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SPRING CATALOGUE

AND

Amateurs Guide

TO THE

Flower and Kitchen Garden

1870.



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1 & 2 English Pansies: See No. 1133
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ESTABLISHED 1845.

1870

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

1870

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.

FOR SALE BY

B. K. BLISS & SON,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

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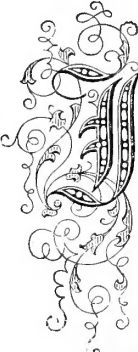
FORMERLY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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SAMUEL BOWLES AND COMPANY, PRINTERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



To Our Patrons.



Presenting the Sixteenth Annual Edition of our Spring Catalogue, we embrace the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to those of our patrons who have favored us with their kind orders for so many years at our former place of business, (in Springfield, Mass.), and have continued their patronage since our removal to this city, as well as to the many new friends who have patronized us so liberally in our new locality, and beg to assure them and all others who may favor us with their orders that the same untiring efforts to please that has so long characterized our establishment will still be observed.

The former editions of our Catalogue having been received with favor, the same general plan in its arrangement has been preserved in the present edition, which, however, has been greatly enlarged and improved, and it is believed will be found the most complete work of the kind ever published, either in this or any other country.

Many interesting novelties of the highest merit, both of Flowers and Vegetable Seeds have been added to our list, and many important additions made to the Illustrations and cultural notes, which will be found of great value to the inexperienced gardener, and if strictly followed will insure success to the grower.

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 grew 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.

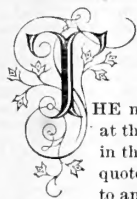
The Collections of Vegetable Seeds for large or small gardens (see page 93,) have proved highly satisfactory, and can be confidently recommended to those who wish to grow good vegetables.

Seeds and Bulbs carefully packed for all climates.

B. K. BLISS & SON.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots and Plants by Mail,

Postpaid to all parts of the United States. All parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by special agreement.



THE new postage law authorizes the sending of BULBS, FLOWER ROOTS, CUTTINGS and SEEDS at the rate of two cents for every four ounces weight. Under this law any of the above named in this Catalogue, unless otherwise noted, will be mailed as above upon receipt of the prices quoted. The utmost care will be observed in packing, so that packages may be forwarded safely to any part of the country. In giving orders please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and if by express or railroad, the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transhipment. When no particular route is designated we forward according to the best of our judgment. Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, must invariably be accompanied with cash or a satisfactory reference.

In making a remittance the purchaser will please be particular, and SEND A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT TO COVER THEIR ORDERS. WHEN ONLY A PART OF THE AMOUNT IS REMITTED, GOODS WILL BE SENT ONLY TO THE AMOUNT OF THE REMITTANCE. SHOULD THE REMITTANCE EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE GOODS SENT, THE BALANCE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE PURCHASER WITH THE GOODS. We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of our patrons at the close of our business season. Remittances can be made in current Bank-Bills, Post-Office Orders, Registered Letters, or by draft on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Post-Office Orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss, but when these cannot be obtained Registered Letters are surest to reach their destination. **We will guarantee the safe arrival of all packages when orders are accompanied with a Draft on New York, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Order.** The cost of the Post-Office Order, Draft, or of registering the letter, may be deducted from the remittance on orders amounting to \$2.00 and upwards.

N. B.—We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular, and give their NAMES, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, COUNTY and STATE IN FULL, DISTINCTLY WRITTEN. We are in daily receipt of orders deficient in some one of these important requisites, and very frequently from prominent men of business, who not only forget to sign their names, but omit their place of residence, often causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, greatly to their inconvenience, as well as our own. We are in possession of many letters, the accumulation of former years, with money enclosed, without signature or place of residence, the writers of which probably consider themselves badly swindled by not receiving their goods. Orders may be addressed to **B. K. BLISS & SON, Box 5,712, Post-Office, New York.** Please be particular, and give the address in full, as letters are often miscarried by not being properly directed. For the convenience of our patrons, and to prevent errors, we have prepared an order sheet, all ready for filling out, also an envelope upon which our address is printed, which will be sent with each copy of the Catalogue. Purchasers will please use the order sheet according to the directions, and enclose the same with remittance in the envelope, and return to us.

A FEW REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

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

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

the London Gardeners' Chronicle, (the leading Horticultural paper of Great Britain,) are so appropriate under this heading that we copy them entire :

"We all know how loud and ceaseless are the cries of gardeners, as well as amateurs, that the flower seeds they purchase will not grow. It never seems to occur to the complainants that they themselves are the executioners and the seeds their victims; and yet we are perfectly certain, from nearly a half century's experience, that such is the case. Seeds of a 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, followed 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 seedsman is abused. Mignonnette 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 seed in our northern latitude; but when the time for sowing them in the Spring comes, they are cast carelessly upon the cold ground. Then comes complaints—'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 Mignonnette, 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.

We are also indebted to the "Atlas des Fleurs de Pleine Terre," published by Messrs. Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., of Paris, for many of the Floral Illustrations in our Catalogue, which have been copied and engraved with great care by Edward Sears of this city, though necessarily much reduced in size are true fac-similes in form of the subjects they are designed to represent. For many of the cuts, as well as of the descriptions of Vegetables, we are indebted to "Field and Garden Vegetables of America," by Fearing Burr, Jr., published by Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, a most useful work, and one which should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil.

Special directions are also given for the culture of each variety by LETTERS in the third column of the general catalogue referring to sections on pages 7 and 8. This arrangement has given much satisfaction to our patrons. 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 seeds as Calceolaria, Cineraria, Fuchsia, and the like.

All of the leading varieties of FLOWER SEEDS sent out from our establishment are put up in packets; upon which are also printed the COMMON and BOTANICAL NAMES, the LINNEAN CLASSIFICATION and NATURAL ORDERS, with the adaptation and mode of culture of the variety which it contains, of which the following is a sample:

CARNATION PINK.—Fine German.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—FL. PL.

Nat. Ord., Caryophyllaceæ. Linn., Decandria Digynia. Half-hardy Perennial. 1ft. Fl., various colors. June to September. Native of England.

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

B. K. Bliss & Son

41 Park Row, and 151 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

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 ordinarily 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 re-turned 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 suffi-

cient to imbue 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 surface, 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 hotbed, or in the greenhouse 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 edgewise, 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 treated the same way as recommended for hardy Annuals.

Biennials and Perennials.—Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, 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 or 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 Letters in the third column of the Flower Seed Department.

A. Sow for succession from March to June for Summer and Autumn blooming, and again in September to secure a display of flowers from April to midsummer. Prepare the ground by digging and loosening to 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.

B. Sow in gentle heat in a well-drained pan of light soil from March to end of April; make the surface smooth, sow thinly, and cover lightly with fine sandy soil; shade from bright sunshine, watering when necessary through a fine rose. When up place close to the glass, and give a little air on fine days. When strong enough place three round the edge of a small pot, and keep rather close and moist 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. Sow in pots in a greenhouse or a slight hotbed in March, and transplant to the flower border (prepared as in **A.**) in May, or sow in the border in May, and transplant eight inches apart. Protect through the Winter in frames or a cool cellar.

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

H. 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 greenhouse, near the glass. Early in Spring transplant into an eight or ten inch pot, in which they are to flower.

I. 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.

J. 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.

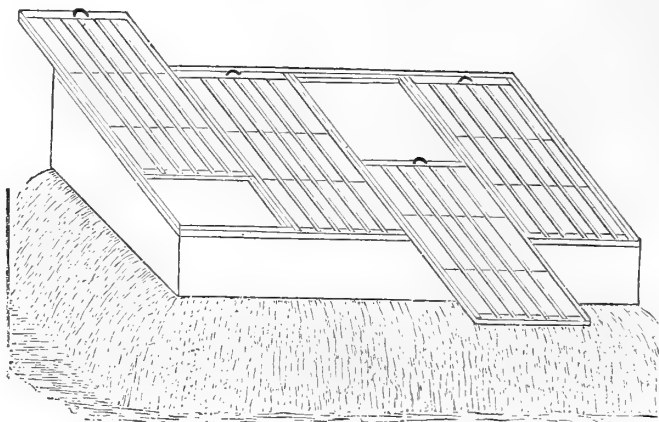
K. GERMAN ASTERS.—Sow the seed thinly in a cold frame under glass on a soil nicely prepared, in drills six inches apart, the first week in May. The plants come up in a few days, when they must have a plenty of air, and as soon as they are about an inch high, take the glass quite off for two or three 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 clear 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.

L. 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.

M. 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.

N. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING CALCEOLARIAS AND OTHER SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS OF DELICATE HABITS.—The cultivation of the Calceolaria from the seed requires a little extra care in the early stage of its culture. 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 greenhouse; and to obtain fine specimens they must be shifted freely till the flower stalks have started, and should always be smoked with tobacco directly after the green fly appears, as no plants in cultivation so readily suffer from this insect as the *Calceolaria*. It is necessary to remark that one of the most frequent 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 cleared 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. When the Native Country is not named, it is to be understood that it is a hybrid or a garden variety.

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 LETTERS 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.

A dash (—) indicates a repetition; sp., *species*; var., *variety*; pl., *pluria*, many; ex., from.

Collections of Flower Seeds by Mail,

POSTAGE FREE.



IN the year 1854 we commenced putting up select assortments of Flower Seeds for sending by mail, that those who reside at a distance might enjoy equal facilities for procuring a fine display of Flowers, at a moderate cost, with those who are nearer market. These Collections are now favorably known in every part of the United States and Canadas, and we shall continue to give especial attention to this branch, to render them complete and satisfactory in every respect.

They will be found to embrace many novelties, and only such sorts as are well worthy of cultivation. They are equally adapted for the requirements of those who have large, as well as others who have only small gardens. Each packet contains a mixture of the different colors and varieties of its species, so that a greater display can be made at a much less price than when ordered in separate packets. The uninitiated may therefore order them without fear of disappointment, and the experienced cultivator will find them equally acceptable. Full directions for culture will accompany each package, which will be sent, postpaid, to any address in the Union, at the following prices:—

- Collection A.**—Contains twenty choice varieties of Annuals, - - - - - \$1 00
- Collection B.**—Contains twenty choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, - - - - - 1 00
- Collection C.**—Contains ten extra fine varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation, - - - - - 1 00
- Collection D.**—Contains five very choice varieties selected from PRIZE FLOWERS of English Pansies, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, - - - - - 1 00

Any one remitting \$3.00 will receive the four collections, postage free.

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

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

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

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS.

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

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

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

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed only upon FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS IN PACKETS. SEEDS WHEN ORDERED BY THE OUNCE OR POUND, PLANTS, ROOTS, OR BULBS, WILL NOT BE INCLUDED. Collections of Vegetable Seeds prepared expressly for mail, will be found on pages 93 and 94.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

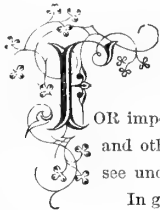
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS,

Saved by the most eminent Cultivators in Europe,

CONTAINING ONLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES IN PACKETS,

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



OR important remarks on the different classes of **ASTERS**, **BALSAMS**, **STOCKS**, **LARKSPURS**, and other varieties in the following list, and their general adaptation, also for mixed packets, see under their respective headings in the body of the Catalogue.

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

No.	VARIETY.	Price.
ASTERS.		
1	Truffaut's French Peony-Flowered Perfection. —This is the finest strain in cultivation, and have taken the first prizes at almost all the exhibitions where they were offered, both in Europe and our own country. This variety is grown expressly for us in France, and we are confident of its superiority. They are put up in assortments of 12 distinct varieties, (each color separate,) of about 100 seeds each, - - - - -	\$1 50
2	Truffaut's Peony-Flowered , German, 24 distinct varieties, - - - - -	2 00
3	Truffaut's Peony-Flowered , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 25
4	Truffaut's Imbrique Pompone , German, 8 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
5	Quilled Double , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
6	Dwarf , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
7	New Dwarf Bouquet , German, 6 distinct varieties, - - - - -	75
8	Globe-Flowered , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
9	Pyramidal-Flowered , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
10	Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet , German, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
11	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered , German, (1 foot,) 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
12	Rose-Flowered , German, very fine, 8 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
13	Cocardeau or Crown , German, (<i>white center</i>), 6 varieties, - - - - -	75
14	Ranunculus-flowered , German, 6 varieties, - - - - -	75
15	New Giant Emperor , German, very large, 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 50
16	New Victoria , German, 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 50
17	Hedgehog, or Porcupine , 6 varieties, - - - - -	75
BALSAMS.		
18	Camellia-flowered , French, very double, 10 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
19	Double , German, 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
20	Miniature, or Dwarf , German, 10 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
21	Rose-flowered , very double, spotted, 10 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
22	Carnation-striped , new, 6 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
23	Smith's Prize , extra fine, 9 varieties, - - - - -	1 50
GERMAN STOCKS.		
24	Dwarf German Ten Week Stock , 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
25	New Large Flowering Ten Week Stock , 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
26	Branching, or Pyramidal Ten Week Stock , 8 varieties, - - - - -	75
27	Wallflower-Leaved Ten Week Stock , 12 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
28	Emperor, or Perpetual Flowering Stock , 8 varieties, - - - - -	1 00
29	Autumnal (Intermediate) Flowering Stock , 6 varieties, - - - - -	75
30	Brompton, or Winter Flowering Stock , 6 varieties, - - - - -	75
31	Giant Tree, or Cocardeau Winter Stock , 4 varieties, - - - - -	50
LARKSPUR.		
32	Double Dwarf Rocket, or Hyacinth-flowered , 10 varieties, - - - - -	75
33	Double Tall Rocket , 8 varieties, - - - - -	60
34	Double Stock-flowered, or Tall Branching , 8 varieties, - - - - -	75

VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.

No.	VARIETY.	Price.
35	Antirrhinum , (Snapdragon,) 10 best varieties, - - - - -	\$0 75
36	Antirrhinum , (Snapdragon,) 6 finest dwarf varieties, - - - - -	75
37	Aquilegia , (Columbine,) 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
38	Calliopsis , 10 finest varieties, - - - - -	75
39	Campanula , 12 fine varieties, - - - - -	1 00
40	Canna , 25 distinct varieties, - - - - -	2 00
41	Canna , 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
42	Centaurea Cyanus , (Corn Bottle,) 6 distinct varieties, - - - - -	50
43	Climbing Plants , 12 selected varieties, - - - - -	75
44	Climbing Plants , 25 selected varieties, - - - - -	1 50
45	Cockscombs , 12 superb new varieties, - - - - -	75
46	Convolvulus , (Morning-glory,) 10 splendid varieties, - - - - -	50
47	Delphinium , 8 distinct varieties, - - - - -	75
48	Dianthus Chinensis and Imperial Double , 12 finest varieties, - - - - -	1 00
49	Everlasting Flowers , (Helichrysum,) 10 splendid varieties, - - - - -	75
50	Everlasting Plants , (Immortelles,) different species, fine for Winter Bouquets, 25 select var., - - - - -	2 00
51	Herbaceous Plants , 25 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 50
52	Hollyhocks , French, 12 extra fine varieties, - - - - -	1 00
53	Hollyhocks , English, from Chater's celebrated collection, from prize flowers, 12 select var., - - - - -	1 50
54	Ipomea , annual varieties, 10 fine species, - - - - -	75
55	Jacoba , (Senecio,) 8 distinct varieties, - - - - -	75
56	Lobelia , 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	75
57	Lupins , 12 select varieties, - - - - -	75
58	Marigold , African and French, 12 finest varieties, - - - - -	75
59	Marvel of Peru , 12 newest varieties, - - - - -	75
60	Marvel of Peru , variegated foliage, 5 distinct varieties, - - - - -	50
61	Mimulus , 8 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
62	Nemophila , 10 select varieties, - - - - -	60
63	Ornamental Gourds , 12 finest species, - - - - -	75
64	Ornamental Gourds , small, 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
65	Ornamental Grasses , 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 00
66	Ornamental Leaved Plants , 12 finest species, - - - - -	1 00
67	Pansies , 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 50
68	Petunia , 12 finest varieties, - - - - -	1 00
69	Petunia , newest double, carefully impregnated, 10 finest varieties, - - - - -	1 50
70	Phlox Drummondii , 10 beautiful varieties, - - - - -	75
71	Pinks , Carnation, 12 splendid varieties, - - - - -	1 50
72	Pinks , Picotee, 12 splendid varieties, - - - - -	1 50
73	Poppies , double, 12 superb varieties, - - - - -	75
74	Poppy Double Peony-flowered , 8 finest varieties, - - - - -	75
75	Portulaca , 8 distinct varieties, - - - - -	50
76	Portulaca , newest double varieties, 6 distinct colors, - - - - -	1 00
77	Salpiglossis , 10 selected varieties, - - - - -	1 00
78	Scabiosa , large flowered, 8 splendid varieties, - - - - -	50
79	Scabiosa New Dwarf , 8 beautiful varieties, - - - - -	50
80	Scabiosa New Dwarf Double , (Benary,) 6 finest varieties, - - - - -	75
81	Schizanthus , 8 finest varieties, - - - - -	60
82	Sweet Peas , 8 finest varieties, - - - - -	50
83	Thunbergia , 6 extra fine varieties, - - - - -	60
84	Tropæolum , (Nasturtium,) 8 superb varieties, - - - - -	75
85	Tropæolum Dwarf , 6 fine varieties, - - - - -	50
86	Wallflower , German, double, 12 superb varieties, - - - - -	1 50
87	Zinnia , Elegans, 6 fine varieties, - - - - -	60
88	Zinnia , Fine Double, 6 beautiful varieties, - - - - -	75

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS IN ASSORTMENTS.

No.	VARIETY.	Price.
89	Acacia , 8 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 50
90	Aloe , 12 fine varieties, - - - - -	1 00
91	Begonia , 12 fine varieties, - - - - -	1 50
92	Cactus , 12 sorts, - - - - -	1 25
93	Calceolaria , 4 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 50
94	Erica , (Heath,) 12 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 25
95	Ferns , (Filices pl. var.) 12 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 50
96	Geranium , 4 distinct varieties, - - - - -	1 50
97	Greenhouse Plants , 12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	2 00
98	Heliotrope , 12 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 50
99	Ipomea , 6 fine varieties, - - - - -	1 00
100	Kenmedia , 6 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 00
101	Lantana , 6 fine sorts, - - - - -	1 00
102	Maurandya , 5 distinct varieties, - - - - -	50
103	Mesembryanthemum , 12 fine varieties, - - - - -	1 00
104	Protea , for Greenhouse, 6 distinct varieties, - - - - -	2 00
105	Primula Sinensis , (Chinese Primrose,) 12 fine sorts, - - - - -	2 00
106	Tropæolum , for Greenhouse, 8 beautiful varieties, - - - - -	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.

A SELECT DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES OF ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS,

ADAPTED FOR CULTIVATION IN

Conservatory, Greenhouse, or Flower Garden.

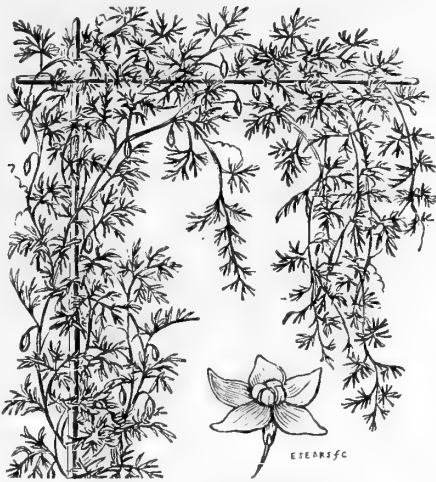


In order to facilitate purchasers in making selections, who are unacquainted with the botanical names of different varieties of Plants, we here give the popular name in a conspicuous heading, to which is added in SMALL CAPITALS the botanical name, or explanation, with the Natural Order and classes under the Linnæan system to which each species belongs, and have endeavored so to simplify the description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. Cultural Directions printed on each packet of Seeds.

N. B.—In giving orders it is preferable to mention the numbers, without the names, but as the numbers are frequently changed, it is absolutely necessary to state the number of the Edition of the Catalogue from which the order is taken.

A Dash (—) indicates a repetition, also a *variety*. Example.—No. 130, *Acroclinium Roseum Album*, a variety from *Acroclinium Roseum*.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price,
	ABROBA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphica.</i>		
107	Abroba viridiflora , extremely pretty tuberous perennial climbing Cucurbitaceæ, with handsomely cut glossy dark <i>green</i> foliage, small oval <i>scarlet</i> fruits; suitable for planting out during the Summer, forming beautiful garlands, - - -	F	\$0 10
	ABRONIA. NAT. ORD. NYCTAGINACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Petandria Monogynia.</i>		
	A charming trailer, with beautiful Verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; it continues in bloom for a long time, and is very effective in beds, rock-work, or hanging baskets. Peel off the husk of the seed before sowing, to facilitate its vegetating; transplant ten inches apart.		
108	Abronia umbellata , <i>rosy lilac</i> , half-hardy annual, native of California, - - -	B	10
109	— arenaria , a new variety from the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, similar to the foregoing in habit, with pure waxy <i>yellow</i> flowers; very fragrant, - - -	—	25
	ABUTILON. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>		
	Plants remarkable for fine foliage and variously colored flowers, very ornamental for the conservatory; many of the varieties will succeed well if plunged in the flower border during Summer. <i>Half-hardy shrubs.</i>		
110	Abutilon Berangeri , a beautiful variety; 6 ft., - - - - -	E	25
111	— Duc de Malakoff , new and fine; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	25
112	— hybridum, yellow ; 5 ft., - - - - -	—	25
113	— marmoratum , a charming plant, flowering all the year, and especially in Winter, producing large pure <i>white</i> flowers, veined and marbled with bright rose; 6 ft., - - -	—	25
114	— venosum, striped ; 5 ft., - - - - -	—	25
	ACACIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ. <i>Linn.—Polygamia Monœcia.</i>		
	These graceful, elegant, and highly ornamental plants, after rendering the greenhouse and conservatory beautiful in Spring with their charming blossoms, may be usefully employed in decorating the out-of-door garden, where their fine foliage and habits could not fail to attract notice. They may be placed about lawn and shrubby borders, plunging the pots to keep the soil moist, and regularly watered. Previous to sowing, soak the seeds in warm water several hours. <i>Greenhouse shrubs.</i>		
115	Acacia albicans , <i>white</i> , from Mexico; 5 ft., - - - - -	E	25
116	— argophylla , superb <i>yellow</i> , silvery foliage, elegant, from Swan River; 6 ft., - - -	—	25
117	— cultriformis , knife-shaped leaf, <i>yellow</i> flower, from New Holland; 5 ft., - - -	—	25
118	— Douglassii , <i>yellow</i> , from North America; 5 ft., - - - - -	—	25
119	— ixiophylla , <i>golden</i> balls, graceful growing species, from Swan River; 5 ft., - - -	—	25
120	— leptophylla , fine foliage, from New Holland; 5 ft., - - - - -	—	25
121	— longifolia , <i>yellow</i> , long leaved, fine conservatory plant, from N. S. Wales; 5 ft., - - -	—	25
122	— lophantha , pale <i>straw</i> colored flowers, with handsome foliage, from N. S. Wales; 5 ft., - - -	—	10
123	— xylophyloides , (new,) rich <i>golden yellow</i> , flowering in bunches, light green lanceolated foliage, handsome variety, from New Holland; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	25
124	— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	25



No. 107.—ABROBA VIRIDIFLORA.



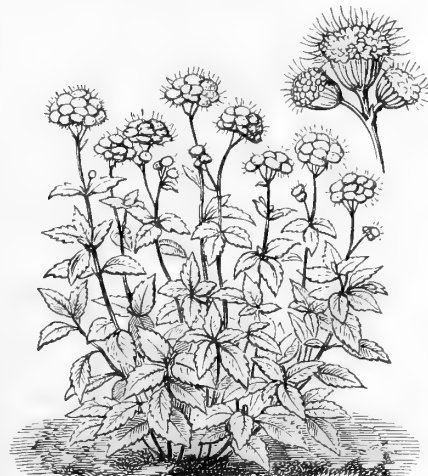
No. 108.—ABRONIA UMBELLATA.



No. 129.—ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM.



No. 131.—ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.



No. 132.—AGERATUM MEXICANUM.



No. 147.—ALYSSUM SWEET.



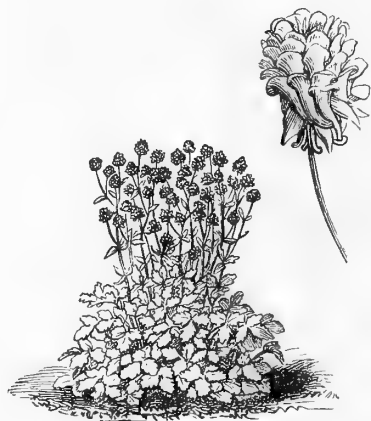
152.—AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.



157.—AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.



159.—AMMOBIUM ALATUM.



202.—AQUILEGIA.



240.—AUBERGINE WHITE FRUITED.



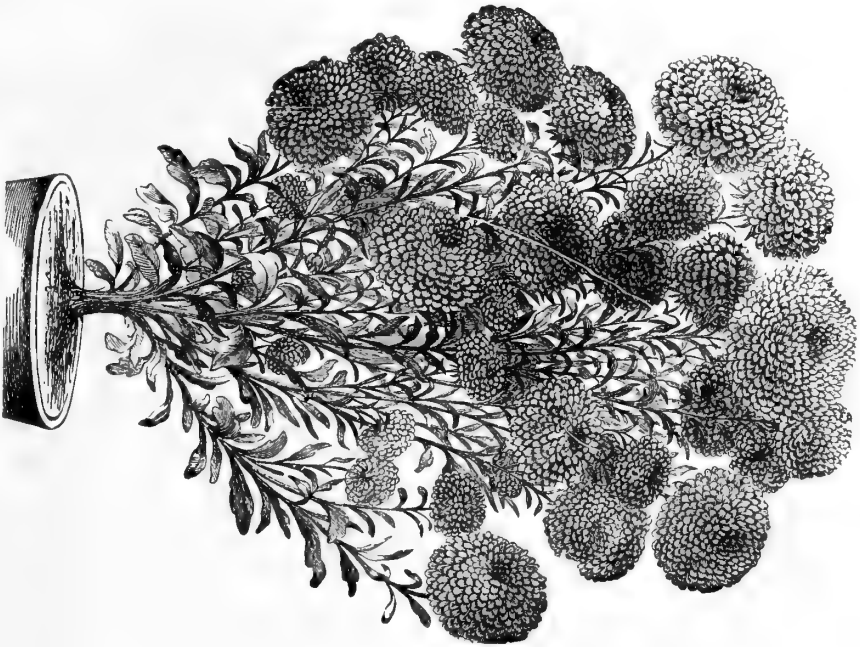
248.—AURICULA.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ACANTHUS. NAT. ORD. ACANTHACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</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.			
125	<i>Hardy perennials.</i> Acanthus mollis , white, from Italy; 3 ft., - - - - -	F	80 05
126	— spinosus , white, from Europe; 3 ft., - - - - -	F	5
ACHIMENES. NAT. ORD. GESNERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</i>			
A class of charming plants, combining great beauty with rich and brilliant colors, succeeding well in a warm greenhouse; seed very scarce. After flowering, water should be gradually withheld, and the pots laid on the side in a cool, dry part of the greenhouse. Re-pot as soon as they commence growing. <i>Greenhouse bulb.</i>			
127	Achimenes , mixed, from the choicest varieties, - - - - -	H	50
ACONITUM (Monkshood.) NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Trigynia.</i>			
Showy hardy perennials, grow in any good soil, even under the shade of trees.			
128	Aconitum napellus , blue and white, from Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
ACROCLINIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</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>			
129	Acroclinium roseum , light rose, from Australia, - - - - -	B	10
130	— — album , pure white, a beautiful contrast to the preceding, from Australia, - - - - -	B	10
ADLUMIA** (Mountain Fringe.) NAT. ORD. FUMARIACEÆ.			
131	Adlumia cirrhosa , a beautiful hardy climbing plant of graceful habit, hardy annual, from North America; 15 ft., - - - - -	G	10
AGERATUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.</i>			
Splendid plants for large clumps or masses, as well as for blooming in pots during Winter; very useful for cutting and for bouquets. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
132	Ageratum Mexicanum , lavender blue, very useful for bedding, also for bouquets, fine also for pot culture, from Mexico, - - - - -	C	5
133	— odoratum , (fragrant,) closely resembling Mexicanum, from Mexico, - - - - -	C	5
134	— — alba , white, same as above, except in color, - - - - -	C	5
135	— — albiflorum nanum , dwarf white, quite new, a valuable acquisition, - - - - -	C	10
136	— — cœruleum nanum , dwarf blue variety of the preceding, from West Indies, - - - - -	C	10
AGROSTEMMA† (Jove's Flower.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</i>			
A very attractive plant, growing freely in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
137	Agrostemma coronaria , (Rose Campion,) fine rose, from Russia; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
138	— fl. alba , white, from Russia; 3 ft., - - - - -	G	5
139	— cœli rosea , (Rose of Heaven,) rose, very pretty, from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
140	— — hybrida fl. pl. , an improved variety of this well-known annual, giving a fair proportion of double flowers, very brilliant and showy, particularly when planted in masses, - - - - -	C	10
141	— — dwarf fringed , of a dwarf, compact growth, (8 to 10 inches high,) thickly branched, very floriferous; flowers of lively rose, center rosy white, the borders of the petals finely denticulated and fringed, giving to the whole plant a delicate and graceful aspect, - - - - -	C	10
142	— Flos Jovis , fine red, from Germany; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
ALONSOA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</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>			
143	Alonsoa Warszewiczi , bright crimson, from Chili; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
144	— incisifolia , (cut leaved,) orange scarlet, very showy; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
145	— grandiflora , (large flowered,) bright scarlet; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
ALSTREMERIA. NAT. ORD. AMARYLLIDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.</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 greenhouse. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
146	Alstroemeria Chinensis , mixed from choicest varieties, from Chili; 1½ ft., - - - - -	F	20
ALYSUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</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 among our earliest and most attractive Spring flowers.			
147	Alyssum sweet ,* (Koniga Maritima,) white, very sweet, hardy annual, from England; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
148	— saxatile ,* yellow, extremely showy, hardy perennial, from Candia; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
149	— — compacta , golden yellow, very compact, free-flowering and beautiful, half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	15
150	— Wiersbeckii , white and yellow, - - - - -	C	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
AMARANTHUS. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Petandria.</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 centers of beds or mixed flower borders. Bicolor and tricolor should be grown in poor soil to increase the brilliancy of their colors. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
151	Amaranthus bicolor , leaves <i>crimson and green</i> , handsome, from East Indies; 2 ft., -	B	\$0 05
152	— caudatus , (<i>love lies bleeding</i>), graceful, from East Indies, - - - - -	-	5
153	— hypochondriacus , (<i>Prince's Feather</i>), from East Indies, - - - - -	-	5
154	— melancholicus ruber , beautiful <i>blood red</i> foliage, of resplendent beauty when illuminated by the sun's rays. Fine for bedding, ribboning, or massing, from Japan; 1 to 2 ft., -	-	10
155	— speciosus aureus , a new <i>golden yellow</i> variety of the Princess Feather, - - - - -	-	10
156	— speciosissimus , fine for bedding, from East Indies, - - - - -	-	5
157	— tricolor , (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>), well known, leaves <i>green, red, and yellow</i> , very beautiful, East Indies, - - - - -	-	5
AMBLYOLEPIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.</i>			
An exceedingly fragrant showy border plant, succeeding well in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
158	Amblyolepis setigera , bright <i>yellow</i> , from East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	10
AMMOBIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.</i>			
A useful Everlasting for making dried Winter bouquets, and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
159	Ammobium alatum , <i>white</i> , from New Holland; 2 ft., - - - - -	B	5
AMPHEREPHIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia.</i>			
A showy, free-flowering border plant. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
160	Ampherephes intermedia , <i>lavender</i> colored, very pretty, from Brazil; 1½ ft., -	G	10
ANAGALLIS. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Pretty little plants, valuable for small beds, edgings, rustic baskets, vases, or rock-work; they succeed best in light, rich soil, in a sunny situation, covering the ground with a profusion of rich colored flowers in the whole Summer, they also present a very graceful appearance cultivated in pots for the conservatory. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
161	Anagallis indica , <i>blue</i> , fine trailer, from Nepal, - - - - -	B	10
162	— grandiflora cœrulea , large <i>sky blue</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
163	— Brewerii , rich <i>velvety blue</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
164	— Eugenie , light <i>blue</i> shaded with <i>white</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
165	— Garibaldi , a most beautiful <i>vermillion</i> variety, colored, - - - - -	-	10
166	— Marmora Dell' Etna , bright <i>red</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
167	— Napoleon III. , <i>maroon</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
168	— sanguinea , bright <i>ruby</i> , beautiful; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
169	— Trionfo di Firenze , pale <i>blue</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
170	— pl. var. , fine, mixed, - - - - -	-	10
ANCHUSA (Boraginaceæ.)			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy border Perennials.			
171	Anchusa Italica , (<i>Italian alkanet</i> .) fine for border or shrubby, delicate <i>blue</i> ; 2 ft., -	G	5
172	— sempervirens , (<i>evergreen</i> .) bright <i>blue</i> , showy, from Britain; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	5
ANEMONE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.</i>			
These rank among the earliest and prettiest of our Spring flowers, and succeed well in any ordinary light soil.			
173	Anemone coronaria , various colors, hardy perennial, from the Levant; ½ ft., - - -	D	10
174	— pulsatilla , (<i>Pasque Flower</i> .) <i>violet</i> , desirable border plant, - - - - -	-	10
ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</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. All the varieties will bloom early the same season, if sowed under glass and protected a little at first. <i>Half-hardy perennials</i> , from England.			
175	Antirrhinum majus , album, pure <i>white</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	F	10
176	— brilliant , <i>crimson and white</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
177	— caryophylloides , magnificently striped; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
178	— Delila , <i>rosy carmine and white</i> , 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
179	— Firefly , <i>orange, scarlet and white</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
180	— Galatha , <i>crimson, yellow and white</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
181	— Papillon , <i>scarlet, white and yellow</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
182	— Roi des Feux , brilliant <i>scarlet</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
183	— nanum novum album , new dwarf, pure <i>white</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
184	— bicolor , <i>crimson, yellow and white</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
185	— ophir , <i>golden yellow</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
186	— extra fine, mixed, - - - - -	-	10
187	— Tom Thumb , new dwarf variety, of compact growth; flower stems 6 to 8 inches high,	-	10
188	— dwarf striped , <i>red and white</i> striped, - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult	Price.
ANODA. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
Pretty annual of long duration in bloom, will grow in any soil.			
189	Anoda dillenii , blue, showy, from Mexico, - - - - -	G	\$0 05
190	— Wrightii , a beautiful new variety, - - - - -	G	10
APHANOSTEPHUS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A new plant from Texas, for border culture. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
191	Aphanostephus Ktamossimus , violet blue, yellow center, - - - - -	G	15
APLOPAPPUS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A fine border plant from North America, of the easiest culture. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
192	Aplopappus rubiginosus , yellow, with downy foliage and terminal corymbs of flowers, very showy; 3 ft., - - - - -	G	10
AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.</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>			
193	Aquilegia caryophylloides , fl. pl., a new double variety, beautifully variegated, flowers white, variously striped with reddish crimson, highly recommended, - - - - -	D	15
194	— Alpina , blue and white; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
195	— Canadensis , red and yellow; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
196	— formosa , beautiful red and orange, from Kamschatka, - - - - -	—	5
197	— glandulosa , blue and white, beautiful, from Siberia, - - - - -	—	10
198	— nova , sp., pure white, very beautiful, a new variety, from the Rocky Mountains, - - - - -	—	25
199	— Skinneri , very beautiful, crimson, scarlet and orange blossoms, from Guatemala, - - - - -	—	10
200	— vulgaris Durandi , double striped, red and white, handsome, - - - - -	—	10
201	— Wittmaniana , blue and white, very fragrant, new and fine, - - - - -	—	10
202	— finest mixed, - - - - -	—	10
ARABIS. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</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. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
203	Arabis alpina , pure white, from Switzerland; ¾ ft., - - - - -	D	10
ARCTOTIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.</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>			
204	Arctotis grandiflora argentea , fine rapid growing trailing plant, with silvery foliage; sulphur colored blossoms, - - - - -	C	10
205	— breviscarpa , deep orange with dark center, from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
ARGEMONE. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
Exceedingly showy, free-flowering, border plants, with large Poppy-like flowers, succeeding well in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
206	Argemone grandiflora , white; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
207	— Mexicana , very showy, yellow, - - - - -	—	5
ARISTOLOCHIA,** NAT. ORD. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Gynandria Herandria.</i>			
A genus of highly ornamental and exceedingly attractive climbers, with very curious horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors, the flowers resembling Dutch smoking pipes. <i>Half-hardy shrubs.</i>			
208	Aristolochia Bonplandii , a fine climber for the greenhouse, with purple flowers, from Patagonia, - - - - -	E	25
209	— sipho , (<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>), for garden culture, from North America, - - - - -	—	10
ARMERIA. NAT. ORD. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.</i>			
A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, effective either in pots for in-door decoration, or for rock-work and mixed flower borders; it is particularly recommended for edgings. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
210	Armeria dianthoides , delicate rose, fine for edgings and rock-work; ½ ft., - - - - -	F	10
211	— formosa , rose and white, from Portugal; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
212	— pinifolia , delicate foliage; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	15
213	— splendens , splendid variety, with corymbs of brilliant rosy carmine flowers; makes a splendid cut flower for bouquets, - - - - -	—	20
ARTEMESIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
214	Artemesia annua , a fine ornamental plant of rapid growth, very beautiful, with a delicate light green needle-like foliage, giving it the appearance of a graceful conifer. <i>Hardy annual</i> ; 4 to 5 ft., - - - - -	G	15

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ASTER. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
For beauty and variety of habit, form, and color the Aster stands unrivalled, and of all flowers is best adapted to gratify the taste and win the admiration of every lover of floral beauty. It is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. Some of the flowers are unusually large, others quite small; some are beautifully incurved, others reflexed; while some of the varieties are tall and others dwarf. Amongst the tall kinds most worthy of note is TRUFFAUT'S magnificent varieties of the PEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION with their beautifully incurved ball-shaped blossoms, and the NEW GIANT EMPEROR with its immense double blossoms, stand unrivalled. The IMBRIQUE POMPONE with its numerous miniature flowers, and the COCKADE with its showy large white center and variously tinted borders, are equally attractive, and are particularly suitable for large flower beds or intermingling in the borders with Dahlias, Gladioli and Roses. Of dwarf varieties the principal beauties are the CHRYSANTHEMUM, its large flowers almost hiding the foliage, and the BOUQUET ASTER with its profusion of blossoms. They are splendid either for small flower beds or edgings. All the varieties require rich, light soil, and 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>Hardy annuals.</i>			
215	Aster, 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, -	K	\$0 25
216	— — — pure <i>white</i> , very desirable for bridal or funeral decorations, -		25
217	— 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., -		10
218	— — cockade or crown , mixed; the flowers of this variety have large <i>white</i> centers, bordered with <i>scarlet, carmine, violet or blue</i> , unusually attractive and beautiful; 1½ ft., -		10
219	— — 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
220	— — imbrique pompone , mixed, beautiful variety, neat pompone flowers; 1½ ft., -		10
221	— German dwarf , fine mixed. The individual blossoms are similar to the quilled; it averages about 8 inches in height, and is richly covered with moderate sized flowers, they are principally used for edging; ¾ ft., -		5
222	— — La Superbe, rose, blue and white mixed, fine brilliant colors, flowers large size, -		20
223	— — Dwarf Pyramidal-flowered 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
224	— — 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; also, for beds, edging, fronts of flower borders, and pot culture, they are of great value, -		15
225	— — Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered , mixed, taller than the preceding, -		10
226	— — Globe-flowered , 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
227	— — 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; 1½ ft., -		25
228	— — Peony-flowered Globe , recommended as the earliest to flower, well branched in habit, flowers very double. The colors are snowy <i>white, crimson, and rose</i> , edged with <i>white</i> , mixed packets, -		25
229	— — 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
230	— — porcupine, hedgehog, or needle perfection , mixed flowers composed of long quilled curious looking petals, hence the name; 2 ft., -		10
231	— — 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; 1½ to 2 feet in height, branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms, -		10
232	— — Reid's improved , an improved variety taller than the preceding, and the finest of the quilled varieties, -		10
233	— — ranunculus-flowered , 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
234	— — rose-flowered , a new and beautiful variety, flowers large, brilliant, very double, regularly imbricated, a valuable acquisition, several colors mixed, -		25
235	— Chinese , original varieties, mixed, have been grown from seed received direct from China, and are very curious specimens of the well known China Asters, -		10
236	— China , common varieties mixed, -		5
ASCLEPIAS. NAT. ORD. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
Handsome plants, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their flowers, succeeding in a light peaty soil.			
237	Asclepias curassavica, scarlet , half-hardy perennial, from South America; 3 ft., -	E	10
238	— tuberosa, (Pleurisy root), orange , large heads, very showy, from North America, hardy perennial; 2 ft., -	G	10



No. 215.—TRUFFAUT'S NEW FRENCH ASTERS, Page 16.



No. 217.—FRENCH PÆONY PERFECTION
ASTER.
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



No. 230.—PORCUPINE, or HEDGEHOG
ASTER.
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



No. 232.—REID'S IMPROVED QUILLED
ASTER.
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



No. 234.—NEW ROSE-FLOWERED ASTER.
ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ASTRAGALUS. —NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphica Decandria.</i>			
A genus of showy, beautiful, and very useful herbaceous plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
239	Astragalus galeiformis , yellow, with pretty foliage, from Siberia; 3 ft., - - -	D	\$0 10
AUBERGINE (Egg-Plant.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
240	Aubergine , white fruited, from France; 1½ ft., - - -	E	5
241	— Black Pekin ,* early and of fine quality, with jet black fruit, - - -	—	15
242	— tomato formed, red, very ornamental, - - -	—	10
243	— large purple fruited,* the leading market variety; 1½ ft., - - -	—	10
244	— scarlet fruited, very striking and handsome, from France; 1½ ft., - - -	—	10
245	— new large striped, very ornamental, from Guadaloupe, - - -	—	10
AUBRIETIA. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</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>			
246	Aubrietia deltoides , rose lilac, trailer, from the Levant; ½ ft., - - -	D	10
AURICULA. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A well-known garden favorite from Switzerland, of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
247	Auricula Alpine , this is the most hardy of the true auricula tribe, and produces a great variety of colors, - - -	E	15
248	— English Hybrids , from a celebrated collection of the finest named prize varieties, - - -	—	25
AZALEA. NAT. ORD. RHODORACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Amongst the most beautiful and ornamental of our greenhouse 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 until well established.			
249	Azalea Indica , saved from the finest varieties, greenhouse shrub, from China; 4 ft., - - -	E	25
250	— Pontica , saved from the finest varieties, hardy shrub, from Levant; 4 ft., - - -	—	25
BALLOON VINE,** (Cardiospermum.) NAT. ORD. SAPINDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Trigynia.</i>			
A genus of rapid growing, handsome climbers, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, very ornamental; they succeed best in a light soil and warm situation. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
251	Cardiospermum hallicacabum , white, from India; 4 ft., - - -	J	10
BALSAM. NAT. ORD. BALSAMINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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 fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water.			
252	Balsam Solferino , striped and streaked with lilac and scarlet on satin white ground, very beautiful, - - -	B	25
253	— Camellia-flowered , ten magnificent double varieties of various colors, mixed, - - -	—	10
254	— Dwarf , mixed from eight splendid double varieties; ½ ft., - - -	—	10
255	— Florence , pale yellow, extra fine; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
256	— rose-flowered , (improved,) twelve splendid varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
257	— spotted, splendid double varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
258	— Isabelle , pale rose, changing to yellow; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
259	— Smith's prize , from a celebrated English collection, very large and double; 1½ ft., - - -	—	25
Especial attention is called to this variety, 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.			
260	— double , mixed, - - -	—	5
BARTONIA. NAT. ORD. LOASCEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
261	Bartonia aurea , (golden,) rich golden yellow, hardy annual, from California; 1½ ft., - - -	G	5
BEGONIA. NAT. ORD. BEGONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monacia Polyandria.</i>			
A beautiful stove plant, remarkable for the varied and magnificent foliage of many of its varieties; they are also admirably adapted to ferneries, hanging baskets, etc.			
262	Begonia hybrida , choice mixed, from the finest variegated varieties, - - -	N	25
BELLIS, (Double Daisy.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A well-known and favorite plant for the border or pot culture. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
263	Bellis perennis , finest German, producing a large proportion of double flowers; ¼ ft., - - -	F	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
	BELVIDERE, (Summer Cypress.) NAT. ORD. CHENOPODIACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i> An ornamental Cypress-like plant, suitable for a cemetery.		
264	Belvidere, (Kochia scoparia,) hardy annual, from Egypt; 4 ft., - - - - -	G	\$0 05
	BENINCASA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Polygamia Monæcia.</i>		
265	Benincasa cerifera, very curious black wax-like gourd, - - - - -	J	15
	BIDENS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>		
266	Similar to the Coreopsis, fine for mixed borders, roots may be preserved like Dahlias. Bidens atrosanguinea, rich, dark crimson, with prominent yellow anthers, fine foliage, very free bloomer, - - - - -	B	10
	BOCCONIA. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.</i>		
267	Ornamental foliage plants for single specimens or groups on lawns. Bocconia Japonica, a Japanese variety, nearly hardy, forms a bush-like growth from 4 to 6 feet in height, producing racemes of bloom from two to three feet in length; very effective during late Summer and Autumn months, - - - - -	F	25
	BRACHYCOME. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>		
	Beautiful free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, 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>		
268	Brachycome iberidifolia, blue, from Swan River; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
269	— albiflora, white, from Swan River; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
270	— — finest mixed, - - - - -	—	10
	BROWALLIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>		
	Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich strikingly beautiful flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, growing freely in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
271	Browallia Cerviakowskii, blue with white center, beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
272	— cœrulea, sky blue, from Peru; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
273	— elata alba, white, from Peru; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
274	— — grandiflora, sky blue, large and handsome; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
	BRYONIA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Monæcia Monadelphica.</i>		
275	A trailing border perennial of easy culture. Bryonia alba, white and green flowers, - - - - -	F	10
	CACALIA, (Tassel Flower.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>		
	A beautiful and profuse flowering genus of plants with tassel-shaped flowers, fine for mixed borders. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>		
276	Cacalia coccinea, orange scarlet, flowering in clusters, very pretty, from South America; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
277	— aurea, golden yellow, variety of above; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
	CACTUS. NAT. ORD. CACTACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Icosandria Monogynia.</i>		
	Extremely curious and interesting plants, many of the varieties producing magnificent flowers of the most brilliant and striking colors; succeeding best in sandy loam mixed with brick and lime rubbish and a little peat or rotten dung. <i>Greenhouse perennial.</i>		
278	Cactus, choice varieties, mixed, - - - - -	E	25
	CALANDRINIA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.</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>		
279	Calandrinia speciosa, crimson, a most profuse bloomer; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
280	— alba, a white flowering variety of the preceding, distinct and beautiful, - - - - -	—	10
281	— discolor, rosy lilac, very beautiful, from Chili; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
282	— grandiflora, rosy pink, handsome, from Chili; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
283	— umbellata, rich rosy violet, exceedingly beautiful, from Chili; ¼ ft., - - - - -	—	5
	CALENDULA, (Marigold.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Superflua.</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>		
284	Calendula officinalis, (Garden Marigold,) fine orange; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
285	— pluvialis, flowers white, brown underneath; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
286	— hybrida, a white variety of above; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
287	— Pongei, fl. pl., a new white hybrid Marigold, with double flowers; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10



No. 251.—BALLOON VINE.



No. 253.—BALSAM (Camellia-Flowered.)



No. 297.—CALLIOPSIS BICOLOR.



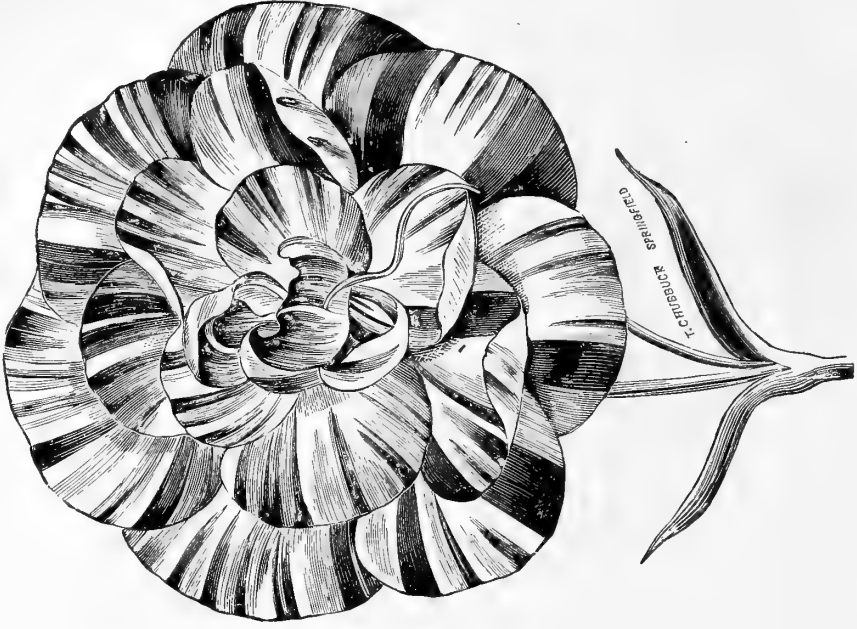
No. 326.—CANDYTUFT (Fragrant.)



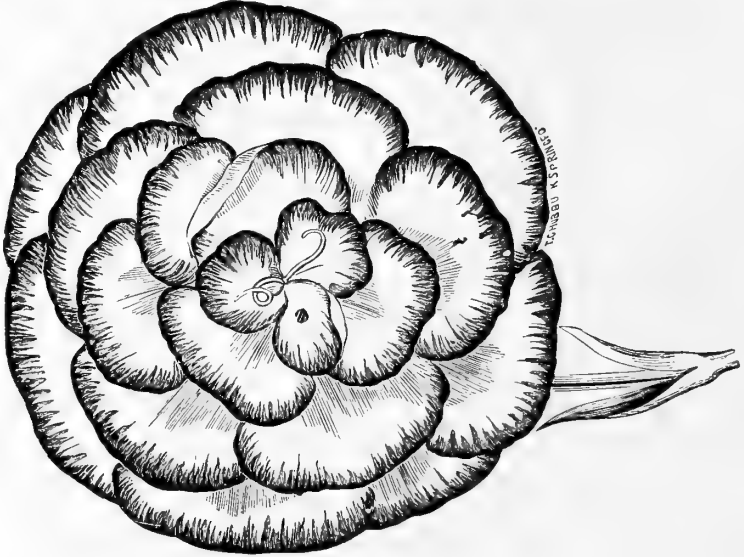
No. 328.—CANDYTUFT (Purple.)



No. 374.—CANTERBURY BELLS.



No. 381.—CARNATION PINK. Page 21.



No. 1204.—PICOTEE PINK. Page 21.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CALCEOLARIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the greenhouse 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>			
288	<i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> , from a choice German collection, - - - - -	N	\$0 25
289	— — — <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—the finest in cultivation, - - - - -	—	50
290	— — — <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
291	— <i>rugosa</i> , splendid shrubby varieties for bedding, saved from a very fine selection, embracing a great variety of colors, - - - - -	—	50
292	— <i>pinnata</i> , for the border, <i>yellow</i> , half-hardy annual, from Peru; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
293	— <i>scabiosæfolia</i> , (<i>scabious-leaved</i>), <i>yellow</i> , an abundant bloomer, from Chili, half-hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
CALLA, (Richardia.) NAT. ORD. ARACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Heptandria Monogynia.</i>			
A very handsome plant, either as an aquatic or for the ornamentation of the drawing-room and conservatory. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
294	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i> , white Ethiopian lily; 2 ft., - - - - -	E	25
CALLICHROA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.</i>			
A showy border annual of easy culture.			
295	<i>Callichroa platyglossa</i> , <i>yellow</i> , fringed, from California; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
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>			
296	<i>Calliopsis Atkinsoniana</i> , <i>yellow</i> and <i>crimson</i> , pretty, from Columbia; 2½ ft., - - - - -	A	5
297	— <i>bicolor</i> , (<i>Tinctoria</i>), <i>yellow</i> and <i>brown</i> , from North America; 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
298	— — — <i>marmorata</i> , rich <i>crimson</i> , <i>brown</i> and <i>yellow</i> , singularly marbled; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
299	— — — <i>nana</i> , a dwarf variety of the preceding; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
300	— — — <i>nigra speciosa</i> , rich velvety <i>crimson</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
301	— — — <i>nana</i> , new dwarf variety of above, blood <i>red</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
302	— — — <i>Burridgii</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 <i>gold</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
303	— <i>cardaminifolia hybrida</i> , new; of a pyramidal, globulous growth; the plants should be transplanted two feet apart, and will cover themselves with thousands of brilliant <i>yellow</i> flowers; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
304	— — — <i>atrosanguinea</i> , very beautiful, with rich blood <i>red</i> flowers, - - - - -	—	10
305	— <i>coronata</i> , rich <i>yellow</i> , with a circle of rich <i>crimson</i> spots near the disc, very handsome, from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
306	— <i>Drummondii</i> , (<i>Drummond's</i>), uniform <i>yellow</i> , a good dwarf species, from Texas; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
307	— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	10
CALLIRHOE. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
An elegant genus of plants, strongly resembling the Scarlet Linum, hight from two to three feet, commences to bloom when about six inches high, and presents a mass of flowers during the entire Summer; makes a splendid bedding plant if sown thick. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
308	<i>Callirhoe pedata</i> , color, rich <i>violet purple</i> with <i>white eye</i> , from North America; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
309	— — — <i>nana</i> , a new dwarf variety, a very profuse bloomer; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
310	— <i>involverata</i> , a trailing plant 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> , - - - - -	—	15
CAMELLIA. NAT. ORD. TERNSTRØMICEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</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>			
311	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> , saved from the finest Italian double varieties, - - - - -	E	50
CAMPANULA. NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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 species 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. Carpatia</i> is the most valuable bedding plant, while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden.			
312	<i>Campanula alliariefolia</i> , <i>blue</i> , very beautiful, hardy perennial, from the Caucasus; 1 ft., - - - - -	D	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CAMPANULA.—(Continued.)			
313	Campanula Carpatica ,* <i>mauve</i> , a profuse blooming and very effective hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft., - - - - -	D	\$0 05
314	— alba ,* pure <i>white</i> , hardy perennial, from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
315	— grandiflora , deep <i>purple</i> , very large, hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	5
316	— nobilis , large <i>violet purple</i> , dwarf habit, half-hardy perennial; 3½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
317	— alba , <i>white</i> , spotted, beautiful, hardy perennial, - - - - -	-	10
318	— Lorei , <i>purple lilac</i> , extremely showy, hardy annual, from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
319	— alba , <i>white</i> , tinged with <i>silvery grey</i> , hardy annual, from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
320	— pentagonia , rich <i>purple lilac</i> , a pretty dwarf-growing plant, hardy annual, from Turkey; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
321	— alba , <i>white</i> , free-flowering, hardy annual, from Turkey; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
322	— pyramidalis , <i>blue</i> , beautiful and stately, hardy perennial, from Carniola; 3 ft., - - - - -	D	5
323	— alba , <i>white</i> , handsome, hardy perennial, from Carniola; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	5
324	— Trachelium alba plena , double <i>white</i> , hardy perennial, from Britain; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	5
325	— pl. var. , fine mixed, - - - - -	-	10
CANARY BIRD FLOWER** (Tropæolum Peregrinum.)			
NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
001	Bright <i>yellow</i> , fringed, exceedingly beautiful, foliage highly ornamental, deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> , - - - - -	B	10
CANDYTUFT (Iberis.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</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; indispensable for bouquets. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
326	Candytuft fragrant , (<i>Iberis odorata</i>), pure <i>white</i> pinnated foliage, fine, from Crete; 1 ft., - - - - -	A	5
327	— lilac , new dwarf, very compact, - - - - -	-	10
328	— purple , (<i>I. umbellata</i>), from Europe; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
329	— new dwarf , very dark <i>purple</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
330	— Dunnetts , new, dark <i>crimson</i> , very beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
331	— rocket , (<i>I. coronaria</i>), pure <i>white</i> , in large trusses, from South Europe; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
332	— rose , from Europe; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
333	— white , (<i>I. amara</i>), very desirable; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
334	— white , new dwarf, fine for pot culture, - - - - -	-	10
335	— fine mixed ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
336	— perennial , (<i>I. sempervirens</i>), 1 ft., - - - - -	D	10
CANNA. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monandria Monogynia.</i>			
A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers, which justly merit the attention bestowed upon them for the last few years, both for out-door and conservatory decoration. When planted in groups or masses they impart quite a tropical aspect to the garden, particularly when grouped with the Ricinus, Wigandia and other ornamental foliaged plants. Soak the seeds in water at 125° for about twelve hours; sow in sandy loam and peat and place in a gentle hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass. If plants be turned out the last of May, in a rich soil, they will combine with other plants of a similar nature in imparting an 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. The seeds may also be treated as above described and planted in the flower border in the latter part of May and June, but will not flower so early. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
337	Canna achiras , dark <i>red</i> ; 5 ft., - - - - -	J	20
338	— angustifolia nana pallida , light <i>red</i> , from South America; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
339	— Annei , <i>crimson</i> , extremely ornamental; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	10
340	— aurantiaca , <i>orange</i> , leaves lively <i>green</i> , distinct, from Brazil; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	10
341	— aura vittata , <i>golden</i> , beautiful, from New Holland; 4 ft., - - - - -	-	10
342	— Bernondiana , new, flowers <i>yellow</i> , <i>red</i> striped, - - - - -	-	25
343	— bicolor of Java , <i>red</i> and <i>yellow</i> , from Java; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	15
344	— Bihorelli , new, <i>scarlet</i> , dwarf species, with rich <i>brown</i> leaves; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	25
345	— Bonneti , new, <i>red</i> and <i>yellow</i> , superb variety, fine habit; 7 ft., - - - - -	-	25
346	— coccinea vera , <i>scarlet</i> , very fine, from South America; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
347	— compacta elegantissima , large, <i>reddish yellow</i> , free flowering, from South America; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
348	— crocea , <i>orange scarlet</i> , from South America; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
349	— Depute Hernon , leaves deep <i>green</i> , flowers <i>sulphur</i> and <i>orange</i> , fine form; 5 ft., - - - - -	-	25
350	— discolor floribunda , <i>scarlet</i> , <i>maroon</i> tinted foliage; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	25
351	— discolor violacea , splendid foliage; 6 ft., - - - - -	-	25
352	— Fintelmannii , <i>yellow</i> , very showy; 7 ft., - - - - -	-	25
353	— Heliconiaefolia , <i>scarlet</i> , with roundish leaves of great beauty; 4 ft., - - - - -	-	25
354	— Indica , <i>red</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	5
355	— Krelagi discolor , dark stem, large leaves, <i>violet</i> streaked with <i>purplish red</i> ; 5 ft., - - - - -	-	25
356	— limbata , intense <i>scarlet</i> edged with <i>yellow</i> , very striking, from Brazil; 4 ft., - - - - -	-	10
357	— lutea picta , shaded <i>yellow</i> , from Brazil; 4 ft., - - - - -	-	10
358	— Marechal Vailliant , new, superb, robust habit, leaves two to three feet, oblong, dark <i>green</i> broadly banded with <i>purple violet</i> , large <i>orange</i> flowers, rising well above the foliage; 4 to 6 ft., - - - - -	-	25
359	— Mulerii , flowers fine large <i>scarlet</i> ; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	10
360	— muscfolia hybrida , <i>red</i> , foliage resembling a small banana; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	15
361	— mutabilis , changeable, from Brazil; 5 ft., - - - - -	-	10
362	— Nepalensis , clear <i>yellow</i> , very beautiful, from Nepaul; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CANNA.—(Continued.)			
363	Canna nigricans , the best dark leaved variety, deep <i>crimson</i> flowers; 5 ft., - - -	J	\$0 25
364	— sanguinea Chatei , blood <i>red</i> , dark foliage and stems; 6 ft., - - -	—	15
365	— Sellowii , <i>scarlet</i> , profuse blooming, from Africa, - - -	—	10
366	— spectabilis , <i>red</i> , spotted, from South America; 4 ft., - - -	—	10
367	— variabilis , <i>red</i> , changeable, from India; 3 ft., - - -	—	10
368	— Warsceviczii , brilliant <i>red</i> , foliage striped, from Central America; 3 ft., - - -	—	15
369	— zebrina , beautiful <i>zebra-striped</i> foliage; 5 ft., - - -	—	25
370	— finest mixed, - - - - -	—	25
CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium.) NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
When well grown Canterbury Bells 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 two feet apart. <i>Hardy biennials.</i>			
371	Canterbury bells, double blue , from Germany; 2½ ft., - - -	D	10
372	— double rose , delicate <i>rose</i> , new and very desirable, - - -	—	25
373	— white , 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
374	— mixed , 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
375	— single blue , 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
376	— white , 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
377	— mixed , 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
CARDUUS (Cnicus Thistle.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
A strong growing, ornamental genus, very useful in shrubberies and large mixed borders; succeeds in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy biennials.</i>			
378	Carduus Marianus , foliage beautifully variegated; 3 ft., - - -	D	5
379	— benedictus , (<i>blessed thistle</i>), from Europe; 3 ft., - - -	—	5
380	— nigrescens , dark <i>red</i> , fragrant ball-like flowers, handsome, from South France; 3 ft., - - -	—	5
CARNATION, (Dianthus Caryophyllus.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</i>			
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>			
381	Carnation pink , mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft., - - - - -	I	50
382	— fine German , from named flowers; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	25
383	— good mixed , for border culture, - - - - -	—	15
384	— perpetual or tree , saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft., - - - - -	E	50
385	— fine German , from named flowers; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	25
386	— dwarf double early flowering , a distinct variety from Germany, they flower earlier, and are more dwarf and robust in habit, - - - - -	I	25
CATANANCHE. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
Exceedingly showy, free-flowering herbaceous plants, succeeding in any garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
387	Catananche cœrulea , blue with purple center, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - -	G	5
388	— bicolor , white with violet center, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - -	—	5
CATCHFLY (Silene.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</i>			
A showy free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any common soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
389	Catchfly , <i>red</i> , from England; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
390	— white , - - - - -	—	5
391	— new , <i>flesh</i> color, beautiful, - - - - -	—	5
CELOSIA. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers. Plants of the Celosia flower freely if planted out in June in light soil, not too rich; grown in pots, they are the most elegant of greenhouse and conservatory plants. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
392	Celosia argentea , silvery white shaded with bright <i>rose</i> , very handsome; 3 ft., - - -	B	10
393	— aurea pyramidalis , golden yellow, exceedingly fine; 3 ft., - - -	—	25
394	— new crimson feathered , fine in contrast with the preceding; 3 ft., - - -	—	25
395	— pyramidalis nana aurantiaca , <i>fawn</i> colored panicles, quite new and distinct, from Cochín China; 1½ ft., - - -	—	25
396	— versicolor , light <i>crimson</i> verging on <i>violet</i> , - - - - -	—	25
397	— hybrida folis atrobrunels , reddish brown foliage and golden brown panicles, - - -	—	25
398	— spicata rosea , a French variety with spikes of <i>rose</i> colored flowers, suitable for Winter bouquets, for which it should be picked before it begins to fade, - - -	—	25
399	— cristata , (<i>Cockscomb</i> .) The following varieties have been saved from selected combs, remarkable for their size, symmetry and brilliant colors.	—	—
400	— cristata nana , dwarf <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	—	10
401	— rosea , dwarf <i>rose</i> , - - - - -	—	10
402	— aurea , dwarf golden yellow, - - - - -	—	10
403	— purpurea , extra finest prize varieties, - - - - -	—	25
404	— macrocephala , <i>crimson</i> giant, - - - - -	—	10
405	— pl. var. , fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CENIA.* NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Superflua.</i>			
Pretty little plants for edgings, from Cape of Good Hope. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
406	Cenia turbinata , (<i>turbinated</i>), yellow, small but neat, dwarf; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	c	\$0 05
407	— flava , white with yellow disc; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	—	5
CENTAUREA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Frustranea.</i>			
Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil.			
<i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
408	Centaurea Americana , lilac purple, very large, showy, robust species, - - -	c	5
409	— Cyanus , (<i>Corn-bottle</i>), (<i>Bachelor's Button</i>), varied shades mixed, - - -	—	5
410	— depressa , blue, red center, from large flowers, very desirable, from Caucasus; 1 ft., - - -	—	5
411	— rosea nova , new rosy purple, fine; 1 ft., - - -	—	5
412	— involutata , yellow, - - -	—	5
413	— moschata alba , (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>), white, - - -	—	5
414	— purpurea , (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>), purple, - - -	—	5
415	— suaveolens , (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>), yellow, - - -	—	5
416	— atropurpurea , (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>), new, deep purplish crimson, - - -	—	15
417	— pseudo depressa , blue, red center, new, - - -	—	15
418	— pl. var. , fine mixed, - - -	—	10
CENTAURIDIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Frustranea.</i>			
A very beautiful, free-flowering plant, succeeding in any light rich soil. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
419	Centauridium Drummondii , orange, showy, from Texas; 2 ft., - - -	c	10
CENTRANTHUS. NAT. ORD. VALERIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monandria Monogynia.</i>			
Very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plants, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grow freely in any common garden soil; natives of Grenada. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
420	Centranthus macrosiphon , (<i>long tubed</i>), pale rose, pretty in masses; 2 ft., - - -	c	5
421	— albus , very pretty, white flowered variety; 1 ft., - - -	—	5
422	— carneus , a new flesh colored variety; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
423	— nanus , a new dwarf variety; 1 ft., - - -	—	10
CERASTIUM. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</i>			
Dwarf plants of densely branched growth, admirably adapted for edgings, rock-work, or ribboning.			
424	Cerastium Biebersteinii , an ornamental foliage dwarf plant, with beautiful silvery tinted foliage, - - -	f	25
425	— tomentosum , similar to the preceding, with smaller foliage, - - -	—	10
CERINTHE (Honeywort.) NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
426	Cerinthe aspera , one of the finest of this genus, producing an abundance of showy yellow flowers, the tube of which is black at its base, - - -	g	15
CHÆNOSTOMA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>			
Neat, compact little plant, suitable for edgings, rustic or rock-work.			
427	Chænostoma alba , pure white, new, - - -	c	10
428	— fastigiata , deep rose, pretty for borders; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	—	5
429	— polyantha , lilac, half-hardy annual, from Cape of Good Hope; 1 ft., - - -	—	5
CHAMÆROPS (Fan Palm.) NAT. ORD. PALMACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polygamia Diœcia.</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.			
430	Chamærops humilis , half-hardy tree, from South Europe; 8 ft., - - -	e	20
CHELONE. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>			
Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with showy Pentstemon-like flowers, very effective in centers of beds, or groups in mixed borders; thrive in any rich soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
431	Chelone barbata , scarlet, from Mexico; 3 ft., - - -	d	5
432	— coccinea , dark scarlet; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
CHENOPODIUM. NAT. ORD. CHENOPODIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
433	Chenopodium Atriplicis , flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with a glittering purple meal, which renders the plant very ornamental, - - -	g	10
CHINESE PRIMROSE (Primula Sinensis.) NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A charming and profuse flowering plant; indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory. Our seed is from one of the finest European collections. See <i>Primula</i> for other varieties. <i>Greenhouse perennial.</i>			
434	Chinese Primrose , fringed purple; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	h	25
435	— white , very beautiful; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	—	25
436	— splendid mixed , from the finest collection in England; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	—	50



No. 557.—DILIPUT or ROU-
QUET DAHLIA. Page 26.



