> , from Europe.			
630	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , <i>purple spotted</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	4	5
631	- <i>alba</i> , a pure <i>white</i> variety, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
632	- <i>punctata nova</i> , new <i>spotted</i> varieties, very fine, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
633	- <i>gloxinoides</i> , new and beautiful varieties with <i>Gloxinia</i> shaped flowers, highly recommended, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	25
634	- <i>ferruginea</i> , <i>reddish brown</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
635	- <i>auræa</i> , <i>golden</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
636	- <i>nivèdens</i> , <i>red purple spotted</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
637	- <i>lutea</i> , <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
DODECATHEON , (AMERICAN COWSLIP,) Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceæ</i> .			
A very interesting border <i>perennial</i> , with flowers of similar shape to the Cyclamen.			
638	<i>Dodecatheon media</i> , <i>red and white</i> , mixed, from North America, 1 ft., - - - - -	2	25
BOLICHOS , (HYACINTH BEAN,) Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .			
A beautiful class of quick growing, ornamental climbers. <i>Tender annuals</i> .			
639	<i>Bolichos lablab</i> , <i>purple</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	10	5
640	- <i>alba</i> , <i>white</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	..	5
641	- <i>giganteus</i> , hardy, handsome, rapid growing climber, from East Indies, - - - - -	..	10
ECCREMOCARPUS , (CALAMPELIS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Bignoniaceæ</i> .			
A rapid growing plant, with compact and pretty foliage, from which issue numerous clusters of handsome tube-shaped flowers; invaluable for covering stumps of old trees, unsightly walls, etc. <i>Tender annual</i> .			
642	<i>Eccremocarpus scaber</i> , <i>orange</i> , from Chili, 10 ft., - - - - -	2	10
EPACRIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Epacridaceæ</i> .			
Splendid green-house shrubs, requiring the same treatment as <i>Ericas</i> .			
643	<i>Epacris</i> , pl. sp. et. var., finest hybridized varieties, - - - - -	12	25
ERYNGIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Umbelliferae</i> .			
Good border <i>perennials</i> , of easy culture.			
644	<i>Eryngium giganteum</i> , <i>light blue</i> , native of Europe, - - - - -	4	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
ERICA , Nat. Ord. <i>Ericaceæ</i> .			
A well known genus of extremely beautiful and interesting plants, flowering most profusely, and especially effective from their compact, close habit of growth; both the hardy and the green-house varieties require a sandy peat.			
645	Erica , collected from choice Cape species, half-hardy shrub, from the Cape of Good Hope, 2 ft., - - - - -	12	25
ERIGERON , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, continuing a long time in beauty; succeed in any common soil. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .			
646	Erigeron Beyrichii , purple, from Southern Europe, 1 ft., - - - - -	4	10
ERIOSTEMON , Nat. Ord. <i>Rutaceæ</i> .			
One of the most charming classes of green-house shrubs, extremely elegant in their habit of growth, and producing in great profusion their beautiful star-shaped blossoms; they thrive best in sandy peat and loam. <i>Green-house shrubs</i> .			
647	Eriostemon amœnum , bluish, from New Holland, 3 ft., - - - - -	5	25
648	— cuspidatum , red, from New Holland, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	25
ERYSIMUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferæ</i> .			
Very showy, free-flowering, handsome, hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
649	Erysimum Arkansanum , sulphur yellow, very handsome, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	15
650	— Peroïskianum , orange, showy, from Palestine, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
ERYTHRINA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .			
A splendid genus of half-hardy shrubs, with fine leaves and beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers; they grow freely out of doors if planted in a warm situation. Cut them down close to the ground before frost, and protect in a cool, dry cellar during Winter; they grow best in rich loam and peat. <i>Half-hardy shrubs</i> .			
651	Erythrina corallodendron , (Coral tree,) scarlet, from West Indies, 6 ft., - - - - -	10	25
652	— crista galli , scarlet, from Brazil, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	25
653	— Hendersonii , scarlet, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	25
ESCHSCHOLTZIA , † Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> .			
An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering class of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; <i>E. tenuifolia</i> is remarkably neat for small beds, edgings, or rock-work; delights in light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
654	Eschscholtzia Californica , bright yellow, with rich orange center, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	5
655	— compacta , yellow and orange, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
656	— crocea , rich orange, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
657	— alba , creamy white, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
658	— tenuifolia , primrose with orange center, very compact, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
ETERNAL or EVERLASTING FLOWERS , (<i>HELICHRYSUM</i> ,) <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A very ornamental border plant, the blossoms of which are extensively used for Winter bouquets. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
659	Eternal flowers , many varieties and species mixed, (see <i>Helichrysum</i> and <i>Xeranthemum</i> ,)	3	10
EUCARIDIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceæ</i> .			
Exceedingly pretty, profuse flowering, compact growing plants, very effective for bedding, edging, or ribboning; succeed in common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
660	Eucharidium grandiflorum , deep rose shaded pink, from North America, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	10
661	— album , pure white, beautiful, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	20
662	— roseum , rose, very pretty, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	20
EUCNIDE , Nat. Ord. <i>Loasaceæ</i> .			
A charming golden blossomed plant, alike effective and showy in mixed borders, or grown in pots for conservatory decoration; succeeds in light rich soil.			
663	Eucnide Bartonoides , primrose, half-hardy annual, from Mexico, 1 ft., - - - - -	2	10
EUPATORIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A pretty class of herbaceous plants, with bunches of showy flowers; easily cultivated in sandy loam. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
664	Eupatorium ageratoides , white, in large corymbs, fine for bouquets, - - - - -	4	10
665	— corymbosum , blue, from Europe, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
666	— Fraserii , white, from Carolina, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
EVENING PRIMROSE , † (<i>ENOTHERA</i> ,) Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraricæ</i> .			
A fine border perennial of easy culture—succeeds best in a light sandy soil, from North America.			
667	Evening primrose , (<i>O. biennis</i>), yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
EUTOCA, Nat. Ord. Hydrophyllaceæ.			
Showy free-flowering plants, suitable for beds or mixed borders; <i>E. Wrangeliana</i> flowers very early and is very attractive; succeed in any light soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
666	<i>Eutoca alba striata</i> , white striped blue, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	10
669	— <i>Origiesiana</i> , a species quite new, nearly creeping; introduced by Mr. Roetzl from Mexico, attaining large dimensions; flowers light and dark lilac with white, - - - - -	..	25
670	— <i>viscida</i> , bright blue, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
671	— <i>Wrangeliana</i> , lilac, very pretty, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
FENZLIA, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.			
A splendid, profuse-blooming, neat little plant of dwarf growth, very effective in small beds, vases, or rustic baskets, or in pots or boxes for conservatory or window decoration; remains in flower the whole Summer, thrives best in light rich soil, and requires to be well supplied with moisture.			
672	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i> , rosy lilac, crimson center, with yellow anthers, hardy annual, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	2	25
FERNS, Nat. Ord. Polypodiaceæ.			
This graceful and magnificent order is too well known and highly appreciated to need description; from the seed we offer the amateur has the certainty of raising many elegant and graceful varieties; delights in peaty sandy soil.			
673	<i>Ferns, gymnogramma chrysophylla</i> , - - - - -	13	25
674	— <i>Pteris argyrea</i> , beautifully variegated with silver, - - - - -	..	25
675	— <i>Cretica alba lineata</i> , very fine, - - - - -	..	25
676	— <i>tricolor</i> , beautifully variegated foliage, - - - - -	..	25
677	— mixed, from choicest stove varieties, - - - - -	..	25
FLOS ADONIS, Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ.			
A fine border annual, grows well in any garden soil.			
678	<i>Flos Adonis</i> , (<i>A. æstivalis</i>), dark crimson, very pretty, from South of Europe, 2 ft..	7	5
FORGET-ME-NOT, † (MYOSOTIS,) Nat. Ord. Boraginaceæ.			
A favorite and well known border plant, flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for Spring gardening, from Britain. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
679	<i>Forget-me-not</i> , fine mixed varieties, (see <i>Myosotis</i>), - - - - -	7	10
FRAXINELLA, Nat. Ord. Rutaceæ.			
Handsome, very fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders; succeed in any common soil. The seed frequently remains dormant for several months. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
680	<i>Fraxinella</i> , white, from South Europe, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	5
681	— red, from South Europe, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE, † (HEDYSARUM,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
A free growing border plant, of easy culture. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
682	<i>French Honeysuckle</i> , red and white, from Italy, 3 ft., - - - - -	4	5
FUCHSIA, Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.			
A well known pot plant, of easy culture in pots, for conservatory or parlor decoration, or the open border. The seed we offer has been carefully selected and saved from the choicest named varieties. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
683	<i>Fuchsia</i> , from the finest single and double named varieties, - - - - -	8	50
684	— fine mixed, - - - - -	..	25
GAILLARDIA, † Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during Summer and Autumn; thriving in any light rich soil.			
685	<i>Gaillardia alba marginata</i> , white edged, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
686	— <i>aristata</i> , yellow, very showy, half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	..	5
687	— <i>grandiflora hybrida</i> , rich crimson and yellow, remarkably large, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
688	— <i>picta</i> , crimson and yellow, half-hardy annual, from Louisiana, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
689	— <i>Richardsonii</i> , orange with brown center, hardy perennial, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	4	10
GALEGA, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
Pretty pea shaped flowers, growing freely in any good garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
690	<i>Galega ilacina</i> , fine lilac, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	10
691	— <i>orientalis</i> , (<i>Eastern</i> .) white, 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
692	— <i>officinalis</i> , white, from Spain, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	PRICE.
GAURA , Nat. Ord. <i>Onagraceae</i> .			
An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering herbaceous plant, continuing in bloom the whole Summer; succeeds best in sandy loam. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
693	Gaura Lindheimeria , white with pink calyx, from Texas, 2 ft.,	3	10
GERANIUM , (PELARGONIUM,) Nat. Ord. <i>Geraniaceae</i> .			
These well known garden favorites are as indispensable for in-door as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties, the amateur has a fair chance of raising many charming novelties. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
693	Geranium , fine mixed,	8	25
695	— fancy varieties, mixed,	..	25
696	— new French hybrid , (<i>Odier</i>) a new and beautiful variety,	..	25
697	— finest prize, from a celebrated European collection,	..	50
698	— scarlet , fine mixed, a beautiful bedding plant, fine also for pot culture,	5	10
699	— — extra choice, from newest varieties of <i>scarlet</i> , <i>rose</i> , <i>salmon</i> and <i>white</i> flowering varieties,	..	25
GESNERA , Nat. Ord. <i>Gesneraceae</i> .			
Beautiful stove plants, producing their brilliantly colored flowers in handsome spikes; require a light, rich, peaty soil, with the same treatment as the Achimenes. <i>Stove perennial bulbs</i> .			
700	Gesnera , (<i>pl. sp. st. var.</i>) many species and varieties mixed,	8	25
GENTIANA , Nat. Ord. <i>Gentianaceae</i> .			
Very useful herbaceous plants. <i>G. aculis</i> , which has large deep blue Gloxinia shaped flowers, if sown in deep rich loam, makes a splendid edging in early Summer; all the small kinds make interesting rock plants. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
701	Gentiana aculis , (<i>dwarf</i> .) fine blue, beautiful edging plant, from Wales, 1/4 ft.,	4	5
702	— acutepalata , (<i>Swallowwort</i> .) blue, desirable for borders, from Australia, 1 ft.,	..	5
703	— cruciata , deep blue in clusters, neat dwarf species, from North America, 3/4 ft.,	..	5
704	— lutea , yellow, tall, robust species, from the Alps, 4 ft.,	..	5
705	— macrophylla , large leaved, deep blue, 1 ft.,	..	10
706	— pl. var. , finest mixed varieties,	..	10
GEUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Rosaceae</i> .			
Handsome, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, for mixed or shrubby borders, from Chili. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
707	Geum coccineum superbum , (<i>Scarlet Avena</i> .) fine variety, good border plant,	4	10
708	— atrococcineum , dark scarlet, 1 ft.,	..	10
709	— atrosanguineum , a handsome dark variety, 1 1/2 ft.,	..	10
710	— grandiflorum , large flowered, 2 ft.,	..	10
711	— splendens , splendid, 1 ft.,	..	10
712	— pl. var. , finest mixed,	..	10
GILIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceae</i> .			
Very pretty dwarf annuals, from California, will bloom in almost any situation, grow well in pots, and may be placed in a rockery. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
713	Gilia achillefolia , purple lilac, 1 1/2 ft.,	3	10
714	— alba , pure white, a pretty variety of this useful species, with pure white flowers, very useful for bedding when annuals are employed; an early, profuse and long blooming variety, 1 1/2 ft.,	..	15
715	— bicolor alba , white and purple, 3/4 ft.,	..	5
716	— Californica , delicate lilac, 1 1/2 ft.,	..	5
717	— capitata major , celestial blue, 3/4 ft.,	..	5
718	— laciniata , quite distinct from any of the other varieties; it blooms very freely in the corymbose form; lavender blue, 1/2 ft.,	..	25
719	— tricolor , white, lilac and purple, 3/4 ft.,	..	5
720	— rosea , rose, purple and white, 3/4 ft.,	..	5
GLADIOLUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Tridaceae</i> .			
The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest named Hybrids of Gandavensis. <i>Half-hardy bulbs</i> . See special list.			
721	Gladiolus Gandavensis , from the finest named varieties,	6	25
722	— — small bulbs, saved from the finest named varieties. These bulbs are of the size of peas, and are formed at the root of the parent bulb. Most of them will produce flowering bulbs for next season. Plant in rich, light soil, one inch deep. After the frost has killed the tops the roots should be taken up and preserved in a dry cool place during Winter; packets of 10 small bulbs,	..	25
GLOBE AMARANTHUS , (GOMPHRENA,) Nat. Ord. <i>Amarantaceae</i> .			
Extremely handsome everlastings, with showy, pretty flowers, which may be cut in Summer and preserved for Winter bouquets; very effective for conservatory or out-door decoration, blooming from June to October; require light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
723	Globe Amaranthus , flesh color, from India, 2 ft.,	2	5
724	— — orange, from India, 2 ft.,	..	5
725	— — red, from India, 2 ft.,	..	5
726	— — variegated, striped rose and white, from India, 2 ft.,	..	5
727	— — white, from India, 2 ft.,	..	5





A GROUP OF ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. See Page 33, No. 741.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
GLOXINIA, Nat. Ord. Gesneraceae.			
A superb genus of green-house plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers, of the richest and most beautiful colors; thrive best in sandy peat and loam. <i>Stove perennial bulbs.</i> Cultivate as directed for Achimenes.			
728	Gloxinia , fine mixed, - - - - -	5	25
729	— extra , from the finest erect and drooping varieties, - - - - -	..	50
GOURD, ORNAMENTAL, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceae.			
All of this class are highly interesting, combining, as they do, foliage the most ornamental, with fruit of the most singular description, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on the trellis-work, against walls, or festooned from roofs, they never fail to excite general admiration. <i>Tender annuals.</i> See Cucumis and Cucurbita.			
730	Gourd, angoria , beautiful creeper, showy fruit, - - - - -	10	10
731	— bottle , well known and very useful, - - - - -	..	5
732	— apple-striped , very ornamental, - - - - -	..	10
733	— egg shaped , closely resembling an egg, - - - - -	..	10
734	— gooseberry , small fruit, very pretty, - - - - -	..	10
735	— Hercules' club , club shaped, curious, - - - - -	..	10
736	— new miniature , orange and green striped, very ornamental, one of the best, - - - - -	..	10
737	— long fruited , (<i>cucurbita leucantha</i> .) very singular, - - - - -	..	10
738	— orange , very ornamental, fruit resembling an orange, - - - - -	..	5
739	— pear shaped , - - - - -	..	5
740	— teazel formed , (<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> .) - - - - -	..	5
741	— fine mixed, ornamental, saved from a collection of fifty varieties, to which a premium was awarded at the <i>Gourd Exhibition</i> at the office of the Agriculturist, in New York, - - - - -	..	25
GODETIA, Nat. Ord. Onagraceae.			
A very desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
742	Godetia alba , pure white, very pretty, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
743	— bifrons , rose lilac, blotched with carmine, from Texas, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
744	— insignis , red lilac, with purple blotches, from North America, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
745	— Lindleyana , peach lilac, with carmine center, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
746	— quadrivulnera , pale red lilac, spotted purple, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
747	— rosea alba , white with carmine blotches, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
748	— rubicunda , rose lilac, with ruby centre, from California, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
749	— splendens , a new variety, which differs from the preceding by its purple stain in the center, which is larger and of much brighter color, very showy, new, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
750	— tenella , mauve, compact, from Chili, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
751	— The Bride , splendid variety, with cup shaped blossoms of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at the base of the corolla, - - - - -	..	25
752	— venosa , rosy lilac, with ruby centre, from Florida, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
GNAPHALIUM, Nat. Ord. Composite.			
An everlasting flower of easy culture.			
753	Gnaphalium fetidum , yellow, - - - - -	2	10
GRAMMANTHES, Nat. Ord. Crassulaceae.			
A charming, profuse flowering class of miniature plants, with beautiful star-shaped flowers, delighting in warm sunny situations, and especially effective in rock-work, rustic baskets, or edgings. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
754	Grammanthes gentianoides , rich orange scarlet, from Cape of Good Hope, ¼ ft., - - - - -	2	25
755	— cinnabarina , crimson scarlet, ¼ ft., - - - - -	..	25
756	— lilacina , lilac, ¼ ft., - - - - -	..	25
757	— lutea , yellow, ¼ ft., - - - - -	..	25
GUNNERA, Nat. Ord. Urticaceae.			
An ornamental foliaged plant, with leaves of an immense size, presenting a striking appearance, succeeds best in a rich loamy soil, and requires protection in Winter, from Cape of Good Hope. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
758	Gunnera scabra , flowers yellow, very remarkable, 2 ft., - - - - -	6	25
GYNERIUM, (PAMPAS GRASS,) Nat. Ord. Graminaceae.			
759	Gynerium Agentum , the most magnificent ornamental grass in cultivation, producing numerous flower stems from seven to ten feet high, each surmounted by a noble plume of silvery inflorescence. When planted on lawns, or in front of shrubbery borders where it can have a green background, the effect is most imposing. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> , from South America, 12 ft., - - - - -	6	25
GYPSOPHILA, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.			
A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work, baskets and edgings, succeeding in any garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
760	Gypsophila elegans , white and pink, from Crimea, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
761	— muralis , a charming little plant covered with pretty little red flowers, which contrast beautifully with its extremely graceful foliage, suitable for small beds, baskets, or rock-work, continues flowering for four or five months, from Germany, ¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
HARDENBERGIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i> .			
Very pretty and ornamental green-house plants, with remarkably neat and showy pea shaped flowers, especially suited for pillars, rafters, or wire globes; succeed best in peat and loam. <i>Green-house shrubs.</i>			
762	<i>Hardenbergia digitata</i> , purple, from Swan River, - - - - -	5	25
763	— <i>Lindleyana</i> , blue, from Swan River, - - - - -	..	25
764	— <i>ovata purpurea</i> , dark violet, - - - - -	..	25
765	— <i>Makayana</i> , blue, superb, from Swan River, - - - - -	..	25
HAWKWEED , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Very useful, free-flowering plants, exceedingly showy in beds or borders.			
<i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
766	<i>Hawkweed</i> , red, from Italy, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	5
767	— <i>silvery</i> , from France 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
768	— <i>yellow</i> , from France, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
HEDYCHIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Scitamineæ</i> .			
A highly prized free-flowering plant for conservatory or border decoration, requiring light rich soil.			
769	<i>Hedychium Gardnerianum</i> , red and yellow, half-hardy perennial, from the East Indies, 3 ft., - - - - -	5	25
HELIANTHEMUM , (SUN ROSE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Cistinaæ</i> .			
A pretty trailing plant for rock-work. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
770	<i>Helianthemum appeninum</i> , yellow, from Southern Europe, ½ ft., - - -	9	10
HELIANTHUS , (SUN-FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A well known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy and size of their flowers; they are eminently adapted for dispersing in large shrubby borders, or round the margin of lakes or ponds, where they prove most effective. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
771	<i>Helianthus argophyllus</i> , yellow, double, leaves silky white, from S. America, 5 ft.,	7	10
772	— <i>Striatiflorus fl. pl.</i> , double yellow, striped with chocolate brown, flowers small, finely formed and very double, growth of the plant neat and very compact, with silvery foliage. See group of ornamental foliaged plants,	..	10
773	— <i>Californicus grandiflorus</i> , orange, extra large and double, from California, 5 ft.	..	10
774	— <i>nana, fl., pl.</i> , double dwarf, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
775	— <i>green centered</i> , new, yellow, very double with a conspicuous green center; the finest of its class, should be in every collection, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	10
776	— <i>Macrophyllus Giganteus</i> , from the interior of Africa, described as growing 10 ft. high, with but one very large flower, - - - - -	..	10
HELICHRYSUM , (EVERLASTING FLOWERS,) Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Exceedingly handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and peculiarly interesting and desirable as dried specimens; handsome bouquets and festoons may be formed of them for in-door decoration during Winter, for which purpose they should be cut before the bloom fully expand. <i>Hardy annuals</i> from New Holland.			
777	<i>Helichrysum atrosanguineum nanum</i> , a new variety of dwarf habit, with brilliant deep crimson flowers, very constant, one of the finest, 1 ft., - - -	2	25
778	— <i>brachyrinchium</i> , yellow, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
779	— <i>capitatum</i> , (<i>flavissimum</i>), yellow, - - - - -	..	10
780	— <i>bracteatum</i> , yellow, a favorite annual, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
781	— <i>album</i> , a fine white variety, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
782	— <i>new dwarf</i> , yellow, very desirable, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
783	— <i>compositum maximum</i> , double, large flowers of many colors, mixed, 1½ ft.,	..	10
784	— <i>elegans</i> , (<i>Morna elegans</i>), yellow, from Swan River, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
785	— <i>monstrosum</i> , various colors, mixed, flowers large and very handsome, 2 ft.,	..	10
786	— <i>alba, pl.</i> , double white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
787	— <i>ferruginea pl.</i> , reddish brown, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
788	— <i>pallido pl.</i> , double bluish, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
789	— <i>rosea pl.</i> , double rose, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
790	— <i>rubrum pl.</i> , double red, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
791	— <i>nana fl. pl.</i> , double dwarf mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
792	— <i>argenteum</i> , green-house variety, - - - - -	5	25
793	— <i>proliferum</i> , green-house variety, - - - - -	..	25
794	— <i>speciosissimum</i> , white, most showy, green-house variety, - - - - -	..	25
795	— <i>stabelinum</i> , white, green-house variety, - - - - -	..	25
796	— <i>strictum</i> , (<i>Chryscephalum strictum</i>), yellow, green-house shrub, from Cape of Good Hope, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	25
HELIOPHILA , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferaæ</i> .			
A very useful, pretty little plant for small beds or edgings, flowering very profusely, and remaining in beauty for a long time; thrives in any light rich soil.			
797	<i>Heliophila araboides</i> , bright blue, half-hardy annual, from Cape of Good Hope, ¾ ft., - - - - -	3	5



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.—No. 817.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
HELIOTROPIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginaceae</i> .			
A well known genus of profuse flowering and deliciously fragrant plants, splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for baskets or pot culture; seeds sown in Spring make fine plants for Summer and Autumn decoration; succeed best in light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
798	Heliotropium Anna Turrel , violet, - - - - -	5	10
799	- corymbosum , pale blue, - - - - -	..	10
800	- grandiflorum , large trusses, porcelain blue, - - - - -	..	10
801	- Roi des noirs , very dark purple, - - - - -	..	19
802	- Peruvianum , bright purple, fine, - - - - -	..	10
803	- Triumph de Liege , pale lavender, - - - - -	..	10
804	- Voltaireum , dark purple, - - - - -	..	10
805	- choice mixed, - - - - -	..	10
HELIPTERUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
A beautiful tribe of everlasting plants, valuable for Summer blooming, as well as for Winter bouquets, a most valuable border plant, from Swan River. <i>Tender annuals</i> .			
806	Helipterum anthemoides , flowers pure white, graceful habit, 1 ft., - - -	2	25
807	- Sanfordii , a new variety, of great beauty, of dwarf, tufted habit, with round clusters of golden yellow everlasting flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	..	25
HERACLEUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Umbelliferae</i> .			
A large, strong growing plant, having a very handsome and effective appearance when grown in shrubberies, or planted round the margin of lakes or ponds.			
808	Heracleum giganteum , (<i>Tree Parsnip</i>), hardy biennial, from Siberia, 10 ft., - - -	7	10
HIBISCUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceae</i> .			
One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribes of plants cultivated; whether the hardy sorts be planted in mixed or shrubby borders, or the more tender varieties be grown for in-door decoration, they are all alike characterized by the size, and varied and beautiful colors of their flowers.			
809	Hibiscus Africanus , cream color, rich brown center, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., hardy annuals, - - -	3	5
810	- calisurus , white, rich brown center, hardy annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	..	5
811	- Harrisonii ,† yellow, fine hardy perennial, from Virginia, 3 ft., - - -	..	10
812	- Syriacus , from the finest sorts, hardy shrub, from Syria, 3 ft., - - -	7	5
813	- Thunbergii ,† nankeen, half-hardy perennial, from Syria, 2 ft., - - -	3	10
814	- Virginicus , red, hardy perennial, from Virginia, 3 ft., - - -	..	10
HONESTY , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .			
Showy, early Summer free-flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks. <i>Hardy biennials</i> .			
815	Honesty , purple, very showy, from Germany, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	5
816	- white, from Germany, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
HOLLYHOCK , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceae</i> .			
This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and, from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. If sown early in heat the plants may be had in bloom the first year. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
817	Hollyhocks , the choicest double mixed, from a collection of 75 English prize varieties, - - - - -	4	25
818	- double fine mixed, - - - - -	..	10
819	- Chinese double scarlet, very showy, hardy annual, - - - - -	..	10
HUMEA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes, whether in the hall, the conservatory, or dispersed in pots about the lawn, pleasure grounds, terraces, planted in the centres of beds or mixed borders; its majestic and graceful appearance renders it a most effective and striking object; in any position it stands unrivaled as a garden ornament. Besides, the leaves are remarkably fragrant when slightly rubbed. With proper care it may be grown 8 ft. high and 4 ft. in diameter; succeeds best in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy biennial</i> .			
820	Humea elegans , red, from New South Wales, 8 ft., - - - - -	5	25
HUNNEMANNIA ,† Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceae</i> .			
An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .			
821	Hunnemannia fumarisæfolia , fine yellow, tulip-shaped, from Mexico, 2 ft., - - -	3	10
HYSOCIAMUS , (HENBANE,) Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceae</i> .			
A good border biennial of easy culture.			
822	Hysociamus niger , yellow variegated with purple veins, very pretty, an indigenous plant, 3 ft., - - - - -	4	5
IMPATIENS , Nat. Ord. <i>Balsaminaceae</i> .			
Handsome showy border plants, thriving well in rich loamy soil.			
823	Impatiens glanduligera , yellow and crimson, half-hardy annual, from East Indies, - - -	2	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
IBERIS, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.			
Profuse blooming, pretty little plants, especially adapted for rockeries, old stumps, or rustic baskets; they come into flower amongst the earliest Spring plants, and for a long time continue a dense mass of beauty. Succeed in any garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
824	<i>Iberis semper-florens</i> , white, from Sicily, ½ ft., - - - - -	7	5
825	— <i>sempervirens</i> , pure white, from Candia, ½ ft., - - - - -	7	5
ICE PLANT, Nat. Ord. Mesembryaceae.			
A pretty little trailing plant, much used for garnishing, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice; very effective for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in the conservatory or flower garden. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
826	<i>Ice plant</i> , from Greece, trailer, - - - - -	2	5
INOPSISIDIUM, Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.			
A charming little profuse blooming plant, growing freely in any damp rich soil, or the shady side of rock-work, it makes a remarkably neat edging in shady situations, and is valuable for pots, vases and rustic work. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
827	<i>Inopsisidium acaule</i> , sky blue, from South Europe, ¼ ft., - - - - -	2	10
IPOMEA,** (CONVOLVULUS.) Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceae.			
Of all flowers in general cultivation this ranks pre-eminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty, the brilliant and varied hues of its many species and varieties are exceedingly beautiful, and its fine foliage and graceful form render it an indispensable ornament for green-house, conservatory, or garden decoration. They may be successfully cultivated against walls or trellises, over old stumps of trees; or they may be made to form attractive features, intermixed among other climbers. In whatever situation they may be placed they are sure to meet with universal admiration. <i>Tender annuals.</i>			
828	<i>Ipomea hederacea superba grandiflora</i> , sky blue, with broad white margin, - - - - -	10	25
829	— <i>atro-violacea</i> , (<i>I. limbata elegantissima</i>), rich deep velvety purple, bordered with white, splendid, - - - - -	..	25
830	— <i>lilacea</i> , rich lilac, - - - - -	..	25
831	— <i>bona nox</i> , puce, from West Indies, - - - - -	..	10
832	— <i>coccinea</i> , (<i>Star Ipomea</i>), bright scarlet, - - - - -	..	10
833	— <i>grandiflora</i> , white, (rare), from East Indies, - - - - -	..	25
834	— <i>Learli</i> , magnificent mazarine blue, shading to red, - - - - -	..	25
835	— <i>limbata hybrida</i> , blue and white, - - - - -	..	10
836	— <i>elegantissima</i> , one of the finest of this tribe, an intense purple center, in the form of a star, with broad pure white margin, - - - - -	..	25
837	— <i>purpurea</i> , (<i>Morning Glory</i>), finest mixed, - - - - -	..	10
838	— <i>Quamoclit</i> , (<i>Cypress Vine</i>), scarlet, from West Indies, - - - - -	..	5
839	— <i>fl. alba</i> , (<i>White Cypress Vine</i>), pure white, - - - - -	..	5
840	— <i>fl. rosea</i> , (<i>Rose-colored Cypress Vine</i>), rose, - - - - -	..	10
841	— <i>rubro-cœrulea</i> , or <i>violacea vera</i> , sky blue, from Mexico, - - - - -	..	25
842	— <i>alba</i> , pure white, - - - - -	..	25
843	— <i>Sellowii</i> , scarlet, from East Indies, - - - - -	..	25
844	— <i>tricolor nova</i> , a new variety, large white ground with stripes of beautiful blue alternating with crimson purple, extra, - - - - -	..	10
IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceae.			
Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers, very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeed in light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy biennials.</i>			
845	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i> , orange, from California, 3 ft., - - - - -	6	10
846	— <i>Beyrichii</i> , scarlet, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
847	— <i>elegans</i> , scarlet, from Carolina, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
848	— <i>picta</i> , orange, scarlet and gold, from Carolina, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
849	— <i>rosea</i> , delicate rose color, new, - - - - -	..	20
850	— <i>copreata</i> , copper color, new, - - - - -	..	20
851	— <i>jaune canarie</i> , canary yellow, new, - - - - -	..	20
ISOTOMA, Nat. Ord. Lobeliaceae.			
A charming tribe of neat dwarf Lobelia like plants, with pretty star-shaped flowers, which are produced in great profusion and continue for a long period in beauty; succeed in light rich soil; from New Holland. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
852	<i>Isotoma longiflora</i> , white, 1 ft., - - - - -	2	10
853	— <i>petrea</i> , cream colored, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
JACOBÆA, (SENECIO.) Nat. Ord. Compositae.			
A useful and exceedingly showy class of gay colored, profuse blooming plants, remarkably effective in beds or ribbons; delight in a light rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
854	<i>Jacobæa</i> , copper color, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	2	10
855	— <i>blush</i> , double, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
856	— <i>dwarf blue</i> , silvery-greyish blue, - - - - -	..	10
857	— <i>lilac</i> , double, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
858	— <i>magenta</i> color, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
859	— <i>mulberry</i> color, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10



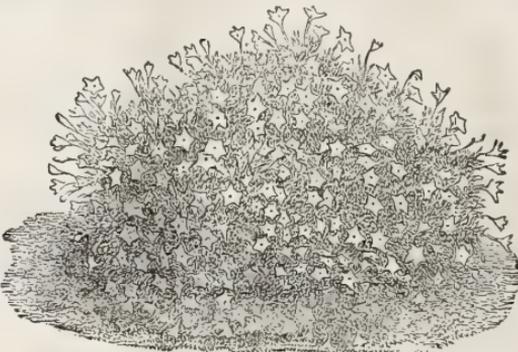
IPOMEA COCCINEA, or STAR IPOMEA. No. 832, Page 36.

A native of Mexico, and well calculated to supersede the "Scarlet Cypress." Color, bright scarlet, blooms abundantly, producing two clusters of flowers at the base of each leaf—numbering from 18 to 24. Is hardy, and makes a growth of from 12 to 15 feet in one season.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
JACOBÆA, (Continued.)			
860	<i>Jacobæa</i> , purple, dark, 1 ft., - - - - -	2	10
861	— red, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
862	— violet, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
863	— white, double, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
864	— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	10	10
NEW DWARF VARIETIES.			
865	<i>Senecio elegans nano fl. albo pl.</i> , double, white, - - - - -	25	25
866	— <i>atro-roseo</i> , pl., double, deep rose, - - - - -	25	25
867	— <i>carmineo</i> , double carmine, - - - - -	25	25
868	— <i>purpureo pl.</i> , double purple, - - - - -	25	25
Of the dwarf <i>Senecios</i> the dwarf <i>blue</i> was introduced some years ago. These new varieties are of the same dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of flowers.			
KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
Pretty little free-flowering plants, of a neat, compact growth, when well grown exceedingly effective in beds or mixed borders; grow freely in any good soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
869	<i>kaulfussia amelloides</i> , bright blue, from Cape of Good Hope, ½ ft., - - -	3	5
870	— <i>rosea</i> , rose, with mauve centre, ½ ft., - - - - -	10	10
871	— <i>alba nova</i> , new, white, very desirable, ½ ft., - - - - -	10	10
872	— <i>atroviolacea</i> , a new and remarkably fine variety, the result of several years of careful and assiduous selection and cultivation; color intense violet; and we can confidently say, the richest violet color of any annual in cultivation; it is altogether a fine novelty, - - - - -	25	25
KENNEDYA, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
Extremely handsome and highly ornamental plants, occupying a prominent position amongst the many beautiful climbers which adorn our conservatories and green-houses. Soak the seeds in warm water previous to sowing. <i>Green-house shrubs.</i>			
873	<i>Kennedya</i> , pl. var., finest varieties mixed, from N. S. Wales, - - -	5	25
LANTANA, Nat. Ord. Verbenacæ.			
A remarkably handsome, free-flowering genus of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers constantly changing in hue, very effective either for pot culture or for bedding purposes; when planted out, except in dry soil, the plants will bloom more profusely if retained in their pots and plunged where intended to flower.			
874	<i>Lantana</i> , pl. var., finest varieties mixed, - - - - -	5	25
LARKSPUR or DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. Ranunculacæ.			
Extremely ornamental plants of great beauty, combining the richest possible variety of brilliant and effective colors, with great duration and profusion of bloom; they are especially adapted for beds, or for giving a striking and effective appearance to flower and shrubbery borders; while for ribboning, in their respective colors, few plants can be compared to them. The Dwarf Rocket is adapted for the smallest beds. The Stock flowering (a new section) is of the Dwarf Rocket style of growth, but somewhat taller, with the most magnificent spikes of bloom, 18 inches long, and extremely double. The Pyramidal is somewhat branching, and remarkably graceful; whilst the Branching section is the tallest, it is at the same time, the most profuse bloomer. For large beds on lawns, or masses in shrubbery and mixed flower borders; also for cut flowers, the Branching and Pyramidal are best. <i>Hardy annuals.</i> (See Delphinium.)			
875	<i>Larkspur</i> , dwarf rocket, German, finest mixed, very double, Switzerland, 1 ft.,	1	5
876	— hyacinth-flowered, finest mixed, double, beautiful spikes of flowers, 1 ft.,	5	5
877	— stock-flowered, finest mixed, with long spikes of bloom, very double, 1½ ft.	5	5
878	— tall, stock-flowered, embracing the richest and most beautiful colors, 2½ ft.,	5	5
879	— tall branching, finest mixed, double, fine for bouquets or vases, 2½ ft.,	5	5
880	— pyramidal, finest mixed, double, very showy, 2 ft., - - - - -	5	5
881	— tricolor elegans, very handsome colors, both curious and beautiful, 2½ ft.,	10	10
LATHYRUS, (EVERLASTING PEA,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis work, old stumps, or for covering fences or walls. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
882	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> , purple, from England, 5 ft., - - - - -	7	10
883	— albus, white, 5 ft., - - - - -	10	10
884	— grandiflora, (large flowered,) - - - - -	10	10
885	— rotundifolius, (round leaved,) - - - - -	10	10
LAVANDULA, (LAVENDER,) Nat. Ord. Labiate.			
A genus of plants chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers; they succeed in any common soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
886	<i>Lavandula spica</i> , lilac, from South Europe, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	5
LAVATERA, Nat. Ord. Malvacæ.			
Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants, exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants; growing freely in any light soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
887	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i> , rose and pink striped, from Armenia, 3 ft., - - -	3	5
888	— alba, white, from Armenia, 3 ft., - - - - -	5	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
LEPTOSIPHON , Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .			
A charming tribe of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. <i>L. densiflorus</i> , with its pretty <i>rose lilac</i> flowers, and <i>L. densiflorus albus</i> , with its <i>pure white</i> blossoms, are exceedingly attractive in beds or ribbons, while <i>L. hybridus</i> , <i>L. aureus</i> and <i>L. luteus</i> make pretty low edgings, and are very suitable for rock-work; they all make nice pot plants, and succeed in any light, rich soil, from California.			
LOBELIA ERINUS MARMORATA.			
889	Leptosiphon androsaceus albus , <i>pure white</i> , anthers <i>yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - -	3	5
890	- - filacinus , <i>lilac</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	..	5
891	- - aureus ,* <i>golden yellow</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
892	- - densiflorus , <i>rose lilac</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
893	- - albus , <i>pure white</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
894	- - hybridus ,* <i>new French hybrids</i> . This variety cannot be too strongly recommended, comprising as they do every variety of color, <i>dark maroon, orange, lilac, purple, crimson, violet, golden yellow, and white</i> ; their compact growth and great profusion of bloom renders them invaluable, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - -	..	25
895	- - luteus ,* <i>primrose orange center</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
LIATRIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
An indigenous <i>perennial</i> , growing in natural meadows and moist ground, in many parts of the United States; very effective as single specimens, or in mixed borders			
896	Liatris spicata , (<i>Slender Spiked Liatris</i> .) a beautiful species, stem two to five feet, terminating in a dense spike of numerous <i>bright purple</i> flowers, 2 to 3 ft.,	7	10
897	- - scariosa , (<i>Gay Feather</i> .) very showy, flowers large, numerous, with colored tips, <i>purple corolla</i> , 4 ft., - - - - -	..	10
898	- - squarrosa , (<i>Blazing Star</i> .) one of our finest prairie flowers, thickly set with long, linear leaves, terminating in a long spike of <i>brilliant purple</i> flowers,	..	10
LILIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Liliaceæ</i> .			
This most magnificent genus of hardy bulbs is too well known and appreciated for its ornamental effect, both in the conservatory and flower garden, to need description. The seeds often lie dormant several months before vegetating. They should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat and silver sand. See special list.			
899	Lilium giganteum , <i>white</i> , a noble plant, of stately growth, with <i>dark green</i> , heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful, large, trumpet-shaped flowers, 6 ft., -	5	25
900	- - lancifolium hybridum , (<i>Japan Lily</i> .) finest hybrids, from Japan, 2 ft.,	..	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
LIMNANTHES,* Nat. Ord. Tropaeolaceæ.			
Elegant and slightly fragrant annuals, very free-blooming, contrasting well with Nemophilas; good for beds, clumps, or edgings; easy of cultivation, growing freely in any good garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> from California.			
907	Limnanthes Douglassii , (<i>Douglassii</i>), large flowered variety, <i>yellow</i> and <i>white</i> , dwarf habit, fragrant, ½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
902	— <i>alba</i> , a <i>white</i> variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
903	— <i>rosea</i> , <i>fine rose</i> , ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
904	— <i>sulphurea odorata</i> , <i>sulphur color</i> , fragrant, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
LINARIA, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
A handsome, free-flowering genus of snap-dragon like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colors; well adapted for and very effective in beds or ribbons, rock-work, woodland walks, &c.; grows freely in common garden soil.			
905	Linaria bipartita alba , <i>pure white</i> , very fine, hardy annual, from Barbary, ½ ft.,	3	5
906	— <i>splendida</i> , <i>new, rich deep purple</i> , beautiful hardy annual, ½ ft.,	..	10
907	— <i>carnea</i> ,† <i>delicate bluish</i> , half-hardy perennial, 1 ft.,	..	10
908	— <i>macroura</i> , <i>purple, orange eye</i> , hardy annual, from the Crimea, 1 ft.,	..	5
909	— <i>purpurea</i> , <i>purple</i> , dwarf variety, ½ ft.,	..	5
910	— <i>triorithophora</i> , <i>yellow and purple</i> , half-hardy annual, from Portugal, 1 ft.,	..	5
LINUM, Nat. Ord. Linaceæ.			
A genus of the most beautiful free-flowering plants, amongst which stands, distinguished for its brilliant colored flowers, <i>L. grandiflorum coccineum</i> , being one of the handsomest, most effective and showy bedding plants we have; for, while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers, of a <i>rich scarlet crimson</i> , with <i>dark black</i> center. <i>L. flavum</i> is a well known favorite, while <i>L. luteum corymbiflorum</i> is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful <i>straw colored</i> blossoms, and contrasts beautifully with <i>L. g. coccineum</i> ; the whole genus deserves general cultivation; most of the varieties make nice pot plants. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
911	Linum flavum , <i>golden yellow</i> , from Crimea, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	10
912	— grandiflorum coccineum , (<i>true</i>), <i>brilliant scarlet</i> , with <i>crimson</i> center, from Algiers, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
913	— <i>album</i> , <i>pure white</i> , beautiful in contrast with the preceding variety,	..	10
914	— Lewisii , <i>blue</i> , with <i>white</i> stripes, from North America, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
915	— <i>variegatum</i> , <i>striped lilac and white</i> , new, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
916	— luteum corymbiflorum , <i>nankeen</i> , from South Europe, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
917	— Narbonense , <i>bright blue</i> , distinct and beautiful, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
918	— perenne album , <i>fine white</i> , perennial, - - - - -	..	5
LISIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Gentianaceæ.			
When well grown this is a splendid plant for green-house or conservatory decoration; its flowers are extremely handsome, and of a <i>rich dark blue</i> , which few green-house plants possess; succeeds best in sandy peat, with a very little loam. Winter in a warm green-house, and re-pot in Spring.			
919	Lisianthus Russellianus , <i>rich blue</i> , shaded with <i>purple</i> , from Mexico, 2 ft.,	5	25
LOASA,** (CAIOPHORA,) Nat. Ord. Loasaceæ.			
A handsome genus of rapid growing, free-flowering climbers, with curious and beautiful flowers, followed by singular looking seed-vessels, which must not be handled, nor any part of the plant, as the hairs sting; succeeding out of doors in any light soil.			
920	Loasa aurantiaca ,* <i>orange</i> , half-hardy perennial, from Yucuman, - - - - -	2	10
921	— Herbertii ,* <i>scarlet</i> , half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	..	10
922	— tricolor , shaded, <i>yellow</i> , hardy annual, from Chili, - - - - -	..	10
LOPHOSPERMUM,** Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
An exceedingly beautiful and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome, showy, foxglove like flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration, and may be used with advantage for hanging baskets; succeed in any light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
923	Lophospermum scandens , <i>rosy purple</i> , very fine trellis plant, from Mexico,	2	25
924	— spectabile punctatum , <i>rose</i> , spotted with <i>white</i> , - - - - -	..	10
LOTUS, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
An exceedingly ornamental genus of plants, with pea-shaped flowers. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
925	Lotus Jacobæus , <i>dark brown</i> , fine for pot culture, from Cape Verd Islands, 2 ft.,	2	10
926	— <i>luteus</i> , <i>yellow</i> , from Cape Verd Islands, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
LOVE LIES BLEEDING, Nat. Ord. Amaranthaceæ.			
Exceedingly graceful, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, very effective in mixed borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases, they are very useful; succeed in any common soil.			
927	Love lies bleeding , <i>red</i> , from East Indies, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	5
928	— — — <i>straw colored</i> , from East Indies, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. <i>Lobeliaceae</i>.			
<p>Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value and importance to the flower garden; the low growing kinds make the most beautiful edgings; <i>L. speciosa</i> forms a delightful contrast to <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>, and the variegated <i>Alyssum</i>, while <i>L. gracilis erecta compacta</i>, from its bush-like habit and profusion of <i>celestial blue</i> flowers, is equally beautiful in pots, beds, or used as an edging; all the varieties of <i>L. erinus</i> are valuable for hanging baskets, rustic-work, or vases, over the edges of which they droop in the most graceful and elegant manner. The perennial varieties, with their handsome spikes of flowers, are exceedingly ornamental, and are valuable from their blooming in Autumn, along with the <i>Gladiolus lancifolium</i>, <i>Tritomas</i>, &c.; succeed best in light, rich soil.</p>			
			
LEPTOSIPHON HYBRIDUS, NATURAL SIZE.			
929	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> , (<i>Cardinal Flower</i> .) a well known native variety, growing about 2 ft. high, with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, one of the finest border perennials, - - - - -	4	10
930	- - - hybridus , new hybridized varieties, from the finest named sorts, hardy perennial, - - - - -		25
931	- - - erinus , † deep blue, flowers in profusion, beautiful dwarf bedder, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -	3	10
932	- - - compacta , † compact, deep blue, white center, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
933	- - - alba , † (<i>novelty</i> .) fine, pure white, new, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
934	- - - grandiflora , † (<i>large flowering</i> .) dark blue, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
935	- - - superba , † new, best and largest blue variety, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft. - - - - -		10
936	- - - rosea , † delicate rose color, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
937	- - - ramosoides , † splendid, dark, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
938	- - - erecta nova , deep blue, magnificent variety, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
939	- - - lilacina , blue lilac, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
940	- - - Lindleyana , red, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
941	- - - marmorata , marbled blue and white, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		15
942	- - - oculata , blue, white eye, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
943	- - - speciosa , Crystal Palace variety, deep blue, extremely beautiful, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		15
944	- - - kermesina , crimson violet, beautiful, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		15
945	- - - Paxtoniana , a beautiful variety of the "speciosa," fine habit, with profuse bloom of pure white, with sky blue belt, the largest flower and best habit in the tribe, a beautiful bedding plant, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		25
946	- - - gracilis , slender, pale blue, pretty for masses or edging, half-hardy annual, - - - - -		10
947	- - - alba , a white variety of preceding, half-hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
948	- - - erecta , fine, new, compact, well adapted for pots, half-hardy annual, ½ ft. - - - - -		10
949	- - - heterophylla , † variable leaved, blue, very fine, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft., - - - - -		10
950	- - - ramosa , † branching, splendid blue, large flowers, half-hardy perennial, ¾ ft., - - - - -		10
951	- - - alba , † a fine white variety, half-hardy perennial, ¾ ft., - - - - -		10
952	- - - nana nova , † a new dwarf, half-hardy perennial, ½ ft., - - - - -		10
953	- - - triquetra , † light blue, very neat, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft., - - - - -		25
954	- - - trigonicaulis , † a new, very fine, light blue variety, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft., - - - - -		25
LUPINUS, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosae</i>.			
<p>A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful and free-flowering of garden plants, with long graceful spikes of bloom, colors rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of a stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubby borders, while the dwarf varieties make neat, trim bedding plants. Amongst the most distinguished we may mention <i>L. Hartwegii</i> and varieties, <i>L. hybridus</i> and varieties, <i>L. Menziesii</i>, <i>L. magnificus</i>, <i>L. pubescens elegans</i>, and <i>L. subcarnosus</i>.</p>			
955	<i>Lupinus affinis</i> , blue, white and purple, very pretty and graceful, from California, hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -	10	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
LUPINUS, (Continued.)			
956	Lupinus albo-coccineus , rich rosy red half way of the spike, from thence to the apex pure white, the general effect is very striking, - - - - -	10	25
957	— Dunnetti atroviolacea , a new and very rich parti-colored variety, violet brown and yellow, - - - - -	..	15
958	— arbores , lilac, showy and very handsome, hardy perennial, from California, - - - - -	4	5
959	— Cruikshankii , blue, white and yellow, hardy annual, from Peru, 3 ft., - - - - -	10	5
960	— elegans , lilac shaded rose, hardy perennial, from Mexico, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	5
961	— grandifolius , purple spikes, large and handsome, hardy perennial, from Mexico, 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
962	— Hartwegii albus , pure white, hardy annual, from Mexico, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	5
963	— celestinus , sky blue, new and fine, hardy annual, from Mexico, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
964	— Persicus , blue variegated, new and fine, hardy annual, from Persia, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
965	— hybridus insignis , purple, white and yellow, changing to a purple lilac, hardy annual, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
966	— superbus , purple, lilac and white, beautiful, hardy annual, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
967	— Menziesii , sulphur yellow, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
968	— Moritzianus , splendid blue, from Guatemala, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
969	— mutabilis , changeable, white, lilac and yellow, hardy annual, from Bogota, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	5
970	— nanus , dwarf, blue and lilac, shaded, very desirable, hardy annual, from California, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
971	— pubescens elegans , new, purple, violet and white, of great beauty, hardy annual, from California, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
972	— polyphyllus , blue, hardy perennial, from Columbia, 4 ft., - - - - -	4	5
973	— alba , white, hardy perennial, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	5
974	— subcarnosus , blue and white, the latter changing to crimson, hardy annual, from Texas, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
975	— tricolor elegans , white, lilac and purple, hardy annual, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
976	— venustus tricolor , new, with compact, deep green foliage, very handsome, purple, white and blue, from Texas, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
977	— annual varieties mixed, hardy annual, - - - - -	..	5
978	— perennial varieties mixed, hardy perennial, - - - - -	4	5
LYCHNIS, † Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.			
A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. <i>L. chalcedonica</i> is strikingly effective in mixed flower and shrubby borders. <i>L. Haageana</i> and <i>L. viscaria splendens</i> are extremely beautiful; they succeed in any good rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
979	Lychnis chalcedonica , scarlet, from Russia, 2 ft., - - - - -	3	5
980	— alba , white, from Russia, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
981	— mutabilis , rose white, from Russia, - - - - -	..	5
982	— flos Jovis , (Jove's Flower,) brilliant red, from Germany, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
983	— fulgens , bright scarlet, from Siberia, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
984	— Haageana , bright scarlet, splendid, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	15
985	— hybrida , white, red and scarlet, of various shades, - - - - -	..	25
986	— Sieboldii , fine white, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	25
987	— viscaria splendens , rose pink, very beautiful, from Britain, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
LYTHRUM, Nat. Ord. Lythraceæ.			
Showy plants, suitable for mixed borders, shrubberies, &c. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
988	Lythrum roseum superbum , beautiful pink, long spikes, from Britain, 3 ft., - - - - -	4	5
MADARIA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A pleasing border annual, from California, will thrive when partially shaded.			
989	Madaria corymbosa , white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	7	5
MARIGOLD, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A tribe of well known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is also the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubby borders. The dwarf French, in beds, or used as a foreground to taller plants, is invaluable, while the new brown and new orange miniature French varieties make splendid compact edgings to beds or borders. The seed we offer has been saved only from the most double flowers, and therefore cannot fail to give general satisfaction. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
989	Marigold , African, lemon, 2 ft., - - - - -	2	5
991	— orange, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
992	— French, dwarf, beautifully striped, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
993	— brown, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	6
994	— yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
995	— choice mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
996	— tall, striped, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
997	— orange, new, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
998	— new dwarf miniature, brown, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
999	— orange, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1000	— Dunnett's new orange, extra fine, - - - - -	..	10
1001	— ranunculus , orange, very double, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1002	— cape , (<i>Calendula pluvialis</i> .) white and violet, - - - - -	..	5
1003	— superb garden , orange, a well known border plant, - - - - -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
MACHÆRANTHERA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
			
MACHÆRANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA.—ONE FIFTH NATURAL SIZE.			
1004	<i>Machæranthera tanacetifolia</i> , a new and very distinct plant, with flowers resembling the <i>Michælmæ</i> Daisy, habit dwarf and branching, flowering all Summer; color, a <i>blue purple</i> , with a <i>golden yellow center</i> , hardy annual, 1 ft.,	3	25
MAGYDARIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Umbellifera</i> .			
A beautiful ornamental foliaged plant, with immense heads of showy <i>yellow</i> flowers. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
1005	<i>Magydaris tomentosa</i> , <i>yellow</i> , very ornamental, producing large heads of flowers, from Algeria, 4 ft.,	2	10
MALOPE , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .			
Handsome plants, of a branching habit, producing their large flowers in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders. Succeed in common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1006	<i>Malope grandiflora</i> , <i>dark crimson</i> , from Barbary, 2 ft.,	3	5
1007	— <i>alba</i> , <i>white</i> , from Barbary, 2 ft.,	..	5
1008	— <i>malaccoides</i> , large <i>rose striped</i> flowers, <i>purple chalice</i> ,	..	20
MALVA or MALLOW , Nat. Ord. <i>Malvaceæ</i> .			
Showy and free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1009	<i>Malva zebrina</i> , pretty, <i>white</i> and <i>purple</i> , striped, 2½ ft.,	3	5
1010	— <i>moschata</i> , <i>rose</i> , foliage musk-scented, ½ ft.,	..	5
MARVEL OF PERU , (MIRABILIS JALAPA,) Nat. Ord. <i>Nyctaginaceæ</i> .			
Few plants combine so much beauty, both of foliage and flowers, as this handsome genus; the roots may be preserved like Dahlias through the Winter. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> , from Mexico.			
1011	<i>Marvel of Peru</i> , <i>gold striped</i> , 2 ft.,	3	5
1012	— <i>red</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1013	— <i>striped</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1014	— <i>scarlet</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1015	— <i>silver</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1016	— <i>white</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1017	— <i>yellow</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1018	— <i>sweet scented</i> , <i>white</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1019	— <i>variegated</i> , foliage very ornamental, <i>purple</i> , 2 ft.,	..	10
1020	— <i>fine mixed</i> , 2 ft.,	..	5
1021	— <i>new hybrids</i> , 2 ft.,	..	10
MARTYNIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Pedaliaceæ</i> .			
Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, with large flowers of great beauty, and producing a fine effect when planted in the open border, delighting in a light, rich soil and warm situation. The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling. <i>Tender annuals</i> .			
1022	<i>Martynia angularis</i> , <i>light purple</i> , from Brazil, 2 ft.,	10	5
1023	— <i>craniofolia</i> , <i>white</i> , from Brazil, 2 ft.,	..	5
1024	— <i>fragrans</i> , fragrant <i>purple</i> , from Mexico, 2 ft.,	..	5
1025	— <i>lutea</i> , <i>yellow</i> , from Brazil, 2 ft.,	..	5
1026	— <i>proboscidea</i> , <i>light blue</i> , from Brazil, 2 ft.,	..	5