No. 545.—CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. Page 26.



No. 403.—COCKSCOMB.



No. 419.—CENTAURIDIUM DRUMMONDII.



No. 431.—CHELONE BARBATA.



No. 439.—CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.



No. 455.—CLARKIA ELEGANS.



No. 489.—COBEA SCANDENS.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CHLORA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
A pretty, free-flowering plant, with <i>Cacalia</i> -like foliage; continues in bloom for a long time. A remarkably effective bedding-out plant. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
437	Chlora grandiflora , flowers first bright orange, changing to red, then to violet, from Madeira; 1 ft.,	B	\$0 25
CHOROZEMA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.</i>			
Desirable plants for the greenhouse, combining flowers of the most beautiful description, with gracefulness of habit and profusion of bloom. Soak the seeds in warm water a few hours before sowing. <i>Greenhouse shrubs.</i>			
438	Chorozema, pl. var. , finest mixed varieties,	E	25
CHRYSANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
The tall, double flowered, annual <i>Chrysanthemums</i> , 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; <i>C. Tricolor Burridgeanum</i> and <i>C. Tricolor Venustum</i> are very handsome; these should be thinned out to one foot apart.			
439	Chrysanthemum tricolor , (<i>Carinatum</i>), yellow and white, very showy, hardy annual, from Barbary; 1 ft.,	C	5
440	— Burridgeanum , crimson, white center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft.,	—	10
441	— Dunnetii, fl. pl. , double white, extra fine,	—	10
442	— new golden , a new variety introduced last year, very double, color bright golden yellow, a valuable acquisition,	—	15
443	— hybridum plenum , producing a large proportion of double flowers, of various shades of orange, scarlet, rose, and reddish brown,	—	15
444	— venustum , white, with crimson center, extra fine, hardy annual; 1 ft.,	—	5
445	— coronarium, fl. pl. , flowers frequently as double as a <i>Ranunculus</i> , fine for borders or bouquets,	—	10
446	— double, white , hardy annual, from Sicily; 2 ft.,	—	5
447	— yellow , hardy annual, from Sicily; 2 ft.,	—	5
The <i>Chrysanthemum Indicum</i> and <i>Indicum Nanum</i> 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.			
448	— Indicum , tall double mixed, extra fine, half-hardy perennial, from China; 3 ft.,	B	25
449	— nanum , double mixed, (<i>Dwarf Pompon</i>), half-hardy perennial, from China; 1 ft.,	—	25
450	— Japonicum , new race from Japan, quite distinct from the old varieties in the style of the flowers, which are of a peculiar form in a great variety of colors,	—	25
CINERARIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Well-known favorite, free-flowering plants, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year; and from the richness and diversity of the colors, are among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeed best in light, rich, free and open soil. <i>Greenhouse perennials.</i>			
451	Cineraria , fine mixed,	N	25
452	— extra select , from prize flowers only, from a celebrated English collection,	—	50
453	— new dwarf , a new German variety of compact growth, highly recommended,	—	25
454	— maritima, yellow , 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 ribboning with <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> , from S. Europe; 1½ ft.,	B	10
CLARKIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
Among the most desirable annuals for bedding purposes, growing freely and blossoming profusely in almost any common garden soil, but when planted in rich soil their beauty is unsurpassed, and will continue in bloom all Summer. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
455	Clarkia elegans, rosy purple ; 2 ft.,	C	5
456	— alba , a white variety; 2 ft.,	—	5
457	— flora pleno, rosy purple , semi-double; 2 ft.,	—	5
458	— rosea , rose colored; 2 ft.,	—	5
459	— fl. pl. , rose, semi-double; 2 ft.,	—	5
460	— pulchella, rosy crimson ; 1½ ft.,	—	5
461	— fl. pl. , rose, a handsome double variety, extra; 1½ ft.,	—	10
462	— alba, white ; 1½ ft.,	—	5
463	— grandiflora , large, deep rose; 1½ ft.,	—	5
464	— marginata, rose purple and white ; 1½ ft.,	—	5
465	— Tom Thumb, rosy purple , dwarf and of a bushy habit; ¾ ft.,	—	10
466	— integripetala , rich magenta crimson, with large flowers and entire petals; 1½ ft.,	—	10
467	— alba fl. pl. , new, double, white, large flowers, fine; 1½ ft.,	—	10
468	— Tom Thumb, white , very dwarf and compact, fine; ¾ ft.,	—	10
469	— fl. pl. , a double variety of the preceding, rich magenta; ¾ ft.,	—	10
470	— pulcherrima, crimson rose ; 1½ ft.,	—	5
471	— fine mixed varieties,	—	10
CLARY (SALVIA.) NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
Ornamental foliaged plants, which are very effective in mixed borders. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
472	Clary (salvia sclarea) , purple topped, from South of Europe; 1 ft.,	G	5
473	— red topped, from South of Europe; 1 ft.,	—	5
474	— white topped, from South of Europe; 1 ft.,	—	5

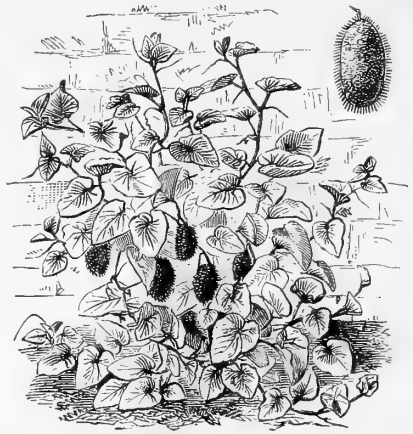
No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CLEMATIS.** NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.</i>			
A genus of well-known, rapid growing, free-flowering, ornamental hardy climbing shrubs, some of which are very fragrant, admirably adapted for covering verandas, arbors, arches, &c., succeed in any good garden soil.			
475	Clematis cirrhosa , a hardy and free growing climber, literally covering itself with <i>white</i> fragrant flowers, - - - - -	G	\$0 25
476	- Flammula , <i>white</i> , sweet-scented, from France, - - - - -	-	10
477	- Viticella , <i>purple</i> , from Spain, - - - - -	-	10
CLIANTHUS. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
This splendid plant which has hitherto been considered as very difficult to cultivate, has upon further acquaintance with its habits proved quite the contrary. Sown in the open air on a dry, warm sunny border in May, it has grown luxuriantly and bloomed profusely all Summer with ordinary treatment. It requires but little watering; when too much water is used it will damp off.			
478	Clianthus Dampierii , one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, about 3 feet in high, with neat compound leaves, and drooping clusters of large, rich <i>scarlet</i> , 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, - - - - -	J	50
CLINTONIA, (Douningia.) NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.</i>			
Very pretty little plants, of neat, compact growth, with flowers resembling the Lobelia, and exceedingly beautiful; produce a fine effect in rustic baskets, rock-work, vases, boxes, or as an edging; succeed best in a light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
479	Clintonia elegans , (<i>elegant</i> .) pale <i>blue</i> , very pretty, from Columbia; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	B	5
480	- pulehella , (<i>pretty</i> .) <i>blue</i> , <i>yellow</i> , and <i>white</i> , most elegant dwarf annual, from Columbia; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	-	10
481	- - alba , a very pretty <i>white</i> flowered variety; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	-	10
482	- - azurea grandiflora , deep <i>ultramarine</i> , beautifully set off by the pure <i>white</i> and bright <i>yellow</i> , painted, large eye, - - - - -	-	20
CLITORIA.** NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
Splendid free-flowering greenhouse 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 greenhouse or conservatory decoration; though perennials they flower the first year.			
483	Clitoria celestis , sky <i>blue</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	E	25
484	- gesnatia , pale <i>blue</i> shaded with <i>white</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	-	25
485	- - atro-cœrulea , new, dark <i>blue</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	-	25
486	- Ternatea , <i>blue</i> and <i>white</i> , from East Indies, - - - - -	-	25
487	- - alba grandiflora , pure <i>white</i> , - - - - -	-	25
488	- - lilacea fl. pl. , double <i>lilac</i> , very fine, - - - - -	-	25
COBÆA.** NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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.			
489	Cobæa scandens , <i>purple lilac</i> , from Mexico, - - - - -	J	10
COLLINSIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</i>			
An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons. C. Bicolor, C. Bicolor Alba, C. Bicolor Atrorubens, and C. Multicolor Marmorata, contrast finely in ribbons. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
490	Collinsia bartsiaefolia , <i>purple lilac</i> , dwarf habit, from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	C	5
491	- - alba , pure <i>white</i> , very dwarf, from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	-	5
492	- bicolor , <i>purple</i> and <i>white</i> , beautiful, from California; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
493	- - alba , pure <i>white</i> , charming variety, from California; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
494	- grandiflora , <i>blue</i> , <i>white</i> and <i>lilac</i> , beautiful, from Columbia; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
495	- multicolor , <i>crimson</i> , <i>lilac</i> and <i>white</i> , showy, from California; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
496	- - marmorata , <i>white</i> and <i>rose</i> , marbled, handsome; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
497	- verna , <i>blue</i> , a lovely, distinct species, flowering very early in Spring, from Texas; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	-	10
COLLOMIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy border plants. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
498	Collomia coccinea , <i>scarlet</i> , flowering in bunches, pretty, from Chili; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	G	5
499	- grandiflora , <i>saffron</i> , from North America; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	-	5
COLUMBINE. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.</i>			
Useful border plants of easy culture. See Aquilegia. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
500	Columbine , finest hybrid varieties, - - - - -	D	10



No. 478.—CLIANTHUS DAMIERI. Page 24.



No. 507.—CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.



No. 524.—CUCUMIS DIPSAEUS.



No. 525.—CUCUMIS FLEXUOSUS.



No. 528.—CUCUMIS PERENNIS.



No. 533.—CUCURBITA LEUCANTHA LONGISSIMA.



No. 541.—CENTAUREA CYANUS.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
COMMELYNA. NAT. ORD. COMMELYNACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.</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>			
501	Commelyna cœlestis , sky blue, from Mexico; 1½ ft., - - - - -	F	\$0 05
502	— variegated , striped blue and white, - - - - -	—	5
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR,** (Morning Glory.) NAT. ORD. CONVULVULACEÆ.			
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>) See <i>Ipomea. Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
503	Convolvulus major , dark purple, - - - - -	J	5
504	— <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	—	5
505	— <i>white</i> , - - - - -	—	5
506	— <i>finest mixed</i> , - - - - -	—	5
507	— <i>tricolor</i> , striped, new and fine, - - - - -	—	10
508	— Madame Anna , striped and variegated with red on white ground, - - - - -	—	10
509	— purpurea quinata , white with five large dark spots at bottom of the corolla, - - - - -	—	10
510	— aureus superbus , golden yellow, a new and very fine variety, - - - - -	—	25
CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR, (Dwarf Convolvulus.)			
<i>NAT. ORD. CONVULVULACEÆ.</i>			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed.			
511	Convolvulus tricolor minor , rich violet purple with white center, trailer, - - - - -	J	5
512	— splendens , rich violet with white center, trailer, - - - - -	—	5
513	— striped , blue, beautifully striped with white, trailer, - - - - -	—	5
514	— monstrosus , deep violet purple flowers, extremely large and handsome, trailer, - - - - -	—	10
515	— subcrotuleus , dove color, trailer, very pretty, - - - - -	—	10
516	— unicaulis , a novelty of last year, of upright growth; compact head of flower buds, expanding into large blossoms of rich purplish blue, continue in bloom all the season. - - - - -	—	25
517	— <i>fine mixed</i> , - - - - -	—	5
518	— 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 plant for rock-work, and is exceedingly desirable for hanging baskets, - - - - -	—	25
519	— Mauritanicus , beautiful for hanging baskets and vases, flowers blue, very floriferous, - - - - -	—	25
COSMANTHUS. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A neat little plant, with prettily fringed flowers, of a somewhat spreading habit.			
520	Cosmanthus fimbriatus , lilac and white, hardy annual, from North America; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
COWSLIP. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Favorite, early, free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the Spring flower garden; succeed best in rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
521	Cowslip , fine mixed varieties, from Britain; ½ ft., - - - - -	F	10
CRUCIANELLA. NAT. ORD. RUBIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetrandia Monogynia.</i>			
A very useful, early, free-flowering plant for rock-work, &c., grows freely in common soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
522	Crucianella stylosa , pink, from Persia; 1 ft., - - - - -	D	5
CUCUMIS,** (Ornamental Cucumber.) NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</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. C. <i>Flexuosus</i> , commonly known as the Snake Cucumber, is most singularly interesting in its fruit.			
523	Cucumis Anguria , yellow, fruit small, growing in pairs, - - - - -	J	10
524	— dipsaceus , sulphur yellow, teasel-like, elegant, - - - - -	—	10
525	— flexuosus , snake cucumber, 3 ft. long, - - - - -	—	10
526	— medulliferus , scarlet, thorny, - - - - -	—	10
527	— Melo Chito , variegated, brown and yellow, small oval fruit, very pretty, - - - - -	—	10
528	— perennis , foliage highly ornamental, - - - - -	—	10
529	— grossularia , gooseberry fruited, - - - - -	—	10
530	— trigonus , very ornamental, - - - - -	—	10
CUCURBITA,** (Ornamental Gourds.) NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</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.			
531	Cucurbita argyrosperma , fruits large and finely striped or mottled, - - - - -	J	25
532	— digitata , a rapid grower, foliage marbled with white, fruits dark green striped white, - - - - -	—	25
533	— leucantha longissima , white flowers with long, curious, serpentine fruit, - - - - -	—	10
534	— melanocarpa , a rapid grower with fine foliage and fruits, suitable for covering verandas, - - - - -	—	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
CUPHEA. NAT. ORD. LYTHRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.</i>			
A genus of plants remarkable for their beauty, freedom of blossom and ornamental appearance, both in the conservatory and flower border, admirably adapted for pot culture for blooming in Winter,			
535	Cuphea platycentra , scarlet, black and white, very neat, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft.,	B	\$0 10
536	— purpurea , rosy purple, various shades, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	—	10
537	— sileneoides , (<i>Silene like</i>), dark crimson brown, a desirable species, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	—	10
538	— Zimapani , reddish violet, flowers large and beautiful, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	—	10
539	— eminens , very fine, with branches of crimson and yellow tubular flowers,	—	20
540	— Galleotiana , of fine habit, with remarkable dark colored flowers, nearly black,	—	20
CYANUS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</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>			
541	Cyanus , mixed, or in separate colors, viz: blue, pink, rich purple and striped, from Britain, each sort; 1½ ft.,	C	5
CYCLAMEN. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, for pot culture in parlor or conservatory, universally admired. If sown early in Spring under glass, and well grown will make flowering bulbs in one year. Flowering bulbs furnished, if desired, from 50 cents to \$1.00 each. <i>Greenhouse bulbs.</i>			
542	Cyclamen macropphyllum , white and rose, fine foliage, from Africa,	E	25
543	— Europæum , fine mixed; ¾ ft.,	—	25
544	— Neapolitanum , deep pink, from Naples; ¾ ft.,	—	25
545	— Persicum , white and pink, a charming sweet-scented variety, from Cyprus,	—	25
546	— rubrum , deep crimson, from Cyprus; ¾ ft.,	—	25
547	— Wiggins' prize , selected from finest varieties in cultivation, very robust in growth,	—	50
548	— vernium , bright purple, very fine, from South Europe, 1½ ft.,	—	25
CYCLANTHERA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</i>			
549	Cyclanthera explodens , a free growing climber, with handsome foliage and pretty oval shaped fruits, exploding when ripe, thus distributing their seeds; half-hardy annual,	J	25
CYNOGLOSSUM.† NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Very pretty herbaceous border plants of the Borage family, remarkable for their rich blue flowers, growing freely in any common soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
550	Cynoglossum cœlestium , bright blue, from India, 2 ft.,	D	5
551	— linifolium , flax-leaved, white, 2 ft.,	—	5
CYPRESS VINE, (Quamoclit Vulgaris.) NAT. ORD. CONVULVULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
552	Cypress Vine , crimson, very brilliant, 10 to 20 ft.,	J	5
553	— white , very appropriate for the cemetery,	—	5
554	— rose , very delicate,	—	5
DAHLIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Superflua.</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; of various heights and colors, from Mexico. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
555	Dahlia , fine mixed,	B	10
556	— extra fine, from prize flowers,	—	25
557	— new Lilliput , dwarf flowering, very beautiful,	—	25
DATURA, (Trumpet Flower.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
An ornamental genus of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order, and are not nearly so extensively cultivated as they ought to be. In large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter in a dry cellar. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
558	Datura atrovioleacea plenissima , from Cochin China; the outside of flowers violet, nearly black, the inside somewhat lighter; 4½ ft.,	C	10
559	— Carthageniensis , pure white, from Grenada, free-flowering, with trumpet-shaped blossoms, of large size; 2 ft.,	—	10
560	— ceratocaulon , satin white, striped with purple, flowers large, handsome and fragrant, from South America; 2 ft.,	—	10
561	— humilis flore pleno , a fine variety, producing a profusion of deep golden yellow flowers, very large, double, and sweet-scented, continuing in bloom till frost sets in, from Texas; 2 ft.,	—	10
562	— fastuosa alba , pure white, double, from Egypt; 2 ft.,	—	10
563	— Huberiana , a splendid and effective variety, with dark purple stalk and branches. The blossoms are very large and double, pendant, dark lilac colored on the outside, the inside is almost pure white,	—	10
564	— Huberiana varietates , from the beautiful Datura Huberiana; there are many new varieties—white, violet, carmine, aurora, lilac, etc., mixed,	—	25
565	— violacea , purplish violet, double; 2 ft.,	—	10
566	— Meteloides , (<i>Wrightii</i>), a splendid variety, white bordered with lilac, and sweet-scented; continues in bloom from July till November, from Asia; 2 ft.,	—	10



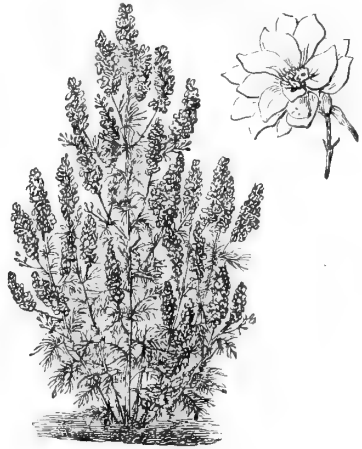
No. 552.—CYPRESS VINE.



No. 564.—*DATURA FASTUOSA HUBERIANA*
VARIETATES.



No. 572.—*DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM*.



No. 576.—*DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM*
NOVUM.



No. 587.—*DIANTHUS CHINENSIS FL. PL.*



No. 607.—*DIGITALIS GLOXINOIDES*.

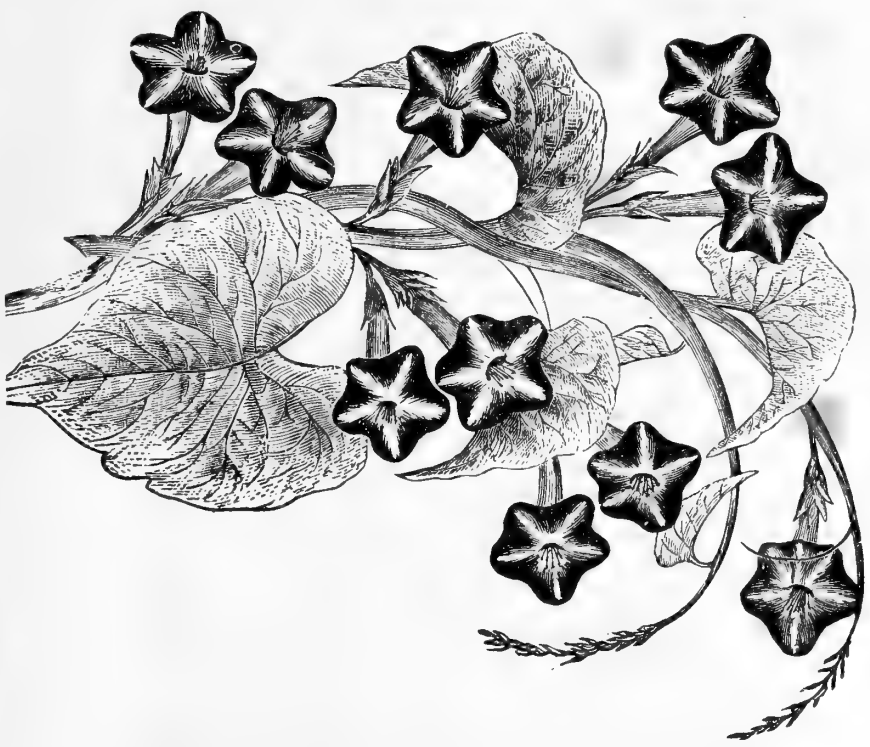


No. 591.—DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII DIADEMATUS FL. PL. Page 27.

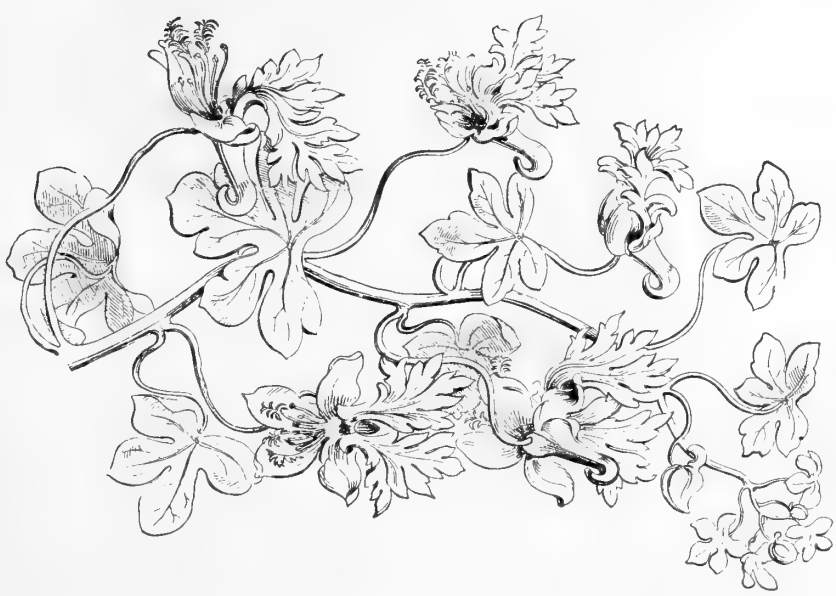
No	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
DAUBENTONIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphica Decandria.</i>			
Very handsome, free-flowering, elegant greenhouse shrubs, succeeding in sandy loam.			
567	Daubentonia magnifica , orange red, rounded leaves, splendid and distinct variety,	E	\$0 25
568	— punica , vermilion, from North Spain; 4 ft., - - - - -	—	25
569	— Tripetiana , scarlet, from Buenos Ayres; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
DELPHINIUM, (Perennial Larkspur.) NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Triginea.</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 flowers, while others are dwarf, and completely covered with bloom. The double varieties are very beautiful. The principal color is blue, shading from the softest celestial 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.			
570	Delphinium cardiopetalum , deep blue, heart-shaped, hardy annual, from the Pyrenees; 1 ft., - - - - -	A	5
571	— elatum , (<i>Bee Larkspur</i>), blue, fine tall species, from Siberia; 5 ft., - - - - -	D	5
572	— formosum , brilliant blue and white, very ornamental, flowers first year; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
573	— grandiflorum , dark blue, large spikes, - - - - -	—	10
574	— cœlestinum , pale blue, very beautiful spikes, long and compact, - - - - -	—	10
575	— album , new, white, extra, - - - - -	—	10
576	— hybridum novum , new hybrid from the finest named varieties, - - - - -	—	25
577	— Hendersonii , blue and white, fine, - - - - -	—	10
578	— Sinense , † fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	10
DIANTHUS. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</i>			
A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Picotee Pink, and Sweet William, 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. Heddewigii</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.			
579	Dianthus atrorubens , † beautiful dark red, well adapted for beds, hardy perennial; from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	10
580	— barbatus , (<i>see Sweet William</i>), fine mixed, hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	D	5
581	— nigricans , very dark crimson, new and fine, - - - - -	—	10
582	— deltoides alba , * white, beautiful, hardy perennial, from Britain, a fine plant for edging; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
583	— rubra , a pink variety of the preceding, - - - - -	—	5
584	— dentatus , herbaceous Pinks, 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, - - - - -	C	10
585	— Caryophyllus , (<i>see Carnation and Picotee</i>), fine mixed border varieties, half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	—	10
586	— Gardnerianus , various colored, finely fringed, double flowers, fragrant, hardy perennials, - - - - -	—	10
587	— Chinensis , (<i>China or Indian Pink</i>), single, many colors mixed, hardy annual, very showy and fine for bedding, - - - - -	—	5
588	— double mixed, a splendid mixture for variety of color and size of bloom, producing a large proportion of double flowers, - - - - -	—	10
589	— Heddewigii , 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
590	— Heddewigii, fl. pl. , double variety of the preceding, very showy, hardy annual, from Japan; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	20
591	— Diadematus, fl. pl. , a superb novelty introduced last season from Germany, of dwarf, compact habit, flowers very large, of various tints of rose, maroon and purple, one of the finest of its species, [see engraving,] - - - - -	—	50
592	— lacinatus , 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
593	— fl. pl. , double variety with very large and magnificent double flowers in a great variety of colors, hardy annual, from Japan; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	20
594	— Imperialis, fl. pl. , (<i>Double Imperial Pink</i>), beautifully variegated, many colors mixed, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
595	— albus plenus , double white, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
596	— purpureus striatus , double white, purple striped, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
597	— rubro striatus , double white, striped red, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
598	— atrosanguineus, fl. pl. , superb crimson, double, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
599	— nanus atrosanguineus , a dwarf variety with deep blood red flowers, a profuse bloomer, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
600	— fl. cupreo , copper color, double, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
601	— fl. rosea , beautiful rose, double, hardy annual, - - - - -	—	10
602	— moschatus, fl. pl. , (<i>Double Garden Pink</i>), saved from the finest double named varieties, half-hardy perennials, - - - - -	I	25
603	— pl. var. , many varieties mixed, - - - - -	—	10
DIDISCUS, (Trachymene.) NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
A pretty little plant from Australia. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
604	Didiscus cœruleus , blue; 1½ ft., - - - - -	B	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
DIGITALIS, (Foxglove.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</i>			
Very ornamental and exceedingly showy plants for shrubberies and other half shady places; from Europe. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
605	Digitalis purpurea , purple spotted; 3 ft., - - - - -	D	\$0 05
606	— — alba , a pure white variety; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	5
607	— — gloxinoides , new and beautiful varieties with Gloxinia-shaped flowers, highly recommended; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
608	— ferruginea , reddish brown; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
609	— lutea , golden yellow; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	5
610	— tomentosa , purple spotted <i>carmine</i> , a new and distinct variety, with fine trusses of narrow tubular flowers, - - - - -	—	10
611	— pl. var. , fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
DODECATHEON, (American Cowslip.) NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
612	An interesting border perennial, with flowers of similar shape to those of the Cyclamen. Dodecatheon Meadia , red and white, mixed, from North America; 1 ft., - - - - -	G	25
DOLICHOS, (Hyacinth Bean.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphía Dodecandria.</i>			
A beautiful class of quick growing, ornamental climbers. <i>Tender annuals.</i>			
613	Dolichos Lablab , purple, from East Indies, - - - - -	J	5
614	— — alba , white, from East Indies, - - - - -	—	5
615	— giganteus , hardy, handsome, rapid growing climber, from East Indies, - - - - -	—	10
ECCREMOCARPUS, (Calampelis.) NAT. ORD. BIGNONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</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. Handle with gloves as it stings like the nettle. <i>Tender annual.</i>			
616	Eccremocarpus scaber , orange, from Chili; 10 ft., - - - - -	B	10
EPACRIS. NAT. ORD. EPACRIDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
617	Splendid greenhouse shrubs, requiring the same treatment as <i>Ericas</i> . Epacris, pl. sp. et. var. , finest hybridized varieties, - - - - -	L	25
ERICA. NAT. ORD. ERICACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</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 greenhouse varieties require a sandy peat.			
618	Erica , collected from choice Cape species, half-hardy shrub, from the Cape of Good Hope; 2 ft., - - - - -	L	25
ERIGERON. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, continuing a long time in beauty; succeed in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
619	Erigeron Beyrichi , purple, from Southern Europe; 1 ft., - - - - -	D	10
ERIOSTEMON. NAT. ORD. RUTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.</i>			
One of the most charming classes of greenhouse 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>Greenhouse shrubs.</i>			
620	Eriostemon amœnum , blush, from New Holland; 3 ft., - - - - -	B	25
621	— cuspidatum , red, from New Holland; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
ERYNGIUM. NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
622	Good border perennials, of easy culture. Eryngium giganteum , light blue, native of Europe, - - - - -	D	5
ERYSIMUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</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>			
623	Erysimum Arkansanum , sulphur yellow, very handsome, from North America; 1½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
624	— Peroëskianum , orange, showy, from Palestine; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
ERYTHRINA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphía Decandria.</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>			
625	Erythrina Coralodendrum , (Coral Tree,) scarlet, from West Indies; 6 ft., - - - - -	J	25
626	— Crista-galli , scarlet, from Brazil; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	25
627	— Hendersonii , scarlet; 4 ft., - - - - -	—	25

No. 812.—IPOMEA COCCINEA, OR STAR IPOMEA. Page 35.



No. 001.—CANARY BIRD FLOWER. Page 20.





No. 614.—*DOLICHOS LAB-LAB.*



No. 644.—*EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.*



No. 662.—*GAILLARDIA PICTA.*



No. 703.—*GLOBE AMARANTHUS.*



No. 728.—*GOURD (Hercules' Club.)*



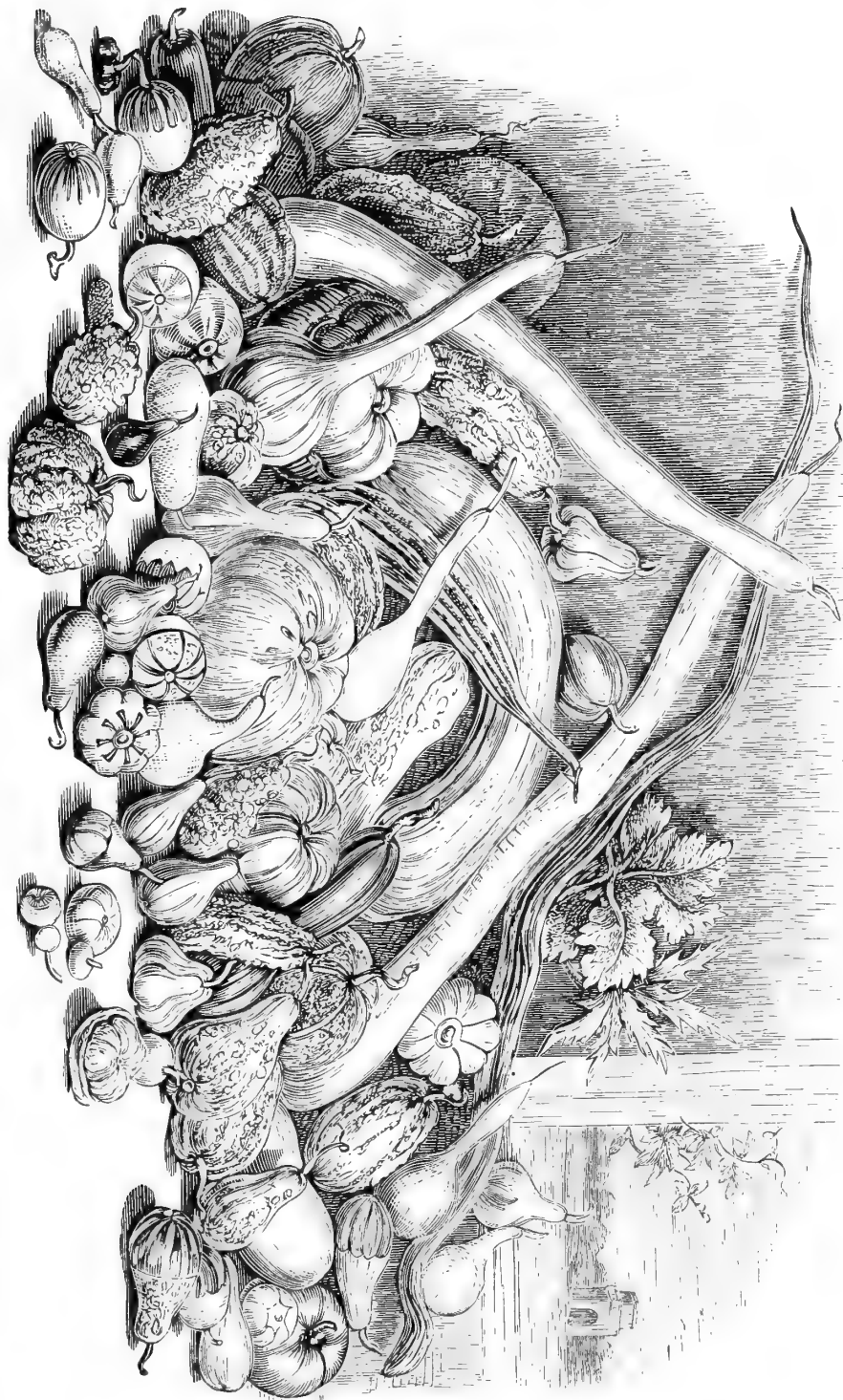
No. 744.—*GYPSOPHILLA MURALIS.*

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. † NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning; E. <i>Tenuifolia</i> is remarkably neat for small beds, edgings, or rock-work; delights in light rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
628	Eschscholtzia Californica , <i>bright yellow</i> , rich orange center, from California; 1 ft.,	C	\$0 05
629	— compacta , <i>yellow and orange</i> , from California; 1 ft.,	—	5
630	— crocea , rich orange, from California; 1 ft.,	—	5
631	— alba , <i>creamy white</i> , from California; ½ ft.,	—	5
632	— tenuifolia , <i>primrose with orange center</i> , very compact, from California; ½ ft.,	—	5
633	— crocea striata , flowers orange, striped lemon yellow, new variety lately introduced,	—	10
634	— dentata aurantiaca ,	—	10
635	— sulphurea ,	—	10
The last two are new varieties of this fine bedding plant, which are of great curiosity and of much importance; the flowers take the form of a Maltese Cross, each petal having its edges lapped upon itself with a mark of deeper color running up the center, the edges curiously jagged or toothed.			
ETERNAL, or EVERLASTING FLOWERS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A very ornamental border plant, the blossoms of which are extensively used for Winter bouquets. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
636	Eternal flowers , many varieties and species mixed, (see <i>Helichrysum</i> , <i>Xeranthemum</i> , <i>Acroclinium</i> , <i>Globe Amaranthus</i> , <i>Rhodanthe</i> .)	C	10
EUCARIDIUM. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
Exceedingly pretty, profuse flowering, compact growing plants, very effective for bedding, edging, or ribboning; succeed in common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
637	Eucharidium grandiflorum , deep rose shaded pink, from North America; 1 ft.,	C	0
638	— album , pure white, beautiful; 1 ft.,	—	20
639	— roseum , rose, very pretty; 1 ft.,	—	20
EUCNIDE. NAT. ORD. LOASACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyadelphia Polyandria.</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. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
640	Eucnide bartonioides , <i>primrose</i> , from Mexico; 1 ft.,	B	10
EUPATORIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
A pretty class of herbaceous plants, with bunches of showy flowers; easily cultivated in sandy loam. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
641	Eupatorium ageratoides , <i>white</i> , in large corymbs, fine for bouquets,	D	10
642	— corymbosum , <i>blue</i> , from Europe; 2 ft.,	—	10
643	— Fraserii , <i>white</i> , from Carolina; 1½ ft.,	—	10
EUPHORBIA. NAT. ORD. EUPHORBIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Gynandria.</i>			
644	Euphorbia variegata , <i>white</i> , foliage nicely veined, and margined with white, a showy plant for the border, or for pot culture; half-hardy annual,	B	5
EUTOCA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy free-flowering plants, from California, suitable for beds or mixed borders; E. <i>Wrangeliana</i> flowers very early and is very attractive; succeeds in any light soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
645	Eutoea multiflora , <i>pink</i> , a profuse bloomer; 1½ ft.,	C	5
646	— viscida , <i>bright blue</i> ; 1 ft.,	—	5
647	— alba striata , <i>white</i> , striped with blue; 1 ft.,	—	5
648	— Wrangeliana , <i>lilac</i> ,	—	5
EVENING PRIMROSE, † (Ænothera.) NAT. ORD. ONAGRARIÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
A fine border perennial of easy culture—succeeds best in a light sandy soil, from North America.			
649	Evening Primrose , (<i>E. Biennis</i> .) <i>yellow</i> ; 2 ft.,	D	5
FENZLIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
650	Fenzlia dianthiflora , <i>rosy lilac</i> , crimson center, yellow anthers, from California; ¼ ft.,	B	25
FERNS. NAT. ORD. POLYPODIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Cryptogamia Diœcia.</i>			
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.			
651	Ferns , mixed, from choicest varieties,	M	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
FLOS ADONIS. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Polygynia.</i>			
A fine border annual, grows well in any garden soil.			
652	Flos Adonis , (<i>Adonis Æstivalis</i>), dark crimson, pretty, from South of Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	\$0 05
FORGET-ME-NOT,† (Myosotis.) NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A favorite and well known border plant, flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for Spring gardening, from Britain. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
653	Forget-me-not , fine mixed varieties, (<i>see Myosotis</i>), - - - - -	G	10
FRAXINELLA. NAT. ORD. RUTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
654	Fraxinella , white, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	D	5
655	— red, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE,† (Hedysarum Coronarium.)			
NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
A free growing border plant, of easy culture. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
656	French Honeysuckle , red and white, from Italy; 3 ft., - - - - -	D	5
FUCHSIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
657	Fuchsia , from the finest single and double named varieties, - - - - -	H	50
658	— fine mixed, - - - - -	—	25
GALLARDIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
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.			
659	Gaillardia alba marginata , white edged, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
660	— <i>aristata</i> , yellow, very showy, half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	—	5
661	— grandiflora hybrida , rich crimson and yellow, remarkably large, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
662	— picta , crimson and yellow, half-hardy annual, from Louisiana; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
663	— Richardsoni , orange with brown center, hardy perennial, from N. America; 1½ ft., - - - - -	D	10
GALEGA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Decandria.</i>			
Pretty pea-shaped flowers, growing freely in any good garden soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
664	Galega lilacina , fine lilac; 2 ft., - - - - -	D	10
665	— orientalis , (<i>Eastern</i>), white; 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
666	— officinalis , white, from Spain; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	10
GAURA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</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>			
667	Gaura Lindheimeri , white with pink calyx, from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
GENTIANA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
Very useful herbaceous plants. <i>G. Acaulis</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>			
668	Gentiana acaulis , (<i>dwarf</i>), fine blue, beautiful edging plant, from Wales; ¼ ft., - - - - -	D	5
669	— asclepiadea , (<i>Swallowwort</i>), blue, desirable for borders, from Australia; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
670	— cruciata , deep blue, in clusters, neat dwarf species, from North America; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
671	— lutea , yellow, tall, robust species, from the Alps; 4 ft., - - - - -	—	5
672	— macrophylla , large leaved, deep blue; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
673	— pl. var. , finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	10
GERANIUM, (Pelargonium.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.</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>			
674	Geranium , fine mixed, - - - - -	H	25
675	— fancy varieties, mixed, - - - - -	—	25
676	— extra, from prize flowers, - - - - -	—	50
677	— new large flowered prize varieties, - - - - -	—	50
678	— new French hybrid (<i>Ozier</i>) fine spotted, extra fine, - - - - -	—	50
679	— scarlet , fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
680	— extra fine, - - - - -	—	25
681	— Bull's hybrids , - - - - -	—	50
682	— <i>gold and bronze</i> , this is the first time that seeds of this new and popular variety have been offered; not only will a large portion of the plants be very handsome, but very valuable, on account of their peculiar markings, - - - - -	—	1 00

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
GESNERIA. NAT. ORD. GESNERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymania Angiospermia.</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>			
683	Gesneria , (<i>pl. sp. et. var.</i>), many species and varieties mixed, - - - - -	II	\$0 25
GEUM. NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.</i>			
Handsome, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, for mixed or shrubby borders, from Chili. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
684	Geum coccineum , (<i>Scarlet Arcus</i>), fine variety, good border plant, - - - - -	D	10
685	— atrosanguineum , a handsome dark variety; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
686	— grandiflorum , large flowered; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
687	— pl. var. , finest mixed, - - - - -	—	10
GILIA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Petandria Monogynia.</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>			
688	Gilia achilleæfolia , <i>purple lilac</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
689	— 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; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	15
690	— bicolor alba , white and purple; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
691	— Californica , delicate lilac; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
692	— capitata major , celestial blue; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
693	— laciniata , quite distinct from any of the other varieties; it blooms very freely in the corymbose form, lavender blue; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	15
694	— tricolor , white, lilac and purple; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
695	— rosea , rose, purple and white; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
GLADIOLUS. NAT. ORD. IRIDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.</i>			
The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest named hybrids of Gandavensis. <i>Half-hardy bulbs.</i> See special list.			
696	Gladiolus Gandavensis , from the finest named varieties, - - - - -	F	25
697	— 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. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Extremely handsome everlastings, with showy, pretty flowers, which may be cut in Summer and preserved for Winter bouquets, for which they should not be cut until of full size, and tied in bunches and hung in a dark, dry closet. They are very effective for conservatory or out-door decoration, blooming from June to October; require light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
698	Globe Amaranthus , <i>flesh color</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	B	5
699	— <i>orange</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
700	— <i>red</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
701	— variegated, striped <i>rose and white</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
702	— <i>white</i> , from India; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
703	— fine mixed, - - - - -	—	5
704	— aurantica Isabellina , a novelty of last year, pale yellow, quite distinct, - - - - -	—	25
GLOXINIA. NAT. ORD. GESNERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymania Angiospermia.</i>			
A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers, of the richest and most beautiful colors; thrive best in sandy peat and loam. Cultivate as directed for Achimenes. <i>Stove perennial bulbs.</i>			
705	Gloxinia , fine mixed, - - - - -	E	25
706	— extra , from the finest erect and drooping varieties, - - - - -	—	50
GNAPHALIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
An everlasting flower of easy culture.			
707	Gnaphalium foetidum , <i>yellow</i> , - - - - -	G	10
GODETIA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
A very desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
708	Godetia amœna , <i>pink</i> , flowers of large size, 1½ ft., - - - - -	B	5
709	— alba , pure white, very pretty; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
710	— insignis , <i>rosy lilac</i> , with purple blotches; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
711	— Lindleyana , <i>pearl lilac</i> , with carmine center; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
712	— fl. pl. , <i>rosy carmine</i> , double; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
713	— reptans alba , dwarf white, a pretty creeping variety; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
714	— purpurea , dwarf, <i>crimson purple</i> , - - - - -	—	5
715	— rosea alba Tom Thumb , dwarf, white and red, creeping; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
716	— rubicunda , <i>rosy lilac</i> , with ruby center; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
717	— splendens , <i>rosy crimson</i> , an improved variety of the preceding, very attractive, - - - - -	—	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
GODETIA.—(Continued.)			
718	Godetia Schamini , white, purple eye, large and beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - -	B	\$0 10
719	— tenella , mauve, compact, from Chili; 1 ft., - - - -	—	5
720	— The Bride , splendid variety, with cup-shaped blossoms of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at the base of the corolla, - - - -	—	5
721	— versicolor grandiflora , a variety from Texas, producing a profusion of flowers, of large size, in a great variety of colors, a fine variety, - - - -	—	5
722	— fine mixed varieties, - - - -	—	10
GOURD, ORNAMENTAL. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
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. See <i>Cucumis</i> and <i>Cucurbita</i> . <i>Tender annuals</i> .			
723	Gourd, Anguria , beautiful creeper, showy fruit, - - - -	J	10
724	— bottle , well known and very useful, - - - -	—	5
725	— apple-striped , very ornamental, - - - -	—	10
726	— egg-shaped , closely resembling an egg, - - - -	—	10
727	— gooseberry , small fruit, very pretty, - - - -	—	10
728	— Hercules' club , club-shaped, curious, - - - -	—	10
729	— new miniature , orange and green striped, very ornamental, one of the best, - - - -	—	10
730	— long fruited , (<i>Cucurbita Leucantha</i> .) very singular, - - - -	—	10
731	— orange , very ornamental, fruit resembling an orange, - - - -	—	5
732	— pear-shaped , - - - -	—	5
733	— teazel-formed , (<i>Cucumis Dipsacus</i> .) - - - -	—	5
734	— flat Corsican , - - - -	—	10
735	— Bishop's Head , orange, white and green striped, - - - -	—	10
736	— lemon , small, - - - -	—	10
737	— fine mixed, ornamental, saved from a collection of fifty varieties, - - - -	—	25
GRAMMANTHES. NAT. ORD. CRASSULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.</i>			
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> .			
738	Grammanthes gentianoides , rich orange scarlet, from Cape of Good Hope; ¼ ft., - - - -	B	25
739	— cinnabarina , crimson scarlet; ¼ ft., - - - -	—	25
740	— lutea , yellow; ¼ ft., - - - -	—	25
GUNNERA. NAT. ORD. HALORAGÆÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monandria Digynia.</i>			
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> .			
741	Gunnera scabra , flowers greenish yellow, curious foliage; 2 ft., - - - -	E	25
GYNERIUM, (Pampas Grass.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diacia Diandria.</i>			
742	Gynerium argenteum , 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., - - - -	E	25
GYPSOPHILA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</i>			
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> .			
743	Gypsophila elegans , white and pink, from Crimea, 1½ ft., - - - -	C	5
744	— 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
HARDENBERGIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Decandria.</i>			
Very pretty and ornamental greenhouse plants, with remarkably neat and showy pea-shaped flowers, especially suited for pillars, rafters, or wire globes; succeed best in peat and loam. <i>Greenhouse shrubs</i> .			
745	Hardenbergia digitata , purple, from Swan River, - - - -	E	25
746	— Lindleyana , blue, from Swan River, - - - -	—	25
747	— ovata purpurea , dark violet, - - - -	—	25
748	— Makayana , blue, superb, from Swan River, - - - -	—	25
HAWKWEED, (Hieracium.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
Useful, free-flowering plants, exceedingly showy in beds or borders. <i>Hardy annuals</i> .			
749	Hawkweed , red, from Italy; 1 ft., - - - -	C	5
750	— silvery , from France; 1½ ft., - - - -	—	5
751	— yellow , from France; 1 ft., - - - -	—	5
HELIOPHILA. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Monœcia.</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. <i>Half-hardy annual</i> .			
752	Heliophila araboides , bright blue, from Cape of Good Hope; ¾ ft., - - - -	C	5





NO. 799.—DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK. PAGE 34.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
HELIANTHUS, (Sun-Flower.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetragynia Polygamia Frustranea.</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>			
753	Helianthus argophyllus , yellow, double, leaves silky white, from South America; 5 ft.,	G	\$0 10
754	— striatiflorus fl. pl. , 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 cut of group of ornamental foliaged plants, - - -	—	10
755	— Californicus , orange, extra large and double, from California; 5 ft., - - -	—	10
756	— green centered , yellow, very double with a conspicuous green center; the finest of its class, should be in every collection; 4 ft., - - -	—	10
757	— Russian mammoth , very large, per oz., 25c., - - -	—	10
758	— grandiflorus plenissimus , a new and distinct variety, with very large double flowers, which form a complete ball when fully expanded, - - -	—	10
759	— macrophyllus giganteus , from the interior of Africa, described as growing 10 ft. high, with but one very large flower, - - -	—	10
HELICHRYSUM, (Everlasting Flowers.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</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 blooms fully expand, and carefully dried, as recommended for Globe Amaranthus; from New Holland. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
760	Helichrysum apiculatum , a new variety, yellow, fine; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	E	10
761	— brachyrhynchium , lemon yellow, dwarf, elegant; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	B	10
762	— Borrusorum Rex , white, dwarf, - - -	—	10
763	— bracteatum , yellow, single; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
764	— white , single; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
765	— monstrosum album fl. pl. , double white, - - -	—	10
766	— ferrugineum fl. pl. , double red, - - -	—	10
767	— fusciatum fl. pl. , double crimson, - - -	—	10
768	— luteum fl. pl. , double yellow, - - -	—	10
769	— roseum fl. pl. , double rose, - - -	—	10
770	— purpureum fl. pl. , double dark red, - - -	—	10
771	— pl. var. , fine mixed varieties, - - -	—	10
772	— nanum pl. var. , various colors mixed, dwarf than the preceding, - - -	—	10
773	— atrosanguineum fl. pl. , a new and superb dwarf variety with deep crimson flowers, - - -	—	15
774	— strictum , (<i>Chrysocephalum strictum</i>), orange; 3 ft., - - -	E	10
775	— elegans (<i>Morna elegans</i>), yellow, from Swan River; 2 ft., - - -	—	10
776	— argenteum , greenhouse variety, - - -	—	25
777	— proliferum , greenhouse variety, - - -	—	25
778	— speciosissimum , white, most showy, greenhouse variety, - - -	—	25
779	— stahelinum , white, greenhouse variety, - - -	—	25
HELIOTROPIMUM. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
780	Heliotropium Anna Turrel , violet, - - -	E	10
781	— grandiflorum , large trusses, porcelain blue, - - -	—	10
782	— Roi des noirs , very dark purple, - - -	—	10
783	— Reine des violettes , violet purple, - - -	—	10
784	— Peruvianum , bright purple, fine, - - -	—	10
785	— Triomphe de Liege , pale lavender, - - -	—	10
786	— Voltaireum , dark purple, - - -	—	10
787	— newest named varieties , mixed, - - -	—	25
788	— choice mixed , - - -	—	10
HELIPETERUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A beautiful genus 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>			
789	Helipeterum anthemoides , flowers pure white, graceful habit; 1 ft., - - -	B	15
790	— Sanfordii , a new variety, of great beauty, of dwarf, tufted habit, with round clusters of golden yellow everlasting flowers; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	—	15
HERACLEUM. NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</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. <i>Hardy biennial.</i>			
791	Heracleum giganteum , (<i>Tree Parsnip</i>), from Siberia; 10 ft., - - -	G	10
HIERACIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
792	Hieracium aurantiacum , a pretty border perennial, with orange yellow flowers, similar to the Cacalia, - - -	G	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
HIBISCUS. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy genera 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.			
793	Hibiscus Africanus , cream color, rich brown center, hardy annuals; 1½ ft., - - -	C	\$0 05
794	- calisureus , white, rich brown center, hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
795	- Harrisonii , † yellow, fine hardy perennial; 3 ft., - - -	-	10
796	- palustris roseus , hardy perennial, from Syria, - - -	E	10
797	- tricolor du Japon , a new Japanese variety, rose crimson blotches, - - -	E	25
798	- Thunbergii , † nankeen, half-hardy perennial, from Syria; 2 ft., - - -	C	10
HOLLYHOCK. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</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>			
799	Hollyhocks , the choicest double mixed, from a collection of 75 English prize varieties, - - -	D	25
800	- double fine mixed, - - -	-	10
801	- Chinese double scarlet, very showy, hardy annual, - - -	-	10
HONESTY, (Lunaria.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</i>			
Showy, early Summer free-flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks. <i>Hardy biennials.</i>			
802	Honesty , (<i>Lunaria biennis</i> .) purple, very showy, from Germany; 2 ft., - - -	D	5
803	- white, from Germany; 2 ft., - - -	-	5
HUMEA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyadelphia Polygamia Æqualis.</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 centers 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>			
804	Humea elegans , red, from New South Wales; 8 ft., - - -	E	15
HUNNEMANNIA. † NAT. ORD. PAPAYERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
An exceedingly beautiful herbaceous plant, with very pretty tulip-shaped flowers; grows best in a light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
805	Hunnemannia fumariifolia , fine yellow, tulip-shaped, from Mexico; 2 ft., - - -	G	10
HYSOCYAMUS, (Henbane.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A good border biennial of easy culture.			
806	Hysocyamus , yellow, variegated with purple veins, very pretty, perennial plant; 3 ft., - - -	G	5
IBERIS. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</i>			
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>			
807	Iberis sempervirens , pure white, from Candia; ½ ft., - - -	G	5
ICE PLANT. NAT. ORD. MESEMBRYANTHEMÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Icosandria Siliculosa.</i>			
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>			
808	Ice plant , (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> .) from Greece, trailer, - - -	B	5
IMPATIENS. NAT. ORD. BALSAMINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Handsome, showy border plants, thriving well in rich, loamy soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
809	Impatiens glanduligera , yellow and crimson, from East Indies, - - -	B	10
INOPSISIDIUM. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</i>			
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>			
810	Inopsidium acule , sky blue, from South Europe; ½ ft., - - -	B	10



No. 832.—*IPOMOPSIS ELEGANS*.



No. 846.—*DOUBLE JACOBÆA*.



No. 865.—*LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS*.



No. 871.—*LEPTOSIPHON HYBRIDUS*.



No. 888.—*LINUM GRANDIFLORUM COCCINEUM*.



No. 898.—*LOASA AURANTIACA*.



No. 753.—*HELIANTHUS ARGOPHYLLUS*.



No. 787.—*HELIOTROPIUM*.



No. 804.—*HUMEA ELEGANS*.



No. 807.—*IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS*.



No. 808.—*ICE PLANT*.



No. 813.—*IPOMEA HEDERACEA SUPERBA*.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
IPOMCEA,** (Convolvulus.) NAT. ORD. CONVULVULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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 greenhouse, 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>			
811	Ipomœea Bona Nox , violet, very large, fragrant blossoms, which expand in the evening, from the West Indies; 10 ft.	J	\$0 10
812	— coccinea , (<i>Star Ipomœea</i>), scarlet, small flower, in great profusion, East Indies; 8 ft.,	—	10
813	— hederacea superba , bright blue, with white margin, with ivy-like foliage, very showy; 8 ft.,	—	25
814	— alba , new, satiny white, very beautiful; 8 ft.,	—	25
815	— limbata elegantissima , one of the finest of this genus; rich bluish purple center in the form of a star, with broad pure white margin,	—	25
816	— Learii , rich blue changing to red, magnificent, from Ceylon; 20 ft.,	—	25
817	— Mexicana grandiflora alba , white, immense flowers, long tube, from Mexico; 10 ft.,	—	25
818	— purpurea , (<i>Morning Glory</i>), finest mixed,	—	5
819	— Quamoclit vulgaris , (<i>Crimson Cypress Vine</i>), from West Indies,	—	5
820	— fl. alba , (<i>White Cypress Vine</i>), pure white,	—	5
821	— fl. rosea , (<i>Rose-colored Cypress Vine</i>), rose,	—	10
822	— rubro cœrulea, or violacea vera , sky blue, from Mexico,	—	25
823	— alba , pure white,	—	25
NEW JAPANESE VARIETIES WITH PLAIN GREEN LEAVES.			
824	— hederacea alba grandiflora lutea rosea , white with dark rose throat,	—	50
825	— semi plena , of the same form and color of the foregoing, with semi-double flowers,	—	50
826	— atrocarminea alba marginata , brilliant carmine edged, pure white,	—	50
NEW VARIETIES WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.			
827	— alba picta carminea , heart-shaped leaves, marbled with silver gray, flowers white, dotted with brilliant carmine,	—	50
828	— ilacina , foliage similar to above, flowers white, spotted with lilac,	—	50
829	— atrocarminea lutea alba , trilobed leaves, marbled silver gray, flowers dark carmine with large white throat,	—	50
IPOMOPSIS, (Gilia.) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
830	— Ipomopsis aurantiaca , orange, from California; 3 ft.,	E	10
831	— Beyrichii , scarlet; 3 ft.,	—	10
832	— elegans , scarlet, from Carolina; 3 ft.,	—	10
833	— picta , orange, scarlet and gold, from Carolina; 3 ft.,	—	15
834	— rosea , delicate rose color, new,	—	15
835	— cupreata , copper color, new,	—	15
836	— jaune canarie , canary yellow, new,	—	15
ISOTOMA. NAT. ORD. LOBELIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A charming genus 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>			
837	— Isotoma longiflora , white; 1 ft.,	B	10
838	— petrea , cream colored; 1 ft.,	—	10
JACOBÆA, (Senecio.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A useful and exceedingly showy genus of gay colored, profuse blooming plants, remarkably effective in beds or ribbons; delight in a light rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
839	— Jacobæa double, purpurea fl. pl. , purple,	C	10
840	— cuprea fl. pl. , copper color,	—	10
841	— carnea fl. pl. , flesh,	—	10
842	— rubra fl. pl. , red,	—	10
843	— dwarf, nana alba fl. pl. , white,	—	10
844	— carminea fl. pl. , carmine,	—	10
845	— cœrulea fl. pl. , blue,	—	10
846	— finest mixed,	—	10
KAULFUSSIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
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>			
847	— Kaulfussia amelloides , bright blue, from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft.,	C	5
848	— rosea , rose, with mauve center; ½ ft.,	—	10
849	— alba nova , new, white, very desirable; ½ ft.,	—	10
850	— atroviolacea , a fine novelty,	—	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
KENNEDYA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
Extremely handsome and highly ornamental plants, occupying a prominent position amongst the many beautiful climbers which adorn our conservatories and greenhouses. Soak the seeds in warm water previous to sowing. <i>Greenhouse shrubs.</i>			
851	Kennedya, pl. var. , finest varieties mixed, from New South Wales, - - -	E	\$0 25
LANTANA. NAT. ORD. VERBENACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiospermia.</i>			
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 they are intended to flower.			
852	Lantana, pl. var. , finest varieties mixed, - - - - -	E	25
LARKSPUR, or DELPHINIUM. NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Trigynia.</i>			
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 shrubby 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 (<i>a new section</i>) is of the Dwarf Rocket style of growth, but somewhat taller, with the most magnificent spikes of bloom, eighteen 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 shrubby and mixed flower borders, also for cut flowers, the Branching and Pyramidal are best. (See Delphinium.) <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
853	Larkspur double dwarf rocket, (Hyacinth-flowered,) fine mixed, - - -	A	5
854	— — tall rocket, fine mixed, - - - - -	—	5
855	— — stock-flowered, finest mixed, with long spikes of bloom, very double; 1½ ft., - - -	—	5
856	— — tall stock-flowered, embracing the richest and most beautiful colors; 2½ ft., - - -	—	5
857	— — tall branching, finest mixed, double, fine for bouquets or vases; 2½ ft., - - -	—	5
858	— — pyramidal, finest mixed, double, very showy; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
859	— — tricolor elegans, very handsome colors, both curious and beautiful; 2½ ft., - - -	—	10
LATHYRUS, (Everlasting Pea.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
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>			
860	Lathyrus latifolius, purple, from England; 5 ft., - - - - -	G	10
861	— — albus, white; 5 ft., - - - - -	—	10
862	— — grandiflorus, (<i>large flowered,</i>) purplish rose, - - - - -	—	10
863	— — rotundifolius, (<i>round leaved,</i>) dull scarlet, - - - - -	—	10
LAVANDULA, (Lavender,) NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Gymnospermia.</i>			
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>			
864	Lavandula spica, lilac, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
LAVATERA. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
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>			
865	Lavatera trimestris, rose and pink striped, from Armenia; 3 ft., - - - - -	C	5
866	— — alba, white, from Armenia; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	5
LEPTOSIPHON, (Gilia.) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A charming genus of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. <i>L. Densiflorus</i> , with its pretty rose lilac flowers, and <i>L. Densiflorus Albus</i> , with its pure white 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.			
867	Leptosiphon androsæus albus, pure white, anthers yellow; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
868	— — lilacinus, lilac; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
869	— — densiflorus, rose lilac; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
870	— — albus, pure white; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
871	— — hybridus,* new French hybrids, with flowers of various shades of yellow, orange, rose, purple, &c., - - - - -	—	10
872	— — luteus, pale yellow, orange center, - - - - -	—	10
873	— — aureus,* golden yellow; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
LILIUM. NAT. ORD. LILIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.</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.			
874	Lilium auratum, white, speckled with reddish brown, with bands of gold color; immense flowers, - - - - -	E	50
875	— — giganteum, white, a noble plant, of stately growth, with dark green, heart-shaped leaves, and beautiful, large, trumpet-shaped flowers; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	25
876	— — speciosum (lancifolium) hybridum, (Japan Lily,) finest hybrids, Japan; 2 ft., - - -	—	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
LIATRIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
An indigenous perennial, growing in natural meadows and moist ground, in many parts of the United States; very effective as single specimens, or in mixed borders.			
877	Liatris scariosa , (<i>Gay Feather</i> ,) very showy, flowers large, numerous, with colored tips, purple corolla; 4 ft., - - - - -	G	\$0 10
878	— squarrosa , (<i>Blazing Star</i> ,) one of our finest prairie flowers, thickly set with long, linear leaves, terminating in a long spike of brilliant purple flowers, - - - - -	-	10
LIMNANTHES.* NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.</i>			
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; from California. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
879	Limnanthes Douglasii , (<i>Douglass'</i>) large flowered variety, yellow and white, dwarf habit, fragrant; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
880	— alba , a white variety; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
881	— sulphurea odorata , sulphur color, fragrant; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
LINARIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiosperma.</i>			
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.			
882	Linaria bipartita alba , pure white, very fine, hardy annual, from Barbary; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
883	— splendida , new, rich deep purple, beautiful hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
884	— triorithophora , yellow and purple, half-hardy annual, from Portugal; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
885	— speciosa , purple, white and yellow, - - - - -	-	5
886	— triphylla , purple and yellow, - - - - -	-	5
LINUM. NAT. ORD. LINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Pentagynia.</i>			
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 rich scarlet crimson, with dark black center. <i>L. Flavum</i> is a well known favorite, while <i>L. Luteum Corymbiflorum</i> is distinguished for its bunches of beautiful straw colored blossoms and contrasts beautifully with <i>L. Grandiflorum Coccineum</i> ; the whole genus deserves general cultivation, most of the varieties make nice pot plants. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
887	Linum flavum , golden yellow, from Crimea; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	10
888	— grandiflorum coccineum , (<i>true</i> ,) brilliant scarlet, with crimson center, from Algiers; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
889	— album , pure white, beautiful in contrast with the preceding variety, - - - - -	-	10
890	— Lewisii , blue, with white stripes, from North America; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
891	— variegatum , striped blue and white, new; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
892	— luteum corymbiflorum , large corymbs of straw colored blossoms, from South Europe; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
893	— Narbonense , bright blue, distinct and beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
894	— perenne album , fine white, perennial, - - - - -	-	5
895	— roseum , rose, new color, - - - - -	-	10
896	— monogynum , (<i>Candidissimum</i> ,) pure white, new and fine, very beautiful, - - - - -	-	10
LISIANTHUS. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
When well grown this is a splendid plant for greenhouse or conservatory decoration; its flowers are extremely handsome, and of a rich dark blue, which few greenhouse plants possess; succeeds best in sandy peat, with a very little loam. Winter in a warm greenhouse, and re-pot in Spring.			
897	Lisianthus Russellianus , rich blue, shaded with purple, from Mexico; 2 ft., - - - - -	E	25
LOASA,** (Caiophora.) NAT. ORD. LOASACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
A handsome genus of rapid growing, free-flowering climbers, with curions 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.			
898	Loasa aurantiaca ,* orange, half-hardy perennial, from Yucuman, - - - - -	B	10
899	— Herbertii ,* scarlet, half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	-	10
900	— tricolor , shaded yellow, hardy annual, from Chili, - - - - -	-	10
LOPHOSPERMUM.** NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiosperma.</i>			
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 annuals.</i>			
901	Lophospermum scandens , rosy purple, very fine trellis plant, from Mexico, - - - - -	B	25
902	— Hendersonii , rosy carmine, fine; 10 ft., - - - - -	-	25
LOTUS. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
An exceedingly ornamental genus of plants, with pea-shaped flowers. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
903	Lotus Jacobæus , dark brown, fine for pot culture, from Cape Verd Islands; 2 ft., - - - - -	E	10
904	— luteus , yellow, from Cape Verd Islands; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
LOVE LIES BLEEDING. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Pentandria.</i>			
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.			
905	Love lies bleeding , (<i>Amarantus Melancholicus</i>), red, from East Indies; 2 ft.,	G	\$0 05
906	— — — new golden, from East Indies; 2 ft.,	—	15
LOBELIA. NAT. ORD. LOBELIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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</i> , from its bush-like habit and profusion of celestial blue 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>Gladioli</i> , <i>Lilium Speciosum</i> , <i>Tritomas</i> , &c.; succeed best in light, rich soil.			
907	Lobelia Erinus ,† deep blue, flowers in profusion, beautiful dwarf bedder, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	C	10
908	— — — compacta ,† compact, deep blue, white center, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
909	— — — alba ,† (<i>novelty</i>), fine, pure white, new, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
910	— — — rosea ,† delicate rose color, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
911	— — — ramosoides ,† splendid, dark, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
912	— — — Lindleyana , rose, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
913	— — — marmorata , marbled blue and white, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
914	— — — speciosa , Crystal Palace variety, deep blue, extremely beautiful, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
915	— — — Paxtoniana , a beautiful variety, fine habit, with profuse bloom of pure white, with sky blue belt, a superior bedding plant, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
916	— — — gracilis , slender, pale blue, pretty for masses or edging, half-hardy annual,	—	10
917	— — — alba , a white variety of preceding, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
918	— — — erecta , fine, new, compact, well adapted for pots, half-hardy annual; ½ ft.,	—	10
919	— — — heterophylla ,† variable leaved, blue, very fine, half-hardy annual; 1 ft.,	—	10
920	— — — ramosa ,† branching, splendid blue, large flowers, half-hardy annual; ¾ ft.,	—	10
921	— — — alba ,† a fine white variety, half-hardy annual; ¾ ft.,	—	10
922	— — — cardinalis , (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>), a well known native variety, growing about two feet high, with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, one of the finest border perennials,	F	10
923	— — — hybridus , "Bull's" new hybridized varieties, hybrids of <i>Cardinalis</i> , from the finest named sorts, producing flowers of various shades, crimson, purple, maroon, magenta and scarlet, require protection in Winter in a cold frame,	—	25
LUPINUS. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Decandria.</i>			
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. Subcarneus</i> .			
924	Lupinus affinis , blue, white and purple, very pretty and graceful, from California, hardy annual; ½ ft.,	J	5
925	— albo-coccineus , rich rosy red half way of the spike, from thence to the apex pure white, the general effect is very striking, hardy annual,	—	10
926	— arboreus , yellow, hardy perennial; 3 ft.,	D	5
927	— Cruikshankii , blue, white and yellow, from Peru, hardy annual; 3 ft.,	J	5
928	— Dunnettii atroviolacea , violet, brown and yellow, hardy annual; 2 ft.,	—	5
929	— Hartwegii , blue and pink, from Mexico, hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	—	5
930	— albus , white; 1½ ft.,	—	5
931	— roseus , rose; 1½ ft.,	—	5
932	— hirsutissimus , hairy, dark red, fine; 2 ft.,	—	5
933	— hybridus insignis , purple and white, changing to lilac, hardy annual; 2 ft.,	—	5
934	— atrococcineus , bright crimson scarlet; 2 ft.,	—	10
935	— negrescens , deep violet; 2 ft.,	—	10
936	— luteus , yellow, fragrant, from Sicily; 1 ft.,	—	5
937	— Menziesii , pale yellow, from California, hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	—	5
938	— mutabilis , changeable, white, lilac and yellow, from Bogota, hardy annual; 2 ft.,	—	5
939	— tricolor , cream color changing to mottled purple; 2 ft.,	—	10
940	— roseus splendens , fine rose, quite distinct,	—	10
941	— nanus , blue and lilac shaded, from California, hardy annual; ¾ ft.,	—	5
942	— albus , white; ¾ ft.,	—	5
943	— pubescens elegans , purple, violet and white, of great beauty, hardy annual, from California; 1½ ft.,	—	10
944	— polvphyllus , blue, hardy perennial, from Columbia; 3 ft.,	D	5
945	— albus , white; 3 ft.,	—	5
946	— tricolor elegans , white, lilac and purple, hardy annual; 1 ft.,	J	10
947	— venustus tricolor , new, with compact, deep green foliage, very handsome, purple, white and blue, from Texas; 2 ft.,	—	10
948	— annual varieties mixed, hardy annuals,	—	5
949	— perennial varieties mixed, hardy perennials,	D	5



No. 979.—MARIGOLD (French.)



No. 1001.—MAURANDYA BARCLAYANA.



No. 1016.—SWEET MIGNONETTE.



No. 1020.—SENSITIVE PLANT.



No. 1030.—MOMORICA BALSAMINA.



No. 1034.—FORGET-ME-NOT.



No. 901.—LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.



No. 907.—LOBELIA ERINUS.



No. 927.—LUPINUS CRUIKE-SHANKII.



No. 944.—LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS.



No. 964.—MALOPE TRIFIDA.



No. 967.—MARIGOLD AFRICAN.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
LYCHNIS. † NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</i>			
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; succeed in any good rich soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
950	Lychnis Chalcedonica , scarlet, from Russia; 2 ft.,	G	\$0 05
951	— <i>alba</i> , white, from Russia; 2 ft.,	—	5
952	— <i>mutabilis</i> , rose white, from Russia,	—	5
953	— Flos Jovis , (<i>Jove's Flower</i>), brilliant red, from Germany; 1½ ft.,	—	5
954	— fulgens , bright scarlet, from Siberia; 1½ ft.,	—	5
955	— Haageana , bright scarlet, splendid; 1 ft.,	—	15
956	— <i>hybrida</i> , white, red and scarlet, of various shades,	—	25
957	— Sieboldii , fine white; 1 ft.,	—	25
958	— Viscaria splendens , rose pink, very beautiful, from Britain; 1 ft.,	—	10
LYTHRUM. NAT. ORD. LYTHRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy plants, suitable for mixed borders, shrubberies, &c. <i>Hardy perennial.</i>			
959	Lythrum roseum superbum , beautiful pink, long spikes, from Britain; 3 ft.,	D	5
MACHÆRANTHERA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
960	Machæranthera tanacetifolia , a new and very distinct plant, with flowers resembling the Michaelmas Daisy, habit dwarf and branching, flowering all Summer; color, a blue purple, with a golden yellow center, hardy annual, 1 ft.,	C	.0
MADARIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.</i>			
A pleasing border annual, from California, will thrive when partially shaded.			
961	Madaria corymbosa , white; 1½ ft.,	G	5
MAGYDARIS. NAT. ORD. UMBELLIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A beautiful ornamental foliaged plant, with immense heads of showy yellow flowers. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
962	Magydaris tomentosa , yellow, very ornamental, producing large heads of flowers, from Algeria; 4 ft.,	B	10
MALOPE. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
Handsomen 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>			
963	Malope grandiflora , dark crimson, from Barbary; 2 ft.,	C	5
964	— <i>trifida alba</i> , white, from Barbary; 2 ft.,	—	5
MALVA, or MALLOW. NAT. ORD. MALVACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Polyandria.</i>			
Showy and free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
965	Malva zebrina , pretty, white and purple, striped; 2½ ft.,	C	5
966	— <i>moschata</i> , rose, foliage musk-scented; ½ ft.,	—	5
MARIGOLD, or TAGETES. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A genus of well known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is also the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubby borders. The dwarf French, in beds, or used as a foreground to taller plants, is invaluable, while the new <i>brown</i> and new <i>orange</i> 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>			
967	Marigold , African, (<i>Tagetes erecta</i>), double, lemon; 2 ft.,	B	5
968	— <i>orange</i> , double; 2 ft.,	—	5
969	— <i>quilled</i> , double; 2 ft.,	—	5
970	— <i>sulphur</i> , quilled; 2 ft.,	—	5
971	— <i>dwarf, yellow</i> ; ¾ ft.,	—	5
972	— <i>fine mixed</i> ,	—	5
973	— French , (<i>Tagetes Patula</i>), tall, double, branching, brown; 1½ ft.,	—	5
974	— <i>tall, orange</i> , double; 1½ ft.,	—	5
975	— <i>tall</i> , striped, double, brown striped with yellow; 1½ ft.,	—	10
976	— <i>dwarf, brown</i> , double; 1 ft.,	—	5
977	— <i>dwarf, yellow</i> , double; 1 ft.,	—	5
978	— <i>dwarf</i> , striped, double; 1 ft.,	—	5
979	— <i>extra fine mixed</i> ,	—	10
980	— Dunnett's new orange , extra fine,	—	10
981	— spotted double , (<i>punctata fl. pl.</i>),	—	5
982	— Cape , (<i>Calendula pluvialis</i>),	—	5
983	— superb garden , orange, very double,	—	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
MARTYNIA. NAT. ORD. BIGNONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</i>			
Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect when planted in the open border, delighting in a light, rich soil and warm situation. The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling. <i>Tender annuals.</i>			
984	Martynia Craniolaria , white, from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - -	J	\$0 05
985	— fragrans , fragrant purple, from Mexico; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
986	— lutea , yellow, from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
987	— proboscidea , light blue, from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
MARVEL OF PERU, (Mirabilis.) NAT. ORD. NYCTAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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; from Mexico. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
988	Marvel of Peru, (Mirabilis Jalapa,) gold striped; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	5
989	— — red ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
990	— — striped ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
991	— — scarlet ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
992	— — silver ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
993	— — white ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
994	— — yellow ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
995	— — sweet scented, white ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
996	— — variegated, foliage very ornamental, purple ; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
997	— — fine mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
998	— — new hybrids; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
MATRICARIA,† (Feverfew.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Handsome, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot culture, from Britain. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
990	Matricaria eximia , white, quilled; 1½ ft., - - - - -	F	10
1000	— capensis , dwarf, double, white, very fine; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	10
MAURANDIA.** NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</i>			
These superb climbers cannot be too strongly recommended; they are particularly adapted for greenhouse 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>			
1001	Maurandia Barclayana , deep violet, beautiful dwarf climber, - - - - -	E	10
1002	— — alba , pretty white variety, - - - - -	—	10
1003	— — coccinea , scarlet, - - - - -	—	10
1004	— — Luceyana , rose, very showy, - - - - -	—	10
1005	— — grandiflora purpurea , light purple, - - - - -	—	10
1006	— — Emeryana rosea , bright rose, - - - - -	—	10
1007	— — fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
MELAMPODIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.</i>			
A useful free-flowering border annual.			
1008	Melampodium macranthum , yellow; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD. MESEMBRYANTHEMÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Icosandria Pentagynia.</i>			
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.			
1009	Mesembryanthemum capitatum , yellow; ¾ ft., - - - - -	B	5
1010	— — crystallinum , (<i>Ice Plant</i> .) white; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1011	— — glabrum , light yellow; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1012	— — pomeridianum , brilliant yellow; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1013	— — tricolor , rose pink, with purple center; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1014	— — album , silvery white, purple center; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1015	— — pl. var. , finest mixed, - - - - -	—	10
MIGNONETTE. NAT. ORD. RESEDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Dodecandria Trigynia.</i>			
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 shrubby and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1016	Mignonette, (Reseda Odorata.) from Barbary; 30 cents per ounce; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
1017	— — grandiflora , large flowered, from Barbary; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1018	— — myriad leaved, (R. Myriophylla.) 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1019	— — tree, (R. Odorata,) arborea, handsome foliage; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
MIMOSA, (Sensitive Plant.) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polygamia Monœcia.</i>			
Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken; may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; succeed in peat and loam. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1020	Mimosa pudica , (<i>the true Sensitive Plant</i> .) pinkish white, from Brazil; 2 ft., - - - - -	J	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
MIMULUS,† (Monkey Flower.) NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>			
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 greenhouse plants. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1021	Mimulus cardinalis , scarlet, from California; 1 ft., - - - - -	E	\$0 10
1022	— atrosanguineus , dark red; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	15
1023	— cupreus , bright orange crimson, very compact, free-flowering and exceedingly handsome, a most valuable bedding plant, from Chili; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	25
1024	— hybridus , (<i>Maculosus</i> .) flowers large, well shaped, spotted, stained, marbled, speckled, dotted and blotched in the most striking manner, - - - - -	-	25
1025	— tigroides , exquisitely spotted and marbled with various shades of crimson upon golden yellow ground, - - - - -	-	25
1026	— Bull's new double flowering , the calyx in this variety, instead of being of the usual green color, is colored and spotted like the corolla, forming a duplex flower, which is very desirable for its durability; fine for the border or pot culture, - - - - -	-	50
1027	— moschatus , (<i>Musk Plant</i> .) yellow, dwarf species; ¼ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1028	— hybridus , new hybrid, splendid mixed, crimson blotches on white or yellow ground, for the conservatory or flower border; ¾ ft., - - - - -	-	-
MORNING GLORY. NAT. ORD. CONVULVULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A well known favorite; should have a place in every garden. See Convolvulus. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
1029	Morning Glory , finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	J	5
MOMORDICA. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</i>			
Trailing plants, with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a golden yellow color, warted, and when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Planted on rock-work, stumps of trees, and allowed to ramble, they produce a very striking effect. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1030	Momordica balsamina , (<i>Balsam Apple</i> .) from East Indies, - - - - -	J	5
1031	— charantia , (<i>Balsam Pear</i> .) from East Indies, - - - - -	-	5
1032	— elaterium , from South Europe, - - - - -	-	10
MUSK PLANT. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>			
This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, greenhouse, or flower-garden; it thrives in any light soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
1033	Musk , (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> .) from Columbia; ¾ ft., - - - - -	E	10
MYOSOTIS,* (Forget-me-not.) NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Charming little plants, very popular, producing their beautiful star-like flowers in great profusion; they grow freely in any soil, but a moist situation, near fountains or damp rockeries, is best suited to them; invaluable for Spring garden decoration; M. Palustris commences blooming in April; M. Azorica, with its rich purple shaded flowers, and compact, bushy habit, is equally suitable for out and in-door decoration, flowering during the Summer and Autumn months. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1034	Myosotis palustris , bright blue, from Britain; ¼ ft., - - - - -	F	10
1035	— alba , white, from Britain; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1036	— Azorica , blue shaded with purple, from Azores; 1 ft., - - - - -	E	10
1037	— celestina , new variety, flowers sky blue, very constant, - - - - -	-	25
1038	— alba , white variety, from M. Azorica Celestina, - - - - -	-	25
1039	— azorea grandiflora , bright blue, yellow center, - - - - -	F	10
1040	— oblongata , flowers fine deep blue, similar to M. Alpestris, but much larger, will flower from seed the first year if sown early, - - - - -	-	15
NASTURTIUM, (Tropœolum.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
1041	Nasturtium dwarf , (<i>Tropœolum Nanum</i> .) mixed, - - - - -	C	10
1042	— Tom Thumb , crimson, - - - - -	-	10
1043	— creruleum roseum , rose tinted maroon, - - - - -	-	10
1044	— scarlet , - - - - -	-	10
1045	— spotted yellow , spotted crimson, - - - - -	-	10
1046	— beauty , yellow, flushed vermilion, - - - - -	-	10
1047	— Crystal Palace Gem , sulphur, spotted with mauve, - - - - -	-	10
1048	— King Theodore , new variety, very dark green foliage, flowers almost black, - - - - -	-	20
1049	— Pearl , nearly white, - - - - -	-	10
1050	— rose , a new color, very desirable, - - - - -	-	25
1051	— King of Tom Thumbs , new, deep scarlet blossoms, bluish green foliage, - - - - -	-	25
1052	— mixed varieties, - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
NASTURTIUM TALL, (<i>Tropæolum Majus</i>.) NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
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>			
1053	Nasturtium Tall , mixed, per oz., 30c.,	c	\$0 05
1054	— dark <i>crimson</i> , per oz., 30c.,	—	5
1055	— <i>scarlet</i> , per oz., 30c.,	—	5
1056	— Dunnett's new orange , per oz., 50c.,	—	5
1057	— Scheuerianum , <i>straw</i> color, spotted <i>brown</i> ,	—	5
1058	— fine striped <i>scarlet</i> ,	—	5
1059	— Shillingi , <i>yellow</i> spotted,	—	5
NEMESIA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiosperma.</i>			
One of the prettiest, freest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; the Versicolor Compacta 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>			
1060	Nemesia floribunda , <i>white</i> and <i>yellow</i> , pretty and fragrant,	B	5
1061	— versicolor , <i>white</i> and <i>lilac</i> , dwarf habit, and a most profuse bloomer, from Cape of Good Hope; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	10
1062	— compacta elegans , various tints, very compact,	—	10
1063	— cœrulea , delicate <i>blue</i> ; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	10
1064	— alba , <i>white</i> ; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	10
1065	— la superbe , new, delicate <i>rose</i> ,	—	10
NEMOPHILA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1066	Nemophila atomaria , <i>white</i> with <i>black</i> spots, from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	C	5
1067	— oculata , celestial <i>blue</i> blotched with <i>black</i> , new and very pretty; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1068	— discoidalis , rich velvety <i>black</i> edged with <i>white</i> , from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1069	— elegans punctata , a variety from N. <i>Discoidalis elegans</i> ; color, light <i>chocolate</i> , marbled, with pure <i>white</i> border,	—	5
1070	— insignis , bright <i>blue</i> with <i>white</i> center, from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1071	— alba , pure <i>white</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1072	— marginata , celestial <i>blue</i> edged with <i>white</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1073	— maculata , <i>white</i> veined with <i>lilac</i> , petals blotched with <i>violet</i> , from California; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	5
1074	— variegata , new, <i>white</i> veined with <i>lilac</i> , and blotched with <i>violet</i> , foliage beautifully variegated in the first stages of its growth, at which period it is one of the most effective plants for edgings; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	10
1075	— grandiflora , flowers very large and showy, <i>white</i> and <i>purple</i> ,	—	5
1076	— purpurea , <i>purple</i> with a dark <i>violet</i> blotch in the apex of each petal,	—	5
1077	— craboides alba nigra , <i>black</i> center, with pure <i>white</i> border,	—	15
1078	— mixed, all colors,	—	5
NERIUM. NAT. ORD. APOCYNACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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. <i>Half-hardy shrub.</i>			
1079	Nerium Oleander , <i>rose pink</i> , from Italy; 6 ft.,	H	15
NIEREMBERGIA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Charming little plants, which flower profusely during the whole Summer; well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings, from South America. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1080	Nierembergia frutescens , <i>white</i> , a new variety and a profuse bloomer,	B	25
1081	— gracilis , slender, pale <i>lilac</i> , <i>yellow</i> eye, a beautiful plant for bedding,	—	25
NIGELLA, (Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush.) NAT. ORD. RANUNCULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Pentagynia.</i>			
A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary appearance of the stamens, this genus has received its singular names. N. <i>Hispanica Alba</i> and N. <i>Hispanica Atropurpurea</i> , make handsome bedding plants for large beds, while N. <i>Damasceana Nana</i> is useful for an edging to large borders; grows freely in common garden soil; from Spain. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1082	Nigella Damasceana , dark <i>blue</i> , very pretty; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	C	5
1083	— nana , double, <i>blue</i> and <i>white</i> ; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.,	—	5
1084	— Fontanesiana , rich <i>purple</i> , a beautiful variety,	—	10
1085	— Hispanica , <i>blue</i> and <i>purple</i> , very showy; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1086	— alba , pure <i>white</i> ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
1087	— atropurpurea , clear rich <i>purple</i> ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	5
NYCTERINIA.† NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didymia Angiosperma.</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; from Cape of Good Hope. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1088	Nycteria capensis , <i>white</i> , <i>yellow</i> center; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	C	10
1089	— selaginoides , <i>pink</i> , center <i>yellow</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	10
1090	— alba , new, pure <i>white</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	—	10



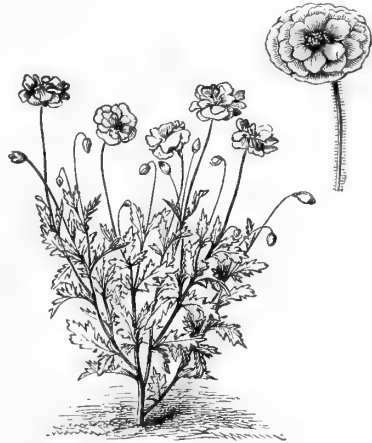
No. 1156.—*PERILLA NANKINENSIS*.



No. 1175.—*DOUBLE PETUNIA*.



No. 1215.—*PODOLEPIS CHRYSANTHA*.



No. 1232.—*DOUBLE POPPY (French)*



No. 1238.—*DOUBLE PORTULACA*.



No. 1318.—*SALVIA ARGENTEA*.



No. 1041.—*NASTURTIUM DWARF.*



No. 1073.—*NEMOPHILA MACULATA.*



No. 1081.—*NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.*



No. 1085.—*NIGELLA HISPANICA.*



No. 1108.—*OENOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.*



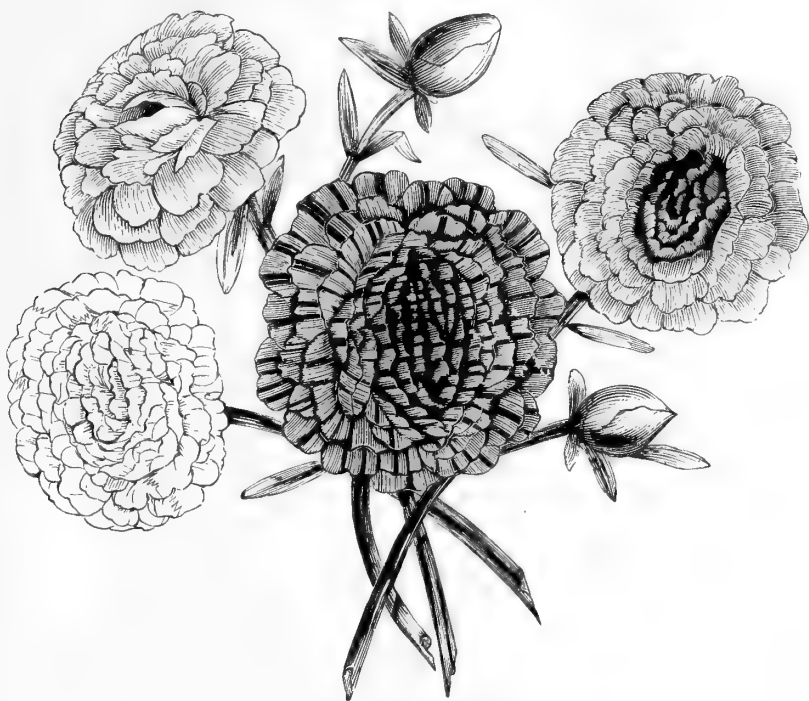
No. 1109.—*OENOTHERA MACROCARPA.*

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
NOLANA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the Convolvulus Tricolor, but softer in color, while some are beautifully penciled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, &c. Delight in light, rich soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1091	Nolana atriplicifolia , blue, violet, white and yellow, trailer, from Peru; ½ ft., - - -	C	\$0 05
1092	— — alba , pure white, with yellow center, trailer, from Peru; ½ ft., - - -	-	5
1093	— — sub-cœrulea , a new variety, of dwarf habit, pale mauve colored blossoms, - - -	-	5
1094	— — paradoxa violacea , violet, new, trailer; ½ ft., - - -	-	5
1095	— — prostrata , celestial blue, beautifully violet penciled, trailer, from Peru; ½ ft., - - -	-	5
OATS ANIMATED, (Avena Sensitiva.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINEÆ.			
0002	A very curious plant, suitable for mixed borders, hardy annual; 2 ft., - - -	G	5
OBELISCARIA.† NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
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>			
1096	Obeliscaria pulcherrima , rich velvety crimson, edged and tipped with yellow; 2 ft., - - -	C	5
1097	— — aurantiaca , yellow; 2 ft., - - -	-	10
œNOTHERA. NAT. ORD. ONAGRACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</i>			
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 œ. Grandiflora Lamarckiana, (see engraving,) with superb spikes of large flowers; œ. Macrocarpa, splendid for beds or edging, flowers six inches in diameter; œ. Acaulis, flowers silvery white; and œ. Missouriensis. Of the annual varieties œ. Drummondii Nana and œ. Veitchii, succeed in any good, rich soil.			
1098	œnothera acaulis , large, beautiful silvery white blossoms, hardy perennial, Chili; ½ ft., - - -	D	10
1099	— — biennis , yellow, hardy perennial, from North America; 2 ft., - - -	-	5
1100	— — Veitchiana grandiflora , pure yellow, crimson spotted, half-hardy annual, from California; 1 ft., - - -	C	10
1101	— — campylocarpa grandiflora ,† very large crimson orange flowers, beautiful variety, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - -	-	10
1102	— — cinnabarina ,† rich orange yellow, throat stained rich salmon, half-hardy perennial, - - -	F	15
1103	— — Drummondii , yellow, free-flowering and showy, hardy annual, from Texas, - - -	-	5
1104	— — nana nova , bright yellow, a new dwarf variety, fine, half-hardy annual, from Texas; 1 ft., - - -	-	10
1105	— — — alba , flower pearl white, - - -	-	10
1106	— — — laciniæfolia , vigorous grower, with lacinated foliage, - - -	-	10
1107	— — grandiflora , golden yellow, large flowers, very free bloomer, hardy perennial, from North America; 4 ft., - - -	D	10
1108	— — — Lamarckiana ,† 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., - - -	C	10
1109	— — — macrocarpa , rich yellow, hardy perennial, from North America; ½ ft., - - -	D	10
1110	— — — Missouriensis ,† deep yellow, hardy perennial, from North America; 1½ ft., - - -	-	10
1111	— — — prostrata , pure yellow, hardy perennial, from North America; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
1112	— — — taraxacifolia ,† pure white, hardy perennial, from Peru; ¾ ft., - - -	-	10
1113	— — — lutea ,† yellow, hardy perennial, from Peru; ¾ ft., - - -	-	5
1114	— — — undulata , primrose, hardy perennial, from Peru; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
ORNITHOGALUM. NAT. ORD. LILACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.</i>			
A beautiful bulbous rooted plant, for greenhouse culture. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
1115	Ornithogalum thyrsoides alba , stems from 1 to 1½ ft. high, having a thyrse of pure white flowers, with a bronze yellow center; often produces from 90 to 100 flowers, - - -	H	25
OXALIS. NAT. ORD. OXALIDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</i>			
A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, with dark foliage, suitable either for greenhouse decoration, rock-work, or rustic baskets out of doors. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1116	Oxalis rosea , rose colored, blooms abundantly, from Chili; ½ ft., - - -	B	10
1117	— — tropæoloides , deep yellow, brown leaves, a very interesting variety, from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - - -	-	10
OXYURA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
1118	Oxyura chrysanthemoides , golden yellow, edged with pure white, from California, - - -	G	5
PASSIFLORA, or PASSION FLOWER. NAT. ORD. PASSIFLORACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monadelphia Pentandria.</i>			
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.			
1119	Passiflora alba , white, half-hardy shrub, from Mexico, - - -	E	15
1120	— — cœrulea , sky blue, from Brazil, - - -	-	15
1121	— — gracilis , white, half-hardy annual, - - -	-	15

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
PANSY, (Heartsease,) Viola Tricolor. NAT. ORD. VIOLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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. 1123 and 1124, which are superior in every respect; from Britain. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1122	Pansy, English, from named flowers, fine, - - - - -	I	\$0 25
1123	— extra select, saved from the finest collection in Europe; flowers very large, perfect in form, and markings of the richest, most beautiful colors, - - - - -	—	50
1124	— Fancy, or Belgian, 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 break soon afterwards, and must not be discarded until their true character is ascertained. This seed is saved from prize flowers by one of the best European growers, - - - - -	—	50
1125	— Faust, or King of the Blacks, deep coal <i>black</i> , coming constant from seed; a group of this variety presents a fine appearance, - - - - -	—	20
1126	— German bronze, very curious, with <i>reddish brown</i> flowers, - - - - -	—	20
1127	— blue, of various shades, - - - - -	—	25
1128	— marbled purple, new colors, fine, - - - - -	—	25
1129	— golden yellow, very beautiful, - - - - -	—	25
1130	— marginata perfecta, dark grounds, beautifully margined, - - - - -	—	25
1131	— gold margined, a new and distinct variety, - - - - -	—	25
1132	— pure white, very appropriate for the cemetery, - - - - -	—	25
1133	— pelargonium flowered, <i>violet</i> , bordered with <i>white</i> , very fine, marbled like the <i>Fancy Geraniums</i> , - - - - -	—	25
1134	— auriculæflora, <i>bronze</i> , margined <i>rose</i> , - - - - -	—	25
1135	— pieturata, dark <i>maroon</i> , marbled with <i>bronze</i> , brilliant <i>golden</i> margin and eye, - - - - -	—	25
1136	— variegated or striped, very showy, - - - - -	—	25
1137	— French, fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
1138	— common varieties mixed, - - - - -	—	5
PAPAVER, (Perennial Poppy.) NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
1133	Papaver bracteatum, † bright <i>orange crimson</i> , very large and handsome, Siberia; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
1140	— croceum, † <i>orange</i> , from <i>Altaia</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1141	— involutarium maximum, † brilliant <i>orange scarlet</i> , from the <i>Levant</i> ; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1142	— nudicaule, † bright <i>yellow</i> , from <i>Siberia</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1143	— orientale, deep <i>scarlet</i> , with large <i>black</i> blotches, from the <i>Levant</i> ; 2½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
PEAS. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost; they are invaluable as screens for protecting more tender plants, or excluding unsightly objects, also for training on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c., and when intermixed with <i>Tropeolum Peregrinum</i> in such situations the effect produced is splendid. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1144	Peas, sweet, mixed, various; 6 ft., - - - - -	G	5
1145	— painted lady, from <i>Ceylon</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1146	— purple, from <i>Sicily</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1147	— purple striped, from <i>Sicily</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1148	— scarlet, from <i>Ceylon</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1149	— scarlet striped, from <i>Ceylon</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1150	— white, from <i>Ceylon</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1151	— invincible, brilliant <i>scarlet</i> , a great acquisition, - - - - -	—	10
1152	— black, a new variety, very fine, - - - - -	—	10
1153	— Lord Anson's, sky <i>blue</i> , from <i>Cape Horn</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1154	— scarlet Tangier, from <i>Barbary</i> ; 4 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1155	— everlasting, (see <i>Lathyrus</i> .) fine mixed, - - - - -	D	5
PERILLA. NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.</i>			
Amongst the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decoration the <i>Perilla</i> claims a more than ordinary share of attention; its habit of growth is neat and shrubby, whilst its foliage is of a deep <i>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, centers of beds, or mixed flower borders; grows freely in any rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1156	Perilla Nankinensis, leaves deep <i>mulberry</i> , or <i>purplish black</i> , from <i>China</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	G	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
PENSTEMON. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</i>			
Plants of a highly ornamental character, graceful in habit, and remarkable for the abundance and beauty of their individual blossoms. They possess charms which entitle them to a prominent position in the flower border; they are not quite hardy in our Northern States, and should be kept in frames or a cool greenhouse during severe weather. Many of them will bloom in Autumn if sown in a hotbed in March, and planted out in May. They thrive in good loamy soil, and are in bloom from July to October. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1157	Penstemon Adansonii , rose; 3 ft., - - - - -	F	\$0 10
1158	— cordifolius , fine scarlet; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1159	— Digitalis , white tinted blue; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	25
1160	— Fendleri , light reddish purple, very pretty; dwarf, - - - - -	-	25
1161	— gentianoides , violet carmine, fine, from Mexico; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1162	— coccinea , fine scarlet, - - - - -	-	20
1163	— gloxinæflora , new, fine, - - - - -	-	25
1164	— grandiflorus , lilac purple, very large flowers, extra fine; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	25
1165	— Jaffrayanus , brilliant blue, a superb variety, from California; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	25
1166	— Lobbii , yellow, fine; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1167	— Murrayanus , scarlet, from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1168	— speciosus , fine, light blue, beautiful; 2½ ft., - - - - -	-	25
1169	— finest mixed hybridized varieties, very beautiful, - - - - -	-	25
PETUNIA. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated, garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room 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>			
1170	Petunia argentea , silver white, from South America, - - - - -	B	5
1171	— nyctaginiflora , white, an abundant bloomer, fragrant, from South America; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1172	— phœnicia , the original type, small, deep purple; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1173	— grandiflora hybrida , mixed, from the finest named flowers, - - - - -	-	25
1174	— Buchanan's hybrid , beautifully blotched, marbled and variegated, extra fine quality, - - - - -	-	25
1175	— flore pleno , (<i>double flowering</i> .) 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.			
1176	— kermesina , brilliant crimson, very showy, - - - - -	-	20
1177	— Countess of Ellsmere , deep rose with pure white throat, and of the finest for bedding and groups, constant, - - - - -	-	10
1178	— inimitable , white blotched with purple, fine, - - - - -	-	20
1179	— marginata , various shades, bordered with a distinct and deep belt of green, very beautiful, - - - - -	-	25
1180	— striatiflora , (<i>Carnation striped</i> .) flowers remarkable for the beauty of their markings and stripes of various colors, - - - - -	-	25
1181	— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	-	10
PHACELIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Curious plants, flowers in one side fascicles. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1182	Phacelia congesta , azure blue, from South Europe; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	10
1183	— tanacetifolia , lilac, from California; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
PHASEOLUS.** NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
A beautiful conservatory climber, flowering in magnificent clusters, producing a fine effect; from the East Indies.			
1184	Phaseolus Caracalla , lilac and white, very handsome, - - - - -	E	25
PHLOX DECUSSATA. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
1185	Phlox decussata , finest hybridized varieties, from named flowers, - - - - -	D	25
1186	— fine mixed, - - - - -	-	10
PHLOX DRUMMONDII. NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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 rare variety, and we can strongly recommend it; from Texas. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1187	Phlox Drummondii , saved from the finest varieties, mixed, - - - - -	B	5
1188	— alba , pure white, - - - - -	-	10
1189	— oculata , pure white with purple eye, - - - - -	-	10
1190	— marmorata , marbled, - - - - -	-	10
1191	— Leopoldii , purple, white eye, - - - - -	-	10
1192	— Queen Victoria , violet, white eye, - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—(Continued.)			
1193	Phlox Drummondii coccinea , pure deep scarlet, - - - - -	B	\$0 10
1194	— — — <i>striata</i> , scarlet striped with white, - - - - -	—	10
1195	— — — <i>rosea</i> , pure rose color, - - - - -	—	10
1196	— — — Radowitsky , new, deep rose striped with white, - - - - -	—	10
1197	— — — <i>variabilis</i> , slate blue, marbled, - - - - -	—	20
1198	— — — <i>chamois rose</i> , new, very delicate, - - - - -	—	10
1199	— — — <i>purpurea</i> , deep purple, - - - - -	—	10
1200	— — — Black Warrior , dark crimson, - - - - -	—	10
1201	— — — <i>Isabellina</i> , pale yellow, - - - - -	—	15
1202	— — — Heynholdii , this new variety is of a true scarlet color, very brilliant, with a slight tinge of copper color; very constant, of dwarf habit, and a valuable acquisition, - - - - -	—	50
PHYGELIUS. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</i>			
A handsome, free-flowering plant, with large, richly marked, tubular blossoms; succeeds in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy perennial.</i>			
1203	Phygelius capensis , large <i>carmine</i> tubular flowers, inside <i>golden yellow</i> , Caffraria; 1½ ft., - - - - -	E	25
PICOTEE PINK. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</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>			
1204	Picotee Pink , saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - - -	F	50
1205	— perpetual, or tree , saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	50
1206	— German mixed, double, - - - - -	—	25
1207	— good mixed, fine border varieties, - - - - -	D	10
PINK, (Dianthus Plumarius fl. pl.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
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 greenhouse, or in the open border, succeeding best in a rich loamy soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1208	Pink , (<i>Florists' or Paisley</i>), from the finest named varieties. Flowers, with <i>white</i> ground, beautifully blotched and edged with the different shades of <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	I	25
1209	— Brown's mule , a very free flowering variety; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1210	— Pheasant eye ,* a well known garden variety, fine for edging, - - - - -	D	10
PLATYSTEMON. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</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>			
1211	Platystemon Californicum , cream spotted with <i>orange</i> , from California; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
PODOLEPIS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</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>			
1212	Podolepis gracilis , pink, from New South Wales; 1 ft., - - - - -	B	5
1213	— <i>alba</i> , white, from New South Wales; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1214	— <i>affinis</i> , a new variety, from Australia, flowers large, beautiful <i>yellow</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1215	— <i>chrysantha</i> , yellow, from New South Wales; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	5
POLEMONIUM, (Jacob's Ladder,) NAT. ORD. POLEMONIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
A well known hardy perennial, suitable for mixed borders, from Britain.			
1216	Polemonium album , white, - - - - -	C	5
1217	— <i>cœruleum</i> , blue, - - - - -	—	5
POLYANTHUS. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Splendid Spring flowering plants, either for pot culture or the open border, from Britain. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1218	Polyanthus mixed ,* (<i>Primula elatior</i>), fine border varieties; ¾ ft., - - - - -	F	10
1219	— splendid mixed , from florists' flowers; ¾ ft., - - - - -	—	25
POLYOLYMNA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria.</i>			
A very pretty everlasting; useful for making Winter bouquets. Succeeds in any soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1220	Polycolymna Stuartii , white and yellow, from Australia; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
POLYGALA. NAT. ORD. POLYGALACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Octandria.</i>			
A very handsome genus of greenhouse evergreen shrubs, which may be grown out of doors in Summer; thrive best in peat and loam.			
1221	Polygala attenuata , purple, - - - - -	E	25
1222	— <i>bracteolata</i> , red and green outside, inside of flower scarlet and purple, from Cape of Good Hope; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1223	— <i>Dalmasiana</i> , handsome, purple, from Cape of Good Hope; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1224	— <i>grandiflora superba</i> , purple; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1225	— <i>myrtifolia</i> , purple, from Cape of Good Hope; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1226	— <i>Pourtalesii</i> , dark crimson, very fine; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1227	— mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	25



No. 1238.—NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERING PORTULACA (*Portulaca Grandiflora* Fl. Pl.)
Page 47.



No. 1277.—RHODANTHE MACULATA. Page 48.



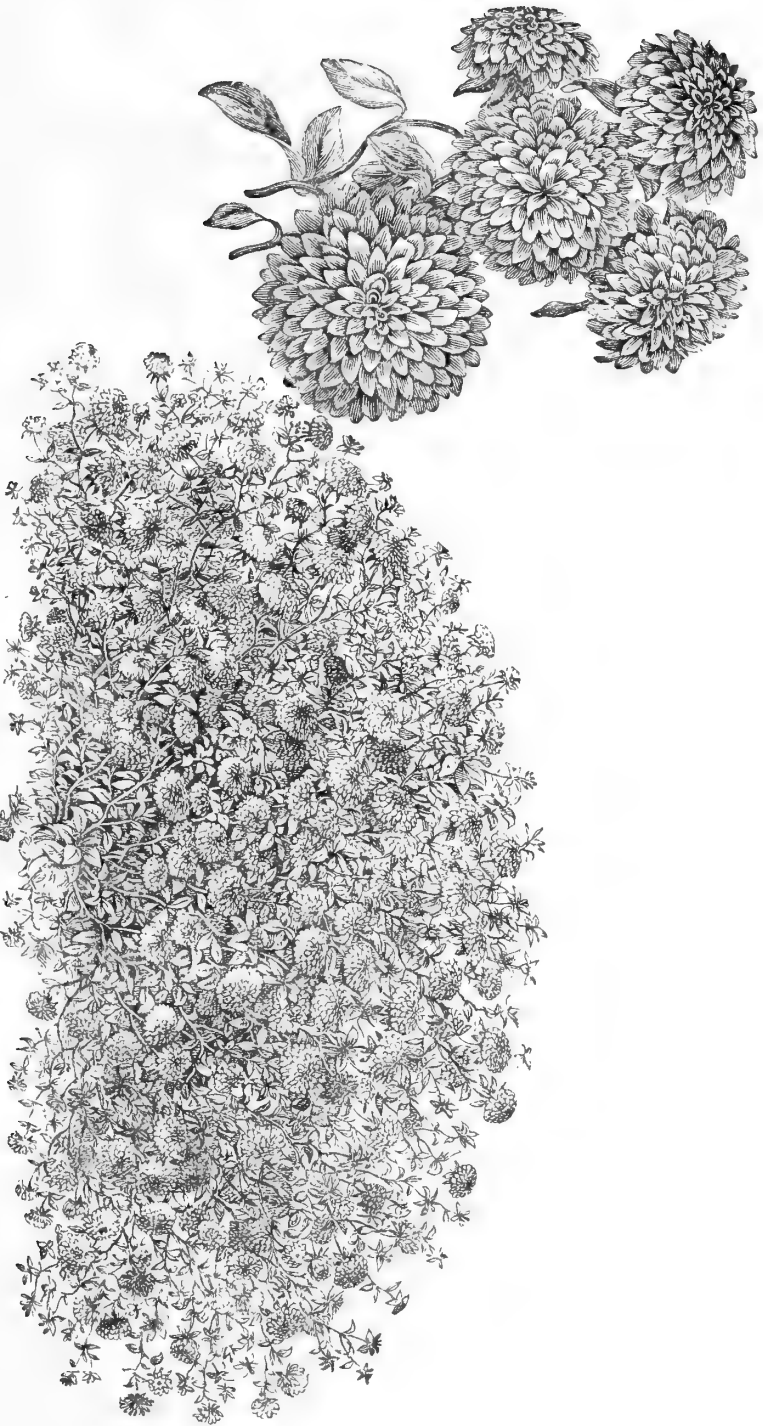
No. 1174.—PETUNIA (Buchanan's Hybrid.) Page 45.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
PONTERERIA. NAT. ORD. PONTERERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.</i>			
A handsome, hardy aquatic, of easy culture; loamy soil at the bottom of a cistern or pond is most suitable to it.			
1228	Pontederia cordata , from North America; 1 ft., - - - - -	G	\$0 20
POPPY. NAT. ORD. PAPAVERACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
A genus 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. See Papaver. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1229	Poppy, carnation , double mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
1230	— Marseilles , white and red, double, extra fine; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1231	— Pæony-flowered , double; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1232	— Ranunculus or French , double; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1233	— opium , white, per oz., 50 cents, - - - - -	—	5
1234	— perennial , fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
PORTULACA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Dodecandria Monogynia.</i>			
For brilliant, beautiful and delicate colors, this charming genus stands unrivaled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rock-work, its large, splendid flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light, gravelly soils, or mixed with fine rubbish. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1235	Portulaca alba , a beautiful pure white variety; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
1236	— aurea, golden ; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1237	— caryophylloides, carnation striped, white and crimson, beautiful; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1238	— grandiflora fl. pl. , (<i>Double Flowering Portulaca</i>), mixed, one of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors of <i>scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated</i> and <i>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, - - - - -	B	25
1239	— — in six distinct colors: <i>white, white striped, orange, crimson, scarlet</i> and <i>yellow</i> . These are not gathered from single plants of the respective variety out of the mélange, but cultivated separately these last few years, and have proved quite constant; each color, - - - - -	G	25
1240	— Thellusonii , splendid <i>scarlet</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1241	— rosea , fine <i>rose</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1242	— Thorburnii , deep <i>orange</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1243	— striped , red and white; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1244	— splendens , <i>crimson purple</i> , very showy; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1245	— pl. var. , finest mixed varieties, all colors; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
POTENTILLA. NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.</i>			
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>			
1246	Potentilla aurea, golden , from the Alps; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
1247	— atrosanguinea, crimson , from Nepal; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
1248	— formosa, orange and red, from Nepal; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1249	— insignis, yellow, orange center; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1250	— macrantha, white , from Switzerland; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1251	— hybrida , finest hybrid varieties, mixed, - - - - -	—	15
1252	— fl. pl. , new double varieties, very showy, a great acquisition, - - - - -	—	25
PRIMULA. NAT. ORD. PRIMULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>Greenhouse perennials.</i>			
1253	Primula Sinensis fimbriata alba , fringed white, - - - - -	H	50
1254	— rosea, fringed rose , - - - - -	—	50
1255	— filicifolia alba , fern-leaved, white, beautiful foliage, - - - - -	—	50
1256	— rosea , fern-leaved, <i>crimson lake</i> , beautiful foliage, - - - - -	—	50
1257	— coccinea nova, scarlet shaded, <i>madder red</i> , - - - - -	—	50
1258	— lilacina alba marginata , lilac with white border, very beautiful, - - - - -	—	50
1259	— alba plena , double white, - - - - -	—	1 00
1260	— rosea plena , double red, - - - - -	—	1 00
The double varieties give a good percentage of double and semi-double flowers, and are really superb.			
1261	— striatiflora, rosy lake and white, striped <i>carnation</i> like, - - - - -	—	50
1262	— village maid , beautifully mottled, - - - - -	—	50
1263	— erecta superba , fine crimson, large trusses and erect tall habit, fine foliage, - - - - -	—	50
1264	— pl. var. , fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	50
1265	— cortusoides , a pretty, hardy variety, suitable for rock-work, edgings or pot culture, - - - - -	—	10
1266	— veris , (<i>Cowslip</i>), mixed varieties, hardy perennial, - - - - -	F	10
PRINCE'S FEATHER. NAT. ORD. AMARANTACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Pentandria.</i>			
Ornamental plants with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; succeed in any rich soil.			
1267	Prince's Feather , large flowered, <i>crimson</i> , from Nepal; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
<p>PUNICA, (Pomegranate.) NAT. ORD. MYRTACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Icosandria Monogynia.</i></p>			
<p>Certainly amongst the handsomest of greenhouse shrubs; under the shelter of a south wall they flower profusely throughout the Summer; succeed best in strong, rich loam.</p>			
1268	Punica Granatum nanum , waxy <i>scarlet</i> , from South Europe; 1 ft., - - -	E	\$0 25
<p>PYRETHRUM,† NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i></p>			
<p>Handsome, 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></p>			
1269	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum , dark <i>red</i> , showy; 2 ft., - - -	C	10
1270	— atroseum , dark <i>rose</i> ; 2 ft., - - -	-	10
1271	— carneum , <i>flesh</i> color, (<i>Insect powder plant</i>); 2 ft., - - -	-	10
1272	— roseum , light <i>red</i> ; 2 ft., - - -	-	10
1273	— hybridum , finest hybrid varieties, single, - - -	-	25
1274	— 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; about ten per cent. usually come double, - - -	-	25
1275	— parthenifolium aureum , (<i>Golden Feather</i>), splendid for bedding, - - -	-	25
<p>RHODANTHE. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ. <i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Equalis.</i></p>			
<p>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; from Swan River. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i></p>			
1276	Rhodanthe Manglesii , a beautiful, small, erect branching plant, with numerous starchy semi-double daisy-like blossoms of rich <i>rose</i> color, suffused with <i>white</i> , retaining their transparency and beauty for a considerable period; 1 ft., - - -	B	10
1277	— maculata , a very beautiful new variety, which differs from the foregoing 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 bright <i>rose</i> or <i>violet purple</i> , with a bright <i>yellow</i> center surrounded by a conspicuous dark <i>crimson</i> ring. It forms a fine plant for pot culture, or for groups in the open border, - - -	-	10
1278	— atrosanguinea , similar to the above in habit, with dark <i>crimson</i> flowers, with dark <i>violet</i> disc or center, - - -	-	10
1279	— alba , pure <i>silvery white</i> variety of preceding, finest <i>white</i> everlasting in cultivation, - - -	-	10
<p>RHODODENDRON. NAT. ORD. ERICACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Decandria Monogynia.</i></p>			
<p>A well known and magnificent genus of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, which should occupy a prominent place in every garden; thrives best in a peaty soil, requires great care and experience to grow from seed.</p>			
1280	Rhododendron Ponticum , finest hybridized varieties, - - -	E	25
<p>RICINUS. NAT. ORD. EUPHORBIACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</i></p>			
<p>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, shrubby 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. See engraving of group of ornamental foliaged plants. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i></p>			
1281	Ricinus Africanus albidus , new, <i>white</i> fruited, stem and leaves <i>silvery</i> and handsome, from Africa; 8 ft., - - -	J	25
1282	— communis , (<i>Castor Oil Plant</i>), from Africa; 6 ft., - - -	-	5
1283	— Borboniensis arboreus , very large and showy foliage; 15 ft., - - -	-	20
1284	— Braziliensis , dark <i>green</i> fruit, from Brazil; 10 ft., - - -	-	10
1285	— macrocarpus , light <i>green</i> foliage; 8 ft., - - -	-	10
1286	— nanus , dwarf, fine for grouping; 3 ft., - - -	-	25
1287	— giganteus , very large and showy; 10 ft., - - -	-	15
1288	— sanguineus , (<i>Obermannii</i>), splendid <i>red</i> fruit in clusters, very ornamental, producing a grand effect, from Africa; 10 ft., - - -	-	10
1289	— tricolor , <i>green</i> fruit, spotted <i>red</i> , fine, - - -	-	10
1290	— species from Philippines, gigantic foliage; 10 ft., - - -	-	10
1291	— fine mixed varieties, - - -	-	10
<p>ROCKET,† (<i>Hesperis</i>.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ. <i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliculosa.</i></p>			
<p>Very pleasing early Spring flowering, profuse blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil, from Europe. <i>Hardy perennials.</i></p>			
1292	Rocket , sweet, <i>purple</i> ; 1½ ft., - - -	C	5
1293	— <i>white</i> ; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
1294	— mixed; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
<p>ROSE. NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ. <i>Linn.—Icosandria Polygynia.</i></p>			
<p>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.</p>			
1295	Rose , seed saved from a large collection of Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbons, &c., - - -	F	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
ROSE CAMPION, (Lychnis.) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</i>			
Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubby borders; succeed in any garden soil, from Italy. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1296	Rose campion, rose; 1½ ft., - - - - -	D	\$0 05
1297	— <i>white</i> with <i>rose</i> center; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
SABBATIA. NAT. ORD. GENTIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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.			
1298	Sabbatia campestris, <i>rose</i> and <i>yellow</i> , from Texas; ½ ft., - - - - -	B	25
SALPIGLOSSIS. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</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>			
1299	Salpiglossis atrococcinea, dark <i>scarlet</i> , beautifully spotted; 1½ ft., - - - - -	B	1¢
1300	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , dark <i>purple</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	1¢
1301	— <i>azurea picta</i> , sky <i>blue</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	1¢
1302	— <i>coccinea, scarlet</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	1¢
1303	— <i>sulphurea</i> , pale <i>yellow</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	1¢
1304	— <i>pl. var.</i> , choice mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	1¢
1305	— <i>nana alba</i> , dwarf <i>white</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1306	— <i>atropurpurea</i> , dark <i>purple</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1307	— <i>cœrulea, blue</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1308	— <i>coccinea, scarlet</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1309	— <i>purpurea, purple</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1310	— <i>sulphurea, sulphur</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1311	— <i>pl. var.</i> , choice mixed, dwarf varieties; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10
SALVIA. NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of <i>scarlet</i> flowers, from July till October. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1312	Salvia coccinea, scarlet , free-flowering, from South America; 2 ft., - - - - -	B	10
1313	— <i>nana compacta, scarlet</i> , dwarf, very fine for bedding or groups; ¾ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1314	— <i>pumila</i> , dwarf, <i>scarlet</i> , - - - - -	-	10
1315	— <i>splendens, scarlet</i> , fine spikes, from South America, - - - - -	-	10
1316	— <i>Rœmeriana, 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 beautiful silvery foliage. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1317	— <i>amabilis, lavender blue</i> , from South America; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1318	— <i>argentea, silvery</i> foliage, from Crete; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1319	— <i>Horminum, (Clary), purple</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	G	10
1320	— <i>patens, splendid, deep blue</i> , from Mexico; 3 ft., - - - - -	E	25
1321	— <i>splendens, bright scarlet</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	25
1322	— <i>compacta</i> , a profuse bloomer, very showy, - - - - -	-	25
SANVITALIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</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. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1323	Sanvitalia procumbens, rich <i>brown</i> and <i>yellow</i> , from Mexico; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
1324	— <i>fl. pl.</i> , a double variety of above, producing from 80 to 90 per cent., double from the seed; a most desirable plant for bedding, - - - - -	-	10
SAPONARIA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</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 <i>pink, rose</i> and <i>white</i> make a striking combination.			
1325	Saponaria Calabrica, rich deep <i>pink</i> , from Calabria; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
1326	— <i>rosea</i> , new, very pretty; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1327	— <i>alba</i> , very pretty; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1328	— <i>ocymoides, rose pink</i> , from Europe; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE, (Sweet Scabious.) NAT. ORD. DIPSACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetrandria Monogynia.</i>			
Handsome, showy plants for mixed borders, flowers beautifully variegated.			
1329	Scabiosa atropurpurea major, † finest mixed, half-hardy perennial, East Indies; 2 ft., - - - - -	C	5
1330	— <i>nana</i> , dwarf, German mixed, hardy annual, from East Indies; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1331	— <i>fl. pl. var.</i> , habit much dwarfer than <i>S. Nana</i> ; flowers quite double, resembling a <i>Pomponè Chrysanthemum</i> , colors very brilliant and showy, - - - - -	-	10
1332	— <i>coccinea, scarlet</i> , half-hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1333	— <i>candidissima</i> , pure <i>white</i> , very desirable; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	10