No	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE
MATRICARIA,† (FEVERFEW,) Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
Handsome, ree-flowering, highly ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot culture, <i>half-hardy perennials</i> , from Britain.			
1027	<i>Matricaria eximia</i> , white, quilled, 1¼ ft., - - - - -	6	10
1028	- <i>parthenium</i> , fl. pl., double, white, fine 1¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1029	- <i>capensis</i> , dwarf, double, white, very fine, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	10
MAURANDYA,** Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
These superb climbers cannot be too strongly recommended; they are particularly adapted for green-house or conservatory decoration, or for training in columns in the flower-garden, be careful to remove them before the approach of frost. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1030	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> , violet, - - - - -	5	10
1031	- <i>Barclayana</i> , deep violet, beautiful dwarf climber, - - - - -	..	10
1032	- <i>alba</i> , pretty white variety, - - - - -	..	10
1033	- <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet, - - - - -	..	10
1034	- <i>Luceyana</i> , rose, very showy, - - - - -	..	10
1035	- <i>lilacina</i> , lilac, - - - - -	..	10
1036	- <i>rosea</i> , rosy purple, - - - - -	..	10
1037	- <i>grandiflora purpurea</i> , light purple, - - - - -	..	10
1039	- <i>Emeryana rosea</i> , bright rose, - - - - -	..	10
1039	- <i>violacea</i> , violet, - - - - -	..	10
1040	- <i>semperflorens rosea</i> , new and fine, - - - - -	..	10
MELAMPODIUM, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A useful free-flowering border annual.			
1041	<i>Melampodium macranthum</i> , yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	3	10
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. Mesembryaceæ.			
A brilliant and profuse flowering tribe of extremely pretty dwarf growing plants, strikingly effective in beds, edgings, rock-work, rustic baskets, or vases in warm sunny situations; also for in-door decoration, if grown in pots, pans, or boxes; succeed best in a dry loamy soil; from Cape of Good Hope.			
1042	<i>Mesembryanthemum capitatum</i> , yellow, ¾ ft., - - - - -	2	5
1043	- <i>crystallinum</i> , (<i>Ice Plant</i>), white, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1044	- <i>glabrum</i> , light yellow, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1045	- <i>pomeridianum</i> , brilliant yellow, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1046	- <i>tricolor</i> , rose pink, with purple center, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1047	- <i>album</i> , silvery white, purple center, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1048	- <i>pl. var.</i> , finest mixed, - - - - -	..	10
MIMOSA, (SENSITIVE PLANT,) Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or violently shaken, may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; succeed in peat and loam. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
1049	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> , (<i>the true Sensitive Plant</i>), pinkish white, from Brazil, 2 ft., -	10	5
MIGNONETTE, Nat. Ord. Resedaceæ.			
A well known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre; if well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough they will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom; the seed should be scattered about shrubbery, and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1050	<i>Mignonette</i> , (<i>Reseda Odorata</i>), from Barbary, ½ ft., 30 cents per ounce, -	7	5
1051	- <i>grandiflora</i> , large flowered, from Barbary, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1052	- <i>myriad leaved</i> , (<i>E. myriophylla</i>), 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1053	- <i>tree</i> , (<i>E. odorata</i>), arborea, handsome foliage, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
MIMULUS,† (MONKEY FLOWER,) Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
A genus of extremely handsome, profuse flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings. Seed sown in Spring makes fine bedding plants for Summer blooming, while seed sown in Autumn produces very effective early flowering green-house plants. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i>			
1054	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> , scarlet, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	5	10
1055	- <i>atrosanguineus</i> , dark red, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	15
1056	- <i>cupreus</i> , bright orange crimson, very compact, free-flowering and exceedingly handsome, a most valuable bedding plant, from Chili, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1057	- <i>moschata</i> , (<i>Musk plant</i>), yellow, dwarf species, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1058	- <i>hyarida</i> , new hybrid, splendid mixed crimson blotches on white or yellow ground, for the conservatory or flower border, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1059	- <i>rosea pallida</i> , new, pale rose, beautiful, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1060	- <i>var. fl. albo</i> , a new white variety, constant and fine, - - - - -	..	25
1061	- <i>tigrifidolæ</i> , a new variety, exquisitely spotted and marbled with various shades of crimson upon golden yellow ground. The dwarf habit and freedom of growth of these desirable novelties render them great acquisitions for flower-garden bedding; and for green-house and conservatory decoration they are invaluable, equaling the finest herbaceous Calceolarias in the variety of their brilliant colors, - - - - -	..	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
MORNING GLORY, Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ.			
A well known favorite; should have a place in every garden. See Convolvulus.			
<i>Hardy annual.</i>			
1062	Morning Glory , finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	10	5
MOMORDICA, Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ.			
Trailing plants, with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a <i>golden yellow</i> color, warted, and when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant <i>carmine</i> interior. Planted on rock-work, stumps of trees, and allowed to ramble, they produce a very striking effect. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1063	Momordica balsamina , (<i>Balsam Apple</i> .) from East Indies, - - - - -	10	5
1064	- charantia , (<i>Balsam Pear</i> .) from East Indies, - - - - -	..	5
1065	- elaterium , from South Europe, - - - - -	..	10
MUSK PLANT, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, green-house, or flower-garden; it thrives in any light soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
1066	Musk , (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> .) from Columbia, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5	10
MYOSOTIS,* (FORGET-ME-NOT,) Nat. Ord. Boraginaceæ.			
Charming little favorite popular plants, producing their beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; they grow freely in any soil, but a moist situation, near fountains or damp rockeries, are best suited to them; invaluable for Spring garden decoration; <i>M. palustris</i> commences blooming in April; <i>M. azorica</i> , with its <i>rich purple</i> shaded flowers, and compact, bushy habit, is equally suitable for out and in-door decoration, flowering during the Summer and Autumn months. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1067	Myosotis Azorica , blue shaded with purple, from Azores, 1 ft., - - - - -	5	10
1068	- azurea grandiflora , bright blue, yellow center, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	6	10
1069	- palustris , bright blue, from Britain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1070	- alba , white, from Britain, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
NASTURTIIUM, (TROPÆOLUM NANUM,) Nat. Ord. Tropæolaceæ.			
The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtium are amongst the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning, and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria; their close, compact growth, rich colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first class bedding plants. The <i>scarlet</i> , <i>yellow</i> and <i>spotted Tom Thumb</i> are distinguished favorites, as are also the old <i>crimson</i> and the new <i>Crystal Palace Gem</i> ; should be grown in rather poor soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1071	Nasturtium dwarf crimson , very compact, showy, - - - - -	3	5
1072	- scarlet , very brilliant, - - - - -	..	5
1073	- spotted , splendid bright yellow spotted with crimson, compact and free-flowering, - - - - -	..	10
1074	- Tom Thumb , brilliant scarlet, very dwarf and compact flowers, finely shaped, and produced in the greatest abundance; in color, duration and effect equal to Tom Thumb Geraniums, - - - - -	..	10
1075	- beauty , yellow blotched with vermilion, - - - - -	..	10
1076	- Crystal Palace Gem , new, sulphur color spotted with maroon, throwing its flowers well above the foliage, - - - - -	..	20
1077	- yellow , pure yellow, very compact, - - - - -	..	10
1078	- Pearl , creamy white, dwarf, compact, and profuse bloomer, - - - - -	..	15
1079	- new hybrid , saved from the finest named varieties, producing flowers of various shades of buff, yellow, crimson, maroon, in great profusion; beautifully blotched and marbled, - - - - -	..	25
NASTURTIIUM TALL, (TROPÆOLUM MAJOR,) Nat. Ord. Tropæolaceæ.			
A well known and exceedingly ornamental genus of very handsome, profuse flowering plants, which are admirably adapted for rock-work, banks, covering trellises, or rustic work; the seeds, if pickled young, are an excellent substitute for capers. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1080	Nasturtium carneum , bluish, - - - - -	3	5
1081	- Scheucermannianum , cream spotted with rich crimson, - - - - -	..	10
1082	- Shillingii , spotted, - - - - -	..	10
1083	- mixed, various, - - - - -	..	5
NEMESIA, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.			
One of the prettiest, freest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; the <i>versicolor compacta</i> varieties are the most beautiful and best adapted for beds, edgings, rock-work, or pot culture, the growth is compact, and the blossoms so numerous as to entirely hide the foliage; succeeds in any good garden soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1084	Nemesia floribunda , white and yellow, pretty and fragrant, - - - - -	2	5
1085	- versicolor compacta , various colors, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1086	- alba , white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1087	- insignis , new, sky blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	..	20
1088	- la superbe , new, delicate rose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	..	20

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
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NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

This is perhaps the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf growing *hardy annuals*; all the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking; *N. maculata* and *N. phacelioides* are distinct; the latter is a beautiful *hardy perennial*, the former is more robust in growth, and has larger flowers than the other varieties. *Hardy annuals*.



NEMOPHILA ATOMARIA OCLATA.

1089	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> , white with black spots, from California, ½ ft., -	3	5
1090	— <i>oculata</i> , celestial blue blotched with black, new and very pretty, ½ ft.,	10	5
1091	— <i>discoidalis</i> , rich velvety black edged with white, from California, ½ ft.,	5	5
1092	— <i>elegans punctata</i> , a variety from <i>N. discoidalis elegans</i> ; color, light chocolate, marbled, with pure white border, -	15	5
1093	— <i>marmorata</i> , marbled, ½ ft., -	5	5
1094	— <i>vitata</i> , (novelty), dark chocolate broadly margined with pure white, -	10	5
1095	— <i>insignis grandiflora</i> , bright blue with white center, from California, ½ ft.,	5	5
1096	— <i>alba</i> , pure white, ½ ft., -	5	5
1097	— <i>cramboides</i> , celestial blue, ½ ft., -	5	5
1098	— <i>marginata</i> , celestial blue edged with white, ½ ft., -	5	5
1099	— <i>striata</i> , blue and white, ½ ft., -	5	5
1100	— <i>maculata</i> , white veined with lilac, petals blotched with violet, California, ¾ ft.,	5	5
1101	— <i>variegata</i> , new, white veined with lilac, and blotched with violet, foliage beautifully variegated in the first stages of its growth, at which period it is one of the most effective plants for edgings, ¾ ft., -	15	5
1102	— <i>phacelioides</i> , lilac, white center, from North America, ½ ft., -	5	5

NERIUM, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

A class of splendid, double-flowering evergreen shrubs, of a highly ornamental character, fine for conservatory decoration, or placing on lawns and terraces during Summer, growing well in any light, rich soil; protect during Winter in a cellar. *Half-hardy shrub*.

1103	<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , rose pink, from Italy, 6 ft., - - - -	8	15
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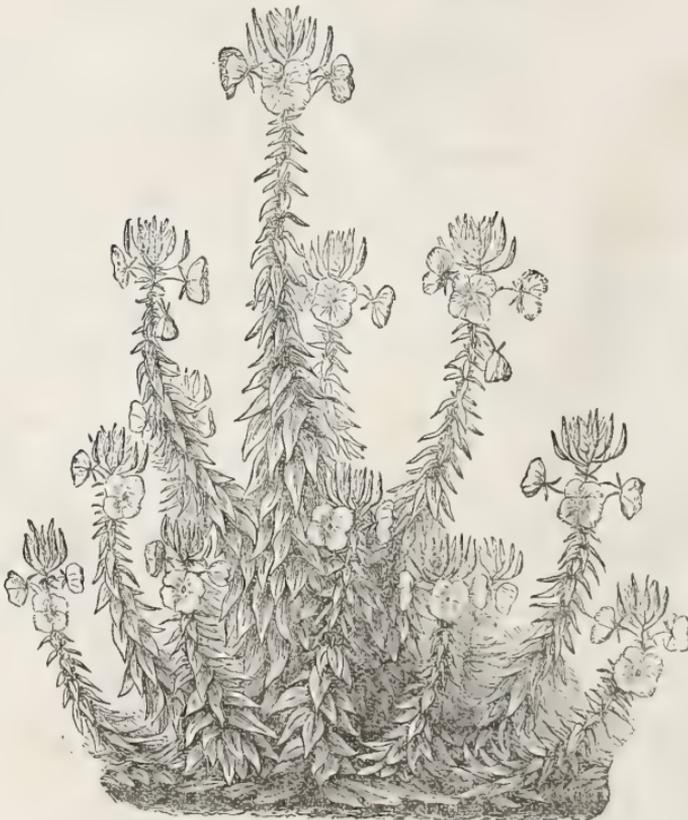
NIGELLA (LOVE IN A MIST OR DEVIL IN THE BUSH.) Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary motions manifested by the stamens, this genus has received the above singular names. *N. Hispanica*, *alba* and *N. Hispanica atropurpurea*, make handsome bedding plants for large beds, while *N. Damascena nana* is useful as an edging to large borders; grows freely in any common garden soil. *Hardy annuals* from Spain.

1104	<i>Nigella Damascena</i> , dark blue, very pretty, ½ ft., -	3	5
1105	— <i>nana</i> , double, blue and white, ¾ ft., -	5	5
1106	— <i>Hispanica</i> , blue and purple, very showy, ½ ft., -	5	5
1107	— <i>alba</i> , pure white, 1½ ft., -	5	5
1108	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , clear rich purple, 1½ ft., -	5	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
NIEREMBERGIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceæ</i> .			
Charming little plants which flower profusely during the whole Summer; well adapted for edgings, from South America. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1109	<i>Nierembergia albiflora compacta nana</i> , dwarf, compact growth, with white flowers, very pretty, ½ ft., - - - - -	2	25
1110	— <i>gracilis</i> , slender, <i>pale lilac</i> , yellow eye, a fine bedding plant, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1111	— <i>alba</i> , a splendid white variety, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1112	— <i>intermedia</i> , deep purple, yellow eye, extra fine, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
NOLANA , Nat. Ord. <i>Nolanaceæ</i> .			
An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the <i>Convolvulus</i> minor, but softer in color, while some are beautifully penciled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, &c. Delighting in light, rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1113	<i>Noiana atriplicifolia</i> , blue, violet, white and yellow, trailer, from Peru, ½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
1114	— <i>alba</i> , pure white, with yellow center, trailer, from Peru, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1115	— <i>sub-cærulea</i> , a new variety, of dwarf habit, pale mauve colored blossoms, - - - - -	..	15
1116	— <i>paradoxa violacea</i> , violet, new, trailer, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1117	— <i>prostrata</i> , celestial blue, beautifully violet penciled, trailer, from Peru, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
NYCTERINIA , † Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, valuable for edgings, rockeries, stumps, or small beds; succeed in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> , from Cape of Good Hope.			
1118	<i>Nycteria capensis</i> , white, yellow center, ½ ft., - - - - -	3	10
1119	— <i>Selaginoides</i> , pink, center yellow, ⅓ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1120	— <i>alba</i> , new, pure white, ⅓ ft., - - - - -	..	10

GENOTHERA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.



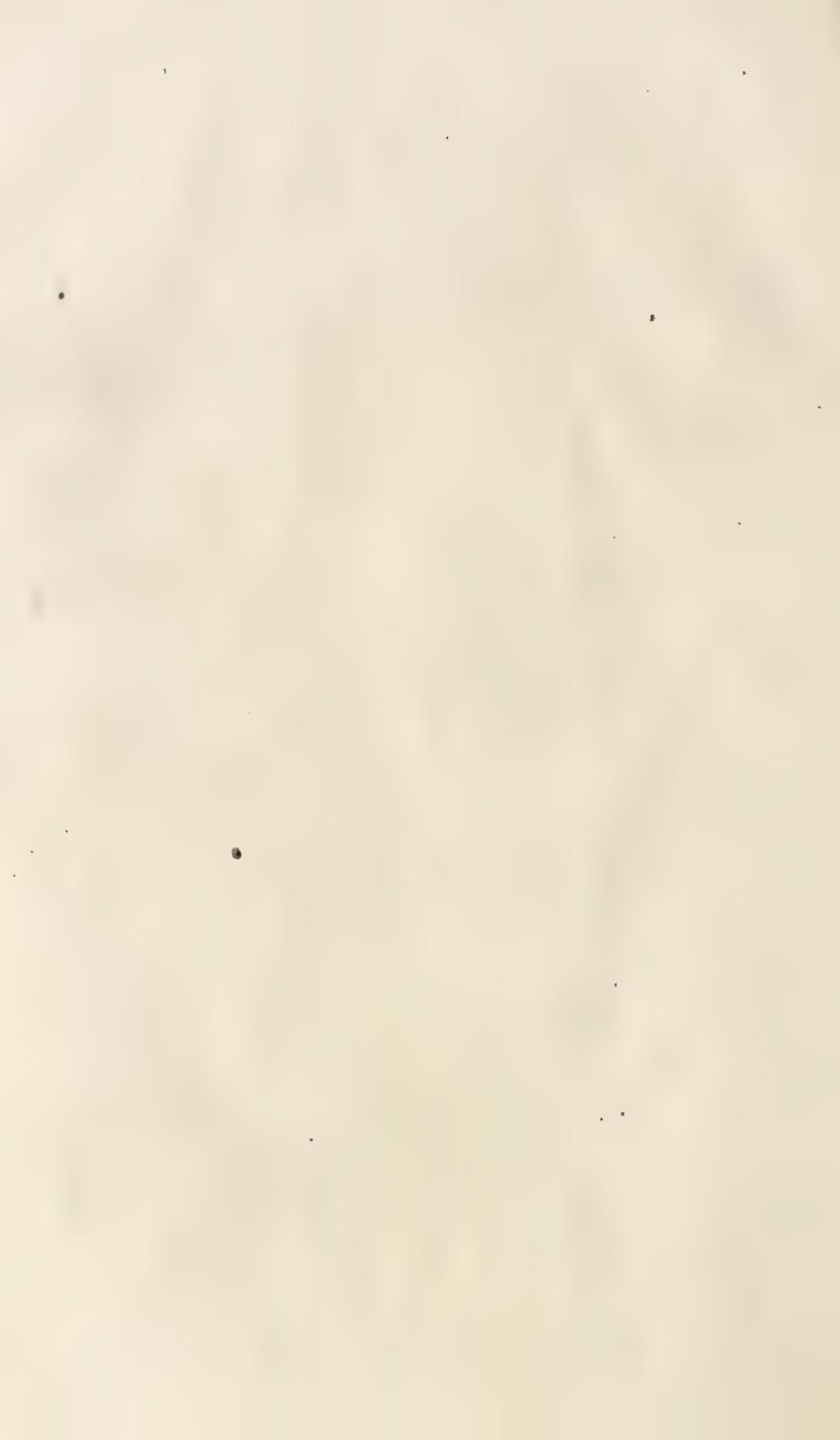
GENOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.

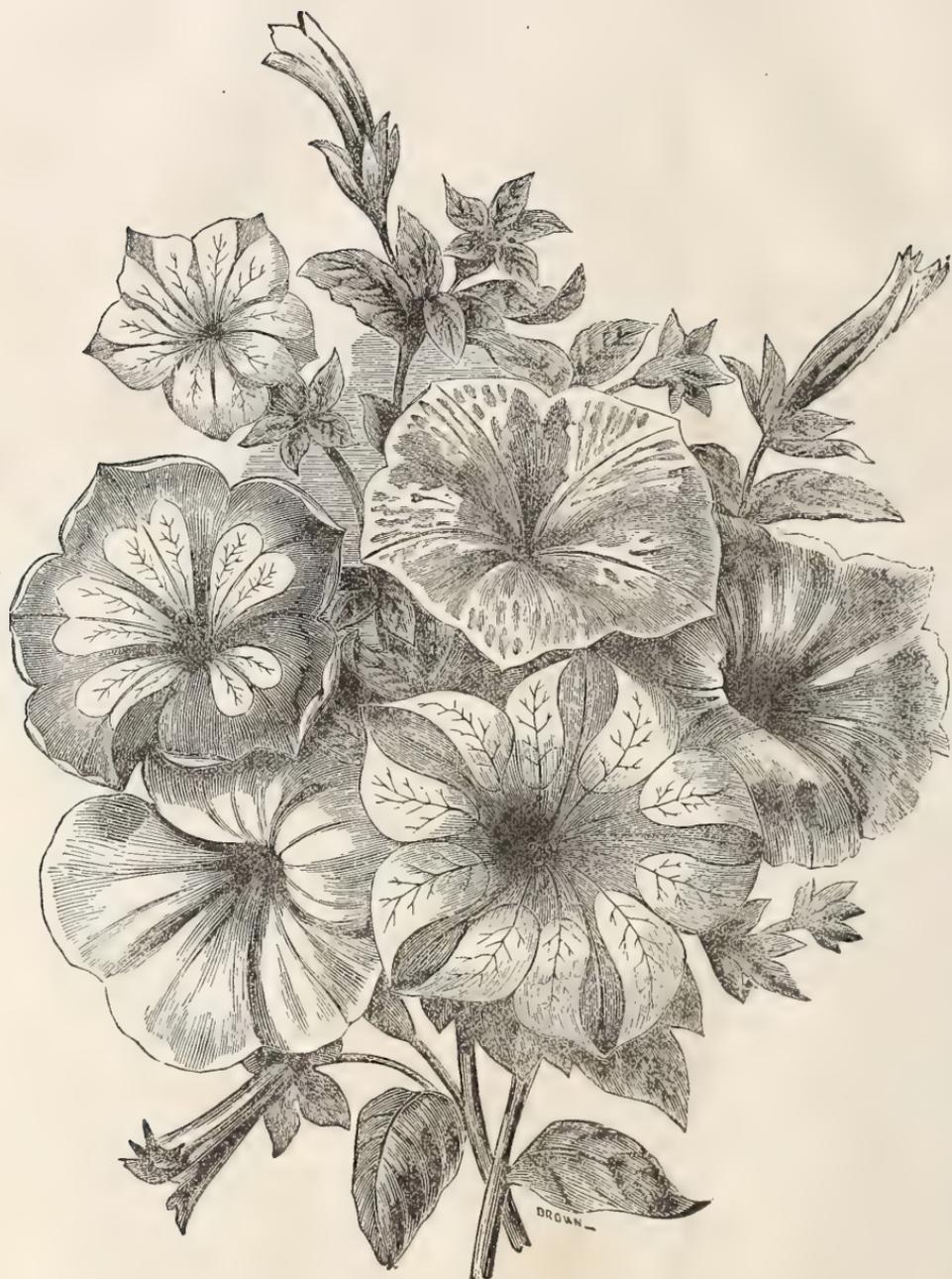
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ENOThERA, (Continued.)			
A magnificent genus, one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials. The most remarkable of the perennial kinds are <i>E. grandiflora</i> Lamarckiana, (see engraving,) with superb spikes of large flowers; <i>E. macrocarpa</i> , splendid for beds or edging, flowers six inches in diameter; <i>E. Acaulis</i> , flowers silvery white; and <i>E. Missouriensis</i> . Of the annual varieties <i>E. Drummondii</i> nana and <i>E. bistorta</i> Veitchii, succeed in any good, rich soil.			
1121	<i>Enothera acaulis</i> , large, beautiful silvery white blossoms, hardy perennial, from Chili, ½ ft., - - - - -	4	10
1122	- <i>biennis</i> , yellow, hardy perennial, from North America, 2 ft., - - - - -	5	5
1123	- <i>hirsutissima</i> , new, crimson orange, half-hardy annual, from California, 2 ft., - - - - -	3	5
1124	- <i>bistorta</i> Veitchii <i>grandiflora</i> , pure yellow, crimson spotted, half-hardy annual, from California, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
1125	- <i>campylocarpa grandiflora</i> , † very large crimson orange flowers, beautiful variety, half-hardy perennial, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
1126	- <i>cinnabarina</i> , † rich orange yellow, throat stained with rich salmon, half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	15	15
1127	- <i>rosea</i> , a new species; an exceedingly pretty, compact, dwarf growing plant, with rose colored flowers, hardy annuals, from Mexico, - - - - -	10	5
1128	- <i>Drummondii</i> , yellow, free-flowering and showy, hardy annual, from Texas, - - - - -	5	5
1129	- <i>nana nova</i> , bright yellow, a new dwarf variety, fine, half-hardy annual, from Texas, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
1130	- <i>grandiflora</i> , golden yellow, large flowers, very free bloomer, hardy perennial, from North America, 4 ft., - - - - -	4	10
1131	- <i>Lamarckiana</i> , † bright yellow, the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus, flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed flower borders, 3 ft., - - - - -	3	15
1132	- <i>Jamesii</i> , † bright yellow, flowers large and produced in great profusion, 2 ft., - - - - -	19	19
1133	- <i>macrocarpa</i> , rich yellow, hardy perennial, from North America, ½ ft., - - - - -	4	10
1134	- <i>Missouriensis</i> , † deep yellow, hardy perennial, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	10
1135	- <i>prostrata</i> , pure yellow, hardy perennial, from North America, 1½ ft., - - - - -	4	5
1136	- <i>taraxacifolia</i> , † pure white, hardy perennial, from Peru, ¾ ft., - - - - -	3	10
1137	- <i>lutea</i> , † yellow, hardy perennial, from Peru, ¾ ft., - - - - -	5	5
1138	- <i>tetraptera</i> , silvery white, very handsome, half-hardy annual, ¾ ft., - - - - -	5	5
1139	- <i>undulata</i> , primrose, hardy perennial, from Peru, 1½ ft., - - - - -	4	5
OATS ANIMATED, (AVENA SENSITIVA,) Nat. Ord. Gramineæ.			
1140	A very curious plant, suitable for mixed borders, hardy annual, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	5
OBELISCARIA, † Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
Bold, showy plants, with rich colored flowers and curious acorn-like centers; succeed in any ordinary garden soil; from Texas. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1141	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i> , rich velvety crimson, edged and tipped with yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	3	5
1142	- <i>aurantiaca</i> , yellow, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	10
OXALIS, Nat. Ord. Oxalidaceæ.			
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, with dark foliage, suitable either for green-house decoration, rock-work, or rustic baskets out of doors. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1143	<i>Oxalis rosea</i> , rose colored, blooms abundantly, from Chili, ½ ft., - - - - -	2	10
1144	- <i>tropæoloides</i> , deep yellow, brown leaves, a very interesting variety, from Cape of Good Hope, ½ ft., - - - - -	10	10
OXYURA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
1145	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i> , golden yellow, edged with pure white, from California, - - - - -	5	5
PASSIFLORA, or PASSION FLOWER, Nat. Ord. Passifloraceæ.			
A genus of magnificent ornamental twiners, whose flowers are at once interesting, beautiful, and of the most remarkable description, and as they are produced in the greatest profusion and in succession, during the greater part of the year, under glass and out of doors, during the Summer and Autumn months, they become the most important and effective of plants for training in conservatories.			
1146	<i>Passiflora alba</i> , white, half-hardy shrub, from Mexico, - - - - -	5	15
1147	- <i>cœrulea</i> , sky blue, from Brazil, - - - - -	15	15
1148	- <i>gracllis</i> , white, half-hardy annual, - - - - -	15	15
PAPAYER, (PERENNIAL POPPY,) Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ.			
The varieties under this head have immense flowers, and are remarkable for their rich and striking colors. In shrubby borders, or in select plantations, they impart quite an oriental aspect. <i>P. nudicaule</i> is a dwarf growing variety, well adapted for rock-work. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1149	<i>Papaver bracteatum</i> , † bright orange crimson, very large and handsome, from Siberia, 2 ft., - - - - -	7	5
1150	- <i>croceum</i> , † orange, from Altaia, 1 ft., - - - - -	5	5
1151	- <i>involucratum maximum</i> , † brilliant orange scarlet, from the Levant, 3 ft., - - - - -	10	10
1152	- <i>nudicaule</i> , † bright yellow, from Siberia, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	10
1153	- <i>orientale</i> , deep scarlet, with large black blotches, from the Levant, 2½ ft., - - - - -	5	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
PANSY, (HEARTSEASE,) <i>Viola Tricolor</i>, Nat. Ord. <i>Violaceæ</i>.			
This lovely flower, a favorite with every one, is too well known to need any description. Nothing can be more effective, whether grown in beds, ribbons, groups, or interspersed among other plants in the border. It is also admirably adapted for pot culture, for the decoration of the conservatory during the Winter and Spring months. The following collection embraces some of the finest varieties ever offered in this country. They have been collected from several of the most celebrated English and Continental growers, and are recommended with the utmost confidence. Seed sown in the Spring should not be allowed to blossom until the last of September. Pick off the buds as soon as they appear during the Summer months; this will cause the plant to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late Autumn and early Spring months. Cover during the Winter with evergreen branches. Seed sown in August or September, and kept in a cold frame through the Winter, and planted out in Spring, will blossom abundantly the whole season. The Pansy delights in a loamy soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed cow manure. Particular attention is called to Nos. 1155 and 1156, which are superior in every respect. <i>Hardy perennials</i> from Britain.			
1154	Pansy English , from named flowers, fine, - - - - -	9	25
1155	— extra select , saved from the finest collection in Europe, flowers very large, perfect in form, and markings of the richest, most beautiful colors, - - - - -	..	50
1156	— fancy , a new strain, which is attracting much attention among florists and amateurs; flowers large, beautifully edged, marbled and variegated, with entirely new colors; the first flowers of the seedlings are often self-colored, but will break soon afterwards, and must not be discarded until their true character is ascertained. This seed is saved from prize flowers, by the most successful exhibitor in England during the past year, - - - - -	..	50
1157	— Faust, or King of the Blacks , deep <i>coal black</i> coming constant by seed; a group of this variety presents a fine appearance, - - - - -	..	20
1158	— French , finest mixed, - - - - -	..	10
1159	— German , new, fancy <i>bronze colored</i> , fine, - - - - -	..	20
1160	— <i>light blue</i> , of various shades, beautiful, - - - - -	..	20
1161	— <i>marbled purple</i> , new colors, fine, - - - - -	..	25
1162	— <i>pure white</i> , very appropriate for cemeteries, - - - - -	..	25
1163	— <i>yellow</i> , a fine bedding variety, - - - - -	..	20
1164	— <i>yellow</i> margined, very distinct, - - - - -	..	25
1165	— <i>violet</i> bordered with <i>white</i> , very fine, marked like the fancy <i>Geraniums</i> , - - - - -	..	25
1166	— variegated, mottled and striped, very showy, - - - - -	..	25
1167	— common varieties, mixed, - - - - -	..	5
PEAS, Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosæ</i>.			
Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering and highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for training on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c., and when intermixed with <i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> in such situations the effect produced is splendid. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1168	Peas, sweet , mixed, various, 6 ft., - - - - -	7	5
1169	— <i>black</i> , from Sicily, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1170	— hybrid, <i>blue</i> edged, from Sicily, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1171	— <i>painted lady</i> , from Ceylon, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1172	— <i>purple</i> , from Sicily, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1173	— <i>purple striped</i> , from Sicily, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1174	— <i>scarlet</i> , from Ceylon, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1175	— <i>scarlet striped</i> , from Ceylon, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1176	— <i>white</i> , from Ceylon, 6 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1177	— Lord Anson's , <i>sky blue</i> , from Cape Horn, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1178	— scarlet Tangier , from Barbary, 4 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1179	— everlasting , (<i>see Lathyrus</i>), fine mixed, - - - - -	4	5
PENTSTEMON, Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i>.			
This well known class of plants is remarkable for the beauty and fine effect of its flowers in mixed flower-gardens and herbaceous borders. The following are among the most showy of the species. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1180	Pentstemon cordifolium , fine <i>scarlet</i> , from California, 2 ft., - - - - -	6	10
1181	— digitals , <i>white</i> streaked with <i>red</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1182	— Murrayanum , fine <i>light scarlet</i> flowers, in long spikes, leaves broad and beautifully serrated, from Texas, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	15
1183	— Lobbianus , beautiful, <i>yellow</i> , of fine habit, with pretty sweet scented flowers, neat foliage, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1184	— Jaffrayanus , <i>sky blue</i> , very handsome, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1185	— grandiflorus , a native variety, from Nebraska, very hardy, blooms freely, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1186	— hybrida nova , (new hybrid,) saved from the finest named varieties, - - - - -	..	25
1187	— gentianoides , <i>purple</i> and <i>white</i> , desirable, from Mexico, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1188	— pulchellus , <i>rosy purple</i> to <i>violet purple</i> , mixed, from Mexico, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1189	— violaceum , deep <i>violet</i> , fine, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1190	— Hartwegii , (<i>Hartweg's hybrid</i>), <i>blue</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1191	— <i>dark purple</i> , ½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1192	— pl. var., finest mixed, - - - - -	..	10



A GROUP OF FANCY PANSIES. See No. 1156, Page 48.





PETUNIA—Buchanan's Hybrid. No. 1198, Page 49.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
PERILLA, Nat. Ord. Labiateæ.			
Amongst the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration the Perilla claims a more than ordinary share of attention; its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, whilst its foliage is of a <i>deep mulberry</i> or <i>blackish purple</i> , and forms a fine contrast to the silvery foliage of <i>Cineraria Maritima</i> , or the lively green of other plants, in ribbons, centres of beds, or mixed flower borders; grows freely in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1193	Perilla Nankinensis , leaves <i>deep mulberry</i> , or <i>purplish black</i> , from China, 1½ ft.,	3	5
PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.			
A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated, garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the green-house and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable; succeeds in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1194	Petunia argentea , <i>silvery white</i> , from South America, - - - - -	2	5
1195	- nyctaginiflora , <i>white</i> , an abundant bloomer, fragrant, South America, 1 ft.,	..	5
1196	- phœnicia , the original type, small, <i>deep purple</i> , 1 ft.,	..	5
1197	- grandiflora hybrida , mixed, from the finest named flowers,	..	25
1198	- Buchanan's hybrid , beautifully blotched, marbled and variegated, extra fine quality,	..	25
1199	- flore pleno , (double flowering,) received from a celebrated German florist, fertilized with the finest double variegated varieties, - - - - -	..	25
NOTE.—Notwithstanding the care that is used in hybridizing the Petunia, there is much uncertainty in the result; some packets will give a fair proportion of double flowers, others will fail entirely, consequently we cannot guarantee double flowers. Some of the finest double Petunias ever raised in this country were grown from seed furnished by us; among others, Cadness' celebrated seedling, "Gen McClellan." One of the best ever exhibited.			
1200	- Kermesina , <i>brilliant crimson</i> , very showy, - - - - -	..	20
1201	- Countess of Ellsmere , <i>deep rose</i> with <i>pure white</i> throat, and of the finest for bedding and groups, constant, - - - - -	..	10
1202	- inimitable , <i>white</i> blotched with <i>purple</i> , fine, - - - - -	..	20
1203	- marginata , various shades, bordered with a distinct and deep belt of <i>green</i> , very beautiful, - - - - -	..	25
1204	- striatiflora , (<i>Carnation striped</i> ,) flowers remarkable for the beauty of their markings and stripes of various colors, - - - - -	..	25
1205	- Queen Bertha , <i>silver grey</i> with dark striped throat, - - - - -	..	20
1206	- fine mixed varieties , - - - - -	..	10
PHACELIA, Nat. Ord. Hydrophyllaceæ.			
Curious plants, flowers in one side fascicles. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1207	Phacelia congesta , <i>azure blue</i> , from South Europe, 2 ft.,	3	10
1208	- conspicua , <i>violet</i> , from California, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1209	- tanacetifolia , <i>lilac</i> , from California, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
PHASEOLUS,** Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
A beautiful conservatory climber, flowering in magnificent clusters, producing a fine effect. From the East Indies.			
1210	Phaseolus caracalla , <i>lilac</i> and <i>white</i> , very handsome, - - - - -	5	25
1211	- coccinea , <i>dazzling scarlet</i> , - - - - -	..	25
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, Nat. Ord. Polemoniaceæ.			
These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled richness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general flower-garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondii is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> , from Texas.			
1212	Phlox Drummondii , saved from the finest varieties, mixed,	2	5
1213	- alba , <i>pure white</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1214	- oculata , <i>pure white</i> with <i>purple eye</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1215	- marmorata , marbled, - - - - -	..	10
1216	- Leopoldii , <i>purple, white eye</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1217	- Louis Napoleon , <i>dark crimson</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1218	- Queen Victoria , <i>violet, white eye</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1219	- coccinea , <i>pure deep scarlet</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1220	- coccinea striata , <i>scarlet</i> striped with <i>white</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1221	- rosea , <i>pure rose color</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1222	- alba oculata , <i>delicate rose</i> with a <i>white eye</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1223	- Radowltsky , <i>new, deep rose</i> striped with <i>white</i> , - - - - -	..	10
1224	- variabilis , <i>slate blue</i> , marbled, - - - - -	..	10
1225	- chamois rose , <i>new, very delicate</i> , - - - - -	..	20
1226	- purpurea , <i>deep purple</i> , - - - - -	..	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
PHLOX DECUSSATA , Nat. Ord. <i>Polemoniaceæ</i> .			
One of the finest of herbaceous plants, for beds or mixed borders. The seed offered is saved from fifty of the newest and best varieties. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
1227	Phlox decussata , finest hybridized varieties, from named flowers, - - -	4	25
1228	- fine mixed, - - - - -	..	10
PHYGELIUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
A handsome, free-flowering plant, with large, richly marked, tubular blossoms; succeeds in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .			
1229	Phygellus capensis , large <i>carmine</i> tubular flower, inside <i>golden yellow</i> , from Caf- fraria, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5	25
PINK , (DIANTHUS MOSCHATUS FL. PL.) Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
A well known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance, as for its easy culture and accommodating habit, growing freely, and flowering profusely, either in pots, in the green-house, or in the open borders, succeeding best in a rich, loamy soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
1230	Pink , (<i>Florists' or Paeley</i>), from the finest named varieties, - - -	9	25
1231	- Brown's mule , a very free flowering variety, 1 ft., - - -	..	25
1232	- Pheasant eye ,* a well known garden variety, fine for edging, - - -	4	10
PICOTEE-PINK , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
Favorite and well known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely, growing freely in any light, rich soil. The seed we offer has been saved from flowers possessing all the requisite characteristics which constitute a first class flower. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1233	Picotee Pink , saved from the most choice varieties, 1½ ft., - - -	5	50
1231	- perpetual, or tree , saved from the most choice varieties, 1½ ft., - - -	..	50
1235	- German mixed, double, - - - - -	..	25
1236	- good mixed, fine border varieties, - - - - -	4	10
PLATYSTEMON , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> .			
A charming, free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in small beds, rustic baskets, and edgings; succeeds best in light, rich soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
1237	Platystemon Californicum , <i>cream</i> spotted with <i>orange</i> , from California, ½ ft., - - -	3	10
PODOLEPIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A genus of very pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in light, rich soil, and producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1238	Podolepis alba , <i>white</i> , from New South Wales, 1½ ft., - - -	2	5
1239	- affinis , a new variety, from Australia, flowers large, beautiful <i>yellow</i> , 1 ft., - - -	..	15
1240	- chrysantha , <i>yellow</i> , from New South Wales, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1241	- gracilis , <i>pink</i> , from New South Wales, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1242	- rugata , <i>bright yellow</i> , from New South Wales, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
POLYANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Primulaceæ</i> .			
Splendid Spring flowering plants, either for pot culture or the open border; from Britain. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
1243	Polyanthus mixed ,* (<i>Primula elatior</i>), fine border varieties, ¾ ft., - - -	6	10
1244	- splendid mixed , from florists' flowers, ¾ ft., - - -	..	25
POLYGALA , Nat. Ord. <i>Polygalaceæ</i> .			
A very handsome genus of green-house evergreen shrubs, which may be grown out of doors in Summer; thrive best in peat and loam.			
1245	Polygala attenuata , <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	5	25
1246	- bracteolata , <i>red and green</i> outside, inside of flower <i>scarlet</i> and <i>purple</i> , from Cape of Good Hope, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1247	- Dalmasiana , handsome, <i>purple</i> , from Cape of Good Hope, 3 ft., - - -	..	25
1248	- grandiflora superba , <i>purple</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1249	- macrophylla , <i>purple</i> , with handsome foliage, from Nepal, 3 ft., - - -	..	25
1250	- myrtifolia , <i>purple</i> , from Cape of Good Hope, 3 ft., - - -	..	25
1251	- Pourtalesii , <i>dark crimson</i> , very fine, 3 ft., - - -	..	25
POPPY , Nat. Ord. <i>Papaveraceæ</i> .			
A tribe of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations. Grow freely in any common soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> . See Papaver.			
1252	Poppy, carnation , double mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1253	- French , double mixed, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1254	- dwarf mixed , 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1255	- German , fine mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1256	- Marselles , <i>white and red</i> , double, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1257	- Paeony flowered , double, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1258	- Ranunculus , double, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
POLYCOLYMNA, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.			
A very pretty everlasting; useful for making Winter bouquets. Succeeds in any soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1259	Polycolymna Stuartii , white and yellow, from Australia, 1½ ft., - - -	2	10
PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. Portulacææ.			
For brilliant, beautiful and delicate colors, this charming genus stands unrivalled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rock-work, its large splendid flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light, gravelly soils, or mixed with lime rubbish. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1265	Portulaca alba , a beautiful pure white variety, ½ ft., - - -	7	5
1261	— aurea , golden, ½ ft., - - -	..	5
1262	— striata , sulphur yellow, golden striped, new and fine, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1263	— caryophylloides , carnation striped, white and crimson, beautiful, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1264	— grandiflora fl. pl. , (<i>Double Flowering Portulaca.</i>) one of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors, of <i>scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated and yellow</i> , of various shades, which will produce a large proportion of double flowers from one to two inches in diameter, resembling roses in appearance; seeds scarce, (<i>see engraving.</i>) - - -	2	50
1265	— Thellusonii , splendid scarlet, ½ ft., - - -	7	5
1266	— rosen , fine rose, ½ ft., - - -	..	5
1267	— Thorburnii , deep orange, ½ ft., - - -	..	5
1268	— striped , red and white, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1269	— splendens , crimson purple, very showy, ½ ft., - - -	..	5
1270	— pl. var. , finest mixed varieties, all colors, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
PONTERERIA, Nat. Ord. Pontederacææ.			
A handsome, hardy aquatic, of easy culture; loamy soil at the bottom of a cistern or pond is most suitable to it.			
1271	Pontederia cordata , from North America, 1 ft., - - -	7	20
POTENTILLA, Nat. Ord. Rosacææ.			
A splendid tribe of profuse-flowering, beautiful, herbaceous plants, producing a fine effect in mixed flower and shrubby borders, and the dwarf varieties in rock-work; succeed in any good, rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1272	Potentilla aurea , golden, from the Alps, ½ ft., - - -	7	5
1273	— atrosanguinea , crimson, from Nepaul, 1½ ft., - - -	..	5
1274	— formosa , orange and red, from Nepaul, 2 ft., - - -	..	10
1275	— insignis , yellow, orange center, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1276	— macrantha , white, from Switzerland, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1277	— hybrida , finest hybrid varieties, mixed, - - -	..	15
1278	— fl. pl. , new double varieties, very showy, a great acquisition, - - -	..	20
PRINCE'S FEATHER, Nat. Ord. Amarantacææ.			
Ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; succeed in any rich soil.			
1279	Prince's Feather , large flowered, crimson, from Nepaul, 2 ft., - - -	7	5
PRIMULA, Nat. Ord. Primulacææ.			
A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory; the seed we offer has been saved from flowers remarkable for their size, color, and perfect form; to which was awarded a first class medal at the London exhibitions; succeeds best in sandy loam and leaf mould. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
P. cortusoides is a pretty little hardy plant, suitable for rock-work, edgings, &c.			
1280	Primula sinensis fimbriata , mixed, ¾ ft., - - -	8	25
1281	— alba , pure white, ¾ ft., - - -	..	5
1282	— rosen , rose, ¾ ft., - - -	..	25
1283	— grandiflora , large flowered, finest prize varieties, various colors, beautifully fringed, from a celebrated European collection, extra fine, ½ ft., - - -	..	50
1284	— kermesiana splendens , new, very large flowers, bright velvet like and crimson, with yellow eye, extra fine, ½ ft., - - -	..	50
1285	— erecta superba , flowers large, fimbriated, of brilliant rosy vermilion color, striking and beautiful, - - -	..	50
1286	— cortusoides , † rosy purple, hardy perennial, ¾ ft., - - -	3	10
PROTEA, Nat. Ord. Protacææ.			
Beautiful evergreen green-house shrub, from the East Indies.			
1287	Protea , fine mixed varieties, - - -	5	25
PUNICA, Nat. Ord. Myrtacææ.			
Certainly amongst the handsomest of green-house shrubs; under the shelter of a South wall they flower profusely throughout the Summer; succeed best in strong, rich loam.			
1288	Punica granatum nanum , waxy scarlet, from South Europe, 1 ft., - - -	5	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRIC.
PYRETHRUM , † Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Handsoms, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubby borders; succeed in any rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
1289	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum , dark red, showy, 2 ft., - - - -	3	10
1290	— atroroseum , dark rose, 2 ft., - - - -	..	10
1291	— carneum , flesh color, (Insect powder plant,) 2 ft., - - - -	..	10
1292	— roseum , light red, 2 ft., - - - -	..	10
1293	— hybridum , finest hybrid varieties, - - - -	..	25
1294	— — fl. pl. , new, double; among the recent introductions to the flower-garden the new varieties of <i>double Pyrethrums</i> will take a prominent place; their easy culture and robust habit, together with a profusion and succession of blooms of the most brilliant and attractive colors, cannot fail to render them one of the most valuable of hardy herbaceous plants, - -	..	25
RHODANTHE , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower-garden; its neat compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration; the flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable Winter bouquets. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> , from Swan River.			
RHODANTHE MACULATA.			
1295	Rhodanthe Manglesi , a beautiful small erect branching plant, with numerous starchy semi-double daisy-like blossoms of rich <i>rose-color</i> suffused with <i>white</i> , retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period, 1 ft.	2	10
1296	— maculata , a very beautiful new variety of the foregoing, from which it differs in being taller and more robust; from one to two feet in height; the blossoms, also, are much larger, being on an average one and a half inch in diameter, fully expanded, of a <i>bright rose</i> or <i>violet purple</i> , with a <i>bright yellow</i> center surrounded by a conspicuous <i>dark crimson</i> ring. It forms a fine plant for pot culture, or for groups in the open border, - -	..	15

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
RHODANTHE, (Continued.)			
1297	<i>Rhodanthe maculata atrosanguinea</i> , one of the finest annuals either for pot or border culture, forming <i>bright red rose or crimson</i> everlasting flowers, with <i>dark violet</i> disc or center, of compact, branching growth, 1 ft., -	2	25
1298	— — <i>alba</i> .—This charming variety, which proves to be a sport from the beautiful <i>R. maculata</i> , introduced last season, and is identical with it in habit, differs from it only in the color of the ray scales, which are of the <i>purest</i> and most <i>silvery white</i> , the disc being <i>yellow</i> , as in <i>R. maculata</i> . Admirable when fully expanded, it is indescribably so when in the bud, and if cut at this stage, and preserved under a glass shade from dust, affords an ornament for the table or chimney piece, unapproachable in elegance. It is unquestionably the finest <i>white</i> everlasting in cultivation, 1 ft., -	25	
RHODODENDRON, Nat. Ord. Rhodoraceæ.			
A well known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs; should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in peaty soil.			
1299	<i>Rhododendron</i> , splendid mixed, - - - - -	5	25
RICINUS, Nat. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ.			
A magnificent and highly ornamental genus; the picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant colored fruit of the Giant varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubbery and mixed flower borders quite an oriental aspect. In the gardens round Paris they form one of the principal features of attraction, and if planted out and grown as single specimens on our lawns and pleasure grounds, as an ornamental foliage plant, they would form a new and striking feature. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> . See engraving of group of ornamental foliaged plants.			
1300	<i>Ricinus Africanus albidus</i> , new, <i>white</i> fruited, stem and leaves <i>silvery</i> and handsome, from Africa, 8 ft., - - - - -	10	25
1301	— <i>leucocarpus</i> , <i>white</i> fruit, from Africa, 3 ft., - - - - -	10	
1302	— <i>macrocarpus</i> , fine species, new, from Africa, 8 ft., - - - - -	5	5
1303	— <i>communis</i> , (<i>Castor Oil Bean</i>), showy border variety, from Africa, 4 ft., - - - - -	5	
1304	— <i>Obermannii</i> , new, <i>red</i> , splendid, from Africa, 8 ft., - - - - -	10	
1305	— <i>sanguineus</i> , splendid <i>red</i> fruit in clusters, very ornamental, producing a grand effect, from Africa, 10 ft., - - - - -	10	
1306	— — <i>tricolor</i> , (<i>three colored</i>), <i>reddish brown</i> stalk, large fruit, <i>dark green</i> and <i>brown</i> spotted, - - - - -	10	
1307	— <i>tuniciensis</i> , very ornamental, - - - - -	10	
1308	— <i>Borboniensis arboreus</i> , very large, ornamental, 15 ft., - - - - -	25	
1309	— <i>Brazilensis</i> , <i>dark green</i> fruit, from Brazil, - - - - -	10	
1310	— <i>lividus</i> , <i>green</i> fruit, <i>red</i> stems, - - - - -	10	
1311	— <i>spectabilis</i> , <i>dark green</i> fruit, from Africa, - - - - -	10	
1312	— species from Philippines, gigantic leaves, - - - - -	10	
1313	— — fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	15	
ROCKET, † Nat. Ord. Cruciferae.			
Very pleasing early Spring flowering, profuse blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> , from Europe.			
1314	<i>Rocket</i> , sweet, <i>purple</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
1315	— — <i>white</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	6	
1316	— — mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5	
ROSE, Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ.			
Too well known to require any description; the culture of the rose from seed is very simple, generally rewarding the amateur with flowers the second year.			
1317	<i>Rose</i> , seed saved from a large collection of hybrid perpetual, tea, Bourbons, &c., - - - - -	2	25
ROSE CAMPION, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.			
Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; succeed in any garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> , from Italy.			
1318	<i>Rose campion</i> , <i>rose</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	4	5
1319	— — <i>white</i> with <i>rose</i> center, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5	
SALVIA, Nat. Ord. Labiatae.			
Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of <i>scarlet</i> flowers, from July till October. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1320	<i>Salvia coccinea</i> , <i>scarlet</i> , free-flowering, from South America, 2 ft., - - - - -	2	10
1321	— — <i>splendens</i> , <i>scarlet</i> , fine spikes, from South America, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	
1322	— <i>pumila</i> , dwarf <i>scarlet</i> , useful for groups, - - - - -	10	
1323	— <i>Roemeriana</i> , <i>crimson</i> , fine dwarf species, from South America, 1 ft., - - - - -	10	
The varieties of the following section of <i>Salvias</i> are remarkable for their handsome spikes of rich colored flowers and decorative qualities for the conservatory and Autumn flower-garden; <i>S. argentea</i> has a beautiful silvery foliage. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1324	— <i>amabilis</i> , <i>lavender blue</i> , from South America, 2 ft., - - - - -	10	
1325	— <i>argentea</i> , <i>silvery</i> foliage, from Crete, 3 ft., - - - - -	10	
1326	— <i>aurea</i> , <i>yellow</i> , from Cape of Good Hope, 2 ft., - - - - -	15	
1327	— <i>patens</i> , splendid, <i>deep blue</i> , from Mexico, 3 ft., - - - - -	5	25
1328	— <i>pendula</i> , <i>light blue</i> , 3 ft., - - - - -	25	
1329	— <i>splendens</i> , <i>bright scarlet</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	25	