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
SCHIZANTHUS. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
An exquisitely beautiful tribe of plants for greenhouse or out-door decoration; for the greenhouse they should be sown in September; from Chili. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1334	Schizanthus Grahamii , (<i>Graham's</i>), <i>lilac and orange</i> , very fine species; 1½ ft., - - -	B	\$0 05
1335	- retusus , blunt-flowered, deep <i>rose and orange</i> , <i>crimson</i> tip, splendid; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
1336	- albus , <i>white</i> , <i>crimson</i> tip, very beautiful variety; 1½ ft., - - -	-	5
1337	- dwarf , of a very compact, dwarf habit, flowers densely set, and bright <i>red</i> color, - - -	-	5
1338	- gracilis , <i>lilac and spotted</i> , very pretty, graceful little plant; 1 ft., - - -	-	5
1339	- grandiflorus oculatus , new, various shades, with <i>blue</i> center, fine; 1½ ft., - - -	-	10
1340	- atropurpureus , large, handsome blooms, rich <i>crimson purple</i> , with <i>black eye</i> , - - -	-	10
1341	- albus , flowers pure <i>white</i> , with <i>sulphur eye</i> , - - - - -	-	10
1342	- humilis , <i>lilac and crimson</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1343	- pinnatus , pinnate-leaved, <i>rosy purple and yellow</i> , spotted, very pretty; 1 ft., - - -	-	5
1344	- Priestii , pure <i>white</i> variety, very desirable; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1345	- pulchellus , various shades; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1346	- pl. var. , finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	-	10
SCHIZOPETALON. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</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>			
1347	Schizopetalon Walkerii , <i>white</i> , from Chili; ½ ft., - - - - -	C	10
SCUTELLARIA. NAT. ORD. LABIATÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Gymnospermia.</i>			
1348	Scutellaria alpina , (<i>Skull Cap</i>), fine border plant, <i>purple</i> , hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - -	G	5
1349	- variegata , variegated; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1350	- pl. var. , fine mixed, - - - - -	-	10
SCYPHANTHUS.** NAT. ORD. LOASACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyadelphia Monogynia.</i>			
A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious <i>yellow</i> flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandas, trellises, &c.; grows freely out of doors in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annual.</i>			
1351	Scyphanthus elegans , <i>yellow</i> , from Chili, - - - - -	B	10
SEDUM (Stonecrop.) NAT. ORD. CRASSULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Tetragynia.</i>			
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 great profusion. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1352	Sedum cæruleum , <i>blue</i> , from Africa; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	10
1353	- Kamtschaticum , <i>orange</i> , from Kamtschatka; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1354	- pl. var. , fine mixed, - - - - -	-	20
SILENE or CATCHFLY. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Trigynia.</i>			
Highly ornamental, free-flowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming, in beds, rock-work, &c.			
1355	Silene compacta , clustered, <i>pink</i> , in large terminal clusters, from Caucasus; 1½ ft., - - -	A	5
1356	- orientalis , resembles <i>compacta</i> , but perennial, - - - - -	D	5
1357	- ornata , very ornamental, <i>purple</i> , hardy biennial, from Cape of Good Hope, - - -	A	5
1358	- pendula , <i>rosy purple</i> , a favorite species, from Sicily, hardy annual, - - - - -	-	5
1359	- alba , a pretty <i>white</i> flowered variety, hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	5
1360	- Pseudo Actocion , <i>rosy pink, white</i> center, hardy annual, - - - - -	-	5
1361	- rubella , <i>red</i> , beautiful, from Portugal, hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1362	- alba , pure <i>white</i> , very pretty, hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1363	- ruberrima , <i>rosy lilac</i> , dark foliage, very effective, - - - - -	-	5
1364	- Schaffa , <i>pink lilac</i> , hardy perennial, from Russia; ½ ft., - - - - -	D	5
SILYBUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Equalis.</i>			
1365	Silybum eburnium , (<i>Ivory Thistle</i>), a strong growing thistle, with large ornamental foliage, will thrive almost anywhere. <i>Hardy biennial</i> , - - - - -	C	10
SOLANUM. NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
One of the most beautiful classes of ornamental fruit-bearing plants (not edible), in cultivation, growing freely in rich, light soil.			
1366	Solanum atropurpureum , dark <i>purple</i> , half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	E	10
1367	- Balbisii , <i>white</i> , fruit fine <i>vermillion</i> color, half-hardy shrub, - - - - -	-	10
1368	- capsicastrum , miniature orange tree, covered all Winter with a profusion of <i>scarlet</i> fruit; handsome plant for greenhouse or sitting-room, half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft., - - -	-	10
1369	- capsicastrum Wetherill's hybrids , a great improvement on the preceding, being larger in growth, dark <i>green</i> foliage, and larger berries, and make beautiful specimens for pot culture for the Winter decoration of the conservatory or drawing-room; they cannot be too highly recommended, - - - - -	-	50
1370	- Cabilense argenteum , (<i>Marginationum</i>), leaves silvery and three-lobed, <i>yellow</i> fruit, a fine ornamental half-hardy shrub, - - - - -	-	25
1371	- Fontanesianum , <i>yellow</i> , fine velvety foliage, charming and distinct; 3 ft., - - - - -	-	15
1372	- giganteum , superb plant, with <i>scarlet</i> berries, new, half-hardy annual; 2 ft., - - -	-	25
1373	- Gilo , fine <i>scarlet</i> fruit, the size of a large cherry, - - - - -	-	10
1374	- laciniatum elegans , a beautiful shrub, producing a large quantity of <i>blue</i> flowers, and bunches of handsome <i>orange</i> fruits, half-hardy shrub; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	25



No. 1324.—SANTYATALA PROCLUMHENS. Page 49.



No. 1325.—*SAPONARIA CALABRICA*.



No. 1351.—*SCYPANTHUS ELEGANS*.



No. 1354.—*SEDUM*.



No. 1355.—*SILENE COMPACTA*.



No. 1394.—*STEVIA PURPUREA*.



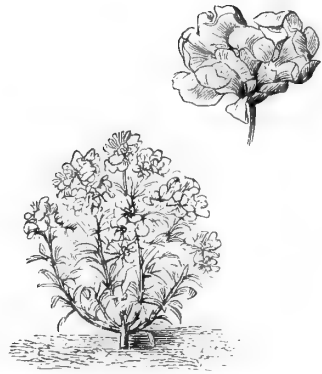
No. 1397.—*GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCK*.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
SOLANUM.—(Continued.)			
1375	Solanum robustum , very ornamental, - - - - -	E	\$0 25
1376	— Texanum , waxy <i>scarlet</i> , Tomato-shaped fruit of great beauty, half-hardy annual, from Texas, - - - - -	—	15
1377	— verbascifolium , <i>violet blue</i> leaves covered with <i>white</i> down, and terminal panicles of large flowers, - - - - -	—	15
1378	— Zucaynianum , flowers <i>white</i> , in bunches, fruit size of a cherry, of <i>blood red</i> color, a fine pot plant, - - - - -	—	25
SPARAXIS. NAT. ORD. IRIDACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.</i>			
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.			
1379	Sparaxis grandiflora , from Cape of Good Hope; 1 ft., - - - - -	E	20
SPERGULA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Tetragynia.</i>			
Extremely neat, moss-like plants, of a beautiful lively green, largely used as a substitute for grass on lawns, which they thickly cover, and require no further attention than rolling and keeping free from weeds; are found to thrive best on a stiff soil.			
1380	Spergula pilifera , from Corsica; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	15
SPHENOGYNE. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
A very showy, free-flowering plant, very effective for beds, mixed borders, edgings, or ribbons.			
1381	Sphenogyne spectiosa , bright <i>yellow</i> , <i>black</i> center, from South America; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
1382	— aurea , <i>golden yellow</i> , a new variety, - - - - -	—	15
SPRAGUEA. NAT. ORD. PORTULACACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.</i>			
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.			
1383	Spraguea umbellata , new, <i>white</i> , shaded and spotted <i>purple</i> , from California; ¾ ft., - - - - -	B	25
STATICE. NAT. ORD. PLUMBAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Hexagynia.</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.			
1384	Statice Bonducella , † deep <i>golden yellow</i> , from the Levant, half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	F	10
1385	— formosa , <i>rose</i> , very beautiful, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1386	— Fortuni , <i>white and yellow</i> , from China, half-hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1387	— pseudo-america , <i>pink</i> , from China; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1388	— sareptina , <i>purple and yellow</i> , from the Levant; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	25
1389	— Texana , † <i>pink</i> , very fine, with large heads of bloom, from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1390	— tormentilla , † from the Levant; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1391	— sinuata , <i>purple and yellow</i> , from the Levant; 1 ft., - - - - -	—	10
1392	— hybrida , fine mixed, - - - - -	—	10
STEVIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
A very useful plant either for pot culture or the border.			
1393	Stevia Lindleyana , <i>white</i> , half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	B	10
1394	— purpurea , <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	—	5
1395	— serrata , <i>white</i> , fine for cutting, for bouquets, &c., - - - - -	—	5
STOCKS, (Mathiola Annuæ.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</i>			
The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, ribboning, or pot culture, it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.			
IMPORTED GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCKS.			
These, on account of the very great proportion (viz., two-thirds) which may be depended upon 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 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.			
1396	Stocks, ten-week , mixed colors, - - - - -	B	5
1397	— German dwarf, ten-week , brightest colors mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	10
1398	— miniature , mixed, fine for edgings; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	15
1399	— new large-flowering , twenty varieties, mixed, extra fine, - - - - -	—	25
1400	— pure white ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	15
1401	— bright crimson , - - - - -	—	15
1402	— rosy carmine , - - - - -	—	15
1403	— dark carmine , - - - - -	—	15

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
STOCKS.—(Continued.)			
1404	Stocks, German dwarf, ten-week, new large-flowering, flesh color, - - -	B	\$0 15
1405	light blue, - - - - -	-	15
1406	blac, - - - - -	-	15
1407	chamois rose, - - - - -	-	15
1408	blood red, new, - - - - -	-	25
1409	aurora, - - - - -	-	15
1410	canary yellow, - - - - -	-	25
1411	violet, - - - - -	-	15
1412	purple, - - - - -	-	15
1413	pyramidal, eight splendid colors mixed, - - - - -	-	15
1414	celestial blue, novelty, - - - - -	-	25
1415	new tree, or Giant, - - - - -	-	25
1416	wallflower-leaved, twelve finest colors mixed, - - - - -	-	20
1417	pure white, extra fine, - - - - -	-	25
1418	new hybrid, between the rough and smooth leaved varieties, handsome; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	20
1419	branching, taller than the preceding varieties, with a more loosely branched appearance, fine for bouquets; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	15
INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.			
These intermediate varieties are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn; also as pot plants for early Spring blooming, for which purpose the seeds should be sown in July or August. Planted out in May they make a gay display during the early Summer months. The varieties Nos. 1421 and 1422 are largely grown for the London market. The East Lothian varieties are new and highly prized both for pot culture and the open border. They form large and well shaped bushes and continue a long time in flower.			
1420	Stocks intermediate, or Autumn-flowering, twelve varieties mixed, - - - - -	E	10
1421	London, true Covent Garden variety, beautiful scarlet, extra fine, - - - - -	-	25
1422	pure white, - - - - -	-	25
1423	East Lothian, scarlet, - - - - -	-	25
1424	purple, - - - - -	-	25
1425	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>			
1426	Stocks German Imperial, or perpetual,† new, large-flowering, twelve varieties mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	E	15
1427	white; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1428	rose; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1429	crimson; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1430	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>			
1431	Stocks German Brompton, mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	E	10
1432	white; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	20
1433	new dwarf bouquet, crimson; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	20
1434	purple, - - - - -	-	20
1435	rose, - - - - -	-	20
The above three sorts, if sown early in Spring and planted out, will bloom profusely in Autumn, when they should be carefully potted for blooming in the conservatory during Winter; if sown in July and August, and cultivated in pots, will flower the following Spring and Summer.			
1436	French Winter, or Cocardeau, a beautiful variety for pot culture, to be sown in July and August for flowering in early Spring; fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	-	15
1437	crimson, - - - - -	-	15
1438	purple, - - - - -	-	15
1439	white, - - - - -	-	15
1440	Scarlet Giant Cape, a superb biennial variety having immense spikes two feet long, - - - - -	-	25
SULTAN, (Centaurea Moschata.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
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. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1441	Sultan sweet, purple, from Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
1442	white, from Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1443	beautiful yellow, from Levant; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
SUNFLOWER, (See Helianthus.) NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.</i>			
1444	Sunflower, fine mixed varieties; per quart, 50 cents, - - - - -	G	5
1445	green centered, yellow, very double, with a conspicuous green center; the finest of its class, should be in every collection; 4 ft., - - - - -	-	10
1446	Russian Mammoth, very large, per oz., 25c., - - - - -	-	10



No. 1399.—GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCK,
LARGE FLOWERING.



No. 1426.—EMPEROR STOCK.



No. 1432.—BROMPTON STOCK.



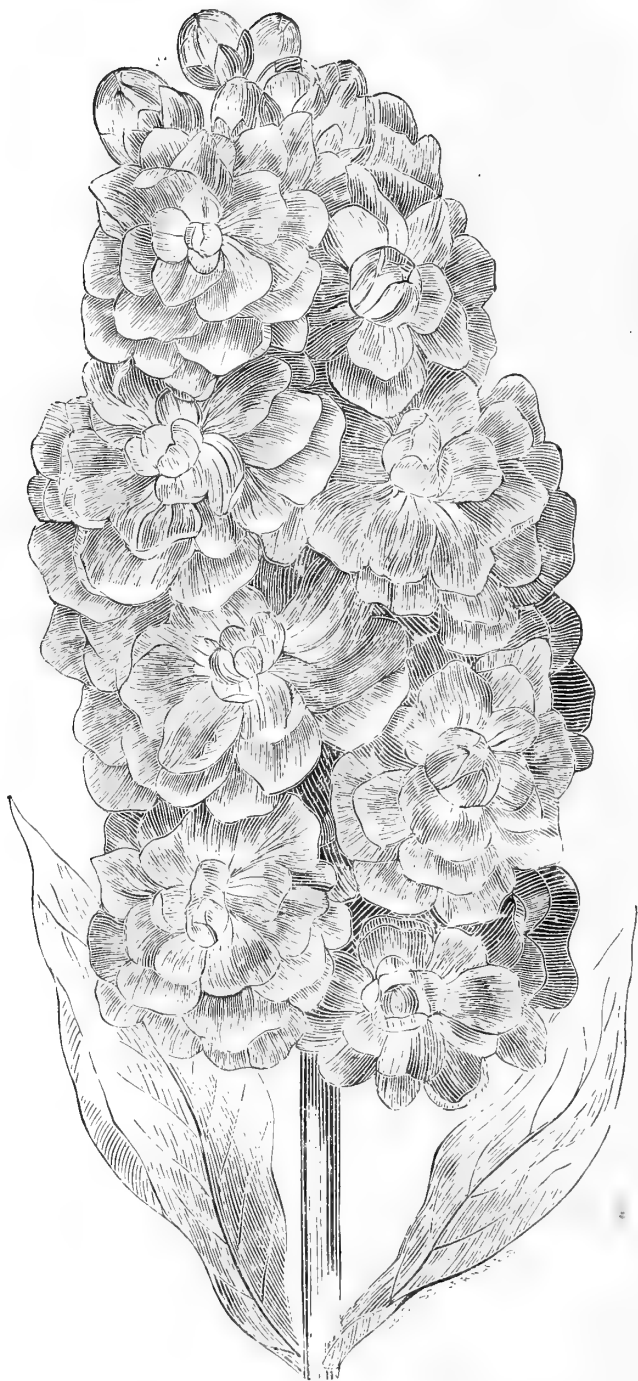
No. 1461.—THUNBERGIA ALATA, PL. VAR.



No. 1485.—TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.



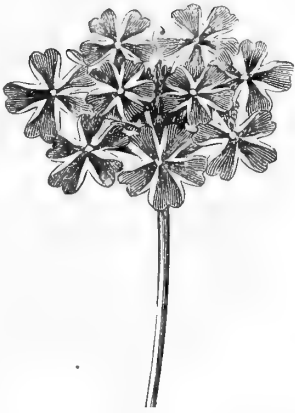
No. 1465.—TRYCOSANTHES COLUBRINA.



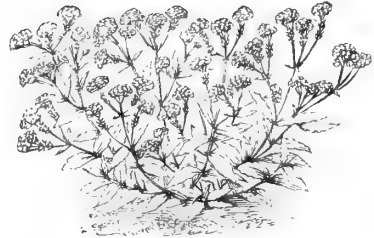
No. 1399.—STOCK—GERMAN TEN WEEK (New Large Flowering, Single Spike.) Page 51.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
SUTHERLANDIA. NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
An exceedingly beautiful little greenhouse shrub, with handsome Clianthus-like flowers; succeeds best in loam and peat.			
1447	Sutherlandia frutescens , scarlet, from Cape of Good Hope; 3 ft., - - -	E	\$0 25
SWEET WILLIAM , (<i>Dianthus Barbatus</i> .) NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Digynia.</i>			
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. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1448	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, - - -	D	25
1449	-- 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, perfect form, - - -	-	25
1450	-- double-flowering , many colors mixed, very desirable, - - -	-	10
1451	-- fine mixed, - - -	-	5
TAGETES. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with prettily cut foliage, very effective in mixed borders, groups, or single specimens; succeed best in light, rich soil; see Marigold. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1452	Tagetes lucida , deep yellow flowers and shining foliage, from South America; 1 ft., - - -	C	10
1453	-- 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., - - -	-	10
1454	-- signata , orange streaked with brown, from Peru; 2 ft., - - -	-	10
1455	-- tenuifolia , a pretty miniature variety, orange flowers, delicate foliage, - - -	-	10
THUNBERGIA. NAT. ORD. ACANTHACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiosperma.</i>			
A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the greenhouse, or in a warm situation out of doors; they delight in rich, loamy soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1456	Thunbergia alata ,** (<i>winged stemmed</i>), buff, dark eye, dwarf climber; 4 ft., - - -	J	5
1457	-- alba ,** white, dark eye; 4 ft., - - -	-	5
1458	-- aurantiaca ,** bright orange, dark eye, beautiful; 4 ft., - - -	-	5
1459	-- Bakerii ,** pure white, fine; 4 ft., - - -	-	10
1460	-- sulphurea ,** uniform pale yellow; 4 ft., - - -	-	10
1461	-- pl. var. ,** finest mixed, - - -	-	10
TOURNEFORTIA. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
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>			
1462	Tournefortia heliotropoides , bluish lilac, trailer, from Buenos Ayres, - - -	B	10
TRACHELIUM. † NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Pretty Campanula-like flowers, a very desirable border plant. <i>Hardy biennial.</i>			
1463	Trachelium cœruleum , blue, from Italy; 2 ft., - - -	C	10
TRICHOSANTHES. NAT. ORD. CUCURBITACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Monœcia Monadelphia.</i>			
Beautiful plants, with long, elegant, serpent-like fruit. T. Colubrina when ripe becomes brilliant carmine color; they succeed best in light, rich soil. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1464	Trichosanthes anguina , green, with various colored ridges, - - -	J	25
1465	-- colubrina vera , serpent cucumber, from 5 to 6 feet in length, from China, - - -	-	25
TRIFOLIUM , (<i>Ornamental Clover</i> .) NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diadelphia Decandria.</i>			
A remarkably showy plant, with large, handsome flowers; grows freely in any soil. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1466	Trifolium atropurpureum , dark purple; 1 ft., - - -	G	5
1467	-- odoratum , (<i>Sweet-scented Clover</i> .) very fragrant, - - -	-	5
TRITOMA. NAT. ORD. LILIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Hexandria Monogynia.</i>			
1468	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 orange red and flame colored sceptre-like flower-heads are unequalled for effect in all extensive arrangements of floral decoration; half-hardy perennial, - - -	F	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
TROPÆOLUM.** NAT. ORD. GERANIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Octandria Monogynia.</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 greenhouse or conservatory, they are invaluable; for covering trellises, verandas, and bowers out of doors, they are of equal importance; while for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed. When used for bedding they should be regularly and carefully pegged down, interlacing the shoots and occasionally removing the large leaves. The following varieties form the finest collection ever offered in this country. They are easily cultivated and flower most profusely the first season. All the Lobbian varieties bloom beautifully through the Winter months in the greenhouse or conservatory, so when cut flowers are in demand they will form a valuable acquisition. Grow freely in light soil, not too rich. See Nasturtium. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1469	Tropæolum peregrinum (<i>Canary Bird Flower</i> .) <i>yellow</i> , highly ornamental and deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft., - - - - -	B	\$0 10
1470	— Lobbianum , (<i>Lobbs</i> .) <i>orange and scarlet</i> ; 6 ft., - - - - -	E	25
1471	— Caroline Schmidt , deep <i>scarlet</i> , a most beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer, - - - - -	—	20
1472	— Crown Prince of Prussia , a new hybrid, deep <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	—	25
1473	— Duc de Luynes , very dark <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1474	— flammula grandiflora , <i>yellow</i> streaked with <i>carmine rose</i> , - - - - -	—	25
1475	— Geant des Batailles , brilliant <i>carmine</i> , fine, - - - - -	—	20
1476	— Imperatrice Eugenie , <i>orange</i> shaded <i>maroon</i> , dark spots, - - - - -	—	20
1477	— Lilli Schmidt , bright <i>scarlet</i> , superb, fine for massing, - - - - -	—	20
1478	— Lucifer , dark <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	—	25
1479	— Mons. Calmet , <i>lemon</i> spotted <i>crimson</i> , quite distinct, - - - - -	—	20
1480	— Mons. Turrel , <i>orange</i> striped with <i>vermilion</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1481	— Napoleon III. , <i>yellow</i> striped <i>rosy scarlet</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1482	— Queen Victoria , <i>vermilion</i> and <i>scarlet</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1483	— Triomph de Gand , <i>orange scarlet</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1484	— Roi des Noirs , almost <i>black</i> , - - - - -	—	20
1485	— pl. var. , finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	—	25
1486	— Beauty of Malvern , a very free-blooming, bright <i>scarlet</i> variety, of dwarf, compact habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage; if sown early will give a plenty of cuttings, - - - - -	—	50
TUBEROUS VARIETIES FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE ONLY.			
1487	— pentaphyllum , <i>scarlet and green</i> , delicate foliage, - - - - -	—	25
1488	— tricolorum , <i>scarlet, yellow and black</i> , - - - - -	—	25
VALERIAN. NAT. ORD. VALERIANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monogynia.</i>			
Exceedingly showy plants for mixed borders, shrubberies, &c.			
1489	Valerian , dark <i>red</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	D	5
1490	— <i>white</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
VENIDIUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</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>			
1491	Venidium calendulaceum , deep <i>orange</i> , rich <i>brown</i> center, Cape of Good Hope; 1 ft., - - - - -	C	5
VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS. NAT. ORD. CAMPANULACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
1492	Venus's Looking Glass , (<i>Specularia Speculum</i> .) rich <i>blue</i> , handsome, from South Europe; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
1493	— — <i>white</i> , from South Europe; ½ ft., - - - - -	—	5
VENUS'S NAVELWORT. NAT. ORD. BORAGINACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</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>			
1494	Venus's Navelwort , (<i>Omphalodes Linifolia</i> .) <i>white</i> , from Portugal; ½ ft., - - - - -	G	5
VERBASCUM. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy, free-flowering plants, very effective in mixed flower and shrubby borders, growing freely in any soil. <i>Hardy perennials.</i>			
1495	Verbascum versicolor , various, from Bohemia; 2 ft., - - - - -	G	5
1496	— phœniceum album , <i>white</i> , from South Europe; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	5
1497	— — <i>ilac</i> , from South Europe; 3 ft., - - - - -	—	5
VERBENA. NAT. ORD. VERBENACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Didynamia Angiospermia.</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>			
1498	Verbena Aubletia , <i>reddish purple</i> , pretty, from North America, - - - - -	E	5
1499	— Drummondii , <i>ilac</i> , from Texas, - - - - -	—	10
1500	— hybrida , choice mixed, from a celebrated German collection, - - - - -	—	25
1501	— — extra fine, saved from the newest and best named varieties, - - - - -	—	50



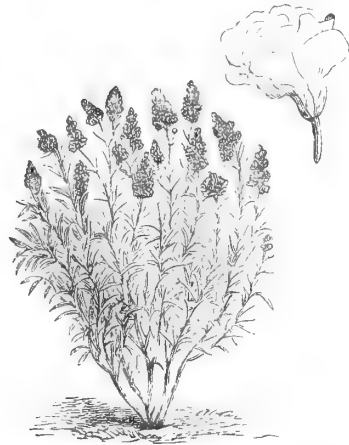
No. 1506.—*VERBENA* (New Italian Striped.)



No. 1509.—*VERBENA VENOSA*.



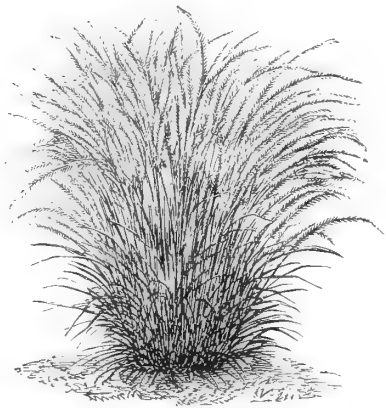
No. 1526.—*VISCARIA OCLATA*.



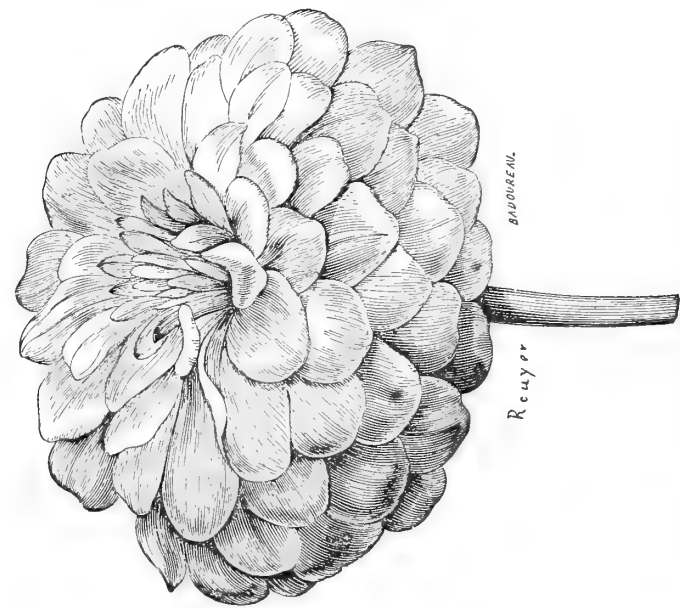
No. 1540.—*WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE*.



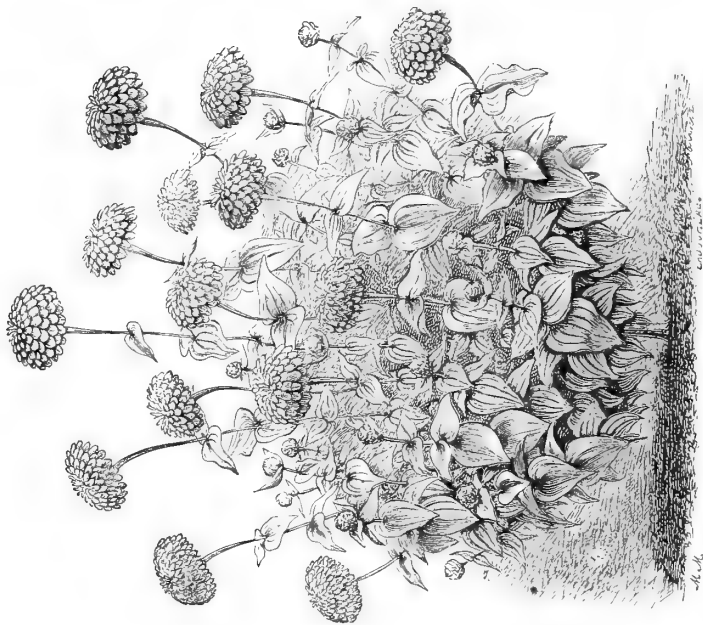
No. 1592.—*BRIZA MAXIMA*.



No. 1632.—*STIPA PINNATA*.



No. 1563.—DOUBLE ZINNIA. Page 56.
Single Bloom. Natural Size.



No. 1563.—DOUBLE ZINNIA. Page 56.
Zinnia Elegans, Fl. Pl.

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
VERBENA.—(Continued.)			
1502	Verbena hybrida auriculiflora , choice mixed varieties, <i>white</i> center, - - -	E	\$0 25
1503	— coccinea , saved from the most brilliant <i>scarlet</i> flowers, - - -	-	25
1504	— cœrulea , beautiful <i>blue</i> , constant, - - -	-	25
1505	— montana , this is a gem. truly; it has the habit of the common <i>Verbena</i> , 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
1506	— new Italian striped , a charming novelty, brilliant colors, carnation-like, striped with <i>rose lilac</i> , <i>purple</i> and on various colored grounds, - - -	-	25
1507	— puleherrima , most beautiful, from Buenos Ayres, - - -	-	10
1508	— teucroides odorata , fine <i>white</i> , fragrant, from Germany, - - -	-	10
1509	— venosa , <i>violet purple</i> , good bedding plant, trailer from Buenos Ayres, - - -	-	5
1510	— fine mixed, - - -	-	10
VERONICA. NAT. ORD. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Diandria Monogynia.</i>			
Showy plants for pot culture or the open border. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1511	Veronica Syriaca , (<i>Syrian</i>) bright <i>blue</i> and <i>white</i> , suitable for pot culture, edgings to vases, rock-work, &c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	E	10
1512	— alba , a new <i>white</i> variety of preceding; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	15
VICTORIA REGIA. NAT. ORD. NYMPHEACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Polyandria Monogynia.</i>			
1513	Victoria Regia , 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, - - -	E	1 00
VINCA. NAT. ORD. APOCYNACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact, greenhouse, evergreen shrubs, with shining <i>green</i> 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.			
1514	Vinca rosea , <i>rose</i> , from East Indies; 2 ft., - - -	B	10
1515	— alba , <i>white</i> with <i>crimson</i> eye, from East Indies; 2 ft., - - -	-	10
VIOLA, (Violet.) NAT. ORD. VIOLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
Well known plants, suitable for edgings, groups, or mixed borders.			
1516	Viola cornuta , delicate <i>blue</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	C	10
1517	— mauve queen , deep <i>mauve blue</i> , - - -	-	20
1518	— lutea , <i>yellow</i> , new and quite distinct, - - -	-	25
VIRGINIAN STOCK. NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</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>			
1519	Virginian Stock , (<i>Malcolmia Maritima</i> ,) <i>red</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	C	5
1520	— white ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	5
1521	— new rose ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	5
1522	— mixed varieties , - - -	-	5
VISCARIA. NAT. ORD. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Decandria Pentagynia.</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>			
1523	Viscaria Burriddii , <i>white</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	C	5
1524	— cœli-rosa , (<i>Rose of Heaven</i>), bright <i>rose</i> , with <i>white</i> center, from Levant; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	5
1525	— alba , pure <i>white</i> , new; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	5
1526	— oculata , <i>pink</i> , with rich <i>crimson</i> eye, from Algiers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	-	5
1527	— Dunnettii , <i>white</i> , dark eye; 1 ft., - - -	-	10
1528	— coccinea nana , bright <i>scarlet</i> with <i>rosy purple</i> center; 1 ft., - - -	-	10
1529	— splendens , handsome perennial variety, - - -	-	25
1530	— cardinalis , brilliant <i>magenta</i> , - - -	-	10
1531	— elegans picta , the center of the flower is of dark <i>crimson</i> , gradually merging into a bright <i>scarlet</i> , with a pure <i>white</i> margin, - - -	-	15
1532	— mixed varieties , - - -	-	10
VITTADINIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
A remarkably neat and pretty little plant for a permanent edging, growing freely in any good soil. <i>Hardy annual.</i>			
1533	Vittadinia trilobata , (<i>Australian Daisy</i>), <i>purple</i> and <i>lilac</i> , from Australia; $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., - - -	C	10
WAITZIA. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.</i>			
Very pretty everlasting, bearing their flowers in clusters. Easy of cultivation, thriving well in any good friable soil. Pick the flowers before they are fully expanded for Winter bouquets. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1534	Waitzia aurea , <i>yellow</i> ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	B	25

No.	POPULAR OR SCIENTIFIC NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Cult.	Price.
WAITZIA.—(Continued.)			
1535	Waitzia grandiflora , the finest of all the <i>yellow</i> everlastings. The flowers are of a large size, and are produced two or three weeks later than <i>W. Aurea</i> ; 1½ ft., - - -	B	\$0 25
1536	- corymbosa , flower heads of a lively <i>red</i> color, of long duration in bloom; 1 ft., - - -	-	25
1537	- Steeziana , a miniature variety, well adapted to pot culture; flowers <i>yellow</i> ; ½ ft., - - -	-	25
WALLFLOWER, (Cheiranthus Cheiri.) NAT. ORD. CRUCIFERÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Tetradynamia Siliquosa.</i>			
A well known and much admired class of plants, prized for their fragrance. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>			
1538	Wallflower , fine mixed, single; 2½ ft., - - - - -	E	5
1539	- branching , double and fine; 2½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1540	- finest double , German mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	25
1541	- dwarf extra ; 1 ft., - - - - -	-	25
1542	- new canary , <i>yellow</i> , very fine; 2 ft., - - - - -	-	25
WHITLAVIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
One of the most charming California annuals, very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil.			
1543	Whitlavia grandiflora , fine <i>violet blue</i> , hardy annual, from California; 1 ft., - - -	C	5
1544	- alba , pure <i>white</i> , - - - - -	-	5
1545	- gloxinoides , tube of corolla pure <i>white</i> , and the limbs of a delicate light <i>blue</i> , - - -	-	10
WIGANDIA. NAT. ORD. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Digynia.</i>			
Grand and magnificent plant, with stupendous leaves richly veined, and stems covered with crimson hair. Of rapid growth and splendid habit, it forms one of the finest possible objects amongst ornamental foliaged plants; to stand in a prominent position, or in any way to impart a tropical aspect to a garden; likewise for conservatory decoration. Fit companion to <i>Cannas</i> , <i>Ricinus</i> , <i>Daturas</i> , &c.			
1546	Wigandia Caracasana , flower <i>lilac</i> , from Caracass; 7 ft., - - - - -	E	25
1547	- Vigieri , new and superb, glaucous foliage; 8 ft., - - - - -	-	25
WINTER CHERRY, (Physalis Alkekengi.) NAT. ORD. SOLANACEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Pentandria Monogynia.</i>			
1548	Winter Cherry , <i>red</i> fruited, very showy when in fruit; half-hardy shrub, - - -	E	10
XERANTHEMUM. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Remarkably showy, free-flowering, everlasting, valuable for Winter bouquets. <i>Hardy annuals.</i>			
1549	Xeranthemum annuum fl. alba pl. , double, <i>white</i> , - - - - -	B	10
1550	- fl. alba compacta , dwarf, <i>white</i> , - - - - -	-	10
1551	- cœrulea fl. pl. , double, <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	-	10
1552	- compacta , new dwarf, <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	-	10
1553	- caryophylloides pl. striatum , flowers of a <i>reddish white</i> color, striped and sprinkled with <i>red</i> , <i>rose crimson</i> and <i>purple</i> ; beautiful for Winter bouquets, - - -	-	25
ZEA, (Japanese Maize.) NAT. ORD. GRAMINEÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Triandria Monœcia.</i>			
1554	Zea Japonica fol. variegata , a valuable addition to our ornamental foliage plants, presenting a beautiful appearance; large tufty foliage, broadly ribboned in all its length with alternate stripes of <i>white</i> and <i>green</i> ; half-hardy annual, from Japan; 6 ft., - - -	G	10
ZINNIA ELEGANS. NAT. ORD. COMPOSITÆ.			
<i>Linn.—Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.</i>			
Annuals of great beauty and brilliancy, of branching habit and superb colors, continue in bloom a long time, very effective in beds, groups, or mixed borders. The new double varieties are a most valuable acquisition, and are greatly improved from year to year by a careful selection of the most double and brilliant colored varieties. Our selection comprises the finest varieties in cultivation. <i>Half-hardy annuals.</i>			
1555	Zinnia elegans alba , pure <i>white</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	C	5
1556	- aurea , deep <i>gold</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1557	- coccinea , brilliant <i>scarlet</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1558	- kermesina , <i>crimson</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1559	- purpurea , <i>purple</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1560	- sulphurea , <i>yellow</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1561	- mixed , 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	5
1562	- extra fine German , mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	-	10
1563	- fl. pl. , finest double varieties mixed, - - - - -	-	10
1564	- alba , pure <i>white</i> , - - - - -	-	25
1565	- atropurpurea , dark <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1566	- aurea , <i>golden yellow</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1567	- coccinea , <i>scarlet</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1568	- kermesina , <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1569	- lilacina , <i>lilac</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1570	- purpurea , <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	-	20
1571	- Mexicana , (<i>Haagana</i>), a new species of dwarf, branching habit, <i>yellow</i> flushed with <i>orange</i> , up the center of each petal; an exceedingly valuable plant for flower beds, edgings and borders, - - -	-	10
1572	- hybrida , similar in habit to the foregoing; blossoms of many shades of colors, - - -	-	25
1573	- pumila fl. pl. , a dwarf double variety, of compact growth, flowers very brilliant and double, a novelty of last season, - - -	-	25
1574	- tagetiflora fl. pl. , new, double, petals quilled like <i>Globe Aster</i> , very desirable, - - -	-	25

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES,

FOR

Winter Bouquets, Dinner Table Decorations,

EDGINGS, RIBBONS,

Centers of Beds, Mixed Borders and Shrubberies.



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 shrubbery 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.
1575	<i>Egilops cylindrica</i> , knotted, very curious and pretty, hardy annuals; 2 ft., -	10	1596	<i>Bryzopyrum siculum</i> , very dwarf with light shining green leaves, neat and pretty. Half-hardy annual; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., -	10
1576	<i>Agrostis</i> . The varieties of this class are exceedingly beautiful, and most of them extremely graceful; the whole are admirably suited for mixing with flowers green or dried. Hardy annuals; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10	1597	<i>Bromus brizaeformis</i> , a beautiful variety with drooping panicles resembling <i>Briza Maxima</i> . Hardy perennial; 1 ft., -	10
1577	-- <i>Dulcis</i> , beautiful, - - - - -	5	1598	<i>Ceratochloa pendula</i> , fine spikes. Hardy annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
1578	-- <i>elegans</i> , very beautiful, - - - - -	10	1599	<i>Chascolytrum erectum</i> , drooping panicles, very ornamental, from Chili. Hardy perennial; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1579	-- <i>luxiflora</i> , beautiful, most graceful, -	10	1600	<i>Chloris radiata</i> , a curious variety, blooms freely, very desirable. Hardy annual, -	10
1580	-- <i>Nebulosa</i> , one of the most graceful grasses in cultivation, - - - - -	10	1601	-- <i>myriostachies</i> , a new and beautiful variety with velvety flower heads. Hardy perennial; 3 ft., - - - - -	25
1581	-- <i>plumosa</i> , superb flowers in plumes, -	10	1602	-- <i>truncata</i> , fine silvery plumes, abundant foliage, elegant for groups; 2 ft., -	10
1582	-- <i>pulchella</i> , exceedingly graceful, -	10	1603	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i> , new, with elegant rose colored spikes. Half-hardy perennial; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	25
1583	-- <i>retrofracta</i> , new and fine, - - - - -	15	1604	<i>Chrysurus aureus</i> , (golden spiked.) Hardy annual; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
1584	-- <i>Stevani</i> , beautiful light panicles, like a cloud, - - - - -	10	1605	<i>Coix lachrymæ</i> , (<i>Job's Tears</i>), a well known variety; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
1585	<i>Andropogon bombycinus</i> , a lovely new variety, with small flower heads thickly enveloped in silky hairs, of a fine metallic whiteness, from Persia. Hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	25	1606	<i>Cyperus Paramatta</i> , belonging to the sedge family, very ornamental. Hardy perennial, - - - - -	5
1586	-- <i>formosum</i> , a new and superb gigantic variety, of rapid growth, from India. Half-hardy perennial; 3 ft., - - - - -	25	1607	<i>Dactyloctenium Ægypticum</i> , comb-like inflorescence. Half-hardy annual, -	10
1587	-- <i>argenteus</i> , silvery plumes and silver green foliage, fine for groups or masses. Hardy perennial, - - - - -	25	1608	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> , distinct, covered with brown spots. Half-hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
1588	-- <i>sorghum</i> , (<i>Rubens</i> .) tall, showy reddish brown spikes. Hardy annual; 3 ft., - -	10	1609	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i> , new and elegant, with diverging umbrella-like inflorescence, well adapted for pot culture in rooms; from Spain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	10
1589	<i>Anthoxanthum gracile</i> , graceful. Hardy annual; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10	1610	-- <i>corocana</i> , five horns, curious. Half-hardy annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
1590	<i>Avena sterilis</i> , (<i>Animated Oats</i> .) very graceful, with large drooping spikes on slender stems. Hardy annual; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5	1611	-- <i>oligostachya</i> , three horns, striking, -	10
1591	<i>Arundo donax vesicolor</i> , striped foliage, one of the most beautiful of grasses. Half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., - - - - -	25	1612	-- <i>sp.</i> , from China, fine dwarf, - - - - -	15
1592	<i>Briza maxima</i> , (<i>Quaking Grass</i> .) large, a most beautiful variety; one of the best. Hardy annual; 14 ft., - - - - -	5	1613	<i>Eriarthus ravennæ</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. Half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., - - - - -	25
1593	-- <i>gracilis</i> , (<i>Quaking Grass</i> .) small, very delicate and graceful. Hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5			
1594	-- <i>geniculata</i> , fine, of dwarf habit, a profuse bloomer, - - - - -	10			
1595	-- <i>compacta</i> , a charming variety, a novelty of last season. Hardy annual, - -	10			

NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.	NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
1614	Eragrostis , an exceedingly pretty class, highly ornamental. Hardy annual.		1625	Panicum capilaceum , very ornamental, rich in foliage, with red spikes of inflorescence. Hardy perennial; 3 ft., -	10
1615	— cylindriflora , 1½ ft., - - -	5	1626	— frumentaceum , elegant, with drooping panicles of white seeds. Half-hardy annual, - - -	10
1616	— elegans , (<i>Love-grass</i> ;) 2 ft., - -	5	1627	— jumentorum , new and fine, with unusually large heads of white seeds, from Asia. Half-hardy perennial; 3 ft., -	10
1617	— namaquensis , 1 ft., - - -	10	1628	Paspalum elegans , white, very pretty and interesting; 1½ ft., -	5
1618	Gynerium argenteum , (<i>Pampas Grass</i> ,) the most noble grass in cultivation, flowering in large silvery plumes on stems from seven to ten feet in height; requires protection in northern and middle States, from South America. Hardy in southern States, - - -	25	1629	Pennisetum longistylum , very graceful and interesting. Hardy annual; 1½ ft., -	5
1619	— roseum , of similar habit and appearance to the preceding, with rose colored plumes, - - -	25	1630	Setaria macrocheta , large, drooping plumes of the most graceful description. Hardy annual; 2 ft., - - -	5
1620	Hordeum jubatum , (<i>Squirrel Tail Grass</i> ;) lovely purplish plumes, very fine. Hardy annual; 3 ft., -	10	1631	Stipa elegantissima , a new and elegant variety, either for pot culture or the flower border. Half-hardy perennial, -	25
1621	Isolepis gracilis , very graceful. Half-hardy perennial, - - -	25	1632	— pinnata , (<i>Feather Grass</i> ;) one of the finest of the ornamental grasses; the seed being slow to vegetate should be started in a hotbed. Hardy perennial, -	10
1622	Lagurus ovatus , (<i>Hare's Tail Grass</i> ;) small white plumes. Hardy annual; 1 ft., -	5	1633	Tricholœna rosea , beautiful beyond description. Hardy perennial; 2 ft., -	10
1623	Panicum Colonum , a very ornamental, pretty, curious looking class, well suited for bouquets, - - -	5	1634	Trypsacum dactyloides , very handsome. Hardy perennial; 4 ft., - - -	25
1624	— sulcatum , very decorative: palm-formed. Half-hardy annual; 2 ft., -	10	1635	Uniola latifolia , hardy annual; 4 ft., -	10



TO ASSIST PURCHASERS IN MAKING SELECTIONS WE ANNEX A LIST OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS, EVERLASTING FLOWERS, CLIMBING PLANTS, GREENHOUSE SEEDS, AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS, ARRANGED UNDER SEPARATE HEADS. THE NUMBERS REFER TO THEIR POSITION IN THE BODY OF THE CATALOGUE.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS, OF FIRST QUALITY.

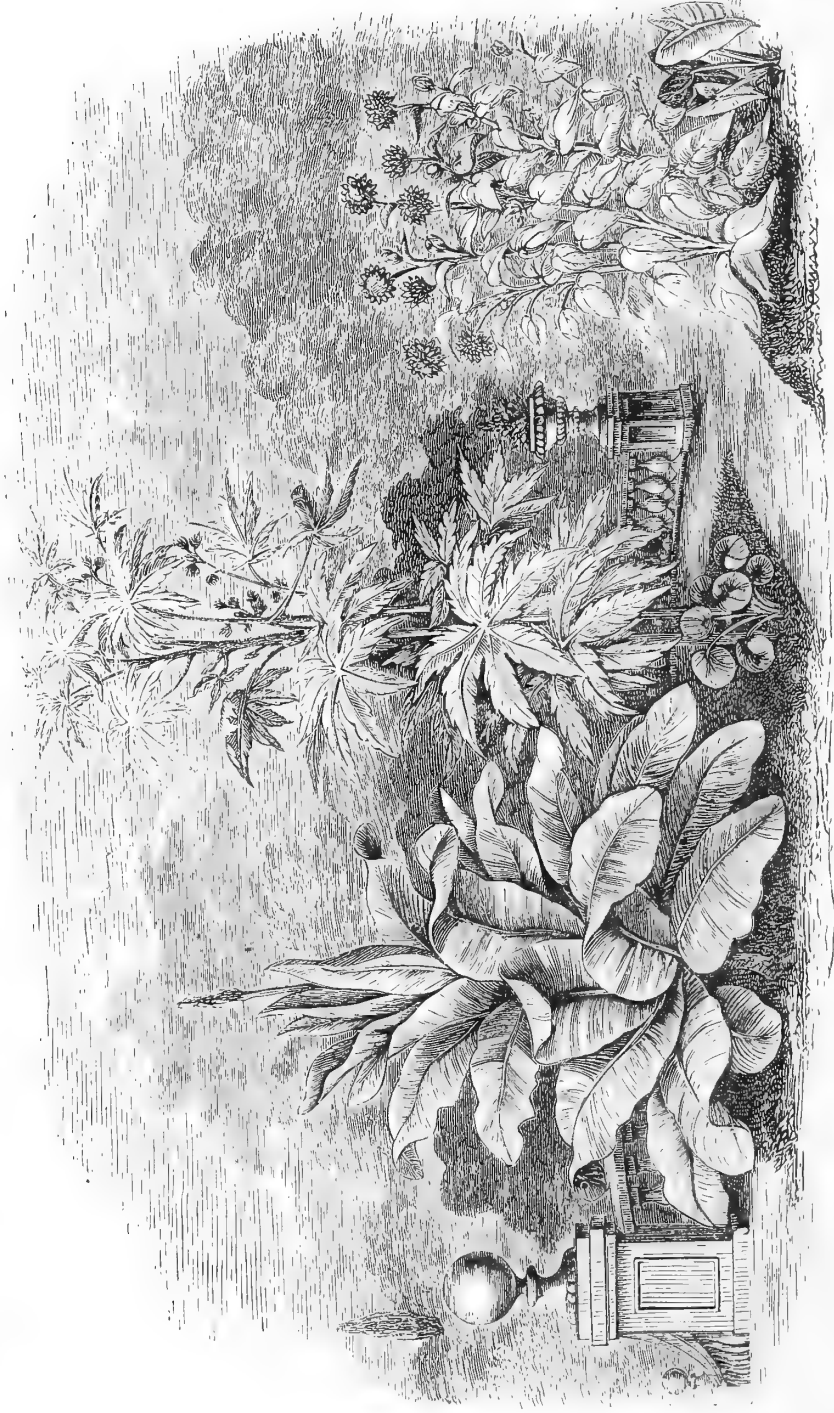
Arrangements have been made with several of the most successful exhibitors of Florists' Flowers in Europe, by which we shall be constantly supplied with seed of the finest prize varieties of the following kinds, which can be confidently recommended as superior to anything of the kind ever offered in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

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

- 175-188 **Antirrhinum majus**, from the best named flowers.
 215-236 **Asters**, exhibition varieties.
 248 **Auricula**, saved from fine prize varieties.
 259 **Balsams**, very beautiful; the best in culture.
 263 **Bellis perennis**, (*Double Daisies*;) finest Belgian varieties.
 288-291 **Calceolaria**, their varied foliage and richly marked flowers render them indispensable for greenhouse and conservatory decoration.
 448-450 **Chrysanthemum**, large-flowered and pompone varieties.
 451-453 **Cineraria**, saved from a collection of many named varieties.
 405 **Cockscomb**, from selected plants.
 381-386 **Carnation and Picotee Pinks**, comprising all colors and selections.
 657-658 **Fuchsias**, saved from the finest new varieties.
 674-682 **Geranium**, saved from the finest English, French, spotted and fancy flowers.
 696 **Gladiolus**, from the most magnificent varieties in cultivation.
 705-706 **Gloxinia**, saved from the finest erect and drooping varieties.
 799 **Hollyhocks**, all saved from the finest named show flowers.
 852 **Lantana**, finest named varieties.
 1021-1028 **Mimulus**, fine, magnificently spotted and blotched flowers.
 1123-1124 **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. 1124) are saved from a most curious collection; producing a great variety of striped, mottled and variegated flowers.
 1173-1175 **Petunias**, new marbled, blotched and variegated varieties.
 1219 **Polyanthus**, from the finest flowers of a celebrated English amateur.
 1238-1239 **Portulaca**, new, double, the most desirable acquisition of many years.
 1253-1264 **Prinula 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 greenhouse plants in cultivation.
 1397-1440 **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.
 1448-1449 **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.
 1470-1486 **Tropœolum**, most profuse bloomers, suitable for greenhouse or out-door culture.
 1538-1542 **Wallflowers**, an old favorite, much improved by careful hybridization.



No. 1554.—JAPANESE MAIZE. Page 56.



HELIANTHUS.

CANNA. RICINUS SANGUINEUS. A Group of Ornamental Foliaged Plants. Page 59.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Very beautiful for Winter decoration. Pick the flowers before they are fully expanded, and hang in a dark, dry closet until perfectly dry.

129-130	Acroclinium,	707	Gnaphalium,	1276-1279	Rhodanthe,
159	Ammobium,	789-790	Helipterum,	1534-1537	Waitzia,
69E-704	Globe Amaranthus,	760-779	Helichrysum,	1549-1553	Xeranthemum.
		1220	Polycolymna,		

CLIMBING PLANTS.

107	Abroba,	531-534	Cucurbita,	1001-1007	Maurandia,
131	Adlumia,	549	Cyclanthera,	1030-1032	Momordica,
208-209	Aristolochia,	552-554	Cypress Vine,	1053-1059	Nasturtium,
251	Balloon Vine,	613-615	Dolichos,	1119-1121	Passiflora,
265	Benincasa,	616	Ecceumocarpus,	1144-1155	Peas,
1469	Canary Bird Flower,	723-737	Gourds,	1184	Phaseolus,
475-477	Clematis,	745-748	Hardenbergia,	1351	Scyphanthus,
483-488	Clitoria,	811-829	Ipomea,	1456-1461	Thunbergia,
489	Coba,	851	Kennedy,	1469-1488	Tropaeolum,
503-510	Convolvulus,	898-900	Loasa,	1464-1465	Trycosanthes.
523-530	Cucumis,	901-902	Lophospermum,		

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

The following kinds are especially for culture in the greenhouse, though many varieties succeed well when planted out in the border during the Summer months.

110-114	Abutilon,	434-436	Chinese Primrose,	683	Gesneria,
115-124	Acacia,	438	Chorozeza,	705-706	Gloxinia,
127	Achimenes,	448-450	Chrysanthemum,	745-748	Hardenbergia,
132-136	Ageratum,	451-453	Cineraria,	851	Kennedy,
143-145	Alonsoa,	478	Clianthus,	897	Lisianthus,
249	Azalea Indica,	542-548	Cyclamen,	1001-1007	Maurandia,
278	Cactus,	617	Epacris,	1021-1028	Mimulus,
288-291	Calceolaria,	618	Erica,	1080-1081	Nierembergia,
311	Camellia,	651	Ferns,	1184	Phaseolus,
384	Carnation tree or per- petual flowering,	657-658	Fuchsias,	1221-1227	Polygala,
		674-682	Geranium,	1507-1508	Vinca,

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGED PLANTS,

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

125-126	Acanthus,	392-405	Celosia,	962	Magydaris,
151-152	Amaranthus,	433	Chenopodium,	1156	Perilla,
264	Belvidere,	454	Cineraria maritima,	1281-1291	Ricinus,
378-380	Carduus,	742	Gynerium argenteum,	1575-1635	Ornamental Grasses,
337-370	Canna,	753-759	Helianthus,	1318	Salvia argentea,
		804	Humea,	1539-1540	Wigandia.

DRIED NATURAL FLOWERS,

IMMORTELLES OR EVERLASTING, MOSSES, GRASSES, ETC.

In great demand for making into Wreaths, Crosses, Winter Bouquets, Christmas Decorations, Etc., Etc. On account of their bulk these cannot be sent by mail.

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.

	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	Orange,	- - - 1 00	Magenta,	- - - 1 50
New Rose,	- - - 2 00				

DRIED AND DYED GRASSES.

Elegant ornamental Grasses, of great effect.	Per bunch.	Doz.
Feather Grass, Briza, Bromus, Phalaris, etc., in four colors, green, red, yellow and white,	- - - - -	\$0 75 to \$1 00
Moss Dyed Green,	- - - - -	35 4 00
Moss Dyed Black,	- - - - -	50 4 50

HARDY ANNUALS, AND OTHER CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, BY WEIGHT.



THE following showy kinds of Flower Seeds, generally required in large quantities for *Beds, Borders, Edgings*, and other like purposes; also by many dealers for putting up in smaller packets for retailing, are offered *postpaid by mail* at undermentioned prices, when quantities not less than one-half ounce, or amount specified, are ordered. Where price per packet is quoted, it is to be understood that each packet contains enough seed for ten retail packets. When ordered in less quantities than specified, a higher rate will be charged. The numbers prefixed refer to their position in the body of the Catalogue.

NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PER OZ.	NO.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	PER OZ.
108	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> , - - - -	\$1 50	907	<i>Lobelia</i> , fine mixed, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	\$0 50
129	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , - - - -	1 50	948	<i>Lupinus annual</i> , mixed, - - -	50
130	- album, - - - -	2 00	949	- perennial, mixed, - - -	75
132	<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> , - - - -	1 50	972	<i>Marigold</i> , African, mixed, - - -	1 00
147	<i>Alyssum sweet</i> , - - - -	75	983	- Double Garden, - - -	75
154	<i>Amaranthus melancholicus ruber</i> , - - -	1 50	974	- French mixed, - - -	1 00
157	- tricolor, - - - -	1 00	997	<i>Marvel of Peru</i> , mixed, - - -	40
186	<i>Antirrhinum</i> , fine mixed, - - -	1 50	1016	<i>Mignonette</i> , - - - <i>per lb.</i> , \$3 00	25
202	<i>Aquilegia</i> , mixed, - - - -	1 00	1017	- large flowered, - - - <i>per lb.</i> , 3 50	30
217	<i>Aster peoniiflora</i> , from imported seed, - - -	2 00	1052	<i>Nasturtium dwarf</i> , mixed, - - -	75
215	- - very choice, mixed, French, imported, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	1 50	1053	- tall, mixed, - - -	40
223	- new Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, - - -	3 00	1066	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> , - - -	50
224	- French <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flowered, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	1 00	1068	- discoidalis, - - -	50
226	- Globe, - - - -	2 00	1070	- insignis, - - -	50
231	- fine quilled, mixed, - - -	1 00	1073	- maculata, - - -	50
233	- ranunculus-flowered, mixed, - - -	1 00	1123	<i>Pansy</i> , extra fine, English, - - -	10 00
251	Balloon vine, - - - -	50	1138	- common, - - -	2 00
260	Balsam, fine double mixed, - - -	75	1137	- fine mixed, French, - - -	5 00
259	- French <i>Camellia</i> -flowered, - - -	3 00	1144	Peas Sweet, mixed, - - - <i>per lb.</i> , \$2 50	25
261	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> , - - - -	75	1145	- painted lady, - - -	25
276	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i> , - - - -	1 00	1147	- purple striped, - - -	25
277	- aurea, - - - -	1 00	1149	- scarlet striped, - - -	25
1469	Canary Bird Flower, - - - -	1 50	1150	- white, - - -	25
326	Candytuft white fragrant, - - -	80	1153	- Lord Anson's, - - -	25
328	- purple, - - - -	50	1154	- Tangier, - - -	75
330	- crimson dark, - - - -	75	1156	<i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> , - - -	75
331	- White Rocket, - - - -	1 00	1181	<i>Petunia</i> , mixed, - - -	2 00
333	- white, - - - -	50	1187	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> , fine, mixed, - - -	1 00
335	- mixed, - - - -	50	1188	- alba, pure white, - - -	1 50
370	<i>Canna</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	2 00	1190	- Marmorata, marbled, - - -	1 50
377	Canterbury Bells, mixed, - - -	1 50	1189	- oculata, dark-eyed, - - -	1 50
471	<i>Clarkia</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	1 00	1192	- Queen Victoria, - - -	1 50
490	<i>Collinsia</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	1 00	1232	Poppy French, mixed, - - -	50
517	<i>Convolvulus minor</i> , fine mixed, - - -	60	1231	- Paony-flowered, fine, mixed, - - -	75
506	- major (<i>Morning Glory</i>) fine mixed, - - -	1 50	1235	<i>Portulaca albiflora</i> , white, - - -	1 00
307	<i>Coreopsis</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	1 00	1236	- aurea, orange, - - -	1 00
552	Cypress Vine, crimson, - - - -	75	1237	- <i>Caryophylloides</i> , red and white, - - -	1 00
553	- white, - - - -	1 00	1241	- rosea, - - - -	1 00
578	<i>Delphinium</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	1 50	1244	- Splendens, purple, - - -	1 00
586	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> (<i>Indian Pink</i>) - - -	1 50	1240	- <i>Thellusonii</i> , rose scarlet, - - -	1 00
611	<i>Digitalis</i> (<i>Foaglove</i>) mixed, - - -	1 50	1242	- <i>Thorburnii</i> , yellow, - - -	1 00
630	<i>Escholtzia</i> , orange, - - - -	1 00	1245	- all colors mixed, - - -	1 00
631	- white, - - - -	1 00	1298	<i>Ricinus sanguineous</i> , - - -	75
634	<i>Euphorbia variegata</i> , - - - -	50	1311	<i>Salpiglossis</i> , finest mixed varieties, - - -	2 50
644	Everlasting Flowers (<i>Helichrysum</i>), all colors mixed, - - -	1 25	1329	<i>Scabiosa</i> (<i>Mourning Bride</i>), - - -	1 00
688	<i>Gilia</i> , fine mixed varieties, - - -	75	1346	<i>Schizanthus</i> , fine mixed varieties, - - -	1 00
698	Globe <i>Amaranthus</i> , flesh colored, - - -	75	1020	Sensitive Plant, - - -	1 50
699	- orange, - - - -	1 00	1355	<i>Silene</i> , finest mixed varieties, - - -	75
701	- variegated, - - - -	75	1397	Stocks German ten-week, mixed, - - -	3 50
702	- white, - - - -	75	1420	Stocks intermediate, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	50
722	<i>Godetia</i> , fine mixed, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	50	1426	- imperial, - - - -	50
793	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> , - - - -	50	1431	- Brompton, - - - <i>per pkt.</i>	50
800	Hollyhock, fine mixed, - - - -	1 00	1444	Sunflower double dwarf, <i>per qt.</i>	50
812	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i> (<i>Star Ipomea</i>), - - -	50	1451	Sweet William, finest mixed, - - -	75
847	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i> , - - - -	75	1456	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> , - - -	75
864	Lavender, - - - -	40	1458	- aurantiaca, - - -	75
853	Larkspur, dwarf rocket, mixed, - - -	1 00	1459	- alata alba, - - -	75
857	- tall branching, mixed, - - -	1 00	1461	- fine mixed, - - -	75
867	<i>Leptosiphon</i> , mixed, - - - -	1 00	1492	<i>Venus's Looking Glass</i> , mixed, - - -	75
882	<i>Linaria</i> , fine mixed, - - - -	1 00	1520	<i>Virginia stock</i> , pink and white, each, - - -	75
888	<i>Linum Grandiflorum coccineum</i> , - - -	1 75	1532	<i>Viscaria</i> , fine mixed, - - -	1 00
			1538	Wallflower, - - - -	50
			1562	<i>Zinnia</i> , fine German, - - -	75
			1563	- double mixed, - - -	1 50

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.

The following remarks from a correspondent of Moore's Rural New Yorker, gives the mode of culture adopted by the New York market gardeners at Oyster Bay, who make Asparagus growing a specialty:—"This crop will grow in any kind of soil that is free from stone, from stiff clay to light sand; but a good sandy loam is the best adapted for an early cutting for market. The ground should be thoroughly plowed, as deep as possible, and furrowed off each way from four to five feet. At each intersection dig the dirt out so as to make the hole at least twelve inches deep, then put in about a half bushel of good strong stable manure and press down; cover with soil and set the plant so that the crown will be about eight or ten inches from the top of the ground when leveled off; spread the roots out flat in setting and cover with soil; keep the ground loose by cultivator, hoe out all grass and weeds. Asparagus can be set out either in the Fall or Spring; the Fall is best, as the roots get ready to start sooner in the Spring. They will want no additional manure until the second Spring after setting, when they should have a liberal dressing of manure plowed in, and the ground kept loose and clean. The third Spring give the plants a sprinkling of guano; as soon as frost is out of the ground, cultivate and loosen the soil. This season you will cut, but not too heavy, as it is better to cut light to strengthen the roots. After cutting, give a heavy dressing of manure, and keep loose and clean. In the Fall, before the seed drops, cut the tops and burn, to prevent filling the ground with small plants. All that is necessary after this is to use guano early in Spring and plow and work in; and after cutting to apply a good coating of manure between the rows, keeping the ground loose and clean. One-year-old plants are best for setting. Any kind of manure is good, with occasionally a dressing of salt. The very best manure, where it can be obtained, is night-soil, plowed in; but any kind will do if you use enough of it. There need be no fear of giving it too much, as the crop will pay four-fold to the quantity of manure used. For marketing, the sprouts should be all large, as green as possible, and cut, when bunched, eight inches long. The bunches should be five inches across the butt end and tied with basswood tie near each end. If to be kept over night, wet the butts and stand on a cool cellar bottom; keep the tops dry after bunching."

Large Green Purple Top, or Giant.—The best and largest variety. Per pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. 1 Lb.
Conover's Colossal.—A new and improved variety of very large size, from two and a half to four and a half in. in circumference; tender, productive and of good quality. - \$0 05 \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
Giant Asparagus Roots.—One year, \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.50 per 1000. - 50 1 00 3 50 12 00
Giant Asparagus Roots.—Two years, \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.
Conover's Colossal Roots.—One year, \$3.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per 1000.

ENGLISH BEANS.

[*Faba vulgaris*, LIN. *Fefe 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.

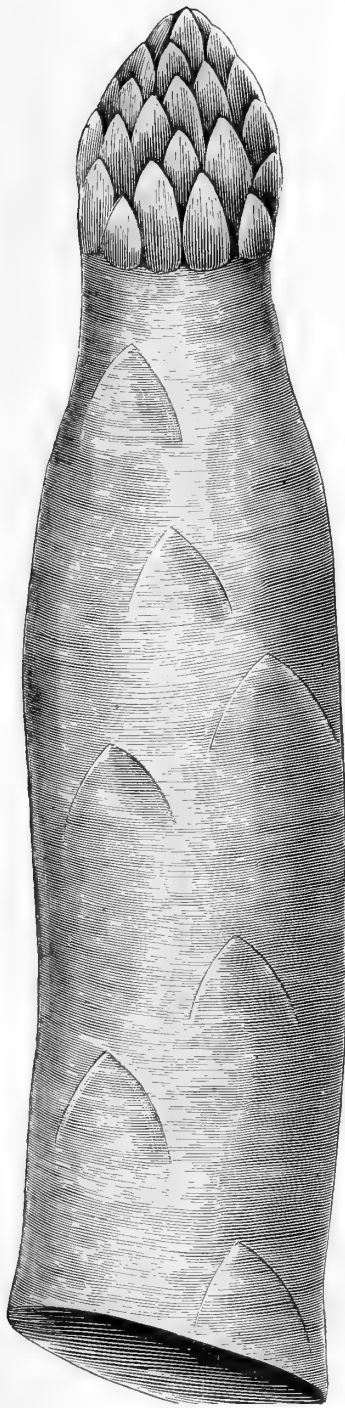
Early Mazagan.—This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows, either dibbled or drilled, - \$0 40 \$2 00 \$7 00
Long-pod Sword.—This sort is also adapted either for the garden or the field. The stalks are stouter and rather taller than those of the early Mazagan, having longer pods and larger seeds, but in other respects are nearly identical, - 40 2 00 7 00
Broad Windsor.—A superior sort, 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 2 00 7 00

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.

Early China.—Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red. Sixteen hundred and fifty measure a quart, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or two hundred hills, - \$0 10 \$0 35 \$1 75 \$6 00
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—Very hardy, early and prolific; seeds orange yellow, with a narrow reddish brown line encircling the eye. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drill, or the same number of hills, - 10 40 2 00 7 00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye. A quart contains about fourteen hundred Beans, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or one hundred and fifty hills, - 10 40 2 00 7 00
Early Rachel.—One of the earliest, hardy and productive; seeds brown, white at one end, pods crisp and tender when young. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of rows, and same number of hills, - 10 40 2 00 7 00



**CONOVER'S
COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.**
Page 62.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Page 66.



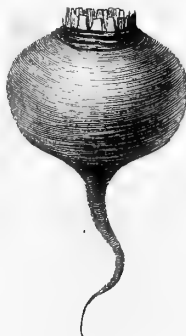
ENGLISH BEAN. Page 62.



**ROUGH SKINNED
BEET. Page 64.**



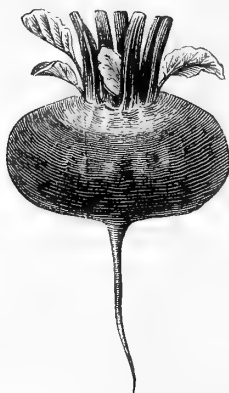
**EARLY BASSANO BEET.
Page 64.**



**EARLY
BLOOD TURNIP BEET.
Page 64.**



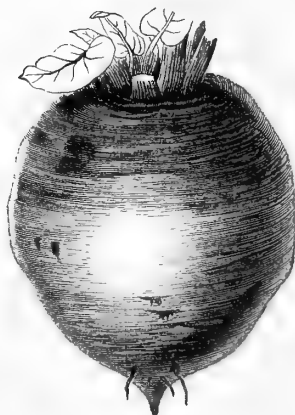
**LONG
BLOOD BEET.
Page 64.**



**EGYPTIAN
DARK RED BEET.
Page 64.**



**LONG RED
MANGOLD WURZEL
BEET. Page 65.**



**YELLOW GLOBE
MANGOLD WURZEL BEET.
Page 65.**



**WHITE SUGAR BEET.
Page 65.**

BEANS—Continued.

Per pkt. Qt. Peck. Bush.

Early Valentine. —Early and productive; pods tender and succulent. A quart contains about eighteen hundred Beans, sufficient for a row of two hundred feet, or one hundred and seventy-five hills,	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$2 00	\$7 00
Refugee, or Thousand to One. —Hardy, yields abundantly, and of fine quality; as a String Bean, or for pickling, it is considered the best; seeds drab, with numerous spots and patches of purple. About eighteen hundred are contained in a quart, and will plant a row of two hundred and fifty feet in length, or two hundred hills,	10	40	2 00	7 00
Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf. —As a Shell Bean, green or ripe, this is one of the best of the Dwarfs; the seeds are of large size, pure white, and tender and delicate. About twelve hundred seeds are contained in a quart, which will plant a row of one hundred and seventy-five feet, or a hundred and forty hills,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Turtle Soup Black. —The young pods of this variety are tender and of excellent quality, and are produced in great abundance; the riper seeds are small, glossy black, and are extensively used, as the name implies, in the preparation of a soup which, in color and flavor, strongly resembles that made from the green turtle. A quart contains thirty-six hundred seeds, and will plant a row of four hundred feet, or three hundred and fifty hills,	10	35	1 75	6 00
Black Wax. —A new variety of great merit, highly recommended as a String Bean; pods transparent, waxy yellow, thick and very tender. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant a drill of two hundred feet, and same number of hills,	10	50	3 00	10 00
White Marrow. —Of fair quality as a String Bean, but superior for shelling in a green state; it is also an excellent variety for cooking when ripe, for which it is extensively grown,	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early Mohawk. —One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant a row two hundred and fifty feet or one hundred and seventy-five hills,	10	40	2 00	7 00

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. 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 vastago*, SP.]

Per pkt. Qt. Peck. Bush.

Early Dutch Case Knife. —This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. They are sometimes used as "Snaps," but principally shelled. A quart contains about fifteen hundred seeds and will plant one hundred and seventy-five hills,	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$10 00
Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg. —Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream color speckled. Used both in the pod and shelled; very productive, and good dry. A quart contains about eleven hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	10	50	3 00	10 00
White Cranberry. —Seeds white, same shape as the last, but smaller, with rounder pods; very tender and rich flavored. A quart contains about twelve hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	10	50	3 00	10 00
Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax Bean. —One of the best varieties in cultivation either for Snaps, or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. In moist seasons they remain crisp and tender till the seeds are large enough to be used in a green state; seeds black when ripe. A quart contains fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills,	10	75	3 50	12 00
Giant Wax. —A new pole Bean with pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans; a decided acquisition. A quart contains about fourteen hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and fifty hills,	25	1 50		
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; seeds white, with a patch of yellowish drab about the eye; spotted and marked with rose red. A quart contains about eleven hundred seeds, and will plant one hundred and twenty-five hills,	10	75	3 50	12 00

BEANS, (Flowering Runners.)

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

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. A quart contains about five hundred and fifty seeds, and will plant eighty hills,	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$12 00
White Runner, or Dutch. —This variety is considered as occupying an intermediate position between the True Dwarf Kidney and the Runner; the seeds are large, flat, and kidney-shaped, the whole plant differing but a little from the last named, excepting in seeds and flowers, which are white,	10	50	4 00	12 00

BEANS, (Lima.)

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

Per pkt. Qt. Peck. Bush.

- 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. A quart contains about seven hundred seeds, and will plant about seventy-five hills, - - - - - \$0 10 \$0 75 \$4 50 \$16 00
- 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, - - - - - 10 75 4 50 14 00

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 has 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 as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring, and the main crop the first week in May; but for Winter use sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for 24 hours it will vegetate much sooner.

Thin out when the plants are from two to three inches high, so that they may be from six to nine inches apart in the 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 pkt. | Oz. | ¼ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 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, - - - - - | \$0 05 | \$0 20 | \$0 50 | \$1 50 |
| Early Blood Turnip. —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, - - - - - | 5 | 15 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Hatch's Improved Blood Turnip. —Similar in shape to the Bassano, of a deep red color, early, tender and of fine flavor; a great favorite in the Boston market, where it is largely grown by market gardeners, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip. —Of fine form and flavor, deep blood red, roots of fine form, showy, a very desirable market variety, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Dark Red Egyptian. —A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender, and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; this variety will, without doubt, prove a most valuable acquisition, - - - - - | 25 | 50 | | |
| 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, - - - - - | 5 | 15 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Long Blood Red. —The common long Winter variety; deep red; grows to large size, mostly in the ground; is sweet, tender, and keeps well, - - - - - | 5 | 15 | 40 | 1 25 |
| 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, - - - - - | 5 | 15 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Rough Skinned, or Crapaudine. —An early and comparatively new French variety, excellent for Summer use, and if sown in June equally valuable for the table, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Carter's St. Osyth. —A new English variety of fine quality, very deep red; foliage very ornamental, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Pine Apple. —Another English variety, foliage small, but very dark red; roots medium size, of a dark crimson, - - - - - | 15 | 30 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Small Deep Blood Red Castelmandary. —A French sort highly esteemed. The root is little more than two inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually to the length of nine inches; flesh deep purple, preserves its color when boiled, very tender and sweet, and presents a delicate appearance when cut in slices, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |
| White's Dark Blood. —Flesh deep purplish red, rayed with yet deeper shades of red; fine grained and very sugary, - - - - - | 10 | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Brazilian Variegated. —Beautiful garnishing plant, the leaves of which are ribbed and veined with bright crimson, yellow and white, producing a charming appearance, - - - - - | 15 | 30 | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Perpetual Spinach Beet. —Leaves used as a substitute for, and flavor superior to Spinach, in use the whole season, - - - - - | 15 | 30 | 1 00 | 3 00 |

BEET—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
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, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
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, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Beck's Improved Sea Kale Beet. —Stalks very large and white, of fine flavor, rivalling Sea Kale, - - - - -	15	40	1 25	4 00
Carter's Perfection Salad Beet. —Perfect in form, flavor and color, small size, short top variety, delicate texture, even growth, very dark foliage, best for salad purposes, - - - - -	25	75	2 50	8 00

BEET, (Mangel Wurtzel.)

Extensively grown in all parts of the country for feeding stock.

CULTURE.—The seeds should be sown about two inches apart in drills which should be ten feet from row to row, and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Comstock's Seed Drill and Cultivator will be found a most useful implement, both for sowing the seed and their subsequent cultivation. Land intended for this crop should be plowed early and settled down firm before the seed is sown. After sowing, the land should be rolled, especially if it is light or the weather be dry. The seed should be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. From four to six pounds are required for an acre.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Long Red Mangel. —A large, long variety. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for the table when young, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Yellow Globe. —A large, round, orange-colored variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Red Globe. —Differing from the preceding only in color, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Red Olive-Shaped. —Recently introduced, bulb ovoid, intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with red, hardy, vigorous and productive, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Yellow Olive-Shaped. —Similar to the Red in form, color rich golden yellow, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Obendorf Red and Obendorf Yellow. —Two new German varieties, of fine shape, which grow to a large size and are very productive, - - - - -	5	15	30	1 00

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Green Curled Scotch. —The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoy's, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
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, - - - - -	10	15	50	1 50
Cottagers. —A variety of high repute. It is exceedingly hardy, of excellent flavor, and a very heavy cropper. Sow in March in a frame, and plant out early one yard apart in rich well-trenched ground, the crop will be prodigious, - - - - -	10	20	60	2 00
Siberian. —A new and very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardeners around New York, - - - - -	10	20	60	2 00
The Abergeldie. —A dwarf Curled Kale of extreme beauty, good color, delicate mellow flavor, and as double as a fine Curled Parsley; this is a valuable Winter green and will be found a very useful and extremely handsome garnish, - - - - -	25			
Superfine Variegated. —A highly valuable plant for decorative purposes as well as an excellent vegetable, its beautifully tinted leaves are purple, rose and white, edged with frills of green. Sow and grow in poor soil, and plant out in groups or among shrubs, putting the plants deep so that the leaves are very near the ground. As a border plant it equals many varieties of the <i>Colens</i> , - - - - -	10	75	2 50	7 00
Tall Green Curled. —Grows two feet high; produces on good soil a quantity of heads, - - - - -	10	25	75	2 50
Cæsarean, or Jersey. —A very tall growing sort, fine, - - - - -	10	25	75	2 50

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,

BROCCOLI—Continued.

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 pkt. Oz.

Shearer's Superb White.—A new Scottish variety, very hardy; stands frost well, and is very superior in every respect. \$0 25

Davidson's Eclipse.—This variety, now offered for the first time, is an excellent late dwarf sort, extremely hardy; heads are large and firm, of a creamy white color, and of a most delicious flavor. 25

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. 10 \$0 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." 10 75

Covent Garden.—A new English variety, white, with large heads, fine. 10 75

Carter's Champion.—Dwarf, compact growing and large headed, the best late variety in cultivation. 25

White Sprouting.—This produces a large crown or center-head, of good and close texture, the stem producing from forty to fifty smaller heads. 15

Frogmore Protecting.—An English variety raised at the Royal Gardens. Its merit consists in its extreme hardiness, in its being very dwarf, in its leaves cabbing or wrapping very closely over the heads till they are large enough for use, to protect from the action of frosts; heads large, white, tender and excellent. 10

Large White (Circuits.)—One of the very best for Fall. 10 75

Walchrean.—A fine late variety, with very large, firm heads. 10 80

Carter's Summer.—A new variety about two weeks earlier than Carter's Champion. This is quite distinct from all others in seeds, foliage and heads. 25

BROSSELS 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. Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Improved Dwarf.—A new variety of excellent quality. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00 \$3 00

Roseberry.—A new and superior English variety. 10 25 75 2 50

New Feather-stem Savoy.—A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts; a delicate and delicious vegetable. 10 40 1 25 4 00

Brussels sprouts, 10 30 1 00 3 00

CABBAGE.

[*Brassica oleracea capitata*, LIN. *Chou pomme ou cabus*, FR. *Kopftohl*, GER. *Repollo*, SP.]

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated. CULTURE.—For Cabbages the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug, or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early 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 "Colards." 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.

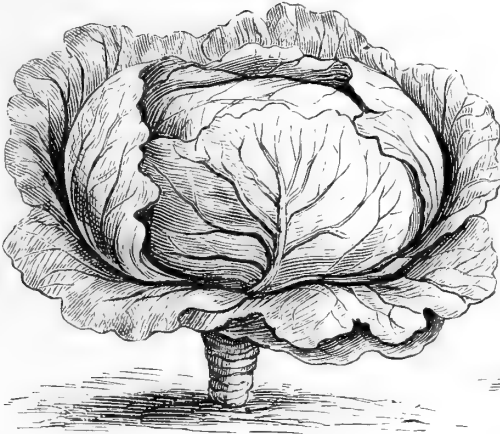
The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart, each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly 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.

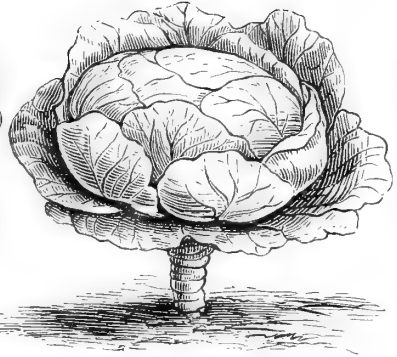
"Clump-root" is a disease of the Cabbage tribe, affecting the roots, which become distorted, knobby, and monstrously swollen. It is caused by the larva of a little weevil, and prevails mostly in old gardens. It is attributed to the too frequent repetition of Cabbages on the same ground, to the character 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 too dressed with oyster-shell lime.

To preserve Cabbages during Winter pull them in a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in the open ground, with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, Cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of sea-weed. One ounce will sow a bed of about thirty square feet. Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

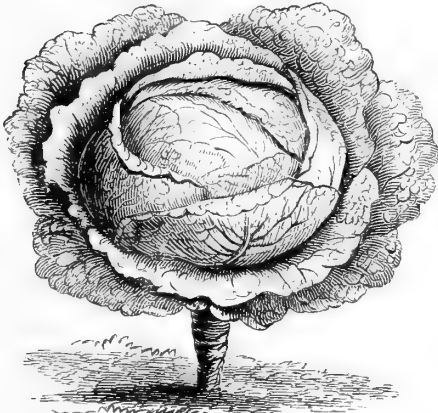
Early Wyman.—One of the best and most profitable early market Cabbage grown. It originated with Mr. John Wyman, of Arlington, Mass., about ten years since, and has not been disseminated to any extent. It heads early in the season, is of large size and first quality, and brings the highest price of any early Cabbage brought into the Boston market, selling readily last season, by the thousand, at \$180 per thousand. This Cabbage has taken numerous prizes at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, \$0 25 \$2 00



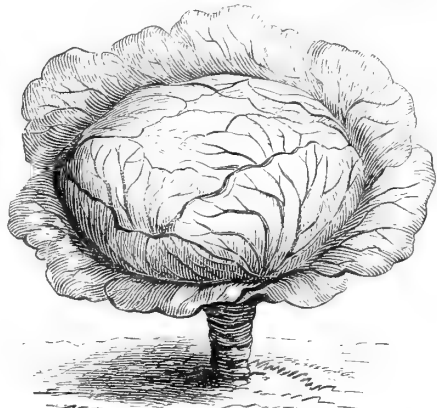
MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.
Page 67.



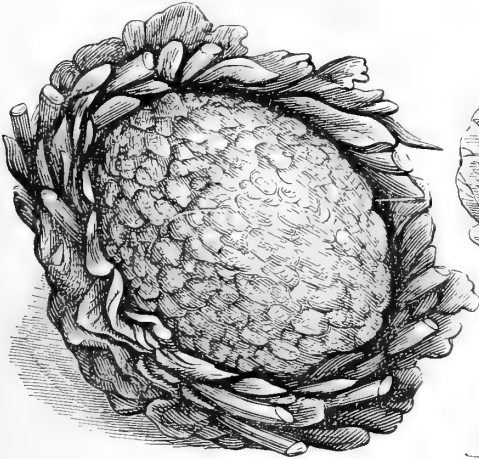
STONE MASON.
Page 67.



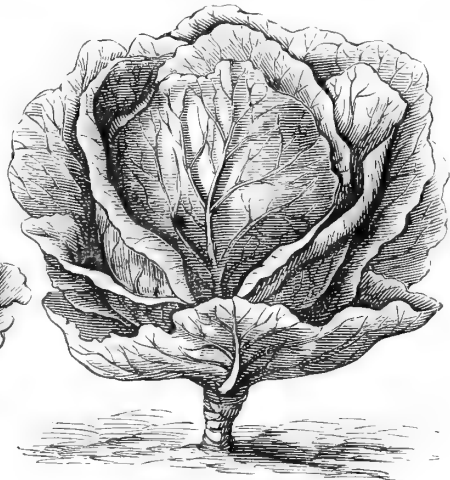
IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.
Page 68.



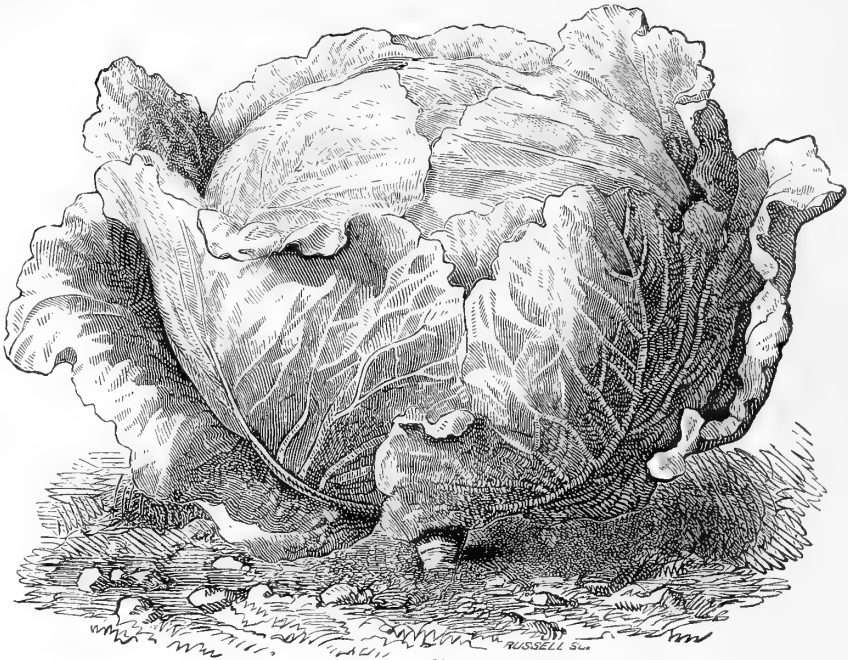
PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.
Page 67.



HALF EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER.
Page 68.



EARLY WYMAN.
Page 66.



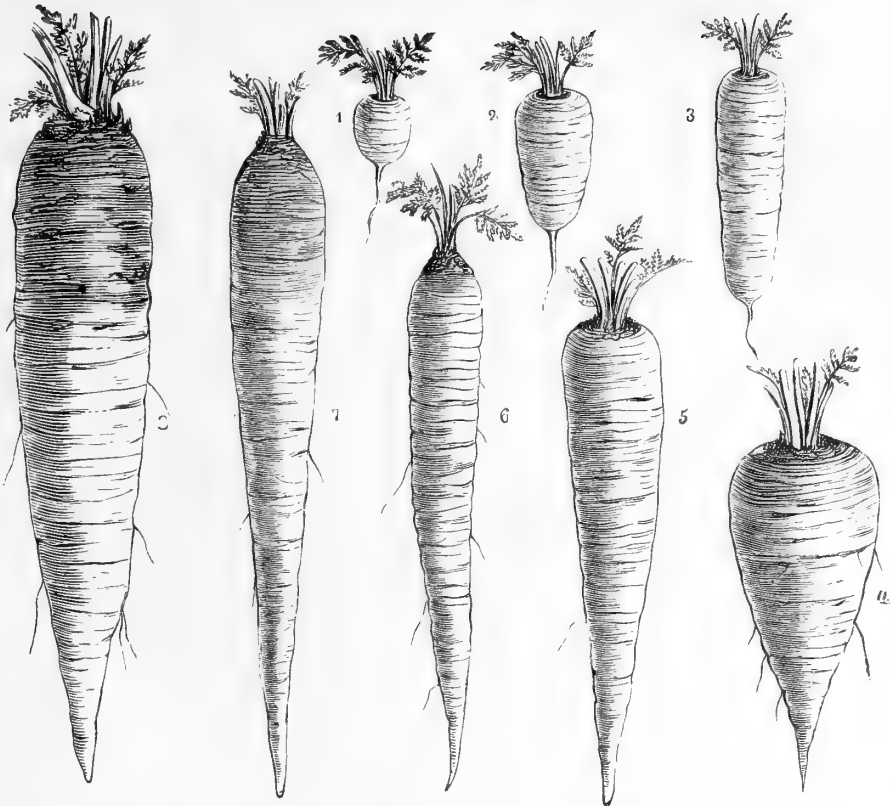
CABBAGE LARGE EARLY SCHWEINFURT. Page 67.



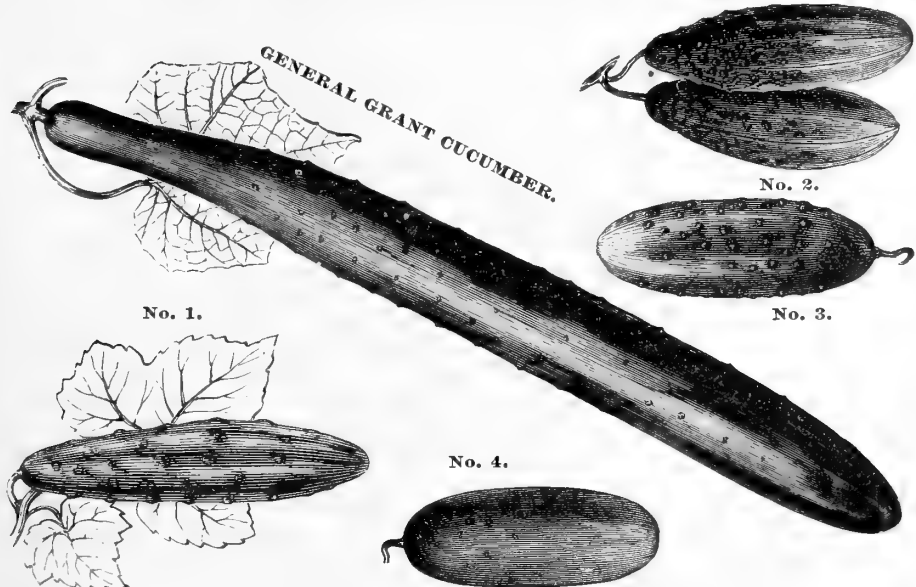
BOSTON MARKET CELERY. Page 70.



PURPLE EGG-PLANT. Page 73.



CARROT.—No. 1, Earliest Forcing.
 No. 2, Early Horn.
 No. 3, Early Half Long Scarlet Nantes.
 No. 4, White Large Short Vosges.
 No. 5, Long Orange.
 No. 6, Altringham.
 No. 7, Bliss' Improved Long Orange.
 No. 8, Large White Belgian.



GENERAL GRANT CUCUMBER.

No. 1, Long Green. Page 72.
 No. 2, Early Cluster. Page 72.
 No. 3, White Spined. Page 72.
 No. 4, Early Frame. Page 72.



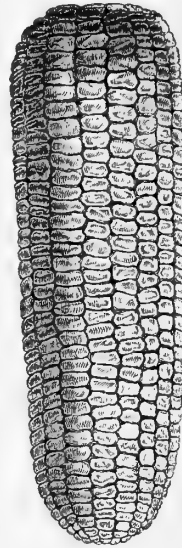
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



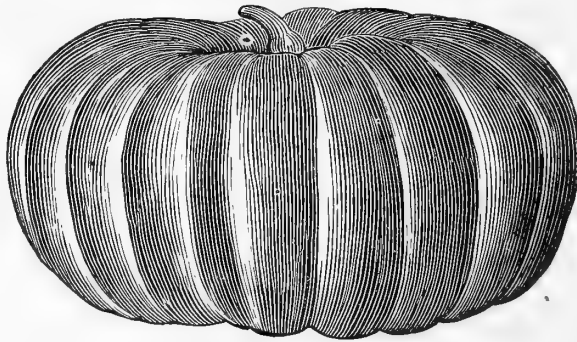
No. 4.



No. 5.

CORN.—No. 1, Tuscarora. Page 71.
No. 2, Red Cob Sweet. Page 70.

No. 3, Dutton. Page 71.
No. 4, Mammoth Sweet. Page 70.
No. 5, Darling's Early. Page 70.



MAMMOTH PRIZE SQUASH. Weight 200 lbs. Page 84.



CANADA CROOKNECK SQUASH. Page 84.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

April; hoe and water as above until near the time the flower-buds are formed, when the plants should be earthen up to about two-thirds their height, elevating their leaves, 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 pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
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.	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 00	\$16 00
Half Early Paris, or Demi-Dur. —One of the most popular varieties in cultivation; heads very white, compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety.	25	1 50	5 00	16 00
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf. —The earliest variety in cultivation, very dwarf, with solid pure white heads, and of superior quality; one of the surest to head. Seed very scarce.	50			
Erfurt Large Early White. —An excellent variety, producing large white compact heads, of fine quality; a favorite market variety.	25	2 00	6 00	20 00
Early Dutch. —An excellent variety, a little later than the above, heads large, very white and tender.	10	75	2 50	8 00
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.	25	2 00	6 00	20 00
Stadtholder. —The best of the strong growing kinds, with large, compact heads, and by market gardeners considered superior to Walcheren.	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Le Normand. —A French variety, highly recommended; heads extra large, quality superior in every respect.	25	2 00	6 00	20 00
Le Normand Short Stemmed. —A new and superior variety, with fine, large and well-formed heads.	25	2 00	6 00	20 00
Early London. —Stem tall, leaves of medium size. It has a fine white, compact head, and is the sort grown in the vicinity of London for the early crop.	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Large Asiatic. —A fine, large, white, compact variety, taller and later than the Early London. If sown at same time, will afford a succession.	15	1 00	3 00	10 00
Walcheren. —A well known and favorite variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads, of uniform closeness.	15	1 00	3 00	10 00

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. Some gardeners prefer planting upon the surface instead of in trenches. When this plan is adopted the soil should be very rich and deep, and the plants placed in rows three feet apart, and from six to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the size of the variety. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them; and in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. A very good method of protecting the plants in Winter is to take them up before severe weather sets in, and lay them in as closely as can be done without crowding the leaves, on a ridge of soil, with their tops sloping downwards, and three or four layers deep on each side of the ridge. Cover with four inches of soil, over which place straw or leaves, about one foot thick; on this a roof of boards to throw off the water. When wanted for use open at one end. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of four and a half by twenty feet.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
White Solid. —This variety is most commonly grown; clear white, solid, crisp.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
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.	10	35	1 25	4 00
Cole's Crystal White. —A dwarf variety, solid, crisp and fine-flavored.	10	35	1 25	4 00
Cole's Superb Red. —Very compact, large and solid; of superior quality and crisp; one of the best red varieties.	10	35	1 25	4 00
Dwarf White French. (Self-blanching).—A superb variety, of dwarf habit, very solid, crisp, and of fine flavor.	10	35	1 25	4 00
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White. —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.	10	50	1 50	5 00
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson. —New, very dwarf habit, exceedingly solid, of fine dark crimson color.	10	50	1 50	5 00

CELERY—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
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; is highly esteemed by English gardeners,	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$4 00
Nonsuch (Ivery's) Red. —Of exquisite flavor, continuing fit for use late in the Spring; not running to seed, - - - - -	10	35	1 25	4 00
Hood's Dwarf Imperial. —A new variety; stalks deep purple, fine flavor, - - - - -	20	75	2 00	6 00
Sandringham White. —A new and excellent variety; one of the best of the white varieties. It is larger than the "Incomparable White," but is not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and juicy, - - - - -	25	1 00		
Dixon's Mammoth White. —This is also a new and desirable variety; grows to a large size; solid, crisp and of fine flavor, - - - - -	25			
Boston Market. —A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston Market Gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities,	10	50	1 50	5 00

CELERIAC, 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 pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
-\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 00

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.

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.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
-\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00

CHERVIL. (Turnip Rooted.)

Cherophyllum bulbosum.

This new vegetable was 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.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
-\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 25	\$4 00

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 favor. One ounce will sow a bed four and one-half feet by thirty feet, four pounds to the acre.

Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
-\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

CORN, (Indian).—Garden Varieties.

[*Lea Mays*, LIN. *Mais*, 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. Sixteen cents per quart must be added for postage when sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bush.
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, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$5 00
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, - - - - -	10	40	2 00	6 50
Darling's Extra Early Sugar. —This is the earliest of the tall sweet varieties; ears small, well formed and very sweet, - - - - -	10	30	1 75	6 00
Early Eight-Rowed Sweet. —A fine variety; ears very long; cob white, eight-rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. It is highly recommended, - - - - -	10	30	1 50	5 00
Asylum Sweet. —A medium early variety; ears large size and corn fine flavor; one of the best, - - - - -	10	30	1 75	6 00
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, - - - - -	10	30	1 50	5 00
Mammoth Sweet. —The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen-rowed; cob white, large and well filled. Very productive and fine-flavored, - - - - -	10	30	1 75	6 00
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, - - - - -	10	30	1 75	6 00
Russell's Prolific. —A very superior, early variety, tender and sweet, - - - - -	10	50	3 00	10 00

CORN—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bush.
Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, or Boston Market. —A comparatively new variety, highly esteemed in the Boston market. Ears rather short, averaging from twelve to sixteen rows, rich sugary flavor, as early as Darlings, and very productive; a most excellent variety, - - - - -	10	50	3 00	10 00
Old Colony. —This variety originated in Massachusetts, and is a hybrid between the Southern White and Common Sweet Corn of New England. Very productive but late; particularly adapted for culture in the Southern States and tropical countries, as it not only possesses there the sweetness and excellence that distinguishes the sweet corn of the temperate and cooler sections, but does not deteriorate by long cultivation as other sweet varieties are often found to do, - - - - -	10	50	3 00	10 00
Farmers' Club Sweet. —Comes to table in seventy to seventy-five days. Ears of the best table size, with eight regular rows. Kernels large, and of a pearly white at all times. Delightfully tender, sweet, and of unsurpassed creamy flavor, and retains these qualities longer than any other variety. Should be boiled no more than twenty minutes. The stalk and leaves are of medium size and heavily marked with purple. It is a very noticeable and distinct variety, - - - - -	25	1 00		
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, - - - - -	10	30	1 75	6 00

VARIETIES FOR FIELD CULTURE,

	Per ear.	Doz. ears.	Hund. ears.	
Early Canada, or Canada Yellow. —Ears small, eight-rowed, kernel roundish, smooth, of a rich orange yellow color, cob small, stalk four to five feet high, very early, usually ripening in August; admirably adapted for culture in the Northern States, - - - - -	-\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 00	
King Philip, or Brown. —Ears ten to twelve inches long, eight-rowed, kernel copper-red, stalk six feet, early and very productive; in warm seasons often ripening in ninety days. This variety is particularly recommended for late planting, - - - - -	5	50	4 00	
Yellow Dutton. —Ears about ten inches long, twelve-rowed kernel, rich, glossy yellow color, stalk of medium height. One of the handsomest field varieties, a few days later than the King Philip, productive, and highly prized for mealing, both on account of its quality and its peculiar bright rich color, - - - - -	5	50	4 00	
Eight-Rowed White Flint. —Ears about ten inches long, kernel white, productive, and of good quality. One of the best for field culture, - - - - -	5	50	4 00	
Bates' Early Bronze Field. —Mr. C. Bates, of Kingston, Mass., has spent twenty years of labor and care in producing this valuable variety of corn, obtaining the following results: It is a cross between the Whitman or Smutty White and Early Canada. A rapid growing and early maturing corn, of low growth, small stalk, throwing its strength into the Corn; ears growing very near the ground; cob small; corn large, and well filled; color bronze, or a blending of yellow and white with a slight trace of red; very productive, yielding large crops even on poor soil; dwarf, averaging, from root to top of spindle, from four to five feet. This corn is highly recommended for all latitudes, particularly Northern, on account of the above mentioned qualities, early maturity, large yield of grain, and small amount of stalk, - - - - -	Pkt. 10	Qt. 50	Pk. 2 00	Bush. 5 00
Sanford Premium. —A new and desirable variety, said to be very productive and of fine quality, kernel pearl white, ear about twelve inches in length, - - - - -	10	50	2 00	5 00

Also White and Yellow Horse Tooth, or Southern White, Western Dent, Yellow Flint, etc., market prices.

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 pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaved, or Common, - - - - -	-\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Extra Curled. —Fine flavor and beautiful foliage, - - - - -	5	10	25	75
Henderson's Australian. —Fine, piquant flavor, - - - - -	10	20	50	1 50

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 pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
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, - - - - -	-\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
True Erfurt. —A new, sweet variety, - - - - -	25			

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
This esculent, also called "Fetticus," is an annual, usually cultivated as a Winter and Spring salad, - - - - -	-\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

CUCUMBER.

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

Cucumbers are cultivated in all vegetable gardens, and are too well known to need description.

CULTURE.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats or a layer of straw. When the plants are 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 one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hills.

Per pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. Lb.

- Early Russian.**—The earliest in cultivation, 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, - - - - - \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 00
- Early Green 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, - - - - - 5 15 50 1 50
- 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, - - - - - 5 15 50 1 50
- Short Green.**—Similar, and in some catalogues the same as the Early Frame, - - - - - 5 15 50 1 50
- 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, - - - - - 5 15 50 1 50
- Improved Early White Spine, or Boston Market.**—This, as its name implies, is an improved variety of the White Spine Cucumber, which has succeeded better than any other variety for forcing on a large scale, as practiced by the Market Gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, where, in addition to those grown for home consumption, thousands are annually sent to the New York market, where it is much esteemed for its superior quality. It is also admirably adapted for culture in the open ground, - - - - - 15 50 1 50 5 00
- 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, - - - - - 5 20 60 1 75
- 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, - - - - - 10 30 1 00 3 00
- General Grant.**—A superior variety either for forcing or for culture in the open ground. It is perfect in form, solid and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor. Many specimens were grown the past season from twenty-four to thirty inches in length. After a trial of six years we can recommend it with the greatest confidence as superior to any other variety for forcing, either in frames or cucumber houses. Packets of 10 seeds, - - - - - 25
- Carter's Long Ridge.**—An English variety, very long, fine for pickles, - - - - - 15 40
- Stockwood Ridge.**—A very superior variety, having three or four fruit at each joint, from twelve to twenty inches long, - - - - - 15 50
- Giant of Arnstadt.**—One of the best, very long, of fine quality, twenty inches, - - - - - 25
- Glory of Erfurt, New White.**—Early, very long, pure snow white, - - - - - 25

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Ayres' Perpetual Black Spine, - - - - -	\$0 25	Ipswich Standard, - - - - -	\$0 25
Chinese, new, green, very long, - - - - -	25	Roman Emperor, - - - - -	25
Carter's Sultan, - - - - -	25	Sir Colin Campbell, - - - - -	25
Carter's Champion, - - - - -	25	Lord Kenyon's Favorite, - - - - -	25
Cuthill's Black Spine, - - - - -	25	Sion House, - - - - -	25
Mills' Jewess, - - - - -	25	Star of the West, - - - - -	25
Cuthill's Highland Mary, - - - - -	25	The Coleshill, - - - - -	25
Empress Eugenie, - - - - -	25	Haages' Striped Giant, very curious, - - - - -	25
Norbiton's Giant, - - - - -	25	Walker's Rambler, - - - - -	25

DANDELION.

[*Leontodon Taraxacum*, LIN. *Pisse-en-lit*, FR. *Paardebloem*, GER. *Amargon*, SP.]

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the best and most healthful Spring greens. It is also sometimes blanched, and used as a salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. The seed may be sown in May or June, in drills ten inches apart; thin out the young plants about three inches apart; cultivate during the season, and in the following Spring the plants will be fit for the table.

Per pkt. Oz. 1/2 Lb. Lb.

- Dandelion,** common variety, - - - - - \$0 10 \$0 40 \$1 25 \$4 00
- Improved Large Leaved,** - - - - - 25 2 00

EGG-PLANT.

[*Solanum melongena*, LIN. *Aubergine*, FR. *Cierpfanze*, 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."

CULTURE.—Sow thickly on a hotbed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm, sheltered, dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand glasses. When the plants are 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.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

- Egg Plant, Pekin New Black.**—An entirely new and distinct kind, from China. The plant grows erect and handsome, attaining the height of two to three feet, with rich, dark, bronzy-purple foliage, very ornamental. The fruit is round, or globular, of a deep purple, almost black, weighing four to eight pounds each; skin smooth and glossy. Exceedingly prolific, and as early as the long purple. The flesh is white, fine-grained, and more delicate flavored than the old varieties. - - - - - \$0 25 \$2 50
- Early Long Purple.**—Early, of easy culture, hardy and productive, excellent for the table, thrives well in almost any section of the Northern States, and if started early will perfect its fruits in the Canadas. - - - - - 10 50 \$1 50 \$5 00
- Round Purple.**—Fruit obovate four or five inches in diameter, and of fine, deep purple when well matured, sometimes striped or razed with yellowish green, 10 50 1 50 5 00
- New York Improved Purple.**—An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color and of larger size, and of fine quality; a superior market variety, 10 75 2 50 8 00
- 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, 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, - - - - - 10 75
- Gaudaloupe Striped.**—Fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple, skin white and variegated with purple, very ornamental, - - - - - 10 75
- Tomato Shaped.**—Color beautiful bright red, very ornamental, - - - - - 10 75

ENDIVE.

[*Cichorium endivia*, LIN. *Chicoree-endive*, FR. *Enaiven*, 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 further 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, and drawing the soil about them so as to fill the drills in which they are planted, then ridding 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.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

- Green Curled.**—The hardest sort, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome. - - - - - \$0 10 \$0 35 \$1 00 \$3 00
- White Curled.**—Resembles the Green, except in color and hardness, - - - - - 10 35 1 00 3 00
- Broad-leaved Batavian.**—This is the *Chicoree scavalle* of the French, and is chiefly used in stews and soups. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain, 10 35 1 00 3 00
- French Moss.**—Beautifully curled, and when well developed has an appearance not unlike a tuft of moss, - - - - - 15 50 1 50 5 00

GARLIC.

[*Allium Sativum*, LIN. *Ail*, FR. *Ajo*, SP. *Knoblauch*, GER.]

Extensively grown for flavoring soups, stews and other dishes, also for medicinal uses.

CULTURE.—They succeed best when planted in light, rich soil. Plant in April or May one inch deep in drills fourteen inches apart, and five or six inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil loose and the plants clear of weeds, and when the plants wither, the balls will have attained their growth and be ready for harvesting.

Per lb.

Sets, - - - - - \$0 40

KOHL-RABI.

[*Brassica caulorapa*, LIN. *Chou-rave*, FR. *Kohl-rabi*, 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 Swiss chard 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 harder and keeps better than any other bulb, and imparts, when fed to cows, but little of that flavor known as "turnip" either to butter or milk.

KOHL-RABI—Continued.

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.

	Per	Oz.	½	Lb.	Lb.
	pkt.				
Early White Vienna. —Above ground; fine early sort, excellent table variety,	\$0	10	\$0	40	\$1 25 4 00
Early Purple Vienna. —Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color, equally good for the table,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Large White, or Green. —Above ground; excellent variety for farm culture,		5	25	75	3 50
Large Purple. —Under ground; grown principally for stock feeding,		5	25	75	3 50

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.	½	Lb.	Lb.
	pkt.				
Broad London, or Flag. —A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the flag. This variety is largely cultivated,	\$0	10	\$0	40	\$1 25 4 00
Large American Flag. —A favorite variety with the market gardeners, of strong and vigorous growth,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Musselburgh. —Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness, leaves broad and tall, spread like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Rouen. —Leaves dark green, broad and thick, stem short and thick; largely grown in the vicinity of Paris; it is also the best for forcing,		10	40	1 25	4 00

LETTUCE.

[*Lactuca sativa*, LIN. *Laitue*, 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 Hammersmith and Brown Dutch varieties may be sown in September, in a dry, sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen 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.

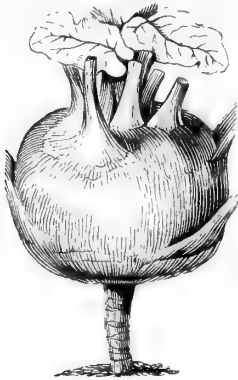
	Per	Oz.	½	Lb.	Lb.
	pkt.				
Early Curled Silesia. —A superior early variety of very strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head of excellent flavor. For forcing and the first Spring sowing it is highly esteemed,	\$0	05	\$0	30	\$1 00 3 00
Early Curled Simpson. —An improved variety of the preceding, very early and an excellent sort for forcing, is largely grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York,		10	50	1 50	5 00
Tennis Ball. —Well formed heads, hardy and crisp, of excellent quality; one of the earliest of the heading varieties; a favorite sort in the Boston market,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Early Butter Salad. —Very tender, and of delicate flavor,		5	40	1 25	4 00
Boston Curled. —A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Royal Cape. —One of the best. It heads finely and stands the heat well,		5	40	1 25	4 00
Red Cabbage. —A French variety with reddish-brown leaves; heads well,		10	40	1 25	4 00
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,		5	30	1 00	3 00
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,		10	50	1 75	6 50
Wheeler's Tom Thumb. —A new English variety, very dwarf, compact, excellent flavor, crisp and refreshing; remains a long time without running to seed,		10	40	1 25	4 00
Drumhead, or Malta. —One of the best Summer Lettuces, large, crisp, compact;	5	30	1 00	3 00	
Ice Drumhead. —Heads readily, blanches naturally, crisp, tender, well-flavored,	5	30	1 00	3 00	
Brown Winter Cabbage. —A very hardy variety, will stand Winter well,	10	40	1 25	4 00	
Bossin. —A new French variety, very large, of excellent quality,	25				
Perpigan. —A new German variety highly recommended, stands the Summer heat well, does not run so quickly to seed as most other varieties,	10	40	1 25	4 00	
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,	10	40	1 25	4 00	
Hammersmith Hardy Green. —The best for Autumn sowing to stand Winter,	5	40	1 25	4 00	



MARTYNIA FOR PICKLES. Page 75.



DWARF OKRA. Page 76.



KOHL-RABI, ABOVE GROUND. Page 74.



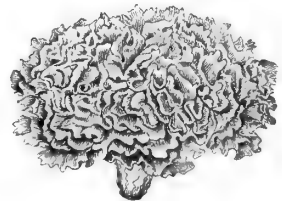
VARIEGATED BORECOLE, OR KALE.
Page 65.



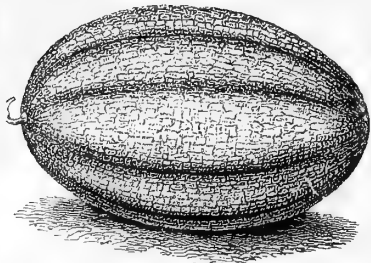
**ROYAL.
SUMMER CABBAGE LETTUCE.** Page 74.



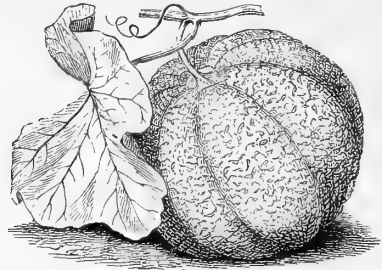
LARGE ROUEN LEEK. Page 74.



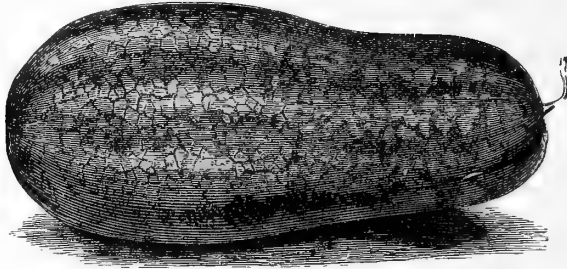
BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE. Page 74.



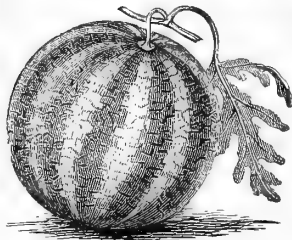
LARGE YELLOW MUSKMELON. Page 76.



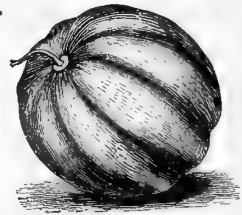
GREEN CITRON MELON. Page 75.



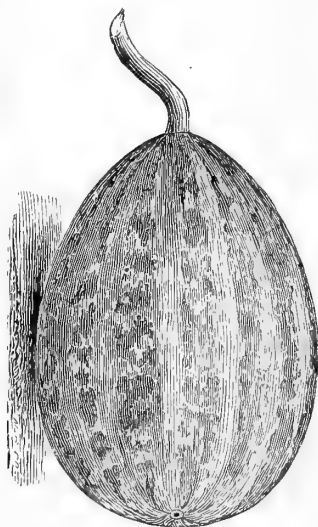
MOUNTAIN SWEET WATERMELON.
Page 75.



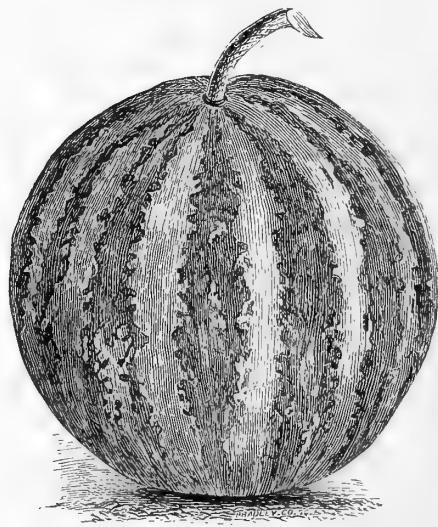
CITRON WATERMELON.
Page 75.



WHITE JAPAN MELON.
Page 75.



POMEGRANATE MELON, Natural Size.
Page 76.



QUEEN ANNE POCKET MELON.
Natural Size. Page 76.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Paris Green Cos. —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, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
Paris White Cos. —Similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color, - - - - -	10	40	1 25	4 00
Spotted Cos. —Large, crisp and firm, - - - - -	10	40	1 25	4 00
Florence, or Golden Cos. —A first-rate variety, very crisp, - - - - -	10	40	1 25	4 00

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which if picked when green and tender, make excellent pickles. Sown in May, in the open ground, about three feet each way where the plants are to remain; leave but one plant in a hill, or a few seeds may be sown in a hotbed and afterwards transplanted.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Martynia proboscoides, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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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.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

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, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina. —A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds; one of the best, - - - - -	10	20	65	2 00
Black Spanish. —Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, very thin rind, rich sugary flavor, - - - - -	10	20	65	2 00
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, - - - - -	10	35	1 25	4 00
Ice Cream. —Medium size, nearly round; color pale green, white seed, with a very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor, - - - - -	10	25	80	3 00
Goodwin's Imperial. —A fine garden variety of delicious flavor, - - - - -	15	50	-	-
Apple Seeded. —Small, round, with bright red flesh, sweet, tender, and well-flavored. Keeps well after being gathered, - - - - -	10	40	-	-
Persian. —Introduced by Bayard Taylor, Esq., the well-known traveler, from the borders of the Caspian Sea, and first offered for sale in 1867. After a trial of two years we can confidently recommend it as a most valuable acquisition, particularly for the Middle and Southern States. It is globular and elliptical in form, of pale green color, with dark stripes; flesh crimson and of remarkably fine texture; delicious flavor, with only half an inch of rind. A peculiarity of this Melon is that it can be taken off the vine to ripen, and will keep till Winter. It grows to a large size, - - - - -	25	-	-	-
The Russian American. —Raised also by Mr. Taylor; a hybrid between the above and the Mountain Sweet Melon. This is an extraordinary hybrid, and entirely <i>un surpassed</i> for size, delicious crispness of flesh, and sweetness of flavor. Three of them measured respectively 20x13, 17x14, and 18x14, the largest weighing forty pounds. The Russian American 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, - - - - -	25	-	-	-
Citron. —For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red, - - - - -	5	15	50	1 50
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, - - - - -	10	20	65	2 00

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:

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Green Citron. —A handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends and roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet, and high flavored, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
Pine Apple. —A dark green, oval melon, of medium size; rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy, and sweet, - - - - -	5	20	50	1 50
Nutmeg. —Of a larger growth, and globular shaped; flesh green, highly scented, - - - - -	5	20	50	1 50
Jenny Lind. —Small size, but of delicious flavor, - - - - -	5	20	50	1 50
Skillman's Fine Netted. —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, - - - - -	5	20	50	1 50
White Japan. —A native of Japan, very early, and decidedly the sweetest thin skinned Musk Melon. Color of fruit cream white; flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round, - - - - -	10	30	1 00	3 00

MELON—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Christiana. —Green with yellow flesh. 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 the green, flatter, and a little crooked,	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
Allen's Superb. —A new variety of the Nutmeg, flesh green and sweet,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Ward's Nectar. —A new green fleshed variety, of fine quality, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious,	15	50	1 50	5 00
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,	5	20	50	1 50
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,"	5	20	50	1 50
Minorca. —A new and superb variety, grows to a large size, and productive; yellow flesh, delicious flavor,	25			
Hunter. —A large yellow fleshed variety, of fine flavor, very productive,	25			
Queen Anne's Pocket. —An English variety of excellent flavor; scarlet flesh; fruit small, beautifully variegated; very ornamental for the table,	25			
Pomegranate. —Very ornamental; esteemed for its agreeable odor (not edible),	15	40		
English varieties, for culture in frames,	25			

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 15 cents per pound; 8 pounds for \$1.00, in bricks. French, in boxes of 2 pounds, 75 cents.

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White or Yellow. —Good for salads; also for medicinal purposes,	-	-	\$0 05	\$0 50
Black or Brown. —For culinary use,	-	-	-	5 40

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Tall,	-	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 65 \$2 00
Dwarf,	-	10	40	1 25 4 00

OKRA, or GOMBO.

[*Hibiscus esculentus*, LIN. *Gombo*, FR. *Essäarer 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Improved Dwarf Green. —Small, green and round, smooth pods,	-	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 35 \$1 00
Long Green. —Long ribbed pods,	-	5	15	35 1 00

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



LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD PEA. Page 78.



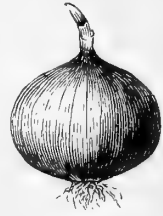
**YELLOW
DUTCH ONION.**
Page 77.



**WHITE
PORTUGAL ONION.**
Page 77.



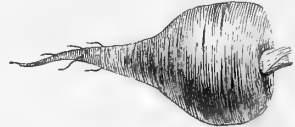
**WETHERSFIELD
LARGE RED ONION.**
Page 77.



**YELLOW
DANVERS ONION.**
Page 77.



STUDENT PARSNIP. Page 78.



**SHORT ROUND FRENCH
PARSNIP.** Page 78.



DWARF WATERLOO PEA. Page 79.

ONION SEED.

In consequence of the very short crop of several varieties of Onion Seed, the following prices will be charged instead of those quoted on opposite page :

Large Red Oval,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5.00 per lb.
Danvers Yellow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00 " "
Yellow Dutch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00 " "

The prices of other varieties to remain the same, subject to fluctuations in the market.

CABBAGE—Continued.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Early Wakefield (True Jersey variety.)—This is a favorite variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It is very early, of medium size, good quality and sure to head, - - - - -	\$0	25	\$1	00	\$3	50	\$12	00
Early Wakefield (Boston variety.)—Grows to a larger size than the preceding; very early, and much esteemed in the Boston market, - - - - -	10	75	2	50	8	00		
Early York. —This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender, and excellent flavored. The true Early York is of very dwarf growth, with close heads, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart, - - - - -	5	25	75	2	00			
Large Early York. —Larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Little Pixie. —Small, very early and of delicate flavor, - - - - -	10	35	1	00	3	50		
Early Sugar Loaf. —An excellent early variety for the Northern States. It has conical heads of medium size, with spoon-shaped leaves, color bluish green, - - - - -	15	1	00	3	50	10	00	
Large Early Schweinfurt. —A German variety recently introduced, heads large, compact and of fine quality, adapted chiefly for Summer and Fall use. It is the largest early variety in cultivation, - - - - -	10	50	1	50	5	00		
Kemp's Incomparable. —A new English variety, very early, of dwarf habit, and very compact, - - - - -	10	35	1	00	3	50		
Early Drumhead or Battersea. —This is a second early variety, round, flat-headed, of excellent quality, and not liable to crack, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Winnigstadt. —One of the best in cultivation for general use; comes both early and late, remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer, keeps well in hot and cold weather. Heads regularly conical, excessively full, and surmounted with leaves. The stalk, or stump, is short and rather thick, and quality first-rate, - - - - -	10	35	1	00	3	50		
Large French Oxheart. —A most excellent variety, coming in use after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color, light green, - - - - -	10	30	1	00	3	00		
Wheeler's Imperial. —An excellent early English variety, well adapted for small gardens where but one variety is grown, - - - - -	15	75	2	50	7	00		
Fotler's Improved Brunswick. —This is without exception, the best Early Drumhead variety in the market, and is almost universally used by the Boston market gardeners to succeed the Early Wyman, also for a late crop. Every plant produces a good firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is excellent. Good heads were raised last season in eighty-five days from planting the seed, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Green Glazed. —A coarse, loose-headed Cabbage, cultivated at the South, as it is thought to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color, dark, shining green, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Large Late Drumhead. —This is a large Fall and Winter variety, with broad, flat, or round heads; very compact, and of a lightish green, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Large Bergen, or Great American. —One of the largest and latest sorts, of a lightish green color, with a short stem. The heads are large, firm, 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, - - - - -	25	1	00	3	00	10	00	
Stone Mason. —An improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, originating with John Stone of Marblehead. Head flat and solid, stem short and small, quality sweet, tender and rich; a profitable market variety, extensively grown in the vicinity of Boston, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. —This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage Family in the world. 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 <i>Mammoth</i> , 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 seventy 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 Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds per plant. Specimens are often exhibited weighing from forty to sixty pounds per head. This variety has succeeded admirably in the Southern States, and it is now considered one of the best for that latitude. Cultivate in rows four feet apart, and allow about four feet between the plants, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Premium Flat Dutch. —As a variety for the Winter market this variety has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well-flavored. It is a Fall and Winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
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, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Early Blood Red. —An early variety of the preceding, equally good for pickling; about ten days earlier, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		

CABBAGE, (Savoy.)

Dwarf Early Ulm. —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, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
Victoria Savoy. —An early variety, small, compact heads of excellent quality, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		
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 Savoys approach nearer to the delicious richness of the Cauliflower than any of the other Cabbages; sow early, - - - - -	10	40	1	25	4	00		

CABBAGE—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Improved American. —A most excellent variety, with large, firm heads, of superior flavor,	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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,	10	40	1 25	4 00
New Feather-stemmed. —A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts,	10	40	1 25	4 00

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 pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Earliest French Forcing. —A favorite little Carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; the best for forcing,	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
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,	5	20	65	2 00
French Intermediate. —An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange,	5	15	50	1 50
Long Orange. —The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a good deep soil, and to stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, to grow to large size,	5	15	50	1 50
Bliss' Improved Long Orange. —An improvement on the preceding variety, originating in Massachusetts, and obtained by a careful selection, for successive years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots; a decided improvement on any hitherto offered, being larger, better-flavored, and of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. Is rapidly gaining favor wherever known,	10	20	65	2 00
Altringham. —Root smaller than the orange; color, bright orange red, neck small and conical, rising one or two inches above the surface of the soil; mild and well-flavored,	5	15	50	1 50
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,	5	10	30	1 00
Improved White Green Top Orthe. —An improved variety of the White Belgian, with shorter and larger roots, smooth, cylindrical, and tapering to a blunt point. It is easily pulled, and yields large crops,	5	15	50	1 50
Long Blood, or Purple. —Root long and slender, skin and flesh deep purple, yellow at the center, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored,	10	20	65	2 00
Early Half Long Scarlet Nantes. —Stump-rooted, an intermediate sort between the Early Horn and Long Orange, good for shallow soils,	5	15	50	1 50
White Large Short Vosges. —A new French variety, well adapted for field culture in shallow soil,	5	15	50	1 50
Orange Belgian. —With green top, fine and productive variety for field culture,	5	15	50	1 50

CATERPILLARS.

[*Scorpiorus*.]

Per pkt.

Caterpillars.—Very curious; the pods in their green state are placed upon dishes of salads, where they so nearly resemble certain species of Caterpillars as to completely deceive the uninitiated, - \$0 10 (For mode of culture see Snails.)

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

ONION—Continued.

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 four and one-half by twenty-five feet. 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. For sowing Onion seed and subsequent culture, we know of no implement so useful as Comstock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder combined. See description on page 105.

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 pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

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.	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$1 00
Wethersfield Large Red. —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.	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Red Oval, or Globe. —Similar to the foregoing in color and flavor, but quite distinct in form, being nearly globular; it produces a good crop, and is much prized by many as a market variety.	10	40	1 25	4 00
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.	10	40	1 25	4 00
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.	10	40	1 25	4 00
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.	10	50	1 50	5 00
White Globe. —Form nearly ovoid, very regular and symmetrical, skin white, of a mild and pleasant flavor. It keeps well and is an excellent variety.	10	50	1 50	5 00
Top, or Button Onions,				Per qt. \$0 40
Potato Onions,				Per bushel at market prices, 40
Onion Sets, yellow and white.				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. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

White.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
Lee's Giant. —A new variety of rapid growth, yielding a constant supply of large, dark green leaves throughout the Summer months.				25

PARSLEY.

[*Apium petroselinum*, LIN. *Persil*, FR. *Petersilie*, GER. *Percil*, 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 pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

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.	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Curled, or Double. —More dwarfy and tender; leaves yellowish green and very beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table.	10	15	40	1 25
Dunnett's Triple Curled. —Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing.	10	30	1 00	3 00
Hamburg, or Rooted. —The roots are used for flavoring soups, &c.,	10	20	60	1 50

PARSNIP.

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

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

PARSNIP—Continued.

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 pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Early Short Round French. —An early variety recently introduced, delicate and of fine flavor, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned. —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, - - - - -		5	15	40 1 00
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, - - - - -		5	15	50 1 50

PEAS.

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

CULTURE.—The planting for an early crop of garden Peas should be made in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. The ground 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 vender 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, 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. Peas ordered by mail are subject to an extra charge of eight cents per pint for postage.

EXTRA EARLY.

Per pkt. Qt. Peck. Bush.

Carter's First Crop. —A new English variety carefully tested with many others, and proved to be the earliest in cultivation, very productive, good flavor, grows 2½ feet high, the haulm being literally covered with pods, - - - - -	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$10 00
Waite's Caractacus. —A very early sort, carefully selected by Mr. Waite from the well known Dan O'Rourke. It has the same strong constitution, and is represented by him as being several days earlier, - - - - -	10	50	3 00	10 00
Early Dan O'Rourke. —One of the earliest and a very popular market variety; grows about 3 feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality, equal in flavor to best Marrowfats, - - - - -		5	30	1 75 6 00
Tom Thumb. —Very dwarf, not exceeding 9 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, - - - - -		5	50	3 00 10 00
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 late wrinkled Pea, besides being very early; height 1 foot, require no sticks, - - - - -	10	75	4 50	16 00
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; new variety from England, 2½ feet high, - - - - -	10	60	4 00	14 00
Early Prince Albert. —An old, well known variety, early, productive, 3 feet, - - - - -	5	30	1 75	6 00
Philadelphia Extra Early. —Favorite market variety in the Southern States, - - - - -	10	50	3 00	10 00

SECOND EARLY.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod. —This valuable variety, recently brought out in England, has created a great sensation among market gardeners and seed growers. Pods in a green state were exhibited in London averaging eleven to twelve Peas in a pod, and were pronounced an exceedingly fine variety. For a second early Pea, there is none of a similar class in cultivation equal to it, and we feel very confident that it will soon come into general cultivation. It is very hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, - - - - -	15	1 00		
Laxton's Supreme. —A new variety of the Green Marrows, not before offered, said to excel all others of its class. It is as early as the Dan O'Rourke, of a most delicious flavor, and pronounced by the London Horticultural Society as a most valuable acquisition. ½ pint packets, - - - - -	1 50			
McLean's Premier. —A green wrinkled marrow about 3½ feet high, a very great cropper, the pods of a large size, seven to nine Peas in each, and of an excellent quality; a first-class variety in every respect, said to be McLean's best, - - - - -	15	1 00		
McLean's Epicurean. —A second early wrinkled Marrow, of delicious flavor, fine large Peas in well filled pods, very productive; height 2 feet, - - - - -		1 00		
McLean's Wonderful. —White wrinkled marrow, fourteen days later than Dan O'Rourke; wonderfully profuse bearer, pods large, well filled, seven to eight Peas in each pod, of excellent quality; first-class Pea with a vigorous constitution; 3 feet, - - - - -	15	1 00		

PEAS—Continued. SECOND EARLY. Per pkt. Qt. Peck. Bush.

Dwarf Waterloo Marrow. —New English variety thus described in report of the Royal Horticultural Society: "Ten days later than Sangsters No. 1, or Dan O'Rourke, 12 to 18 inches high, producing very large pods well filled; excellent Pea."	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 50	\$16 00
Eugenie. —The earliest white wrinkled Marrow Pea in cultivation, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top with fine large pods; 3 feet.	10	50	2 75	10 00
Napoleon. —The earliest blue wrinkled Marrow Pea in cultivation, podding from the bottom of the haulm to the top with fine large pods; 3 feet.	10	50	2 75	10 00
McLean's Princess Royal. —A very prolific, long-podded early variety, of fine sugary flavor; 1 foot high, pods large, well filled; a very productive variety.	10	50	2 75	10 00
Bishop's Dwarf. —A productive variety, of dwarf habit, early and good; 1 foot.	10	50	2 75	10 00
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 feet.	10	50	2 75	10 00

GENERAL CROP.

Peabody. —A very dwarf, prolific, branching, late variety of Tom Thumb habit; height 15 inches, good flavor, and very productive. We have counted thirty-six pods on one plant of this variety.	10	75	4 50	16 00
Champion of England. —Universally admitted to be one of the best Peas grown; of delicious flavor and a profuse bearer; 3 to 4 feet.	10	40	2 50	8 00
Carter's Surprise. —An improved blue Surprise, fine market variety, large pods.	10	40	2 50	10 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial. —A good bearer and fine-flavored; can be highly recommended as a good Summer Pea; 3 feet.	10	30	1 75	6 00
Drew's Dwarf. —Grows only 1 foot high, branching profusely, forming an erect, dense bush. Pea of largest size, of a bluish tinge, slightly shrivelled, sweet and delicious as Champion of England, without its tough skin; medium early, very productive; a single row, planted one foot apart, will fill the row one foot wide and one foot high.	15	1 00		
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed. —An excellent variety either for garden or field culture, grows about 4 feet high, with large and well filled pods; a popular market variety.	10	25	1 25	4 50
Marrowfat, Large White. —One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort; it grows about 6 feet high, with very large broad pods, well filled, of excellent quality, but late.	10	25	1 25	4 50
Dwarf White Marrowfat. —Similar to the foregoing, but of much dwarfier habit, and on that account preferable for small gardens.	10	30	1 50	5 00
Tall Sugar. —Edible pods; 5 feet.	10	80	6 00	20 00
Dwarf Sugar. —Edible pods; 2 feet. This and the preceding can be used in a green state, like string Beans.	10	80	6 00	20 00

PEPPER.

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

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

CULTURE.—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.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. —Pods or fruit large, slightly tapering, and generally terminates in four obtuse cone-like points. It is early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less acrid or pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, fleshy, tender rind.	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
Cayenne (true). —The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acrid, and furnish the Cayenne Pepper of commerce. It is a tropical plant, and does not succeed well in open culture in the Northern States. Both ripe and green pods are used as pickles, also for making pepper sauce.	10	1 00		
Cherry Red. —A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep rich, glossy scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. When in perfection, the plants are very ornamental, the glossy coral red of the numerous pods presenting a fine contrast with the deep green foliage surrounding them.	10	40	1 25	4 00
Chili. —Pods pendant, sharply conical, about two inches in length, half an inch in diameter, very piquant.	10	50		
Long Red. —Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter, very productive. The ripe pods when dried and pulverized make an excellent substitute for Cayenne Pepper.	10	40	1 25	4 00
Long Yellow. —Similar to the Long Red in shape and general appearance, excepting in color. At maturity they assume a lively, rich, glossy yellow, and the plants are then very ornamental; both this and the Long Red should be started very early in a hotbed.	10	50	1 50	5 00
Squash, or Tomato-shaped. —Fruit compressed and more or less ribbed, about two and three-quarters inches in diameter and two inches in depth; skin smooth and glossy when ripe, of a brilliant coral red, flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste, though more piquant than the large Bell or Sweet Spanish; an excellent sort for pickling.	10	40	1 50	5 00
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. —Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size; rind thick, fleshy and tender, much used for pickling, stuffed like mangoes.	10	50	1 50	5 00
Monstrous, or Grossum. —A new sort introduced from France, fruit very large and of irregular shape; good for mangoes.	10	50		
Sweet Spanish. —Fruit obtusely conical, often four inches in length, and nearly three inches in diameter; brilliant, glossy scarlet at maturity, the earliest of all the varieties. The flesh is sweet, mild and pleasant, and much esteemed by those to whom the pungent kinds are objectionable.	10	40	1 50	5 00

POTATOES.

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

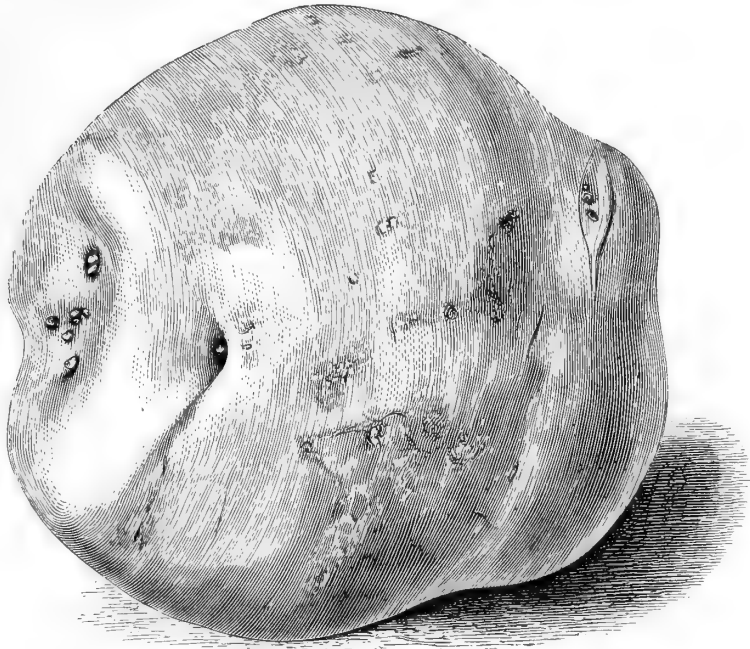
PRICES VARIABLE, ACCORDING TO MARKET.

CULTURE.—A deep, thoroughly-drained, light, sandy loam or peaty soil is most suitable for the Potato. If the soil is new, (other things being equal,) so much the better; well-drained muck-soil, if matured by culture, is appropriate. The application of stable manure, unless thoroughly decomposed, is now generally considered to increase their liability to 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 insure a fair crop, then use charred vegetable refuse, superphosphate of lime, or a very light dressing of well decayed farm-yard manure. If green manure only can be had, it should be carted to the field late in the Fall, spread evenly upon the surface, and plowed under in the Spring; or it may be plowed before applying the manure, and cross-plowed again in the Spring. Plow deep, and subsoil. Many prefer Fall plowing, in order that the ground may be thoroughly disintegrated by the action of frost. Plant as early as the ground can be found in fair working condition; let it be well leveled, harrowed and rolled. Cut the Potatoes to single eyes, commencing toward the butt; hold the tuber in the left hand, and with a sharp knife cut as large a piece of the tuber with each eye as their number will admit, drawing your knife toward the center of the butt, and turn the tuber in your hand as if you were sharpening a pencil. By this method the tubers are more equally divided, and the eyes of uniform size. They should be allowed to dry two or three days after cutting. Should this not be convenient, let the sets be well rolled in plaster before planting, to absorb the moisture. Plant in hills or drills, as you may prefer; mark out your ground as if for Corn, if in hills three feet apart each way, if in drills they should be three feet apart and one foot in the drills. A single eye is sufficient in either case, though many prefer two eyes when planting in hills. By this method a great saving of seed is effected, with equally satisfactory results. An acre of ground will require about two barrels of seed when cut and planted in this way. The sets should be covered about six inches, leaving the soil over them, if at all heavy, as open and loose as possible; if light, slightly press down the soil. Before planting place in each hill a handful of the compost, prepared as follows: Take one cask of lime and slake it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in wood ashes so that it may not be too wet to handle; it will make about five barrels. When the tops are two or three inches above the ground, cultivate or hoe, drawing the soil carefully about them. In the case of early sorts which may be in danger of suffering from frost, the soil should be kept ridged up about the shoots as soon as they appear above the ground, keeping them nearly covered until four to six inches, and all danger of frost is past. Before earthing up, the ground should be well stirred between the rows with the cultivator, or if in gardens, lightly forked so as to pulverize the soil. Keep the ground clear of weeds if you wish for a good crop of Potatoes. In digging take advantage of clear and dry weather, as soon as the tops are dead. Let them dry upon the barn floor, and stow away in a cool, dry cellar.

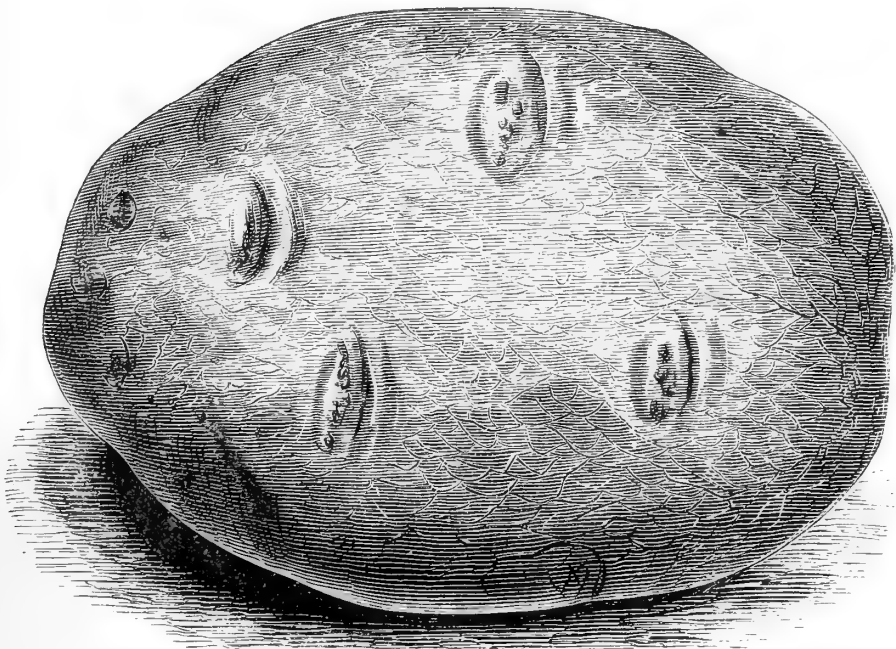
BRESEE'S CELEBRATED SEEDLINGS.

Per Peck. Bush. Bbl.

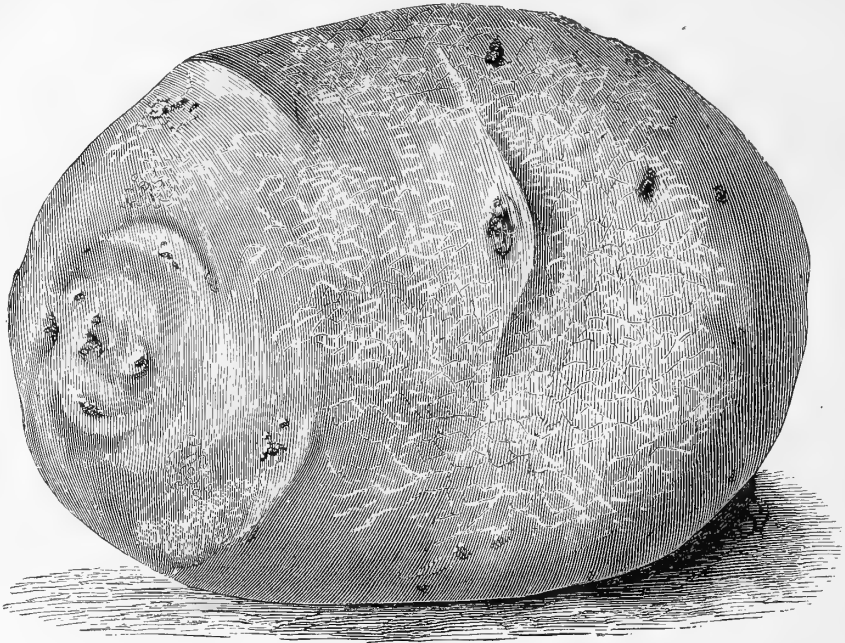
- Bresee's King of the Earlies, or No. 4.**—This is without exception the earliest variety in cultivation, having been carefully tested by many prominent agriculturists in various parts of the country the past season, and by them pronounced from five to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose, and fully its equal in quality, productiveness and general appearance. It is described by the originator as follows: "Raised in 1862 by Albert Bresee of Hubbardton, Vt., from a seed ball of the Garnet Chili; vines quite dwarf, averaging from ten to twelve inches; bears no seed balls, leaves large, tubers large and handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small and somewhat pinkish, skin flesh color, or dull pinkish white; flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of the best quality for the table. Has thus far proved very hardy and the earliest in cultivation. It possesses one great advantage over all other varieties on account of the dwarf habit of the vines, in consequence of which they can be planted much closer, both in hills and drills than other varieties, thereby giving a much greater yield per acre. So great was the anxiety among Potato growers to procure this variety last Spring, that quite a number were sold at \$50 each. As far as we have heard, all who purchased even at this high price, are fully satisfied of its superiority. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Bresee for his seedlings, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in the Fall of 1868. Two pounds by mail, postpaid, \$1.00, - - - - - \$5 00 \$15 00 \$40 00
- Early Rose.**—This was the first of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings, offered by us in January, 1868, and has now been before the public for the past two seasons, during which it has attained a popularity unrivaled in the history of the Potato. We have supplied many thousands of our patrons, in every section of the country from Maine to California and Oregon, in lots all the way from one pound to one hundred barrels each, and have yet to hear the first word of complaint; all are more than satisfied, and are loud in its praises. It has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness. Its average yield, as far as heard from the past Summer, has been from 80 to 110 barrels to the acre. Four pounds by mail, \$1.00, - - - - - 1 00 2 50 5 00
- Bresee's Prolific.**—This variety originated with Mr. Bresee in 1861, and are from the same seed ball with the Early Rose—both seedlings of the Garnet Chili. The vines of Bresee's Prolific are of medium height, quite bushy, somewhat spreading, large leaves, have produced no seed balls. Tubers large, regular in shape, and very smooth, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened. Skin dull white, inclined to be russeted, eyes but little depressed and slightly pinkish, flesh white, cooks quickly, is very mealy and of excellent quality, yield very large, often exceeding one hundred fold, matures about three weeks later than the Early Rose, and will prove a most valuable variety for field culture. This variety has been thoroughly disseminated throughout the country the past season, and we are continually receiving the most flattering reports of its extraordinary productiveness and quality. Four pounds by mail, \$1.00, - - - - - 1 50 4 00 9 00
- Bresee's Peerless, or No. 6.**—The latest and best of all of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings for the main crop. This is also a seedling of the Garnet Chili, and originated from the same seed ball as the Early Rose; skin dull white, occasionally russeted, eyes shallow, oblong, flesh white, mealy, grows to a large size, often weighing from one and a half to two pounds, and enormously productive. At a trial before a committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society in September last, this variety obtained more votes as to quality than any other of Bresee's Seedlings. Per pound by mail, \$1.00, - - - - - 10 00 30 00 75 00



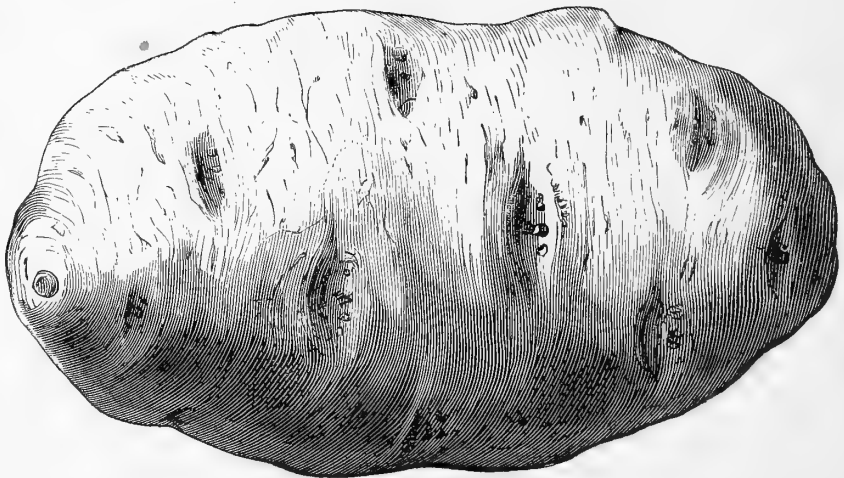
KING OF THE EARLIES, OR BRESEE'S NO. 4. Page 80.



PEERLESS, OR BRESEE'S NO. 6. Page 80.



PROLIFIC, OR BRESEE'S NO. 2. Page 80.



CLIMAX. Page 81.

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.

	Per	pkt.	Oz.	¼	Lb.	Lb.		
Large Cheese. —Hardy, very productive, and is much superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts; when well grown it measures about fifteen inches in diameter; skin fine, deep reddish orange; flesh thick, yellow, fine-grained, sweet and well-flavored, - - - - -	\$0	05	\$0	10	\$0	25	\$0	75
Cashaw (Crooked Neck).—Similar in many respects to the common Crookneck								
Winter Squash. Flesh yellow, solid, fine grain and sweet, - - - - -	5		10		35		1	00
Connecticut Field. —A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. It is very productive and is much used for culinary purposes; the best of all for feeding stock, for which it is largely grown in many parts of the country, -	5		5		15		40	
Large Tours, or Mammoth. —A French variety, very productive, grows to a large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, -	10		25		75		2	00

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.

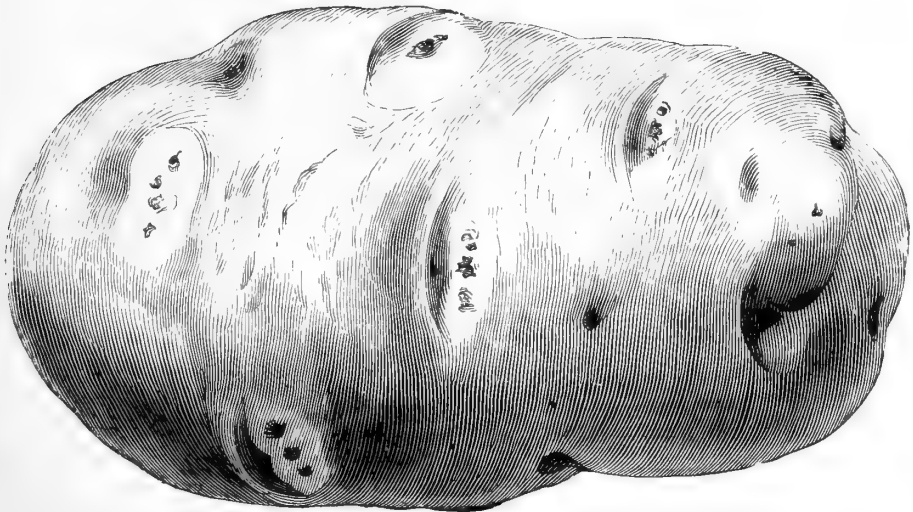
CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light, and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals 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.

	Per	pkt.	Oz.	¼	Lb.	Lb.		
Early Scarlet Turnip. —A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young, but soon gets pithy, - - - - -	\$0	05	\$0	10	\$0	30	\$1	00
Early Purple Turnip. —Color deep purple, very early and of fine flavor, -	5		15		50		1	50
White Turnip. —Like the Scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy, - - - - -	5		15		50		1	50
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, - - - - -	5		15		50		1	50
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 good repute in the United States, - - - - -	5		10		30		1	00
Olive Shaped White. —Same as above, except in color, - - - - -	5		20		60		2	00
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, - - - - -	5		10		30		1	00
Wood's Early Frame. —A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, of a more brilliant color and somewhat earlier, - - - - -	5		15		50		1	50
Long Salmon. —Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later, - - - - -	5		10		30		1	00
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		20		60		2	00
Long White Naples, Green Top. —Root long and slender, similar in form to the Long Scarlet, skin white when exposed to the light, tinged with green, flesh white, crisp and mild, - - - - -	10		20		60		2	00
Long White Naples, Purple Top. —A sub-variety of the preceding, from which it differs only in the part which is exposed to the light, being purple instead of green; both are equally deserving of cultivation, not only on account of their excellent qualities, but on account of their forming an agreeable contrast when served at the table with other varieties, - - - - -	10		20		60		2	00
Black Spanish Winter. —An oblong, black Radish, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. It is sown rather earlier than the Fall Turnips, and must be stored in sand in the cellar for Winter use. It will keep good till Spring, - - - - -	5		15		50		1	50
White Spanish Winter. —Similar to the foregoing, except in color, - - - - -	10		20		60		2	00
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, - - - - -	10		20		60		2	00
White China Winter. —Same as above except in color, - - - - -	10		25		75		2	50
Raphanus Caudatus, or Rat-tail Radish. —A most remarkable vegetable from India. 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; in salads they will be highly esteemed, as they possess the excellent advantage of being easily digested; they also make a good pickle, for which purpose they are well adapted. When the pods are boiled they are most delicious eating, and have a very delicate flavor, -	25							

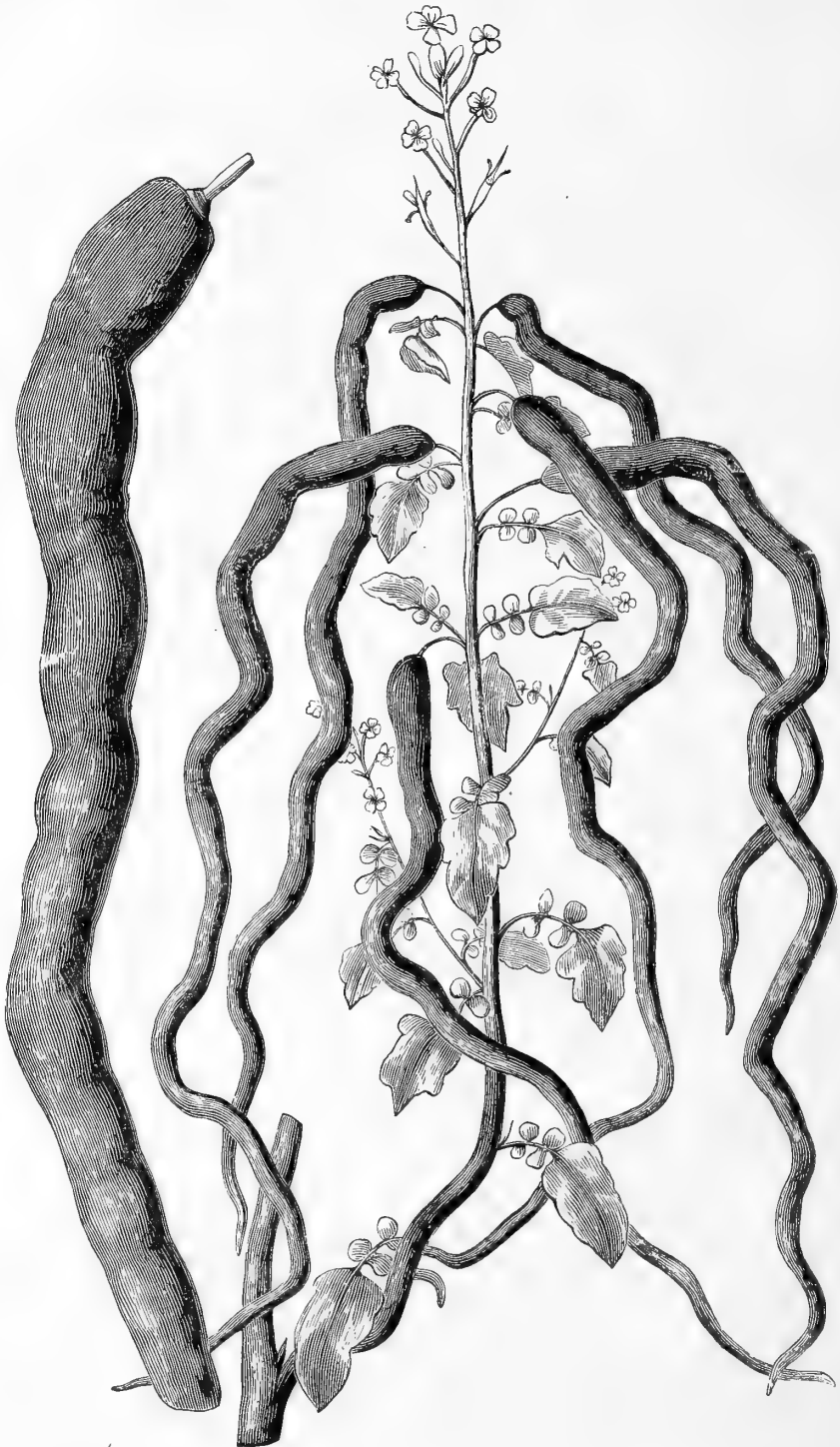


RADISH. No. 1.—Early Scarlet Short Top.
No. 2.—Scarlet China Winter.
No. 3.—Olive Shaped.

RADISH. No. 4.—Early Scarlet Turnip.
No. 5.—Black Spanish Winter.



EARLY ROSE. Page 80.



✓ **RAPHANUS CAUDATUS, OR SERPENT RADISH. Page 82.**

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Victoria. —Large, fine for cooking, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
Linneus. —Large, tender, and very fine, - - - - -	-	5	25	75
Roots , 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. By mail, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.				

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

[*Tragopogon porrifolius*, LIN. *Salsifis*, FR. *Bocksbart*, GER. *Ostra vegetal*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap-root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. Those remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow fifty 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. The young flower stalks if cut in the Spring of the second year and dressed like Asparagus, resemble it in taste and make an excellent dish.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

SCOLYMUS, (Spanish Oyster Plant.)

[*Scolymus Hispanicus*, LIN.]

CULTURE.—Any good garden loam is adapted to the growth of the Scolymus. It should be well and deeply stirred as for other deep growing root crops. Sow the seeds from the middle of April to the first of May in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. Thin the young plants to five inches distant in the rows and during Summer treat young crops as Parsnips or Carrots.

It is cultivated exclusively for its roots which are usually taken up in September or October, and served at the table and preserved during Winter in the same manner as the Salsify. They have a pleasant delicate flavor and are considered to be not only beautiful but nutritious.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00

SCORZONERA.

[*Scorzonere*, FR. *Skorzonere*, GER. *Escorzonera*, SP.]

Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some Black Salsify or Black Oyster Plant. Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. It is cultivated exclusively for its roots, the flesh of which is white, sugary and well-flavored. They may be boiled like the Parsnip and served plain at the table, or they may be cooked like the Salsify. Before cooking the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked a few hours in cold water to extract their bitter flavor.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00

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 shovel full of clean sand or ashes, and earth up a ridge a foot and a half high over the rows, from a trench dug along the space between them, and beat it smooth with the back of the spade. In the Spring, after the cutting is over, the earth should be leveled into trenches, so as to expose the crowns of the plants, and a good coat of strong manure dug in around them. It is adapted to the coldest climates, and deserves to be more extensively cultivated.

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

	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$4 00

SNAILS.

Medicago orbicularis.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds early in Spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, thin out to about six inches. They will blossom in July and the seeds will ripen in Autumn. Though entirely inoffensive no part of the plant is used for food. The pods resemble some species of Snails, and are placed on dishes of salad for the purpose of exciting curiosity or surprise among the guests at a table. Per pkt., 25 cents.

SORREL.

[*Rumex acetosa*, LIN. *Oseille*, FR. *Saueraupfer*, GER. *Acedera*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be rich and moist, in shallow drills twelve inches apart; thin out to six inches. The roots may be divided in Spring or Fall, and set in rows the same distance asunder.

The leaves possess a pleasant acid taste, and are mixed with salads, to which they impart an agreeable refreshing flavor. The plant is considered one of the most valuable of all vegetables; cultivated for their acid properties.

Large Leaved French , - - - - -	Per pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50

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

SPINACH—Continued.

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 pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.*

Round, or Summer. —Has a smooth, round seed, thick, fleshy leaves, a little crimped; generally preferred for Spring sowing, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 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, - - - - -	5	15		
Flanders. —A productive variety; large, broad leaves, seed round; quite hardy, - - - - -	5	15		
Lettuce-leaved. —A new sort of very superior quality; leaves large, thick and deep green, seed round; best suited for Spring sowing, - - - - -	10	15		
Orache, or Mountain. —The leaves of this variety have a pleasant, slightly acid taste, and with the tender stalks are used boiled in the same manner as Spinach, - - - - -	10	20	\$0 50	\$1 50
New Zealand. —This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during Summer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart, - - - - -	10	20	50	1 50

SQUASH.

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

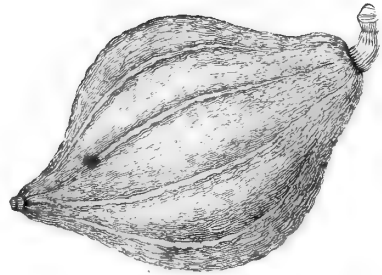
Squashes are cultivated for their fruit, which is much esteemed as a vegetable, when cooked, or made into pies. There are numerous varieties, mostly yellow, pale green, mottled or striped. They are also smooth, warty, soft, and hard, and are classified into "Summer," "Winter," "Bush," and "Running."

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 pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.*

Early Yellow Bush Scolloped. —An early, flat, scolloped-shaped sort, of a deep orange yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling, - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
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, - - - - -	5	15	40	1 50
Early Bush Summer Crook-neck. —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, - - - - -	5	15	40	1 50
The three foregoing sorts should be planted four feet apart, - - - - -				
Fall or Winter Crook-neck. —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, - - - - -	5	15	40	1 50
Canada Crook-neck (True). —A small, early variety of the above, that bears well, and is by many esteemed preferable. It is one of the best for keeping, and when hung up in a dry room, of even temperature, will often keep good until the new crop is gathered the following year. From their running habit, the last two require to be planted six feet apart, - - - - -	10	20	75	2 00
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, - - - - -	5	15	40	1 50
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, - - - - -	10	20	75	2 00
The seed of the three foregoing varieties were grown from stock which has taken the first premium at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the quality of which cannot be excelled, - - - - -				
Mammoth. —Very large, often attaining the weight of two hundred pounds; excellent for pies, or stock; very productive, - - - - -	25	50	1 50	5 00
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, - - - - -	10	30	1 00	3 00
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, - - - - -	25			
Custard Marrow. —An English Summer variety; shape similar to the Scolloped; very delicate flavor, highly recommended, - - - - -	25			



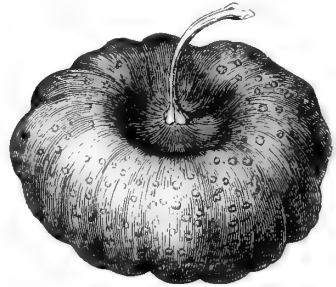
HUBBARD SQUASH.



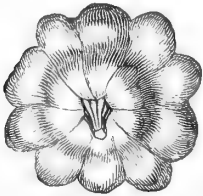
TRUE BOSTON MARROW SQUASH.



TURBAN SQUASH.



YOKOHAMA SQUASH.



EARLY BUSH SCALLOPED SQUASH.
Page 84.



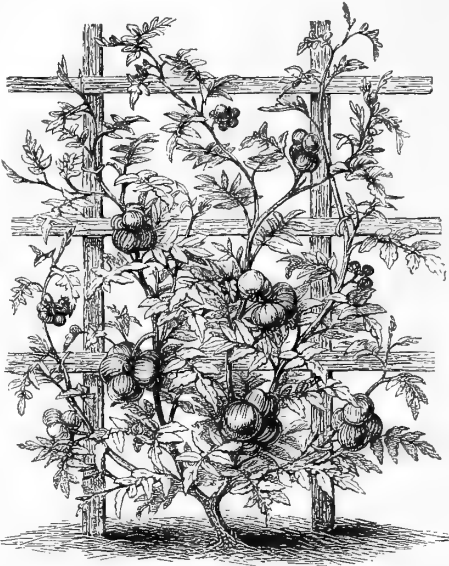
EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.
Page 84.



CONNECTICUT FIELD PUMPKIN.
Page 82.



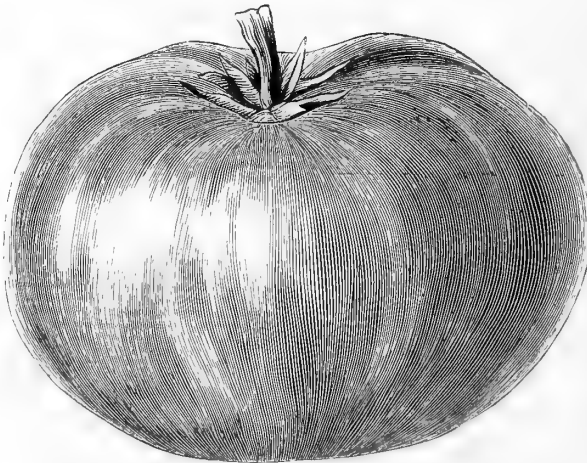
WINTER CROOKNECK SQUASH.
Page 84.



TRELLIS TRAINING OF THE TOMATO.



HOOP TRAINING OF THE TOMATO.



GENERAL GRANT TOMATO.—Page 85.

SQUASH—Continued.

Per pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Yokohama.—A new variety from Japan, highly recommended. 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, - - - - - \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00 \$3 00

TOMATO.

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

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

CULTURE.—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. 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. A convenient and inexpensive way of training may be seen in cuts of Hoop and Trellis Training. We have also seen single shoots trained to poles like the Lima Bean, the laterals being pinched off after the fruit is set, in this way the fruit is fully exposed to the sun and is of superior quality.

- | | Per pkt. | Oz. | ¼ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Early Smooth Red. —One of the earliest, very smooth, round and regular in its outline, of medium size; skin rich deep crimson, productive, of good quality, | \$0 10 | \$0 40 | \$1 25 | \$4 00 |
| Keys' Early Prolific. —Very early, productive, and of good quality, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Early York. —Considered by many as the best early sort; very prolific; fair size, of excellent quality, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Powell's Early. —Very productive; early, good size, and excellent quality, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Orangefield Dwarf Prolific. —Plant of dwarf habit, fruit a little below the medium size, slightly ribbed, of a glossy crimson color, very productive and of fine quality; on account of its dwarf habit it is strongly recommended for forcing in pots, | 10 | 75 | | |
| General Grant. —Size above the medium, three ⅞ four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem, a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting, | 15 | 1 00 | 3 00 | 10 00 |
| Boston Market. —An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, who esteem it above all others as a market variety. Our seed was selected from the stock of one of the most successful growers in New England, | 10 | 50 | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| Large Smooth, or Round Red. —Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety, | 5 | 30 | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Tilden. —Fruit oval, of a brilliant scarlet, of medium size, skin smooth and glossy, flesh very solid and of high flavor; on account of its solidity and keeping qualities, it is a fine market variety, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Maupay's. —Round, smooth, of a deep red color, very solid, and a showy variety for the market, | 10 | 50 | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| The Cook's Favorite. —One of the best for general culture. Plants strong and vigorous, fruit of medium size, round or oval, smooth, of a rich deep color, very solid, productive and of excellent quality; a very salable market variety, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Lester's Perfected. —Fruit of large size, pinkish red, smooth and regular in form, of fine flavor, remarkably solid and well filled to the center, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| New Erect French, or Tree (Tomate de Lige). —Distinct from all others, of upright growth, in the form of a bush. Fruit very solid and of fine quality, moderately productive. Its peculiar habit of growth makes it a very desirable variety for pot culture. Plants grown in pots during the Summer, and set into the greenhouse on approach of frost, will continue in bearing until Christmas, | 10 | 1 50 | | |
| Mammoth Chihuahua. —Its principal merit is its great size, often weighing from two to three pounds, | 15 | | | |
| Large Red. —Fruit often irregular, flattened, more or less ribbed, grows to a large size, skin smooth, glossy, of a fine red color; one of the most productive of all, and is largely grown for canning purposes, | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2 00 |
| Fejee Island. —Fruit quite large, red, tinged with pinkish crimson, smooth, solid and well-flavored; very similar, if not identical, with the "Perfected," | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Sims' Early Cluster. —Very early, fruit of small size, smooth, round, bearing in grape-like clusters from four to twenty fruit each; a superior table variety, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Pear-shaped. —Is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Large Yellow. —About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Yellow Plum. —Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon yellow; used only for preserves, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Red Cherry. —A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all, | 10 | 50 | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| Yellow Cherry. —Same as above except in color, | 10 | 50 | 1 50 | 5 00 |

TOMATO—Continued.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White. —Fine-flavored, productive, fruit nearly white, but little grown, -	-\$0			
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis Edulis</i>).—An entirely distinct variety; the fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity intermixed. With the addition of lemon juice, it is frequently preserved like plums, as well as stewed and served like cranberries. If kept from frost the fruit will keep till Spring, -	10	\$0 50	\$1 75	\$6 00

TOBACCO SEED.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. —We have made special arrangements with one of the most successful Tobacco cultivators in the valley of the Connecticut to furnish us with the seed of this popular variety, which is saved from selected plants, and can therefore be guaranteed of the best quality, -	-\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 00
Latakia (True).—Introduced and grown by Bayard Taylor, Esq., from Mount Lebanon. It is the finest and most aromatic variety of Tobacco grown, and has a flavor resembling that of dried roses, -	15	1 00		
Havana. —Imported seed, -	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Kentucky, -	15	50	1 75	6 00
Maryland and Ohio, -	15	40	1 50	5 00
Porto Rico. —Imported seed, -	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Salenichi. —Very large leaves, -	25	1 00	3 00	10 00
Virginia, James River, -	15	50	1 75	6 00

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 frost 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.

WHITE FLESH VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
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, -	-\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Early Snow-ball. —The bulb of this variety is nearly spherical, smooth and regular, of medium size, the neck is small, skin white, flesh white, fine-grained, tender and sugary, but if overgrown or long kept it is liable to become dry and spongy, -	5	10	30	1 00
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, -	5	10	25	75
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, -	5	10	25	75
Large White Norfolk. —A large English variety, somewhat irregular in form, but usually more or less compressed and sometimes pyriform, the upper portion of the root being produced considerably above ground. It grows to a large size, skin white below the surface, but sometimes greenish above, flesh white, coarse-grained, but sweet, a very desirable sort for field culture for feeding stock, -	5	10	25	75
Long White Tankard. —Bulb pyriform, cylindrical at the crown which rises two or three inches above the ground; skin white in the earth, green above; flesh white, tender, sweet, rather close-grained, early, -	5	10	25	75
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, -	5	10	25	75
White Globe. —Root globular, skin smooth, perfectly white, flesh white, neck and tap-root small. It grows to a large size, and is better adapted to field culture than to the garden, it being too coarse in texture for table use, -	5	10	25	75

TURNIP—Continued.

YELLOW FLESH VARIETIES.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Yellow Malta. —A beautiful, symmetrical, small-bulbed early variety, slightly flattened above, skin smooth, bright orange yellow, foliage small, flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and well-flavored. It is a good garden variety, and one of the best for Summer use.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Early Yellow Dutch. —This variety has a small globular root, of a pale yellow color throughout. It somewhat resembles the Yellow Malta, and is a good garden variety. The portion of bulb above ground is washed with green. It is of medium size, early, tender, rather close-grained and sugary, better suited for Summer and Autumn than for Winter.	5	10	30	1 00
Early Yellow Finland. —A beautiful medium size Turnip, of a bright yellow throughout. The under part of the bulb is singularly depressed, from this depression issues a small mouse-tail-like root. It is somewhat earlier, also harder, than the Yellow Malta. The flesh is tender, close-grained, and of a sweet, sugary flavor, an excellent garden variety.	10	20	60	2 00
Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top. —Bulb globular, reddish purple above, and deep yellow below, tap-root small, flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary and solid. This variety is hardy, and although generally grown for farm purposes is really superior to many sorts cultivated exclusively for table use.	5	10	30	1 00
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.	5	10	30	1 00
Large Yellow Globe. —This variety grows to a large size, handsome globular-shaped, color pale yellow with greenish top leaves, rather small and spreading. One of the best for a general crop, either for table use or stock; keeps hard and brittle until late in Spring.	5	10	30	1 00
Teltow, or Small Berlin. —This is one of the smallest of Turnips, its leaves not exceeding in number those of the Radish. The root is spindle-shaped, irregular, produced entirely under ground; flesh dry, yellowish white, fine-grained, piquant and sugary; early. It is in high repute in France, Germany and Holland for culinary purposes, particularly for soups, and is largely grown around the sandy fields of Berlin for the London market. Its peculiar flavor is in the outer rind, which should not be peeled when used.	10	20	60	2 00

TURNIP, (Ruta-Baga.)

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

The Ruta-Baga, Swedish, or Russian Turnip, known also to many under the name of "French Turnip," forms a distinct class. The bulbs are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. They keep well stored in a cellar, without any trouble, but are 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
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.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 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.	5	10	25	75
Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede. —A new English variety, highly recommended as producing extraordinary crops, and obtained many first-class prizes at various exhibitions in England.	5	10	25	75
Carter's Imperial Purple Top Yellow Hybrid,	5	10	30	1 00
Carter's Imperial Green Top Yellow Hybrid,	5	10	30	1 00
"These are select stocks, saved from the finest roots of two well-known varieties of the Scotch or Aberdeen Turnips, which have come into such general use for late feeding purposes; they grow to a large size, and are very nutritious and hardy."				
Improved American. —This variety is largely grown in this country by many of our most prominent agriculturists, both for the table and for feeding stock. The flesh is very solid and is of fine quality; keeps well until Summer.	5	10	25	75
Sweet German. —Bulb four or five inches in diameter and six or seven in depth. In good soils and favorable seasons it is comparatively smooth and regular, but under opposite conditions often uneven, neck two or three inches in length, skin greenish brown; above ground white, beneath flesh pure white, of extraordinary solidity, very sweet, mild and well-flavored. It retains its solidity and freshness until Spring; as a table variety it must be classed among the best, and should be largely cultivated.	5	10	30	1 00
Long White French. —The roots of this variety are produced entirely within the earth, and if well grown measure four to five inches in diameter and from eight to ten inches in length; skin white, flesh white, solid, mild and sweet, strongly resembling the preceding, of which it is supposed to be a variety; excellent for the table, also for stock. This and the Sweet German should be sown earlier than the other varieties of Turnips, from the last of May to the first of July; they are often sown in seed-beds and afterwards transplanted as recommended for the Ruta-Baga.	5	10	30	1 00

VEGETABLE WORMS.

Astragalus harnosius.

CULTURE.—Same as recommended for Snails. The pods in their green state much resemble many species of worms, and like Caterpillars and Snails are sometimes used by placing upon dishes of salad to excite curiosity, though perfectly harmless are seldom eaten. Per pkt., 25 cents.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Angelica Garden,	-	-	-	-
Anise,	-	-	-	-
Arnica,	-	-	-	-
Balm,	-	-	-	-
Basil, Sweet,	-	-	-	-
Bene,	-	-	-	-
Borage,	-	-	-	-
Belladonna,	-	-	-	-
Bryonia,	-	-	-	-
Caraway,	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil Plant,	-	-	-	-
Coriander,	-	-	-	-
Dill,	-	-	-	-
Dock, Yellow,	-	-	-	-
Fennel, Sweet,	-	-	-	-
Fenugreek,	-	-	-	-
Hellebore,	-	-	-	-
Hemlock,	-	-	-	-
Henbane,	-	-	-	-
Horehound,	-	-	-	-
Hyssop,	-	-	-	-
Lavender,	-	-	-	-
Marjoram, Sweet,	-	-	-	-
Opium Poppy,	-	-	-	-
Pot Marigold,	-	-	-	-
Rosemary,	-	-	-	-
Rue,	-	-	-	-
Saffron,	-	-	-	-
Sage,	-	-	-	-
Sage, Red,	-	-	-	-
Stramonium,	-	-	-	-
Summer Savory,	-	-	-	-
Tansy,	-	-	-	-
Thyue,	-	-	-	-
Wormwood,	-	-	-	-

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, &C.

	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Giant, one year,	-	-	-
Giant, two years,	-	-	-
Conover's Colossal.	-	-	-
<p>by a careful selection of seeds from the most vigorous shoots, has been wonderfully improved both in size and quality, in point of which it surpasses all other varieties in cultivation. Specimens were exhibited the past season by Mr. Conover, which were grown alongside the best Oyster Bay varieties, and received the same care and treatment, which attained four times the size of that popular variety. Though but two years from the seed, many of the plants produced from twenty to thirty sprouts averaging from two to four inches in circumference, and were ready for cutting one year in advance of the ordinary varieties. One year old roots, - \$0 50 3 00 25 00</p>			
One year roots only can be sent by mail at 25 cents per hundred extra.			

	Per 100 sets.	Per 1000.	Per 10,000.
Horse-Radish Roots,	-	-	-
RHUBARB.	-	-	-
Myatt's Victoria,	-	-	-
Linnæus,	-	-	-

By mail, 35 cents each.

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. It is also a very desirable climbing plant, suitable for covering screens, arbors and unsightly places. Small bulblets, 25 cents per dozen; one year old roots, \$2.00 per dozen.

PLANTS

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

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

CONIFERS.		<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Abies Excelsa, - - -	(Norway Spruce.) - - -	-	\$0 20	\$1 50
Abies Canadensis, - - -	(Hemlock Spruce.) - - -	-	60	6 00
Abies Pectinata, - - -	(European Silver Fir.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Abies Balsamea, - - -	(Balsam Fir.) - - -	-	40	4 00
Abies Nordmandiana, - - -	(Nordman's Spruce.) - - -	-	25	1 00
Cedrus Libani, - - -	(Cedar of Lebanon.) <i>Per cone, 30 cents.</i>	-	-	-
Cupressus Disticha, - - -	(Deciduous Cypress.) - - -	-	15	1 50
Cupressus Funebria, - - -	(Funereal Cypress.) - - -	25	-	-
Cupressus Lawsoniana, - - -	(Lawson's Cypress.) - - -	25	-	-
Cupressus Sempervirens, - - -	(Evergreen Cypress.) - - -	-	35	3 00
Cupressus Horizontalis, - - -	(Spreading Cypress.) - - -	-	40	4 00
Cupressus Pyramidalis, - - -	(Upright Cypress.) - - -	-	35	3 00
Cupressus Macrocarpus, - - -	- - -	50	-	-
Cupressus Goveniana, - - -	- - -	50	-	-
Cryptomeria Japonica, - - -	(Japan Cedar.) - - -	25	-	-
Ginkgo Biloba, - - -	(Maiden Hair Tree,) packets contain 5 seeds,	25	-	-
Juniperus Sabiniana, - - -	(Savin Tree.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Juniperus Virginiana, - - -	(Red Cedar.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Larix Europea, - - -	(European Larch.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Pinus Austriaca, - - -	(Black Austrian Pine.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Pinus Atlantica, - - -	(Silver Cedar.) <i>Per cone, 20 cents.</i>	-	-	-
Pinus Cembra, - - -	(Cembra Pine.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Pinus Coulteri, - - -	- - -	50	-	-
Pinus Muricata, - - -	- - -	50	-	-
Pinus Insignis, - - -	- - -	50	-	-
Pinus Halpensis, - - -	(Aleppo Pine.) - - -	-	30	3 50
Pinus Montana, - - -	(Mountain Pine.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Pinus Pinea, - - -	(Stone Pine.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Pinus Sabiniana, - - -	(Sabin's Pine.) - - -	25	-	-
Pinus Strobus, - - -	(Weymouth Pine.) - - -	-	40	4 00
Pinus Sylvestris, - - -	(Scotch Fir.) - - -	-	30	3 00
Thuja Orientalis, - - -	(Chinese Arbor Vitæ.) - - -	-	40	4 00
Thuja Orientalis Aurea Variegata, - - -	(American Striped.) - - -	50	-	-
Thuja Occidentalis, - - -	(American Arbor Vitæ.) - - -	-	50	5 00
Wellingtonia Gigantea, - - -	(The Giant Tree of California.) - - -	50	-	-
DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.		<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Acer Campestris, - - -	(English Maple.) - - -	-	\$0 20	\$1 50
Acer Plantanoides, - - -	(Norway Maple.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Acer Pseudo Platanus, - - -	(Plane or Sycamore.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Acer Saacharum, - - -	(Sugar Maple.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Ailanthus Glandulosa, - - -	(Tree of Heaven.) - - -	-	25	2 00
Azalea Pontica, - - -	- - -	\$0 25	-	-
Beech Common, - - -	(Fagus Communis.) - - -	-	10	1 00
Berberis Vulgaris, - - -	(Barberry.) - - -	-	40	5 00
Berberis Fol Purpurea, - - -	(Purple Leaved Barberry.) - - -	-	1 00	-
Betula Alba, - - -	(White Birch.) - - -	-	15	1 50
Buxus Sempervirens, - - -	(Tree Box.) - - -	-	75	-
Calycanthus Præcox, - - -	- - -	-	75	-
Carya Alba, - - -	(Shell-bark Hickory.) <i>Per qt., 40 cents; bu., \$7.00.</i>	-	-	-
Carpinus Betulus, - - -	(Hornbeam.) - - -	-	10	1 00
Catalpa Bignonoides, - - -	(Catalpa.) - - -	-	40	5 00
Celtis Occidentalis, - - -	(American Nettle Tree.) - - -	-	50	-
Cerasus Mahaleb, - - -	(Mahaleb Cherry.) - - -	-	-	50
Circis Siliquastrum, - - -	- - -	-	40	-
Cornus Florida, - - -	(Flowering Dogwood.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Cytisus Laburnum, - - -	(Laburnum.) - - -	-	15	1 25
Cydonia Vulgaris, - - -	(Quince Pips.) - - -	-	40	4 00
Diospyrus Virginiana, - - -	(Persimmon.) - - -	-	25	2 50
Euonymus Europæus, - - -	(Strawberry Tree.) - - -	-	15	-
Fraxinus Excelsior, - - -	(European Ash.) - - -	-	15	1 50
Fraxinus Ornus, - - -	(Flowering Ash.) - - -	-	25	3 00
Hedera Quinquefolia, - - -	(Ampelopsis.) - - -	-	20	2 00
Hedera Helix, - - -	- - -	-	20	-
Hibiscus Syriacus, mixed, - - -	- - -	-	25	-
Kalmia Latifolia, - - -	- - -	25	-	-
Laurus Benzoniiana, - - -	(Spicewood.) - - -	-	25	3 00
Ligustrum Vulgare, - - -	(Common Privet.) - - -	-	20	2 00
Ligustrum Japonicum, - - -	(Japan Privet.) - - -	-	30	3 00
Liquidamber Styracifolia, - - -	(Sweet Gum.) - - -	-	75	-
Maclura Aurantiaca, - - -	(Osage Orange.) - - -	-	10	1 00
Mahonia Aquifolia, - - -	- - -	-	25	-
Mespilus Pyracantha, - - -	- - -	-	25	-
Morus Alba, - - -	(White Mulberry.) - - -	-	25	-
Morus Nigra, - - -	(Black Mulberry.) - - -	-	25	-
Nyssa Multiflora, - - -	(Tupelo Tree.) - - -	-	20	1 50
Ostrya Virginica, - - -	(Hop Hornbeam.) - - -	-	40	-
Rhododendron Ponticum, - - -	- - -	25	-	-
Robinia Pseudo Acacia, - - -	(Yellow Locust.) - - -	-	15	1 00
Spiræa Callosa, - - -	(Rose-flowered Spiræa.) - - -	25	-	-
Tilia Platyphylla, - - -	(Lime, Broad-leaved.) - - -	-	15	1 50
Tilia Sylvestris, - - -	(Lime, Small-leaved.) - - -	-	15	1 50
Viburnum Opulus, - - -	(Snowball.) - - -	-	25	-
Weigelia Amabilis, - - -	- - -	25	-	-
Wistaria Sinensis, - - -	(Chinese Wistaria,) beautiful hardy climber,	-	1 00	-

GRASS SEEDS,

Subject to slight variations in price to correspond with the market.