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
SABBATIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Gentianaceæ</i> .			
A remarkably beautiful-flowering, neat, low-growing plant, very effective and exceedingly useful for small beds, edgings, or pot culture; thrives best in a peaty soil.			
1330	<i>Sabbatia campestris</i> , rose and yellow, from Texas, ½ ft., - - -	2	25
SALPIGLOSSIS , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
Highly ornamental and extremely useful <i>Alstroemeria</i> -like plants for Autumn decoration; their curiously penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers produce a fine effect in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons; they are of the easiest culture, succeeding in any light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1331	<i>Salpiglossis atrococcinea</i> , dark scarlet, beautifully spotted, 1½ ft., - - -	2	10
1332	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , dark purple, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1333	— <i>azurea picta</i> , sky blue, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1334	— <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1335	— <i>sulphurea</i> , pale yellow, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1336	— pl. var., choice mixed, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1337	— <i>nana alba</i> , dwarf white, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1338	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , dark purple, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1339	— <i>cœrulea</i> , blue, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1340	— <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1341	— <i>purpurea</i> , purple, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1342	— <i>sulphurea</i> , sulphur, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1343	— pl. var., choice mixed, dwarf varieties, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
SANVITALIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
Pretty, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, suitable for small beds, rock-work, or edgings, continuing in bloom during the Summer and Autumn months, thriving best in a light, rich soil.			
1344	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i> , rich brown and yellow, hardy annual, from Mexico, ½ ft., - - -	3	10
SAPONARIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceæ</i> .			
Of these charming little plants it is impossible to speak too highly; they carpet the ground with their pretty little star-shaped flowers during the Summer and Autumn months; for edgings they are unequalled, bearing cutting back if necessary for a late Autumn bloom; in beds they produce a fine effect, while in ribbons the pink, rose, and white make a striking combination.			
1345	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i> , rich deep pink, from Calabria, ½ ft., - - -	3	10
1346	— <i>rosca</i> , new, very pretty, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1347	— <i>alba</i> , very pretty, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1348	— <i>ocymoides</i> , rose pink, from Europe, ¼ ft., - - -	..	10
SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE (SWEET SCABIOUS.) Nat. Ord. <i>Dipsacæ</i> .			
Handsome, showy plants for mixed borders, flowers beautifully variegated.			
1349	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea major</i> , † finest mixed, half-hardy perennial, from East Indies, 2 ft., - - -	3	5
1350	— <i>coccinea</i> , † new, scarlet, half-hardy perennial, 2 ft., - - -	..	5
1351	— <i>nana</i> , dwarf German mixed, hardy annual, from East Indies, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1352	— <i>candidissima</i> , pure white, new and very desirable, 1 ft., - - -	..	25
SCHIZANTHUS , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariaceæ</i> .			
An exquisitely beautiful tribe of plants for green-house or out-door decoration; for the green-house they should be sown in September; from Chili. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1353	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i> , (Graham's.) lilac and orange, very fine species, 1½ ft., - - -	2	5
1354	— <i>retusus</i> , blunt-flowered, deep rose and orange, crimson tip, splendid, 1½ ft., - - -	..	5
1355	— <i>albus</i> , white, crimson tip, very beautiful variety, 1½ ft., - - -	..	5
1356	— <i>gracilis</i> , lilac and spotted, very pretty, graceful little plant, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1357	— <i>grandiflorus oculatus</i> , new, various shades, with blue center, fine, 1½ ft., - - -	..	10
1358	— <i>humilis</i> , lilac and crimson, ¾ ft., - - -	..	5
1359	— <i>pinnatus</i> , pinnate-leaved, rosy purple and yellow, spotted, very pretty, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1360	— <i>Priestii</i> , pure white variety, very desirable, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1361	— <i>pulchellus</i> , various shades, 1 ft., - - -	..	5
1362	— pl. var., finest mixed varieties, - - -	..	10
SCHIZOPETALUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferaæ</i> .			
An interesting little plant with prettily fringed flowers, emitting in the after part of the day and evening a delicious perfume; should be grown in masses in mixed flower and shrubby borders; succeeds best in a rich, loamy soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
1363	<i>Schizopetalum Walkerii</i> , white, from Chili, ½ ft., - - -	3	10
SCYPHANTHUS ,** Nat. Ord. <i>Loasacæ</i> .			
A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c.; grows freely out of doors in light, rich soil.			
1364	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i> , yellow, half-hardy annual, from Chili, - - -	2	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Pater.
SCUTELLARIA, Nat. Ord. Labiatae.			
1365	<i>Scutellaria alpina</i> , (skull cap.) fine border plant, purple, hardy perennial, 1 ft.,	7	5
1366	— <i>variegata</i> , variegated, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1367	— <i>pl. var.</i> , fine mixed, - - - - -	..	10
SEDUM, (STONECROP,) Nat. Ord. Crassulaceae.			
A useful and exceedingly interesting genus of pretty little plants, growing freely on rock or rustic work, also on ornamental mounds, old walls, &c., where during Summer they expand their brilliant star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
1368	<i>Sedum ceruleum</i> , blue, from Africa, ¼ ft., - - - - -	7	10
1369	— <i>Kamtschatkense</i> , orange, from Kamtschatka, ¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1370	— <i>pl. var.</i> , fine mixed, - - - - -	..	20
SILENE or CATCHFLY, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.			
Highly ornamental, free-flowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming, in beds, rock-work, &c.			
1371	<i>Silene compacta</i> , clustered, pink, in large terminal clusters, from Caucasus, 1½ ft.	1	5
1372	— <i>orientalis</i> , resembles <i>compacta</i> , but perennial, - - - - -	4	5
1373	— <i>ornata</i> , very ornamental, purple, hardy biennial, from Cape of Good Hope,	1	5
1374	— <i>pendula</i> , rosy purple, a favorite species, from Sicily, hardy annual, - - - - -	..	5
1375	— <i>alba</i> , a pretty white flowered variety, hardy annual, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1376	— <i>pseudo actaeon</i> , rosy pink, white center, hardy annual, - - - - -	4	5
1377	— <i>rubella</i> , red, beautiful, from Portugal, hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -	1	5
1378	— <i>alba</i> , pure white, very pretty, hardy annual, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1379	— <i>Schafta</i> , pink lilac, hardy perennial, from Russia, ½ ft., - - - - -	4	5
SILYBUM, Nat. Ord. Compositae.			
A strong growing thistle, with large ornamental foliage, will thrive almost anywhere. <i>Hardy biennial.</i>			
1380	<i>Silybum eburneum</i> , (Ivory Thistle,) - - - - -	3	10
SOLANUM, Nat. Ord. Solanaceae.			
One of the most beautiful classes of ornamental fruit-bearing plants in cultivation, growing freely in rich, light soil			
1381	<i>Solanum atropurpureum</i> , dark purple, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft., - - - - -	2	10
1382	— <i>capsicastrum</i> , miniature orange tree, covered all Winter with a profusion of scarlet fruit; a handsome plant for green-house or sitting-rooms, half-hardy perennial, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1383	— <i>giganteum</i> , superb plant with scarlet berries, new, half-hardy annual, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1384	— <i>gilo</i> , fine scarlet fruit, the size of a large cherry, - - - - -	5	10
1385	— <i>heterogonum</i> , black fruited, very ornamental, new, half-hardy annual, 1½ ft.	2	25
1386	— <i>laciniatum elegans</i> , a beautiful shrub, of quick growth, producing a large quantity of blue flowers, and bunches of handsome orange fruits, half-hardy shrub, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
1387	— <i>Balbisi</i> , white, fruit fine vermilion color, half-hardy shrub, - - - - -	..	10
1388	— <i>Cabitiense argenteum</i> , leaves silvery and three lobed, yellow fruit, a fine ornamental shrub, half-hardy shrub, - - - - -	5	25
1389	— <i>robustum</i> , very ornamental, - - - - -	..	25
1390	— <i>Texanum</i> , waxy scarlet, fruit of great beauty, half-hardy annual, from Texas, - - - - -	..	25
1391	— <i>marginatum</i> , purple with white border, yellow fruit, - - - - -	..	25
1392	— <i>sysembriifolium</i> , fine habit, singular fruit, - - - - -	..	25
SPARAXIS, Nat. Ord. Iridaceae.			
A genus of very pretty little Cape bulbs, suitable either for pot culture, or for warm situations out of doors; succeed best in light, sandy soil.			
1393	<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i> , from Cape of Good Hope, 1 ft., - - - - -	6	20
SPERGULA, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceae.			
Extremely neat, moss-like plants, of a beautiful lively green, largely used as a substitute for grass on lawns, which they quickly cover, and require no further attention than rolling and keeping free from weeds; are found to thrive best on a stiff soil.			
1394	<i>Spergula pilifera</i> , from Corsica, ¼ ft., - - - - -	7	15
SPHENOGYNE, Nat. Ord. Compositae			
A very showy, free-flowering plant, very effective for beds, mixed borders, edgings, or ribbons.			
1395	<i>Sphenogync speciosa</i> , bright yellow, black center, from South America, 1 ft.,	3	5
SPRAGUEA, Nat. Ord. Portulacaeae.			
A charming plant, resembling the Calandrinia, with Amaranthus-like flowers, extremely graceful and beautiful; very effective as an edging, and valuable for rock-work, delighting in a rich, loamy soil.			
1396	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i> , new, white, shaded and spotted purple, from California, ¾ ft.,	2	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
STOCKS, (MATHIOLA ANNUA,) Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae.</i>			
The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning, it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.			
IMPORTED GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCKS.			
These, on account of the very great proportion, (viz., two-thirds,) which may be depended upon flowering double, are now extensively used for bedding, massing, grouping, and edging; and few plants indeed, in such positions, produce so brilliant a display, and are so universally admired. They may be classed under five heads, viz: Dwarf, Miniature, Large-flowered, Pyramidal and Wallflower leaved. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
THE DWARF have close, compact spikes of bloom, and throw out a good many side-shoots.			
THE MINIATURE are pretty little dwarf-plants, (4 inches high;) they make neat edgings.			
THE LARGE-FLOWERED are like the Dwarf, but with larger flowers, and altogether more effective.			
THE PYRAMIDAL have the flowers very large, less compact, and more gracefully disposed than the other three varieties; this is a splendid and important section.			
THE WALLFLOWER has the characteristics of the Dwarf, but the leaves are glabrous instead of hoary; there is no other material difference.			
1397	Stocks, ten week, mixed colors, - - - - -	2	5
1398	German dwarf, ten week, brightest colors mixed, 1¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1399	miniature, mixed, fine for edgings, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1400	new large-flowering, twenty varieties, mixed, extra fine, - - - - -	..	25
1401	pure white, 1¼ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1402	bright crimson, - - - - -	..	15
1403	rosy carmine, - - - - -	..	15
1404	purple, - - - - -	..	15
1405	pyramidal, eight splendid colors mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1406	Wallflower-leaved, mixed, 1¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1407	sulphur yellow, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1408	branching, taller than the preceding varieties, with a more loosely branched appearance, fine for bouquets, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1409	new hybrid, mixed, between the rough and smooth-leaved varieties. very handsome, 1¼ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1410	straw colored, very double, extra fine, ¾ ft., - - - - -	..	25
INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.			
These intermediate varieties are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn; also as pot plants for early Spring blooming; for which purpose the seeds should be sown in July or August. Planted out in May they make a gay display during the early Summer months. The varieties Nos. 1412 and 1418 are decided improvements on any hitherto offered, and cannot be too strongly recommended.			
1411	Stocks intermediate, or Autumn flowering, twelve varieties, mixed, - - - - -	5	10
1412	London, true Covent garden variety, beautiful scarlet, extra fine, - - - - -	..	25
1413	pure white, - - - - -	..	25
IMPERIAL, OR EMPEROR STOCKS.†			
This beautiful class of Stocks, if sown early in Spring, bloom the same Autumn; and for Spring flowering should be sown from the end of June to the end of July. They frequently last for several years. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1414	Stocks, German Imperial or perpetual,† new, large flowering, twelve varieties. mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	5	15
1415	white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1416	rose, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1417	crimson, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1418	new, deep crimson, wallflower-leaved, extra, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	25
GERMAN BROMPTON STOCKS.			
These divide themselves into two sections:—Brompton and Hybrid, or Cocardeau. The former (Brompton) branch a great deal, and are very bushy, producing when in bloom a grand display; the latter (Cocardeau) bloom with a single stem, which forms a splendid pyramid of flowers, and is considered by florists the very perfection of what a Brompton Stock should be. <i>Half-hardy biennials.</i>			
1419	Stocks, German Brompton, mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	5	10
1420	white, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1421	crimson, new dwarf, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1422	rose, new dwarf, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1423	sulphur yellow, new, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	25
The above three sorts are quite new varieties and very handsome.			
1424	dwarf bouquet, sown in Spring produce a fine Autumn and Summer display. Sown in July and August flower the following May, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	15
1425	hybrid, or cocardeau, finest mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1426	fine purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
1427	pure white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	15



STOCK.—German Ten Week. NEW LARGE FLOWERING. No. 1400, Page 56.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Curr.	Price.
STATICE, Nat. Ord. <i>Plumbaginaceæ</i>.			
The following should be extensively cultivated on account of their exceedingly interesting and showy blossoms, which remain long in beauty. They are all free-flowering and of the easiest culture. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1428	statice Bonduellii , † deep golden yellow, from the Levant, 1½ ft., - - -	6	10
1429	- formosa , rose, very beautiful, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1430	- Fortunii , white and yellow, from China, 1 ft., - - -	..	25
1431	- pseudo-armeria , pink, from China, ½ ft., - - -	..	10
1432	- white , from China, 1 ft., - - -	..	10
1433	- sareptina , purple and yellow, from the Levant, 1 ft., - - -	..	25
1434	- Texana , † pink, very fine, from Texas, 2 ft., - - -	..	10
1435	- tormentilla , † from the Levant, 1 ft., - - -	..	20
1436	- roscæ superba , bright rose, a profuse bloomer, ½ ft., - - -	..	25
1437	- sinuata , purple and yellow, from the Levant, 1 ft., - - -	..	10

STEVIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A very useful plant either for pot culture or the border.

1438	Stevia Lindleyana , white, half-hardy perennial, - - -	2	10
1439	- purpurea , purple, - - -	..	5
1440	- serrata , white, fine for cutting, - - -	..	5

SULTAN, (CENTAUREA MOSCHATA,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

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

1441	Sultan , sweet, purple, from Persia, 1½ ft., - - -	7	5
1442	- white , from Persia, 1½ ft., - - -	..	5
1443	- beautiful yellow , from Levant, 1½ ft., - - -	..	5

SUTHERLANDIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

An exceedingly beautiful little green-house shrub, with handsome, Clianthus-like flowers; succeeds best in loam and peat.

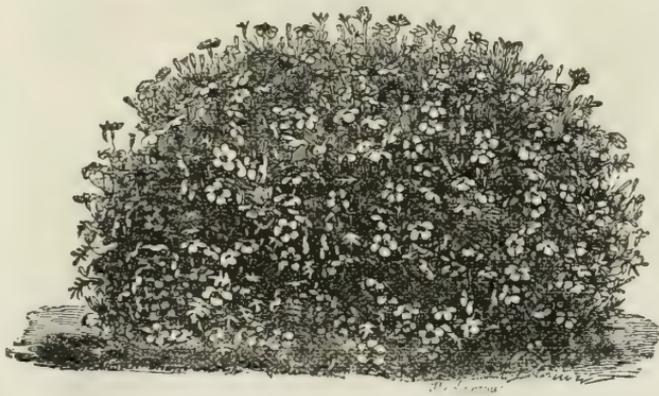
1444	Sutherlandia frutescens , scarlet, from Cape of Good Hope, 3 ft., - - -	5	25
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SWEET WILLIAM, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

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

1445	Sweet William, Hunt's Perfection , received direct from a celebrated English amateur who has made the cultivation of this plant a specialty for several years past. This variety produces immense heads of the richest and most beautiful colored flowers, far surpassing in effect the most beautiful Perennial Phloxes, - - -	4	25
1446	- new Auricula-flowered , the production of another English amateur, equally desirable with the above, from which it differs only in the markings of the flowers, which closely resemble the Auricula. The flowers have a large white disc, with a broad middle zone of rich crimson, purple and violet, trusses large and of perfect form, - - -	..	25
1447	- double-flowering , many colors, mixed, very desirable, - - -	..	10
1448	- fine mixed , - - -	..	5

TAGETES, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILE—PLANT IN BLOOM.

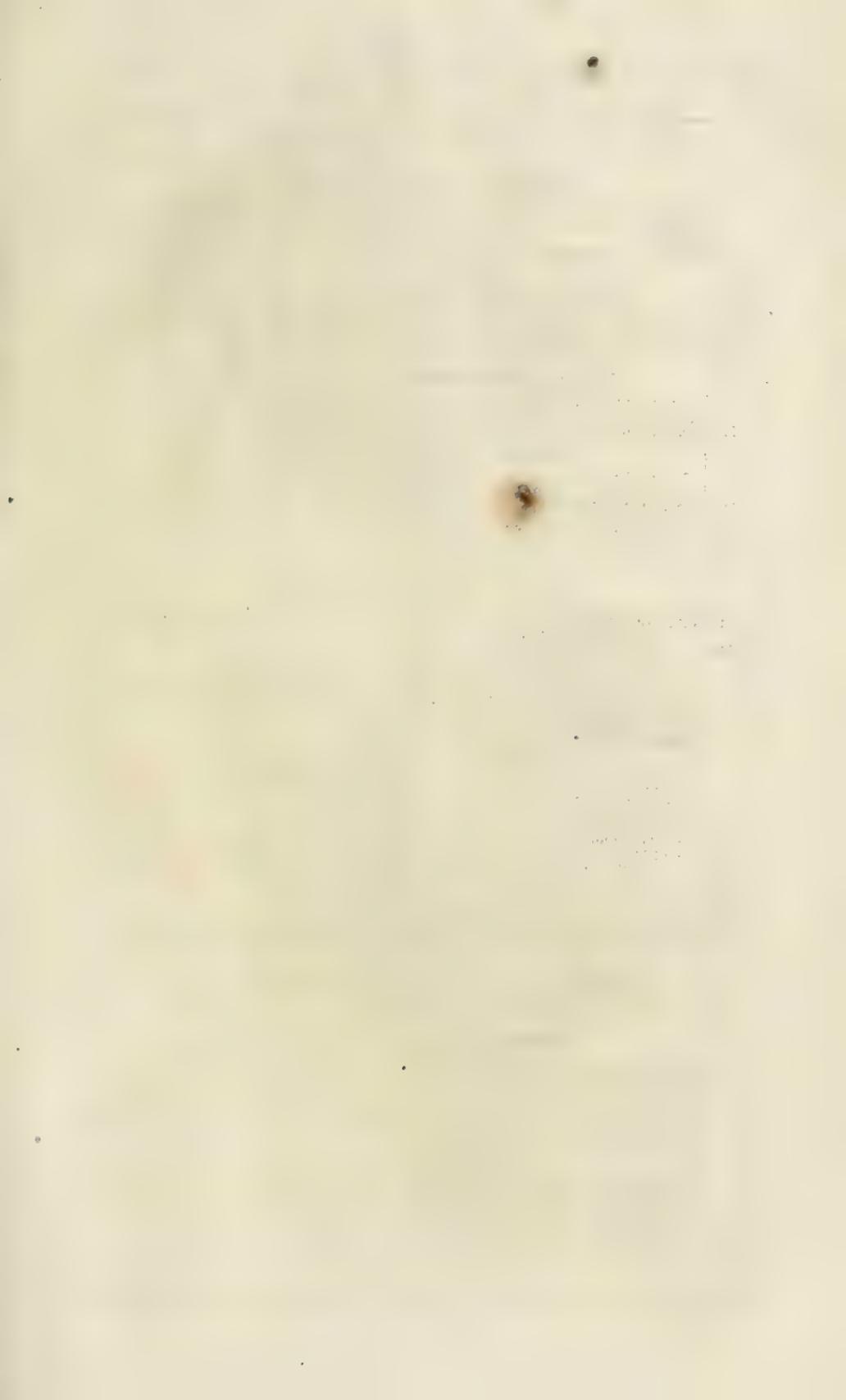
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
TAGETES, (Continued.)			
Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with prettily cut foliage, very effective in mixed borders, groups, or single specimens; succeed best in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
			
TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILE—NATURAL SIZE.			
1449	Tagetes lucida , deep yellow flowers and shining foliage, from South America, 1 ft.,	3	10
1450	— signata , orange streaked with brown, from Peru, 2 ft.,	..	10
1451	— pumila , a first class novelty, a beautiful, densely slender branched plant, of dwarf habit, which assumes a globular form as it increases in size and is literally covered with thousands of bright yellow blossoms, with a reddish brown stripe through the center of each petal which, combined with its exquisite foliage, renders it a most valuable acquisition. When cultivated as a single specimen it forms one of the most striking objects in the flower-garden, 1 ft.,	..	20
1452	— tenuifolia , a pretty miniature variety, orange flowers, delicate foliage,	..	10
THUNBERGIA, Nat. Ord. Acanthaceæ.			
A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the green-house, or in a warm situation out of doors; they delight in rich, loamy soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1453	Thunbergia alata ,** (winged stemmed,) buff, dark eye, dwarf climber, 4 ft.,	10	5
1454	— alba ,** white, dark eye, 4 ft.,	..	5
1455	— aurantica ,** bright orange, dark eye, beautiful, 4 ft.,	..	5
1456	— Bakeri !,** pure white, fine, 4 ft.,	..	10
1457	— sulphurea ,** uniform pale yellow, 4 ft.,	..	5
1458	— pl. var. ,** finest mixed,	..	10
TOURNEFORTIA, Nat. Ord. Ehretiaceæ.			
A beautiful plant, flowers of which resemble the Heliotrope, but without its fragrance. It is admirably adapted either for bedding or pot culture. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1459	Tournefortia heliotropoides , bluish lilac, trailer, from Buenos Ayres,	2	10
TRIFOLIUM, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.			
A remarkably showy plant, with large, handsome flowers; grows freely in any soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1460	Trifolium atropurpureum , dark purple, 1 ft.,	7	5
1461	— odoratum , (sweet scented clover,) very fragrant,	..	5
TRACHELIUM,† Nat. Ord. Campanulacæ.			
Pretty Campanula-like flowers, a very desirable border plant. <i>Hardy biennial.</i>			
1462	Trachelium cæruleum , blue, from Italy, 2 ft.,	3	10

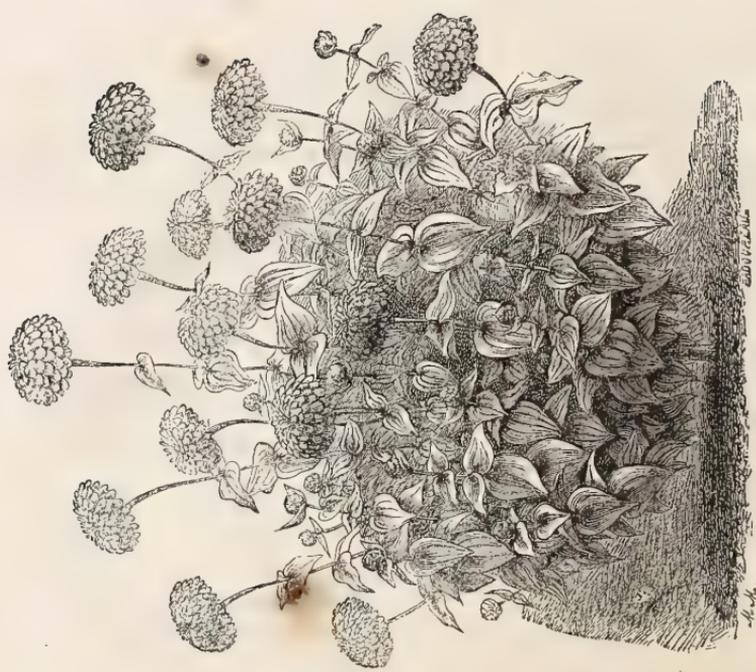


CANARY BIRD FLOWER. No. 1464.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Curr.	Price.
TRITOMA, Nat. Ord. <i>Hemerocallidaceæ</i>.			
1463	Tritoma uvaria , one of the finest Summer and late Autumn flowering herbaceous plants known, forming magnificent beds, groups, or masses, in extensive pleasure-grounds and flower-gardens, borders, &c., and admirably adapted for single specimens in gardens. The very brilliant <i>orange red</i> and <i>flame colored</i> sceptre-like flower heads are unequalled for effect in all extensive arrangements of floral decoration; half-hardy perennial,	6	25
TROPEOLUM,** Nat. Ord. <i>Tropæolaceæ</i>.			
A tribe of elegant-growing, profuse-flowering, and easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of color, with finely formed and beautifully marked flowers. For pillars, and rafters, in the green-house or conservatory, they are invaluable; and for covering trellises, verandahs, and bowers out of doors, they are of equal importance; while for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed. When used for bedding they should be regularly and carefully pegged down, interlacing the shoots and occasionally removing the large leaves. The following varieties form the finest collection ever offered in this country. They are easily cultivated and flower most profusely the first season. All the Lobbianum varieties bloom beautifully through the Winter months in the green-house or conservatory, so that when cut flowers are in demand they will form a valuable acquisition. Grows freely in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> . See Nasturtium.			
1464	Tropeolum canariense , (<i>Canary Bird Flower</i>), yellow, highly ornamental and deservedly a general favorite, 10 ft.,	2	10
1465	— Lobbianum , (<i>Lobbs</i> .) orange, 4 ft.,	5	25
1466	— Caroline Schmidt , deep scarlet, 6 ft.,	25	25
1467	— Duc de Malakoff , straw color, edged rose and spotted red,	25	25
1468	— Duc de Luynes , very dark crimson,	25	25
1469	— Duc de Vienza , pale lemon with vermilion spots, 6 ft.,	25	25
1470	— flamula grandiflora , yellow beautifully streaked with carmine, rare, 6 ft.,	25	25
1471	— Garibaldi , fine orange shaded with scarlet,	25	25
1472	— geant des batailles , brilliant carmine, 6 ft.,	25	25
1473	— gracile , sulphur spotted carmine,	25	25
1474	— Lilli Schmidt , scarlet, 6 ft.,	25	25
1475	— Monsieur Galmet , lemon spotted with crimson, distinct, novel and beautiful, 6 ft.,	25	25
1476	— Monsieur Turrel , orange yellow striped with vermilion, flowers very round and finely formed, 6 ft.,	25	25
1477	— Napoleon III. , orange yellow striped with vermilion, 6 ft.,	25	25
1478	— peraguatum , scarlet with black spots, fine form, free-flowering, 6 ft.,	25	25
1479	— triomph de Prado , primrose spotted with crimson, beautiful, 6 ft.,	25	25
1480	— speciosum , showy and beautiful, 6 ft.,	25	25
1481	— Prince Imperial , rich ruby spotted maroon, fine form,	25	25
1482	— Queen Victoria , vermilion scarlet, striped, beautiful, 4 ft.,	25	25
1483	— triumphe de Gand , orange scarlet, 4 ft.,	25	25
1484	— triumphe de Puebla , new and very showy,	25	25
1485	— Schulzii , beautiful, deep carmine, foliage dark green, fine, 4 ft.,	10	10
1486	— coccleum multiflorum , splendid, 4 ft.,	10	10
1487	— Edward Otto , glittering bronze color, fine, 4 ft.,	10	10
1488	— Imperatrice Eugenie , orange, shaded, maroon, dark spots,	25	25
1489	— Von Humboldt , fine orange, shaded,	25	25
1490	— finest mixed varieties,	25	25
Tuberous varieties for green-house culture.			
1491	— Brachyceras , yellow and red, fine foliage, beautiful green-house trailer,	25	25
1492	— Jaraitil , scarlet and yellow, fine,	25	25
1493	— pentaphyllum , scarlet and green, delicate foliage, succeeds well in the open border,	25	25
1494	— tricolorum , scarlet, yellow and black,	25	25
TRICHOSANTHES, Nat. Ord. <i>Cucurbitaceæ</i>.			
Beautiful plants, with long, elegant, serpent-like fruit. <i>T. colubrina</i> when ripe becomes of a brilliant carmine color; they succeed best in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1495	Trichosanthes anguinea , green, with various colored ridges,	10	25
1496	— colubrina vera , serpent cucumber, from 5 to 6 feet in length, from China,	25	25
TYDEA, Nat. Ord. <i>Gesneraceæ</i>.			
Cultivation the same as recommended for Achimines.			
1497	Tydea hybrida , a stove plant of great beauty, fine hybrid varieties,	5	25
UROSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i>.			
A handsome and beautiful plant, producing its showy flowers in great profusion, and growing freely in any common soil. <i>Hardy perennial</i> .			
1498	Urospermum Dalechampi , yellow, from S. Europe, 2 ft.,	4	10
VALERIAN, Nat. Ord. <i>Valerianaceæ</i>.			
Exceedingly showy plants for mixed borders, shrubberies, &c.			
1499	Valerian , dark red, 1½ ft.,	4	5
1500	— white , 1½ ft.,	5	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
VENIDIUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositæ</i> .			
An exceedingly showy plant, with large, handsome flowers, having a very gay appearance in beds or mixed borders; thrives best in turfy loam. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
1501	Venidium calendulaceum , deep orange, rich brown center, from Cape of Good Hope, 1 ft., - - - - -	3	5
VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS , Nat. Ord. <i>Campanulacææ</i> .			
A free-flowering pretty little plant of a nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1502	Venus's Looking Glass , rich blue, handsome, from S. Europe, ½ ft., - - - - -	2	5
1503	— — — white, from S. Europe, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
VENUS'S NAVELWORT , Nat. Ord. <i>Boraginacææ</i> .			
A very pretty little plant; useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubby borders, &c.; grows freely in any soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
1504	Venus's Navelwort , white, from Portugal, ½ ft., - - - - -	7	5
VERBASCUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariacææ</i> .			
Showy, free-flowering plants, very effective in mixed flower and shrubby borders, growing freely in any soil. <i>Hardy perennials</i> .			
1505	Verbascum pyramidale , yellow, very handsome, 2 ft., - - - - -	4	5
1506	— versicolor , various, from Bohemia, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1507	— phoeniceum album , white, from S. Europe, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1508	— — <i>ilicæ</i> , from S. Europe, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
1509	— — <i>chamois</i> , from S. Europe, 3 ft., - - - - -	..	5
VERONICA , Nat. Ord. <i>Scrophulariacææ</i> .			
Showy plants for pot culture or the open border. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1510	Veronica syriaca (<i>Syrian</i> .) bright blue and white, suitable for pot culture, edgings to vases, rock-work, &c., ½ ft., - - - - -	5	10
1511	— — <i>alba</i> , a new white variety of preceding, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	15
VIMINARIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Leguminosææ</i> .			
Exceedingly curious plants, with leafless stems, which very much resemble a bundle of twigs; these are covered with handsome flowers, giving the plant a very striking and remarkable appearance. <i>Green-house shrub</i> .			
1512	Viminaria Pressii , from New South Wales, 2½ ft., - - - - -	5	25
VERBENA , Nat. Ord. <i>Verbenacææ</i> .			
A universal favorite, invaluable on account of their low growing habit in small beds, for edgings or pot culture; for Winter decoration in the conservatory they are unsurpassed. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> .			
1513	Verbena aubletii , reddish purple, pretty, from North America, - - - - -	5	5
1514	— Drummondii , lilac, from Texas, - - - - -	..	10
1515	— hybrida , choicest mixed, from a celebrated German Florist, saved from the newest and best show flowers, - - - - -	..	25
1516	— — Snow's select , from Dexter Snow's celebrated collection of several hundred varieties, extra fine, - - - - -	..	25
1517	— — coccinea , saved from the most brilliant scarlet flowers, - - - - -	..	25
1518	— — cærulea , deep blue, constant, - - - - -	..	25
1519	— — new Italian striped , a charming novelty, introduced last season, brilliant colors, carnation-like, striped with rose lilac, purple and on various colored grounds, - - - - -	..	25
1520	— pulcherrima , most beautiful, from Buenos Ayres, - - - - -	..	10
1521	— teucroides odorata , fine white, fragrant, from Germany, - - - - -	..	10
1522	— venosa , violet purple, good bedding plant, trailer from Buenos Ayres, - - - - -	..	5
1523	— fine mixed , - - - - -	..	10
VICTORIA REGIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Nymphaecææ</i> .			
1524	The grandest and most beautiful aquatic plant known, from the river Amazon. To grow successfully a house should be built for the special purpose. A very fine specimen may be produced by sowing the seed as directed in Section 5. Keep the pot immersed in water until the seed vegetates, when it should be re-potted in a large pot, and sunk in a pond or large fountain, about one foot below the surface of the water. Price per seed, - - - - -	5	1.00
VINCA , Nat. Ord. <i>Apocynacææ</i> .			
Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact, green-house, evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers. If sown early in Spring will flower the same season, and will be very useful for bedding or pot culture.			
1525	Vinca rosea , rose, from East Indies, 2 ft., - - - - -	2	10
1526	— — <i>alba</i> , white with crimson eye, from East Indies, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1527	— alba nova , new, pure white, - - - - -	..	25





DOUBLE ZINNIA.
ZINNIA ELEGANS FL. PL. See No. 1560, Page 61.



NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING PORTULACA.
PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA FL. PL. See Page 51, No. 1264.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
VIRGINIAN STOCK , Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .			
Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets, or as edgings; sown early in February they will generally bloom in April and May; grow freely anywhere. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1528	Virginian stock , red, ½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
1529	— white, ½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1530	— nanus nova , new dwarf, rose, make very pretty compact edgings, ¼ ft.,	..	5
VISCARIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> .			
A genus of remarkably pretty, profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders, growing freely in any good garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1531	Viscaria Burridgii , white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
1532	— cæli-rosa , (<i>Rose of Heaven</i> .) bright rose with white center, from Levant, 1½ ft.,	..	5
1533	— alba , pure white, new, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1534	— nana , bright rose, center white, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1535	— oculata , pink with rich crimson eye, from Algiers, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1536	— Dunnetti , white, dark eye, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1537	— coccinea nana , bright scarlet with rosy purple center, 1 ft., - - - - -	..	10
1538	— splendens , handsome perennial variety, - - - - -	..	25
VITTADINIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
A remarkably neat and pretty little plant for a permanent edging, growing freely in any good soil. <i>Hardy annual</i> .			
1539	Vittadinia trilobata , (<i>Australian Daisy</i> .) purple and lilac, from Australia, ¼ ft.,	3	10
WALLFLOWER , (<i>CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI</i> .) Nat. Ord. <i>Cruciferae</i> .			
A well known and much admired class of plants, prized for their fragrance. <i>Half-hardy perennial</i> .			
1540	Wallflower , fine mixed, single, 2½ ft., - - - - -	6	5
1541	— branching , double and fine, 2½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1542	— finest double , German mixed, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1543	— dwarf extra , 1 ft., - - - - -	..	25
1544	— new canary , yellow, very fine, 2 ft., - - - - -	..	25
WHITLAVIA , Nat. Ord. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>			
One of the most charming California annuals, very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil.			
1545	Whitlavia grandiflora , fine violet blue, hardy annual, from California, 1 ft.,	3	5
WINTER CHERRY , (<i>PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI</i> .) Nat. Ord. <i>Solanaceae</i> .			
1546	Winter Cherry , red fruited, very showy when in fruit; half-hardy shrub, -	5	10
XERANTHEMUM , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
Remarkably showy, free-flowering, everlasting, valuable for Winter bouquets. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
1547	Xeranthemum annuum fl. alba , pl., double white, - - - - -	2	10
1548	— cærulea pl., double purple, - - - - -	..	10
1549	— compacta , new dwarf, purple, - - - - -	..	10
1550	— fl. alba compacta , dwarf, white, - - - - -	..	10
1551	— lutea , yellow, - - - - -	..	10
ZINNIA ELEGANS , Nat. Ord. <i>Compositae</i> .			
A magnificent class of free-flowering plants, with large handsome flowers of various colors, continuing in beauty until destroyed by frost. <i>Half-hardy annuals</i> .			
1552	Zinnia elegans alba , pure white, 1½ ft., - - - - -	3	5
1553	— aurea , deep gold, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1554	— coccinea , brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1555	— kermesina , crimson, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1556	— purpurea , purple, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1557	— sulphurea , yellow, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1558	— mixed , 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	5
1559	— extra fine German , mixed, 1½ ft., - - - - -	..	10
1560	— new double flowered , the most important acquisition of many years, its splendid double flowers rivaling Dahlias in beauty, size and form. The seed we offer has been gathered from the finest double flowers, and may be confidently recommended,	..	20
1561	— Mexicana , a new species of dwarf, branching habit, yellow flushed with orange, up the center of each petal; an exceedingly valuable plant for flower beds, edgings and borders,	..	10

FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

Most of the leading varieties in the foregoing list can be furnished by the ounce or pound at the lowest market prices.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Novelties of 1865 and 1866.

The following varieties have been carefully selected from the novelties of the past two years, and can be confidently recommended. For cultural directions, see under their respective headings in the preceding pages of this Catalogue.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
1613	<i>Agrostemma coeli rosa hybrida fl. pl.</i> —Varieties first introduced some years ago, follow now in very nice, densely double flowers; a fine acquisition; they produce about 16—20 per cent. doubles.	7	50
1614	— — — dwarf fringed. —A fine variety of <i>Agrostemma coeli rosa</i> , of a dwarf, compact growth, (8 to 10 inches high,) thickly branched and vigorous, very floriferous; flowers of a tender but fresh and lively <i>rose</i> , center <i>rosy-white</i> , the borders of the petals finely denticulated and fringed, giving to the whole plant a delicate and graceful aspect.	..	15
			
AGROSTEMMA CELI ROSA DWARF FRINGED—ONE-SIXTH NATURAL SIZE.			
1615	<i>Antirrhinum majus Tom Thumb.</i> —A very handsome dwarf <i>Antirrhinum</i> , of compact, globular growth, only 4 inches high, with flower stems from 4 to 6 inches.	6	15
1616	<i>Aquilegia Siberica</i> , very floriferous compact plant, flowers double, of a rich <i>red-dish violet</i> color, a fine plant.	4	25
1617	— <i>alba pleno.</i> —Pure double <i>white</i> Columbine.	..	25
1618	<i>Asters German, hedge hog, porcupine or needle, crimson, white center,</i>	11	25
1619	— — — <i>needle perfection, white,</i>	..	25
1620	— — — <i>light blue,</i>	..	25
1621	— — — <i>early flowering dwarf Chrysanthemum, six varieties, mixed,</i>	..	25
1622	— — — <i>Truffaut la superbe, blue, celeste and white,</i>	..	25
1623	— — — <i>bouquet pompon dwarf, four new colors, mixed,</i>	..	25
1624	— <i>New Rose Flowered.</i> —Flowers large, of fine form, a valuable acquisition, eight varieties, mixed.	..	25
1625	— — — <i>Turban.</i> —Leaves <i>dark brown</i> , flowers <i>dark red</i> and <i>white</i> , interesting.	..	25
1626	— <i>Original Varieties</i> , from China. These varieties, (five distinct colors) have been grown from seed received direct from China, and are very curious specimens of the well known China <i>Asters</i> .	..	25
1627	<i>Balsams new double rose flowered, one-half dwarf,</i> ($\frac{3}{4}$ feet high,) very fine and very double, four varieties, mixed.	2	25
1628	<i>Bisnaja Major.</i> —Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with fine dark green slitted leaves, resembling those of the <i>Paeonia laciniata</i> , and large white umbels. For groups of very high effect.	7	25
1629	<i>Cerastium Blebersteini.</i> —A very neat dwarf plant, of densely branched growth and beautiful silvery tinted leaves, admirably adapted for edgings, ribbon rows and belts, of free uniform growth.	6	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
1630	Callirhoe involucrata. —Remarkable for the deep rich <i>crimson purple</i> color of its numerous flowers, which are produced from July to October until checked by frost. The plant blooms the first year from seed if sown early, and may therefore be treated as half-hardy annual, but the root is really perennial, and blooms more freely and earlier the second season, - - -	3	15
1631	Campanula Attica. —A profuse flowering, very handsome Campanula from Greece, <i>dark blue</i> blossoms of medium size, somewhat resembling <i>Whitlavia</i> or <i>Campanula speculum</i> . Adapted for groups and rocky terraces, as it can resist hot and dry temperature, - - -	..	15
1632	Cedronella cana (<i>Benthani</i>).—It is related to the old <i>Gardouquia betonicoides</i> properly <i>Cedronella mexicana</i> , but is much more desirable. It is distinguished from it by its dwarfer and more bushy habit, small hoary foliage, by its much longer flower spikes, bearing corollas twice the size of those of <i>C. mexicana</i> , and of a richer <i>purple</i> , and especially by its deeply colored calyx, - - -	7	25
1633	Chrysanthemum carinatum atrococcineum. —Blooming in the most various shades from <i>light scarlet red</i> to <i>dark blood red</i> ; fine acquisition, - - -	3	15
1634	— — purpureum. —Beautiful <i>crimson</i> and <i>purple violet</i> blossoms, - - -	..	15
1635	— — Dunnethii fl. pl. —The color of the flowers is <i>snow white</i> , and its great charm consists in its immense superiority over the other varieties in being perfectly double, even as the <i>Truffant's Pæony Aster</i> , and blooming at a time (June to August) when the <i>Aster</i> shows foliage only, - - -	..	15
1636	Clarkia pulchella alba Tom Thumb. —Very compact, - - -	..	25
1637	— integripetala alba Tom Thumb. —An exceedingly dwarf and compact growing variety of the whole petaled <i>Clarkias</i> , with profuse quantity of <i>snow white</i> flowers producing an exceedingly showy and effective plant for bedding, edging and ribboning; this variety has been selected with great care and will be found quite constant in its character, height 8 inches, - - -	3	25
1638	— — fl. pl. —One of the finest of this genus; the bloom is very double, large, of a rich <i>magenta</i> -color, and produced in the greatest profusion, - - -	3	15
1639	Cleome Muricata. —A new variety of this beautiful annual, almost <i>white</i> blossoms. - - -	3	10
1640	Clianthus Dampieri alba. —A <i>white</i> variety of this charming green-house climber, see <i>Clianthus</i> , page 25, - - -	5	50
1641	Collinsia Verna. —The flowers are nearly as large as those of the well known <i>Collinsia bicolor</i> , and are produced in a long whorled raceme, for several weeks in succession, the upper lip of the corolla being a pure <i>white</i> , marked near its base with a few <i>crimson</i> freckles, and the lower of a beautiful <i>sky blue</i> . When it is seeded in Autumn the flowering period commences early in April. Recommended for pots and open ground, - - -	3	25
1642	Cosmidium Engelmanni. —A very handsome <i>Cosmidium</i> from Mexico, profuse flowering, of compact growth and glaucous <i>green</i> leaves, intense <i>yellow</i> blossoms. Adapted for edging, - - -	..	15
1643	Datura fastuosa Huberiana. —A splendid and effective variety, with <i>dark purple</i> stalk and branches. The blossoms have nearly the shape and size of <i>Datura arborea</i> , pendant, <i>dark lilac</i> colored on the outside, the inside is almost pure <i>white</i> , - - -	..	15
1644	Godetia Lindleyana Tom Thumb. —Free blooming and compact, - - -	..	15
1645	— — fl. pl. —A startling novelty among this much admired, profuse blooming class of plants; its color, like that of its parent, <i>Godetia Lindleyana</i> , is a rich <i>rosy purple</i> ; the blossoms are perfectly double, and produced in the greatest profusion, - - -	..	15
1646	— rosea alba Tom Thumb , pure <i>white</i> , with a brilliant <i>rose</i> blotch at the base of each petal; height 1 foot, a profuse bloomer. - - -	..	10
1647	Ipomœa cordigera. —With stellated little <i>rose crimson</i> flowers, extraordinarily floriferous, - - -	10	15
1648	Linum perenne rosea. —Color, clear <i>lilac rose</i> , - - -	3	15
1649	Lobelia erinus Princess Alexandria. —Of the same habit as <i>L. Paxtoniana</i> , but with beautiful pure <i>white</i> flowers, - - -	..	25
1650	Lupinus tricolor mutabilis. — <i>Cream</i> color changing to mottled <i>purple</i> , - - -	10	15
1651	Lychnis grandiflora gigantea. —The flowers are double the size of the well known beautiful <i>L. Haageana</i> , in <i>white</i> , <i>chamois</i> , <i>rose</i> , <i>scarlet</i> , etc., - - -	3	50
1652	Mimulus, Bull's New Double Flowering. —In introducing this splendid variety, we cannot do better than quote the able and lucid description given of them in the <i>London Gardener's Chronicle</i> , April 15, 1865:— "We have more than once had occasion to mention Mr. Bull's strain of <i>Mimuluses</i> , and we have now to notice another perfectly new strain, with veritable duplex monkey-flowers, thorough hose-in-hose, as though the calyx, justifying the name, had taken to mimicking the corolla. In these remarkable curiosities the corolla exactly resembles some of the forms commonly known in gardens as <i>Mimulus maculosus</i> , but instead of the calyx being the usual form and <i>green</i> color, this organ is converted into a colored body almost exactly like the corolla in form, and, like it, brightly colored and handsomely spotted. The great merit of the new race is, that the flowers, as represented by the outer of the two floral whorls remain persistent for a period hitherto unknown amongst <i>Mimuluses</i> ." This new strain is perfectly hardy, so that the varieties are valuable alike for open garden and green-house decoration. During the past spring these <i>Mimuluses</i> received a First Class Certificate when exhibited before the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and a similar award at the Royal Botanic Society's Exhibition, Regent's Park, - - -	5	5

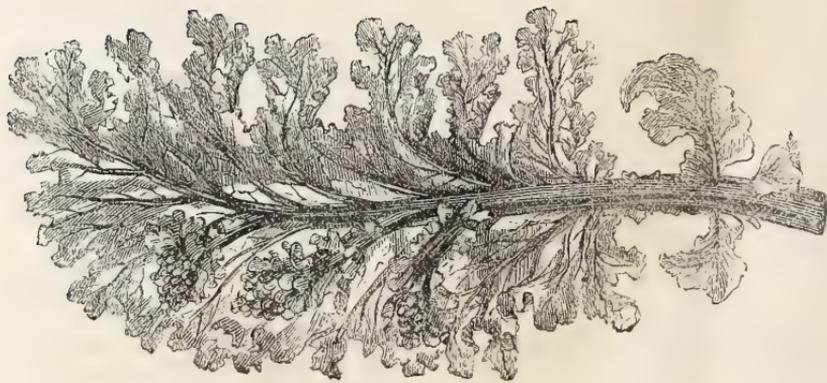
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
1653	<i>Michaëxia Campanuloides</i> .—A fine and very remarkable perennial, - - -	5	15
1654	<i>Mimulus cupreus hybridus</i> (<i>Maculosus</i>).—Of all the <i>Mimulus</i> varieties none can be compared to this for richness and diversity of color and free-flowering. The plant is dwarf, bushy, very vigorous and floriferous; flowers large, well shaped, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled, dotted and blotched in the most striking manner, - - -	5	25
MIMULUS CUPREUS HYBRIDUS—NATURAL SIZE.			
1655	<i>Nemophila maculata purpurea</i> .—An extremely pretty variety of this well known tribe, color purple with a dark violet blotch at the apex of each petal, a very desirable acquisition, - - -	3	15
1656	<i>Nicotiana atropurpurea grandiflora</i> .—Highly recommended for grass plots, or for mixed groups of ornamental leaved plants; it grows five feet in height, produces numerous dark red blossoms, robust aspect, - - -	2	15
1657	<i>Nolana lanceolata</i> .—A beautiful annual flowering plant, of trailing habit and neat branching growth, with oblong lanceolate leaves, and numerous brilliant blue Convolvulus-like flowers, having a conspicuous white center. Very effective for detached groups and rock-work, the margins of garden baskets and vases, or low trellis work, and garden decoration generally during the summer months, - - -	..	15
1658	<i>Oenothera Drummondii nana alba</i> .—Similar in habit and flower to the <i>Drummondii nana</i> which was sent out some years since, excepting that the bloom is a pearl white, highly recommended, - - -	..	25
1659	<i>Ornithogalum Thyrsoides alba</i> .—A bulbous rooted plant for green-house culture, throwing up stems from 1 to 1½ feet high, having a fine thyrses of pure white flowers with a bronze yellow center, opening from the bottom, often producing 90 to 100 flowers on each spike, and surpassing in loveliness any known white half-hardy bulb, - - -	8	50
1660	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i> .—A novelty from the Rocky Mountains, of a dwarf branching habit, with rosy purple flowers, succeeds well among rock-work or on dry soil, blossoming most of the summer, - - -	3	25
1661	<i>Pectis angustifolia</i> (<i>Torrey</i>).—Its height does not exceed three or four inches, each plant forming a dense spreading tuft of from six to twelve inches across, with opposite linear foliage remarkable for its strong citron-like fragrance, as is indeed the entire plant. The flowers are produced at the extremity of each shoot, and are of bright yellow color, each blossom being nearly half an inch across, - - -	3	25
1662	<i>Pentstemon grandiflorus</i> .—A fine and very distinct plant of the largest flowers of this genus with an erect unbranched stem from three to four feet high, broadly ovate entire glaucous foliage, resembling that of <i>P. Murrayanus</i> and terminated by a long leafy spike of lilac-purple flowers, the corolla of which is about two inches in length, - - -	5	25
1663	<i>Portulacca grandiflora fl. pl.</i> (<i>double</i>).—In the following splendid six distinct colors: white, white striped, orange, crimson, scarlet, and yellow. These are not gathered from single plants of the respective variety out of the melange, but cultivated separately these last few years, and have proved quite constant this year. An assortment of six varieties, about fifty seeds each, - - -	2	1.50



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS, FL. PL. No. 1648, Page 90.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICE.
1664	Pea Sweet new scarlet "Invincible." —Color a brilliant scarlet, very fragrant, quite distinct.	7	25
1665	Phlox Drummondii Isabelina. —A decidedly new color of this interesting plant, pale yellow, very constant.	2	25
1666	Reseda Crystallina. —From the North of Africa, very peculiar, distinguished from <i>Reseda odorata</i> by larger capsules, covered with small, almost transparent grains, very much resembling the warts of <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> .	7	10
1667	Ricinus nanus microcarpus. —A genuine dwarf <i>Ricinus</i> 2 to 3 feet high; the seeds are only half as large as those of all the other species.	10	25
1668	Salvia gracilliflora. —According to the description, nearly resembling the <i>Salvia Roemeriana</i> , with long flowers of rose lilac color, very delicate.	2	25
1669	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. —A double variety of the well known <i>S. procumbens</i> , being so much in favor. A really brilliant acquisition as well for the flower-garden, groups, borderings, tapestry-gardening, as for fresh and dried bouquets. Densely double coming about 8) to 90 per cent. double by seed. Received at the international exhibition the large silver medal, (see cut.)	..	50
1670	Schyzanthus retusus dwarf (Vilm). —This variety is of a very compact dwarf habit, flowers more densely set, more numerous and of a brighter red than the old variety. This is a valuable novelty.	..	20
1671	Silene pendula ruberrima (Vilm). —This new variety is very remarkable in its whole appearance, the flowers are of a bright carminate rose the branches, instead of being green, are of a brownish red, this dark shade spreads also over the leaves and even over the calyx and gives to the whole plant a very particularly striking aspect, quite different from that of the old <i>Silene pendula</i> .	..	20
1672	— saxifrage. —A charming little plant of a very thick compact growth, with foliage of pretty green, resembling a fine short grass, flowers white, small and very abundant, valuable for borders and rock-work.	..	20
1673	Stocks, large flowering dwarf ten week, blood red, an exceedingly beautiful variety, the brightest of all.	..	25
1674	— coardeau or tree giant cape winter, azure blue, - - - - -	..	25
1675	— light blue, - - - - -	..	25
	Both sorts are exceedingly double and highly recommended.		
1676	Solanum jasminoides. —A beautiful climbing plant of vigorous growth, climbing to the height of 10 feet or more, flowers white with a slight tinge of blue or purple in the corolla, well adapted for covering a trellis, veranda, or any other object which it is desirable to clothe with foliage. See description in the American Agriculturist, page 380, vol. 24.	5	25
1677	Trachelium coruleum carneum. —An incarnate variety of this old, but beautiful and much admired ornamental plant with dwarfer and more compact growth; highly recommended.	2	25
1678	Tropæolum elegans nanus. —A variety raised from " <i>Crystal Palace Elegans</i> ." It has an exceedingly compact "Tom Thumb" habit, foliage has the same curly appearance as the variety from which it was raised, profuse bloomer, flowers well exhibited, above the foliage, color rich crimson.	..	25
1679	— King Theodore. —Is a variety selected from King of Tom Thumbs, having the same bluish green foliage with the novelty of the blossoms being of an intense black. This variety will contrast admirably with <i>Tropæolum King of Tom Thumbs</i> .	..	25
1680	— Zanderi nigra. —A dark maroon climbing variety, a very free bloomer.	..	25
1681	— King of Tom Thumbs, (Nasturtium.) —This is one of the finest of all, the lustrous bluish green foliage contrasting vividly with the intense scarlet of the blossoms, produces an unequalled blaze of brilliance, and the plant must become a universal favorite.	..	15
1682	— majus purpureum. —Flowers large, and great duration in blossom; color, rich plum verging towards purple, very desirable.	..	15
1683	Verbena. —Received from a celebrated English grower whose collection embraces all of the most desirable European novelties of the past two years.	5	50
1684	Waltzla grandiflora. —This handsome annual, the finest of all the yellow everlasting, closely resembles in its general habit the <i>W. aurea</i> , but differs in its more robust growth, and considerably larger flowers, which are produced two or three weeks later in the season. A first-class certificate was awarded to this plant by the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in August 1864.	2	50
1685	— aurea. —This handsome everlasting grows about 18 inches high, branched at the base. The stem and branches are terminated by a cluster of capitules, each about 1 inch across, the involucreal scales being of a brilliant yellow, the disc somewhat deeper. It is of the easiest treatment as a half-hardy annual, in any friable soil, blooming in July and August.	..	25
1686	— corymbosa. —This is an exceedingly pretty species, entirely distinct from the foregoing. It forms a round, bushy, compact clump, about a foot in height and as much in diameter, with neat linear lanceolate foliage, every shoot being terminated by clusters of elegant flower heads about an inch across, the involucreal scales of which are stained externally with deep amaranth red. It forms an admirable pot plant, lasting in bloom for a considerable period, but also succeeds well in the open ground in light soil. The dried plant is remarkable for yielding a strong odor of ripe strawberries.	..	25
1687	Xeranthemum annuum new double white. —As double as the purple variety, flowers silvery white.	..	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CULT.	PRICG.
1688	Whitflavia grandiflora alba. —This fine variety possesses all the merits of <i>W. purpurea</i> with the additional value of being pure <i>white</i> in color; it must necessarily rank in the first class of California annuals, and we strongly recommend it as one of the best novelties yet produced, - - -	3	25
Additional Varieties.			
1689	Anthanasia annua. —A very showy annual flowering in clusters of bright <i>yellow</i> flowers, continues in bloom the whole season, - - -	7	10
1690	Asters, New Victoria. —For description see No. 265, page 16. We have this variety in mixed packets containing a greater variety of colors, all in the greatest perfection in habit of plant and perfect form of flower, - - -	11	25
1691	— pyramidal , extra quality, <i>sky blue</i> , - - -	..	25
1692	— dwarf , <i>violet</i> striped, - - -	..	25
1693	— — <i>red</i> striped, - - -	..	25
1694	— bouquet dwarf , <i>white</i> , - - -	..	25
1695	— — — <i>red</i> , - - -	..	25
1696	— — — <i>violet</i> , - - -	..	25
1697	— cockade or crown , <i>red</i> border, - - -	..	25
1698	— — — <i>lilac</i> border, - - -	..	25
1699	— — — <i>violet</i> border, - - -	..	25
1700	— Truffaut's Pæony-flowered , pure <i>white</i> , - - -	..	25
1701	— dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered , pure <i>white</i> , - - -	..	25
1702	Benincasa cerifera. —Very curious <i>black</i> wax-like gourd, - - -	10	15
1703	Beta Braziliensis , (<i>Ornamental Beet</i> .) various colors mixed. Robust, large leaved plants with terminal spreading heads of very picturesque leaf blades, some having broad <i>silver</i> central ribs margined with <i>green</i> , and others with <i>rosy crimson</i> and <i>violet</i> ribs, with similar colored margins, admirably adapted for groups and shrubbery, one of the finest ornamental foliage plants. - - -	7	15
1704	Bocconia Japonica. —Recently introduced from Japan, and is regarded as a noble plant for decorative purposes. It is nearly hardy, requiring only a protection in Winter, and forming a bush-like growth from four to six feet in height, and producing large terminal pyramidally shaped racemes of bloom, from two to three feet in length. When planted singly, or in groups or lawns, it is highly effective during late Summer and Autumn months, - - -	6	25
1705	Brassica oleracea variegata , (<i>Variegated Kale</i> .)—This will produce more than twenty varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in the green-house, being quite equal in color to the New Coleus; the colors vary from rich <i>crimson</i> to <i>white</i> laced and fringed, very ornamental as a border plant, as well as useful for culinary purposes, (see Cut), - - -	7	10
1706	Calandrina speciosa. —Very showy <i>purple</i> , - - -	3	5
1707	Chenostoma fastigiatum fl. alba. —New, very fine, pure <i>white</i> , - - -	..	15
1708	Convolvulus Madame Anna. —Very fine new variety of <i>Convolvulus Major</i> , flowers striped and variegated with <i>red</i> on a <i>white</i> ground, - - -	10	25
1709	— purpurea quinata. —Another very fine new variety of the <i>Convolvulus Major</i> , flowers <i>white</i> with fine large <i>dark violet</i> spots on the bottom of the corolla, - - -	..	25
1710	Dianthus dentatus , <i>Herbaceous Pink</i> , which flower the same season as sown. The plant is dwarf, growing in tufts, and covers itself with a mass of pretty <i>rosy lilac</i> flowers, very well adapted for edgings, or to form clumps or borders or rock-work, - - -	3	15
1711	Geranium Zonale , or Horse-Shoe Leaved (<i>Bull's Hybrid</i> .)—This has been saved from the finest collection in England, and as it contains only the best in cultivation, the cultivator is sure to obtain flowers equal to the latest novelties, - - -	5	50
1712	Eupatorium adeniphorum. —Flowers pure <i>white</i> , excellent for bouquets, for pot culture in green-house or conservatory, - - -	5	25
1713	Euphorbia variegata. —Flowers and foliage beautifully variegated, <i>white</i> and <i>green</i> , - - -	7	5
1714	Hedysarum sericeum. —A very showy perennial, with <i>purplish violet</i> flowers, - - -	4	15
1715	Hieraceum aurantiacum. —A hardy perennial with <i>yellowish orange</i> flowers, free bloomer, - - -	7	10
1716	Leptosiphon. —A new French hybrid, mahogany-colored, very fine, - - -	3	25
1717	Marvel of Peru. —Fragrant <i>purple</i> and <i>white</i> flowering, sometimes called "Jockey Club Plant," from the strong resemblance it bears to that popular perfume, - - -	..	10
1718	Peony Tree. —From the finest named varieties, - - -	4	25
1719	Potemionum (<i>Jacob's Ladder</i> .)— <i>White</i> and <i>blue</i> , each, - - -	3	5
1720	Primula fimbriata filicifolia rubra (<i>Fern</i> leaved Chinese Primrose.)—A brilliant new variety with large rich <i>crimson</i> foliaged blossoms, of compact robust growth, totally distinct from any other by its foliage, a great acquisition, - - -	8	50
1721	— chinensis fimbriata alba , <i>yellow</i> eyed, - - -	..	50
1722	— — — rubra punctata , <i>deep red</i> , - - -	..	50
1723	— — — <i>white</i> spotted, large <i>yellow</i> eye, fine fringed, - - -	..	50
1724	— mollis. —Coppery <i>crimson</i> , abundant flowering, very fine, - - -	..	50
1725	Ranunculus asiaticus superbissimus. —A new and valuable acquisition. We grow it as a biennial, flowering freely the second year, producing large double varieties of an unsurpassed brilliancy of colors of various shades of <i>white</i> , <i>yellow</i> , <i>red</i> , <i>purple</i> , etc., - - -	4	25
1726	Sunflower. —Large <i>yellow</i> , with enormous heads of bloom, - - -	7	5



A LEAF OF THE VARIEGATED KALE. No. 1709.
BRASSICA OLERACEA VARIEGATA.