	Per Lb. Bush.
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, - - - - -	\$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, - - - - -	\$0 80
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass , (<i>Anthoxanthum Odoratum</i>).—This variety yields but a moderate portion of herbage, yet permanent pastures 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, - - - - -	1 00
Yellow Oat Grass , (<i>Avena Flarescens</i>).—This grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail or Sweet Vernal, valuable for dry meadows and pastures, - - - - -	75
Rhode Island Bent , (<i>Agrostis var.</i>).—An excellent variety for lawns and pasturage, - - - - -	4 00
Schraeder's Brome Grass , (<i>Bromus Schraederi</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, 15 cts., - - - - -	85
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, - - - - -	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, - - - - -	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 a 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> , - - - - -	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, - - - - -	60
Tall Fescue , (<i>Festuca Elatior</i>).—A robust variety of the Meadow Fescue, succeeds admirably in moist soils or where the meadows are subject to floods, - - - - -	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 pasture is of the finest flavor, - - - - -	60
Purple Fescue , (<i>Festuca Rubra</i>).—A sub-variety of the <i>Festuca Duriuscula</i> , and specially suitable for dry, loose soils, - - - - -	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, - - - - -	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, - - - - -	75
English Rye Grass , (<i>Lolium Perenne</i>).—Very nutritious, and valuable for permanent pastures, - - - - -	5 00
Italian Rye Grass , (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>).—For alternate husbandry this is invaluable, especially for early sheep feed and soiling, - - - - -	4 50
Red Top Grass , (<i>Agrostis Vulgaris</i>).—Valuable for pasturage, is well known and extensively cultivated in the Northern and Middle States, - - - - -	2 50
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, - - - - -	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, - - - - -	75
Hungarian Grass , (<i>Panicum Germanicum</i>). - - - - -	4 00
Kentucky Blue Grass , or Smooth Meadow Grass , (<i>Poa Pratensis</i>).—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, - - - - -	4 00
Kentucky Blue Grass .—Extra clean, - - - - -	7 00
Timothy or Herd's Grass , (<i>Phleum Pratense</i>).—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 nutritious matter than any other grass. Price according to market. - - - - -	
Reed Canary Grass , (<i>Phalaris Arundinacea</i>).—Grows well by side of streams or marshy places, - - - - -	85

LAWN GRASS.

In the formation of Lawns the ground should be thoroughly cleansed of root weeds before sowing. It should be dug or trenched to an equal depth to prevent unequal settlements; and to secure this, it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. The selec-

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

tion of proper grass seeds is the next important matter, and this requires more than ordinary attention, that the kinds of grass be suited both to the purpose and soil, and that the mixture of these grasses be proportioned to suit the end in view. The following mixtures, adapted to light, medium and heavy soils, have been carefully prepared, and, we are confident, will give satisfaction. It must be remembered, however, that much of the fine appearance of our Lawns depends upon regularity in mowing; if they are left too long in Spring before the operation is commenced, or if allowed to grow strong in Summer, and, more especially, if not closely mown at the latest period in Autumn, they become coarse, the stronger grasses overgrowing the weaker and the best, the smoothness of the surface is destroyed, and ultimately the whole becomes patchy and unsightly. Besides regularity in mowing, rolling is an important matter in fine lawn management, and hence one of the many advantages of *Hill's Lawn Mower*, which at one operation cuts the grass and rolls the ground at the same time. The improvement in many of the lawns in this country where this mower has been used, since its introduction about two years since, is truly wonderful, and no one who wishes for a fine smooth lawn can afford to dispense with it. All lawns, unless the subsoil be a porous alluvial gravel, should be thoroughly drained at their formation, and a drain should be carried along at the bottom of each terrace slope, so that they may at all times be comfortable to walk upon. The seed may be sown in Spring or Fall; but if sown in hot weather, a slight sowing of Oats among the Grass, which vegetates quickly, will serve to protect the springing grass.

Lawn Grass , best mixture for light soils, - - - - -	Qt. Bush.
Lawn Grass , best mixture for medium soil, - - - - -	\$0 30 \$6 00
Lawn Grass , best mixture for heavy soil, - - - - -	25 5 00
	25 5 00

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 enumeration of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, see *Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants*. Per bush., \$6 50.

CLOVERS, ETC.

Red Clover , (<i>Trifolium Pratense</i> .) large, } Market prices.	
Red Clover , medium, - - - - -	Per Lb.
White Clover , (<i>Trifolium Repens</i> .) - - - - -	\$0 75
Lucerne or French Clover , (<i>Medicago Sativa</i> .) - - - - -	60
Alsike or Hybrid Clover , a new variety, fine for sheep, - - - - -	1 00
Italian Clover , (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> .) scarlet, sow in July for soiling or mowing before Winter, - - - - -	50
Bokhara Clover , (<i>Melilotus Lucanatha</i> .) affords excellent feed for bees throughout its season, - - - - -	75
Trefoil Yellow , (<i>Medicago Lupulina</i> .) hop clover, - - - - -	75

BIRD SEED, &C.

	Prices Variable.	Per Oz.	Lb.	Qt.
Canary , - - - - -	(<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> .) - - - - -			\$0 25
Hemp , - - - - -	(<i>Cannabis sativa</i> .) - - - - -			20
Maw , - - - - -	(<i>Papaver rhæas</i> .) - - - - -		\$0 30	
Millett , - - - - -	(<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> .) - - - - -			20
Rape , - - - - -	(<i>Brassica napæ</i> .) - - - - -			30
Rice , (unhulled,) - - - - -	(<i>Oryza sativa</i> .) - - - - -			30
Lettuce , - - - - -	(<i>Lactuca sativa</i> .) - - - - -	\$0 30		
Mocking Bird Food , (prepared,) Per bottle, 50 cents.				

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Prices Variable.	Per Oz.	Lb.	Qt.	Bush.
Pear Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Pyrus communis</i> .) - - - - -	\$0 40	\$4 00		
Quince Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i> .) - - - - -	40	4 00		
Apple Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Pyrus malus</i> .) - - - - -			\$0 50	\$12 00
Plum Pits , - - - - -	(<i>Prunus communis</i> .) - - - - -			30	8 00
Apricot Pits , - - - - -	(<i>Armenica vulgaris</i> .) - - - - -	10	50		
Cherry, Mahaleb , - - - - -	(<i>Cerasus Mahaleb</i> .) - - - - -	10	50		
Cherry, common , - - - - -	(<i>Cerasus communis</i> .) - - - - -	10	50		
Currant Seed , red and white, - - - - -	(<i>Ribes</i> .) - - - - -	50			
Peach Pits , - - - - -				10	2 00

STRAWBERRY SEEDS.

To be sown in pots and transplanted as recommended for half-hardy annuals.

Alpine Red , a well known, high-flavored variety; continues long in bearing, - - - - -	Per pkt.
British Queen , - - - - -	\$0 25
Bush Alpine , white, fine for edgings, does not produce runners, - - - - -	25
Bush Alpine , red, same as preceding, except in color, - - - - -	25
Duke de Malakoff , - - - - -	25
Jucunda , - - - - -	25
Mendonaise Perpetual , a new French variety, continues long in bearing, - - - - -	25
Montreuil , a French variety, everbearing, highly recommended, - - - - -	25
President Wilder , a new American variety, said to be the finest in cultivation, - - - - -	50

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

	Per Oz.	Lb.
Acacia Three Thorned, or Honey Locust, (<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i> .) very hardy and effectual for protection against man or beast, admirably adapted for the prairies, (per 100 lbs., \$50.)	-	\$0 75
Buckthorn, (<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i> .) clean seed,	\$0 10	1 25
Hawthorn, (<i>Crataegus oxyacanthus</i> .)	15	1 50
Yellow Locust, (<i>Robinia pseudo acacia</i> .)	-	15 1 00
Osage Orange, (<i>Maclura Aurantica</i> .)	10	1 00
Barberry, (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> .) very hardy, producing a fine compact hedge, affording ample security against intrusion; also valuable for its fruit, which is excellent for preserving,	40	5 00

OATS.

	Peck.	Bush.
Norway Oats. —Notwithstanding the extravagant reports which accompanied the introduction of this celebrated variety, the experience of the past season fully confirms all that has been said of its wonderful productiveness,	\$1 50	\$5 00
White Poland, raised from imported stock,	-	1 50
New Brunswick White, heavy and productive,	-	2 00

AT MARKET PRICES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per Lb.	Qt.		Per Lb.	Qt.
Sainfoin, double cutting,	-\$0 50	-	Vetches Spring,	-	\$0 30
Broom Corn,	-	\$0 40	Cotton, Sea Island,	-	-\$0 35
Flax Seed,	-	40	Cotton, Tennessee upland,	-	25
Fuller's Teasels,	-	50	Spurry, for sandy land,	-	50
Sun Flower,	-	50	Dyer's Madder,	-	1 00
Chinese Sugar Cane, (Pure,)	-	-		Per quart, 30c., per bushel,	\$6 00

USEFUL TABLES

FOR THE

FARMER AND GARDENER.

ESTIMATE OF SEEDS FOR AN ACRE.

	Pounds.		Quarts.
Beets and Mangel Wurzel,	4 to 6	Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane,	2 to 3
Cabbage,	1 to 1½		Bushels.
Carrot,	2 to 3	Beans, bush, in drills, 2½ feet apart,	1½
Cucumber in hills,	1 to 2	Corn for fodder,	3 to 4
Clover, red, broadcast alone,	15 to 20	Barley, broadcast,	2 to 3
Clover, sown on grain in Spring, mixed with ¼ bush. Timothy and 1 bush. Red Top,	10	Barley, in drills,	1½ to 2
Clover, white, broadcast alone,	10 to 15	Buckwheat,	1 to 1½
Clover, white, in drills,	8	Hungarian Grass,	1½
Lucerne, broadcast,	15	Kentucky Blue Grass,	2 to 3
Onion, in drills,	5	Lawn Grass,	2 to 3
Parsnip, in drills,	4 to 6	Millet, broadcast,	½ to ¾
Radish, in drills,	5 to 8	Oats,	2 to 3
Radish, broadcast,	12 to 16	Orchard Grass,	2 to 3
Salsify, in drills,	6 to 8	Peas, early, in drills,	2 to 3
Spurry, broadcast,	26	Peas, Marrowfat,	1½ to 2
Spinach,	8 to 10	Potatoes, in drills or hills, cut tubers,	10
Turnip and Ruta Baga, broadcast,	1½	Potatoes, cut to single eyes,	3 to 5
Turnip and Ruta Baga, in drills,	1	Rye, broadcast,	1½ to 2
	Quarts.	Red Top,	2 to 3
Beans, pole, in hills 3½ x 4,	8 to 12	Rye Grass,	1
Corn, in hills,	8 to 12	Rhode Island Bent,	2 to 3
Broom Corn, in hills,	10 to 12	Sainfoin,	2 to 3
Millet for seed,	12	Timothy,	1½
Mustard, broadcast,	12	Vetches,	2 to 3
		Wheat, broadcast,	1½ to 2
		Wheat, in drills,	1½

Liquid Manure.—For growing vegetable crops, may be given twice each week, and for developing flowers, as soon as the calyx or flower cup begins to burst, it should be applied but once a week. A cloudy atmosphere is the best condition for giving water, and early in the evening the best period for the Summer months. The liquid which soaks from common farm and poultry yards with some soot added is the cheapest, but when such is not procurable add one pound of guano to a barrel of water and about a spadeful of soot, the latter tied up in a cloth to prevent it floating upon the surface. The soot is an essential ingredient as a manure and as an antidote to insects.

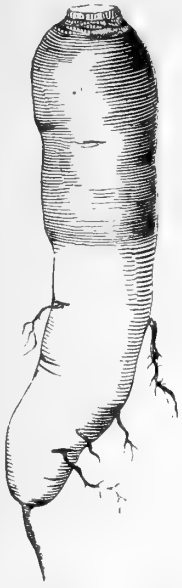
COLLECTIONS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

A complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds for one year's supply, for a large or small garden.

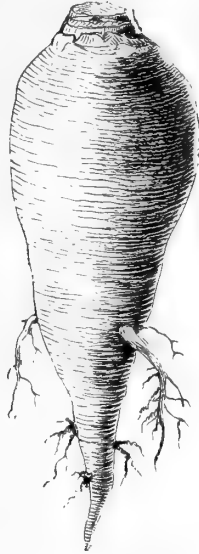
THE following collections are made up in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the finest varieties and most useful sorts of Vegetables required in the Kitchen Garden, and are prepared for immediate shipment during the busy season; consequently no change can be made in the quantities or varieties. Those who do not wish for the entire collection, are advised to make up their orders from the body of the Catalogue.

Collections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are prepared expressly for forwarding by mail, and will be mailed postpaid to any address in the United States, upon receipt of the price affixed.

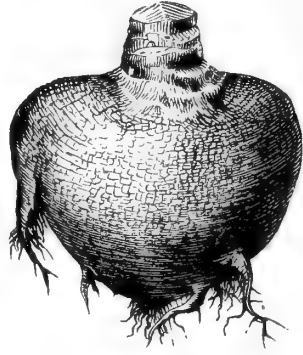
No.	ARTICLES.	Col. No. 1 for \$20 contains	Col. No. 2 for \$15 contains	Col. No. 3 for \$10 contains	Col. No. 4 for \$5 contains	Col. No. 5 for \$3 contains	Col. No. 6 for \$2 contains	Col. No. 7 for \$1 contains
PEAS.								
1	Extra Early Dan O'Rourke, -	2 Quarts	3 Pints	1 Quart	1 Pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	Packet	
2	Tom Thumb, - - - - -	3 Pints	1 Quart	1 Pint	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint		
3	McLean's Little Gem, - - -	1 Quart	1 Pint	1 - - -	Packet			
4	Champion of England, - - -	2 - - -	3 - - -	1 Quart	1 Pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	Packet	
5	McLean's Advancer, - - -	1 Pint	1 - - -	Packet				
6	Tall Marrowfat, - - - - -	2 Quarts	3 - - -	1 Quart	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -		
BEANS.								
7	Large Lima, <i>Pole</i> , - - - - -	1 Pint	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	Packet			
8	Horticultural, <i>Pole</i> , - - - -	1 Quart	1 - - -	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint			
9	Early Valentine, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -				
10	Early Refugee, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -				
11	Early China, or Red Eye, - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -				
BEETS.								
12	Extra Early Bassano, - - -	2 Ounces	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce		
13	Blood Turnip, - - - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -	2 - - -			Packet	Packet
14	Long Blood, - - - - -	2 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -				
15	BRUSSELS SPROUTS, - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
BORECOLE, or KALE.								
16	Green Curled, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	Packet			
BROCCOLI.								
17	Early Purple Cape, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet		
18	Large White, - - - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet				
CARROT.								
19	Early Horn, - - - - -	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	Packet	Packet		
20	Long Orange, - - - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -	2 - - -	1 Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet
21	White Belgian, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -				
CAULIFLOWER.								
22	Half Early Paris, - - - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	
23	Large Stadtholder, - - - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet				
CABBAGE.								
24	Early York, - - - - -	1 Ounce	1 Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	Packet	Packet	Packet
25	Large York, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	
26	Early Winingstadt, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
27	Premium Flat Dutch, - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
28	Drumhead Savoy, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet		
29	Red Dutch, for Pickling, - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet		
CELERY.								
30	Boston Market, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet			
31	Seymour's White Solid, - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet	Packet
32	Laing's Mammoth Red, - - - -	2 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet			
CORN.								
33	Darling's Extra Early Sugar,	1 Quart	1 Pints	1 Pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint		
34	Early Eight-rowed Sugar, -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -		
35	Evergreen Sweet, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -		
36	Parching, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -		
CRESS.								
37	Fine Curled, - - - - -	2 Ounces	1 Ounces	1 Ounce	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	Packet	Packet	
CUCUMBER.								
38	Extra Early Russian, - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet	Packet	Packet
39	Early White Spine, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet		
40	Long Green, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	Packet		
ENDIVE.								
41	Green Curled, - - - - -	1 - - -	1 - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	Packet			



**LONG WHITE, OR
COW HORN TURNIP.**
Page 87.



**LONG
WHITE FRENCH TURNIP.**
Page 87.



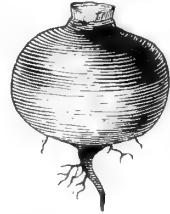
**SWEET
GERMAN TURNIP.**
Page 87.



**RED TOP
STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.**
Page 86.



**YELLOW
FINLAND TURNIP.**
Page 87.



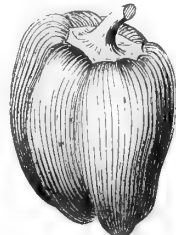
**GOLDEN
BALL TURNIP.**
Page 87.



CHERRY PEPPER.
Page 79.



LONG RED PEPPER.
Page 79.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.
Page 79.



L. SEARS, S.C.

H. H. STEIN.

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.

	Each.		Each.
Alexander [<i>Souche</i>], flower large, well shaped, very fine bright red, - - - - -	\$0 80	Citrus [<i>S.</i>], middle-sized flower, the upper divisions of a light yellow, and the lower of a darker yellow, - - - - -	\$1 00
Annis [<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>),	80	Calendulaceus , nankeen, shaded salmon red, lower petals yellow veined with red, - - -	30
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, - - -	1 00	Calypto , rose striped, blotched with carmine,	40
Achille , rich rose, flaked with ruby red, white vein through center of each petal, - - -	65	Canari , delicate yellow, lower petals shaded and veined with maroon, - - - - -	30
Adonis , light rosy salmon, and carmine margin, - - - - -	25	Ceres , pure white, blotched with dark rose, large flower, fine spike, - - - - -	50
Aglai , bright shaded salmon, richly feathered with orange carmine, - - - - -	25	Charles Dickens , delicate rose, tinted with chamois, blazed and striped with carminate rose, - - - - -	60
Aristote , flesh colored rose, red striped, lower petals covered with violet and carmine colored stripes, - - - - -	25	Cherubini , large flower, perfect shape, white ground, blazed with carminate violet, - - -	1 25
Archimedes , light red, lower petals chamois colored, carmine red stripes, - - - - -	25	Clemence , tender rose, satin-like, shaded with dark rose, large bright carmine stain, very large flower, - - - - -	30
Bernard de Jussieu [<i>S.</i>], flower large, wide, perfect, ground violet, shaded and tinted with cherry color and purple; stains purple on white ground; new and almost indescribable color, - - - - -	2 00	Compte de Morny , rosy scarlet, flaked with dark crimson, lower petals shaded with crimson, - - - - -	50
Bernard Palissy [<i>S.</i>], large flower, good shape, light cherry red, blazed and striated with carminate rose on pure white ground,	80	Couranti Fulgens , bright brilliant crimson, fine shaped flower, - - - - -	15
Brilliant [<i>S.</i>], large flower, good shape, purple red, very fine color, - - - - -	50	Daphne , light cherry color, darker stripe, bright carminate stain, - - - - -	35
Belle Gabrielle , large flower, perfect shape, very fine lilac colored rose, slightly marked with bright rose, - - - - -	75	De Candolle , medium size flower, perfect form, light cherry color, blazed with red, striped with carminate light rose, - - - - -	1 00
Berene , beautiful rosy red, with purple carmine spots, - - - - -	25	Diane , white flaked with dark red, lower petals tinged with salmon red, - - - - -	75
Bertha Rabourdin , pure white ground, slightly flaked with rose, heavy blotch of crimson on lower petals, - - - - -	60	Doct. Andry , very bright orange, beautiful shape, - - - - -	25
Brenchiensis , fine rich scarlet, extra fine, per doz., \$1.50, - - - - -	15	Don Juan , orange colored, lower petals yellow tinted, - - - - -	20
		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 50
		Duc de Malakoff , flamed orange red, on sulphur ground, - - - - -	80

	<i>Each.</i>		<i>Each.</i>
Eugene Scribe [S.], flower very large and wide, perfect tender rose, blazed with carmine red, - - - - -	\$1 50	Lady Franklin [S.], large flower, good shape, white slightly tinged with rose, finely striated with carmine and very largely blazed with carminate rose (<i>dwarf</i>), - - - - -	\$1 50
Etendard [S.], flower very large and wide, perfect, white slightly blazed with lilac or bluish violet, spike very long (2½ to 3 feet), -	2 00	La Favorite [S.], flower large, rose blazed with carmine, lower divisions, light yellow, -	1 00
Edulia , perfect flower, of medium size, lower petals white stained with violet, upper petals striated with white lines, - - - - -	1 00	La Fiancee [S.], flower large, perfect, very pure white, small bluish violet stains; very fine variety, - - - - -	2 50
Egerie , elegant light salmon, stained with carmine orange, - - - - -	30	Le Titien [S.], large flower, perfect shape, disposed in a very showy spike, light red and very brilliant; very fine plant, - - - - -	1 25
El Dorado , fine pure yellow, the lower petals striped with red, - - - - -	80	Le Dante , very large flower, of perfect shape, dark rose, with pure white stain, new shade, - - - - -	60
Emilie , flower of middling size, perfect form, brilliant red, blazed with bright red on white ground, - - - - -	1 00	Le Poussin , light red, white ground, with large white stains on lower petals, extra fine, - - - - -	50
Endymion , slightly violet tinted rose, large flower, - - - - -	25	Linne , orange cherry, very large flower, yellowish white stains, - - - - -	75
Erato , delicate rose with darker stripes, stained with carmine, - - - - -	50	Lord Byron , very brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white, very showy plant, - - - - -	1 00
Eugene Dommage , beautiful deep red, frequently shaded and striped with mahogany color, - - - - -	75	Lord Granville , straw color, stained red, -	40
Eurydice , large flower, perfect shaped, pure white, blazed bright carminate rose, - - - - -	1 50	Lord Raglan , salmon rose color, very large flower with a distinct stain of vermilion red, -	40
Felicien David [S.], large flower, perfect shape, cherry rose striped with light carmine on large white ground, very fine spike, -	80	Louis Van Houtte , velvety carmine, spotted with purple, - - - - -	20
Flavia [S.], very bright red, a little darker than Napoleon III., - - - - -	60	L'Ornement des parterre , white ground, blazed with tender lilac rose, velvet carmine stains, - - - - -	40
Fanny Rouget , bright rose tinted with carmine, - - - - -	20	Meteor [S.], dark red, very brilliant, large stain of a pure white; very remarkable, -	1 00
Florian , cherry colored rose, flaked and striped with purple and white, - - - - -	35	Mirabilis [S.], very light red, very fine plant, -	75
Flora , large flower, perfect form, white ground, shaded with rosy lilac, large and distinct stain of deep rose on each petal. Very long spike, - - - - -	60	Moliere [S.], flower very large and wide, perfect, cherry-colored red, with very large pure white stains, - - - - -	1 00
Fulgens Aurea Picta , bright fire color, striped golden yellow, - - - - -	30	Monsieur A. Brongniart [S.], 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>), - - - - -	2 50
Fulton , velvety vermilion, bright purple stain, large flower, fine form, beautifully shaded, -	1 00	Mozart [S.], flower large, very wide, spike spreading, bright rose slightly tinted with violet, blazed with dark carmine, with pure white stains; a beautiful variety, - - - - -	2 00
Floribundus , bluish white and pink, with beautiful crimson stripes. Per doz., \$1.50, -	20	Mac Mahon , orange colored cherry rose, satin-like or glazed, red stripe, a first-rate variety, - - - - -	40
Greuze [S.], cherry red blazed with purple, growing very strong; very fine, - - - - -	60	Madame Adele Souchet , large flower, perfect form, white ground blazed with carminate rose, - - - - -	50
Galathea , carnation, nearly white, with carmine stains, - - - - -	35	Madame Henriq , yellowish white, varied with lilac, - - - - -	15
Gaitee , large and well shaped flower, very brilliant currant red, blazed with dark crimson red, - - - - -	1 50	Madame Basseville , rich pink, flaked with violet crimson, base of lower petals white feathered with purple, - - - - -	60
Gandavensis , (the original variety,) brilliant vermilion, shaded with yellow and amaranth, <i>per doz.</i> , \$1.50, - - - - -	15	Madame Binder , pure white stained rose, -	50
Goliath , rich flamed red, opening brilliant carmine, fine, large, extra shape, - - - - -	25	Madame de Vatry , white flaked with pink, lower petals shaded with yellow and feathered with cherry color, very large flower, -	40
Gil Blas , striped, cherry color, - - - - -	40	Madame Leseble , pure white, delicate, flaked with rose, lower petals blotched crimson, an abundant bloomer, - - - - -	50
Henrietta [S.], large well-shaped flower, white tinted and blazed with lilac; very nice <i>dwarf</i> plant, - - - - -	75	Madame Periere , pure white, large purple stains with white center, - - - - -	80
Hebe , clear, salmon tinted white, flaked with rose and dashed with carmine, - - - - -	30	Madame Rabourdin , rose-flowered, with carmine and white stripes in the center of each petal, - - - - -	1 00
Isabella [S.], middle-sized flower, very fine spike, pure white with large very dark carminate violet stains, - - - - -	1 00	Madame Vilmorin , 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, - - - - -	1 00
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, - - - - -	1 00	Madame Furtado , very fine rose, fading into rosy white, blazed with dark carminate rose, very large and open flower, in fine spikes, - - - - -	1 00
Isoline , flesh color, spotted with violet carmine, - - - - -	35	Madame de Sevigne , light cherry color, very largely stained and lined with pure white, a charming plant, - - - - -	60
James Veitch , very large flower, bright crimson red violet stain, medium light, very showy, - - - - -	80	Madame Couder , light carmine, inferior divisions shaded with bright carmine, ground of the corolla tender rose, - - - - -	25
James Watt , very large and well opened flower, light vermilion, stain large, pure white, striated with rose, - - - - -	75	Madame Haquin , yellowish white, tinted and blazed with lilac, the inferior divisions striped rose on light yellow ground, - - - - -	25
James Carter , light orange red, very bright, with a large pure white stain, of dwarf habit, - - - - -	75		
Jeanne d'Arc , white slightly tinged with rose and striped with purple, - - - - -	40		
John Waterer , very large open flower, light cherry color, blazed with red and striped with rose, - - - - -	80		
John Bull , very light sulphur, - - - - -	30		
Junon , white flaked lilac, heavy blotch of crimson on lower petals, fine, - - - - -	75		

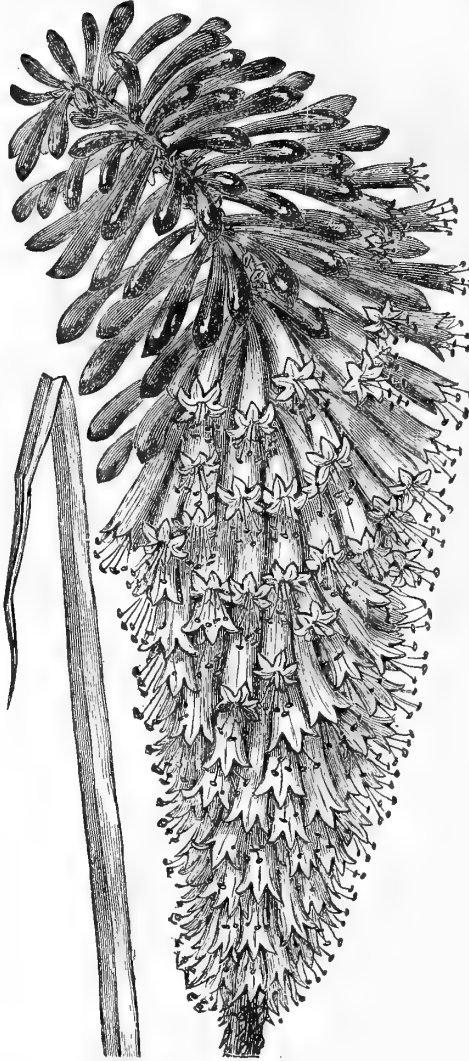
	<i>Each.</i>		<i>Each.</i>
Marie , pure white, stained with deep carmine; very beautiful, - - - - -	\$0 75	Princess Mathilde , beautiful tender rose, striped with darker rose and large carmine stains, - - - - -	\$0 40
Marie Dumortier , pure white, fine form, flaked with deep rose, heavy feathered purple spot on lower petals, - - - - -	75	Princess Alexandra , - - - - -	20
Marechal Vaillant , brilliant scarlet, stained with pure white, very large flower, quite distinct, - - - - -	1 50	Queen Victoria , brilliant scarlet with white flaked racemes, - - - - -	20
Mathilde de Landevoisin , large raceme of white, purple violet streaks, - - - - -	40	Rossini [S.], flower large, perfect, very long spike, dark amaranth red, lined and stained with white; very good variety, - - - - -	3 00
Mazeppa , orange rose, stained with yellow, and striped with red, - - - - -	30	Raphael , deep vermilion red, center lighted with white and shaded with purple, - - - - -	40
Meyerbeer , brilliant light red, blazed with vermilion, amaranth red stain, large flower, perfect shape, very long spike, vigorous and splendid plant, - - - - -	1 25	Reine Victoria , very large open flower, pure white stained with purplish carmine, very vigorous, - - - - -	60
Milton , very large flower, perfect shape, white slightly tinted with rose and blazed with red, extra, - - - - -	1 25	Bembrandt , very bright, deep scarlet, - - - - -	30
Mr. Vinchon , light salmon red, white striped, - - - - -	20	Roi Leopold , rose, very slightly orange colored and blazed, very fine white stain, - - - - -	1 00
Nelly [S.], white blazed with carmine rose, with a large stain of a dark carmine color, - - - - -	75	Rebecca , white, slightly variegated with lilac, - - - - -	40
Noemi [S.], flower large, light lilac rose, spike very long, - - - - -	75	Rubens , brilliant vermilion, with carmine stripes on a whitish ground, - - - - -	75
Norma [S.], middle-sized flower, spike spreading, pure white, very seldom and very slightly blazed with very tender lilac, - - - - -	2 50	Ramosus , (original variety,) rose, spotted with red and carmine, - - - - -	20
Napoleon III. , very bright scarlet, red and white striped in the center of the divisions, extra fine, - - - - -	30	Semiramis [S.], flower very large and wide, perfect, very long spikes, carmine rose, ground white largely blazed with bright carmine; unrivaled variety, - - - - -	3 00
Nemesis , bright rose, with white lines and carmine spots, - - - - -	35	Sir Joseph Paxton [S.], large flower, perfect shape, red slightly tinged with light orange color, finely striated with carmine red on white ground; very brilliant color, - - - - -	1 00
Neptune , beautiful red, with carmine spots and stripes, - - - - -	25	Sir William Hooker [S.], very large and well-opened flower, perfect shape, light cherry color, rose carmine stain on pure white ground; plant of a great effect, - - - - -	1 00
Newton , large flower, perfect shape, dark crimson red, with white ground, new shade, very fine, - - - - -	1 00	Stella [S.], flower large, well-shaped, ground white slightly tinted with yellow and rose, and blazed with carminate red, - - - - -	2 00
Ninon d' l'Enclos , carnation variegated with rose, - - - - -	30	Shakespeare , very large flower, perfect shape, white, very slightly blazed with carminate rose, large, rosy stain, - - - - -	1 00
Oscar [S.], flower large, well shaped, very brilliant, bright cherry color, stains white, - - - - -	2 50	Solfaterre , rich Jonquil yellow, large and fine, - - - - -	80
Ophir , dark yellow, purple stained, - - - - -	1 00	Stephenson , large flower of perfect shape, carmine cherry colored, striated with white lines, splendid spike, - - - - -	1 00
Osiris , dwarf, purple, stained with white, - - - - -	30	Stuart Low , rosy violet, stained and blazed with deeper rose, on white ground, - - - - -	70
Othello , light orange red, dwarf, very showy, - - - - -	25	Sulphureus , sulphur yellow, fine, - - - - -	50
Princess Alice [S.], flowers very large and wide, perfect, tender lilac slightly tinted with rose, very large white stains, new and charming shade; fine <i>dwarf</i> plant, - - - - -	3 00	Surprise , rich rosy amaranth, fine, - - - - -	25
Princesse Marie de Cambridge [S.] very large and well-opened flower, unexceptionable shape and upright habit, white, with very large light carmine stains (<i>extra</i>), - - - - -	2 50	Thalia [S.], flower large, perfect, white blazed with white, striated with carmine; very fine vigorous plant, - - - - -	75
Pallas , bright rose, with stripes of a darker shade, spots of violet carmine color on a slightly orange tinted ground, - - - - -	25	Thomas Moore [S.], large flower, good shape, very fine carmine rose on white ground, blazed and stained with light carmine, - - - - -	2 00
Penelope , large flower, slightly flesh-colored white flower, petals yellow, tinted with carmine colored spots, - - - - -	30	Thunberg [S.], flower very large, perfect, lightly orange-colored cherry red, stains pure white; very large, - - - - -	1 50
Pegasus , carnation, flaked with rose, lower petals shaded with maroon, very large flower, - - - - -	20	Theresa , orange shaded with rose, salmon center, blotched with carmine, - - - - -	40
Peter Lawson , rosy or purplish lilac, very large white stain, shade new and charming, - - - - -	75	Ulysses [S.], flowers large, perfect, very fine and glazed rose; beautiful shade, - - - - -	3 00
Pluton , deep scarlet shaded with white and purple; hybrid of Ramosus, - - - - -	80	Urania [S.], flower large, very wide, very pure white largely blazed with carmine bright rose; very fine and brilliant variety, - - - - -	3 00
Prince Imperial , very vigorous, large flower, bluish white stained with purplish carmine, - - - - -	25	Velleda , clear pink, spotted and flaked with lilac, extra fine, - - - - -	60
Prince of Wales , very bright fiery red, stain white, striped violet, one of the finest of the red varieties, - - - - -	1 25	Vesta , white stained with purplish carmine and yellow ground, - - - - -	30
Princess of Wales , white, blazed with carmine rose, stain deep carmine, of middling height and very vigorous, - - - - -	40	Vicomtesse de Belleval , delicate blush stained with violet, - - - - -	60
		Walter Scott , very bright rose, white ground striped with carmine rose, very fine shade, - - - - -	75

◆◆◆
FINEST MIXED VARIETIES.—\$1.50 Per Doz.; \$10.00 Per 100.

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 \$1.50 per dozen by mail, postpaid.

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.



TRITOMA (KNIPHOFIA) UVARIA.

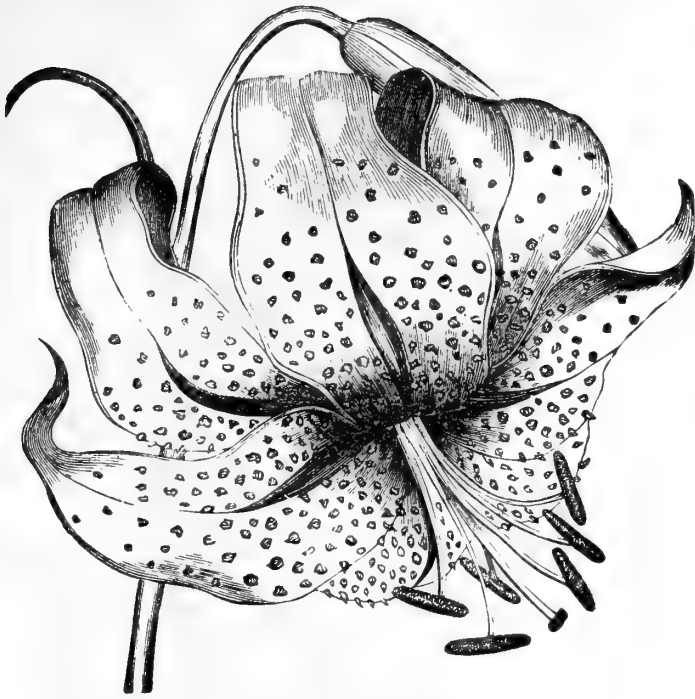
These are splendid late-flowering, half-hardy, herbaceous plants, forming from the centers tall flower-scapes, from three to five feet in height, in the late Summer and Autumn months, with large, terminal, densely flowered racemes of rich, pendant, orange red, tinted flower-tubes, each raceme from one to two feet in length. They are admirably adapted for forming large, effective groups and beds in which the numerous terminal, flame-colored blossoms have a fine effect. The intrinsic value of the plant can scarcely be over-rated, in consequence of its adaptation to thrive in our ordinary garden soils. For the attainment of its highest vigor, however, it prefers a rich mixture of open loam, peat, and leaf mould, on a bed or border of two or three feet in depth. Another of its valuable features is its suitability for culture in large pots or vases. It may be so grown with success if planted in rich, firm-bodied soil, and duly supplied with copious waterings. As the plants advance in vigor, they should, during mature growth, be placed in feeders, from which a copious supply can be occasionally administered. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

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.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Per doz.</i>
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, -	20	2 00

Plants carefully packed for transportation. **Pot roots** by mail, our selection, \$2.00 per dozen.



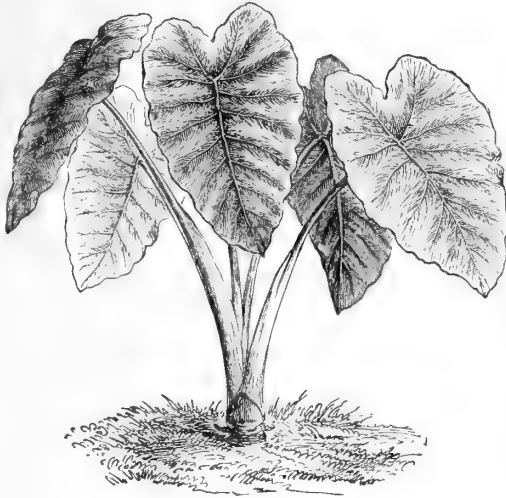
JAPAN LILY (*Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.*) Page 100.



WIGANDIA CARACASANA. Page 56.



AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. Page 99.



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.

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 habit at (the Cape), and attending to their period of rest and growth, a very little management would secure a succession of bloom throughout the year, thus adding an important feature in collections of plants, whether grown for the decoration of the flower garden, conservatory or drawing-room.

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

Each. Per doz.

- Amaryllis Bella Donna**, (*Bella Donna Lily*).—White flushed with rosy purple, very handsome, - - - - - \$0 75 \$7 00
- Amaryllis formosissima**, (*Jacobean Lily*).—Velvety crimson, superb, - - - - - 30 3 00
- Amaryllis lutea**, (*Sternbergia*).—A handsome, showy, Autumn blooming, yellow flower, - - - - - 25 2 50
- Amaryllis vittata**, white with beautiful red stripes, variously marked, splendid, - - - - - 2 00
- Amaryllis longiflora, alba and rosea**, fine, - - - - - 50

MADERIA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous rooted climbing plant of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers, very useful for screens, trellis or rock-work. 15 to 25 cts. each; \$1.50 to \$3.00 per doz.

VALLOTA PURPUREA.

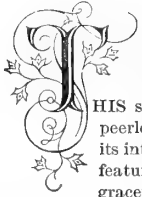
A splendid bulbous rooted plant, allied to the Amaryllis. It blooms in August, throwing up its strong stems about one foot high, with five to eight brilliant scarlet Lily-like flowers, very fine for bedding or pot culture. 75 cents each.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

FOR PLANTING IN AUTUMN, AND FOR SALE DURING THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER. A SPECIAL CATALOGUE PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER.

- | | Per dozen. |
|--|------------------|
| Hyacinths, Double and Single. —Finest named sorts, various colors, white, blue, red, &c., | \$2 50 to \$7 00 |
| Hyacinths, Double and Single. —Good sorts without names, - - - - - | 1 50 to 3 00 |
| Tulips, Byblemens, Bizards, Cherry and Rose. —Fine named sorts, - - - - - | 1 50 to 4 00 |
| Tulips, Byblemens, Bizards, Cherry and Rose. —Good sorts without names, - - - - - | 75 |
| Tulips, Double. —Fine named varieties, - - - - - | 1 50 to 4 00 |
| Tulips, Double. —Good sorts without names, - - - - - | 75 |
| Tulips, Duc Von Thol. —Very early, Double and Single, - - - - - | 50 to 1 00 |
| Tulips, Parrot. —Finest mixed, - - - - - | 75 to 1 50 |
| Tulips. —Mixed Assortments, containing many of the above without names, - - - - - | 50 to 1 00 |
| Jonquils. —Double and Single, very fragrant, - - - - - | 75 to 2 00 |
| Crocus. —Fine named varieties, all colors, - - - - - | 25 to 60 |
| Crown Imperials. —Assorted varieties, - - - - - | 3 00 to 9 00 |
| Iris. —English and Spanish, a great variety, - - - - - | 75 to 3 00 |
| Snowdrops. —Double and Single, - - - - - | 30 to 60 |
| Polyanthus Narcissus and Double Narcissus. —Very showy and fragrant, - - - - - | 75 to 2 50 |
- Collections of the above, containing an assortment of all the leading varieties, at \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Descriptive Catalogue, beautifully illustrated, sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

JAPAN LILIES.



LILIAM AURATUM.—THE JAPANESE QUEEN OF LILIES.

THIS species is reputed as the most beautiful of all known Lilies. 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-panicked 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 while 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.

A correspondent of "The London Times" has the following remarks regarding this, the most magnificent of modern floral introductions:

"LILIAM AURATUM.—This golden-rayed Queen of Lilies is the most beautiful of the Lily family. It is perfectly hardy, and for the adornment of the flower garden, the conservatory, and the sitting-room, it is unrivaled. The whole English floral world, on its introduction, was jubilant with delight, hailing its advent as an astronomer would the discovery of a star of the first magnitude; and in every city, both in Europe and America, it has received ovations such as would have been dear to the heart of the most ambitious prima donna, or the most successful conquering hero."

Specimens were exhibited the past Summer in England six to eight feet in height, with upwards of one hundred flowers. We have a fine stock of this gorgeous Lily in splendid condition, some of which have been grown in our own grounds for the past two years, and are of extra size, having produced from fifteen to twenty-five blossoms the past Summer, with no more care than the ordinary garden Lily. It is perfectly hardy, having stood out the past Winter in Massachusetts with a slight covering of straw.

No. 1, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per doz. No. 2, 75c. each; \$6.00 per doz. No. 3, 50c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

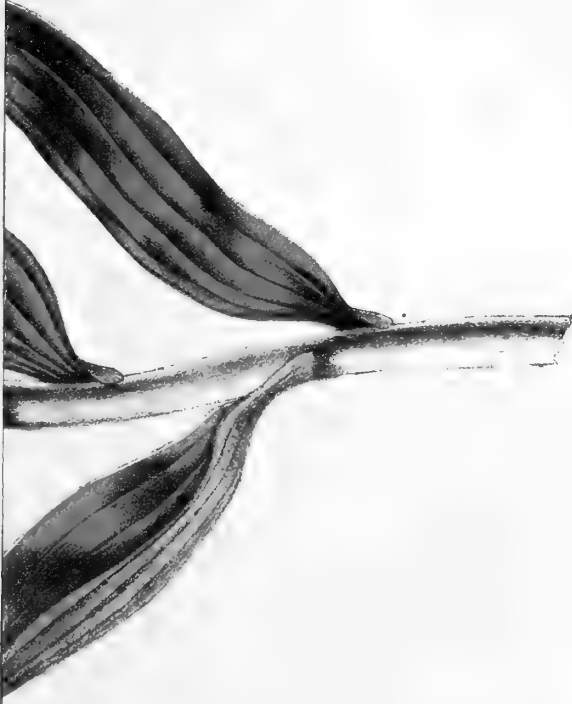
A few extra size bulbs at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Prices by the hundred or thousand will be given upon application.

CULTURE IN POTS.—As soon as the bulbs are received they should be potted at once, using good mellow soil, of about equal parts of fibry loam and peat, or decayed leaves may be used instead of peat, where this cannot be easily obtained. Stable manure is very injurious and should be avoided. The soil should be nicely broken up, and well intermixed with about one-sixth its weight of any sharp clean sand. In potting, the soil should be made close by being firmly pressed together. The pots should then be placed in a cold frame or pit, under the stage of a greenhouse, or, indeed, any other cool situation not exposed to wet. No water should be given until the bulbs have fairly started into growth. This precaution must be strictly observed, as many are lost by water being applied when the bulbs are in a dormant state. As soon as the plants are fairly above the soil, give a good soaking of water sufficient to thoroughly moisten the mould, and let them be regularly supplied with water after this time, as they may require it. The plants should be supported by neat stakes, especially when placed out of doors; and this should not be delayed until they get injured by being blown about by the wind. When in flower, they should be placed in a dry, airy, cool situation, for the flowers are liable to spot, and soon decay in a close, damp atmosphere; and they are also soon spoiled by dashing rains, so that they are often but of short duration when bloomed out of doors. They will, however, be quite at home in a veranda or sitting-room. When the flowers decay, give very little more water at the roots, and in the case of late blooming plants none; and endeavor to get the bulbs well matured, by preserving the foliage clean and healthy, exposing the plants to sun and air. As soon as the stems die down is the proper time for re-potting, as the bulbs make roots early, and they get injured if potting is deferred until Spring. The old soil should be shaken away, using fresh material every season. The number of bulbs to be put into one pot must depend upon the taste and the convenience of the cultivator. From three to five good bulbs, in an eleven inch pot, produce a display of bloom almost unequaled. Single bulbs will, however, flower well in even six inch pots. A little weak, clear manure water may be used with advantage two or three times a week, when the plants are growing freely and the pots are well filled with roots.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—If the land be of an adhesive nature, it should be removed to the depth of two feet, and replaced with a light sandy loam, or else the bulbs should be planted in five inch pots, and early in May turned out where intended to bloom. Light or medium soils will only require deep digging and well working. Plant the bulbs five inches deep, and in Winter place on the surface a few dry leaves. The bulbs should not be disturbed oftener than once in three years, as established patches bloom much more profusely than if taken up and divided annually. The flowers will continue to bloom much longer if shaded from the noonday sun. Should the bulbs appear shriveled when received, as sometimes may happen by delay on the route, they should be placed in moss or cotton wool, slightly dampened for two or three days before planting, which will quickly restore their plumpness. The same mode of treatment will apply to any of the following varieties:

	Each.	Per doz.
Lilium Lancifolium Album, pure white, - - - - -	\$0 30	\$3 00
— rubrum, white, spotted with crimson, - - - - -	30	3 00
— roseum, white, spotted with rose, - - - - -	30	3 00
— Punctatum, white, spotted with delicate salmon, - - - - -	1 00	9 00
— Melpomene, very dark crimson, the most beautiful of this species, - - - - -	1 00	9 00
— Lancifolium monstrosum rubrum, white and crimson, - - - - -	1 00	9 00
— — album, pure white, - - - - -	1 00	9 00
— — roseum, delicate rose, - - - - -	1 00	9 00

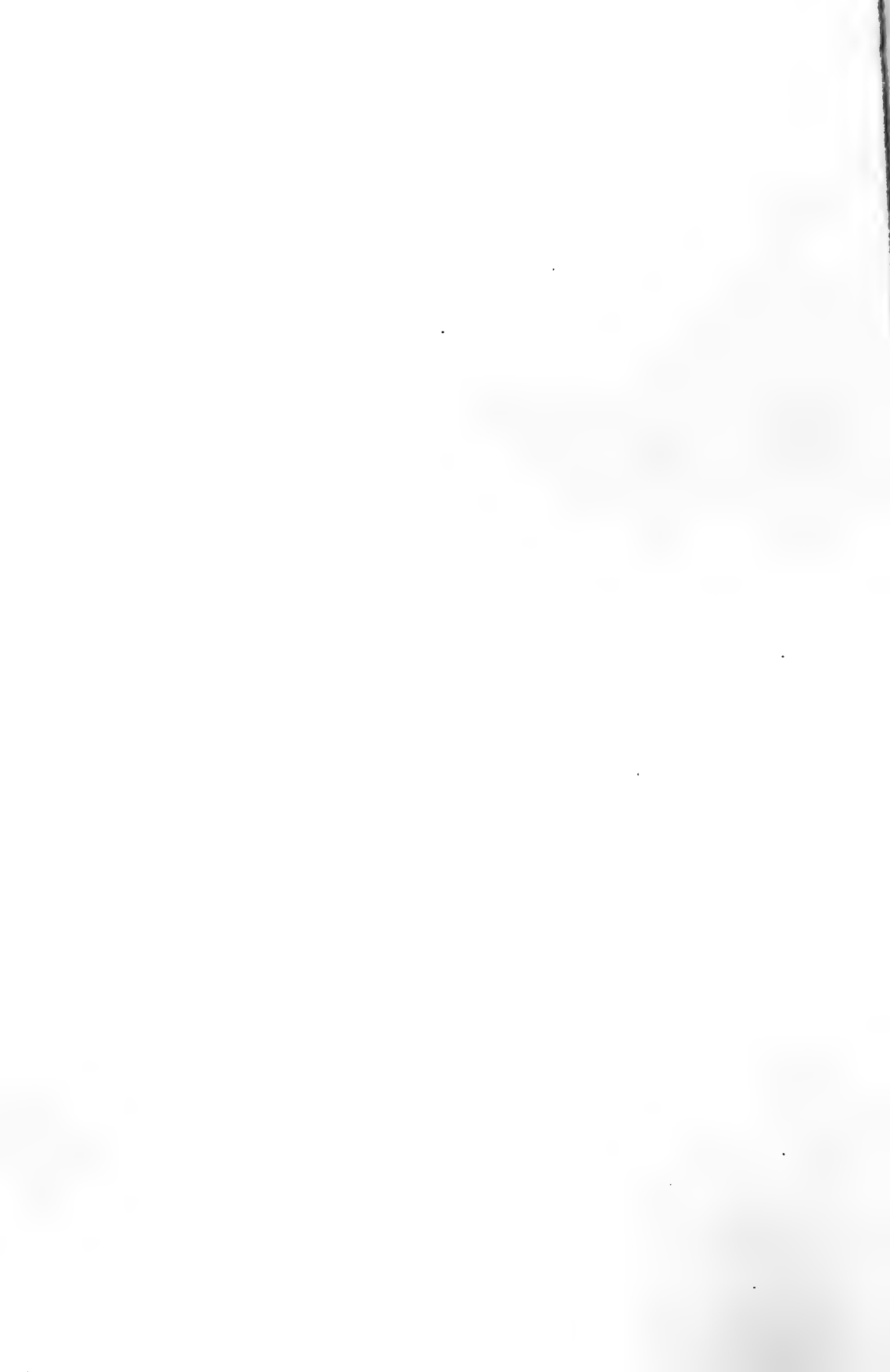
One each of the above nine varieties, \$6.00.



LILIUM AURATUM, *see page 100*



LILIUM AURATUM. *see page 100*



LILIES OF VARIOUS SORTS.		Each.	Per doz.
Lilium Brownii , superb white; 2½ feet,	-	-	\$3 50
- Bulbiferum , 1½ to 3 feet in height, with dark green foliage, rich orange, cup-shaped blossoms, very showy,	-	40	\$4 00
- Candidum , is the well-known white, hardy, garden Lily, from 3 to 4 feet in height, with large racemes of snow-white fragrant blossoms,	-	15	1 50
- flore pleno , a double variety of the preceding, very showy,	-	35	3 50
- striatum , striped leaved, fine,	-	30	2 50
- Excelsum , (Isabellinum Testaceum,) beautiful buff; 1 foot,	-	75	-
- Eximium , similar outline to the foregoing, but of larger growth; somewhat taller, equally hardy, but more conspicuous from its larger growth,	-	60	-
- Longiflorum , large and beautiful, snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant, hardy species, from 12 to 18 inches in height,	-	20	2 00
- Martagon , (Turk's Cap,) mixed, various colors; 3 feet,	-	40	-
- Superbum , salmon; 2 ft.,	-	35	-
- Takekima , a new Japanese variety, introduced by Dr. Von Siebold, grows about 2 feet high, fine foliage, large white flowers, similar in form to L. Longiflorum, but larger; a splendid acquisition,	-	1 00	-
- Tigrinum , (Tiger Lily,) orange salmon, spotted black,	-	15	1 00
- Umbellatum , orange spotted,	-	50	-
- Venustum , dwarf habit, fine orange,	-	50	-

TIGRIDIAS (Tiger Flower.)



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.

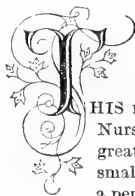
	Each	Per doz.
Conchiflora .—Richest orange, variegated with golden yellow, and spotted with black,	\$0 15	\$1 50
Pavonia .—Richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow,	15	1 50
Grandiflora .—A new and superb variety, flowers very large and beautifully marked,	25	2 25
Fine mixed varieties,	-	1 25

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 greenhouse or conservatory temperature, planting may begin with the former period; but where convenience is limited to a hotbed and greenhouse, the latter period is suited. In planting, remove the useless small offsets around the main root, place a single tuber in a pot six inches wide, or a group of two or three in a proportionately larger one. Use good rich-bodied loam. Start the growth slowly upon a temperate heat in a hotbed, forcing-pit, or frame; increase the surface or bottom heat after the incipient roots are made, as in Hyacinths, keeping the tuber in a good warmth, and the upper growth relatively cool. As the stem becomes vigorous, gradually dispense with the root warmth, and only encourage the flower stem in a well ventilated warm greenhouse in Spring, or conservatory in Summer. As the growth approaches to maturity, they may be gradually exposed and plunged into the open air during hot Summer months, for a short period, and returned to the conservatory for bloom as required. They will also succeed well planted in the open ground in May.

First quality, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen. **Second**, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

NEW HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



HEXAMER'S PRONG HOE.

(PATENTED.)

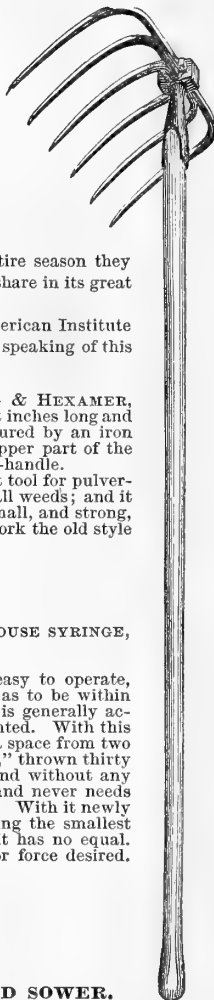
THIS new implement is the result of a series of experiments at the Nursery and Fruit Farm of Messrs. Reisig & Hexamer, to supply the great want of a tool for saving a considerable amount of labor at a small outlay, and doing the work as perfect as possible. It has proved a perfect success—the work can be done much quicker and in a more thorough manner than it can be accomplished with ordinary tools.

The making of the Hoe was originally intended only for their own special use; but after the severe, extensive, and completely satisfactory tests of an entire season they thought it too valuable for general application, and concluded to let the public share in its great usefulness.

The highest premium, in the Horticultural Department of the Great American Institute Fair of 1867, was awarded to it. The New York Times, of October 29, 1867, in speaking of this Fair, says:

Improved Prong Hoe.—This is a six-tined Hoe, exhibited by REISIG & HEXAMER, New Castle, N. Y.; neatly made of the best of steel, having six tines, about eight inches long and two inches apart. Each pair of tines is independent of the other, all being secured by an iron key driven into a mortise through a malleable iron head, which receives the upper part of the tines. A socket in the head receives the handle, which is about the size of a hoe-handle.

This implement subserves the purpose of a hoe and rake. It is an excellent tool for pulverizing the soil between rows of all kinds of growing plants and for rooting up small weeds; and it is a wonderful improvement on Hand Potato Diggers. As the tines are long, small, and strong, they pass through the soil with the application of less force than is required to work the old style of diggers. Price, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.



PAGE'S PUMP AND SPRINKLER

COMBINES MOST OF THE ADVANTAGES OF A HAND WATERING POT, A GREENHOUSE SYRINGE, A LIGHT FORCE PUMP AND GARDEN ENGINE, IN ONE.

This new Portable Pump is very simple in construction, light to carry, easy to operate, adapted to a greater variety of uses than any other, and is sold at a price so low as to be within the means of nearly every family. It has a new Sprinkling Apparatus which is generally acknowledged to be the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient Sprinkler ever invented. With this attached to Page's lightest Force Pump, water can be spread fine as mist over a space from two inches to ten feet square, or change instantly to a "coarse spray," or a "single jet," thrown thirty or forty feet. It is the first Sprinkler ever made to do that instantaneously, and without any change of nozzles. It is also a Sprinkler that never "clogs" in its operation, and never needs "clearing out." It is such a Sprinkler as Market Gardeners have long needed. With it newly planted hotbeds may be very quickly and thoroughly watered without disturbing the smallest seeds, or moving the lightest soil. For watering young and tender seedlings it has no equal. Upon transplanted plants water may be thrown with any degree of fineness or force desired. Price \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to style and finish.

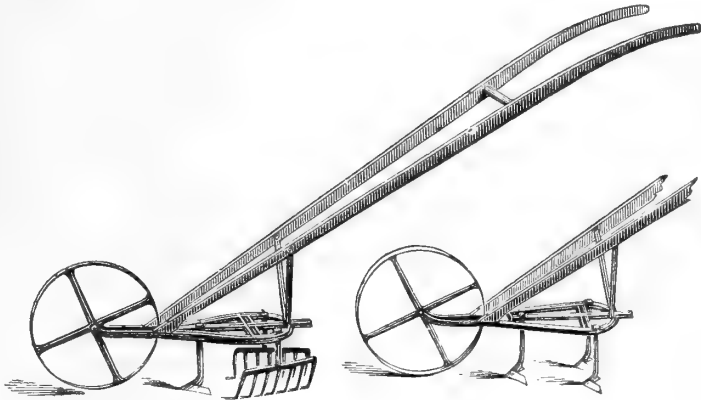


THE

WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER.

The attention of seedsmen, gardeners, and farmers generally, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable machine for sowing seed in drills. It is patented by T. B. Rogers, Esq., and styled "The Wethersfield Seed Sower." In structure it is simple, compact, strong, durable, portable, and perfectly efficient. It adapts itself to every form and size of seed, makes its own drill, distributes with perfect evenness, screens the seed from dispersion by the wind and clogging by the rain, covers promptly, and gently presses down to secure that close contact of soil essential to quick germination. The perfect precision and certainty of every part of the process, enables the cultivator to sow his land in exactly the variety and proportions of crop he wishes, without an excess or deficiency of seed, and secures a uniformity throughout alike beautiful to the eye and auspicious to the harvest.

Price of the Wethersfield Seed Sower, complete, \$9.00. It can be packed in small compass and sent by express or freight.



AS A WEEDER.