WIGANDIA CARACASANA. No. 1719.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	CUT.	PRICE.
1727	Tropæolum azureum. —A tuberous rooted variety of this favorite green-house climber, with <i>bluish purple</i> flowers. Packets of five seeds, - - -	5	50
1728	Wigandia Caracasana. —One of the finest of the ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, and is very attractive, either as a single specimen or when grown in groups, often attaining 6 feet in height, (see cut.) One year old plants, each \$1.00, - - -	3	25
1729	Zinnia double, scarlet, - - - - -	3	20
1730	— <i>yellow,</i> - - - - -	3	20
1731	— <i>purple,</i> - - - - -	3	20
1732	— <i>violet,</i> - - - - -	3	25

By very careful selection and several years' cultivation we have succeeded in obtaining the above four distinct varieties of this valuable annual; the seeds we offer can be entirely depended upon as reproducing the different colors almost without any sporting.

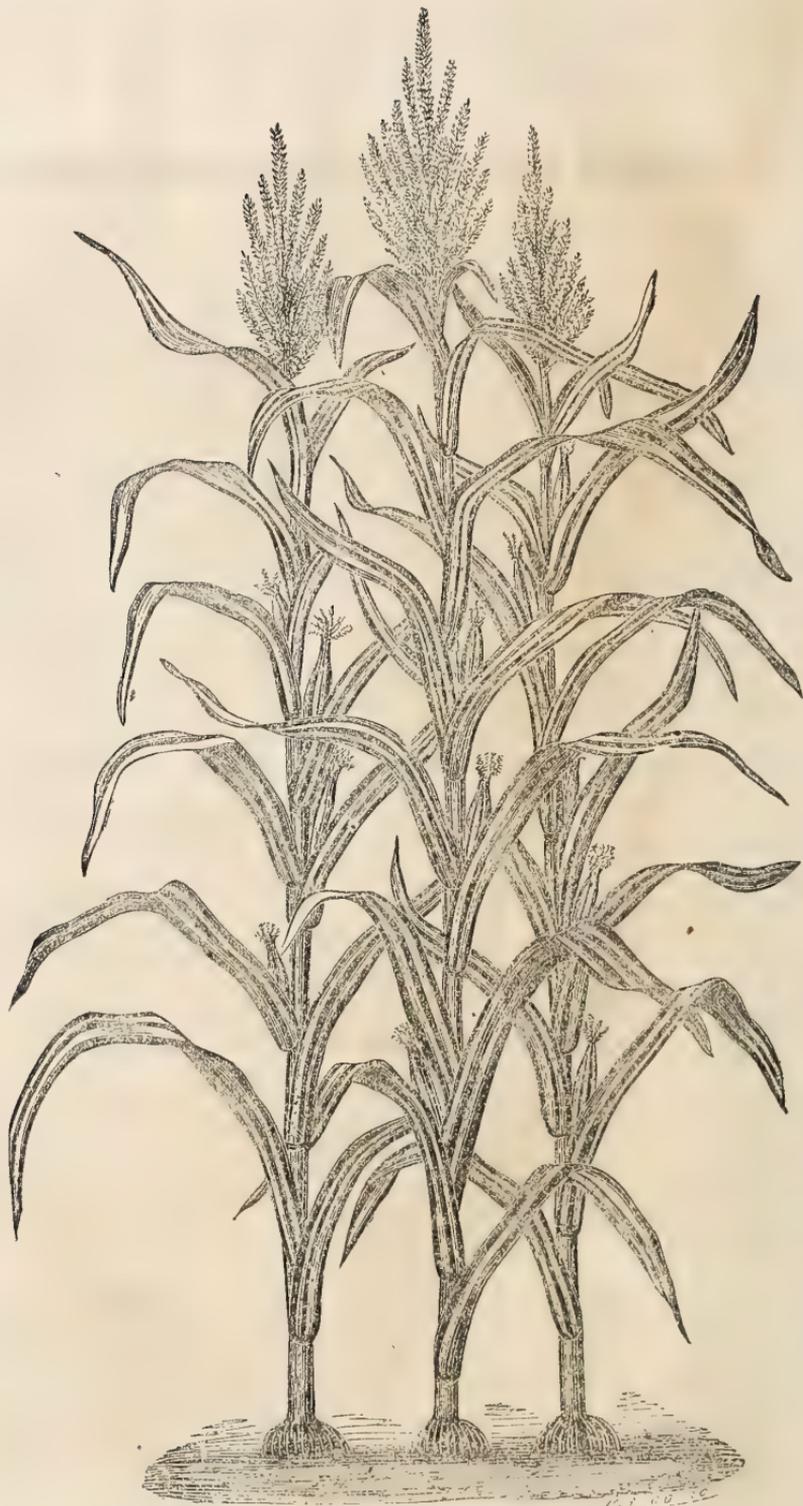
◆◆◆
New and Rare

Rocky Mountain and Prairie Flowering Plants and Seeds.

To insure success in the cultivation of the following varieties it is quite important that they should be sown as soon as possible after being gathered; they will then, in most cases, flower next season. Should the plants appear before freezing weather, as many varieties will, they should be protected during Winter by a covering of evergreen boughs. When the sowing is deferred until Spring, they frequently lay dormant during the year, and do not make their appearance until the following Spring. When this course is pursued they should be sown early in a nursery bed in a retired portion of the garden, where they may remain undisturbed during the entire season, taking care to keep the ground free from weeds.

1733	Abronia fragrans. —This beautiful plant is a native of the Rocky Mountain country, and can hardly be surpassed for beauty and elegance. It is a hardy perennial, of trailing habit, sending up immense numbers of flowers of a pure <i>white</i> color, in clusters resembling the Snowball. It also possesses a delightful fragrance. In bloom from June to September, - - -	25
1734	Astragalus caryocarpus. —A dwarf trailing plant, blooming early in Spring; flowers in dense spikes, of a bright <i>rose</i> color. The flowers are succeeded by clusters of pods resembling red plums, which are also quite ornamental, - - -	25
1735	Bartonia nuda. —This is a perfect gem; it grows two or three feet high, and is literally covered with its large <i>white</i> flowers of the most delicate texture, surpassing even the finest lace-work. The flowers are two and a half inches in diameter, and produced in great abundance all the season; a perfectly hardy perennial, - - -	25
1736	Delphinium Menziesi. —A very fine variety, growing one to two feet high, with dense spikes of flowers of the <i>deepest blue</i> . Perfectly hardy. Native of Nebraska, - - -	25
1737	Desmanthus brachylobus. —A hardy perennial, with beautiful. Fern-like foliage and <i>white</i> globular clusters of flowers of considerable beauty. New and rare, - - -	25
1738	Eupatorium ageroides. —Grows two feet high, with heads of pure <i>white</i> composite flowers. In bloom during August and September, - - -	25
1739	Gerardia aspera. —A hardy annual growing two feet high, with flowers in size and shape like <i>Pentstemon digitalis</i> , but of a fine <i>purple</i> color. A splendid variety, - - -	25
1740	Gilia aggregata. —A hardy biennial of great beauty, growing two or three feet high, flowers <i>scarlet</i> , dotted with <i>maroon</i> . Very desirable. From Utah Territory, - - -	25
1741	Oldenlandia angustifolia. —A beautiful little prairie flower, somewhat resembling the White Candytuft. A native of Western Iowa, and perfectly hardy, - - -	25
1742	Pentstemon grandiflorus. —This is the finest of the genus, and is perfectly hardy. It grows two to three feet high, blooms in June and July, and is a decided acquisition to our hardy perennials. It is a native of the Platte Valley, Nebraska, - - -	25
1743	— Cobæi, a new and hardy variety from the Rocky Mountains. Grows two feet high, with flowers of a delicate <i>purple</i> ; throat dotted with <i>maroon</i> . One of the finest of the genus, - - -	25
1744	Petalostemon violaceum. —Grows two to three feet high; flowers in dense spikes of a rich <i>violet purple</i> color. In bloom most of the season, - - -	25
1745	— candidum. —This is precisely like the above, except in color of its flowers, which are pure <i>white</i> , - - -	25
1746	Polanisia purpurea. —"The Great Honey Bee Plant." The honey from this plant is of snowy whiteness; the Bee will work upon no other plant when it has this before it, - - -	25
1747	Verbena Montana. —This is another gem, truly; it has the habit of the common Verbena, but is perfectly hardy and blooms more profusely. The plant literally covers itself with its bright, <i>rose</i> colored flowers from early in May until Winter sets in. A native of the Gold regions of Colorado Territory, - - -	25

The entire collection of fifteen varieties, \$3.00.



JAPANESE MAIZE. See Page 69.

Striped Leaved Japanese Maize.

The Most Valuable Acquisition for Decorative Purposes introduced for Many Years.

This beautiful and valuable addition to our Ornamental Foliage Plants was obtained in Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg, the well known Nurseryman and Horticulturist at New York, who sent seeds of it to his brother, Mr. James Hogg, in the Spring of 1864.

It appears to be a variety of *Zea Curagua*, or the Peruvian Maize, as it in many respects differs from the *Zea Mays* or Indian Corn as it is called in the United States. It grows to a height of from five to six feet, and has its foliage alternately opposite; the foliage is from two to three inches wide, and is about four feet in length. The variegation begins to show when the plant is about four inches high—and in a short time it is beautifully and evenly striped or ribboned with alternate stripes of green and white, and in its earlier stages of growth is also striped with rose color. It resembles the *Arundo donax variegata*, in appearance, but is of a much more elegant and imposing habit. Nothing in the way of a Foliage Plant can exceed in gracefulness and beauty a group of three to five plants of this variety of *Zea*.

The experience of the past season fully confirms all that has been stated in reference to this beautiful plant, not only in our own country but in Europe. Certificates of merit and numerous prizes have been awarded to exhibitors at the various English and Continental exhibitions, not the least of which was that of the "Royal Horticultural Society's International Show" at South Kensington, all grown from the seed furnished by us to our European correspondents last Spring. The following are a few of the many favorable notices received during the past Summer:

From Mr. Ernst Benary, Seed Grower, Erfurt, Prussia.

ERFURT, April 6, 1866.
Mr. B. K. BLISS—Dear Sir:—The seed of the Japanese Maize came duly to hand. I immediately planted one hundred seeds, and am greatly delighted by this beautiful new acquisition, one of the finest plants for decorative purposes that I have ever seen. I have no doubt it will give universal satisfaction. Send me a further supply by first express.

From Mr. W. Bull's Establishment for New and Rare Plants.

LONDON, July 30, 1866.
Mr. B. K. BLISS:—I am very much pleased with the Variegated Japanese Maize you sent me—it is a very pretty thing.

From Messrs. James Carter, Dunnett & Beale, Seed Merchants, London.

The Japanese Maize has done well with us, and we believe it has generally given satisfaction to our customers.

From American Agriculturist, September, 1866.

In the notice of this new ornamental leaved plant given last March, we were rather cautious in our praise, as we feared that it might forget the "kink," and fail to reproduce its peculiarities from seed outside of Japan. We have seen plants this year, raised from seed grown by Mr. Hogg, and sent out through the enterprise of B. K. Bliss, the well known Seedsman, of Springfield, Mass. These plants are as beautiful as those we saw last year from Japanese Seed, and we see no reason why the peculiarity should not be permanent. The plant has met with great favor in Europe, the Horticulturists both in England and on the Continent selling specimens in pots. Moreover, at the recent International Horticultural Exhibition, it received a prize, and has had honorable mention at other European shows. We are glad to be able to give so good an account of a novelty that we were the first to illustrate and bring prominently into notice.

Extract from a Letter from "Cosmos," Agricultural Editor of Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. B. K. BLISS—Sir:—Last Winter I obtained from you two papers of the *Zea Curagua*—Japanese Maize—identical with the *Maize formosa* of the southern provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and the more southern Andean regions of Chili. The seed was planted in my garden, and grew more luxuriantly, and ten times more beautiful, than I had ever seen it in Japan or South America, (I am familiar with its growth in both countries.) The plant was much taller and stouter, the foliage broader and more distinctly striped, while the ears and grain were double the size of any I have ever seen growing. Every stock bore three, and a good many as high as five perfect ears. For table use as green corn it is superior to anything we have of our old sorts.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Japanese Maize is of the easiest possible culture, and will thrive in almost any common garden soil, and is also well adapted for pot culture. For early use, plant in pots in a Green-house, or on a hot-bed from February to April; when about three inches high they should be potted singly into three inch pots; as soon as the roots touch the pots, shift into the next larger size, and on no account let them become pot-bound, or they will be dwarfed and lose their beauty. Plant out as soon as the danger of frost is over. The seeds may also be planted in the open ground in May and June. If planted too early the seed will often decay. The variegation is sometimes more striking when planted in rather ordinary soil, though the plant will be much smaller than when planted in good soil. Plants raised from seed planted May 20th, grew to the height of 7 feet by the first of September.

Packets containing about 40 seeds 25 cents. Five packets for \$1.00.

Ornamental Grasses,

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS, DINNER TABLE DECORATIONS, EDGINGS, RIBBONS, CENTERS OF BEDS,
MIXED BORDERS AND SHRUBBERIES.

A class of plants at once extremely attractive, interesting and highly effective. They should occupy a prominent place in every garden. The low-growing varieties make very pretty edgings; those of medium height produce a remarkably pretty effect in mixed flower borders, beds, ferneries, &c.; whilst the tall-growing kinds have an exceedingly elegant appearance in large flower and shrubby borders, &c. They are mostly annuals, and those which are not, with the exception of Pampas Grass, flower the first year. All in the following collection are curious, handsome, and graceful.

Most of the varieties may be dried for Winter bouquets, or used for filling vases, either in a dried or green state.

That the plants may develop their true character, transplant or thin out sufficiently to afford space for the growth of each, and this should be done as soon as the plants can be handled. For time of sowing, see Section 7, Page 7.

No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
1562	<i>Egilops cylindrica</i> , knotted, very curious and pretty, - - - - -	10	1591	<i>Elymus caput medusæ</i> , 1 ft., - - -	0
	Agrostis. The varieties of this class are exceedingly beautiful, and most of them extremely graceful; the whole are admirably suited for mixing with flowers either green or dried, 1½ ft.		1592	<i>Erianthus ravenna</i> , extremely elegant and more graceful than the Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth; its noble plumes of silvery inflorescence are pure white and most delicately beautiful, 7 ft., - - - - -	25
1563	— <i>DULCIS</i> , new, beautiful, - - -	5	1593	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> , pretty, - - -	10
1564	— <i>ELEGANS</i> , very beautiful, - - -	10	1594	<i>Glycerium argenteum</i> , (Pampas Grass.) The most noble grass in cultivation, 10 ft., - - - - -	25
1565	— <i>LAXIFLORA</i> , beautiful, most graceful	10		Holcus , an exceedingly ornamental, graceful, elegant and stately class, producing a fine effect in shrubberies, select plantations, etc., the changeable character of their foliage and the agreeable perfume they emit, render them acceptable acquisitions.	
1566	— <i>NEBULOSA</i> , one of the most graceful grasses in cultivation, - - - - -	10	1595	— fine mixed varieties, 6 ft., - - -	10
1567	— <i>PLUMOSA</i> , superb, flowers in plumes	10	1596	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> , (Squirrel Tail Grass,) very fine, 3 ft., - - - - -	25
1568	— <i>PULCHELLA</i> , exceedingly graceful,	10	1597	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> , very graceful, - - -	10
1569	— <i>RETROFRACTA</i> , new and fine, - - -	15	1598	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> , (Hare's tail grass) 1 ft., - - -	5
1570	Andropogon sorghum , tall ornamental grass, very fine, 2½ ft., - - -	10		Panicum , a very ornamental, pretty, and curious looking class, well suited for bouquets.	
1571	<i>Anthoxanthum gracile</i> , graceful, ½ ft., - - -	10	1599	— <i>COLONUM</i> , fine, ½ ft., - - - - -	10
1572	<i>Avena sterilis</i> , (animated oats,) 2½ ft., - - -	5	1600	— <i>CONCINNUM</i> , very handsome, ½ ft., - - -	10
1573	<i>Briza major</i> , (large quaking grass,) 1 ft.	5	1601	— <i>CRUS GALLI</i> , fine, 1½ ft., - - -	10
1574	— <i>GENICULATA</i> , very fine for bouquets ¾ ft., - - - - -	10	1602	— <i>ERIGO NA FIMBRIATA</i> , fine, 1 ft., - - -	10
1575	— <i>GRACILIS</i> , (small quaking grass) 1 ft.	5	1603	Paspalum elegans , white, very pretty and interesting, 1½ ft., - - -	5
1576	Brizopyrum siculum , quite new; very dwarf, with light, shining green leaves; very neat and pretty, ¾ ft., - - -	10	1604	Pennisetum longistylum , very graceful and interesting, 1½ ft., - - -	5
1577	Ceratochloa pendula , very pretty, 1½ ft.	5	1605	Piptatherum Thomasi , 1 ft., - - -	5
	Chloris , a most singular looking class, (radiata is remarkably curious.)		1606	Setaria macrocheta , large drooping plumes of the most graceful description, 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1578	— <i>FIMBRIATA</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	5	1607	Sporobolus tenacissimus , very fine, ½ ft., - - - - -	25
1579	— <i>RADIATA</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10	1608	Stipa pennata , (Feather grass,) 2 ft., - - -	10
1580	— <i>SUBMUTICA</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10	1609	— <i>JUNCEA</i> , very graceful, 2 ft., - - -	10
1581	Chrysurus aureus , (golden spiked) ½ ft.	5	1610	Tricholena rosea , beautiful beyond description, 2 ft., - - - - -	10
1582	<i>Coix lachryma</i> , (Job's tears,) 2 ft., - - -	5	1611	Trypsacum dactyloides , handsome, 4 ft.	25
	Eleusine , a curious class, with stems resembling horns.		1612	<i>Uncia latifolia</i> , 4 ft., - - - - -	10
1583	— <i>COROANA</i> , (5 horns,) 1½ ft., - - -	10			
1584	— <i>INDICA</i> , horns long and graceful 1 ft.	10			
1585	— <i>OLIGOSTACHYA</i> , (3 horns,) striking, 1 ft., - - - - -	10			
1586	— <i>SP.</i> , from China, fine dwarf, - - -	15			
	Eragrostis , an exceedingly pretty class, highly ornamental.				
1587	— <i>CYLINDRIFLORA</i> , 1½ ft., - - - - -	5			
1588	— <i>ELEGANS</i> , (Love-grass,) 2 ft., - - -	5			
1589	— <i>MEGASTACHYA</i> , elegant and pretty, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10			
1590	— <i>NAMAQUENSIS</i> , 1 ft., - - - - -	10			

Florists' Flowers,

OF FIRST QUALITY.

arrangements have been made with several of the most successful exhibitors of Florists' Flowers in Europe, by which we shall be constantly supplied with seed of the finest prize varieties of the following kinds, which can be confidently recommended as superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this country.

The numbers refer to their position in the body of the catalogue.

- 215-228. **Antirrhinum majus**, from the best named flowers.
 249-265. **Asters**, exhibition varieties.
 273. **Auricula**, saved from fine prize varieties.
 285-286. **Balsams**, very beautiful, the best in culture.
 290. **Bellis perennis**, Double Daisies, finest Belgian varieties.
 313-317. **Calceolaria**, their varied foliage and richly marked flowers render them indispensable for green-house and conservatory decoration.
 457-458. **Chrysanthemum**, large-flowered and pomponne varieties.
 459-461. **Cineraria**, saved from a collection of many named varieties.
 503. **Cockscomb**, from selected plants.
 407-412. **Carnation and Picotee Pinks**, comprising all colors and selections.
 683-684. **Fuchsias**, saved from the finest new varieties.
 691-699. **Geranium**, saved from the finest English, French, spotted and fancy flowers.
 721. **Gladiolus**, from the most magnificent varieties in cultivation.
 728-729. **Gloxinia**, saved from the finest erect and drooping varieties.
 817. **Hollyhocks**, all saved from the finest named show flowers.
 874. **Lantana**, finest named varieties.
 1056-1061. **Mimulus**, fine, magnificently spotted and blotched flowers.
 1155-1156. **Pansy**, the finest collection of this universal favorite ever offered in this country; they are collected from several of the most celebrated growers in England and on the continent, and can be recommended with the greatest confidence. The fancy varieties (No. 1156) are saved from a most curious collection; producing a great variety of striped, mottled and variegated flowers.
 1197-1199. **Petunias**, new marbled, blotched and variegated varieties.
 1244. **Polyanthus**, from the finest flowers of a celebrated English amateur.
 1264. **Portulaca**, new, double, the most desirable acquisition of many years.
 1280-1285. **Primula sinensis fimbriata**.—This is one of the most popular, and, when finely fringed, one of the most beautiful of all Winter and Spring-flowering, cool green-house plants in cultivation.
 1398-1427. **Stocks** are amongst the most useful for a continuous supply of flowers for the vase and table. The Improved Large-Flowering Ten Weeks are much in advance of the old German Ten Weeks, and the New Pyramidal, Improved Large-Flowering, Hybrid Giant Cape, Hybrid Perpetual, New Large-Flowered Brompton, etc., etc., cannot be too highly recommended.
 1445-1446. **Sweet Williams—Hunt's Perfection and Auricula-flowered**.—This splendid variety has been much admired by all who have seen them, and obtained many prizes from various exhibitions throughout the country.
 1464-1494. **Tropæolum**, most profuse bloomers, suitable for green-house or out-door culture.
 1540-1544. **Wallflowers**, an old favorite, much improved by careful hybridization.

Green-house Seeds.

The following kinds are specially for culture in the green-house—though many varieties succeed well when planted out in the border during the Summer months.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 115-121. Abutilon , | 437. Cestrum , | 700. Gesnera , |
| 123-136. Acacia , | 442-444. Chinese Primrose , | 728-729. Gloxinia , |
| 140. Achimenes , | 447. Chorozema , | 762-765. Hardenbergia , |
| 146-151. Ageratum , | 457-458. Chrysanthemum , | 873. Kennedya , |
| 157-159. Aloesoa , | 459-461. Cineraria , | 919. Lisianthus , |
| 274. Azalea Indica , | 487-488. Glanthus , | 1030-1040. Maurandya , |
| 303. Cactus , | 562-568. Cyclamen , | 1061. Mimulus , |
| 313-317. Calceolaria , | 643. Epacris , | 1109-1112. Nierembergia , |
| 341. Camelia , | 645. Erica , | 1210. Phaseolus , |
| 410. Carnation tree or per- | 673-677. Ferns , | 1245-1251. Polygala , |
| petual flowering , | 683-684. Fuchsias , | 1497. Tydena , |
| 413-415. Casuarina , | 694-699. Geranium , | 1525-1527. Vinca . |

Ornamental Foliaged Plants.

For the adornment of the conservatory, shrubbery, or the flower borders, or for planting out in groups or single specimens on lawns or pleasure grounds—see Frontispiece.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 137-138. Acanthus , | 421-423. Celosia , | 1005. Magyaris , |
| 171-179. Amaranthus , | 446. Chenopodium , | 1193. Perilla , |
| 289. Belvidere , | 462. Cineraria maritima , | 1300-1313. Bicinus , |
| 377. Cannabis , | 759. Gyncrium agenteum , | 1562-1612. Ornamental gras- |
| 404-405. Carduus , | 771-776. Helianthus , | ses, |
| 378-403. Canna , | 820. Humea , | 1325. Salvia Argentea . |

SELECT LIST

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

EMBRACING

ALL THE BEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,

WITH

Directions for their Culture.

In submitting our Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seed is *new* and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what *we know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction. A large proportion of our seeds are of American growth. Those which cannot be successfully grown in our own country are annually imported from the most reliable European growers.

Those to which the price is affixed per ounce, are also sold in packets at prices quoted. When less than one ounce of any variety is ordered they will be sent in packets at that rate; all kinds can also be had in larger quantities, by the pound, bushel, &c., at the lowest market prices.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the country and the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices after the first of March. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

ARTICHOKE.

[*Cynara Scolymus*, LINNÆUS. *Artichaut*, FRENCH. *Artischoke*, GERMAN. *Alcachofa*, SPANISH.]

The common Artichoke is a perennial from Barbary and the South of Europe, cultivated more for luxury than profit. The flower-heads in their immature state contain the edible part, which consists of that portion of the fleshy receptacle that adheres to the scales, called the "bottom." It is entirely different from the Jerusalem Artichoke. The two principal varieties are the "Globe," erroneously called "Green Globe," and the "French" or "Green." The heads are boiled, and eaten with butter and salt. The bottom of these heads is very fleshy, and is cooked in various ways, sometimes being dried for Winter use.

CULTURE.—The Artichoke may be propagated by seed or offset suckers, separated in the Spring. When raised from seed let them be sown early in the Spring, say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches asunder along the drills. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds in hills, three feet apart each way, with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep, rich loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in Winter by covering with litter or earth.

Large Globe, produces large globular heads of a dusky purple color, with thick, succulent scales; the best for general culture.	Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 75
French, or Green, large oval heads with open scales; much esteemed by the French.	Per oz. - - - - - 75
Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	- - - - -

ARTICHOKE, (Jerusalem.)

[*Helianthus tuberosus*, LIN. *Topinambour*, FR. *Erdartischoke*, GER. *Pataça*, SP.]

This plant flourishes best in a light, rich soil, with an open exposure; but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. It may be cultivated by planting middle-sized tubers or cuttings of the large ones, with one or two eyes preserved in each, as early as the ground will admit. The only attention necessary in its culture is to loosen the surface, a little of the earth being drawn up about the stem. The roots may be increased in size by pinching off the tops just previous to flowering. The tubers may be taken up in the Autumn as wanted for use; and as soon as the stems have entirely withered they may be raised from the ground, as completely as possible, and preserved in sand for Winter consumption,

Per lb.

10

ASPARAGUS.

[*Asparagus officinalis*, LIN. *Asperge*, FR. *Spargel*, GER. *Esparragos*, SP.]

A perennial, cultivated for the early shoots, which are highly esteemed. There are several names given in some catalogues, which indicate different varieties, but there are only two of distinct character. The kind with reddish-purple shoots, growing close-headed to a large size, is more generally cultivated, and is sold under the name of "Giant." The other variety is of a bright green color with a round top. Either will grow to a large size in good soil with proper management.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, and sow early in Spring, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent weeding and hoeing. At one or two years old transplant to permanent beds. The ground should be trenched, or dug over, two feet deep, burying plenty of manure—decayed leaves, leaf mould, rock weed or kelp, when it can be had—and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Lay out the beds four and a half feet wide, and draw three drills, fourteen inches apart and six inches deep, lengthwise of each bed; place the roots in them, a foot apart, in their *natural position*, and cover four inches deep. A rich, sandy loam is most suitable. Every Autumn, after clearing off the stalks, spread on a covering of manure, to be forked in, with a good dressing of fine salt very early in the Spring. A new bed should not be cut over before the third year.

Large Green Purple Top, or Giant, the best and largest variety. Per pkt., 5, Per oz. 10
Common Green. Per pkt., 5, Per oz. 10
Asparagus roots, 1 year old, 50 cents per 100; 2 years old, \$1 00; 3 years old, \$1 50.

ENGLISH BEANS.

[*Faba vulgaris*, LIN. *Fève de marais*, FR. *Gartenbohne*, GER. *Haba comun*, SP.]

These varieties are not much grown in this country, though highly esteemed in Europe, where they grow on an extensive scale.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of the pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans. Per qt.

Early Mazagan.—This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows, either dibbled or drilled, 35

Long-podded.—This sort is also adapted either for the garden or the field. The stalks are stouter and rather taller than those of the early Mazagan, having longer pods and larger seeds, but in other respects are nearly identical, 35

Broad Windsor.—A superior sort for a well sheltered garden, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time, 40

BEANS, (Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.)

[*Phaseolus vulgaris*, LIN. *Haricot*, FR. *Bohne*, GER. *Frijol enano*, SP.]

Under the name of **Dwarfs** are classified all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues, *Bush, Band, Snap, String, or French Beans*. The following are considered the most desirable varieties (crop of 1866 very light):—

	Per qt.
Early Valentine , long, tender pod, excellent, - - - - -	45
Early Yellow Six Weeks , very early and productive, - - - - -	40
Rob Roy , very hardy, early and prolific, - - - - -	40
Early China , red eye, well known and very desirable, - - - - -	35
Refuge, or Thousand to One , fine flavor, great bearer, - - - - -	45
White Kidney , highly esteemed for Winter use, - - - - -	30
Turtle Soup, or Black Kidney , a good variety for soups, - - - - -	30
White Marrow , vigorous, plant in hills, - - - - -	30

All of the above, as well as the following varieties, are very sensitive to frost and cold, and should not be planted before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm. Plant two or three inches apart, in two and a half feet drills, in a light, rich soil. One pint will be sufficient for a drill 80 feet in length. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain, will cause them to rust and greatly injure the crop.

BEANS (Pole or Running.)

[*Haricots a Rames*, FR. *Stanger Bohne*, GER. *Frijol vstago*, SP.] Per qt.

Early Dutch Case Knife.—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. They are sometimes used as "snaps," but principally shelled, 40

Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.—Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream-color speckled. Used both in the pod and shell; very productive, and good dry, 40

White Cranberry.—Seeds white, same shape as the last, but smaller, with rounder pods. Very tender and rich flavored, but an indifferent bearer, 40

BEANS (Flowering, Runners.)

[*Phaseolus multiflorus*, LIN. *Haricot d'Espagne*, FR. *Grosse bunte Bohne*, GER.

Judia vstago de Espana, SP.]

Of this class of Beans there are two varieties, the "Scarlet" and the "White," both of which are cultivated principally for ornament. They differ from other Beans in springing out of the ground with the seed-leaves detached.

	Per qt.
Scarlet Runner. —The most productive, perhaps, of all the kidney Beans. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, as well as for the economical uses to which its pods and seeds can be applied. The seeds are remarkably plump, kidney-shaped, and of a deep purple, approaching almost to black on the sides, apparently interspersed with cream-colored patches, which predominate on the edges, - - -	50
White Runner. —This variety is considered as occupying an intermediate position between the true dwarf kidney and the runner. The seeds are large, flat, and kidney-shaped, the whole plant differing but a little from the last named, excepting in seeds and flowers, which are white, - - -	50

LIMA BEANS.

[*Phaseolus lunatus*, LIN. *Haricot de Lima*, FR. *Bohne von Lima*, GER. *Haba vastago de Lima*, SP.]

	Per qt.
Large Lima. —This Bean, with the "Sieva," forms a distinct class, and is much esteemed at their season on our tables. It has broad, rough, rather full pods, with large white seeds. It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. When planted too early the seeds are apt to rot in the ground; and if the eyes are not placed downwards it will be uncertain whether they come up at all. The hills may be formed and poled before planting, from three feet and a half to four feet apart, and the Beans stuck into the earth around the poles, and lightly covered about an inch, with the hand. This operation should be done in warm sunny weather, after, rather than before, a heavy rain, - - -	60
Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba, resembles the preceding, but is inferior to it in rich, buttery flavor; but it is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a good crop, - - -	60

BEET.

[*Beta vulgaris*, LIN. *Betterave*, FR. *Runklerube*, GER. *Remolacha*, SP.]

The Beet, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated, even in the smallest gardens, and is used as an esculent in all stages of its growth.

CULTURE.—Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which had been well manured during the previous season; and, if this cannot be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged up in Autumn. If it is deemed necessary to apply manure, a sprinkling of guano after the plants are up would be preferable to farm-yard manure, which often causes the roots to grow rough and forked, while straight and moderate sized roots are the most desirable.

For an early supply sow a small quantity early in April, and the main crop the first week in May; but where small roots are desired sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for 24 hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground free from weeds, and open it by frequently stirring the surface. By the end of October the roots will have attained their full size, and they should then be taken up and stored in soil not over dry. To preserve Beets during the Winter, bury them in long narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with light sand, or light earth, in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt; for, if they once become shriveled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture. In pulling and cleaning, be careful not to wound the roots, or cut off any large fibres, as this would cause bleeding, which greatly injures the quality and tends to induce decay; neither should the leaves be cut off too close to the crown. In stacking, place the crowns outwards.

One ounce will sow a drill of one hundred feet in length—five to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Per oz.
Early Flat Bassano. —This variety, originally from Italy, is chiefly valued for its early maturity, coming into use a week or ten days sooner than any other sort. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the Winter, unless sown quite late. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	15
Early Blood Turnip Beet. —The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	15
Early Yellow Turnip, or Orange. —Is longer oval-shaped than the Blood Turnip; flesh yellow, very tender and juicy. It keeps well, and will serve for both Summer and Winter. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	15
Long Blood Red. —The common long Winter variety; deep red; grows to large size, mostly in the ground; is sweet, tender, and keeps well. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	15
Smooth Long Dark Blood. —This is a long smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin to eight inches. It is apt to be tough when sown too early. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	15
Early Scarcity Beet. —A light red Beet, growing much out of ground, to a very large size in good soil. It is much like the Mangold Wurzel, differing from it in being more turnip-shaped, with smaller tops. This and the two following require to stand one foot apart in two-foot drills, to attain their full growth. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	10
Long Red Mangold Wurzel. —A large long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for the table when young. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	10
Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel. —A large, round, orange-colored variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i> - - -	10



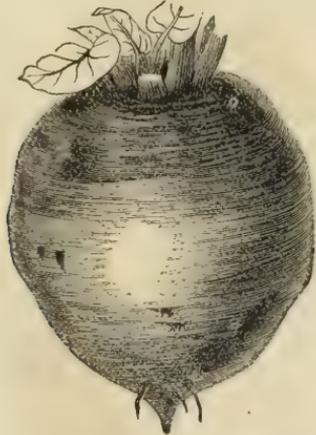
Early Bassano Beet.
See page 66.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.
P. 66.



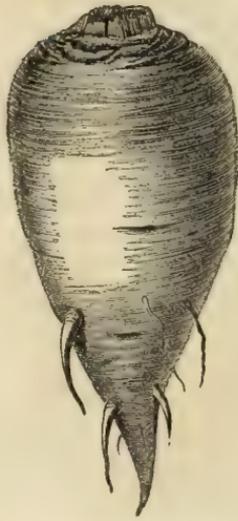
Rough Skinned Beet.
P. 67.



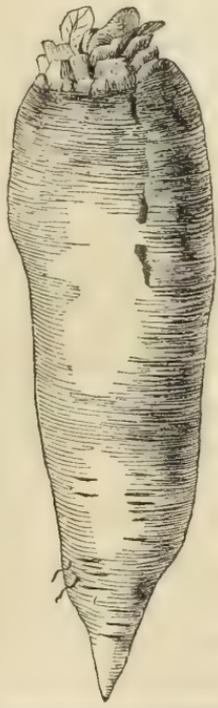
Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel. P. 66.



Long Blood Beet.
P. 66.



White Sugar Beet.
P. 67.



Long Red Mangold Wurzel.
P. 66.



	Per oz.
New Rough Skinned. —A new and early French variety, lately introduced, of fine flavor, deep purple flesh, covered with a thick, hard, dark brown skin; fine for the table. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	25
White Sugar Beet. —This grows to large size, much above ground; roots medium length, white; leaves green; considerably grown in this country for feeding, but is inferior to the Mangold Wurzel for that purpose. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	10
Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet. —This variety of Beet, sometimes called "Sea Kale Beet," is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as spinach. If cut often, new and more tender stalks will be reproduced. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Carter's St. Osyth. —Medium size, good shape, short top, rich deep blood red color, fine flavor, one of the best in cultivation. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	30
Henderson's Pine Apple. —Short top, medium size, flesh very deep blood red, fine grained, sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	30

BORECOLE, or KALE.

[*Brassica oleracea acephalo*, LIN. *Chou-rest*, FR. *Grüne Kohl*, GER. *Breton*, SP.]

"Borecole," "Kale," or "Green Kale," are general terms applied to the class of Cabbage which does not head, but is used as an esculent in their open growth. When used the crown or center of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most tender, sweet and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

CULTURE.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy, useful Winter vegetable, a deep rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April, in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will sow a bed of twenty square feet. Plant out in June and cultivate as recommended for Cabbage.

Green Curled Scotch is the kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves. *Per pkt., 10,*

Improved garnishing.—This will produce more than twenty varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in the green-house, being quite equal in color to the New Coleus, the colors vary from rich crimson to white laced and fringed, very ornamental as a border plant, as well as useful for culinary purposes. *Per pkt., 10,*

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens.—This variety is more dwarf; leaves yellowish green, very finely fringed. It makes excellent Winter and Spring greens, when set out in a light cellar, or otherwise protected from the severity of the weather. In the South, however, and even in warm soils and exposures in the Middle States, Borecole will stand the Winter in open beds without any protection. *Per pkt., 10,*

Cottagers.—A new English variety of high repute. It is exceedingly hardy, of excellent flavor, and a very heavy cropper. Sow in March in a frame, and plant out early one yard apart in rich well trenched ground, the crop will be prodigious. *Per pkt., 10,*

Tall Green Curled, grows two feet high; produces on good soil a quantity of heads. *Per pkt., 10,*

Cæsarean, or Jersey, a very tall growing sort, fine. *Per pkt., 10,*

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[*Brassica oleracea bullata*, LIN. *Chou de Bruxelles*, FR. *Gruener Sprossen*, GER. *Breton de Bruselas*, SP.]

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves, which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean. They are used for Fall and Winter greens, and, being quite hardy, should be sown and treated like Scotch Kale. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Roseberry, a new and superior English variety. *Per pkt., 10,*

New Feather-stem Savoy.—A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts; a delicate and delicious vegetable, requiring the same treatment as Brussels Sprouts. *Per pkt., 10,*

BROCCOLI.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Chou brocoli*, FR. *Broccoli*, *Spargel-Kohl*, GER. *Broccoli*, SP.]

Broccoli is nearly allied to the Cauliflower, and may be regarded as a variation of that delicious vegetable. It is hardy and surer to head, but inferior in flavor.

CULTURE.—All the varieties of Broccoli require a deep rich soil, and the ground should be trenched to a depth of at least two feet, well incorporating, as the work proceeds, abundance of rich manure. Where the object is to obtain fine large heads too much manure can hardly be used. The seed should be sown in hotbeds, for early crops, in April: for main crops, in May, in beds of well pulverized rich soil, making the surface fine, and then beating the seed gently into the ground and covering it lightly with fine earth. When the plants are sufficiently strong, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, transplant them into nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants. This will insure strong stocky plants, and will also induce the formation of an extra quantity of roots.

Plant in permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently established, taking care not to injure the roots, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly

established, especially the early varieties, and these must also be liberally watered in all stages of their growth during dry hot weather. Keep the ground well stirred between the rows, and free from weeds. When they begin to flower break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed.

One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.	Per oz.
Early Purple Cape. —This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor. Per pkt., 10,	60
White Cape. —A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called "Cauliflower Broccoli." Per pkt., 10,	75
Covent Garden. —A new English variety, white, with large heads, fine. Per pkt., 10,	75
Carter's Champion. —Dwarf, compact growing and large headed, the best late variety in cultivation, - - - - - pkt.,	25
New White Sprouting, (Lee's). —This great novelty produces a large crown or center-head, of good and close texture, the stem producing from forty to fifty smaller heads, - - - - - pkt.,	25
Frogmore Protecting. —An English variety raised at the Royal Gardens. Its merit consists in its extreme hardness, in its being very dwarf, in its leaves cabbaging or wrapping very closely over the heads till they are large enough for use, to protect from the action of frosts; heads large, white, tender and excellent, - - - - - pkt.,	10
Large White, (Circuits.) one of the very best for Fall. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	75
Walchereau. —One of the best, with very large, firm heads. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	75

CABBAGE.

[*Brassica oleracea capitata*, LIN. *Chou pomme ou cabus*, Fr. *Kopfkohl*, GER. *Repollo*, Sp.]

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated.

CULTURE.—For Cabbages the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in Autumn, and protected in cold frames through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring, in hotbeds, or later in the open ground. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the Winter, they are planted out in the Fall. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

Cabbage plants, before heading, are used extensively at the South for greens, under the name of "Collards." Any of the early sorts answer well for this purpose, particularly the Early Sugarloaf. Sow from early Spring to Summer, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart, each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick prick them out into beds four to six inches apart, which will cause them to grow low and stocky. Treated in this manner the plants will form lateral roots; and they can be removed, with the earth attached, in a moist day, without checking their growth. When the weather is hot and dry the roots of the plants may be dipped in a puddle of loam and water, and transplanted just at evening, giving each plant a gill of water at the root.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper, as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be fairly dug between and hilled up.

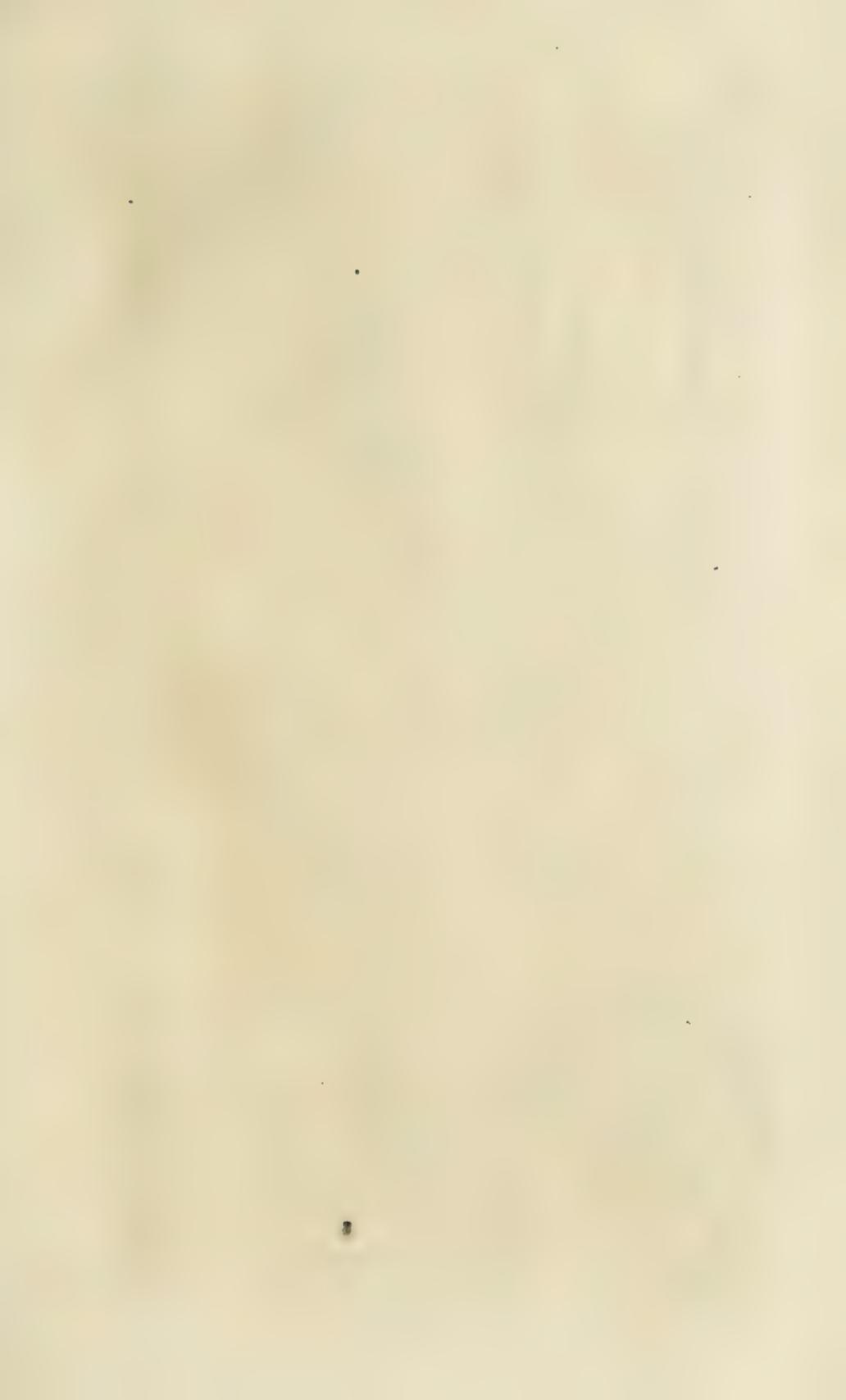
"Clump-root" is a disease of the Cabbage tribe, affecting the roots, which become distorted, knobby, and monstrously swollen. It is caused by the larva of a little weevil, and prevails mostly in old gardens. It is attributed to the too frequent repetition of Cabbages on the same ground, to the character of the manure, and dry weather. Old dry manure, particularly hog dung, full of insects, is most likely to produce the disorder. It sometimes does not show itself till the plants are half grown, when there is no remedy. It is indicated by the leaves wilting and flagging in sunny weather. The disorder is not constitutional, but affects Broccoli, Cauliflower, and all kinds of Cabbage, in the same ground. It is avoided by a rotation of crops, change of manure, and deep tillage, turning up to the surface a good portion of the subsoil, which should be top dressed with oyster shell lime.

To preserve Cabbages during Winter pull them in a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, Cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of sea-weed.

One ounce of seeds will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Per oz.

Early York. —This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties, and would justly stand at the head of the list. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored. The true Early York is of very dwarf growth, with close heads, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart. Per pkt., 5,	25
Early Wakefield. —An English variety, of the same shape and about as early as the above, and nearly as large as the Oxheart. It is a favorite with market gardeners. Per pkt., 10,	35
Early Sugarloaf has conical heads, with spoon-shaped leaves; color, bluish green. The heads are not so close and firm as the Large York, nor will it stand the heat so well. It does very well at the North, but loses its flavor and tenderness late in the season. Per pkt., 10,	35
Early Drumhead, or Battersea. —This is a round, flat-headed variety of excellent quality. It is one of the latest among the early sorts. Per pkt., 5,	25
Early London. —An intermediate sort, fine large heads. Per pkt., 5,	25

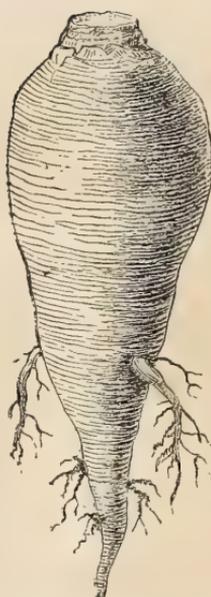




Long Orange Carrot.
See page 70.



Long Scarlet Radish.
P. 81.



Long White French Turnip.
P. 84.



Student Parsnip.
P. 78.



Scarlet Turnip Radish.
P. 81.



Olive Shaped Radish.
P. 81.



Early Frame Carrot.
P. 70.



Sweet German Turnip.



Early Horn Carrot.
P. 70.



Short Round French Parsnip.
P. 78.

	Per oz.
Green Glazed is a coarse, loose-headed Cabbage, cultivated at the South, as it is thought to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color, dark, shining green. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	35
Little Pixie .—Small, very early, and of delicate flavor. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Large French Oxheart .—A most excellent variety from France, which is taking the place of many others, to come in after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color, yellowish green. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Large York is larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	25
Large Late Drumhead .—This is a large Fall and Winter variety, with broad, flat, or round heads; very compact, and of a lightish green. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	40
Large Bergen, or Great American is one of the largest and latest sorts, of a lightish green color, with a short stem. The heads are large, firm, and rather sound; very tender, and most excellent flavored. It is a good kind for market and family use. Plants that have not closed when the crop is gathered in the Fall, will frequently head during Winter if they are set out in a cellar. It is an American variety, and keeps well. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Stone Mason .—A variety of the Mason introduced by J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, described by him as of large size, and exceedingly tender, sweet and rich, with a small, short stump. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Marblehead Mammoth .—Another variety introduced by the same gentleman, the largest known, and with good culture will average thirty pounds per head, - - - - -	25
Pomeranian .—A singular variety, with heads uniformly conical, and very solid, even to the extremities of the leaves, which often unite at the top in a twisted form; color, yellowish green. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Premium Flat Dutch .—A superb, large, low growing Cabbage, with heads broad and flat at top, very close and hard, with but few outside leaves; color, bluish green, turning to a purplish tint after being touched with frost. It is a Fall and Winter variety, tender, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Red Dutch, or Pickling .—This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also shredded, and eaten raw in vinegar. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, of a dark red or purple color. Sow early, and set out twenty-eight inches by two feet apart. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	35
St. John's Bay Drumhead .—Large, solid heads, an excellent market variety. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	25
Winnigstadt .—This variety, all things considered, is the best in cultivation for general use. It comes both early and late, is remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer, and keeps well in hot weather and cold. The heads are regularly conical, excessively full, and surmounted with leaves. The stalk, or stump, is short and rather thick, and the eating qualities of the head good. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead Savoy grows to a large size; heads nearly round, or flattened like the Drumhead, and quite firm; sometimes heart-shaped; very tender, and excellent for Winter. The Savoy's approach nearer to the delicious richness of the Cauliflower than any of the other Cabbages; sow early. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Improved American .—A most excellent variety, with large, firm heads, of superior flavor. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	50
Green Globe, or Curled Savoy does not make a firm head, but the whole of it, being very tender and pleasant flavored, is used for cooking; leaves wrinkled and dark green. This and the next are very hardy, and improved by frost. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Mitchell's Improved Green Globe Savoy .—One of the very best of the Savoy's. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Victoria Savoy .—Excellent every way. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
New Dwarf Elm .—Heads small, round, solid leaves, small, thick, fleshy, of a fine deep green color, of first-rate quality; valuable for small gardens; require to be planted early, one foot apart. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	50

CARROT.

[*Daucus carota*, LIN. Carotte, FR. Moere, GER. Zanahoria, SP.]

The Carrot is a hardy biennial, common in many parts of Britain in sandy soils. In its wild state it is small, dry, sticky, and strong flavored; but cultivated, is large, succulent, and one of the most important vegetables.

CULTURE.—A light, deep, sandy loam, or peaty soil, is most suitable; and, as farm-yard manure applied in a fresh state often induces forked and ill-shaped roots, ground which had been heavily manured the previous season should be selected. The soil should be trenched deeply, and ridged, as long before sowing as possible, and, if manure is considered indispensable, let this be given after the crop is up, using guano, or some good artificial manure. Sow some early sort as soon as the ground is in fair working condition, on a warm sheltered border. The main crop should be sown towards the end of April, or first week in May, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds evenly to the depth of about half an inch; let it be soaked a day or two in tepid water, mixing it immediately after in dry plaster or ashes. It will then come up in newly prepared ground before foul plants, and the first weeding may be done at much less expense. Keep the ground clear of weeds by a free use of the hoe, but as deep stirring of the soil might injure the roots, and cause them to grow forked, this should be avoided. As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong thin out the main crop, so as to leave about eight inches between each plant.

To preserve Carrots during Winter, they should be dug in a dry time, when the roots will come out of the ground clean, taking care not to wound or bruise the roots. Let them lie a day in the sun, to wilt a little, and dry; then deposit them in small heaps, in a cool cellar, secure from frost, and cover with dry sand. They should be examined often, and overhauled, if they begin to sweat. Carrots are very apt to heat when packed away in a large body. They

have been kept perfectly well packed in dryish sand, in long, narrow trenches, below frost. The main object is to keep them from the wet. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

	Per oz.
Earliest French Short Horn. —A favorite little Carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; the best variety for forcing. Per pkt., 10, -	20
Early Horn. —This is one of the earliest varieties. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the tap-root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance: color, deep orange; fine grained and agreeably flavored; top small; it is best for the table, and will grow very well on thin soil. Sow in fourteen inch drills, and thin out to stand six inches apart. Per pkt., 5, -	20
French Intermediate. —An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange. Per pkt., 5, -	15
Long Orange. —The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table, and for the main field crop. It requires a good, deep soil, and to stand eight inches apart, in eighteen-inch drills, to grow to large size. Per pkt., 5, -	15
Improved Long Orange. —New and fine. This variety resembles the above in form, but is larger and of deeper color, and by many is preferred to any other for field culture. Per pkt., 10, -	20
Altringham. —Differs from the Long Orange only in growing a little out of ground, with a green top. Per pkt., 5, -	15
Large White Belgian. —Grows one-third out of the ground; roots pure white, green above ground, with small tops. It is much grown by the French for soups and seasonings, also for stock. It will grow to a large size on light, rich soils, and is very easily gathered. Per pkt., 5, -	15

CAULIFLOWER.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Choufleur*, FR. *Blumen-kohl*, GER. *Coliflor*, SP.]

This is a delicate vegetable of the Cabbage tribe, with long, pale green leaves, and a close, curly head, formed of the flower buds before they shoot up to seed.

CULTURE.—For the Spring or Summer crop sow the early varieties, at the North, about the middle of September, and when two inches high transplant to three inches apart, into a frame covered with glazed shutters, where they must be protected through the Winter; in the Spring transplant to two and a half feet apart, into soil prepared as recommended for Cabbage. Sow the same varieties for succession in a hotbed in March, and transplant when large enough. For the Autumn crop sow the late varieties in April or May, in the open ground, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw the earth to the stems. As they begin to head they should be well watered. On the approach of frost those plants which have not headed may be planted out in a cellar where they can be aired in mild weather, where they will form fine flower-heads. In the Middle or Southern States sow in a hotbed in March, and transplant to twenty inches apart each way, in the open ground, in April; hoe and water as above until near the time the flower buds are formed, when the plants should be earthed up to about two-thirds their height, elevating their leaves and tying loosely together to screen them from the hot sun. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet. The following are among the best varieties:

	Per oz.
Early Paris. —This is one of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the Spring. Its season in market is July to September. Per pkt., 15, -	1 25
Half Early Paris, or Demi-Dur. —One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, heads very white, compact, and of delicious flavor, good for an early or late variety. Per pkt., 15, -	1 25
Early Dutch. —An excellent variety, a little later than the above, heads large, very white and tender. Per pkt., 10, -	75
Early London. —An old, well known variety, highly esteemed. Per pkt., 10, -	75
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. —A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head, larger than the Walcheren; stands dry weather; can be specially recommended. - - - - - pkt., 25	25
Erfurt Large Early White. —This variety produces immense compact heads, of a very superior quality, of dwarf habit, and well suited for small gardens, - - - - - pkt., 25	25
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf. —A new variety, said to be the earliest grown; fine for forcing, heads large, white, of first-rate quality, keeps well, - - - - - pkt., 50	50
Stadtholder. —The best of the strong growing kinds, with large, compact heads, and by market gardeners considered superior to Walcheren. Per pkt., 15, - - - - - 1 00	1 00
Asiatic. —A large and very highly esteemed variety. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 75	75
Walcheren. —Well known and a general favorite. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 75	75
Le Normand. —A French variety, highly recommended; heads extra large; quality superior in every respect, - - - - - pkt., 25	25
Late Paris. —A superior late variety, of excellent quality, - - - - - pkt., 25	25

CELERY.

[*Apium graveolens*, LIN. *Celeri*, FR. *Sellerie*, GER. *Apio*, SP.]

Celery is a hardy biennial, the stalks of which, when cultivated and properly blanched are sweet, mild and crispy, being very palatable, in a raw or cooked state.

CULTURE.—For the first crop, sow in February, in gentle heat, either in a pit or frame, or in pans or boxes, in a warm house. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould. Sow again early in March, in gentle hotbed, and for the main crop early in April, on a warm, sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they appear, must be kept near the glass, admitting air on every favorable opportunity. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, those from the first sowing on a slight hotbed under glass, and those from the second sowing, if convenient, under

the shelter of glass. For transplanting, prepare a bed of thoroughly rotted manure, three inches deep, covering it to the depth of another inch with light, sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out on this at about three inches apart, water freely, and until the plants get hold of the soil, shade them from bright sunshine. The plants raised from the sowing made in the open border will only require to be shaded after transplanting, by hooping and shading the bed, which will protect them from the direct rays of the sun until they become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades' deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants; four feet is the usual space allowed. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and this again with two or three inches of soil, with which it should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and leveled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully divesting them of embryo suckers, which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. During the Summer the soil about the plants should be kept free and open, and in hot, dry weather a liberal soaking of manure water should be given once a week. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them. And in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. A very good method of protecting the plants in Winter is to take them up before severe weather sets in, and lay them in as closely as can be done without crowding the leaves, on a ridge of soil, with their tops sloping downwards, and three or four layers deep on each side of the ridge. Cover with four inches of soil, over which place straw or leaves, about one foot thick; on this a roof of boards to throw off the water. When wanted for use open at one end. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of four and a half by twenty feet.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| White Solid. —This variety is most commonly grown; clear white, solid and crisp. <i>Per</i> | <i>oz.</i> |
| <i>pkt., 10,</i> | 30 |
| Seymour's Superb White. —This is esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp, and perfectly solid. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Cole's Crystal White. —A dwarf variety, solid, crisp, and fine flavored. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Cole's Superb Red. —Very compact, large and solid; of superior quality and crisp. One of the best red varieties. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Dwarf White French. —A superb variety, of dwarf habit, very solid, crisp and of fine flavor. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Turner's Incomparable. —A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy; will keep in perfection longer than any other, and is highly spoken of by all who have tried it. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Mammoth (Laing's) Red. —This is the largest grown, attaining, under good cultivation, the extraordinary weight of ten or twelve pounds, and is perfectly solid. It is nearly perennial in its habit, and will not under any circumstances run to seed the first season. It is highly esteemed by English gardeners. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Nonesuch (Ivery's) Red Celery. —Of exquisite flavor, continuing fit for use late in the Spring—not running to seed. <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 10,</i> |
| Incomparable Dwarf Crimson. —New, very dwarf habit, exceedingly solid, of fine dark crimson color, <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 25</i> |
| Hood's Dwarf Imperial. —A new variety; stalks of deep purple color, fine flavor, <i>Per</i> | <i>pkt., 25</i> |

CÉLERIAC, or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

Sow early in the Spring, in light, rich soil, transplant in May into beds, water freely in dry weather. The roots, which resemble Turnips, will be ready in October. This vegetable is much esteemed in Europe, where its cultivation is well attended to. One-half ounce will sow a bed about four feet by six. *Per* *oz.* *pkt., 10,* 35

CHERVIL.

[*Scandix Cerifolium*, LIN. *Cerfeuil*, FR. *Gartenkerbel*, GER.]

An annual the leaves of which have a pleasant aromatic taste, and while young and tender are employed for flavoring soups and salads. *Per* *oz.*

CULTURE.—The ground should be dry, deep, well pulverized and richly manured. Sow in drills from nine to twelve inches apart, covering the seeds to the depth of half an inch with fine soil. *Per* *pkt., 10,* 25

CHERVIL, TURNIP-ROOTED.

Chaerophyllum bulbosum.

This new vegetable, introduced by Mr. Vilmorin, of Paris, who considers it worthy to be classed with the Potato. On his authority, upwards of six tons have been produced on an acre, an amount which he states can be greatly increased by a judicious selection of the best roots for seed. The roots, which are eaten boiled, are of a gray color and nearly of the size and form of the Early Horn Carrot. The flesh is white, farinaceous, and of a flavor intermediate between that of a Chestnut and Potato.

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in drills in October or April, like the Carrot, preference being given to a rich, mellow soil. The roots will attain their full size by the following August or September, when they should be harvested. With a little care, to prevent sprouting, they may be kept until April. *Per pkt., 15,* - - - - - *Per oz. 50*

CHICORY.

[*Cichorium intybus*, LIN.]

The roots of this vegetable are much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for that purpose. The present high price of coffee, and duties on Chicory, will warrant its cultivation in this country, and many farmers have already made their arrangements for commencing its culture, which is extremely simple. The soil may be prepared and the seed sown in the same manner as recommended for Carrots. In the Fall the roots may be taken up and cut into quarters longitudinally, and afterwards cut in pieces about one inch in length, which may be strung and dried like apples, or spread in an airy chamber or loft, when it should be frequently turned to prevent mould. When cultivated on an extensive scale it should be kiln dried. When raised simply for home consumption we know of no better way than the former. When wanted for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee. The deleterious effects of coffee, by which many are debarred from its use, are entirely removed by mixing about one-fourth part of the ground Chicory with the coffee before cooking. It also greatly improves the flavor. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half feet by thirty feet, four pounds to the acre. *Per oz. Chicory, Large Rooted, or Coffee, Per pkt., 10,* - - - - - *20*

CORN (Indian.)

[*Lea Mays*, LIN. *Maiz*, FR. *Velschkorn*, GER. *Maiz*, SP.]

This product, so extensively grown in the United States, for boiling in a green state, when planted at intervals, may be had for table use from early Summer until the occurrence of hard frosts. The following are the varieties most esteemed for the purposes named above:—

	<i>Per qt.</i>
Smith's Early White. —This is a dwarfish variety, the earliest in the list; cob, white; kernels, eight rowed, and nearly as white as the Tuscarora. Plant the hills two and a half feet apart. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	25
Early Burlington. —A very early market variety; cob and kernels white, and in the true variety slightly indented; the ear good size, but rather short. An excellent early table variety. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	25
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar. —A new sweet variety. The medium height of the stalk is two and a half feet. The cob is white, ear small, fine formed, eight rowed, and corn very sweet. This is the earliest of the sweet varieties. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	40
Darling's Extra Early Sugar. —This is the earliest of the tall sweet varieties; ears small, well formed and very sweet. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	30
Asylum Sweet. —A medium early variety; ears large size and corn fine flavor; one of the best. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	30
Red Cob Sweet. —Medium early, cob red, kernels very large, deep, and in straight rows; ears long and well filled; one of the best varieties for the main crop. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> -	30
Mammoth Sweet. —The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen rowed; cob white, large and well filled. Very productive and fine flavored. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	30
Large Late Sweet. —This is a very large late variety; ears very long; cob white, eight to twelve rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	30
Evergreen Sweet. —The latest, and said to be the sweetest variety. One stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green till frost comes. Cob medium size, white; kernels small, deep, frequently irregular in the rows. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> -	30
Tuscarora. —This is a large variety, with large, flour-white kernels, a little indented; eight rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - -	30
Parching White. —The best for this use. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	30

For field varieties see Agricultural Seeds. Plant in May and for a succession every two weeks until July.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[*Lipidium sativum*, LIN. *Cresson*, FR. *Kresse*, GER. *Mastuerzo*, SP.]

Extensively used as a small salad. Sow early in Spring, very thickly, in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet. *Per oz.*

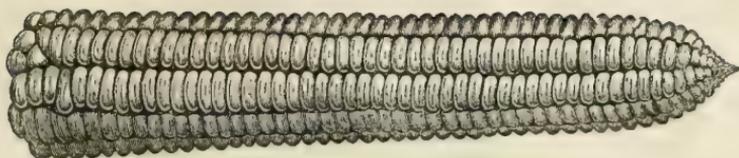
Broad Leaved, or Common, <i>per pkt., 5,</i> - - - - -	<i>10</i>
Extra Curled, fine, <i>per pkt., 5,</i> - - - - -	<i>10</i>
Henderson's Australian, fine, piquant flavor, for salads. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i> - - - - -	<i>25</i>

CRESS (Water.)

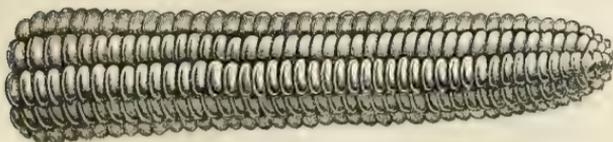
[*Sisymbrium nasturtium*, LIN. *Cresson de fontaine*, FR. *Brunnenkresse*, GER. *Berro*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in Winter. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is therefore preferred. This, ordinarily, may be done from March till August. The distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful, but, having once taken root, no further care is necessary. A Cress plantation is in full bearing the second year, and lasts a long time. When it begins to fail it may be renewed by taking a foot of the surface soil off the old bed, and replacing it with good, fresh earth. In Winter the beds may be covered more deeply with water, which will protect the plants against the frost. *Per oz.*

The true Water Cress is an aquatic plant, with small oval leaves, and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in Spring. *Per pkt., 10,* - - - - - *50*



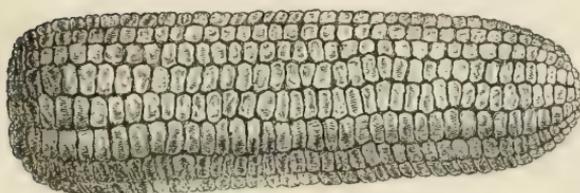
Tuscarora. See page 72.



Dutton. P. 86.



Darling's Early. P. 72.



Burr's Improved Sweet. P. 72.



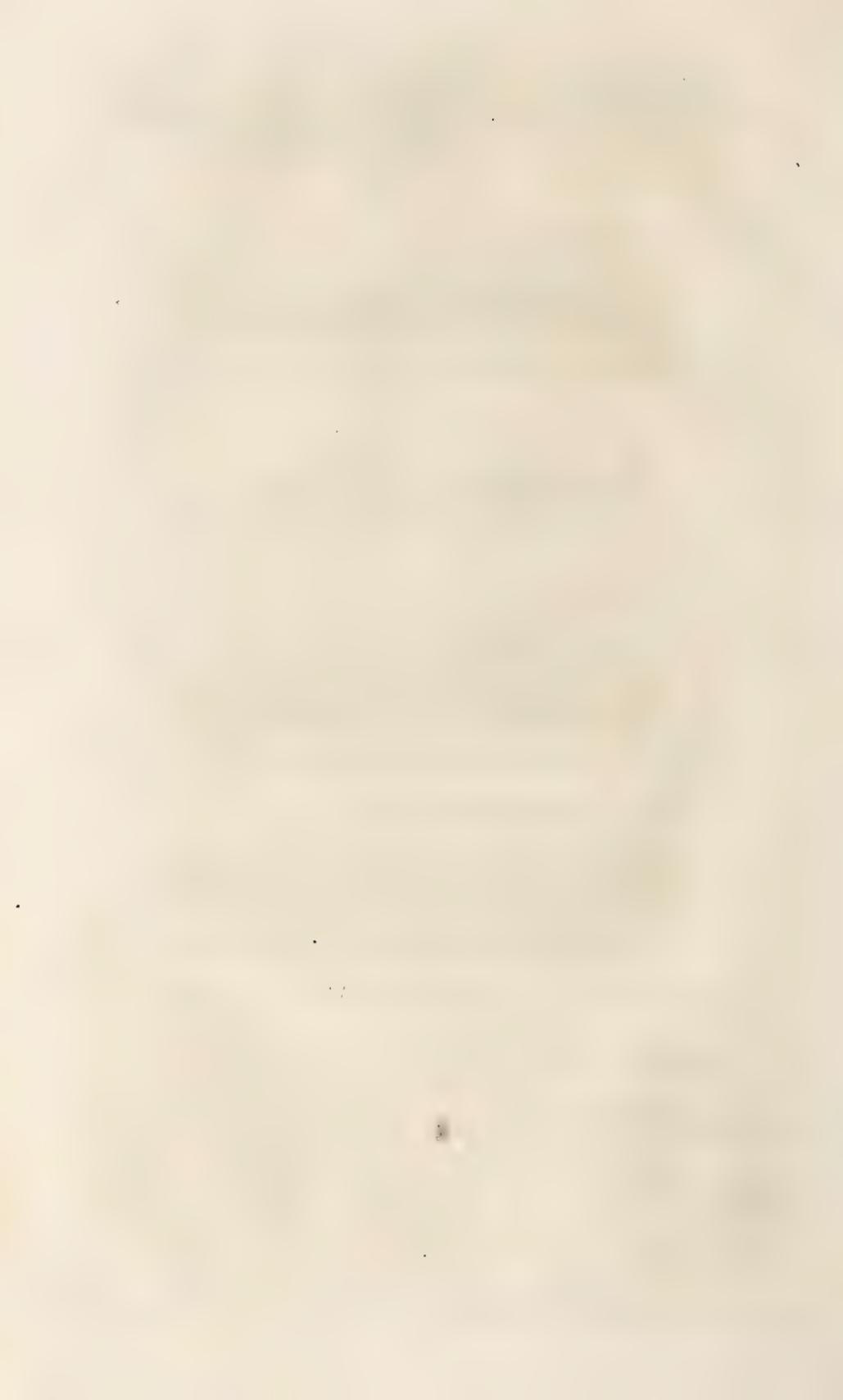
Red Cob Sweet. P. 72.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin. P. 81.



Winter Crook-Neck Squash. P. 83.



CORN SALAD, or LAMB'S LETTUCE.

[*Valeriana locusta*, LIN. *Mache*, *Salade de ble*, FR. *Ackersalat*, *Lammersalat*, GER. *Valeriana*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The seeds are thickly sown in September, in shallow drills, one-fourth of an inch deep. If the weather be dry the ground should be compressed with the feet or the back of a spade. It requires no other culture, except to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high northern climate it requires protection during Winter, with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich the flavor of the plant will be greatly improved.

This esculent, also called "Fetticus," is an annual, usually cultivated as a Winter and Spring salad. *Per pkt.*, 5, 15

CUCUMBER.

[*Cucumis sativus*, LIN. *Concombre*, FR. *Gurke*, GER. *Pepino*, SP.]

Cucumbers are cultivated in all vegetable gardens, the uses of which are too well known to need description.

CULTURE.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats, or a layer of straw. When the plants are up admit fresh air from the back part in pleasant weather, and when they show their third rough leaf nip the end of the vine, which will cause it to branch and bear earlier. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subsides. To obtain early cucumbers in the open garden, they may be started in a hotbed by taking pieces of heavy turf or sod, from six to twelve inches square, and placing them grass side down, and planting the seed on the top. When the plants are of sufficient size, and the weather is warm enough, remove to carefully prepared hills, and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop plant the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, using a shovel full of warm, well rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about one half inch deep with well pulverized soil, and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. Market gardeners, who desire to obtain the earliest crop to be had in the open ground, after manuring the hills mark them across at right angles, and plant each quarter every week, so that if one planting fails another immediately follows. By this management they are sure to be among the first in market with the out-door crop. Cucumber, as well as melon and squash seeds, are considered best when two or three years old; they run less to vines, and bear earlier and more abundantly. Some of the frame varieties succeed well in the open ground, but as a general rule they require a frame to develop their good qualities. One ounce will plant 100 to 125 hills.

Early Russian.—This variety, although not long introduced, proves to be a valuable acquisition, on account of its earliness and prolific growth, bearing at least ten days before the Early Cluster, which it somewhat resembles, but is smaller and shorter, being only about three inches long when fit for use. It sets in pairs, and the first blossoms usually produce fruit. Flavor pleasant and agreeable. It makes very small pickles. *Per oz.* 25

Early Cluster.—A short, prickly, seedy variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer and comes to maturity the earliest in the list, excepting the Early Russian. *Per pkt.*, 5, 15

Early Frame.—The standard sort for the table and for pickling; of medium size, straight and handsome. It makes a beautiful pickle that keeps well. *Per pkt.*, 5, 15

Short Green is similar, and in some catalogues it is the same as the Early Frame. *Per pkt.*, 5, 15

Early White Spine.—The best sort for the table. It is a little larger than the Early Frame, and grows uniformly straight and smooth, dark green, with white prickles; tender and excellent flavored. The fruit, in turning white at maturity, retains its fresh appearance much longer than any of the yellow varieties; on this account it is a favorite with market men. A good kind for forcing, and a great bearer. "New York Market" is another name for it. *Per pkt.*, 5, 15

Long Green Prickly.—A very excellent variety, a good bearer, about a foot in length, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp. It is a fine kind for the table, and makes a beautiful pickle for those who like them hard and brittle. *Per pkt.*, 5, 25

Extra Long Green Turkey.—One of the longest varieties, growing to a foot and a half or more in length; dark green and very solid, producing but few seeds. A very fine and productive cucumber. *Per pkt.*, 10, 25

Long Green Smooth, (twenty to twenty-four inches,) a German variety highly recommended, *per pkt.*, 15 15

Carter's Long Ridge.—An English variety, very long, fine for pickles, *per pkt.*, 10 10

Charlwood's Ridge.—An English variety highly esteemed; productive, and of good flavor, *per pkt.*, 10 10

Stockwood Ridge.—A very superior variety, having three or four fruit at each joint, from twelve to twenty inches long, *per pkt.*, 15 15

Giant of Arnstadt.—One of the best, very long, of fine quality, *per pkt.*, 25 25

Giant of Arnstadt New White.—Early, very long (twenty inches,) pure snow white, *per pkt.*, 25 25

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES.

Ayres' Perpetual Black Spine, <i>per pkt.</i> , 25	Gen. Canrobert, - - - - <i>per pkt.</i> , 25
Chinese, new, green, very long, " 25	Ipswich Standard, - - - - " 25
Colney Hatch, " 25	Minster Abbey, - - - - " 25
Carter's Sultan, " 25	Roman Emperor, - - - - " 25
" Champion, " 25	Ne Plus Ultra, - - - - " 15
Cuthill's Black Spine, " 25	Sir Colin Campbell, - - - - " 25
Gladiator, " 15	Victory of Bath, - - - - " 15
Gigantic White, " 25	Lord Kenyon's Favorite, - - - - " 25

EGG-PLANT.

[*Solanum melongena*, LIN. Aubergine, FR. Ciurpflanze, GER. Berengena, SP.]

The Egg-Plant is a very tender vegetable, requiring a hotbed to bring it to perfection in the Northern States. At the South it is sometimes called "Guinea Squash."

Sow thickly on a hotbed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm sheltered, dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand glasses. When the plants are three or four inches high, and the warm weather has set in, transplant them into well enriched ground about thirty inches apart each way. Draw earth to the plants as they advance. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants.

Early Long Purple. —The earliest and most productive. Fruit long and of superior quality. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	Per oz.
Improved New York Purple. —This variety is more generally cultivated. It grows to a large size, oval shape, and dark purple color. A superior market variety. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	50
White-Fruited. —Fruit milk white, egg-shaped, varying from three to five inches in length, and from two to three in diameter, grown principally for ornament. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	75
Scarlet-Fruited. —A highly ornamental variety, in general appearance resembling the common Egg Plant, but the fruit, which is about the size of a hen's egg, is at first of a whitish color, from which it changes to a yellow, and afterwards to a brilliant scarlet. A plant in full bearing, with its various colored fruits, presents a beautiful appearance. - - - - -	pkt., 10
Gaudaloupe Striped. —Fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple, skin white and variegated with purple, very ornamental, - - - - -	pkt., 10

ENDIVE.

[*Cichorium endivia*, LIN. Chicoree-endive, FR. Enaven, GER. Endibia, SP.]

This is a hardy annual, cultivated principally for a Winter salad. It is also used in stews, and as a garnish for the table.

CULTURE.—The ground for this crop should be trenched to a depth of two feet, adding and well mixing with the soil a very liberal dressing of rich and thoroughly decayed manure. For crops intended to stand the Winter a light, dry, and rather poor soil is the best, and they should be planted in the most sheltered situation at command. Make the first sowing about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverized rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July; and for plants to stand the Winter sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant into nursery beds upon rich, well prepared soil, taking special care not to injure the roots, as this, as well as want of water in hot, dry weather, very often causes them to run to seed. The plants in the seed-bed, as well as those planted out, should in dry weather be liberally supplied with water. When the plants are about four inches high transplant them to the spot where it is intended they should come to maturity, lifting them carefully with as much soil as can be kept about their roots. Place them in drills about three inches deep and twelve to fourteen inches apart, and leave about the same distance between the plants. Give a liberal supply of water immediately after planting, and as often as may be requisite to keep the soil moist. Beyond watering and keeping the surface of the soil open and free from weeds, the plants will require no farther attention till they are nearly fully grown, when means should be used to blanch them. In the case of the earlier crops this may be done by tying them up when dry after the same fashion as Lettuce, and drawing the soil about them so as to fill the drills in which they are planted, then ridging up the soil two or three inches round each plant. But as late crops intended for Winter use are liable to be injured by frost, these should be blanched by covering the plants with inverted flower-pots, or pots made for the purpose. When severe weather is feared, a portion of the plants sown in July may be lifted with balls and planted closely together in pits or frames, where they can be protected from frost and wet, yet be fully exposed to the air when the weather permits. Tying or covering should be done at intervals, so as to have a continuous supply well blanched as they may be required for use. The August sowing should be planted out at the bottom of a south wall, or in some sheltered situation, and in many localities these plants will require the protection of glass to Winter them safely. One ounce will sow a seed-bed of about eighty square feet.

Green Curled is the hardiest sort, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	Per oz.
White Curled resembles the Green, except in color and hardness. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Broad-leaved Batavian. —This is the <i>Chicoree scarolle</i> of the French, and is chiefly used in stews and soups. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40

KOHL-RABI.

[*Brassica caulorapa*, LIN. Chou-rave, FR. Kohlrabi, GER. Col de nabo, SP.]

Kohl-rabi, or "Turnip-stemmed Cabbage," called also "Cape Cabbage," rises in a thick stem about eight inches out of the ground, terminating at the top into a globular form, somewhat like a large Swedish Turnip, crowned with leaves slightly scalloped on their edges. This vegetable is sweeter, more nutritious, and more solid, than either the Cabbage or White Turnip; produces a greater weight per acre than the latter, and prefers a heavier soil than that root; it also is hardier and keeps better than any other bulb, and imparts, when fed to cows, but little of that flavor known as "turnipy" either to butter or milk.

CULTURE.—The seeds of this plant may be sown at the same period as the Swedish or Rutabaga Turnip, and may be cultivated in the same way, remembering to leave the chief part of the stems uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until late in the Spring—even later than those of the Swedes. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Early White Vienna. —Above ground; fine early sort. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	Per oz.
Early Purple Vienna. —Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color. Per pkt., 10, - - - - -	40
Large White. —Above ground. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	25
Large Purple. —Under ground. Per pkt., 5, - - - - -	25

LEEK.

[*Allium porrum*, LIN. *Poireau*, FR. *Lauch*, GER. *Puerro*, SP.]

The Leek is a hardy biennial. Although attaining perfection in size and being fit for culinary use the first year, it does not seed before the second. The whole plant is eaten, employed in soups, &c., and boiled with meat.

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown as early in the Spring as the season will admit, either in a seed-bed, to be transplanted, or in the sites where they are intended to perfect their growth. As soon as the plants are three or four inches in height they may be hoed and thinned out to two or three inches apart. If the weather be dry, watering will strengthen and forward them. When they are six or eight inches high they may be removed. They should be taken away regularly from the seed-bed, the ground being well watered previously, if not soft and easily yielding. When thinned out they may be left to remain in the seed-bed six inches asunder, as they do not grow so large as the transplanted ones, which must be set by the dibble in rows ten inches apart each way, nearly down to the leaves, that the neck, by being covered with the earth, may be blanched. Give them an abundance of water at the time of planting, and shorten the long, weak leaves, but do not injure the roots more than possible. By this treatment, and by cutting off the tops of the leaves about once a month, as new ones are produced, the neck swells to a much larger size. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants, and require a seed-bed of sixty square feet. The two principal varieties cultivated in this country are as follows: Per oz.

Broad Scotch, or Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the flag. This has the preference. Per pkt., 10, - - - 35

Large London.—This differs from the other kind in the leaves growing around on all sides of the plant. Per pkt., 10, - - - 35

LETTUCE.

[*Lactuca sativa*, LIN. *Laitus*, FR. *Lattich*, GER. *Lechuga*, SP.]

Lettuces may be divided into two classes—the “Headed,” or cabbage kinds, with round heads and broad, spreading leaves, and the “Cos,” with long heads and upright, oblong leaves. Both sections contain sorts of equal merit. All the Cos varieties should be tied up to blanch eight or ten days before cutting.

CULTURE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil, and every appliance the skillful cultivator can give, in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness, and delicate flavor for which they are so much esteemed. Several sowings are requisite during the season. For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops sow, in beds of well pulverized soil, in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sown for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows or broadcast, but to have finer heads it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart into the richest soil. Keep the ground well stirred around it, giving it an occasional watering with guano water, or any other liquid manure. The Hammer-smith and Brown Dutch varieties may be sown in September, in a dry, sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen boughs, will stand the Winter well, and give a good crop early in the Spring; or they may be transplanted in cold frames, where they will head during the Winter and early Spring. One ounce of seed will require a seed bed of one hundred and twenty square feet. The following are the principal sorts in cultivation: Per oz.

Early Curled Silesia.—A superior early variety of very strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large loose head of excellent flavor. For forcing and the first Spring sowing it is highly esteemed. Per pkt., 5, - - - 25

Early Tennis Ball.—Well formed, hardy and crisp, and of good quality, one of the earliest heading varieties. Per pkt., 10, - - - 30

Early Butter Salad.—New, very tender, and of delicate flavor. Per pkt., 5, - - - 25

Boston Curled.—A new variety of great beauty and of very superior quality for the table. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental. Per pkt., 10, - - - 30

Royal Cape.—One of the best. It heads finely and stands the heat well. Per pkt., 5, - - - 25

Red Cabbage.—A French variety with reddish-brown leaves; heads well. Per pkt., 10, - - - 35

Royal Summer Cabbage.—Color light yellow; leaves uniform, nearly all turned into the head, which is well formed, good sized, close, and a little flattened. It stands the heat well. Per pkt., 5, - - - 25

Versailles.—Leaves large, thin, crimped, and very light colored; heads large and thick, but not very hard. It is prompt to head, but slow to run up. Per pkt., 10, - - - 30

Large India.—One of the largest varieties, in appearance resembling the Silesia, but is less curled, and the leaves are whiter, being sometimes edged with pink. It forms large round heads, which cut white, brittle, and almost transparent. No Lettuce withstands the Summer heat better, nor is more popular for market. Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

Wheeler's Tom Thumb.—A new English variety, very dwarf, compact, excellent flavor, crisp and refreshing; remains a long time without running to seed. Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

Brown Dutch will endure the Winter with less protection than most of the other sorts, and is generally sown in Autumn. It grows in the Cabbage form, but does not make a close head. Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

Drumhead, or Malta.—One of the best Summer Lettuces, large, crisp and compact. Per pkt., 5, - - - 25

Hammer-smith Hardy Green.—The best for Autumn sowing to stand the Winter. Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

Ice Cos.—This is a very brittle Lettuce, with large, light green, crimped leaves, which have an icy appearance. Heads oblong, rather loose, and very crisp. Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

Ice Drumhead.—Heads readily, blanches naturally, crisp, tender and well flavored. Per pkt., 5, - - - 30

	Per oz.
Paris Green Cos is one of the best of the Cos varieties. It grows upright, with long, narrow, and dark green leaves. It should be tied up to blanch a week or ten days before cutting. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Paris White Cos , similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Spotted Cos .—Large, crisp and firm. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Florence, or Golden Cos .—A first rate variety, very crisp. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40

MELON (Musk Varieties.)

[*Cucumis melo*, LIN. *Melon*, FR. *Melone*, GER. *Melon*, SP.]

The agreeable and delicious flavor and perfume of this fruit has caused it to be sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate will admit of its growth.

CULTURE.—Plant late in Spring, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with old rotten compost; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. It will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A light, dry, sandy soil, and a dry atmosphere are most suitable. Melons should not be planted near other varieties, if it is desired to preserve them pure. They have arrived at perfection when the stem will cleave from the fruit. A very rough-netted skin is the most sure indication of a high-flavored fruit. The varieties are numerous, but the following are most esteemed:

Green Citron .—A handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends and roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet, and high flavored. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Pine Apple .—A dark green, oval melon, of medium size; rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy, and sweet. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Nutmeg is of a larger growth, and globular shaped; flesh green and highly scented. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Jenny Lind .—Small size, but of delicious flavor. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Skillman's Fine Netted is a small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, of the most delicious flavor. The earliest of the green fleshed melons. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Large Yellow Cantalope .—A good sized, nearly round fruit, netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon-colored, thick, and musk-flavored; earlier than the green sorts. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Large Musk .—This is the largest variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon-colored, and of peculiar musky flavor; early and productive. This kind is used in its green state for "mangoes." <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
New Hybrid White Japan .—A native of Japan, and decidedly the sweetest thin skinned Musk Melon. Color of fruit cream white; flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round. <i>Per pkt., 15,</i>	50
Christiana .—A yellow fleshed variety, which originated in Massachusetts. It is ten days earlier than the Nutmeg, of fine flavor, and a most excellent sort. It is very early, which renders it particularly valuable for a Northern climate. The seeds, like those of yellow Melons generally, are larger than those of the green, flatter, and a little crooked. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	20
Choice English varieties for culture in frames,	25

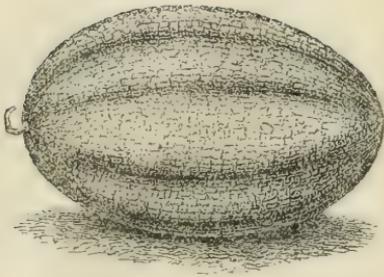
MELON (Water.)

[*Cucurbita citrullus*, LIN. *Melon d'eau*, FR. *Wassermelone*, GER. *Sandia*, SP.]

The Watermelon is held in high estimation in all warm countries, for its refreshing coolness and delicious sweetness.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, six to eight feet apart, in May. Select warm, light, dry ground, and in preparing the hills let them be dug out broad, and deep as the soil will admit; fill at least one-third full of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix thoroughly with the soil, filling up a little above the level of the ground. The Melon is a native of a hot climate, consequently it is a tender plant and requires much heat; it is therefore recommended to delay planting the seeds until the weather becomes settled, and the ground considerably warmed by the heat of the sun. As soon as the plants make their appearance water them with a solution of guano, (two pounds to a barrel of water,) and this may be repeated twice a week until the plants are strong and well established. With this treatment they will grow luxuriantly and bear abundantly. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for about one hundred hills. The following are among the best varieties:—

Mountain Sweet .—Of recent introduction, and of the very best for general culture, color dark green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina .—A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds; one of the best. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Black Spanish .—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and rich, sugary flavor. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Orange .—Peculiar for the division of its flesh from the rind, which may be taken off like the rind of an orange, by a little separation with a knife. The shape is oval; color green; flesh red, of medium quality; seeds thick and short. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Ice Cream .—Medium size, nearly round; color pale green, with a very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	20
Citron .—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Apple Pie Melon .—A new variety from Japan; when stewed and made into pies is an excellent substitute for apples. Keeps till May. Directions for cooking accompany each packet. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	20
Apple Seeded .—Small, round, with bright red flesh, sweet, tender, and well flavored. Keeps well after being gathered. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	30



Large Yellow Muskmelon. See P. 76.



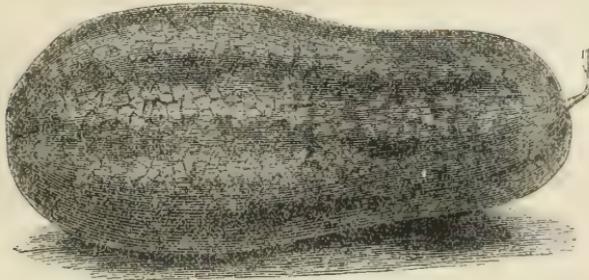
Green Citron Melon. P. 76.



Citron Watermelon. P. 76.



White Japan Melon. P. 76.



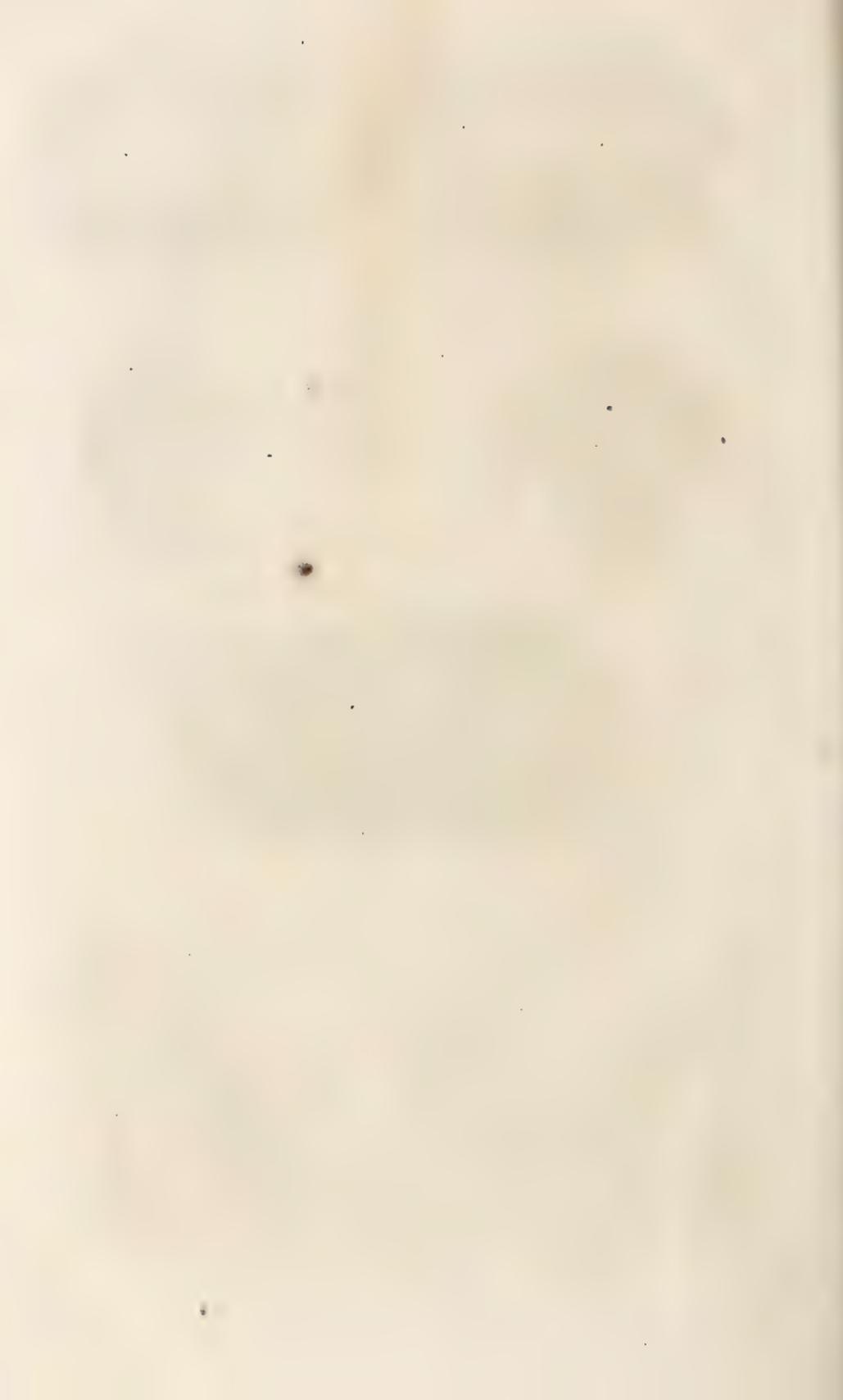
Mountain Sweet Watermelon. P. 76.



Martynia, for Pickles. See No. 1026, P. 42.



Dwarf Okra. P. 77.



MUSTARD.[*Sinapis*, LIN. *Moutarde*, FR. *Seuf*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For early salads sow on a slight hotbed in March, and for a general crop at intervals through the Spring, in rows six inches apart, and rather thick in the rows; cut it when about an inch or two high. To raise seed for the flour of Mustard sow in April, in drills from six to twelve inches asunder, or broadcast, and rake or harrow in the seed; when the plants are two or three inches high thin them moderately—they will soon run up in stalks, and in July or August return a crop of seed ripe for gathering.

White or Yellow.—Good for salads; also for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 5, - - - 35
Black or Brown.—For culinary use. Per pkt., 5, - - - 35

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.[*Tropaeolum majus*, LIN. *Capucine grande*, FR. *Kresse Indianische*, GER. *Capuchina*, SP.]

This annual is a native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent in salads. The flower buds scarcely formed, and the green seed pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle esteemed by many superior to capers. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet of rows.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring, in drills one inch deep—the "Tall" variety by the side of a fence, trellis-work, or some other support, to climb upon; and the "Dwarf" to form borders for the alleys. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are most productive in a light soil.

Tall.—Per pkt., 5, - - - 25
Dwarf.—Per pkt., 10, - - - 40

OKRA, or GOMBO.[*Hibiscus esculentus*, LIN. *Gombo*, FR. *Essbarer Hibiscus*, GER. *Quimbombo*, SP.]

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Plant late in the Spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender. Okra is easily preserved for Winter use by slicing the pods into narrow rings, and drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air. The ripe seeds are often used as a substitute for Coffee. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of rows.

Improved Dwarf Green.—Small, green and round, smooth pods. Per pkt., 5, - - - 15
Long Green.—Long ribbed pods. Per pkt., 5, - - - 15

ONION.[*Allium cepa*, LIN. *Ognon*, FR. *Zwiebel*, GER. *Cebolla*, SP.]

The Onion is one of the most important of the culinary vegetables cultivated. The numerous varieties are easily modified under the influence of soil and climate.

CULTURE.—A rather strong, deep and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. Where very large bulbs are desired, soil of this character is indispensable, and we think, moreover, that Onions grown in a strong soil are much less liable to be attacked by the fly or maggot than in light, dry, sandy soils. The ground should be heavily dressed with rich, well rotted manure, trenched, deeply, and ridged up early in Autumn, and if the soil is of a light, sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable. The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and, whether this occurs in March or April, a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be suffered to pass. After leveling down the ridges, if the soil is light, tread the ground regularly and closely over, then rake and well pulverize the surface, making it as fine as possible. Lay out the ground in four feet beds, with alleys a foot wide between, draw drills half an inch to one inch deep, six inches from each alley, and nine inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or, where this is too lumpy, with other fine soil. When cultivated on a large scale prepare the soil as above, by harrowing and raking fine. Draw drills fourteen inches apart, with a marking rake, and sow at the rate of six pounds to the acre if wanted for bunching. For large Onions five pounds will be sufficient. One ounce of seed will sow a bed $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 25 ft. The sowing is mostly done with machines, which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient it is better to go over the ground with a light roller immediately after sowing. It is customary to weed them three times. At the first two the earth is drawn up a little to the plants; and at the third or last weeding it should be brushed clean away with the fingers, to give them an opportunity to bottom entirely above ground. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation of crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on every Spring, and turned in with a light furrow. A top-dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants.

Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered. For raising Onion "Sets," or "Button" Onions, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops die down, the little bulbs, or "Sets," are gathered and kept spread thinly in a dry, airy loft.

Potato Onions should be planted in April. Select the large bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground. Keep clear from weeds, and gather a little earth about them from time to time in process of cultivation; as soon as the tops are dead they are ready for harvesting

	Per oz.
Early Red. —This very early variety originated in Wethersfield, Connecticut, by selecting the earliest for seed for a series of years. It is rather smaller, usually lighter colored, and more flat shaped than the Large Red; close-grained and heavy. Fit to be gathered the last of July; productive, and keeps well. Per pkt., 10, -	15
Wethersfield Large Red is the kind mostly grown at Wethersfield. It grows to a large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine-grained, pleasant flavored, and productive. It ripens in September, and keeps well. Per pkt., 10, -	15
Danvers Yellow. —This fine variety originated in Danvers, Massachusetts. It is a thick, heavy, straw colored Onion, mild flavored, and yields most abundantly; ripens early and keeps equal to the best. It is taking the place of the common yellow wherever it becomes known. Per pkt., 10, -	15
Yellow Dutch. —The common yellow variety is rather flat shaped, and excellent flavored. This is the "Strasburg" of the English catalogues, and the "Silver Skin" of the Eastern States. Good to keep. Per pkt., 10, -	15
White Portugal. —A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to fair size and handsome shape, but is very hard to keep, being liable to gather moisture unless spread very thin. It is called "Silver Skin" in the Middle States, where it requires two seasons to grow to full size, -	25
Top, or Button Onions, - - - - -	qt., 50
Potato Onions, - - - - -	qt., 40
Onion Sets, - - - - -	qt., 50

ORACHE, or MOUNTAIN SPINACH.

[*Atriplex hortensis*, LIN. *Aroche*, FR. *Garten melde*, GER. *Armuelle*, SP.]

CULTURE.—This plant flourishes best in a rich, moist soil, in open ground. The seed may be sown about the end of September, and again in the Spring for succession, in drills six inches apart. When the seedlings are about an inch high thin them to six inches asunder; and those removed may be planted out at the same distance in a similar situation, and watered occasionally, if needed, until established. The leaves must be gathered for use while young, otherwise they will be worthless and stringy. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of row.

The leaves of the Orache are cooked and eaten in the same manner as Spinach, to which it is preferred by many persons. Per pkt., 5, - 20

PARSLEY.

[*Apium petroselinum*, LIN. *Persil*, FR. *Petersilie*, GER. *Perejil*, SP.]

This well known and agreeable savory herb is used as a garnish and for seasoning soups, meats, &c.

CULTURE.—Parsley loves a rich soil, and tolerably deep. Soot is a manure very congenial and may be added to the compost. Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water, and sow early in the Spring in one foot drills; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart: a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. It often fails entirely in dry weather. One ounce of seed will sow about two hundred feet of row. To have Parsley green during Winter remove some plants into a light cellar, and treat them as in open culture in Autumn.

Per oz.

Plain Parsley.—This is the hardiest and strongest growing sort in cultivation. Leaves dark green, plain, longer than the Curled, and better flavored for seasoning. A covering of straw or evergreen boughs will ordinarily protect it through the Winter.

Per pkt., 5, -

Curled, or Double is more dwarfy and tender; leaves yellowish green and very beautifully crimped and curled. It is used principally as a garnish for the table. Per pkt., 10, - 25

Hamburg, or Rooted.—The roots are used for flavoring soups, &c. Per pkt., 10, - 30

PARSNIP.

[*Pastinaca sativa*, LIN. *Panais*, FR. *Pastinake*, GER. *Pastinaca*, SP.]

The Parsnip is a hardy biennial indigenous to Great Britain. In its native state the root is small and fibrous, and possesses but little of the fineness of texture and delicacy of flavor of the cultivated varieties.

CULTURE.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, free, rich soil, and as the application of fresh manure tends to the production of forked and badly formed roots, ground in high condition from having been heavily manured for the previous crop should be selected, and if manure must be applied for this crop let it be well decomposed, or use guano. The ground should be trenched two feet six inches, and ridged up in the Fall before sowing. Sow in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering half an inch to one inch with the finest of the soil. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. The roots are hardy, and improve by leaving in the ground through the Winter, taking only enough in the cellar to last during cold weather. They are very valuable for feeding cattle, as well as for the table. One ounce will sow two hundred feet of row; five pounds to the acre.

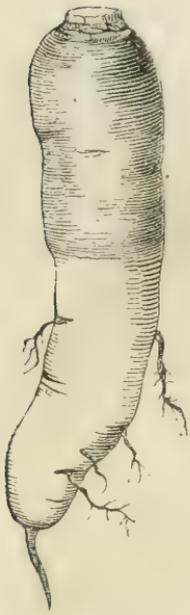
Per oz.

Early Short Round French.—A new early variety. Per pkt., 10, - 20

Hollow Crowned.—The best for the garden. Per pkt., 5, - 15

Long Smooth.—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored. The tops are small and tinged with red at the crown, which rises from the center, surrounded by a slight depression. It keeps through the Winter perfectly well, where grown, without any protection. Per pkt., 5, - 15

The Student.—A new variety, of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild Parsnip by Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England; a great acquisition. Per pkt., 10, - 30



Long White, or Cow Horn Turnip.
P. 84.



Red Top Strap-Leaved Turnip.
See page 84.



Yellow Finland Turnip.
P. 84.



Golden Ball Turnip.
P. 84.



Yellow Danvers Onion.
P. 78.



Yellow Dutch Onion.
P. 78.



Wethersfield Large Red Onion.
P. 78.



White Portugal Onion.
P. 78.



Summer Cabbage Lettuce.
P. 75.



Large Ronen Leek.
P. 98.



Boston Curled Lettuce.
P. 75.



PEAS.

[*Pisum sativum*, LIN. *Pois*, FR. *Erbsee*, GER. *Guisante*, SP.]

The Pea is a hardy annual, a native of the South of Europe, and is highly esteemed in all countries as one of the most desirable of culinary vegetables.

CULTURE.—The planting for an early crop of garden Peas should be made in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. At the South, where they will endure the Winter, the planting for the first crop is made in October and November. The ground must be manured the year previous, or the Peas will be apt to grow too much to straw. Use thoroughly decomposed manure, if any, just before planting. The height to which all Peas grow depends in a great measure upon the richness of the soil and the wetness of the season. In a rich soil and wet season they will sometimes outstrip all expectation, and the venter is likely to be faulted for selling spurious seed. They are usually planted in double rows, from three to four feet apart, and those requiring it bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between. They should be kept clean, and earthed up twice in their growth. A new mode of growing the Common Early and Marrowfat Peas, which succeeds very well in small gardens, and which is practiced to some extent for marketing, is to scatter about a dozen Peas in every hill, with early planted Potatoes, of the Mercer, or some other small-topped variety; hoe them in the hill, along with the Potatoes, and they will grow up and fall together between the rows, and produce a fair crop. As soon as the Peas are gathered, the straw must be pulled and removed. The Potatoes are not much affected, and a supply of Peas is obtained with very little cost. In dry weather the Peas should be soaked five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry they should be watered in the drills. From one to two bushels are generally required to an acre; one quart of the smaller sorts will sow about one hundred and twenty feet, and of the larger sorts about two hundred feet of drill.

Early Dan O'Rourke. —(True.) the earliest variety in cultivation, grows about three feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality, equal in flavor to the best Marrowfats, -	35
Early Emperor. —Comes in just after the above; productive and of good quality, 3 ft., -	30
Early Prince Albert. —(Early Kent.) an old and well known variety, early and productive, 3 ft., -	30
Early Charlton, or Golden Hotspur. —Grows about four feet high, pods large, usually containing six or seven Peas, hardy and prolific, about eight days later than the Dan O'Rourke's, -	25
Early Frame, or May. —Grows about three feet, pods small, round, containing five or six Peas; ripen nearly all at once, -	25
McLean's Advancer. —A dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor, long pods well filled up, very prolific; nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke's; a new variety from England introduced last year, -	50
Tom Thumb. —(Beck's Gem.) very dwarf, not exceeding nine inches in height, stout and branching; pods containing five or six Peas, very early, of excellent quality, yields abundantly. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart; requires no sticks, -	75
Bishop's Dwarf. —A productive variety, of dwarf habit, early and good, 1 ft., -	40
Bishop's New Long Podded Dwarf. —A fine, branching, prolific variety, pods containing six or seven Peas; early, productive, often producing twenty pods per stem, and of excellent quality; the plants should stand four to six inches apart in the line, 1½ ft., -	40
McLean's Princess Royal. —A very prolific, long-podded, early variety, of fine, sugary flavor; one foot high, pods large and well filled, a very productive variety, -	50
Carter's Surprise. —An improved blue surprise, a fine market variety, with large pods, very productive, -	50
Dwarf Blue Imperial. —A good bearer and fine flavored; can be highly recommended as a good Summer Pea, 3 ft., -	30
Champion of England. —Universally admitted to be one of the best Peas grown; of delicious flavor, and a profuse bearer, 3 to 4 ft., -	40
Champion of Scotland. —A new Scotch variety, highly recommended, 3 ft., -	50
Eugenie. —The earliest white wrinkled Marrow Pea in cultivation, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top, with fine large pods, 3 ft., -	50
Napoleon. —The earliest blue wrinkled Marrow Pea in cultivation, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top, with fine large pods, 3 ft., -	50
Missouri Marrowfat. —Fine, large pods, cultivated extensively for the market. It is about ten days earlier than the common Marrowfat, and can be highly recommended either for garden or field culture; grows from three to five feet, according to soil, -	30
Large White Marrowfat. —A superior variety; grows about six feet high, with very large, broad pods, well filled, of excellent quality, prolific, but rather late, -	25
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. —An excellent variety, growing about three feet high, with large well filled pods, a good bearer and worthy of general cultivation, -	25
Sugar Pea. —Eatable pods, 3 ft., -	75
Dwarf Marrow. —A very good market variety, productive and of good quality, 6 ft., -	30

PEPPERS.

[*Capsicum*, LIN. *Piment*, FR. *Spanischer Pfeffer*, GER. *Pimiento*, SP.]

Capsicum, or Pepper, is a tender annual, used as a hot, pungent seasoning for soups and meats, as well as for pickling, and is universally esteemed. Some of the varieties are mild and sweet.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in a hotbed, in the Northern and Middle States, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring, in a light, warm soil. Transplant when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings, Guano, hen-dung, or any other bird-manure, applied upon the surface, and hoed in when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product.

Long Cayenne.—This is a long, red, tapering variety, of dwarf growth, very hot and pungent; used for pepper-sauce, and for seasoning. *Per pkt*, 10, - - - 50

Cherry. —A small, smooth, round, red variety, of uniform shape, very hot; a great bearer.	Per oz.
Per pkt., 10,	50
Large Squash. —Large and thick; flat, tomato-shaped; rather mild, and the very best for pickling alone; very productive.	Per pkt., 10,
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. —A new variety of nearly the same form, but much larger than the last described. It is used mostly for pickling, stuffed like mangoes.	Per
pkt., 10,	50
Sweet Spanish. —Used as a salad and for pickling, has no pungent flavor, very late and rather difficult to keep when pickled.	Per pkt., 10,
	50

POTATO SEED.

[*Solanum Tuberosum*, LIN. *Pomme de Terre*, FR. *Kartoffel*, GER.]

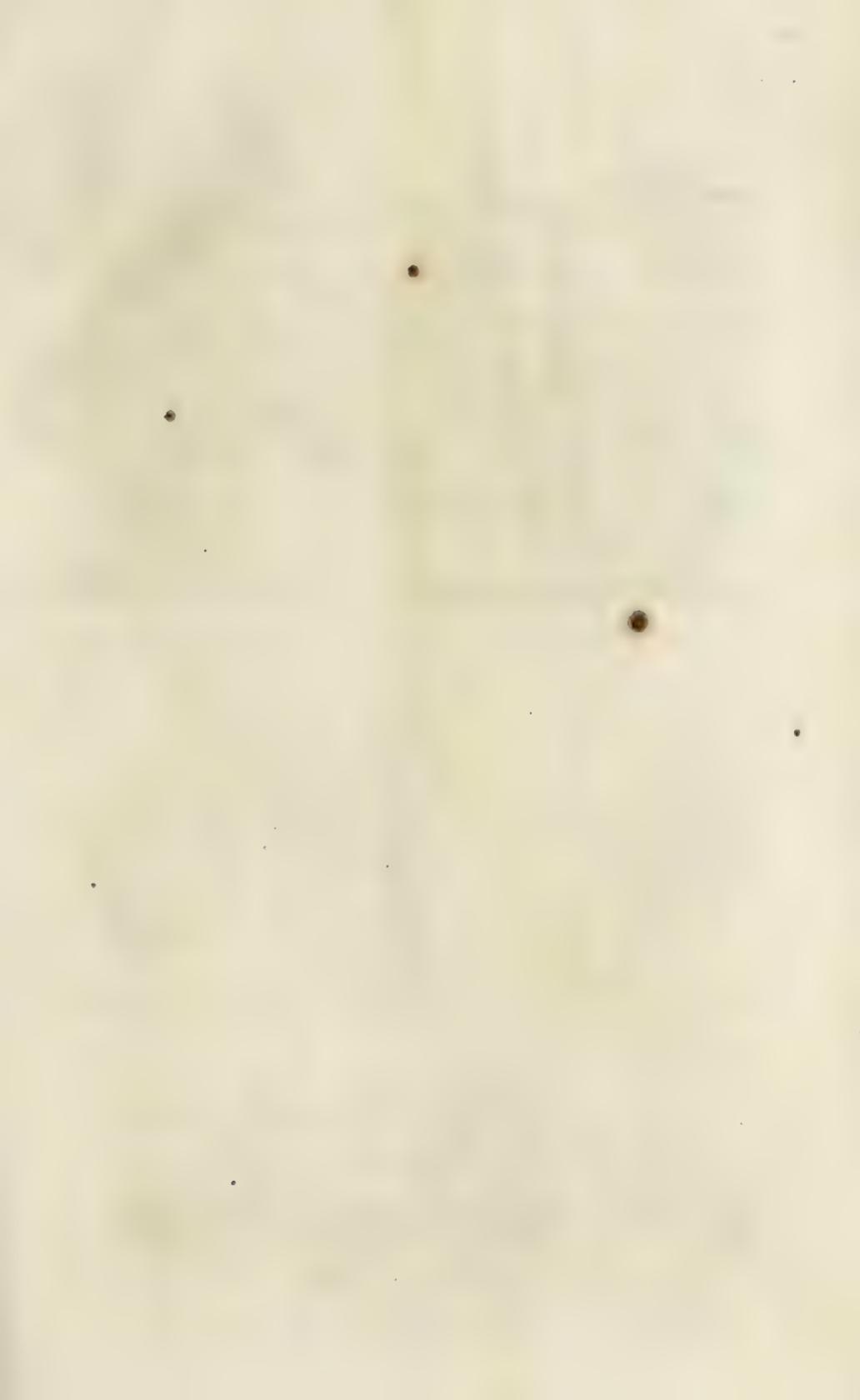
CULTURE.—Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart. When the plants are up two or three inches thin them to five or six inches apart, and allow them to grow till the end of October, when the roots will furnish a supply of small Potatoes, which must then be taken up, and a portion of the best reserved for planting, next Spring, in the usual way. Plant them and let them have the ensuing Summer's full growth till October, at which time the tubers will be of proper size to determine their properties. Having considered not merely the flavor of each new variety, but the size, shape, and color, the comparative fertility and healthiness, earliness or lateness, reject or retain it for permanent culture accordingly.

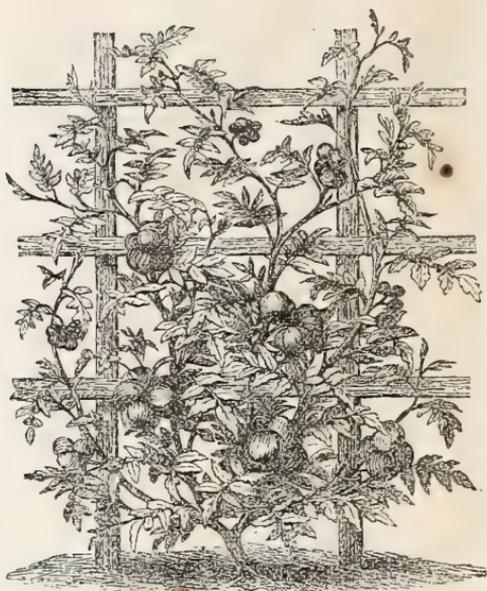
Early and late varieties, mixed, (saved by an experienced French cultivator,) Per pkt. 25

POTATOES. (PRICES VARIABLE.)

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—A deep, thoroughly drained, light sandy loam, or peaty soil, is the most suitable for the Potato. The application of manure for this crop is now generally held to increase its liability to be attacked by disease, to bring it on at an earlier period than would otherwise be the case, and also to produce large crops of imperfectly matured tubers, which, if they escape the disease while in the ground, are more liable to be attacked after they are lifted than those grown on poorer soil. The ground selected, therefore, should be in fair condition, from having been moderately manured for some exhausting green crop in the previous season. But if the only land to be had is so poor as to render it necessary to apply manure in order to ensure a fair crop, then use charred vegetable refuse, or a very light dressing of well decayed farm or stable-yard manure. The ground should be ploughed or trenched two spadés deep, and ridged up early in Autumn; and if manure is applied this should be well mixed with the soil. Charred vegetable refuse, however, may be applied about the sets when they are planted. A slight sprinkling scattered along the trench before planting, and then used in covering the sets, has, to some extent, proved a preventive of disease. Plant as early as the ground can be found in fair working condition; let the ground be neatly leveled, then, beginning at one side, dig it over about six inches deep, and put in the sets in the openings, at proper distances, which must be regulated by the growth of the variety. The lines for the early kinds, which form but small tops, may be about twenty inches apart, leaving about nine inches between the sets, but for the second early varieties two feet should be allowed between the lines, and ten inches between the sets. The late kinds will require two feet six inches between the lines, and ten inches between the sets in the line. The sets should be covered about six inches, leaving the soil over them as open and loose as possible. On strong, heavy land they should not be covered more than four inches. When the tops are four to six inches above the ground ridge the soil up neatly about them. In the case of the early varieties, which may be in danger of suffering from the frost, the soil should be kept ridged up round the shoots as soon as they appear above the ground, keeping them covered until they are four to six inches high, and all danger of frost is past. Before earthing up fork the ground lightly between the lines, so as to pulverize the soil, then draw it to the plants with a hoe or spade. Keep the ground clear of weeds. When the crop is ripe they may be dug and stored in a cool, dry cellar.

Early Handsworth. —A new variety received last season from England, which is believed to be the earliest of any in cultivation, either for forcing or culture in open ground, and a great acquisition for market gardening purposes. It is very dwarf, growing not more than from four to eight inches high. It is thus reported in the <i>Gardeners' Chronicle</i> , the leading agricultural paper in Great Britain: "Out of seventy-four varieties grown for trial in the Horticultural Society's gardens, the Early Handsworth was by ten days the earliest, and deserves particular notice. It is excellent in quality, and a very prolific, round, white kind; six plants produced six pounds of Potatoes."	Per bush.
Early Stevens. —A variety which originated in Northern Vermont; very early and productive; tubers of medium size, roundish; flesh white, of excellent flavor; a superior market variety.	\$5 00
Early Sovereign. —A favorite early variety, of excellent quality, very productive, and a good keeper.	2 00
Extra Early White. —An early and well known market variety, very productive and of good flavor.	2 50
Early Wendell. —One of the largest of the early varieties; early, productive and of uniformly good quality; an excellent keeper, considered by many as the most desirable of all the early varieties.	2 00
Sutton's Race Horse. —A new English variety, now offered for the first time in this country, described as being very early, productive, and of good quality.	peck, 1 00
Early Dykeman. —A great favorite in many localities; tubers large, roundish; flesh white; early and productive.	2 00
Jackson White. —An excellent second early variety, well known in New England, tubers of medium size, perfectly white when cooked, remarkably dry, mealy, farinaceous and well flavored, and of the best for general cultivation.	2 00
Delmaboy. —A new variety from Ireland, which is thus described in the <i>Gardeners' Chronicle</i> , "a handsome, medium sized Potato, very flowery and of good flavor, one of the best in cultivation for a second early variety; produces very large crops, is free from disease and a good keeper."	2 50





Trellis Training of the Tomato.



Hoop Training of the Tomato.



Cherry Pepper. See page 80.



Long Red Pepper. P. 79.



Sweet Mountain Pepper. P. 80.



English Bean. P. 65.

Prince Albert. —(True,) a most excellent variety, very productive, first-rate, - - - - -	Per bush.
Davis Seedling. —A superior variety for general cultivation, very productive, fine flavor, and keeps well during Summer, - - - - -	\$1 50
	1 50

GOODRICH'S SEEDLINGS.

Goodrich's Garnet Chili. —Raised by Rev. C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., very large, fine flavored and uncommonly productive; does not rot; the best for general crop, - - - - -	2 00
Cuzco. —White flesh, good size and flavor, a most abundant bearer, keeps well, good for a general crop, - - - - -	2 00

NEW VARIETIES.

Calico. —A seedling of the Garnet Chili, a little earlier than that variety, yields well, has a firm, crisp flesh, cooks white and dry, - - - - -	2 50
Goodrich's Early. —Highly recommended for flavor, hardness and productiveness, - - - - -	3 00
Gleason. —Of good size, fine-grained, solid flesh, white when cooked, an enormous bearer, has yielded during the past season at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre, - - - - -	2 50

PUMPKIN.

[*Cucurbita pepo*, LIN. *Potiron*, FR. *Kurbis*, GER. *Calabaza*, SP.]

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden.

CULTURE.—These can be grown on any good soil that is warm. They are excellent for pies, and for feeding to cows. They are usually planted in corn fields, where the vines can grow to a great length, but can be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Plant in hills eight feet apart. One pound of the common field sorts will plant from two hundred to three hundred hills, and, of the finer garden sorts, one ounce will plant about thirty hills.

Cashaw. —The best for cooking, - - - - -	Per oz.
Cheese. —Flat, good for pies, - - - - -	10
Large Yellow. —Good for feeding stock, - - - - -	lb., 50
Connecticut Field. —Fine for stock, - - - - -	lb., 25
Mammoth. —Very large, frequently weighing from one to two hundred pounds, - - - - -	pkt., 10
Seven Years' Pumpkin. —A valuable variety for family use; keeps several years, - - - - -	pkt., 10, 40

RADISH.

[*Rhaphanus sativus*, LIN. *Radis*, *Rave*, *Petite Rave*, FR. *Rettig*, *Radies*, GER. *Rabano*, SP.]

An esculent, originally from China, very extensively cultivated in gardens for its roots, which should always be eaten before they become pithy and tough. The young seed-leaves are also employed as a small salad, and a pickle is made of the seed pods, when they are green.

CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light, and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. Sow in drills eight or ten inches apart. As the plants advance in growth, thin them to two inches apart. The Turnip Rooted and the Olive Shaped are the best for sowing in the Summer. The Winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar for Winter use. From twelve to fourteen pounds of the early Spring sorts are required to the acre, if sown broadcast, but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts five pounds to the acre, in drills, is sufficient. One ounce will sow about one hundred square feet.

Early Short Top, Long Scarlet. —This is the standard sort grown for private gardens and for market; when true and pure it has a bright scarlet root, and a very small top. In suitable soil it grows quick, half out of ground and is very brittle. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Long Salmon. —Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Olive Shaped. —A very early and handsome variety, from France, nearly allied to the Scarlet Turnip; of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small; of very good quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners of Paris. It is also in great repute in the United States. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Olive Shaped White. —Same as above, except in color. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Scarlet Turnip. —A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young, but soon gets pithy. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
White Turnip. —Like the Scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Yellow Turnip. —This is an oblong, turnip-shaped, and russet-colored sort, growing to a large size, with a pretty large top. It is the very best to stand the heat and drought of Summer. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Black Fall, or Spanish. —An oblong, black Radish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. It is sown rather earlier than the Fall Turnips, and must be stored in sand in the cellar for Winter use. It will keep good till Spring. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 15
Rose Colored China Winter. —Form rather conical and very smooth; of a lively rose-color; flesh firm, like the last named, but more pungent. Cultivation the same as for that variety. - - - - -	Per pkt., 10, 30
White China Winter. —Same as above, except in color. - - - - -	Per pkt., 10, 35

RHUBARB.

[*Rheum hybridum*, LIN. *Rhubarbe*, FR. *Rhubarber*, GER. *Ruibarbo bastardo*, SP.]

Sow in Spring, in a seed-bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the Autumn or following Spring the roots should be transplanted into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. They are fit for use about the third Spring after planting. The most expeditious mode to procure a supply is to plant roots already grown, which will come into use immediately.

Royal Albert. —A new English variety of high repute. - - - - -	Per pkt., 10, 25
Victoria. —Large, fine for cooking. - - - - -	Per pkt., 5, 25

				Per oz.
Mammoth.	—Extra large, rather late.	Per pkt., 10,	-	30
Scarlet Nonpareil.	—A superior sort, lately introduced.	Per pkt., 10,	-	30
Linnaeus.	—Large, tender, and very fine.	Per pkt., 5,	-	25

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.[*Tragopogon porrifolius*, LIN. *Salsifis*, FR. *Bocksbart*, GER. *Ostra vegeta*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap-root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. Those remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow thirty feet of drill.

The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small flat balls and dipped in a batter, and fried like Oysters, which they strongly resemble. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 20

SEA-KALE.[*Crambe maritima*, LIN. *Crambe maritime*, FR. *Selkohl meerkohl*, GER. *Breton de mar*, SP.]

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in the Spring, an inch deep, in fourteen inch drills. When the plants are one year old transplant them eighteen inches apart, in straight rows five feet asunder. The ground must have been thoroughly trenched and manured. Late in the Fall, when the leaves have separated themselves from the crown, heap over each plant a shovelfull of clean sand or ashes, and earth up a ridge a foot and a half high over the rows, from a trench dug along the space between them, and beat it smooth with the back of the spade. In the Spring, after the cutting is over, the earth should be leveled into trenches, so as to expose the crowns of the plants, and a good coat of strong manure dug in around them. It is adapted to the coldest climates, and deserves to be more extensively cultivated. Per oz.

This hardy perennial is cultivated for its blanched shoots, which are cooked as Asparagus, and is esteemed as a delicate and wholesome esculent. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 35

SPINACH.[*Spinacea oleracea*, LIN. *Epinard*, FR. *Spinat*, GER. *Espinaca*, SP.]

Spinach is a hardy annual, with thick, succulent leaves cultivated to a considerable extent for greens.

CULTURE.—The ground intended for the Summer crop of Spinach cannot be too rich, and should be heavily manured, and trenched deeply; a rather strong, loamy soil is to be preferred. For the Winter crop, however, a light and sandy soil is the most suitable, but this also should be deeply trenched, and in unfavorable localities a sheltered situation should be chosen. In wet, undrained soils, or those of a very strong, tenacious nature, it may be advisable to sow the Winter crop on raised beds, for Spinach is very impatient of a soil saturated with wet in Winter, and under such conditions will not stand severe frost. For the Summer crop sow early in March, and at intervals of three weeks or a fortnight, until the middle of July, in quantities according to the demand. The round seeded varieties are the best for Summer crops. The Winter crop should be sown from the middle of August to the beginning of September, the prickly seeded is the hardest, and should be partly used for this crop. All the crops should be sown in drills from one to two inches deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed thinly, and covering them with the finest of the soil. When the ground is dry, the drills should be well soaked with water before sowing; and steeping the seed for twenty-four hours previous to sowing will cause it to germinate sooner, but this should be done only when the ground is hot and dry. The Winter crop should be thinned as soon as the plants are strong enough to draw, so as to leave them about nine inches apart in the row. But the Summer crops soon run to seed, and need not be thinned to a greater distance in the line than three inches. Protect the Winter crops on approach of severe frost with a little straw or evergreen boughs. Keep the ground between the lines free from weeds and in an open state by frequent deep hoeings. Per oz.

Round, or Summer.—Has a smooth, round seed, thick, fleshy leaves, a little crimped; generally preferred for Spring sowing. Per pkt., 5, - - - - - 10

Prickly, or Fall.—This is the hardest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped leaves. It is mostly employed for Fall sowing. Per pkt., 5, - - - - - 10

Flanders.—A productive variety, with large, broad leaves; seed round; quite hardy. Per pkt., 5, - - - - - 10

Lettuce-leaved.—A new sort of very superior quality; leaves large, thick, and deep green, seed round; best suited for Spring sowing. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 15

Orach White, or Mountain Spinach. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 25

New Zealand.—This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during Summer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart. Per pkt., 10, - - - - - 30

SQUASH.[*Cucurbita melo-pepo*, LIN. *Courge*, FR. *Kurbiss*, GER. *Calabaza tontanera*, SP.]

Squashes are cultivated for their fruit, which is much esteemed as a vegetable, when cooked, or made into pies. There are numerous varieties, mostly yellow, pale green, mottled or striped. They are also smooth, warty, soft, and hard, and are classified into "Summer," "Winter," "Bush," and "Running."

GENERAL CULTURE.—Being a very tender vine, the Squash is so sensitive of cold, that it cannot be planted with safety in the Middle and Northern States before the middle of May. The hills should be highly manured, and prepared in a similar manner as those for Cucumbers, all sorts thinned to not more than three plants to a hill. Per oz.

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped.—An early, flat, scallop-shaped sort, of a deep orange yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling. Per pkt., 5, - - - - - 10

Early White Bush Scolloped. —Similar in shape to the Yellow, light cream-colored. It grows to a larger size, of a coarser quality, and is a little later; more grown at the South than any of the others. Both varieties are called "Patty-pan" in the Southern and Middle States. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	<i>Per oz.</i> 10
Early Bush Summer Crooked-necked. —The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crooked-necked, covered with warty excrescences, (the more warty the better;) color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the rind. These three sorts should be planted three feet apart.	10
Fall or Winter Crooked-necked. —The kind most generally cultivated in New England for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow—the deeper the color the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is usually mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding cattle and hogs. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	10
Canada (Crooked-necked) is a small, early variety of the above, that bears well, and is by many esteemed preferable. From their running habit, the last two require to be planted six feet apart. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	10
Boston Marrow. —This is the most popular kind in the Boston market. Form ovate, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon-colored; flesh deep orange, finely grained and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight six or eight pounds. It keeps well in Winter, and will boil as dry as a Potato. Plant eight feet apart. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	20
Lima Cocoanut. —A large, long, blue Squash, very fine-grained, and sweet; seeds white. Very late, but if well ripened will keep till Spring; esteemed for boiling dry. Plant eight feet apart, and leave but two plants in a hill. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	15
Hubbard. —The best table Squash yet known, good specimens being about equal in quality to the Sweet Potato. It has a hard shell, and with the same care will keep three months later than the Marrows. With high culture five thousand five hundred pounds of good market Squashes have been raised on half an acre of land. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	25
Nonolulu Nectarine. —Very productive, fine flavor, keeps well. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	25
Custard Marrow. —An English Summer variety; shape similar to the scolloped; very delicate flavor, highly recommended, <i>per pkt.,</i>	25
Mammoth. —Very large, often attaining the weight of one hundred and fifty pounds, excellent for pies, <i>per pkt.,</i>	25
Turban, or Turk's Cap. —A most excellent late table variety. At the blossom end the fruit suddenly contracts to an irregular cone-like point, of a greenish color, striped with white, and thus in form and color resembles a Turkish turban, whence the name. Flesh orange yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary and well flavored—and when grown on light dry soil will compare favorably with the Boston Marrow or Hubbard—specimens vary from six to ten pounds in weight, <i>per pkt.,</i>	15
Moore's Vegetable Cream. —A new English variety, introduced by Thomas Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and described as an improved small, cream-colored, oval-shaped variety of vegetable Marrow, of an extremely delicate flavor, <i>per pkt.,</i>	25
Yokohama. —A new variety from Japan, highly recommended, <i>per pkt.,</i>	15

TOMATO.

[*Solanum lycopersium*, LIN. *Tomate*, FR. *Liebesapfel*, GER. *Tomate*, SP.]

The Tomato, so extensively grown near all large markets in this country, where its high price early in the season is a great inducement to gardeners to produce a crop, is exceedingly wholesome, and is considered almost indispensable in every family.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. They flourish best in a warm, light, rich soil. For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hotbed. When about two inches high prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is passed plant them out in a sheltered situation, where they may have the full influence of the sun. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half grown commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that, at length, the plants may be completely bared of their leaves, and the fruit left fully exposed to the sun.

Early Apple. —Round, smooth, of medium size, early and fine. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	<i>Per oz.</i> 30
Extra Early Red. —The earliest grown, of a large size. Color bright red; shape uneven and deeply furrowed. Productive. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	30
Large Smooth, or Round Red. —Rather later than the last named, smooth and fair, nearly round or flattened; color bright red. It is preferable only for its beauty and cooking facility. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	25
Pear-Shaped is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	35
Large Yellow. —About the size and shape, but a little more flat, than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow; flesh firm; fine for preserving. <i>Per pkt., 5,</i>	25
Small Yellow. —Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; used only for preserves. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Cherry. —A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	40
Feejee Island. —New, desirable sort for general culture; very solid, but late. <i>Per pkt., 10,</i>	35
Large Red Mammoth. —Very large fruit, <i>per pkt.,</i>	10
New White. —Fine flavored, <i>per pkt.,</i>	10
Lester's Perfected. —Of large size, fine flavored, very solid and productive, <i>per pkt.,</i>	10
New French Erect. —(<i>Tomate de Lays</i> .) a new variety, growing upright like a bush, very ornamental as well as useful, <i>per pkt.,</i>	10
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. —(<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i> .) an entirely distinct variety, makes a delicious preserve with a delicate strawberry flavor, <i>per pkt.,</i>	10

TURNIP.

[*Brassica rapa*, LIN. *Navet*, FR. *Rube*, GER. *Nabo comun*, SP.]

This wholesome and agreeable esculent has long been cultivated as a field crop, as well as in gardens, and in Britain is one of the staple productions of the farm, as food for stock; but in this country it is mainly grown in market gardens, small field patches, or in yards, folded by cattle or sheep.

CULTURE.—For the Spring crop, sow the Early White Dutch, or the "Strap-leaved" sorts as early as the seed can be got into the ground, in fourteen-inch drills, and thin to five or six inches. Keep them perfectly clear from weeds, and, when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Spring Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy, if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. It is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow of a sufficient size before very hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong. They may be sown in a seed-bed or on a warm border, and transplanted in a wet time to the drills, when they have made five or six leaves, taking care to shade and thoroughly water the plants. On fresh new land, a fine Spring crop may occasionally be obtained by the ordinary mode of culture. For the Fall and main crop, sow at the North, from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the largest crops are obtained by drill culture. Land newly cleared and burnt over, and old pasture ground, plowed two or three times during the Summer, and well manured with thoroughly rotted manure or guano, and ashed at the time of sowing, will produce the clearest and sweetest Turnips. The sowing should always be done just before a rain, if possible, for the escape from the fly; and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon quick germination, and a rapid and free growth at first. They will be safe from the fly after putting out the rough leaf. A light sandy to gravelly loam, freshly manured as above recommended, is the most suitable. Turnips may be kept perfectly sound until Spring, by being drawn before severe frosts sets in. Cut off the tops about an inch from the bulb, and store the roots in the cellar, or cool shed, covering them with dry sand. One ounce of seed will sow 1000 square feet; an acre will require from one to two pounds.

- Early Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip.**—Size medium; white, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young. May be used either in Spring or Fall. When overgrown it is spongy and inferior. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Early Snowball.**—Small, compact, early, may be sown both for first and last crop. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Early Red Top Flat.**—A handsome, flat shaped bulb, purple above ground, with a small top and tap-root. An excellent variety, differing but little in shape from the Strap-leaved, except in the form of the leaf, though not of so fine quality. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Early Yellow Dutch.**—A very handsome variety, of a smooth, round form, and small top; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, and excellent flavored. It keeps well, and is one of the best yellow Turnips for the garden. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- White Top Strap-leaved.**—This is another early variety, which is taking the place of the Old Early Dutch. Form roundish or flat, of medium size, small tops, and but few leaves, which are entire, upright, and resembling those of the horse-radish in shape. The tap-root is small. Considered as one of the best sorts for market and Fall use. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Red Top Strap-leaved.**—This variety has the form and character of the White-topped, except in color, which is red or purple above ground. These two kinds are the best for Spring sowing, and for all garden culture, where they may be grown fair and free from worms, if not sown too early in the Fall. Flesh fine-grained and exceedingly rich, and buttery flavored. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Early Finland.**—A capital new variety, of a bright yellow color. It is of a good shape, with a small tap-root—first rate in every respect. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 15
- Yellow Malta.**—A very handsome yellow Turnip, of excellent quality. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Yellow Aberdeen.**—The roots of this variety are of a medium size, roundish form and tapering at the root, with comparatively short, spreading, dark green leaves; flesh yellow and very firm; one of the best for keeping through the Winter. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Robertson's Golden Ball.**—Unsurpassed for richness of flavor and quickness of its growth. It forms a beautiful bulb, with a bright yellow rind and cream-colored flesh; rich, pulpy, and excellent for culinary use, as well as for stock. Its keeping qualities are unrivaled. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Orange Jelly.**—A sweet, mild Turnip of rapid growth; flesh bright yellow; excellent for the table or stock. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Tellow, or Small Berlin.**—A small, high flavored variety, highly esteemed in Europe for culinary purposes, particularly for soups; flesh yellowish white; shaped like a Carrot. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 15
- Large White Norfolk.**—An old English variety, extensively cultivated. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Long White Tankard.**—A favorite sort for general crops. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- " " " Red Top.**—Similar to the preceding. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Long White, or Cow's Horn.**—This excellent variety grows very quickly to good size, nearly Carrot-shaped, and stands half out of ground; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet; tops small and spreading. It keeps well, and is esteemed by some the best of all for culinary purposes; but it should be gathered before very severe frosts, or it may be injured for keeping. One of the best for general cultivation. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 10
- Large Yellow Globe.**—A new variety, of good size, handsome globular shape, color yellow, with greenish top, leaves rather small and spreading; the best of all yellow Turnips for table purposes in the Fall; keeps hard and brittle until late in Spring. *Per pkt., 5, - - - - -* 15
- Long White French.**—One of the very best varieties for Winter or Spring use, either for the table or feeding to stock. It resembles the Swedish in many respects. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, and is often called "Sweet Turnip;" none better for keeping. It should be sown in June, - - - - - none 10

TURNIP (Ruta-Baga.)

[*Brassica campestris nabo-brassica*, LIN. *Chou rutabaga*, FR. *Kohlrab in der Erdegelbcr*, GER. *Nabo rutabaga*, SP.]

The Ruta-Baga, Swedish, or Russian Turnip, known to many under the name of "French Turnip," forms a distinct class, which more properly, perhaps, belongs to the Cabbage tribe. The bulbs are close grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. They keep well stored in a cellar, without any trouble, but are not in perfection for the table till towards Spring. Extensively grown for a farm crop.

CULTURE.—The Swedes, at the North, should be sown from the 20th of June to the 1st of July, in twenty-five inch drills, and thinned out at the first working, to ten inches apart, or they may be sown in a seed-bed and afterwards transplanted. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich.

Skirving's Purple Top.—An improved purple-topped variety, of very strong growth and large size. By its quick vegetation it generally escapes the ravages of the fly; best suited to field culture and cattle feeding. *Per oz., 10,* 75

Laing's Improved.—The handsomest variety known, and of excellent quality; purple above, and yellow under ground; almost perfect globe shaped when well grown, with a small top and tap-root. The leaves have a peculiar horizontal growth. *Per oz., 10,* 75

Early Stubble Swede.—A very quick-growing variety, suitable for late sowing. It makes a handsome round root, with a green top, nearly as early as the white Turnips. *Per oz., 10,* 75

Waite's Eclipse, Purple Top Yellow Hybrid.—A new distinct variety. This is one of the most valuable Turnips in cultivation for early feeding purposes, and grows to a very large size and great weight. *Per oz., 10,* 75

Dale's Hybrid Green Top Yellow.—This highly esteemed variety is a hybrid or cross between the Green-topped Swede and White Globe. Its shape is generally oblong, slightly flattened below, tapering a little towards the neck, and is usually of a larger size than the common Green-topped Turnips. It grows freely on all kinds of soil, and is particularly well adapted to clayey lands, as it is easily pulled, and comes up without much earth adhering to the roots. *Per oz., 10,* 75

POT AND SWEET HERBS.

Herbs in general love a mellow and free soil, and some pains should be taken in properly harvesting them in a dry state. The chief points are, first, to cut them when not quite in full blossom, and on a dry day to dry them quickly in the shade in a secure place, and when dry to pack them close in dry boxes or vessels, and keep them entirely excluded from the air. Sow the seeds early in Spring in shallow drills, and when they are up thin them out to a few inches apart. They are sold in packets at 10 cents each. The prices for larger quantities will be given on application.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Anise, | Fennel, | Rosemary, |
| Basil, Sweet, | Horehound, | Sage, |
| Balm, | Hyssop, | Savory, Summer, |
| Bene, for Dysentery, | Lavender, | Saffron, |
| Caraway, | Majoram, Sweet, | Sorrell, |
| Coriander, | Peppermint, | Thyme, |
| Dill, | Poppy, (Opium), | Wormwood. |

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

ASPARAGUS.		
Giant, one year, per hundred,	-	\$0 75
" two years,	-	1 00
" three years,	-	1 50

HORSE-RADISH.		
Horse-Radish Roots, per pound,	-	\$0 50

DIOSCOREA BATATAS—NEW CHINESE POTATO.

One of the most valuable esculents in cultivation, though but little known. Stem twelve to twenty feet in length, of rapid growth, of creeping or climbing habit, forming an excellent covering for a screen; flowers small, white, in clusters; leaves heart-shaped. The root is of a pale russet color, oblong, regularly rounded, club-shaped, largest at the lower end. Plant in a deep, light soil, tolerably rich and thoroughly stirred two feet deep. A well grown root will measure 2 feet in length and 2½ inches in its broadest diameter, and are quite hardy, remaining in the ground over Winter without protection. The flesh is remarkably white, and very mucilaginous in its crude state. They may be boiled or roasted, and when cooked possess a rice like taste; are quite farinaceous, nutritive and valuable for food. Roots \$1 50 to \$3 00 per dozen, according to size.

RHUBARB.		
Common,	-	Each. Per Doz.
Myatt's Victoria, large and fine,	-	15c. \$1 50
Linnaeus, very tender, and of the best sort,	-	25 2 00
Royal Albert, an excellent early sort,	-	25 2 00
Hawks' Champagne, a new English sort, very tender,	-	50 4 00
Scarlet Nonpareil, very tender stalks, deep red,	-	50
Cahoone's Mammoth, very large, productive and tender,	-	50

PLANTS

Of many varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, can be had in May or June.

BIRD SEEDS.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|------|
| Canary, | Hemp, | Rape, | Cuttle Fish Bone, | Lettuce, | Millet, | Maw, |
|---------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|------|

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds.

PRICES OF A FEW OF THE LEADING VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS BY THE POUND OR BUSHEL.

<p>Beans.—Early Valentine, per bush. \$3 00 Refugee, " 9 00 White Kidney, " 5 00 Early China Red Eye, " 6 00 Early Yellow Six Weeks, " 7 00 White Marrow, " 5 00 London Horticultural (Pole,) " 10 00 Dutch Runners, " 10 00 Case Knife, " 12 00 Large Lima, " 15 00</p> <p>Beets.—White French Sugar, per lb. 75 Early Bassano, " 1 00 Early Blood Turnip, " 80 Long Blood, " 80 Mangel Wurzel, Long Red, " 75 " Yellow Globe, " 75</p> <p>Cabbage.—Early York, " 2 00 Large Early York, " 2 00 Large Early Ox Heart, " 3 50 Large Drumhead (American,) " 5 00 Premium Flat Dutch, " 5 00 Drumhead Savoy, extra, " 4 00 Winnigstadt, (true,) " 5 00 Red Dutch, " 4 00</p> <p>Carrot.—Long Orange, fine, French, " 1 25 Improved Long Orange, extra fine, " 1 50 Large Altringham, " 1 50 Large White Belgian, " 1 00 Early Horn, " 2 00</p> <p>Cauliflower.—Half Early Paris, " 15 00 Early London, " 8 00 Late Dutch, " 8 00 Large Stadtholder, " 10 00</p> <p>Celery.—White Solid, " 3 00 Red Solid, " 3 00</p> <p>Chicory, for Coffee, " 1 00</p> <p>Chinese Sugar Cane, imported, per lb. 75 do. do. American, grown from imported seed, warranted pure, qt. 30</p> <p>Corn.—Early Canada, per hund. ears, 3 00 King Phillip, " 4 00 Yellow Dutton, " 3 50 Extra Early Dwarf Sugar, Shelled, \$6 50, " 5 00 Early Sugar Red Cob, eight rowed, Shelled, \$5 00, " 4 00 Early Sugar Red Cob, twelve rowed, Shelled, \$5 00, " 4 00 Mammoth Sugar, Shelled, per bush., \$5 00, " 4 00 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar, Shelled, \$6 00, " 5 00</p> <p>Cucumber.—Early Russian, per lb. 1 75 Early White Spine, " 1 25 Early Cluster, " 1 00 Long Green, " 1 75</p> <p>Kohl Rabi.—Early White, " 4 00 Purple, " 3 00</p> <p>Lettuce.—Early Curled Silesia, " 2 50 Royal Summer Cabbage, " 2 50</p>	<p>Lettuce.—Ice Drumhead, per lb. \$2 00 India Head, " 3 50 Butter Salad, " 3 50</p> <p>Melon (Water.)—Mountain Sweet, " 1 25 Black Spanish, " 1 50 (Musk.)—Early Christiana, " 2 00 Nutmeg, " 1 50 Green Citron, " 1 25 Large Musk, " 1 25 Cantaleup, " 1 25 Early Japan, " 3 50 Early Jenny Lind, " 1 50</p> <p>Onion.—Danvers Yellow, true, " 1 50 Yellow Dutch, " 1 25 Red Wethersfield, " 1 25 White Portugal, " 3 00</p> <p>Parsnip.—Large White Dutch, " 80 Student, " 1 50 Parsley.—Extra Curled, " 1 25</p> <p>Peas.—Dan O'Rourke, (true,) per bush. 7 50 Tom Thumb, " 17 00 Prince Albert, " 7 00 Early Kent, " 7 00 Blue Imperial, " 6 50 Champion of England, " 8 00 White Marrowfat, common, " 4 00 Missouri Marrowfat, " 6 00 Black Eyed, " 4 50</p> <p>Pumpkin.—Large Cheese, per lb., 75 Cashaw, " 75</p> <p>Radish.—Early Scarlet Turnip, French, " 1 25 Long Scarlet Short Top, " 1 00 Long Salmon, " 1 00 Olive Shaped, " 1 25</p> <p>Salsify.—Long White, " 1 75</p> <p>Spinach.—Summer, " 75 Winter, " 75</p> <p>Squash.—Early Crookneck Summer, " 1 00 Early Summer Scallop, " 1 00 Boston Marrow, (true,) " 1 50 Hubbard, (true,) " 2 00 Winter Crookneck, " 1 00</p> <p>Tomato.—Large Red, " 2 50 Extra Early Red, " 3 50 Large Red Smooth, " 3 50 Fejee Island, " 3 50 Large Yellow, " 3 50</p> <p>Turnip.—Early White Dutch, " 1 00 Red Top Strap Leaved, " 1 00 White Top, " 1 00 Long White French, " 1 00 " Tankard, " 1 00 Large Yellow Globe, " 1 00 White Norfolk, " 75 Yellow Aberdeen, " 1 00 Golden Ball, " 1 00 (Ruta-Baga.)—Skirving's Purple Top, " 75 Laing's Improved, " 75 Waite's Eclipse, " 75</p>
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PRICES VARYING

Not sold at the above prices in quantities less than one-half pound or one-half bushel.

Any of the above seeds will be sent by mail at the prices quoted, with the exception of Beans, Corn, and Peas, for which an additional remittance of eight cents for every pint is required.

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

TO BE SOWN IN POTS AND TRANSPLANTED AS RECOMMENDED FOR HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

Alpine Red, a well known, high flavored variety, continues in bearing a long time, per pkt., \$0 25	25
Bush Alpine, white, fine for edgings, does not produce runners, - - - - -	25
Bush Alpine, red, same as preceding, except in color, - - - - -	25
Meudonaise Perpetual, a new French variety, continues a long time in bearing, - - - - -	25
Montreuil, a French variety, everbearing, highly recommended, - - - - -	25



TILDEN'S TOMATO (Harrison's Variety). See page 97.

New and Select Varieties of Vegetable Seeds, Etc.

"RAPHANUS CAUDATUS."

A New and Delicious Vegetable.

This valuable new vegetable belongs to the Radish tribe, but unlike that esculent, the seed pods (not the root) are eaten; these are very curious, attaining an immense size in a wonderfully short time, sometimes growing as much as three inches in a night. It is a native of Java, where it is known under the name of *Mougri*, and is much used in some parts of India, for salading, &c. It has been introduced into England from Saharanpore, and although coming from so warm a country it succeeds admirably in the open ground, and can be easily cultivated in any ordinary garden, which has been fully proved during the past year. It can be sown in the open air, or in pots and then transferred to the ground, and will grow in almost any soil, care being taken that the plants stand two to three feet apart, to allow room for the growth of the pods. No artificial heat is necessary in raising the seed. This vegetable can be used in various ways; indeed it may be regarded as one of the most useful that have been introduced for many years. The seed, when sown, easily vegetates, and in about eight weeks the plants flower profusely, and then produce extraordinary siliques (pods), which are very remarkable from their attaining the enormous length of about two feet. These pods have a most agreeable flavor, and when about half grown can be eaten in the same way as roots of the common Radish, which they greatly resemble in taste, but are far superior in delicacy of flavor; in salads they will be highly estimated, for added to their other merits, they possess the excellent advantage of being easily digested; they also make a good pickle, for which purpose they are well adapted. It is, however, when the pods are boiled that they are most delicious, eating like marrow, and having a most delicate flavor; they should be served on toast, and will form a most agreeable addition and novelty for the table. When the plants are tied upright they have a very singular appearance, for each plant produces from 15 to 20 pods, some hanging quite straight, others twisted or whirled into fantastic shapes. This Radish received a first class certificate, the highest award that could be made to a new vegetable, at the celebrated International Horticultural Exhibition, held in London last Spring. It must be observed that the pods, either cooked or uncooked, should be eaten when about half-grown; if allowed to attain full size they become stringy and tough, and like Peas, Beans, or any other vegetables too old, worthless.

Seeds of this remarkable and interesting new vegetable are now being supplied in small quantities at 50 cents per seed.

NEW TOMATOES.

Tilden (*Harrison's variety, see Cut.*)—The Seed here offered has been raised with great care by Mr. A. W. Harrison from the original stock, who thus describes it:—"It is the product of the finest selected specimens of the fruit raised on more than 12,000 vines, all mis-shapen, defective and inferior fruit being scrupulously rejected. The plant is somewhat dwarf in habit, the branches seldom exceeding three feet in length. The fruit sets, mainly, within two feet of the crown, and often outweighs the vine. It has proved the earliest and most productive of thirteen varieties grown by me, ripening earlier and bearing several weeks later than any other kind. In shape the larger fruit are uniformly oval, which is the normal form of this variety; the medium sized are round—biscuit-shaped—and the smaller ones spherical, with, occasionally, some wrinkled ones, showing its hybrid character. The warty excrescences about the calyx end, which so often disfigure the fruit of other varieties, are seldom found on the Tilden. The color is a brilliant scarlet, and the skin is smooth and glossy. The flesh is remarkably solid and high flavored, giving a richer and less watery pulp, when cooked, than any other. Its crowning excellence, as a market sort, is its unequalled keeping quality. Fruit ripe July 10th was gathered July 19th in fair condition. It may be relied upon to keep from three to four days, according to the weather, after ripening. 25 cts. per packet, 5 packets for \$1 00.

Maupay's Superior.—The fruit of Maupay's Superior is of a beautiful *deep red* color; in form it is round, slightly flattened, and without a crease or wrinkle. Smoothness of the surface is not only one of its most remarkable, but one of its most desirable characteristics. This freedom from creases or wrinkles prevents the great waste usual with almost every other variety. Maupay's Superior is of a medium size, and the flesh almost as solid as a beef steak. In proof of their solidity it is not improper to state that although not of extraordinary size, the average weight is from nine to twelve ounces each. It has very few seeds, and from the solidity of its flesh, comparatively little water. One bushel will make as much catsup or fill as many cans as two bushels of the ordinary kind, besides being possessed of a flavor that is unapproachable. For marketing purposes they possess the great advantage of not only being solid, but of having a thick skin or rind which protects them from bruising and mashing in transportation. Another great advantage of this thick skin is, that it admits of their being peeled or skinned for the table without scalding, which is always troublesome, and at the same time takes away the desired freshness and flavor, when desired for slicing cold. Maupay's Superior can be peeled in half the time usually required for the common varieties. As an evidence of the superiority of these Tomatoes for marketing purposes, they commanded ready sale at \$2 00 per bushel, when others were offered at one dollar, and this without any care having been taken to select them. 25 cents per packet, 5 packets for \$1 00.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

A fresh supply just received from Texas. \$1 50 per quart; by mail, \$1 75.

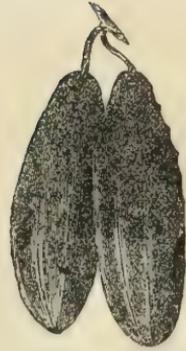
	<i>Per pkt.</i>
Bean, Giant Wax. —A new pole Bean with pods 6 to 9 inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance, like the Indian Chief; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans. A decided acquisition.	\$0 25
— The Concord. —This new Bean had its characteristics made permanent after several years of experimenting. It is doubtless a cross between the White Cranberry and Horticultural, and has the excellent characteristics of the two. Select warm, rich soil, set the poles 4x3 and plant five beans around each pole, thinning to 3 or 4 healthy vines when up.	15
— Indian Chief or Wax Bean. —A pole Bean but little known, but one of the best varieties in cultivation either for snaps or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. In moist seasons they remain crisp and tender till the seeds are large enough to be used in a green state. <i>Per qt., 75,</i>	10
Beet, Perpetual Spinach. —Leaves used as a substitute for and flavor, superior to Spinach, in use the whole season.	15
Cabbage, Burnell's King of the Dwarf. —Said to be the earliest in cultivation, very dwarf growing close to the ground of a very fine delicate flavor. <i>Per oz., 75,</i>	25
— Early Wakefield. —The improved Jersey variety, such as is grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, and considered by them as the earliest and most productive. <i>Per oz., 75,</i>	25
— New Dwarf Early Red. —A new German variety, early and sure to head. <i>Per oz., 75,</i>	25
— Large Flat Brunswick. —Short stemmed, a new and improved German variety, highly recommended for winter use. <i>Per oz., 75,</i>	25
Corn, Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, or Boston Market. —A comparatively new variety, highly esteemed in the Boston Market. Ears rather short, averaging from 12 to 16 rows, rich sugary flavor, as early as Darlings, and very productive; a most excellent market variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint pkts.,	25
Carrot, Bliss' Improved Extra Orange. —This variety originated in this county several years since, and is rapidly gaining favor wherever known, and is now almost the only variety grown by farmers in this section. It resembles the "Long Orange" in shape, but is superior to it in every respect, being larger, better flavored, of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. Post-paid by mail as follows: 4 ounces, 50 cents, 8 ounces, 80 cents, one pound, \$1.50.	10
Cucumber, General Grant (for forcing). —A new and superb variety either for exhibition or the table, perfect in form, solid and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. Many specimens were grown the past Summer averaging 24 to 30 inches in length. It succeeds well also in the open ground. Ten seeds.	25
— Haages' Striped Giant. —Very large, green with yellow streaks, fine for exhibitions.	25
Kale, Improved Siberian. —A new and very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardeners around New York. <i>Per oz., 35,</i>	10
Leek, Large Musselburgh. —An English variety of excellent quality, highly recommended.	40
— Large Rouen. —A favorite French variety, one of the very best, a good variety for forcing.	40
Lettuce, Perpigan. —A new German variety highly recommended, stands the Summer heat well, does not run so quickly to seed as most other varieties.	15
Mangold Wurzel, Sutton's New Yellow Intermediate. —A most desirable kind, very fine shaped, free from roots, and producing great weight per acre. As the greens are very small, and as there is but one tap root, this variety can stand much closer in the row than other varieties. <i>1 oz. pkts.,</i>	25
— Sutton's Yellow Globe Improved. —An improved variety of the well known Yellow Globe, a very productive sort, thrives in any good soil, a good keeper. <i>1 oz. pkts.,</i>	25
Melon, Ward's Nectar. —An amateur, after having thoroughly tested for many years, over twenty varieties, of green fleshed melons, pronounces this as by far preferable to all others—being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious. It is exceedingly prolific.	25
Onion, Large Red Oval, an excellent market variety, keeps well. <i>Per lb., \$1.50, per oz., 20</i>	10
Parsley, Dunnett's Triple Curled. —Extra fine garnishing.	15
Pea, Vitmorin's New Dwarf Wrinkled. —A new French variety, of dwarf habit, very productive and of fine flavor; a superior table sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint pkts.,	25
— Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat. —The earliest and most dwarf Marrow Pea grown.	15
— Carter's First Crop. —A new English variety carefully tested the past season in England, with many others, and proved to be the earliest in cultivation, very productive, good flavor, grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the haulm being literally covered with pods. <i>Per qt., \$1 00,</i>	15
— Drew's New Dwarf. —Grows in a bush form: give each Pea about one foot of room.	15
— McLean's Little Gem. —A dwarf, prolific, Green Wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb, a great acquisition. The chief fault hitherto in early Peas has been want of flavor; this valuable variety has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled Pea, besides being very early, eight 1 foot. <i>Per qt., \$1 00,</i>	15
— Early Long Pod, Laxton's Prolific. —A new and valuable second early variety introduced last season in England, very productive, pods of large size averaging 10 to 12 Peas each. Pronounced by good judges after one season's trial, as the best second early variety in cultivation. <i>Pkts. containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint,</i>	50
Radish, The French Breakfast. —A new quick growing variety of Radish, very much liked in Paris, and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form, color scarlet tipped with white, and for its good flavor and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes.	10
— Early Purple Turnip-rooted. —Color deep purple, very early and of fine flavor.	10
— Madras. —A new variety with edible pods, fine for pickles.	15



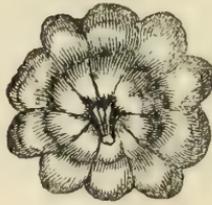
Gen. Grant Cucumber.
P. 98.



White-Spined Cucumber.
See page 73.



Early Cluster Cucumber.
P. 73.



Early Bush Scalloped Squash.
P. 83.



Early Frame Cucumber.
P. 73.



Kohl-Rabi, above Ground.
P. 74.

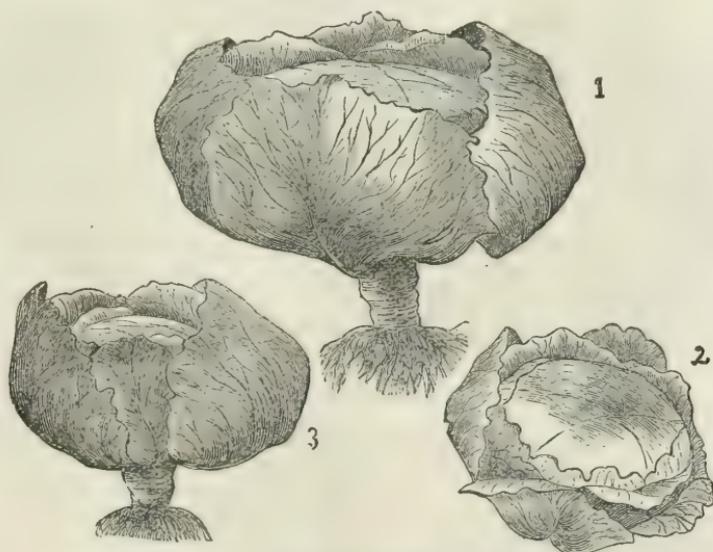


Brussels Sprouts.
P. 67.



Summer Crook-neck Squash.
P. 83.

	<i>Per pkt.</i>
Ruta Baga, Sutton's Champlon. —A large purple top, yellow Swede, very hardy and a good keeper. This variety has attained many first-class prizes in England, -	\$0 25
Scorzenera, culture same as Salsify. <i>Per oz., 25,</i> -	10
Squash, Boston Marrow. —Warranted the original variety, -	15
— Canada Crook-neck. —The original variety, small size, fine flavor, very productive and excellent for keeping, -	10
— Hubbard. —Quality unrivaled, warranted pure, -	10
Tomato, Extra Early York. —The earliest variety; very prolific; of good size and fine quality. <i>Per oz., 50,</i> -	15
— Lester's Perfected. —Fruit of large size, pinkish red, remarkably solid and of fine flavor. <i>Per oz., 40,</i> -	10
— Mammoth Chihuahua. —Often weighs two and three pounds. <i>Per oz., 50,</i> -	15
— New Erect French or Trec. —Grows upright like a bush, fruit solid and of fine quality, very ornamental, fine for pot culture. <i>Per oz., \$2.00,</i> -	10
— The Cook's Favorite. —Fruit of medium size, roundish or oval, smooth, of a rich deep color, fine flavor, very solid and prolific, an excellent market variety. <i>Per oz., 40,</i> -	10
— Tilden's New Seedling. —A new and truly valuable variety, oval shaped, the color a brilliant scarlet, skin smooth, glossy, and rarely wrinkled, very productive, an excellent market variety, a great acquisition. <i>Per oz. \$1 00,</i> -	25
— Valencia Cluster. —A new, large, red variety growing in clusters. <i>Per oz., 40,</i> -	10



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD CABBAGE,

THE LARGEST CABBAGE IN THE WORLD.

In the above engraving of the three standard varieties of MARBLEHEAD DRUMHEAD CABBAGE, No. 2 represents the "Mason Cabbage," No. 3 the "Stone Mason," and No. 1 the "MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD." This (the Mammoth) is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world, being the result of the extreme of high culture. In form this variety differs, the head being sometimes nearly hemispherical, at other times nearly flat. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is indeed *Mammoth*, ranging from that of a half bushel measure up to that of a two bushel basket, and even larger. They have been grown and, when stripped of all waste leaves, could not be got into a two bushel basket, having a greater diameter by two inches! Mr. Alley the originator of this Cabbage, has grown them measuring 70 inches, or nearly six feet in circumference when measured around the solid head! The weight of these Cabbages is proportional to their size, averaging by the acre, under the high culture of our Marblehead farmers about thirty pounds a plant. The Cabbage that for size took the first premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at the exhibition of 1860, was of this variety, weighing over 40 lbs. Of the famous crop of Mr. Seth Hathaway, grown in 1856, the largest Cabbage weighed 62 pounds.

Cultivate in rows four feet apart, and allow about four feet between the plants. For early marketing start in a hotbed; for Winter use plant in latitude of Boston by the 23d of May. Price, Mammoth Marblehead, 25 cents a packet; Mason, 10 cents; Stone Mason, 10 cents.

IMPORTED CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

In consequence of so much of the seed raised in this country being deteriorated by mixture with other varieties, we have imported a supply of the original variety which may be confidently relied upon. Per pound, 75 cents, post-paid by mail.

TWO NEW WATERMELONS.

INTRODUCED BY THE CELEBRATED TRAVELER, BAYARD TAYLOR.

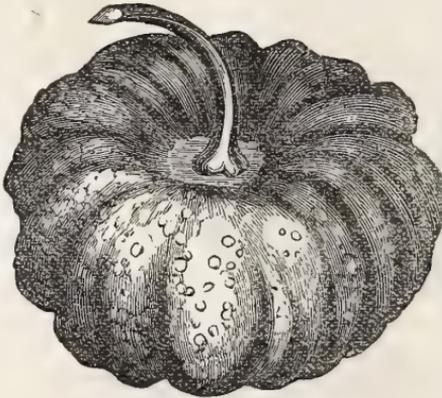
No. 1. Persian Watermelon, brought by him from the Caspian Sea, and heretofore entirely unknown in this country. It is globular and elliptical in form, of pale green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson, and remarkably firm texture, with only half an inch of rind. A peculiarity of this melon is, that it can be taken off the vine to ripen, and will keep till winter. It grows to a very large size.

No. 2. "The Russian American;" a hybrid between the above and the Mountain Sweet Melon. This is an extraordinary hybrid, and entirely *unsurpassed* for size, delicious crispness of flesh, and sweetness of flavor. Three of them measured respectively 20x13, 17x14, and 18x14, the largest weighing 40 lbs. The "Russian American" ripens about three weeks later than the American varieties, has the narrowest possible rind, with a mass of crimson flesh five inches in diameter, invariably sweet and solid, and far surpasses all melons hitherto known in the United States.

Price of seeds 50 cents per packet.

YOKOHAMA SQUASH.

A NEW VARIETY FROM JAPAN.



It is of the Turban class of Squashes and measures from four to six inches through, and from six to twelve inches across, and weighs from six to twelve pounds. The stem is not round and fleshy as in the Hubbard and other fine fleshed Squashes, but is very long, woody, and angled like that of a pumpkin. The surface is strongly ribbed, the skin warted in its early stages of growth of a pale green color, becoming of a very deep green when more advanced, and when fully ripe is of a uniform dull orange color. The flesh is of a deep orange color, very finely flavored, sweet and dry, very fine grained, and *without any fibre*. It is excellent stewed, and when baked it much resembles a Sweet Potato in flesh and flavor, and is superior to any Pumpkin for pies. It keeps until February or March. Price per packet, 15 cents, per ounce 50 cents.

THE TURBAN SQUASH.

The engraving gives this new Squash with the extreme development of the prominence called the "Acorn" at the Calyx end. The Acorn varies from this extreme size down to a mere rudimentary form, these two extremes being sometimes found on squashes growing on the same vine. Under good cultivation the Turban grows to an average weight of about 8 lbs. In specific gravity and thickness of flesh, it excels all other squashes, the Hubbard not excepted. The grain of the flesh is very fine, and the flavor is unsurpassed. It has that dryness and fineness of grain which characterized the Marrow Squash when first introduced. While the Hubbard does not acquire its sweetness till early Winter, the Turban is a sweet, dry, fine-grained and rich flavored squash when first gathered from the vine and remains thus through the Fall, and, though not so dry, is an excellent squash into February. It is an excellent keeper when well ripened, ranking in this characteristic next the Hubbard. The Turban should be planted on good soil, with the hills about 8 by 9 feet, and not more than two vines left to the hill. Under high cultivation it will yield six tons to the acre, at which rate it yielded with me during the past season, taking the County premium for yield in competition with all other varieties. This squash, like all other varieties, should not be allowed to stand piled in the field, but be stored as soon as gathered in a dry, airy apartment and laid on its side.

The Turban is offered to the community, sanguine in the anticipation that the public will find it rank as high as a Fall squash, as the Hubbard, introduced a few years since, is ranked by them as a Winter squash.

Price 15 cents per packet, per ounce 40 cents.

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

The following varieties were received from a celebrated European culturist and may be relied upon as true to name. Per packet, 25 cents.

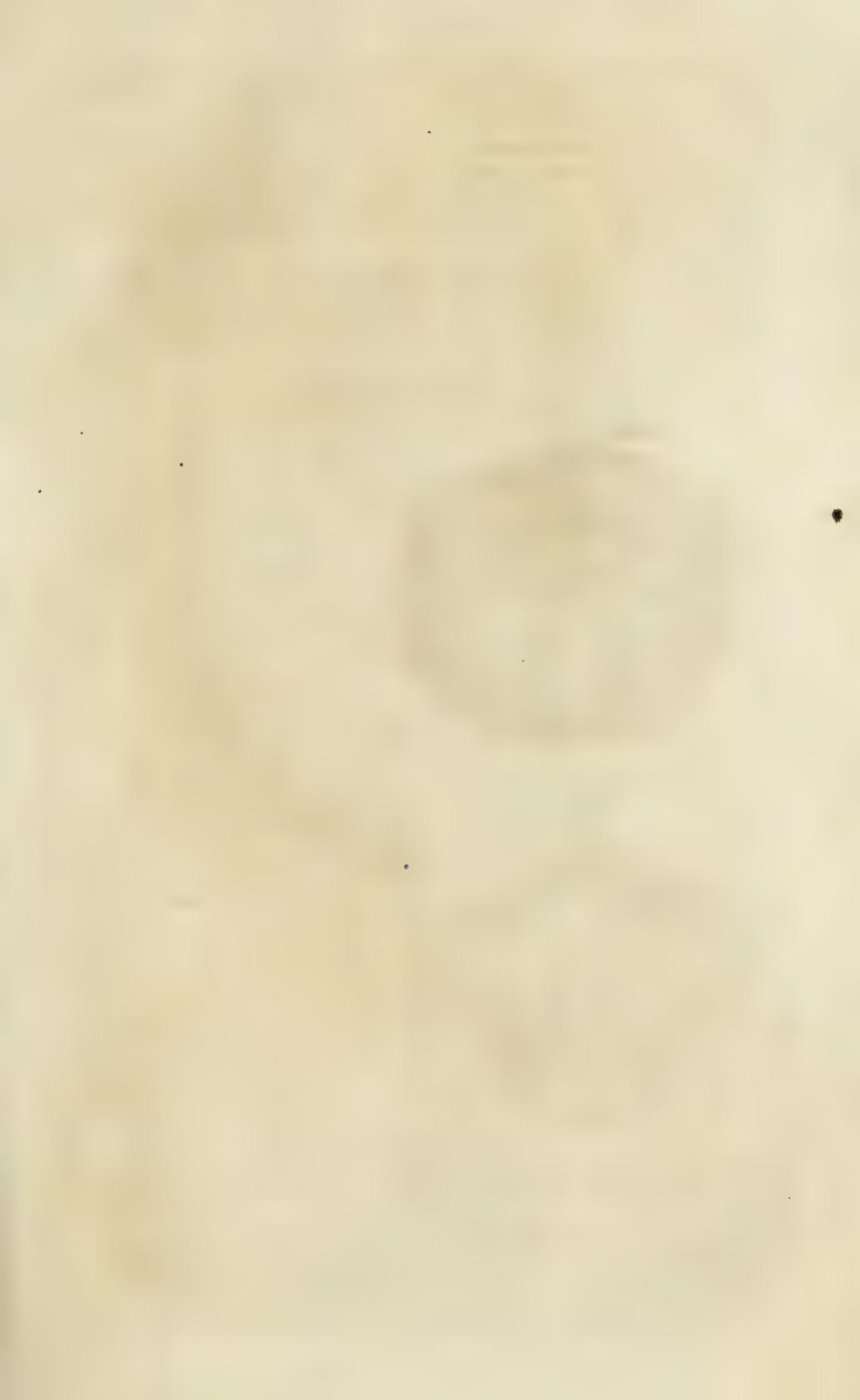
Jucunda.

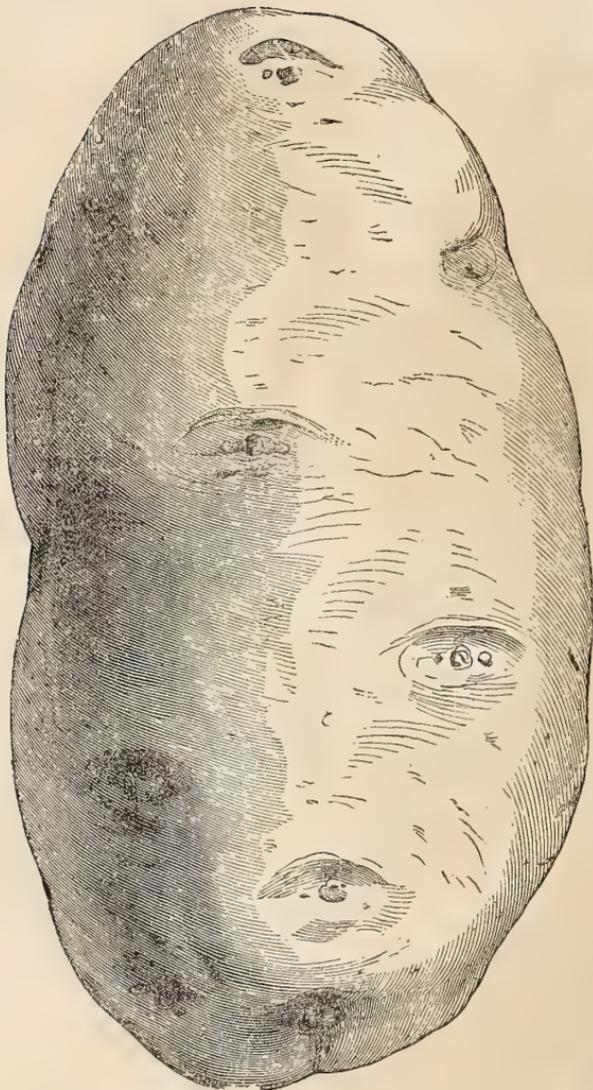
Duke de Malakoff.

British Queen.

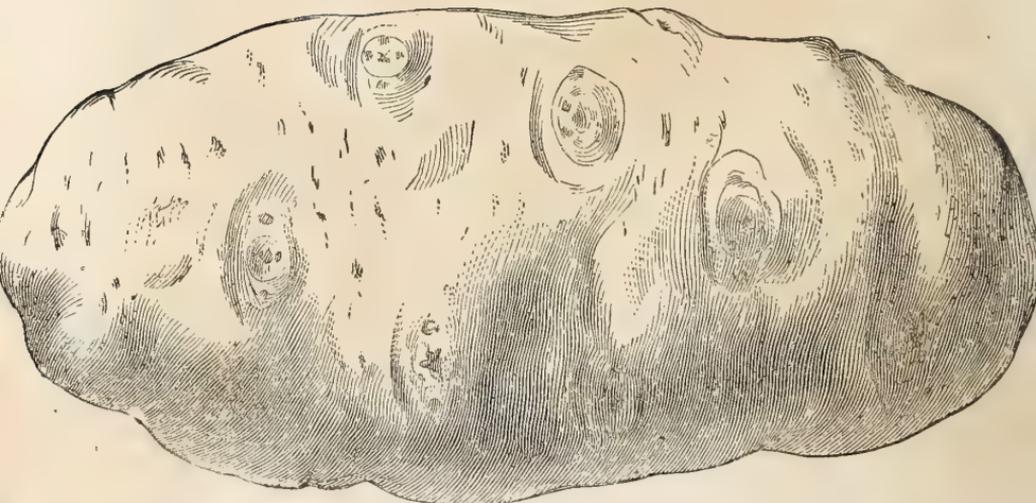
LATAKIA TOBACCO SEED.

A moderate supply of the above celebrated Tobacco Seed introduced by Bayard Taylor from seed obtained on Mount Lebanon. It is the finest and most aromatic variety of Tobacco grown, and has a flavor resembling that of dried roses. 50 cents per pkt.





HARISON. See Page 101.



EARLY GOODRICH. See Page 101.

Seed Potatoes.

New English Varieties, never before offered in this Country.

PATERSON'S CELEBRATED SEEDLINGS.

These have acquired a notoriety in England not surpassed by the Goodrich Seedlings of this country. We have tested the following sorts, and can recommend them with confidence.

Paterson's Regent.—One of the finest field Potatoes in cultivation, very prolific, and good quality.

Seedling Rock.—An enormous cropper.

Forfarshire Red.—Early and fine quality.

Paterson's Irish Blue.—One of the finest Blue Potatoes; tubers large; a very heavy cropper.

Irish Blue.—Very prolific, strong grower.

Scotch Blue.—Very handsome, productive, and of fine quality.

A writer in the "London Gardener's Chronicle," after describing his success with the above varieties, closes with the following remarks: "As to the quality of the above varieties, we are in a position to speak from experience, and we can only say that we have never tasted any potatoes equal to them. They contain an extraordinary amount of farinaceous matter, are pure white inside, and almost as solid as bread."

OTHER NEW ENGLISH VARIETIES.

King of the Potatoes.—This may be fairly described as one of the finest Potatoes in cultivation; has taken many prizes, among them the First Prize at the Royal Horticultural Society's International shows at South Kensington, and at Birmingham. It is quite distinct, being almost round and thin, kidney-shaped, with a fine, clear skin. No garden should be without it.

Prince of Wales, or Red Regent.—From the original stock which took the first prize at the Birmingham show, and also several distinguished prizes in other parts of the country, including the first prize at the Worcestershire Agricultural show, as the best seed potato for general and field culture. It is one of the finest and most productive.

Skerry Blue.—A new variety from Ireland; first rate in every respect; highly productive, suitable for late crop and field culture.

As our stock of the above varieties is very small, we can only offer them in sample packages of

One Pound Each, which will be sent by Mail upon receipt of One Dollar.

One package each of the nine new varieties will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of seven dollars.

GOODRICH'S CELEBRATED SEEDLINGS.

Early Goodrich.—Very early, large, white skin, smooth eyes, white flesh, of first quality, perfectly sound, solid to the core, keeps well, and is highly productive. Average yield on good soil, 300 bushels per acre. \$1 00 per peck, \$3 00 per bushel, \$7 00 per barrel.

Harison.—Large, smooth, with full eyes, white skin and flesh, sound and healthy, an admirable keeper, always solid to the heart, of first quality, and enormously productive. Average yield on good rich soil with proper culture, 400 bushels to the acre—said to be the best Winter variety known. \$1 50 per peck, \$5 00 per bushel, \$12 00 per barrel.

Calico.—A seedling of the Garnet Chili of 1859. Mr. Goodrich thus described it in his journal: "White, with irregular, sharply defined splashes of red; long, flatish, smooth, and most beautiful. Vines spreading and dark; leaves large and dark; flowers, bright lilac; yield large; no (seed) balls." It ripens with or a little earlier than the Garnet Chili; cooks white and dry for a new seedling, and promises well for Winter use. It is highly productive, planted three feet each way, on a fertile sod without manure, it yielded in 1864 nearly at the rate of four hundred (400) bushels to the acre. The past Summer, 1865, this kind made the principal part of its growth during a very drouthy time, and has hence yielded less than the previous year, though its table qualities are improved, and are now of a high order. \$1 00 per peck, \$2 50 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

Gleason.—A seedling of the Rusty Coat in 1860. When two years old, Mr. Goodrich described it thus: "Longish, rusty copper, leaves and vines dark green, flowers white, a very hopeful sort." September 29th, 1863, at digging time, he added: "Very nice, many in the hill, no disease." The past two seasons, 1864 and 1865, under Dr. Gray's cultivation, this variety has yielded at the rate of four hundred (400) bushels to the acre, being more productive than the parent. This variety gives the best satisfaction. The tubers are not overgrown, but numerous, having a fine-grained, solid flesh, that cooks white. For Winter use, this kind is highly promising. In 1865, in quality best. \$1 00 per peck, \$2 50 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

Cuzco.—Round, large, deep eyed, white, sometimes slightly pinkish. It is very productive and highly prized. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

The Garnet Chili.—Originated in 1853, from the Rough Purple Chili. It is round, a little inclined to be rough, light red, good table quality, and matures with the season, bears few balls, yields largely. A standard kind. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES.

Early Handsworth.—An English variety, highly recommended for forcing. This is, without exception, the earliest variety known. It is of a very dwarf habit, growing from 6 to 8 inches high. It requires high culture, and with proper care yields well. It was tested at the London Horticultural Gardens, and proved to be the earliest of seventy-five varieties. The following notice, from a gentleman who has given it a fair trial, shows what it will do in this country.

From W. G. Thomas, Swansea Park, near Baltimore, August 13th, 1864:

"The Early Handsworth potatoes ripened by the 8th of June, one month earlier than any others I planted. They are a great acquisition."

In consequence of the unfavorable season, the tubers are much smaller than usual, a limited supply only. Price \$1 25 per peck.

Sutton's Early Race Horse.—Another English variety, but a few days later than the preceding, productive, and of extra fine quality, excellent for forcing. A trial the past season authorizes us to recommend this with the greatest confidence. Our stock of this variety is quite limited. Price per peck \$1 00.

Early Sebce or Boston Market.—A new and very superior early potato lately introduced from Maine. It grows to a large size, is white fleshed, nearly smooth, white skin, very prolific (sixty bushels having been grown from one bushel of seed,) is very mealy, fine-grained, an excellent keeper, and is equally good for a late as well as an early variety. It is preferred by the Boston market gardeners to any other sort, a sufficient guarantee of its superior quality. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

Early Stevens.—A new variety from Northern Vermont, extra early, of excellent quality, and productive. We have, in common with many others in various parts of the country, cultivated this variety for two years past, and can recommend it with confidence. With us it has proved several days earlier than the Goodrich, though not quite so productive. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

Early Sovereign.—A favorite among the New York market gardeners, and considered by them as the best early variety. Very early, moderately productive, white flesh, quality first rate, keeps well. \$1 00 per peck, \$2 50 per bushel, \$6 00 per barrel.

Extra Early White.—A well known early and highly esteemed variety in this vicinity, many of our farmers prefer it to any other, productive and of good quality. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bush., \$5 00 per barrel.

Early Dykeman.—One of the earliest, a great favorite. In certain descriptions of rather strong, clayey ground, the yield is often remarkably great, and quality good. In such land, if warm and sheltered, the tubers attain a large size quite early in the season, and meet with a ready sale. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

Delmahoy.—A new second early variety from Ireland, medium size, of excellent flavor, very productive. 75 cents per peck, \$2 50 per bushel, \$6 00 per barrel.

Jackson White.—An excellent second early sort, much cultivated in New England, flesh very white and of fine flavor. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

New White Peach Blow.—A decided improvement upon the well known "Jersey Peach Blow," flesh white, floury, of most excellent quality, cannot be too strongly recommended, a first rate market variety. 75 cents per peck, \$2 00 per bushel, \$5 00 per barrel.

PRICES VARIABLE.—All orders received previous to the first of March, 1867, will be executed at above rates; after which the prices will be subject to variations in the market.

Potatoes by Mail.

For the accommodation of those who reside at a distance from railroads and express offices, we will send a package containing *four pounds* of either of the above varieties (with the exception of the new English varieties) by mail, *post paid upon receipt of one dollar, six packages for five dollars. No less than \$1 00 worth or more than one kind in a package will be sent by mail.*

DIOSCOREA BATATAS—NEW CHINESE POTATO.

One of the most valuable esculents in cultivation, though but little known. Stem twelve to twenty feet in length, of rapid growth, of creeping or climbing habit, forming an excellent covering for a screen; flowers small, white, in clusters; leaves heart-shaped. The root is of a pale russet color, oblong, regularly rounded, club-shaped, largest at the lower end. Plant in a deep, light soil, tolerably rich, and thoroughly stirred two feet deep. A well grown root will measure 2 feet in length and 2½ inches in its broadest diameter, and are quite hardy, remaining in the ground over Winter without protection. The flesh is remarkably white, and very mucilaginous in its crude state. They may be boiled or roasted, and when cooked possess a rice like taste; are quite farinaceous, nutritive and valuable for food. Roots \$2 00 to \$3 00 per dozen, according to size.

Plant in March and April. The Dioscorea Batatas roots should be cut into sets about 2 inches in length, and placed horizontally about 3 inches below the surface. Any kind of soil will be found suitable if deeply trenched, but a good layer of well rotted stable manure at the bottom of the trench is desirable. As this root requires a considerable depth of soil, (its growth being *downwards*), it is a good practice to raise the soil into ridges, and plant on the top of the ridge.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, together, so that every part of it may be equally fermented, and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine light soil, and press down evenly. When finished cover the bed a foot thick with clean straw, and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. Price of the spawn, 15 cents per pound; 8 pounds for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds.

SUBJECT TO SLIGHT VARIATIONS IN PRICE TO CORRESPOND WITH THE MARKET.

Creeping Bent Grass , (<i>Agrostis Stolonifera</i>).—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture on account of its growing earlier and later than most others, especially in moist situations.	Per bush., \$6 00
Meadow Foxtail , (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>).—This is one of the best and earliest of pasture grasses; its root-leaves are rather broad and grows rapidly when cut or eaten down by live stock. It thrives best on meadow lands.	Per lb., 80
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass , (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>).—This variety yields but a moderate portion of herbage, yet permanent pasture should not be without it, as it is of good quality and very early. Its pleasant scent, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seeds become nearly ripe, is also a strong recommendation to it. It even deserves a place in the flower garden on account of its agreeable odor.	Per lb., 1 00
Yellow Oat Grass , (<i>Avena flavescens</i>).—This grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail or Sweet Vernal, valuable for dry meadows and pastures.	Per lb., 75
Rhode Island Bent , (<i>Agrostis var.</i>).—An excellent variety for lawns or pasturage.	Per bush., 4 50
Bromus Schraederi , (<i>Schraeders Bromegrass</i>).—A new forage plant from Australia, particularly recommended for resisting the drought better than any other variety, and will thrive on any soil, except where there is superabundance of moisture, yields two good crops in a season, and is much liked by cattle, who will walk over everything else to reach it, and will eat it down as close as they can bite. One oz. pkt. for trial, 20 cts.	Per lb., 1 25
Crested Dogtail , (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>).—This grass forming a close turf, and having rather fine foliage, may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under by the scythe, it is also useful in agriculture for very dry or gravelly soils. Cattle leave the seed stalk, but the foliage is always eaten down closely.	Per lb., 85
Orchard Grass , (<i>Syn. Round Cocksfoot</i>). (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>).—A valuable grass on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed. It is well adapted for growing under trees, or in orchards, &c., and is especially valuable for grazing bullocks which fatten rapidly upon it. If allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a fresh green hue.	Per bush., 3 50
Hard Fescue Grass , (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>).—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree. From the fineness of its foliage, it is well adapted for lawn or sheep pasture, and its habit of reproduction after sowing is very great. It attains great perfection when combined with <i>Festuca pratensis</i> and <i>Poa trivialis</i> .	Per lb., 50
Meadow Fescue , (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>).—This thrives in all soils, excellent for a permanent pasture and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious.	Per lb., 60
Tall Fescue , (<i>Festuca celtica</i>).—A robust variety of the Meadow Fescue, succeeds admirably in moist soils or where the meadows are subject to floods.	Per lb., 65
Sheeps' Fescue , (<i>Festuca ovina</i>).—This grass forms a greater part of the sheep pastures of the English Southdowns. In quantity of grass it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured, as they are very fond of it, and mutton from such pastures is of the finest flavor.	Per lb., 60
Purple Fescue , (<i>Festuca rubra</i>).—A sub-variety of the <i>Festuca duriuscula</i> , and specially suitable for dry, loose soils.	Per lb., 75
Darnel-spiked Fescue , (<i>Festuca Loliacea</i>).—One of the most valuable grasses in cultivation, either for permanent pasture or lawns. It springs early, is very productive, very nutritious and improves by age. It resembles the Rye Grass in its early growth, but excels it in the quality and abundance of its aftergrowth. It thrives on all good soils, and increases in bulk if pastured for many years.	Per lb., 80
Meadow Soft Grass , (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>).—Grows from one and a half to two feet high, and will thrive in almost any soil, very useful for orchards or pastures overhung with trees.	Per lb., 75
English Rye Grass , (<i>Lolium perenne</i>).—Very nutritious, and valuable for permanent pastures.	Per bush., 5 00
Italian Rye Grass , (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>).—For alternate husbandry this is invaluable, especially for early sheep feed and soiling.	Per bush., 4 50
Red Top Grass , (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>).—Valuable for pasturage, is well known and extensively cultivated in the northern and middle States.	Per bush., 1 75
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass , (<i>Poa trivialis</i>).—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils, and the marked preference which oxen, horses and sheep have for it are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable for laying down pastures and meadows on soils either moist or moderately dry.	Per lb., 80
Wood Meadow Grass , (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>).—Its habit of growth is delicate, upright, close and regular. There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees, as it will not only grow in such places but forms a fine sward where few of the other grasses can exist. It produces a good deal of foliage early in Spring.	Per lb., 75
Hungarian Grass , (<i>Panicum Germanicum</i>).	Per bush., 4 00

Kentucky Blue Grass, or Smooth Meadow Grass, (*Poa pratensis*).—This grass yields at a very early period of the season, herbage of the most nutritious properties. It thrives best in moderately dry soils, is extensively grown in many parts of the country. Per bush., \$4 00

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Extra clean, Per bush., 8 00

Timothy or Herd's Grass, (*Phleum pratense*).—A well known variety and extensively grown throughout the country. It is very productive, and will thrive on almost any soil. For laying down strong, tenacious and moist soils, it should form a considerable portion of the mixture required for husbandry or permanent pasture. It is also very profitable when grown alone. It has been found by careful analysis to contain a greater portion of nutritive matter than any other grass. Price according to market.

Reed Canary Grass, (*Phalaris arundinacea*).—Grows well by side of streams or marshy places, Per lb., 85

Lawn Grass.—A mixture composed of the best varieties, adapted for lawns. 20 cents per qt., 4 50

Lawn Grass, French, best for dry land. Per quart, 30 cents, 6 50

As these Grasses are of small, neat growth, and do not spread as much as other kinds it is necessary that they should be sown thickly. For forming new lawns three bushels are required per acre, or about four quarts to six rods of land.

Flint's Mixture for permanent grass land. For enumerations of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, see *Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants*. Per bushel, \$6 50.

Clovers, Etc.

Red Clover, (*Trifolium pratense*), large, market prices.

Red Clover, medium, "

White Clover, (*Trifolium repens*), per lb., 75

Lucerne or French Clover, (*Medicago sativa*), " 60

Alsike or Hybrid Clover, a new variety, fine for sheep, " 1 00

Italian Clover, (*Trifolium incarnatum*), scarlet, sow in July for soiling or mowing before Winter, " 50

Bokhara Clover, (*Melilotus Leucantha*), affords excellent feed for bees throughout its season, " 75

Trefoil Yellow, (*Medicago Lupulina*), hop clover, " 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sainfoin, double cutting, per lb., \$0 50	Vetches Spring, per qt., \$0 30
Broom Corn, per qt., 50	Cotton, Sea Island, per lb., 35
Flax Seed, 40	Cotton, Tennessee upland, " 25
Fuller's Teaseis, per lb., 50	Spurry, " 50
Sun Flower, per qt., 50	

AT MARKET PRICES.

Barley.	Oats.	Wheat, Red Mediterranean.
Buckwheat.	Rye, Winter and Spring.	" White Flint Winter.
Millet.		

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

Acacia Three Thorned, or Honey Locust, (*Gleditschia triacanthos*), very hardy and effective for protection against man or beast, admirably adapted for the prairies. (per 100 lbs., \$50.) per lb., \$0 75

Buckthorn, (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), clean seed, " 1 25

Hawthorn, (*Crataegus oxyacanthus*), " 1 50

Yellow Locust, (*Robinia pseudo acacia*), " 1 00

Osage Orange, (*Maclura Aurantica*), per qt., 1 50

NEW SELF-REGISTERING GARDEN THERMOMETER,

FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES,

Is upon the principle of that invented by Dr. RUTHERFORD, the construction of which is exceedingly simple. It consists of a glass tube, mounted on a strong zinc scale, with the divisions and figures raised, the bulb and part of the bore of which is filled with perfectly pure Spirits of Wine, in which floats freely a black glass index. A slight elevation of the Thermometer, bulb uppermost, will cause the glass index to pass to the surface of the liquid, where it will remain, unless violently shaken. On a decrease of temperature, the alcohol recedes, taking with it the glass index: on an increase of temperature the alcohol alone ascends in the tube, leaving the end of the index farthest from the bulb, indicating the lowest temperature that has taken place during the absence of the observer. Price, \$2 00 each.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, &c. 2 pound boxes, 35 cts.; 5 pound boxes, 80 cts.; 10 pound boxes, \$1 50; 20 pound boxes, \$2 50, with full directions for use. Syringes for applying the above, \$1 25.

TROWBRIDGE'S GRAFTING WAX, OF FIRST QUALITY.

Put up in convenient rolls for use, of 1, 1/2 and 1/4 pounds. The above has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. 50 cents per lb. 1/4 pound packages, 15 cents.

Novelties for 1867.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following varieties have been carefully selected from the collections of some of the most reliable European Florists, and the descriptions which follow are as given by their respective growers, in whom we have full confidence, but as none of them have yet flowered in this country we cannot guarantee their accuracy.

As our stock of some of the varieties is quite limited orders must be sent early to insure their being executed.

For directions respecting the culture see under their respective headings in the body of the Catalogue.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price per pkt.
1748	Aplopappus rubiginosus. —A showy autumn-flowering annual, about three feet high, with lanceolate incised foliage, producing in September large terminal corymbs of yellow Grindelia-like flower-heads, each nearly two inches across. Of the easiest cultivation in any soil, and may be treated either as a hardy or half-hardy annual.	50
1749	Aubrieta graeca. —An admirable little Spring bloomer, can be strongly recommended as a most desirable plant either for the borders or beds in early Spring, blooming as it does for several weeks in succession. It received a first class certificate at the Spring exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society in 1865.	50
1750	Celostia pyramidalis nana aurantiaca. —Annual, from Cochin China; erect, from 15 to 18 inches, leaves oval, acuminate, of a bright green. Trusses pyramidal, of a brilliant buff yellow. Fine novelty for forming masses which will contrast nicely with the following.	25
1751	— versicolor. —Annual, from Cochin China, from 2 to 3 feet high, bushy from the bottom, with oval leaves, acuminate, of red brown. All the spikes terminated by bright carmine trusses before opening pass gradually to violet carmine. Handsome plant for masses.	25
1752	— var. hybrida foliis atrobrunneis. —A variety which we believe a hybrid of <i>C. p. versicolor</i> and <i>C. p. nana aurantiaca</i> . It is distinct from the former by its leaves, of a darker color, and its flower trusses, which have a slight tinge of orange. Whether hybrid or not, it is at all events a pretty foliaged plant, which will produce great effect in beds.	25
1753	Chrysanthemum carinatum annulatum. —This new variety recommends itself by its beautiful design, a scarlet ring within the orange flower.	25
1754	— Dunnetti, new double golden. —A seedling from the annual <i>Chrysanthemum tricolor</i> , with flowers as double as Truffaut's <i>Pæony Aster</i> , color bright golden yellow, similar in habit and bloom to the <i>Chrysanthemum Dunnetti</i> , double white, introduced in 1865, and gave such general satisfaction, and to which it forms a very suitable companion.	50
1755	— Louise Honoraty. —Charming miniature, raised from the <i>Pompon</i> tribe, but so widely different that we consider it a forerunner to an entirely different class of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> . This plant forms perfectly round tufts from 10 to 12 inches high by 15 to 18 inches through. The small flowers, of purplish rose shading off to white towards the center, are produced in such quantity that the whole plant forms a single bouquet.	50
1756	— Japonicum flore pleno. (<i>New double Japanese var., new fancy varieties.</i>)—This new tribe of <i>Chrysanthemum</i> is particularly recommended, feeling convinced that the plants raised from this seed will always vary in shape and color of its flowers.	50
1757	Clarkia integripetala, new double white. —A new double white variety, of the white petalled <i>Clarkia</i> , pure white and very double.	25
1758	Coreopsis philadelphica. —Perennial Composite, which flowers the first year when sown; its large flowers are of a fine yellow and very ornamental.	25
1759	Datura fastuosa Huberiana varietates. —From the beautiful <i>Datura Huberiana</i> ; there are many new varieties, white, violet, carmine, aurora, lilac, etc., mixed.	25
1760	Dianthus imperialis penissimus pictus. —This new variety is as tenderly striped as the beautiful <i>Pinks</i> , and therefore will prove a valuable acquisition.	50
1761	Egg Plant, Giant White. —The fruits of this variety are three times larger than those of the old variety. Half-hardy trailer, and very ornamental.	25
1762	— striped (from Guadalupe). —The fruits are equally of extraordinary size, and their variegation is very constant. Like the foregoing, it will be more effective when planted as a single specimen than in masses. It is desirable that the curious fruits of these two varieties are well exposed to view. Half-hardy trailer, and very ornamental.	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price per pkt.
1763	Egg Plant, Black (<i>from Pekin. Solanum melongena pekinense nigrum.</i>)—Tall plant, from 2 to 3 feet high, the stems and large fruits of which are black and shiny; its leaves are equally of a blackish green. Handsome plant, which, by its tall habit, may be classed among the picturesque ornamental kinds; very effective as single specimen, or in groups of two or three, on lawns, &c. Half-hardy trailer, and very ornamental.	25
1764	Eriogonum umbellatum. —An interesting and ornamental species, dwarf, hardy and abundant bloomer, evergreen habit, with small ovate leaves on long foot stalks, bearing a compound umbel of small primrose colored flowers, which in their unexpanded state are often tipped with orange brown.	25
1765	Gilia achillefolia fl. roseo. —A new rose variety of this well known annual,	50
1766	Linum macrayi. —A new introduction from Chili, with large orange colored flowers, of dwarf habit and likely to prove hardy,	25
1767	Lilium auratum. —We have the pleasure to announce that we have succeeded in saving a small quantity of well ripened seeds from the finest marked flowers of this splendid Japan Lily. Sow from February until May in pots of good bodied light loam, covering the seed over quarter of an inch, place it on the shaded platform of a green-house, or later within a cold frame or pit where shaded from much sunlight, it will vegetate freely in the earlier months of the following year. When well up in the second or third leaf transplant thinly into smaller pots of richer soil, and continue the growth within close pits or frames, until well established, when it may be planted out. 20 seeds,	1 00
1768	Linaria tristis. —It is a dwarf, bushy glaucous plant of neat habit, flowers each about an inch in length, of a yellow ground with a conspicuous blotch of deep crimson brown, in one variety, and of violet purple in another,	50
1769	Lupinus hybridus atrococcineus. —Certainly the most showy Lupin ever introduced, large, handsome spikes of bloom, color bright crimson scarlet, with white tip. Not to be confounded with albo coccineus, introduced in 1864, from which it is quite distinct,	25
1770	Malcomia incrassata. —A distinct species of Virgin Stock resembling the well-known <i>M. maritima</i> in general appearance. It is, however, of more robust habit, with larger, brighter colored, and more enduring flowers—points of much importance in an Annual so extensively cultivated,	50
1771	Matthiola bicornis. —This night-scented Stock has proved itself a delightful acquisition to the number of our Hardy Annuals. The powerful and yet delicate perfume of its flowers resembles that of the Stock and Sweet-scented Clematis combined; and the scent of a large bed throughout the Summer evenings was so strong as to arrest special attention at several hundred yards' distance,	50
1772	Nasturtium Tom Thumb rose. —An entirely new color in Nasturtiums; habit similar to Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium, color the exact counterpart of Trentham Rose Geranium,	50
1773	Nemophila maculata grandiflora. —A seedling from the popular maculata, the flowers of which are of the circumference of a crown piece; very showy,	25
1774	Nigella Fontanesiana. —Of the same qualities and cultivation as the well known handsome atropurpurea. Besides, this new variety has the great preference of flowering two months earlier than the other species, which will be found very valuable for northern climates,	25
1775	Pentstemon acuminatus. —A pretty and distinct species, growing from 1 to 1½ feet in height, and long, erect, one-sided racemes of bluish purple flowers. It is hardy in dry soils,	25
1776	— glaber. —The blue-flowered section of this interesting genus includes few more desirable species than the plant now offered of dwarf habit. The flowers are mostly of a bright blue color, the throat being of a pinkish lilac; it is perfectly hardy,	25
1777	Primula chinensis fl. pl. (<i>New double flowering Chinese Primrose.</i>)—By careful selection and hybridization we are enabled to offer seeds of this charming plant that will give us, in addition to the many beautiful colors of the single varieties, a fair proportion of double flowers. Seed very scarce,	1 00
1778	— sinensis fimbriata erecta superba albo violescens, (<i>Benary.</i>)—This exceedingly charming and constant variety, of quite a distinct character, appears on opening pure white and becomes of a lilac violet color with pure white bordered, when the bloom goes off, resembling in this the handsome varieties of German, ten-week stock and the dwarf Chrysanthemum Aster: white in deflowering blue lazur. Plant of fine habit and a very fine bloomer. The lovely tender coloring of this new Chinese Primula will contrast admirably with the lately produced deepest colors of the other varieties of this well known favorite flower,	1 00
1779	Salvia chionantha. —A fine half hardy species from Asia Minor, with rather small, wrinkled, lanceolate foliage of a grayish hue, and producing a profusion of large, white flowers on stems from two to two and a half feet high; a good border plant of the easiest culture; blooms second year from seed,	50
1780	Scabiosa nana fl. pl. varietates (<i>Benary.</i>) <i>New double dwarf Scabious.</i> —This beautiful novelty will be found a valuable improvement of the well known Scabiosa nana. The flowers which have all the beautiful varieties of colors of this tribe, are quite double and round-blooming; the fistulous petals are shorter, so that the stamen become almost invisible which makes the flower resemble a double fistulous Pompon-Chrysanthemum. It is of much dwarfer and compact habit than Scabiosa nana and will prove a really valuable acquisition,	50
1781	Schizanthus oculatus atropurpureus. —A seedling of <i>S. grandiflorus oculatus</i> , with large, handsome blooms of rich crimson purple, with black eye,	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price per pkt.
1782	Schizanthus grandiflorus albus. —Another seedling of the <i>grandiflorus oculatus</i> , with large pure white blooms, with sulphur eye. The above varieties are the most showy of the hardy <i>Schizanthus</i> .	25
1783	Viola cornuta. —One of the most useful of all known violets for Summer and Autumn flower garden decoration. It forms a neat, dwarf and compact perennial herbaceous plant from six to nine inches high, with small, heart-shaped leaves, of a lively green tint, and yielding a succession of conspicuous delicate mauve-colored flowers nearly as large as the leaves, in succession from April to October, forming a most desirable plant for belting large groups or beds of rich purple, violet or chocolate-colored flowers or leaves. The seed may be sown early in Spring, (March or April,) either in open ground or in pans, and vegetate in a cold frame or shallow pit, and when showing the fourth or fifth leaf pricked off into store pots, and when fully established plant out when required.	50
1784	Viscaria cardinalis. —Of an exceedingly brilliant and showy character, color brilliant magenta, the foliage a bright lively green, contrasts effectively with the very brilliant blooms, of which there are a profusion. In its way, this <i>Viscaria</i> is quite as important an introduction as was the scarlet Linum.	25
1785	Waltzia Stetziana (Wendland). —This is a very pretty miniature species, well adapted for pot cultivation, grows about six inches high, with a corymb of yellow flower-heads, each of which is about half an inch across. Seed is exceedingly small. It is a native of Western Australia.	50
1786	Whittavia gloxinoides. —An elegant novelty of the same habit as <i>grandiflora</i> , of a multitude of gloxinia like blossoms, tube of the corolla, pure white, limbs delicate light blue.	25
1787	Xeranthemum annuum fl. caryophylloides pl. (striatum). —A really striking variety of this well known and favorite Everlasting; the dense double blooming flowers are of a reddish white color, and pink like striped and sprinkled rose, red, crimson and purple, yet more abundantly and more intensively than it is the case with <i>Portulaca caryophylloides</i> . The <i>Xeranthemums</i> being indispensably necessary for dried bouquets, this new variety will prove an invaluable acquisition, as the dark red stripes, when dyed and dried, remain quite unaltered; it may as well be strongly recommended for bedding and grouping, as it is very double, just as profuse blooming as the other varieties of this Everlasting flower, and of a regular compact habit and quite constant in character.	25
1788	Zea japonica fol. var. (Striped leaved Japanese Maize). —It grows to a height of from five to six feet, and has its foliage alternately opposite; the foliage is from two to three inches wide, and is about four feet in length. It is beautifully and evenly striped, or ribboned, with alternate stripes of green and white, and in its earlier stages of growth is also striped with rose color. It resembles the <i>Arundo donax variegata</i> in appearance, but is of a much more elegant and imposing habit. Nothing in the way of a foliage plant can exceed in gracefulness and beauty a group of three to five plants of this variety of <i>Zea</i> . See page 69 for a fuller description of this splendid novelty.	25
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NEW ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.		
1789	Agrostis Stevenii. —Two to three feet high, remarkable through the elegance of its plume, which is as graceful as those of the known <i>Agrostis</i> with larger dimensions.	25
1790	Andropogon Allonii. —Herbaceous; about 20 inches high, plume reduced to simple ears, of which the flowers, edged reddish brown, are very long bearded.	25
1791	— bombycinus. —From Persia; 12 to 15 inches high. A plant highly recommended for window gardening.	26
1792	— formosum. —Herbaceous. This handsome plant forms specimens of a size to which none of the Grasses in our gardens approach, a plant 2 years old measuring already over 9 feet in height and more than 18 feet in circumference, of a very majestic appearance.	25
1793	— ischaemum. —Herbaceous or annual, according to situation; remarkable from its silken flowers, produced in brush-shape at the top of the flower stems.	25
1794	Carex granji. —Perennial plant, with long recumbent foliage of a handsome green; fine plant for moist situations, and to grow alongside ornamental water.	25
1795	— pendula. —Herbaceous plant, of which the habit represents that of a <i>Dracæna</i> ; it is tufted and very handsome in foliage, with flower stems about 3 feet high; a picturesque plant for moist situations.	25
1796	Cenchrus laevigatus. —Annual, from the South of Europe, reminding very much of <i>Lappago racemosa</i> , described before, differing from it by its long ears. Plant for edging.	25
1797	Chascolytrum erectum. —Herbaceous; if this plant, of which the flower resembles those of <i>Briza major</i> , is not new in a botanical view, it is nevertheless true that it has not before appeared in European gardens, where, indeed, it is worthy to take a place among the Ornamental Grasses.	25
1798	Chloropsis Blanchardiana. —Herbaceous, 3 feet and more in height, of bright green. The great beauty of the plant consists in its rosy-tinted flowers, in the shape of a bottle-brush. Grown in tufts, so as to form a sheaf, and the plant is of an admirable effect.	25
1799	Chloris myriostachys. —Elegant Grass of more than 3 feet high; remarkable for its velvety and silky plumes.	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Price per pkt.
1800	<i>Cyperus Killengloides</i> .—Dwarf and very tufted plant, scarcely 10 inches high, producing a number of flower stems; pretty plant for the neighborhood of artificial water.	25
1801	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum</i> .—Annual; still handsomer than <i>Eleusina rigida</i> , of which the description follows. This little Grass, of which the haulms may reach 15 inches, may be used for the same purposes.	25
1802	<i>Eleusine aegyptiaca</i> .—Small annual scarcely 10 inches high, in close tufts, with thick short ears. Pretty plant for edgings or to plant along running water.	25
1803	— <i>rigida</i> .—Annual, very pretty, in close tufts about 12 inches high, the numerous stems terminating in a bunch of 3 or 4 ears. Its dwarf habit renders it very applicable for edgings and even pot culture.	25
1804	— <i>tristachya</i> (from the Indies).—An annual of short growth; very pretty and ornamental.	25
1805	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i> .—Annual, very much resembling our Poas, but distinguished from them by the size of its large plumes. A fine plant for edging on lawns.	25
1806	<i>Lappago racemosa</i> .—From the South of Europe. Annual or perennial according to circumstances; remarkable for the singularity of its ears, which are finely bearded. Border plant.	25
1807	<i>Panicum compressum</i> .—Long narrow foliage, plumes of medium size, firm, full of seeds, graceful, of a beautiful green. This plant may become a good fodder plant, and is a very ornamental kind.	25
1808	— <i>frumentaceum</i> .—From the Orient. Herbaceous or annual, according to the situation and mode of culture; leaves long, narrow, and plentiful; panicles of a handsome green, compact and erect, producing plenty of farinaceous seeds.	25
1809	— <i>jumentorum</i> .—Herbaceous, of the same habit as <i>P. compressum</i> , with which it is nearly allied; it differs from it by its plumes being twice as large, more open, and more rich in seeds. A pretty plant, which might become a fodder plant.	25
1810	— <i>marginatum</i> .—Annual; haulm about 12 inches high.	25
1811	— <i>proliferum</i> .—Annual; very much allied to <i>P. frumentaceum</i> , described before but only half as large; handsome panicle; fine plant for lawns and meadows; rich in seeds, which may be used for various purposes.	25
1812	<i>Panicum spltata</i> (from Africa).—Annual, stems some 4 feet, leaves rather large, reminding one of those of Maïs. Trusses long, almost cylindrical, large and compact, containing thousands of flowers, which are succeeded by white floury grains, useful as food for poultry.	25
1813	<i>Pentameris alroides</i> .—Plant very much like <i>Agrostis Stevenii</i> , with which it could be confounded if it were not for the plumes, which are not so large.	25
1814	<i>Phleum Boehmeri</i> .—Herbaceous; 14 to 18 inches, haulm almost deprived of leaves, terminated by a very long ear.	25
1815	<i>Setaria persica</i> .—Annual; haulms 22 to 26 inches, in little tufts, leaves smooth, a little large, truss compact, in shape of a cylindrical ear, long. It is a pretty plant, of which the seeds may be used in different ways.	25
1816	<i>Sorghum nankinese</i> (from central China).—Herbaceous, from 4 to 6 feet high, large narrow leaves, margined with dark purple, plume large and compact, from 14 to 16 inches long, of a bronzy red.	25
1817	— <i>tataricum</i> .—Annual. This kind does not rank inferior to the Sugar Cane, but is more remarkable than that by the shape and position of its large bunches, and the dazzling whiteness of its seeds, which might be used for the manufacture of excellent bread. Its green stems give very good fodder for horses and cattle.	25
1818	<i>Urtica cuprea</i> .—Herbaceous, 26 to 28 inches high, with long narrow leaves of a handsome green; a fine plant for edgings.	25

CANNA.

[SEE CUT IN GROUP OF ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS, PAGE 71.]

These stately species of plants are highly ornamental in sheltered flower gardens, producing a very rich and Oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, terminated by racemes of crimson or scarlet variously lobed flowers. In late Autumn they should be potted carefully, and allowed to mature their bloom in the green-house or parlor, and afterwards preserved in a warm, dry cellar, with occasional waterings. Those which have done blooming may be placed in the cellar as soon as the frost has destroyed the tops. In Spring, again start them into free growth, and replant in the open air in May or June.

Canna discolor, one of the most striking of all this interesting tribe of plants, Each. Per doz.
grows 6 to 7 feet high; very large foliage, beautifully veined with purple, - \$1 00
Twelve beautiful varieties, with names, - - - 35 3 00
For list of seeds, see page 21.

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have made extensive additions to our stock of this gorgeous flower during the past season, of all the leading English, French and German prize varieties of last year, including a fine assortment of the new and pleasing Lilliputian varieties; and our stock now comprises upwards of two hundred varieties, a catalogue of which will be published in February. Plants in pots, suitable for turning out into flower borders, will be ready for delivery about the first of May. Dry Roots after the 10th of October. Our arrangements for propagating are such that we are enabled to offer them at the following greatly reduced prices:—

	Each.	Per doz.
New English and French varieties of last year, now offered for the first time,	\$1 00	\$10 00
Best old varieties, all reliable sorts, fine form and free bloomers,	30	3 00
Unnamed varieties, in almost every variety of color, at 15 cents each, or \$1 50 per dozen.		

Plants carefully packed to bear transportation. Pot roots by mail, our selection, \$2 per dozen.



GROUP OF GLADIOLUS.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

GLADIOLUS.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL FRENCH AND BELGIAN HYBRIDS OF GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS, SENT BY MAIL POSTPAID, UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE AFFIXED.

Our collection of this magnificent tribe of plants is one of the most extensive in this country, and embraces many new and rare varieties not before offered.

The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including a graduated scale of intermediate shades—from white with rosy blush and salmon rose-tints, to salmon red and nankeen; from blush-white with purple-crimson throat and marginal streaks of pink, to light rosy salmon grounds with flakes of deep carmine. Thus from white up to rose, and rose to the brightest and deepest crimson, and from crimson to the brightest orange, flame and scarlet, this very splendid section affords a combination of the richest conceivable colors of which any other genus can offer.

To keep up a constant flowering from July to September, it is only necessary to plant at the end of March, or early in April, a portion of the bulbs, (choosing the smallest.) a second portion about the end of April, a third about the 15th of May, and the last at the end of May; preserving the largest bulbs for the last plantings.

The culture of these is attended with no difficulty. It is only necessary to plant them in ordinary garden mould; they object to no soil but a stiff clay, and succeed best in a good earth, manured well with well-rotted horse dung. If planted in rows, the rows ought to be from eleven to thirteen inches apart, and the bulbs in each row from six to ten inches apart, according to the size of the bulbs. Depth of planting, two to two and a half inches. While growing, they must be copiously watered, if the season is dry. In the Autumn, when the stalks are quite dry, the bulbs and the new-formed bulbs are to be taken up and placed in a dry place—better on shelves—protected from the frost, where they will keep well till needed for planting again. The stalks cut from the Gladiolus flourish well in water; the buds slightly developed expand readily, and continue to flower for some time. Pretty bouquets for rooms can be made by mingling them with light branches like the Tamarisk, the Asparagus, or leaves of the smaller reeds.

NEW VARIETIES, FOR 1867,

Many of which are now offered for the first time in this country.

	<i>Each.</i>
Anals (<i>S.</i>), middle-sized flower, good shape white slightly tinged with lilac, very large sulphur white stains, broadly striped with lilac-carmine, very striking plant (<i>dwarf</i>),	\$4 00
Apollon (<i>S.</i>), large flower of a perfect shape, rosy lilac, with a large stain of light rose, finely striped with white in the center,	2 50
Bernard Palissy (<i>S.</i>), large flower, good shape, light cherry red blazed and striated with carminate rose on pure white ground,	2 50
Felicien David (<i>S.</i>), large flower, perfect shape, cherry rose striped with light carmine on large white ground, very fine spike,	2 00
Lady Franklin (<i>S.</i>), large flower, good shape, white slightly tinged with rose, finely striated with carmine and very largely blazed with carminate rose (<i>dwarf</i>),	4 00
Monsteur A. Brongniart (<i>S.</i>), very large flower, perfect shape, rose ground slightly tinged with orange blazed with red, very large white stain. Plant very remarkable for its fresh and pleasing color, and for the perfection and the amplitude of its flowers, (<i>extra</i>),	4 00
Noemi (<i>S.</i>), flower large, light lilac rose, spike very long,	2 00
Princesse Marie de Cambridge (<i>S.</i>), very large and well opened flower, unexceptionable shape and upright habit; white with very large light carmine stains (<i>extra</i>),	4 00
Reverend Berkeley (<i>S.</i>), large flowers, of a good shape, disposed in a large spike, light rose tinged with violet and carminate striped on white ground,	3 00
Sir William Hooker (<i>S.</i>), very large and well opened flower, perfect shape, light-cherry color, rose carmine stain on pure white ground. Plant of a great effect,	4 00
Thomas Moore (<i>S.</i>), large flower, good shape, very fine carminate rose on white ground blazed and stained with light carmine,	4 00
Thomas Paxton (<i>S.</i>), large flower, perfect shape, red slightly tinged with light orange color, finely striated with carminate red on white ground; very brilliant color,	4 00

NEW VARIETIES OF 1866.

	<i>Each.</i>
Cherubini , large flower, perfect shape, white ground, blazed with carminate violet,	\$2 50
De Candolle , medium size flower, perfect form, light cherry color, blazed with red, striped with carminate light rose,	1 25
Emilie , flower of middling size, perfect form, brilliant red, blazed with bright red on white ground,	3 00
Eurydice , large flower, perfect shape, pure white, blazed bright carminate rose,	3 00
Fulton , velvety vermilion, bright purple stain, large flower, fine form, beautifully shaded,	1 75
James Carter , light orange red, very bright, with a large pure white stain, of dwarf habit,	1 25

	<i>Each.</i>
John Waterer , very large open flower, light cherry color, blazed with red and striped with rose, - - - - -	\$1 75
Le Dante , very large flower, of perfect shape, dark rose, with pure white stain, new shade, - - - - -	1 75
Lord Byron , very brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white, very showy plant, - - - - -	3 00
Madame Furtado , very fine rose, fading into rosy white, blazed with dark carminate rose, very large and open flower, in fine spikes, - - - - -	3 00
Madame de Sevigne , light cherry color, very largely stained and lined with pure white, a charming plant, - - - - -	2 00
Marchal Vaillant , brilliant scarlet, stained with pure white, very large flower, quite distinct, - - - - -	3 75
Milton , very large flower, perfect shape, white slightly tinted with rose and blazed with red, extra, - - - - -	3 75
Meyerbeer , brilliant light red, blazed with vermilion, amaranth red stain, large flower, perfect shape, very long spike, vigorous and splendid plant, - - - - -	3 50
Newton , large flower, perfect shape, dark crimson red, with white ground, new shade, very fine, - - - - -	3 00
Prince of Wales , very bright fiery red, stain white, striped violet, one of the finest of the red varieties, - - - - -	2 50
Shakspeare , very large flower, perfect shape, white, very slightly blazed with carminate rose, large, rosy stain, - - - - -	4 00
Stuart Low , rosy violet, stained and blazed with deeper rose, on white ground, - - - - -	1 50

GENERAL COLLECTION.

	<i>Each.</i>		<i>Each.</i>
Achille , rich rose, flaked with ruby red, white vein through center of each petal, - - - - -	\$0 75	Dr. Lindley , very large and open flower, perfect shape, ground tender rose, borders of petals very bright rose, feathered with carminate cherry color, very showy, - - - - -	\$1 75
Adonis , light rosy salmon, and carmine margin, - - - - -	25	Duc de Malakoff , flamed orange red, on sulphur ground, - - - - -	80
Aglai , bright shaded salmon, richly feathered with orange carmine, - - - - -	25	Edith , flesh colored rose, with stripes of darker shade, large flower, - - - - -	35
Amabilis , vermilion scarlet, fine raceme, - - - - -	20	Edulia , perfect flower, of medium size, lower petals white stained with violet, upper petals striated with white lines, - - - - -	2 00
Archimedes , light red, lower petals chamois colored with carmine red stripes, - - - - -	25	Egerie , elegant light salmon, stained with carmine orange, - - - - -	30
Aristote , flesh colored rose, red striped, lower petals covered with violet and carmine colored stripes, - - - - -	25	El Dorado , fine pure yellow, the lower petals striped with red, - - - - -	75
Belle Gabrielle , large flower, perfect shape, very fine lilac colored rose, slightly marked with bright rose, - - - - -	1 50	Endymion , slightly violet tinted rose, large flower, - - - - -	40
Berenice , beautiful rosy red, with purple carmine spots, - - - - -	30	Erato , delicate rose with darker stripes, stained with carmine, - - - - -	75
Breuchliensis , fine rich scarlet, extra fine, <i>per doz.</i> , 2 00, - - - - -	20	Eugene Verdier , deep orange crimson, fine, lower petals blotched with red, - - - - -	30
Bertha Rabourdin , pure white ground, slightly flaked with rose, heavy blotch of crimson on lower petals, - - - - -	1 00	Fanny Rouget , bright rose tinted with carmine, - - - - -	20
Calendulaceus , nankeen, shaded salmon red, lower petals yellow veined with red, - - - - -	50	Flore , large flower, perfect form, white ground, shaded with rosy lilac, large and distinct stain of deep rose on each petal. Very long spike, - - - - -	1 50
Calypso , rose striped, blotched with carmine, - - - - -	50	Florian , cherry colored rose, flaked and striped with purple and white, - - - - -	60
Canari , delicate yellow, lower petals shaded and veined with maroon, - - - - -	50	Fulgens Aurea Picta , bright fire color, striped golden yellow, - - - - -	30
Celine , rosy white ground, marbled with scarlet pink, - - - - -	50	Galathea , carnation, nearly white, with carmine stains, - - - - -	35
Ceres , pure white, blotched with dark rose, large flower, fine spike, - - - - -	50	Gandavensis , (the original variety,) brilliant vermilion, shaded with yellow and amaranth, <i>per doz.</i> , \$1 50, - - - - -	15
Charles Dickens , delicate rose, tinted with chamois, blazed and striped with carminate bright rose, - - - - -	1 50	Gollath , rich flamed red, opening brilliant carmine, fine, large, extra scape, - - - - -	40
Charles Rouillard , light carminate red stained with carmine, - - - - -	35	Gustave Malet , beautiful crimson, spotted with amaranthine violet, - - - - -	75
Clemence , tender rose, satin-like, shaded with dark rose, large bright carmine stain, very large flower, - - - - -	60	Hebe , clear, salmon tinted white, flaked with rose and dashed with carmine, - - - - -	45
Compte de Morny , rosy scarlet, flaked with dark crimson, lower petals shaded with crimson, - - - - -	50	Helene , lilac tinged white, stained and striped with purple, - - - - -	35
Courant Fulgens , bright brilliant crimson, fine shaped flower, - - - - -	20	Imperatrice , white, slightly carnation tinted, stained bright carminate rose, - - - - -	25
Daphne , light cherry color, darker stripe bright carminate stain, - - - - -	35	Imperatrice Eugenie (<i>Souchet</i>) very large flower of perfect form, white ground blazed violet rose inside of the flower, outside lilac. One of the most striking varieties yet introduced, - - - - -	2 00
Diane , white flaked with dark red, lower petals tinged with salmon red, - - - - -	75	Isoline , flesh color, spotted with violet carmine, - - - - -	45
Doct. Andry , very bright orange, beautiful shape, - - - - -	25	Janire , orange red, - - - - -	30
Don Juan , orange colored, lower petals yellow tinted, - - - - -	20		

	Each.		Each.
Jeanne d' Arc , white, slightly tinged with rose and striped with purple, -	\$0 50	Mazepa , orange rose, stained with yellow, and striped with red, -	\$0 50
James Veitch , very large flower, bright crimson red violet stain, medium height, very showy, -	1 50	Midas , fine red, spotted with purple, -	25
James Watt , very large and well opened flower, light vermilion, stain large pure white, striated with rose, -	1 25	Mlle Jenny Lebas , rose shaded with lake purple spots, -	50
Jeanne d' Neville , clear yellow, very fine, -	35	Monsieur Blouet , delicate rose, striped with carmine, -	25
John Bull , very light sulphur, -	50	Monsieur Corbay , orange carmine, suffused with scarlet, -	35
Juno , white flaked lilac, heavy blotch of crimson on lower petals, fine, -	1 25	Monsieur Georgeon , salmon pink, flaked with scarlet, lower petals shaded with red, -	25
Keteleerii , salmon scarlet, lower petals scarlet maroon and frosted, -	60	Mr. Vinchon , light salmon red, white striped, -	25
Lella , delicate peach-blossom, stained with lilac, -	50	Napoleon III. , very bright scarlet, red and white striped in the center of the divisions, extra fine, -	50
La Quintinie , bright light orange, of fine effect, -	75	Nemesis , bright rose, with white lines and carmine spots, -	50
Le Bariole , copper colored, purple stripes, -	40	Neptune , beautiful red, with carmine spots and stripes, -	25
Leonardo de Vinci , purplish rose stains, delicately feathered with carminate rose, on aurora colored ground, new color, -	1 25	Ninon d'Enclos , carnation variegated with rose, -	45
Le Poussin , light red, white ground, with large white stains on lower petals, extra fine, -	1 00	Ophir , dark yellow, purple stained, -	1 00
Linne , orange cherry, very large flower, yellowish white stains, -	1 25	Ostris , dwarf, purple, stained with white, -	35
Lord Granville , straw color, stained and red, -	30	Othello , light orange red, dwarf, very showy, -	25
Louis Van Houtte , velvety carmine, spotted with purple, -	25	Pallas , bright rose, with stripes of a darker shade, spots of violet carmine color on a slightly orange tinted ground, -	35
L'Ornement des parterre , white ground blazed with tender lilac rose, velvet carmine stains, -	1 50	Penelope , large flower, slightly flesh-colored white flower, petals yellow, tinted with carmine colored spots, -	40
Mac Mahon , orange colored cherry rose, satin-like or glazed, red stripe, a first-rate variety, -	50	Pellonia , rose, spotted and tinted with crimson, -	25
Madame Adele Souchet , large flower, perfect form, white ground blazed with carminate rose, -	1 00	Pegasus , carnation, flaked with rose, lower petals shaded with maroon, very large flower, -	25
Madame Auguste Lefebre , pale rose, striped with cherry, carmine spots, -	30	Peter Lawson , rosy or purplish lilac, very large white stain, shade new and charming, -	1 00
Madame Henriq , yellowish white, variegated with lilac, -	20	Princess Clotilde , delicate salmon rose, with purple stains on a white ground, very large flower, -	1 25
Madame Basseville , rich pink, flaked with violet crimson, base of lower petals white feathered with purple, -	1 00	Prince Imperial , very vigorous, large flower, bluish white stained with purplish carmine, -	65
Madame Binder , pure white stained rose, -	70	Pline , delicate cherry, lighted with white in the center, -	1 00
Madame de Vetry , white flaked with pink, lower petals shaded with yellow and feathered with cherry color, very large flower, -	70	Pluton , deep scarlet, shaded with white and purple; hybrid of Ramosus, -	1 00
Madame Eugene Mezard , aurora flowered, orange salmon, -	40	Raphael , deep vermilion red, center lighted with white and shaded with purple, -	50
Madame Leseble , pure white, delicately flaked with rose, lower petals blotched crimson, an abundant bloomer, -	80	Rebecca , white slightly variegated with lilac, fine, -	40
Madame Paillet , vermilion, lower part of the upper petals white, the lower ones spotted with violet purple, -	40	Holland , fine spike, dark scarlet, flaked with a lighter shade, -	25
Madame Periere , pure white, large purple stains with white centre, -	1 50	Reine Victoria , very large open flower, pure white stained with purplish carmine, very vigorous, -	1 25
Madame Rabourdin , rose flowered, with carmine and white stripes in the center of each petal, -	1 25	Rembrandt , very bright, deep scarlet, -	35
Madame Victor Verdier , rich rosy salmon, stained with crimson purple, -	40	Blum , orange red, very showy, -	25
Madame Vitmorin , clear rose and white center, margined and shaded with deep rose, beautifully striped and spotted with carmine; remarkable for the beauty of its form and grandeur of its flowers, -	50	Royal Victoria , -	35
Marie , pure white, stained with deep carmine; very beautiful, -	75	Rubens , brilliant vermilion, with carmine stripes on a whitish ground, -	1 00
Marie Dumortier , pure white, fine form, flaked with deep rose, heavy feathered purple spot on lower petals, -	1 00	Solfaterre , rich jonquil yellow, large and fine, -	1 00
Mathilde de Landevoisin , large raceme of white, purple violet streaks, -	75	Stephenson , large flower of perfect shape, carminate cherry colored, striated with white lines, splendid spike, -	1 50
		Sulphureus , sulphur yellow, fine, -	50
		Surprise , rich rosy amaranth, fine, -	30
		Theresa , orange shaded with rose, salmon center, blotched with carmine, -	75
		Triumph d'Enghein , rich flame crimson, -	25
		Velleda , clear pink, spotted and flaked with lilac, extra fine, -	65
		Vesta , white, stained with purplish carmine and yellow ground, -	40

		Each.			Each.
Vicomtesse de Belleval , delicate blush stained with violet, - - -		\$0 75	Walter Scott , very bright rose, white ground striped with carminate rose, very fine shade, - - -		\$1 75
Vulcain , velvety dark purple, richly shaded, - - -		60			

FINEST MIXED VARIETIES.

We have a large number of varieties, seedlings and others, the names of which have been lost, which we offer at the low price of \$2 00 per dozen by mail, postpaid.

OTHER VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS.

		Each.			Each.
Floribundus , blush white and pink, crimson striped. Per doz., \$1 50,		\$0 20	Queen Victoria , brilliant scarlet, with white flaked racemes, - - -		\$0 20
Anna Paulowna , a hybrid of ramosus, extra fine, - - -		40	Ramosus , (original variety,) rose, spotted with red and carmine, - - -		20

Purchasers selecting one dozen varieties from the foregoing list, will be entitled to a discount of five per cent. from Catalogue prices; twenty-five varieties, discount of ten per cent.; fifty varieties, fifteen per cent.; the entire collection, twenty per cent.

As our stock of some of the newest varieties is limited, purchasers will please state whether they wish any other substituted in the event of our being out of the variety ordered.

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DOUBLE TUBEROSE.—(POLIANTHES TUBEROSA.)

The tubers of this delightfully fragrant flower may be planted from January until March. Where a succession is required, and can be accommodated with a warm green-house or conservatory temperature, planting may begin with the former period, but where convenience is limited to a hot-bed and green-house, the latter period is suited. In planting, remove the useless small offsets around the main root, place a single tuber in a pot six inches wide, or a group of two or three in a proportionately larger one. Use good rich bodied loam. Start the growth slowly upon a temperate heat in a hot-bed, forcing pit, or frame; increase the surface or bottom heat after the incipient roots are made, as in hyacinths, keeping the tuber in a good warmth, and the upper growth relatively cool. As the stem becomes vigorous, gradually dispense with the root warmth, and only encourage the flower stem in a well ventilated warm green-house in Spring, or conservatory in Summer. As the growth approaches to maturity, they may be gradually exposed and plunged into the open air during hot Summer months, for a short period, and returned to the conservatory for bloom as required. They will also succeed well planted in the open ground in May. First quality started in pots for early flowering, 35 cents each; \$3 50 per dozen. Dry Roots, 15 to 20 cents each; \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen.

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AMARYLLIS.

Bulbs of rare beauty, with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, varying in color from the richest crimson to pure white, striped with crimson or scarlet. They are of the easiest possible culture, so that with a moderate supply of bulbs, and just bearing in mind their habitat (the Cape), and attending to their period of rest and growth, a very little management would secure a succession of bloom throughout the year, thus adding an important feature in collections of plants, whether grown for the decoration of the flower-garden, conservatory or drawing-room.

The bulbs may be planted in May in the flower border, in any good soil, cover the bulb so that the neck will be even with the surface of the soil. After the tops are destroyed by frost they should be lifted and placed in a dry cellar or under the stage in a green-house. For pot culture, use six or seven-inch pots, placing at the bottom a handful of potsherds and covering them with turfy peat, filling up the pot with a compost of rich loam, leaf soil, and silver-sand, leaving only the neck of the bulb uncovered; the pots should then be either placed in a gentle hot-bed or in a green-house, or the window of a sitting-room; a few weeks will develop the flowers; immediately the leaves appear, give abundance of water, and encourage a generous leaf growth. When the plant has done blooming, gradually withdraw the water, and give the bulbs an entire cessation from growth for eight or ten weeks, when they may again be re-potted and forced as before.

	Each.	Per doz.
Amaryllis Bella Donna , (<i>Bella Donna Lily</i>), white flushed with rosy purple, very handsome, - - -	\$0 75	\$7 00
" formosissima , (<i>Jacobean Lily</i>), velvety crimson, superb, - - -	35	3 50
" lutea , (<i>Sternbergia</i>), a handsome, showy, Autumn blooming, yellow flower, - - -	25	2 50
" vittata , white with beautiful red stripes, variously marked, splendid, - - -	2 00	

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TIGRIDIAS.

A genus of Mexican bulbs, grows about one and a half feet high, producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty; the flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous and purely contrasted. No flower can exceed it in beauty. In bloom from July to the first of October. The bulbs may be planted any time in May, or the first of June, about two inches deep, in any garden soil, and require no particular care. In Autumn, after the tops are killed by frost take up the bulbs and keep them in a dry place away from the frost, until the time of planting in the Spring.

Conchiflora , richest orange, variegated with golden yellow, and spotted with black. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.	Pavonia , richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
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Fine mixed varieties, \$1 25 per dozen.



JAPAN LILY. Page 113.



DOUBLE ZINNIA. No. 1560, Page 61.
SINGLE BLOOM, NATURAL SIZE.

New and Desirable Plants.

The following list embraces a few of the most desirable novelties. A more complete list, embracing VERBENAS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, FUCHSIAS, and various other plants, will be published in our PLANT CATALOGUE, to be issued in February.

Plants carefully packed for sending by mail.

LILIUM AURATUM (NEW GOLDEN-STRIPED JAPAN LILY.)

This species is reputed as the most beautiful of all known Lillies. Its wonderful proportions and peerless symmetry of bloom surpass all accounts given by travelers; and plants exhibited since its introduction to our gardens, have more than realized the great anticipations of its wonderful features. Its mature growth attains to four or six feet in height, having a remarkably neat and graceful style of growth, with dark green glossy lanceolate leaves, the flowers being produced in wide paniced racemes, as in the well-known *L. Lancifolium (speciosum.)*

The individual blossoms are from eight to ten inches in width, each formed of six compact broad lobes or petals, forming a splendid salver or wide cup-shaped outline previous to their full expansion. The ground color is pearly white, which is often suffused with a golden tint, and elegantly studded over with papillæ-like spots of a rich chocolate crimson color, its beauty being further enhanced by the petals being richly decorated with a golden ray or stripe running through the center of each. One valuable feature in its growth should be remarked; that whilst bulbs of mature vigor will produce magnificent panicles of from six to twelve flowers on each stem, it will also produce its bloom in pots of six to nine inches in width, from small plants of twelve to eighteen inches in height.

It is perfectly hardy in all dry soils, or prepared borders, besides being admirably adapted for pot culture in cool pits, frames, or conservatories, and ranks amongst the most fragrant-flowered species in its tribe. Flowering Bulbs, \$5.00 each. Medium size Bulbs, \$3.00 each.

SAXIFRAGA TRICOLOR.

A splendid Novelty for Hanging Baskets.

A new and superb acquisition, which is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the variegated leaved plants introduced. In habit it is similar to the old and well-known *S. sarmentosa*, but the foliage is elegantly marbled and spotted, and rivals in its rich and varied coloring Mrs. Pollock's Geranium. The leaves are white, green and red, passing through the intermediate shades to crimson; the petioles are blood red, and the under side of the leaves deep rose. Sometimes the leaves are white edged with red, with a green centre, others boldly blotched with the three colors, or zoned. For hanging baskets for the decoration of the parlor, greenhouse or conservatory in Winter, or for rock-work edgings or borders in the open grounds in Summer, it is the most strikingly beautiful object, as well as one of the greatest varieties yet obtained; unequalled in its rich colors, free and rapid growth, ease of culture, and unique effect, by any other plant. Well rooted plants, \$1 50 each.

NEW YELLOW ROSES.

Marchal Niel, (Noisette).—The most beautiful of any yellow flowered; bright golden yellow full double flower, very large free blooming, fine form, petals large, and of great substance; a Noisette of healthy and vigorous growth. It will be a good pot Rose, fine for bedding, and useful climber. In northern latitudes it will require protection during Winter. Small plants, \$1 00 each.

Madame Falcot, (Tea).—Rich golden yellow; a free bloomer and very fragrant. 75 cents each.

NEW VARIEGATED FOLIAGE CHRYSANTHEMUM "SENSATION."

This very distinctive feature in a Chrysanthemum makes it a plant of the most useful and ornamental character for decorative purposes. In the variety here offered the variegation is most striking and effective, every leaf being broadly margined with pale yellow in the most regular and constant manner. Either for the Greenhouse or open garden decoration this variety stands unrivaled, and for ribboned borders unexceptionable, for whether in or out of flower it is very handsome. The blossoms are of the pomphone type, Ranunculus like, pure white, exquisite in form and full to the center. Price, \$1 00 each.

NEW VARIEGATED LEAVED GERANIUM "MRS. POLLOCK."

A new and magnificent variety of free, robust habit—the green leaf discs, overlaid by a beautiful bronze red zone, belted with bright red crimson and outwardly margined with rich golden yellow. This is without exception the most beautiful variegated Geranium ever introduced. Plants ready for delivery in April, \$1 50 and \$2 00 each, according to size.

CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA.

This variety has very elegant silvery surfaced leaves, oblong, lanceolate and pinnatifid with narrowly pointed divided lobes, of shrubby habit, growing about two feet high, forming a striking object of attraction, either in the flower garden or conservatory. Price, 75 cents.



LILIUM AURATUM.

Half the natural size. See description, Page 96.

CENTAUREA RAGUSINA, CANDIDISSIMA.

This is a more robust and stronger featured character than the preceding species; the leaves are pinnatifid with rounded lobes, and uniformly surfaced with a snowy white or silvery frosted foliage. It forms a striking contrast when grouped with *Celeus Verschaffeltii*, *Perrilla Nankiniensis* and other plants of crimson or chocolate hue. Price, 50 cents.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.

One of our most graceful and beautiful Spring and Summer-flowering plants, equally at home in the conservatory, sitting-room and flower border. In the two former it may be had in bloom very early in the Spring, when its delicate green leaves, and long, elegant sprays of the most beautiful, heart-shaped, red flowers, make it the most interesting plant of the season. Twenty-five to 50 cents each; \$2.00 to \$4.00 per dozen.

NEW WHITE DIELYTRA.—DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS ALBA.

No plant has been introduced for many years which has obtained so great a popularity as the *Dielytra Spectabilis*, and specimens are now to be seen in almost every garden throughout the country, and we claim for the variety now offered a popularity which shall fully equal, if not rival, that of its predecessor, which it resembles in every particular, with the exception of the color of the flower, which on first opening is of a pure white, afterwards changing to a very delicate blush, of a similar shade to the well known *Camelia*. "Lady Hume," very beautiful in contrast with the original variety. It is admirably adapted for growing in groups, mixed borders, or as a single specimen, and is particularly appropriate for cultivation in the cemetery. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.

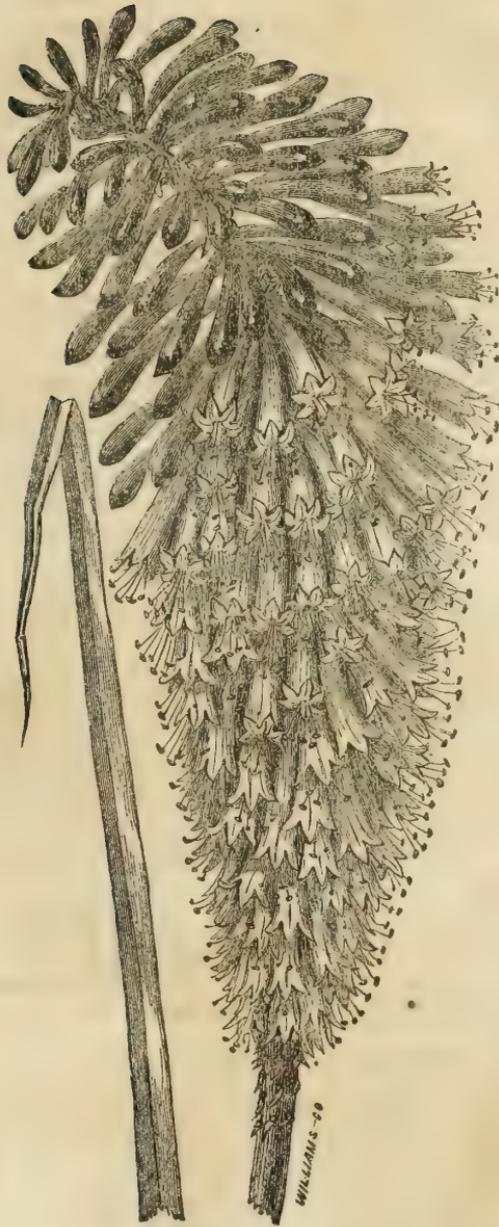
COLOCASIA (CALADIUM) ESCULENTUM.**COLOCASIA (CALADIUM) ESCULENTUM.**

One of the most beautiful and striking of the *Ornamental Foliaged Plants* in cultivation, either for culture in large pots or tubs, or for planting out upon the lawn. It will grow in any garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. When of full size it stands about five feet high, with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and a half in breadth, very smooth, of a light green color, beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during Winter out of reach of frost.

A plant should be in every collection, however small. Price, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each, according to size.

LONICERA AUREO RETICULATA.*A new Japanese Plant.*

One of the most remarkable and beautiful hardy variegated climbers, ever offered; its leaves vie in marking with the *Anæctochilus*, being bright green netted all over with golden yellow veins, both leaves and stems changing to a bright crimson in the Autumn, admirably adapted as a bedding plant, and for trailing over and around the wicker or trellis work of large flower baskets, forming a verge to flower beds, &c. It also forms a very beautiful small climber for pot or border culture in the conservatory. Price, 30 cents, by mail, 40 cents; \$3.00 per dozen, by mail, \$3.25.



TRITOMA UVARIA. No. 1463, Page 59. Seeds, 25 Cents per Packet.

PLANTS, see Page 116.



Roses.

Our collection of Roses comprises many of the most distinct and desirable varieties in cultivation. We cultivate those only which we can strongly recommend as being of exquisite beauty, and such as should be introduced wherever Roses are grown. We do not publish a descriptive list, but in cases where orders are given, and the selection of the different varieties is left to us, it will be our special duty to send the most beautiful, and such that would in our opinion give the greatest satisfaction.

Hardy Garden Roses , flowering in June, consisting of <i>Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbon, Hybrid Provence, Damask, White, French and Cabbage Roses</i> , comprising nearly every shade of color; the flowers of many are large, well formed and very fragrant; the more vigorous growing kinds are adapted for pillars, where they have a fine appearance, - - - - -	Each.
	\$0 50 to \$1 00
Moss Roses .—The varieties of this class are very numerous, to which many hybrids have recently been added. They are all very beautiful and will amply repay whatever pains may be taken in their cultivation, - - - - -	50 to 1 00
Hybrid Perpetual Roses .—To this class belong some of our most beautiful and splendid varieties, keeping up a succession of their elegantly formed and highly fragrant flowers, through the whole of the Summer and Autumn. Many of the varieties are suitable for planting against pillars or walls where they flower freely. They thrive best in a rich soil, - - - - -	50 to 1 00
Double Yellow Roses .—The varieties of this family are really very beautiful and distinct, of which the Persian Yellow and the Yellow Harrison are considered the best, - - - - -	50 to 1 00
Bourbon Roses .—Flowering from June to October. The family contains some of our most valuable Autumn flowering Roses, remarkable for their fine foliage, compact habit, brilliancy of color, and the profusion and long continuation of their flowering. They require protection during the Winter, or they may be taken up and placed in the cellar or cold frame until Spring, - - - - -	35 to 1 00
China Roses .—Perpetual flowering; superior for bedding or planting in groups. Require the same treatment as the Bourbon, - - - - -	35 to 75
Tea Roses .—Perpetual, general favorites with all lovers of the Rose. To those who cultivate Roses in pots they are indispensable; celebrated for their peculiar fragrance. Rather more delicate than the Bourbon or China, and require more protection through the Winter, - - - - -	35 to 1 00
Noisette Roses .—A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering in large clusters the whole Summer and Autumn. The flowers are large and very fragrant. They must be kept in the house or cellar during the Winter, - - - - -	50 to 1 00
Boursault Roses .—This family comprises some few early flowering varieties, of which <i>Amadis, Crimson, and Elegans</i> are the best, - - - - -	50 to 1 00
Prairie Roses .—Hardy climbing Roses, well known and very desirable; well adapted for training to poles, planting in rows, and festooning from one to another, also for screens or trellises. Queen of the Prairies and Baltimore Belle are the best known; all the varieties are very showy. Eight beautiful varieties, - - - - -	50 to 1 00

COLLECTIONS OF ROSES.

THE SELECTION OF VARIETIES IN ALL CASES TO BE LEFT WITH US.

Twelve distinct varieties hardy Garden Roses, - - - - -	\$ 5 00
Six " " " Moss " - - - - -	3 00
Twelve " " " Hybrid Perpetual Roses, (small, \$4 50,) large, - - - - -	8 00
Eight " " " Climbing Roses, - - - - -	3 50
Twelve " " " Tea, China and Bourbon Roses, assorted, - - - - -	4 50

DRIED NATURAL FLOWERS, IMMORTELES OR EVERLASTING, MOSSES, GRASSES, ETC.

IN GREAT DEMAND FOR MAKING INTO WREATHS, CROSSES, WINTER BOUQUETS, CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, ETC., ETC.

We have effected an arrangement with a celebrated German Florist, and shall in future be constantly supplied with the above. They are particularly desirable on account of their durability, as they retain their form and brilliant colors for a long time, besides being very cheap, as a bunch each of ten assorted colors with a few bunches of moss, will make from twenty to thirty bouquets from six to eight inches in diameter.

Per bunch.	Per bunch.	Per bunch.
White, - - - - - \$1 50	Spotted, - - - - - \$1 00	Violet, - - - - - \$1 50
Golden Yellow, - - - - - 1 00	Black, - - - - - 1 00	Red, - - - - - 1 00
Green, - - - - - 1 00	Blue, - - - - - 1 50	Silver, - - - - - 1 50
Rose, - - - - - 1 50		
Wreaths or Crosses , formed of Immortelles, of various sizes, - - - - -		\$1 00 to \$3 00 each.
Bouquets and Hanging Baskets , of various styles, made up of Dried Flowers and Grasses, very beautiful, from - - - - -		\$1 00 to \$5 00 each.
Dried and Dyed Grasses , elegant ornamented Grasses, of great effect.		
Feather Grass, Briza, Bromus, Phalaris, etc., in four colors, green, red, yellow and white, - - - - -		75c. to \$1 00 per bunch.
Moss Dyed Green , - - - - -		per bunch 35c., per doz. \$4 00
" " Black , - - - - -		" " 50c., " 4 50

Descriptive List of Small Fruits.

Many of the following (one year old plants) can be sent safely by mail to any part of the country. When ordered by mail, the purchaser will please remit 10 cents extra for each dollar's worth ordered, to pay postage and packing. No orders will be filled for mailing for less than \$1 00 worth.

GRAPES.

SELECT VARIETIES FOR VINERIES.—One year old, \$1 00; two years old, \$1 50.

Black Hamburg,
Black Prince,
Barbarossa,
Bowood Muscat,
Black St. Peters,

Cannon Hall Muscat,
Golden Chasselas,
Golden Hamburg,
Grizzly Frontignan,
Royal Muscadine,

Syrian,
White Muscat of Alexandria,
White Sweetwater,
Lady Down's Seedling,
Trentham Black.

A few of the above three and four years old, for fruiting in pots, can be furnished at \$3 each.

HARDY GRAPES.

Adirondac.—A new variety which originated at the base of the Adirondac range of mountains on the shore of Lake Champlain, said to be the earliest and best American Grape known, ripening two weeks earlier than any other good Grape, of the most delicious flavor, equaling the most delicate hot-house Grapes, \$1 00 to \$3 00

Allen's Hybrid.—Bunches medium to large, compact, berry medium size, round, light amber green, nearly white, flesh very tender, rich and vinous, quality best, strong and vigorous grower, ripens early in September, \$1 00

Concord.—A most vigorous growing vine, perfectly hardy, with bunches of large size, handsomely shouldered, often weighing a pound, and with large, roundish, oval berries, color very dark, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh soft, tender, and juicy; flavor very rich and luscious, with a fine sprightly aroma. It ripens about two weeks earlier than the Isabella, and is a most valuable market fruit. Good judges who have tested it pronounce it superior to the Isabella in its ripest condition. It is also an excellent wine Grape. Fifty cents; extra size, bearing vines, \$1 00, \$4 50 per dozen.

Creveling.—A new and valuable variety, somewhat resembling the Isabella, but earlier, more hardy, and not liable to mildew. It is thus described by Mr. Knox, who has had much experience in the cultivation of this variety: "We have fruited this Grape for two years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the best flavored *very early* Grape in cultivation. The Creveling is as good a grower as the Hartford Prolific, and as free from disease in the vine and fruit. As a Grape coming between the Hartford and Concord we regard it as of very great value." 50 cts. to \$1.00, \$4 50 per dozen.

Delaware.—The character of this delicious Grape is fully established, and needs no commendation. Bunches medium, compact shouldered, berries round, medium size, skin thin, of a beautiful light red color, changing to a deeper red when fully ripe, sweet, sprightly, and of a high vinous flavor; a vigorous but not coarse grower, very hardy and productive. One year old vines, 50 cents; two years, \$1.00; extra, \$2.00. \$5.00 to \$10.00 per dozen. \$35.00 to \$75.00 per hundred.

Diana.—Bunches large, berries round, reddish color, sweet, juicy, and vinous, with a strong, musky flavor; a most excellent table Grape, and keeps for a long time without extra care, ripens middle to last of September. 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; extra size, bearing vines, each, \$1 00

Hartford Prolific.—One of the best early Grapes, bunches large, compact shouldered, berries round, large, black, sweet, and moderately rich, very productive and hardy, valuable as a market Grape, not quite equal to the Concord, but earlier; ripens last of August to first of September. 50 cents; extra size, bearing vines, \$1.00. \$4.00 to \$8.00 per dozen.

Iona.—The fruit large, shouldered, slightly compact; the berries large, round, in color between the Delaware and Catawba and marked with red veins. The pulp soft, resembling the Chasselas of Fontainebleau; flavor good and slightly aromatic; ripens with the Delaware, or four days later, say the 15th of September. As a table Grape it is among the very best. For quality, growth, and productiveness, it must take a high rank. No. 1, \$1.00, No. 2, 75 cents. \$7.00 to \$10.00 per dozen.

Israella.—The fruit of good size, shouldered; the berries thickly set, large, roundish, black, with a fine blue bloom; the pulp tender, the flavor excellent, resembling slightly the Black Hamburg. It is very early, always ripening in August, \$1 50

Rebecca.—A hardy white Grape, quality first-rate, good grower, productive, a valuable acquisition; ripens a week or ten days earlier than the Isabella, 50 cts. to \$1 00

Rogers' Hybrid.—These Grapes were produced by hybridizing, the Mammoth—one of the wild species of New England—with the foreign varieties, Black Hamburg and Chasselas. They possess the hardiness, vigor, and early bearing property of the native, with the richness of the foreign. The vines are one year old from bud, finely rooted, and cut down fit for planting. Price each, 75 cts. to \$1 50

No. 1.—Light amber color; berry oval form like Muscat of Alexandria; bunch large, shouldered; flesh tender, of a rich, aromatic flavor.

No. 3.—Amber color; bunch and berry medium, about size of Diana; very early, promises well.

No. 4.—Dark purple; clusters large, with shoulders; berries large; flesh tender, with sweet, rich flavor; earlier than the Isabella.

No. 15.—Light amber color; bunch of medium size, shouldered; berries large, skin thin, flesh tender, of a rich, aromatic flavor; vine vigorous and productive, ripening same time as Diana; a superior Grape.

No. 19.—Black, covered with thick bloom; berry and bunch large; moderately sweet; keeps late; received a prize at Salem, as being superior to the Concord.

Union Village.—Bunches and berries extra large, fully equaling the Black Hamburg in size, round, black, juicy; quality very good; its immense size and handsome appearance make it a very desirable Grape, - - - - - 75 cts. to \$1 00

GRAPE-VINES BY MAIL.

One each of the following varieties by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of \$4.00.

Iona.	Israella.	Delaware.	Diana.
Concord.	Crevelling.	Union Village.	

RASPBERRIES.

Antwerp Hudson River. —An old, well-known variety, grown extensively for the market. Berries large, dark red, conical, rich and juicy, - - - - -	Each.	Doz.
Black Cap American (Doolittle). —A highly esteemed variety, valuable for the table and preserving, very hardy and productive, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$1 00
Belle de Fontenay. —(Everbearing.) A valuable and vigorous variety; large, round, red fruit, of fine quality; vigorous and productive; with proper care will give a fine crop in Autumn, - - - - -	10	1 00
Franconia. —Fruit very large, dark red, canes vigorous, very hardy and productive, a superior market fruit, bears carriage well, - - - - -	15	1 50
Knevett's Giant. —Large, dark red, fine, hardy and productive, - - - - -	15	1 50
Orange (Brinkle's). —This is decidedly the finest of all Raspberries of its color for the market or garden culture. Fruit very large, orange yellow, beautiful and of exquisite flavor, very productive, and continues in bearing for a long time, vigorous grower and very hardy, - - - - -	15	1 50
Good varieties without names, - - - - -		75
Philadelphia. —The best hardy and prolific Raspberry ever grown, yielding immense crops of fruit every season, as hardy as an oak tree. The fruit of good size and high flavor. This variety is confidently offered as the best Raspberry for general cultivation, and especially valuable for market purposes, - - - - -	40	4 00

CURRENTS.

Black Naples. —Very large and much esteemed for jellies, - - - - -	Each.	Doz.
Cherry. —Very large, the largest red currant, often measuring one or two inches in circumference, bunches short, early, and very good, - - - - -	\$0 15	\$1 50
Flesh Color. —A very desirable variety, with fruit of a delicate flesh color, - - - - -	25	2 50
Gondouin Red. —Large, red, rather acid, bunches of medium length, very productive, - - - - -	25	2 50
La Versallaise. —A new French red variety, the largest and best, clusters often six inches long, berries as large as the Cherry Currant, - - - - -	25	2 50
May's Victoria. —An excellent late red Currant, bunches long, a most abundant bearer, - - - - -	20	2 00
Red Dutch. —Bunches very long, fruit large, - - - - -	15	1 50
White Dutch. —An old and well known variety, - - - - -	25	2 00
White Grape. —Very large, white, transparent, long bunches, fruit of large size, first-rate in every respect; a remarkably good bearer, - - - - -	25	2 00
Yellow Fruited Black. —Similar to the Black Naples in habit and growth, with yellow fruit, - - - - -	25	2 00

BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton, or New Rochelle. —This splendid fruit has proved itself a most remarkable acquisition. The vines grow very strong, eight to ten feet high, and produce enormous crops of very large berries, which hang in clusters from the vines. <i>Seventy-two</i> of the berries have filled a quart measure. The fruit is sweet and fine flavored, and the vines continue in bearing five or six weeks. It has received the highest recommendations from all parts of the country, - - - - -	Each.	Doz.
Newman, or Thornless. —A variety of recent introduction, of the richest flavor and very productive, but does not equal the New Rochelle in size and vigor. It is not entirely destitute of thorns, but those it has being slender the fruit can be picked without difficulty, - - - - -	\$0 15	\$1 50
Dorchester Seedling, or Lovett. —This variety has been in cultivation in the vicinity of Boston for many years, and though not so extensively known as the Lawton, has proved itself fully equal, if not superior, to that favorite variety. It is very hardy, a most vigorous grower, and extremely productive. Berries longer than the Lawton, but smaller in diameter; very sweet and delicious flavor, - - - - -	15	1 50
Wilson's Early. —A new and excellent variety, very large, early and productive, - - - - -	1 50	15 00
Kittatiny. —Another new variety, highly recommended by all the leading horticulturists in the country, - - - - -	1 00	9 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

20 CENTS EACH—\$2 00 PER DOZEN.

American Seedling.—A rapid, vigorous grower, very productive, the branches literally covered with fruit of good size, fine flavor, never mildews, very valuable.
Houghton's Seedling.—A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer—the branches literally covered; medium to small red. Good; never mildews; very valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS, HERBACEOUS AND BEDDING PLANTS.

The following selection, flowering all the season, comprises the most appropriate and useful plants for planting in borders for Summer flowering, or in masses on lawns, according to the prevailing method of flower gardening. They are grown in small pots, and can be sent to any distance in safety. May or June are the most suitable months for bedding out plants. For a more complete and descriptive list see Plant Catalogue.

	Each.	Per doz.
Aloysia citriodora , or Lemon-scented Verbena , very fragrant, -	\$0 25	2 50
Ageratum Mexicanum , light <i>blue</i> , very beautiful, -	15	1 50
Aquilegia , many fine varieties, -	25	2 50
Antirrhinum , a fine collection, -	25	2 50
Balm Variegated , <i>green and white</i> variegated leaves, of a striking and novel appearance, fragrant, hardy perennial, -	25	2 00
Calceolaria Shrubby , many varieties, very free bloomers, -	25 to 50	2 00 to \$4 00
Canna Indica , in thirty beautiful varieties, -	35	3 00
Carnations , monthly, bloom all Summer, -	25 to 50	2 50 to 4 50
Carnation and Picotee Pinks , English and German, an endless variety, -	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 50
Chrysanthemums , in 50 varieties, -	15 to 25	2 00 to 4 00
Coleus Verschaffeltii , a most beautiful plant, attaining a height of from two to three feet, with symmetrical branching habit. The leaves are rich <i>crimson</i> , tinted with <i>bronze</i> , margined with bright <i>green</i> ; one of the most striking and effective plants ever introduced. It succeeds well planted out in Summer, and is equally worthy of a place in the green-house or conservatory, -	25	2 50
Cuphea Platycentra , with <i>scarlet</i> Fuchsia-like flowers, -	20	2 00
Daisies , double, <i>red, white</i> and variegated, -	15 to 25	1 50 to 2 50
Daphne Cneorum , a splendid dwarf hardy shrub, flowering all Summer, -	1 00	9 00
Delphiniums , many choice varieties, -	25	2 00
Deutzia Gracilis , a neat, compact, dwarf hardy shrub, with delicate, <i>white</i> , snow drop-like flowers, blooms early, very appropriate for the cemetery, -	25	50
Dianthus Chinensis , many varieties, -	25	2 00
Feverfews , double, <i>white</i> , -	15	1 50
Feather Grass , (<i>Stipa Pinnata</i>), one of the finest of the hardy Ornamental Grasses, strong flowering plants, -	50	5 00
Fuchsias , fifty splendid varieties, -	25 to 1 00	2 00 to 8 00
Funkia Variegata , a beautiful hardy perennial, with variegated foliage, a very showy border plant, -	25 to 50	
Gazania Splendens , beautiful bedding plants, -	25	2 50
Geraniums , Rose, Nutmeg and Apple-scented , for bedding, -	25	2 50
“ Scarlet , a large assortment, -	20 to 50	2 00 to 4 50
“ Hybrid , <i>white, salmon, and rose</i> colored flowers, -	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 00
“ “ variegated foliage, very showy, -	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 00
Hellotrope , many varieties, -	50	4 00
Lobellias , several new and brilliant perennial varieties, -		
Lobelia Paxtoniana , flowers <i>white</i> , center shading off to a <i>blue</i> margin, growth compact, a most profuse bloomer. A splendid variety for bedding, also for hanging baskets, -	25	2 50
Lantanas , many varieties, -	25 to 50	2 50 to 4 00
Lychais flore pleno , with large, double, <i>pink</i> flowers, -	25	
Mimulus , several new varieties, -	25	2 00
Nierembergia gracilis , very beautiful, -	25	2 00
Penstemon , several varieties, -	50	
Petunias , a splendid assortment, some entirely new in color, -	15 to 50	1 50 to 4 00
Pansies , very beautiful, raised from the best English seed, -	15 to 25	1 25 to 2 50
Phloxes , in one hundred varieties, -	15 to 50	1 00 to 4 00
Pinks, Florists, or Paisley , a fine collection, -	25	2 50
Pinks, clove-scented , several colors, -	25	2 50
Stocks , (<i>Gilliflowers</i>), a great variety, -	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 00
Salvia Splendens Gordonii , a new and splendid variety of dwarf, compact habit, with dense spikes of flowers, of the most vivid <i>scarlet</i> , -	25	
Salvia Patens , splendid <i>blue</i> , -	25	
“ Coccinea, Splendens, Fulgens, Amabilis, Cacaliafolia , -	20 to 25	2 00 to 3 00
Sedum Carneum, Variegatum , a charming novelty from Japan. Leaves very delicate pale <i>green</i> , edged with pure <i>white</i> , occasionally tinted with pale <i>rose</i> , a lovely plant for vases, hanging baskets, rock-work or for edging to the flower borders, -	25	2 00
Spiraea Japonica ; too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful border plant; grows about eighteen inches high, with pure <i>white</i> paniced spikes of flowers. It is also one of the most desirable of all hardy plants for forcing, as its flowers are almost invaluable for bouquets. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any good garden, -	50	5 00
Tropaeolum , several fine bedding and other varieties, -	25 to 50	2 50 to 4 50
True Double Catchfly , (<i>Silene rosea plena</i>), a valuable hardy herbaceous perennial, producing in May and June a mass of bright <i>rosy carmine</i> flowers in spikes very double; it is not inferior to a fine double Stockgill, -	25	2 50
Verbenas , in one hundred splendid varieties.—see Plant catalogue, -	15 to 50	1 25 to 4 50
Vinca Major Variegata , (<i>Variegated Periwinkle</i>), a beautiful variegated trailing plant, admirably adapted for hanging baskets, vases, rock-work, or for patches in the flower-border—fine for pot culture, -	25	2 50

Strawberry Plants.

ORDERS FOR LESS THAN FIFTY PLANTS WILL BE CHARGED AT PRICES PER DOZEN.

- Agriculturist.**—Very large, somewhat flattened, deep crimson, extremely productive, parts readily from the stem. Plants remarkably strong and very hardy, one of the best in existence. 40c. per doz., \$2 00 per 100.
- Alpine Bush Red.**—Without runners, suitable for edging for borders, continues long in bearing. 50c. per doz., \$2 00 per 100.
- Alpine Bush White.**—The same as the foregoing except in color. 50c. per doz., \$2 00 per 100.
- Austin, (Shaker Seedling.)**—Very large, ovate; color, orange-scarlet; sub-acid, vigorous and productive. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.
- Cutter.**—Medium to large, conical with short neck, bright scarlet, sweet, very good, productive. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.
- Hovey's Seedling, (true.)**—A well known, magnificent berry, plant hardy and luxuriant, bears large crops, berries very large and delicious, a superior variety for the market. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100, \$10 00 per 1000.
- Jenny Lind.**—A very early and excellent variety, of medium size, very productive and high flavored, an excellent market variety. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.
- La Constante.**—This celebrated French strawberry has proved one of the largest, most beautiful, productive and vigorous varieties yet introduced. Extraordinary specimens, measuring five to six inches in circumference, were exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last season, which were awarded a special prize, and commended by the Fruit Committee as "a magnificent fruit, of great size and beauty, and of fine color and good quality." 50c. per doz., \$3 00 per 100.
- Russell's Prolific.**—This great strawberry combines all the properties to make it the best strawberry yet known—after seven years' trial being the largest and most prolific bearer—color fine varnish scarlet, with an exceeding rich aroma, full of vinous juice, and for deliciousness unsurpassed—fruit firm—very hardy in its growth, enduring severe frost. 35c. per doz. \$1 50 per 100, \$10 00 per 1000.
- Triomphe de Gand.**—This splendid Belgian variety has given more universal satisfaction than any other foreign variety that has ever been introduced. Very large, often coxcomb shape; bright, glossy crimson; flesh very firm, moderately sweet and juicy, very productive; late, continues a long time in bearing; one of the best, if not the best for market. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100, \$10 00 per 1000.
- Victoria, (Trottop's.)**—Very large, nearly globular, regular; light pale scarlet; sub-acid, flat; moderately productive; its great merit is size and beauty. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.
- Wilson's Albany.**—A most excellent variety, acknowledged by all who have given it a trial to be the hardiest, most productive, and one of the finest flavored in cultivation; a fine market fruit. 35c. per doz., \$1 50 per 100, \$10 00 per 1000.
- Jucunda, or Knox's No. 700.**—A new variety sent out by Mr. Knox, which he thus describes: "For size, beauty, productiveness, profit and other desirable qualities, we regard it as greatly superior to any other variety we have, or of which we have any knowledge. We are confident they will give satisfaction to the purchaser." \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

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We cannot send hereafter less than one dollar's worth of plants by mail, nor less than one dozen of any one kind, and in all cases at the price per dozen, except as designated below.

For \$1 00 we will send to any post-office address in the United States or Territories, (excepting such of the Territories as are debarred from receiving Seeds, &c., at the reduced rates of postage,) safely packed and post-paid, one dozen plants of each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany and Hovey's Seedlings.

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For \$1 00 we will send 12 each of any three kinds offered at 35c. per dozen.

For \$2 00 we will send one dozen each of Russell's, Agriculturist, La Constante, Triomphe de Gand, Hovey's Seedling, Austin.

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A new, very beautiful and distinct strain, obtained by hybridizing the *Mimulus cupreus* with the best named varieties of *Mimulus*; we have much pleasure in offering these collections of unique, blotched and spotted varieties, selected from more than 200 seedlings, for their dwarf, compact habit, beauty, diversity of color and marking, and free-blooming qualities. The dwarf habit and freedom of growth of these desirable novelties render them great acquisitions for flower garden bedding; and for green-house and conservatory decoration they are invaluable, equaling the finest *Herbaceous Calceolarias* in the variety of their brilliant colors. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

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For Grain Crops.—From three to five hundred pounds per acre. After the land is plowed and harrowed, apply the super-phosphate, and then sow the grain, and harrow all in together.

For Fruit Trees, Grape-Vines, Garden Crops, &c.—It will be found to be an invaluable and lasting manure. In all cases the super-phosphate of lime can be applied directly upon the seed, or around plants, without danger of burning the crops like guano.

Bone Dust.—This may be applied like ashes, except in less quantities; ten to thirty bushels per acre is sufficient for a single application. It is good for Grass, Wheat and Turnips, but best of all for trees, shrubs and Grape-vines.

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[A Special Catalogue published in September.]

Per Dozen.

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Tulips, Byblemens, Bizards, Cherry and Rose,	fine named sorts,	- - - -	1 50 to 4 00
	Good sorts without names,	- - - -	75
" Double,	fine named varieties,	- - - -	1 50 to 4 00
	Good sorts without names,	- - - -	75
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Tye's Pattern has no Equal for Utility, Quality, or Design.

No. 1—New Hyacinth Glass.	Rich colors, assorted,	- - - -	\$0 50 each.	\$4 50 per doz.
	Rich gilt ornaments,	- - - -	1 00 "	9 00 "
	Flower Supports,	- - - -	10 "	1 00 "
No. 2—New Triple Hyacinth Glass.	Rich colors, assorted,	- - - -	1 00 "	9 00 "
	Rich gilt ornaments,	- - - -	1 50 "	15 00 "
No. 3—New Crocus Glass.	Rich colors, assorted,	- - - -	25 "	2 50 "
	Rich gilt ornaments,	- - - -	40 "	4 00 "

USEFUL TABLES FOR THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

Estimate of Seeds for an Acre.

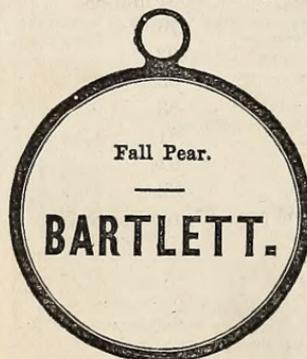
	Pounds.		Bushels.
Beets and Mangel Wurzel, - - -	4 to 6	Beans, bush, in drills, 2½ feet	
Cabbage, - - - - -	1 to 1½	" apart, - - - - -	1½
Carrot, - - - - -	2 to 3	Corn, for fodder, - - - - -	3 to 4
Cucumber in hills, - - - - -	1 to 2	Barley, broadcast, - - - - -	2 to 3
Clover, red, broadcast alone, - - -	15 to 20	" in drills, - - - - -	1¾ to 2
" sown on grain in Spring,		Buckwheat, - - - - -	1¼ to 1½
" mixed with ¼ bush. Timothy		Hungarian Grass, - - - - -	2 to 3
" and 1 bush. Red Top,	10	Kentucky Blue Grass, - - - - -	2 to 3
Clover, white, broadcast alone, - -	10 to 15	Lawn Grass, - - - - -	2 to 3
" " in drills, - - - - -	8	Millet, broadcast, - - - - -	¾ to ¾
Lucerne, broadcast, - - - - -	15	Oats, - - - - -	2 to 3
Onion, in drills, - - - - -	5	Orchard Grass, - - - - -	2 to 3
Parsnip, - - - - -	4 to 6	Peas, early, in drills, - - - - -	2 to 3
Radish, - - - - -	5 to 8	" Marrowfat, - - - - -	1¼ to 2
" broadcast, - - - - -	12 to 16	Potatoes, in drills or hills, cut tu-	
Salsify, in drills, - - - - -	6 to 8	" bers, - - - - -	10
Spurry, broadcast, - - - - -	26	Rye, broadcast, - - - - -	1½ to 2
Spinach, - - - - -	8 to 10	Red Top, - - - - -	2 to 3
Turnip and Ruta Baga, broadcast,	1½	Rye Grass, - - - - -	2
" " in drills, - - - - -	1	Rhode Island Bent, - - - - -	2 to 3
	Quarts.	Sainfoin, - - - - -	2 to 3
Beans, pole, in hills 3½x4, - - -	8 to 12	Timothy, - - - - -	1½
Corn, - - - - -	8 to 12	Vetches, - - - - -	2 to 3
Broom Corn, - - - - -	10 to 12	Wheat, broadcast, - - - - -	1½ to 2
Millet for seed, - - - - -	12	" in drills, - - - - -	1½
Mustard, broadcast, - - - - -	12		
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane,	2 to 3		

Standard Weights for the State of Massachusetts.

A Bushel of Beans	weighs 60 pounds.	A Bushel of Onions	weighs 50 pounds.
" Beets	" 60 "	" Peas	" 60 "
" Barley	" 46 "	" Parsneps	" 45 "
" Buckwheat	" 46 "	" Potatoes	" 60 "
" Corn	" 56 "	" Rye	" 56 "
" Clover	" 60 "	" Ruta Baga	" 60 "
" Carrots	" 55 "	" Swedish	" 60 "
" Flax	" 56 "	" Salt	" 70 "
" Hemp	" 44 "	" Timothy	" 45 "
" Millet	" 54 "	" English Turnips	" 50 "
" Oats	" 30 "	" Wheat	" 60 "
" Orchard Grass,	" 12 "		

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We would invite the attention of Amateur Fruit Growers and Nurserymen to this useful article, which has received the approval of many of the leading Horticulturists in the country. Their cheapness, durability, and neatness of design, render them essential in every well conducted garden, orchard, or conservatory, in any climate, not being in any way affected by heat or dampness.

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