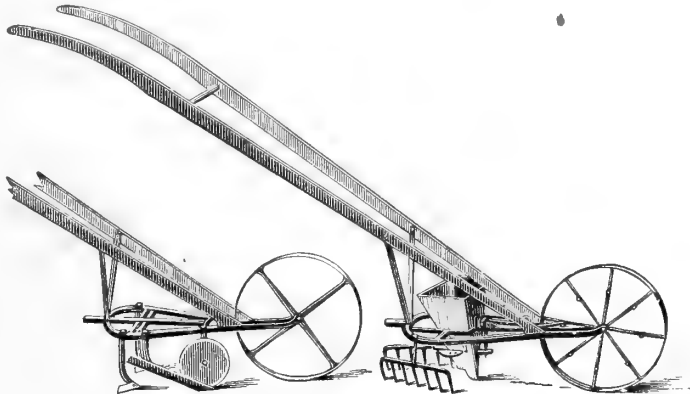
AS A CULTIVATOR.

COMSTOCK'S HAND CULTIVATOR AND ONION WEEDER,*(Both Implements Combined, \$9.00; Boxing, 20 cents extra.)*

THIS implement, the invention of Mr. Comstock, for many years a large Seed Grower in Wethersfield, Conn., will accomplish the work of six men, with hoes, in the cultivation of Onions, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Mangold Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Spinach, Strawberries, and all other small drill crops.

It is the only implement that **pulls the weeds** and thoroughly pulverizes the soil. It runs close to the rows and effectually removes all the weeds not directly in the line of the plants, without covering them, however small, and will throw the earth to or from the rows. It is readily adjusted to clean the space between rows from 6 to 14 inches apart at one passage without clogging, and will do far more and better work than any weeding implement ever invented, with ease and pleasure to the operator. It is as much superior to the hoe as the mowers and reapers are to the scythe and cradle.

With this implement Onion Growers, Market Gardeners and cultivators of all drilled crops, may largely increase their sowing without danger of being swamped with weeds.



Cultivator, Weeder and Strawberry Cutter, \$12.00; Boxing, 20 cents. Cultivator, Weeder and Seed Sower Combined, \$15.00; Boxing, 35 cents. Cultivator, Weeder, Strawberry Cutter and Seed Sower Combined, \$18.00; Boxing, 35 cents.

STRAWBERRY CUTTER.

A Cutter for removing Strawberry runners, to be attached to the Cultivator, cultivating between the rows at the same time, will be furnished when ordered.

COMSTOCK'S SEED SOWER.

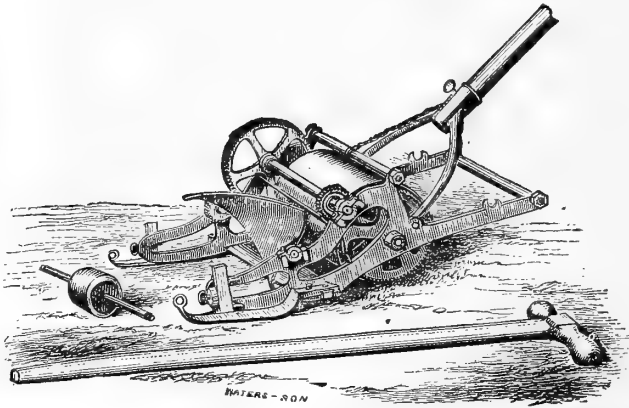
This is the neatest and most perfect Seed Sower yet invented. It will sow all kinds of Seeds that can be sown with any seed sower, even to the last seed in the hopper without waste or clogging. Having no separate slides it can be changed in an instant to sow as thickly or thinly as desired, can be attached or separated from the Cultivator in three minutes. **Light, Neat and Durable.**

COMSTOCK'S WEEDING HOOK.

A LITTLE steel instrument, with a hook at each end, one pointed and the other cleft, for hand-weeding, and is just the thing for Ladies in the Flower Garden. Price, 50 cents.

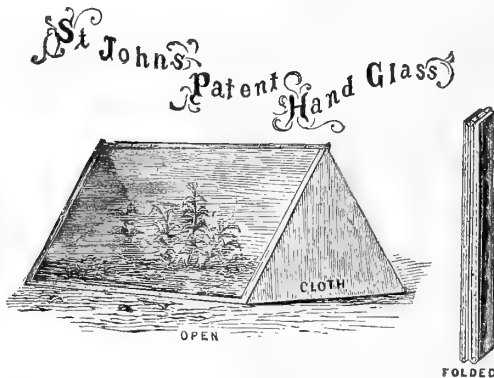
The Set Complete, \$18.50; Boxing, 35 cents.

Circulars giving a more complete description, with full directions for use, will be mailed to all applicants.



HILL'S PATENT LAWN MOWING MACHINE.

THIS is a small, light machine, for mowing lawns and grass plots. It is pushed forward by a handle with a Cross-head, and moves on a Roller. The Spiral Cutter is rapidly revolved by means of the Gears, cutting the grass very evenly and rapidly, and leaves a smooth, close-shaved turf. It cuts the grass with less labor and time, and much more perfectly than it can be cut by lawn scythes. The Caster-Roller is to be used when mowing borders. When not in use it can be carried on the rear end of the Machine. The grass can be cut very close to shrubs and trees with the roller out. By the action of the Blades, the cut grass is scattered evenly over the ground. This acts as a mulch to protect the grass from too much heat, and improves the sod by its decay. The height of cut is regulated by adjusting the Shoes, and the Handle is adjustable to different heights by the Chain-hook. The grass should be cut as often as once a week, as the frequent cutting causes the grass to grow thick and fine, and retain its fresh color. The draft is very light when the grass is not allowed to grow too long before cutting. All the parts of this Machine are made to interchange, and in case of breakage can be replaced. This Machine cuts 14 inches wide and weighs 75 pounds. Price of Machine, \$40.00.



ST. JOHN'S PATENT HAND GLASS.

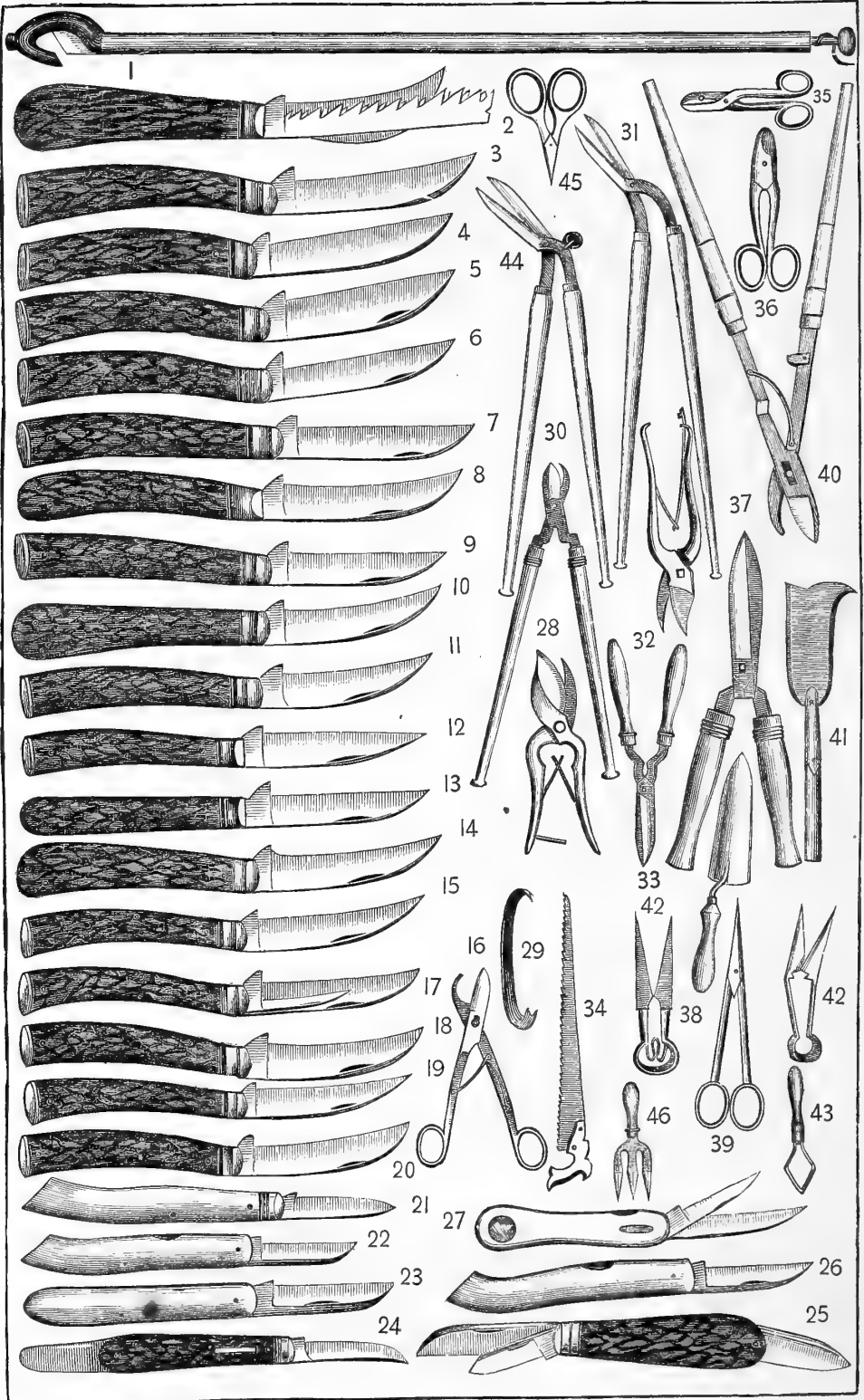
FOR FORCING AND PROTECTING EARLY TENDER PLANTS.

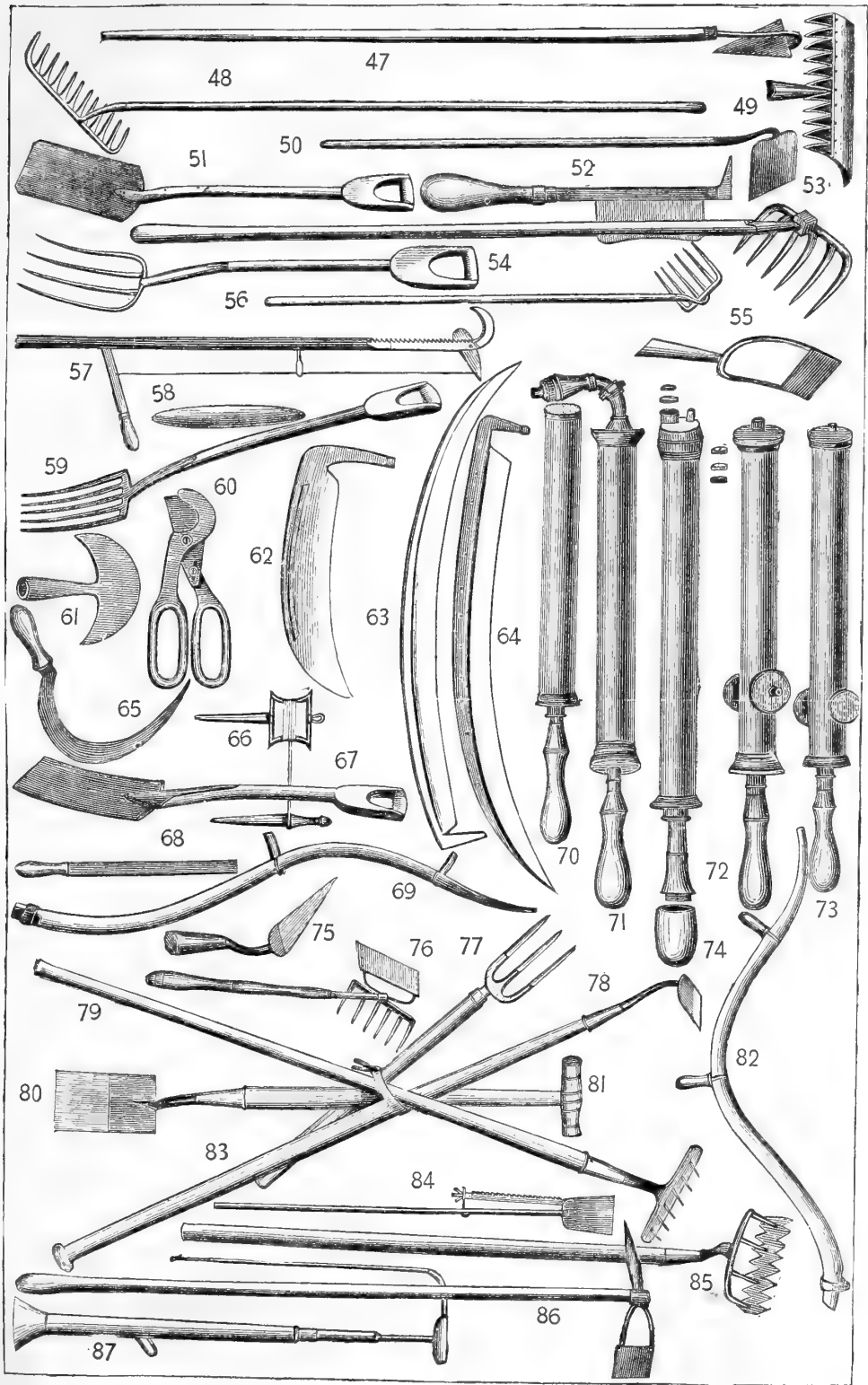
THE best article ever offered for the purpose, affording perfect protection and full ventilation. Needs no further care after having been placed over the Plants. Light, Portable, Durable and Cheap. The frame is made of Japanned tin with flexible ends, folding into a small space. The glass may be slid in or out at pleasure. Price, without the Glass, (which may be obtained at any country store,) size, 12x14: Single, 40 cents; Per Dozen, 35 cents each; Per Hundred, \$30.00. We furnish Glass at \$5.50 per Box of 50 square feet, equal to 43 Slides 12x14.

IMPROVED FLORAL AND VINTAGE FLOUR OF SULPHUR DUSTER.

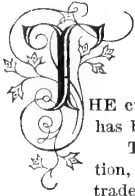
FOR the EXTERMINATION of BUGS, WORMS, and all INSECTS; likewise, MILDEW UPON GRAPE-VINES. By the use of this implement the Flour of Sulphur can be evenly distributed over every part of the affected plant. Price, \$2.50.

NO.	GARDEN AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. <i>(See Illustrations on pages 106 and 107.)</i>	PRICE.
1	Doty's Pruner. —A new and very useful implement in pruning trees of all kinds; particularly recommended for Blackberries, - - - - -	\$4 00
2	Pruning Knife. —(Saynor's) with Saws, - - - - -	2 50
3	Pruning Knives. —(Saynor's) \$2.00; No. 4, \$1.75; No. 5, \$1.75; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 7, \$1.50; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.50; No. 10, \$1.25; No. 11, \$1.50; No. 12, \$1.50; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.50; No. 15, \$1.75; No. 17, \$2.50; No. 18, \$2.00; No. 19, \$1.50; No. 20, \$1.75.	
21	Budding Knives. —\$2.00; No. 22, \$1.75; No. 23, \$1.50; No. 24, \$2.00; No. 25, \$2.50; No. 26, \$1.75; No. 27, \$3.00. The foregoing prices for Pruning and Budding Knives are for Saynor's make. We have similar patterns from other celebrated English manufacturers, at much lower prices, from - - - - -	\$0 75 to 1 50
25	French Pruning Shears, with spring, various patterns; price according to style and finish, - - - - -	2 50 to 9 00
	Similar pattern of American manufacture, - - - - -	1 75
29	Comstock's Weeding Hook, very useful in hand weeding, - - - - -	50
30	Branch or Lopping Pruning Shears, - - - - -	3 50
31	Border or Grass Shears, - - - - -	3 00 to 4 00
32	French Pruning Shears, extra quality and finish, - - - - -	10 00
33	Hedge Shears, 8-inch, \$3.00; 9-inch, - - - - -	3 50
34	Pruning Saws, - - - - -	1 50 to 2 50
35	Flower Gatherers, - - - - -	75 to 1 25
36	Pruning Scissors, - - - - -	1 00 to 1 50
37	Garden Shears, 10-inch, - - - - -	4 00
38	Transplanting Trowels, (English and American), - - - - -	50 to 2 00
39	Vine Scissors, for thinning out grapes, - - - - -	1 25 to 2 00
40	Sliding Pruning Shears, with wood handles, - - - - -	3 50 to 5 00
41	Garden Bill Hooks, for pruning with one hand, - - - - -	2 00 to 3 00
42	Sheep Shears, suitable for trimming edgings, - - - - -	1 00 to 2 00
43	Noyes' Weeder, a cheap and useful implement, - - - - -	50
44	Border or Grass Shears, with wheel, - - - - -	5 00
45	Propagating Scissors, - - - - -	1 25
46	Weeding Fork, cast steel, - - - - -	60
47	Lance-Head Hoe, a most useful weeding implement, - - - - -	75
48	Cast Steel Garden Rakes, all sizes, - - - - -	1 00 to 2 00
49	English Lawn Rakes, - - - - -	3 50 to 4 00
50	Hoes, cast steel, various sizes and patterns, - - - - -	75 to 1 00
51	Ames' Cast Steel Shovels, various sizes and patterns, - - - - -	1 75
52	Grafting Chisel, - - - - -	75 to 1 50
53	Hexamer's Prong Hoe, (see description on page 102.) - - - - -	1 50
54, 59	Cast Steel Spading and Manure Forks, - - - - -	1 75 to 2 50
55	Dutch or Push Hoes, 4 to 10 inches, - - - - -	50 to 2 00
56	Cast Steel Potato Hooks, per doz., \$3.00, - - - - -	1 00
57	Waters' Tree Pruning Knife, very useful, poles from 4 to 12 feet in length, - - - - -	2 00 to 3 00
58	Scotch Scythe Stones, - - - - -	35
60	Waters' Hand Pruning Shears, powerful and very effectual, works easily, and leaves a clean cut - - - - -	1 25
61	Grass Edging Knives, - - - - -	2 00 to 2 50
62-63-64	English Lawn and other Scythes, - - - - -	2 00 to 2 75
65	Grass Hooks or Sickles, 3 sizes, - - - - -	75 to 1 25
66	Garden Reel, various sizes and patterns, - - - - -	75 to 2 00
67	Ames' Cast Steel Spades, with long or short handles, - - - - -	1 75
68	Rifle for Sharpening Scythes, - - - - -	50
69, 82	Scythe Snaths, of various patterns, - - - - -	1 50 to 2 00
70	Brass Syringe, \$5.00; No. 71, \$10; No. 72, \$9.00; No. 73, \$6.00; No. 74, \$9.00.	
75	Bayonet Hoe, 75 cents; with handle, - - - - -	1 00
76	Ladies' Floral Rake and Hoe, - - - - -	75
77	Ladies' and Children's English Garden Fork, - - - - -	75
78	Ladies' and Children's English Garden Hoe, - - - - -	75
79	Ladies' and Children's English Garden Rake, - - - - -	75
80	Ladies' and Children's English Garden Spade, - - - - -	1 00
81	The set of four complete, - - - - -	3 00
83	Similar patterns of American manufacture, - - - - -	2 00
84	Pruning Saw and Chisel Combined, - - - - -	3 00
85	Allen's Weeding Hoe, different sizes, - - - - -	1 25 to 1 75
86	Weeding Hoe, old pattern, - - - - -	1 00
87	Page Pump and Sprinkler, (see notice on page 102.) - - - - -	5 00 to 10 00
	Also the following, which are not illustrated:	
	Avarancators. —This article is attached to a pole, and operates by means of a lever moved by a cord and pulley; its use is to enable a person standing on the ground to prune trees, some of the branches of which could not, perhaps, be pruned by any other process, - - - - -	4 00
	Flower Gatherers. —Scissors combining Tweezers and Pincers; they are of great advantage in gathering roses, and other flowers which have thorny stems, - - - - -	1 50 to 2 50
	Ladies' Wood-Handled Garden Shears. —Very useful in trimming shrubbery, &c., which is too large to cut with one hand, - - - - -	2 50
	Triangular Hoes, used also for Tree Scrapers, - - - - -	60 to 1 00
	Draining Spades, (Ames), - - - - -	2 25
	Fruit Gatherers, - - - - -	
	Spading Forks, - - - - -	2 00 to 2 50
	Cider and Wine Mills, (Hutchinson's), - - - - -	24 00 to 60 00
	Weather Vanes. —Copper gilded with the best of gold leaf, a large assortment. Illustrated price list upon application.	





GARDEN REQUISITES.



POT PLANT AND GARDEN TRELLISES.

THE cultivation of Plants, Shrubs, Vines, etc., has become so extensive that a large demand has been created for light and tasteful frames, or trellises, upon which to train them.

To supply this demand, which has very much increased since we have given it our attention, we have improved our facilities for manufacturing them, and are prepared to supply the trade with a better assortment and upon better terms than heretofore.

We have had many of our patterns engraved, and in this circular present to our patrons, cuts correctly representing some of the styles now made and sold by us.

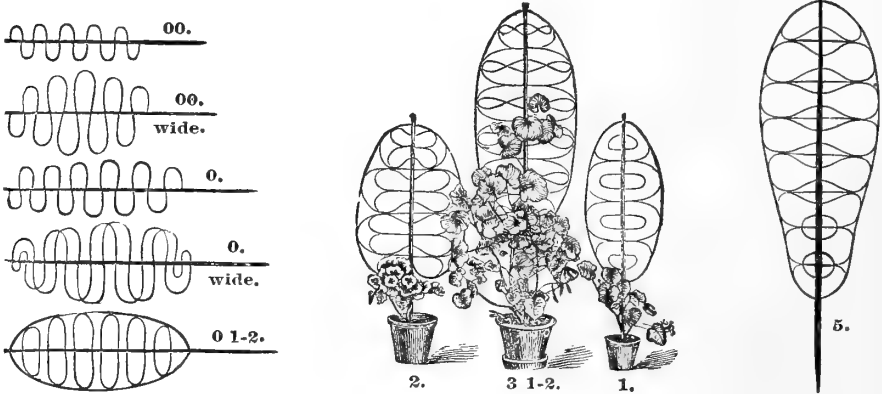
Our trellises are in all cases made of reeds instead of wire. They retain their shape and form better, and while they are much lighter they are equally durable.

All our trellises painted green unless otherwise ordered.

For parlor use we make a circular top, principally of black walnut, very ornamental, and can be used as a plant-stand and trellis combined. This is particularly designed for training ivies. Size 32 in. wide, 7 ft. high—is easily taken apart and packed for transportation. Retail price, \$10.00.

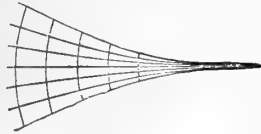
We also make, in nests of four, for convenience of transportation, a Monument Trellis for lawns or gardens. These are round, the largest 24 in. diameter at base and 8 feet high; the smallest 12 in. diameter and 5 ft. high. A very pretty yard ornament for training vines. Price, \$25.00 for nest of four.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of our Regular Sizes. In ordering, the numbers will suffice.



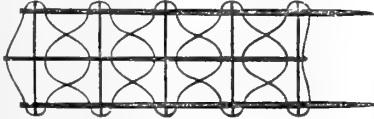
	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Per doz.</i>
No. 00. —This cut represents our smallest size 18 inch stick, 3½ inches wide, - - -	\$0 08	\$0 75
No. 00, wide. —20 inch stick, 8 inches wide, - - -	10	1 00
No. 0. —24 inch stick, 8 inches wide, - - -	12	1 20
No. 0, wide. —24 inch stick, 8 inches wide, - - -	15	1 50
No. 0 1-2. —24 inch stick, 7½ wide, - - -	20	2 00
No. 1. —This trellis is shown in cluster cut herewith; 30 inch stick, 10 inches wide, and is the best selling trellis we make, - - -	30	2 50
No. 2. —This trellis is also shown in the same cut; 24 inch stick, 14 inches wide, - - -	40	4 00
No. 3. —Same pattern as No. 3½; 3 foot stick, 13 inches wide, - - -	50	4 50
No. 3 1-2. —This is the center trellis in cluster cut herewith; 3½ foot stick, 14 inches wide, -	60	5 50
No. 4. —Same style as No. 5; 4 foot stick, 15 inches wide, - - -	70	6 50
No. 5. —5 foot stick, 18 inches wide, - - -	80	8 00
No. 6. —Same style as No. 5; 6 foot stick, 20 inches wide, - - -	1 00	10 00

TRELLISES—Continued.



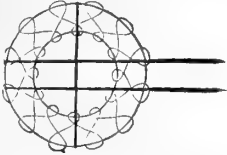
3 1-2 feet Fan.—This cut represents 3½, 4, 5 and 6 feet. Fan trellis.

	Each.		Per doz.	
3½ feet, -	-	-	- \$0 65	\$6 00
4 feet, -	-	-	- 75	7 00
5 feet, -	-	-	- 90	9 00
6 feet, -	-	-	- 1 00	10 00



5 feet Veranda.—This represents the 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet Veranda Trellis. This trellis is extensively used, and it is particularly adapted to high-climbing shrubs and vines, can be made of any desired size, and is mostly used upon verandas, where it is very ornamental.

	Each.		Per doz.		
5 feet, -	- \$0 90	\$10 00	7 feet, -	- \$1 25	\$13 50
6 feet, -	- 1 10	11 50	8 feet, -	- 1 50	16 00



This cut represents a 20 inch Ivy Trellis, 16 and 24 inches, same pattern.

	Each.		Per doz.	
16 inches, -	-	-	- \$0 65	\$7 00
20 inches, -	-	-	- 85	9 00
24 inches, -	-	-	- 1 00	11 00

PLANT STICKS.

We make six different sizes of Plant Sticks, from 2 to 6 feet in length, for supporting single stalks of Roses, Dahlias, etc.

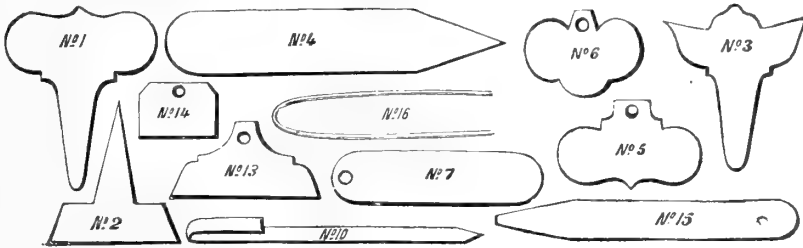
	Per doz.		Hund.			Per doz.		Hund.	
2 feet, -	- \$0 30	\$2 25	3 feet, -	- \$0 60	\$4 50	5 feet, -	- \$1 00	\$7 50	
2½ feet, -	- 45	3 00	4 feet, -	- 75	6 00	6 feet, -	- 1 50	10 50	

YEATS' STRONG METALLIC, GARDEN, &C., LABELS.

SUITABLE for Conservatories, Greenhouses, Ferneries, Flower Pots, Flower and Plant Gardens, Wine Cellars, Valuable Parcels, &c.

These labels may be written on with Yeats' Indelible Ink, or may be painted white, and, while wet, written on with a common lead pencil, or, when dry, with black paint.

PRICES AS BELOW. PATTERNS AS PER ANNEXED ENGRAVING.



No.	NAME.	SIZE.	100 Labels with Box, suitable Pens. Ink. &c.
1	The "Paxton" Conservatory Label, - - - - -	4½ by 3½	- \$4 00 -
2	The "Hampton Court" Border Label, - - - - -	4 by 2½	- 3 20 -
3	The "Bushey Park" Pot Label, - - - - -	4 by 2½	- 3 60 -
4	The "Glenny" Garden Label, - - - - -	5 by 1	- 3 20 -
5	The "Hogg" Fruit Label, - - - - -	3½ by 2½	- 3 60 -
6	The "Rivers" Rose Label, - - - - -	2½ by 1½	- 2 80 -
7	The "Barron" Specimen Tree Label, - - - - -	2½ by 7	- 2 40 -
13	The "Keynes" Rose Label, - - - - -	2½ by 1½	- 2 40 -
14	The "Veitch" Nursery Label, - - - - -	1½ by 1½	- 2 00 -
15	The "Erfurt" Potting Label, - - - - -	4½ by 3	- 2 00 -

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 are suitable for Pots or Flower Borders. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 13 and 14 for suspending to Rose and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. No. 10 is YEATS' NEW FLAT METALLIC PEG, length 4 inches, for Verbenas, layering Carnations, Picotees, &c., warranted not to rust. Price \$1.50 per box of 100. Galvanized Wire Verbeina-Pins (No. 16), \$1.00 per box of 1 gross, length 3 inches.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS, (Wood).

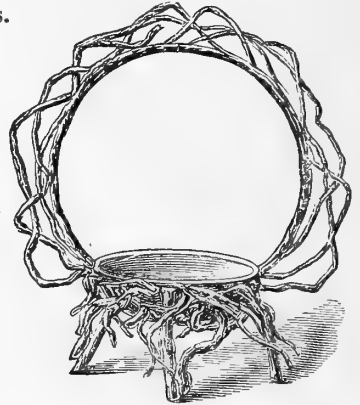
	Per hund.		Thous.	
Pot or Plant, 4 inches long, -	-	-	- \$0 20	\$1 00
Pot or Plant, 4½ inches long, -	-	-	- 25	1 20
Pot or Plant, 5½ inches long, -	-	-	- 30	1 25
Pot or Plant, 6 inches long, -	-	-	- 35	1 50
Garden or Nursery, 12 inches long, -	-	-	- 75	6 00
Tree, notched or pierced, 4 inches long, -	-	-	- 20	1 00

Indelible Pencils, for writing on wooden labels, 50 cents each.

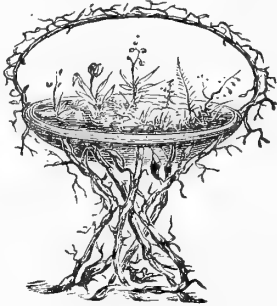
RUSTIC BASKETS.



No. 6.—Three feet 10 inches high, center vase or bowl (oval) 19 inches long. Side vases (round) 13 inches wide. \$17.00.



No. 8.—Two feet 2 inches high, with round bowl 14 inches wide. Price \$4.50.



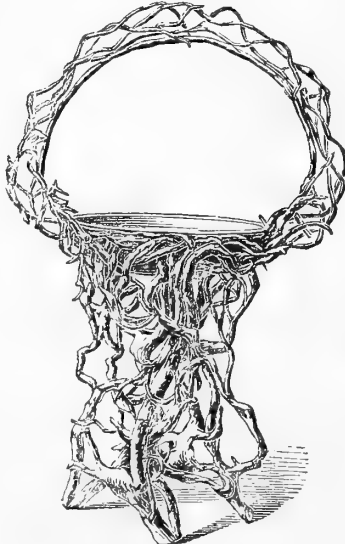
No. 9.—Oval vase, 2 feet long, 4 feet 5 inches high. Price \$13.00.



No. 4.—Three sizes of this style. Two feet 2 inches, 1 foot 9 inches, and 1 foot 5 inches high, with oval vases 23, 18 and 16 inches long. Price \$7.50, \$6.00, \$4.50.



No. 3.—Two sizes of this style. Two feet 6 inches and 4 feet high, with round vases 14½ and 17 inches wide. \$8.00 and \$10.00.



No. 7.—Five feet 5 inches high, with oval vase 2 feet long. Price \$16.00.



No. 5.—A hanging basket 2 feet 5 inches long, with round bowl 12 inches wide. Price \$2.50; smaller size, \$2.00.

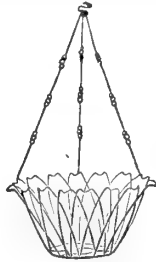


No. 2.—Three feet 5 inches high, with an oval vase or bowl 2 feet in length. Price \$11.00.

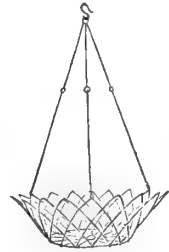
HANGING BASKETS AND TRELLISES OF WIRE.
PAINTED GREEN.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

No. 1.—FOUR SIZES.

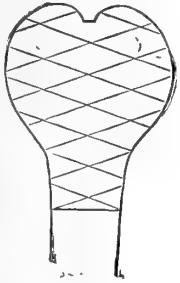
									<i>Price.</i>
1st size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 15 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$1 50
2d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 13 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 3½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 25
3d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 11 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 00
4th size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 9 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 3 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	85

No. 2.—FIVE SIZES.

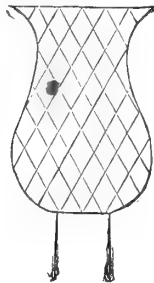
									<i>Price.</i>
1st size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 17½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 8 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$3 00
2d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 15 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 8½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 75
3d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 10½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	75
4th size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 8½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	65
5th size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 6½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 3 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	50

No. 3.—THREE SIZES.

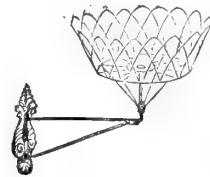
									<i>Price.</i>
1st size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 14 inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$0 85
2d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 11½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 4 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	75
3d size,	- - - - -	Diameter, 9½ inches,	- - - - -	Depth, 3 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	65



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.

No. 4.—HEART-SHAPED—FOUR SIZES.

									<i>Price.</i>
1st size,	- - - - -	Hight, 33 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 20 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$1 75
2d size,	- - - - -	Hight, 28 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 16 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 25
3d size,	- - - - -	Hight, 22 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 14 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	85
4th size,	- - - - -	Hight, 18 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 11½ inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	65

No. 5.—SHIELD-SHAPED—FOUR SIZES.

									<i>Price.</i>
1st size,	- - - - -	Hight, 48 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 24 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$2 00
2d size,	- - - - -	Hight, 42 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 20 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 25
3d size,	- - - - -	Hight, 36 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 16 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	85
4th size,	- - - - -	Hight, 30 inches,	- - - - -	Width, 12 inches,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	45

No. 6.—BRACKET.

									<i>Price.</i>
Wire Basket,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$1 25
Flower Pot,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 25

WOODRUFF'S PATENT PORTABLE BAROMETERS.

No. 2, \$12.00. No. 1, walnut, \$18.00. No. 1, mahogany, \$19.00. No. 1, ornamental, \$21.00. No. 0, walnut or oak, \$26.00. No. 0, rosewood, \$30.00.

THERMOMETERS.

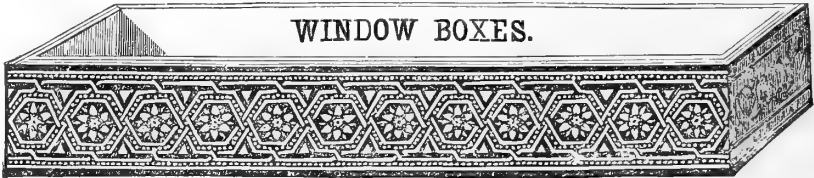
Of various styles and finish, from 50 cents to \$5.00 each.

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 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.

WINDOW BOXES.



MADE of Encaustic Tile, very ornamental for the parlor windows and useful for growing Plants, Bulbs, &c., in the parlor or conservatory.

Boxes 43 inches long by 11 inches high , and of the same width, made from 8-inch tile, according to pattern of tiles used, - - - - -	<i>Price.</i>
The same style, 35 inches long, - - - - -	\$22 00 to \$28 00
Boxes 33 inches long by 8 inches wide and high , made from 6-inch tile, - - - - -	20 00 to 24 00
The same style, 27 inches long, - - - - -	15 00 to 20 00
Boxing, 75 cents extra.	13 00 to 17 00



NEW FLOWER HOLDER, FOR LADIES' DRESSES, &C.

GLASS LABELS.

Flat glass tubes with an eye at one end for suspending to Roses, Trees, or Shrubs, and open at the other to insert a written slip of card and seal up with wax or putty. \$1.00 per dozen.

MAW & CO'S

PATENT IMPERISHABLE TERRA COTTA LABELS.

For Flower Pots, Trees and Shrubs, of various sizes and patterns. 35 cents to \$1.25 per dozen.

CLAY ROCK-WORK.

For Fern Cases; very beautifully made, and from its porosity well adapted for the purpose. Price \$2.00 to \$4.00.

NEW FLOWER HOLDER OR RESERVOIR BROOCH.

In bronze and gilt, 50 cents to \$1.00 each. The bottle which contains water for the preservation of the flowers is concealed beneath the brooch-leaf.

Glass Tubes, for button-hole bouquets. 20 cents each.
Wooden Expanding Pot Covers, of various patterns and sizes. 50 cents to \$1.00 each.
Paper Non-Expanding Pot Covers, very handsome. 50 cents each.

HYACINTH GLASSES.—Tye's Pattern has no equal for Utility, Quality or Design.

THESE Glasses have been in extensive use in England for several years past, and are universally acknowledged by leading amateurs and florists as being the most elegant and suitable for the growth of the Hyacinth, which have yet been introduced. Their broad base gives them a stability not possessed by any other sort; while the support is ornamental, and easy of application, it possesses all that is required to keep the flower and leaves in a natural position. It is also particularly appropriate for **Bouquets and Cut Flowers**, both at home and for exhibitions, rendering it of daily use all the year, which is not the case with the old patterns.

No. 1.—NEW HYACINTH GLASS.

Rich colors, assorted, - - - - -	\$0 50 each.	\$4 50 per doz.
Rich gilt ornaments, - - - - -	1 00 each.	9 00 per doz.
Alabaster, beautifully painted, very rich, - - - - -	2 50 each.	
FLOWER SUPPORTS, - - - - -	10 each.	1 00 per doz.

No. 2.—NEW TRIPLE HYACINTH GLASS.

Rich colors, assorted, - - - - -	\$1 00 each.	\$9 00 per doz.
Rich gilt ornaments, - - - - -	1 50 each.	15 00 per doz.
FLOWER SUPPORTS, - - - - -	25 each.	2 25 per doz.

No. 3.—NEW CROCUS GLASS.

CAN ALSO BE USED FOR GROWING MINIATURE HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, &C.

Rich colors, assorted, - - - - -	\$0 25 each.	\$2 50 per doz.
FLOWER SUPPORTS, - - - - -	8 each.	75 per doz.
Common Hyacinth Glasses, assorted colors, - - - - -	25 each.	2 50 per doz.

ETRUSCAN HYACINTH VASES.

Many beautiful styles and designs. \$1.25 to \$4.00 each. (See Autumn Catalogue.)

AQUARIUMS.

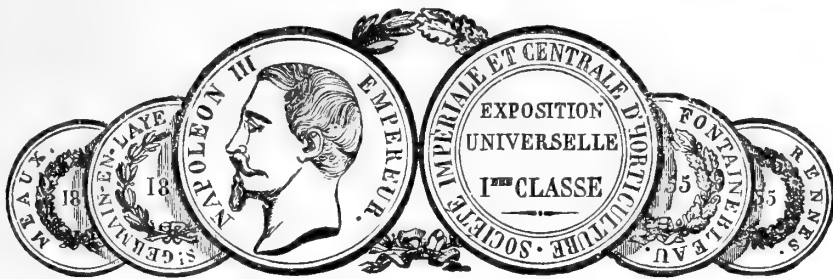
These tanks are constructed upon an entirely new principle, combining strength, lightness and beauty, weighing about one-tenth as much as the old style iron tank of the same size.

	<i>Bronze.</i>	<i>Silver Plated.</i>	<i>Polished.</i>
12 by 8, - - - - -	\$6 00	-	\$9 00
16 by 9, - - - - -	9 00	-	13 50
20 by 10, - - - - -	12 00	-	18 00
24 by 12, - - - - -	18 00	-	25 50
30 by 14, - - - - -	24 00	-	33 00

Boxing, 50 cents to \$1.00, according to size.

Fishes, plants, &c., will be furnished for stocking the above, if desired, at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to the size of the Aquarium. The greatest care will be observed in packing, so as to insure a safe transportation, but we cannot be accountable for loss or damage on the route.

L'HOMME-LEFORT, MASTIC, OR COLD GRAFTING WAX.
 USED IN THE IMPERIAL NURSERIES AND PLANTATIONS OF PARIS.



A GOLD MEDAL AND TWENTY-TWO SILVER MEDALS.

THIS preparation is known as the best which can be used in the operation of grafting Trees, Shrubs, and Plants of any description, budding Roses, &c. It requires no previous melting; it is always ready for use; it grows hard in the open air as well as in water; and once hardened is not liquified under a high temperature.

This article is far superior to anything yet produced for the purpose of healing all wounds in Trees, &c., arising from accident or disease. It rapidly causes broken or split branches to unite again; it preserves the graft from moisture and from the intrusion of insects, &c., and is *the best styptic to prevent the effusion of sap after the pruning of the grape-vine.*

It is also an indispensable article in many other circumstances, which can only be illustrated by its use. Sold in tin boxes of various sizes, bearing the signature of the inventor. Price 40 cents, \$1.25 and \$3.50 per tin. The largest contains about 6½ pounds.

TROWBRIDGE'S GRAFTING WAX, OF FIRST QUALITY.

PUT up in convenient rolls for use of 1, ½ and ¼ pounds. The above has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. 40 cents per lb. ¼ pound packages, 15 cents.

JAPAN FLAX

	Per lb.
For tying, much superior to Bast,	\$1 00
Bast Cuba and American,	\$0 50 to 75

E. WOLF & SON'S SOLID-INK PENCILS IN CEDAR.

THESE Pencils are an excellent substitute for Pen and Ink, as they possess indelibility combined with the convenience of the lead pencil. They are particularly recommended for office, warehouse, and general use, and will be found highly advantageous where dispatch is necessary and the writing required to be preserved for any length of time. They are also well adapted for writing on Garden Labels of all descriptions, the action of the air, rain, &c., not having the slightest effect upon them. Colors, black, blue and red. Price, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Jacques' Sapo Tabacum, or Tobacco Soap.—A universal remedy for the pests of gardens and nurseries, &c. The most convenient, cheap, and potent specific for the destruction of insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting plants. Also an efficient specific for the destruction of ticks and other parasitic vermin on sheep and domesticated animals. Price 50 cents per pound.

Gfshurst Compound.—An English preparation highly recommended for preventing and destroying RED SPIDERS, SCALE, MEALY BUG, THRIP, GREEN AND BROWN FLY, etc., also for Winter dressing, and washing walls, frames and sashes of greenhouses. Price per box, \$1.00.

Parmenter's Patent Preparation.—For the destruction of MEALY BUG, RED SPIDER, THRIPS, SCALE, APHIS, and all kinds of Insects; also, MILDEW on Vines, Fruit Trees, and Plants of all descriptions. It has been proved to be the most effectual application ever offered for the destruction of Insects. Small Stone Bottle with Brush, \$1.00. Full directions for use are given with each bottle.

Whale Oil Soap.—For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, &c. 2 pound boxes, 35 cents; 5 pound boxes, 80 cents; 10 pound boxes, \$1.50; 20 pound boxes, \$2.50, with full directions for use. Tin Syringes for applying the above, \$1.25. Brass Syringes, \$3.50 to \$12.00.

Fowler's Insecticide.—A most effectual and strongly recommended preparation, fatal to every kind of insect. Jars, \$1.00 each.

Boston's No Plus Ultra.—For the entire eradication of the greatest pests in plant-houses, viz: Mealy Bug, Brown and White Scale and Blight. Price per bottle with brush, \$1.50.

Mildew on Vines, &c.—As a preventive, dilute four ounces of soft soap to each gallon of warm water, and add as much flour of sulphur and lime as the water will carry to make a good wash for a brush, and in Winter or early Spring paint or wash the vines (stems, branches, &c.) and the whole of the viney walls with the above. As soon as the vine buds begin to swell in the Spring, sprinkle flour of sulphur over the borders, and during their growth in Summer, though no mildew is perceptible, fill the house occasionally with fumes of sulphur, by washing the hot pipes with the foregoing mixture, or placing sulphur on plates of iron kept hot by boiling water. This may be easily done by simple contrivances.

By substituting the lime for finely sifted clay or cow-dung in the mixture, and blending the materials to the consistency of paint, infected fruit trees, in pots or otherwise, may be covered with it when in a dormant condition, but not when with green foliage.

CAST IRON VASES, STATUES, CHAIRS, SETTEES AND FOUNTAINS FOR GARDENS, LAWNS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED TO ALL APPLICANTS ENCLOSED A THREE CENT STAMP.



FLUTED VASE.



PALO ALTO VASE.

No.	Hight.	Diam. of Top.	Price.	With Pedestal.
No. 1,	16 in.	13 in.	\$5 50	\$8 50
No. 2,	20 in.	15 in.	7 00	13 00
No. 3,	24 in.	18 in.	10 00	17 00
No. 4,	30 in.	24 in.	15 00	23 00
No. 5,	36 in.	30 in.	28 00	44 00

	Hight.	Diam. of Top.	Price.
With Handles. —No. 0,	16 in.	9 in.	\$3 50
No. 1,	20 in.	16 in.	7 00
No. 2,	24 in.	20 in.	11 00
No. 3,	30 in.	25 in.	18 00
Without Handles. —With No. 2 Base,			- 9 50
With No. 3 Base,			- 15 25
With No. 4 Base,			- 21 00

GENERAL LIST.

Fountains. —Twelve different patterns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$25 00 to \$350 00
Vases. —Twelve different patterns, with and without pedestals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00 150 00
Animals. —Lions, Deers and Dogs, of various sizes and patterns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00 120 00
Statues. —Twelve different styles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00 135 00
Chairs and Settees. —Twenty patterns, for one, two or three persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00 25 00

THE EUMELAN GRAPE.

INTRODUCED by Dr. C. W. Grant—following in succession the Delaware and Iona—is the third in number of our hardy native kinds that can sustain a high rank in strict comparison with the best European Grapes. It is very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Bunches of large size, elegant form, and proper degree of compactness; berries also of large size, with fine bloom and clear surface, adhering firmly to the bunches long after ripening, and not falling from the bunches after picking and packing. Its special qualifications as fruit for the table are: *First*—Meaty, uniform texture of tender, melting flesh, that all goes to wine-like juice under slight pressure of the tongue, after the skin is broken by tearing the berries from the stem. *Second*—Ripening evenly and perfectly all through, and as soon at the center as at the circumference. *Third*—Flavor pure and refined, very sugary, rich, and vinous, with a large degree of that refreshing quality that belongs distinctly to the best foreign wine-grapes, and constitutes the crowning excellence of grapes for all uses. For late keeping, bearing exposure well, and long transportation to market, it is all that can be desired. For making red Wine it has no near competitor among American grapes.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per hund.
No. 2, one year old,	-	\$1 50	\$100 00
No. 1, one year old,	-	2 00	125 00
Extra, one year old,	-	3 00	200 00
No. 2, two years old,	-	2 00	125 00
No. 1, two years old,	-	3 00	200 00
Extra size, for immediate bearing,	-	5 00	

SMALL FRUITS.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

EMBRACING all that are now considered worthy of cultivation. The plants are grown with special reference to forming plantations. The propagating beds are renewed every year, and the different varieties planted twelve feet apart, so that there is no possible chance for them to become mixed. Instead of using stimulating manures, which cause a rank and unhealthy growth, we keep the soil thoroughly cultivated and loose around the young plants. By this mode of cultivation, we raise strong, healthy and stocky plants, which bear transportation well, and are sure to live when transplanted.

All plants sent out from this nursery are one year old, strong and well-rooted. They are taken up with the best possible care, not to break or injure the fibrous roots, on which the successful transplanting depends. They are carefully trimmed, bundled and packed, with special view of enduring long transportations, and we may well take pride in challenging any nursery to produce better or more carefully handled plants than those from our establishment. We warrant all sent out by us to be pure and true to name. When the plants are ordered at prices quoted, by the dozen, they will be mailed, postpaid, without extra charge, to any part of the United States. At the *Fifty or One Hundred Price*, if ordered by mail, 25 cents additional must be sent for postage—the freight on all packages by express to be paid by the purchaser. No order will be accepted for less than One Dozen Plants of a variety, with the exception of the President Wilder.

THE PRESIDENT WILDER STRAWBERRY.

The plant is hardy, robust, vigorous, and very productive. The foliage is handsome and well-developed; leaf dark green, roundish, obovate, deeply serrated, of great substance, with stiff, short foot-stalks, and stands the extremes of heat and cold without injury. The flower stalk is stiff and erect, the flowers perfect. The fruit is large, some specimens attaining to more than five inches in circumference; and many berries this year weighed more than an ounce avoirdupois each. Their color is brilliant crimson scarlet; form obtusely conical; the flesh rosy white, very juicy, but sufficiently firm for market; flavor rich and sprightly, inclining to sweet, with a distinct aroma of the Alpine or wood strawberry; seeds small; season late. This variety was produced in 1861 by Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, from artificial impregnation of Hovey's Seedling with La Constante, the best two varieties, perhaps, that are now under cultivation; La Constante being the best of the foreign kinds ever brought to this country, and Hovey's Seedling being too well known to need any further mention. For perfection of form, flavor, and brilliancy of color combined, this Strawberry exceeds anything that has been produced for a long series of years. Plants, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Per doz. Hund. Thous.

Agriculturist. —Extra large, irregular conical with long neck, large specimens cocomb-shaped; color, reddish crimson; flesh deep red, sweet, plant a very strong grower, hardy and productive; succeeds well on almost all soils. A very valuable variety for home use; rather soft for distant market,	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$15 00
Barnes' Seedling. —Very large, conical; color, bright crimson; flesh firm, sub-acid; berries very handsome and solid. Very valuable as a market berry,	50	2 00	15 00
Boyden's No. 30. —Berries larger than any other American variety; roundish conical, with neck; dark scarlet. The plant is a very vigorous grower; perfectly hardy,	50	2 00	15 00
Brooklyn Scarlet. —Medium; conical; bright scarlet; flavor sweet and rich; plant hardy and productive; this is the most valuable early variety for home use,	50	2 00	15 00
Burr's New Pine. —Medium, regular, roundish conical; flesh soft, very juicy, sweet, highly perfumed, very early,	50	2 00	15 00
Charles Downing. —Berries medium to large; of most excellent flavor; it is one of the most hardy, vigorous and prolific varieties in cultivation; no collection should be without it,	50	2 00	15 00
Colfax. —Small to medium; color very dark crimson; juicy; one of the hardiest and most prolific varieties in cultivation,	50	2 00	15 00
Dr. Nicaise. —Fruit enormously large,	1 00	3 00	25 00
Downer. —One of the very best early varieties. Medium, globular; light scarlet; flesh soft; acid, but highly perfumed; very early and productive,	50	2 00	15 00
French's Seedling. —Large; beautiful scarlet; sweet and of sprightly flavor; prolific; very early; desirable for home use,	50	2 00	12 00
Golden Queen. —(See Trollope's Victoria.)			
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,	50	2 00	12 00
Jucunda. —Extra large, conical, very regular in shape and size; glossy crimson; flesh solid, white, juicy, and of excellent flavor; the plants are hardy and very productive on heavy soils. This is the most profitable variety for market, where the soil and situation are favorable,	50	3 00	20 00
Lady Finger. —Medium, longish conical; brilliant scarlet; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of good flavor; plants hardy and productive; an excellent market variety on light soils,	50	2 00	12 00
Lady of the Lake. —Originated by the late John C. Scott, of Brighton, Mass.; medium to large; globular; very hardy and productive,	50	2 00	15 00
Lennig's White, or White Pine Apple. —Large, globular; white, with a fine blush; flesh solid, pure white, melting, and of a most exquisite pine apple flavor. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, continues a long time in bearing, and is very productive. For family use and especially for preserving this variety has no superior,	50	3 00	20 00
Naomi. —A new seedling of great promise. Plant very vigorous and hardy; fruit-stalks high and strong,	50	2 00	15 00

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Per doz. Hund. Thous.

Nicanor. —One of the most hardy, productive, and valuable varieties for market or home use.	-	-	-	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$15 00
Perpetual Pine, (Gloedes.)—A new French, ever-bearing variety,	-	-	-	1 00	3 00	25 00
Romeyn's Seedling. —This berry resembles the Triomphe de Gand in shape and color. The flavor is as aromatic as the latter and as sprightly as the Wilson. Plants hardy and long-lived.	-	-	-	50	2 00	15 00
Triomphe de Gand. —Very large, conical, often coxcomb-shaped; bright, glossy scarlet; flesh very firm, sweet and juicy; late, continues a long time in bearing. A most beautiful variety; requires clay soil and good cultivation.	-	-	-	50	2 00	15 00
Wilson, (Wilson's Albany Seedling.)—Large, conical; dark crimson; flesh firm, acid, and sprightly; the plant succeeds in almost any soil; very hardy and productive. This is the principal variety in the New York market.	-	-	-	50	2 00	12 00
Rippowan. —Very large, coxcomb-shaped; light scarlet; flesh firm, sub-acid, and of very agreeable flavor; moderately productive; highly valued in some localities.	-	-	-	50	2 00	15 00
Russell's Prolific. —Color fine varnish scarlet, with an exceedingly rich aroma, full of vinous juice, and for deliciousness unsurpassed; fruit firm; very hardy in its growth, enduring severe frost.	-	-	-	50	2 00	15 00
Victoria, (Trollop's.)—Very large, nearly globular, regular; light pale scarlet; sub-acid, flat; moderately productive; its great merit is size and beauty.	-	-	-	50	2 00	15 00

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT 50 CENTS PER DOZEN; \$2.00 PER HUNDRED.

Ada,	Champion of Richmond,	Georgia Mammoth,	Longworth's Prolific,	Princess Frederick
Alpine White,	mond,	Globe,	life,	William,
Athlete,	Crimson Favorite,	Green Prolific,	McAvoy's Red,	Ridgewood,
Austin,	Cutter,	Harrison,	McAvoy's Superior,	Scarlet Magnate,
Baltimore Scarlet,	Durand,	Hautbois' Prolific,	Mead's Seedling,	Schiller,
Belle Bordelaise,	Ella,	Hubbard,	Metcalf's Early,	Scott's Seedling,
Black Prince,	Emma,	Ida,	Monitor,	Smith's Buffalo,
Boston Pine,	Fenner Seedling,	Iowa,	Moyamensing,	Starr's Seedling,
Boyd's No. 20,	Fillmore,	Jenny Lind,	Negro,	Stinger's Seedling,
Brighton Pine,	Garibaldi,	Ladies' Pine,	New Jersey Scarlet,	Union Scarlet,
Burr's Pine,	Gen. Meade,	Laurella,	Perry's Seedling,	Victory,
Byberry,	Gen. Sheridan,	Large Early Scarlet,	Philadelphia,	Walker,
Chorlton's Prolific,	Gen. Sherman,	Market,	Progress,	Ward's Favorite.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, and Grapes are too bulky for sending by mail, and can only be sent by express.

Belle de Fontenay. —Large, irregular, conical; deep crimson; flavor good, sub-acid; very hardy; produces a second crop in Autumn.	-	-	-	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$5 00
Clarke. —The hardest and best of the Antwerp varieties. Berries light crimson; very sweet, rich and high-flavored; canes very strong, erect, and stocky; productive and entirely hardy.	-	-	-	\$0 25	1 50	4 50 8 00
Doolittle's Black Cap. —Large, black, sweet, juicy; early; very productive and hardy; one of the most profitable market berries, \$40 per thousand.	-	-	-	1 00	3 00	5 00
Davison's Thornless Black Cap. —Similar to Doolittle, but earlier and nearly thornless; \$40 per thousand.	-	-	-	1 00	3 50	5 00
Ellisdale. —A decided improvement on the old Purple Cane. Large; dark purple; sweet, rather soft, canes strong, healthy and hardy. It succeeds well in almost all soils, and is very productive.	-	-	-	50	3 00	
Garden. —A new Black Cap, with large, dark red berries of a strong red-raspberry flavor.	-	-	-	50	3 00	
Mammoth Cluster. —Late, very large, and enormously prolific.	-	-	-	25	2 00	6 00 10 00
Philadelphia. —Medium size, round, dark red, flavor mild; canes erect and strong. The most hardy and productive red Raspberry; succeeds remarkably well on light soils, where most of the half-hardy varieties fail.	-	-	-	25	1 50	4 50 8 00
Seneca. —Very late; large; glossy black; flavor rich and sprightly. The berry is very firm and one of the best for market.	-	-	-	25	1 50	4 50 8 00

BLACKBERRIES.

Each. Doz. Fifty. Hund.

Kittatiny. —Very large, slightly conical. The berries are moderately firm, of sweet, excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive; continues four to five weeks in bearing.	-	-	-	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$3 50 \$6 00
Missouri Mammoth. —A new variety from Missouri. Berries said to be larger than any other variety; canes entirely hardy.	-	-	-	50	5 00	
New Rochelle, or Lawton. —Very large, roundish oval, juicy and sweet when fully ripe, at which time it is rather soft. As it becomes black several days before it is ripe, it is generally picked too soon; very productive.	-	-	-	1 00	3 00	5 00
Wilson's Early. —Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good; ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.	-	-	-	25	2 00	4 50 8 00

CURRANTS.

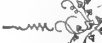

Each. Doz. Hund.

Cherry,	-	-	-	-	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
Versailles,	-	-	-	-	-	20	2 00 15 00

GRAPES.

Each. Doz. Hund.

Concord, 1 year old,	-	-	-	-	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Concord, 2 years old,	-	-	-	-	-	50	5 00
Delaware, 1 year old,	-	-	-	-	-	50	5 00
Hartford Prolific, 1 year old,	-	-	-	-	-	35	3 00
Hartford Prolific, 2 years old,	-	-	-	-	-	50	5 00
Iona,	-	-	-	-	-	50	5 00
Salem, 1 year old,	-	-	-	-	-	1 00	9 00

1870.  NOVELTIES.  1870.

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.

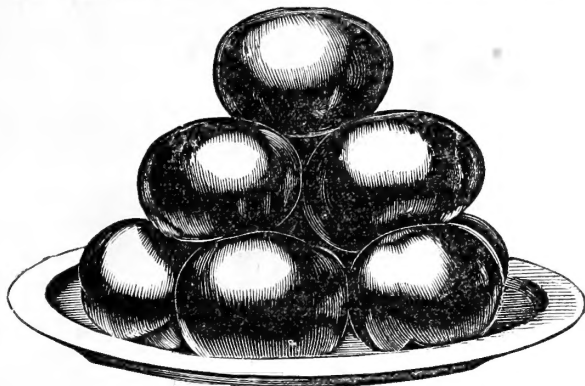
For directions respecting the culture see under their respective headings in the body of the Catalogue.

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Pkt.
1636	Adonis cupaniana. —Fine border annual about one foot high, with elegant bright green foliage, and large brilliant red blossoms.	\$0 25
1637	Adonis autumnalis flammea. —Very pretty plant with abundant and finely cut foliage, producing a profusion of dark red flowers like little Pæonies.	25
1638	Amaranthus elegantissimus. —A very fine variety.	25
1639	Amaranthus Gordonii. —Splendid variegated foliage.	25
1640	Antirrhinum majus Tom Thumb brilliant. —A new and very brilliant variety of this well-known class of plants.	25
1641	Aster, dwarf pyramidal bouquet, dark blood red. —A very fine and constant color.	25
1642	Calceolaria hybrida grandiflora pumila compacta. —Self-colored flowers; habit quite new, plants not exceeding ten inches in height; splendid.	50
1643	Calceolaria hybrida pumila compacta tigrina var. —Flowers fine maculated and spotted, colors very brilliant; habit same as the preceding.	50
1644	Centaurea Babylonica. —A most picturesque sub-tropical plant, with stately golden yellow flower spikes, and large, handsome silvery foliage.	25
1645	Centaurea candidissima. —Splendid silvery-leaved perennial.	50
1646	Centaurea Fenzlii. —Biennial, with large ornamental leaves of greyish green tint, from which ascends a stem three feet in height, sending out lateral shoots, each terminating in a curiously-shaped bud, which slowly expands into a large beautiful flower of bright yellow.	50
1647	Centranthus macrosiphon bicolor. —The flowers of this variety are arranged in globular-shaped umbels, and are alternately rose and white. It is very floriferous, and its delicate color renders it a very valuable acquisition.	25
1648	Cereus pumilus (Roedel). —Dwarf hardy species from the Rocky Mountains, attaining a height of from three to five inches. Its flowers are rose and white, one and a half inches in diameter, very floriferous and handsome. It should be planted in the full sun, in a dry soil.	50
1649	Cineraria acanthifolia. —Closely resembles C. Maritima, but is quite distinct in the form of the leaves, which are oval, flat and deeply cut on each side, as in certain species of Oaks.	25
1650	Clarkia integripetala Tom Thumb. —A gem amongst Clarkias, both in habit, profusion of bloom, size, substance and color of its individual blooms; compact dwarf habit, with beautiful rosy magenta blooms.	25
1651	Convolvulus quinquefolius. —A beautiful climber, with dark shining green foliage, attaining the height of twenty feet. The beautiful white flowers are either solitary or united two or three together; a magnificent plant to cover a wall during Summer. One seed, 50 cents.	
1652	Delphinium ajacis ranunculiflorum plenissimum. —A very handsome species one foot in height, producing a profusion of beautiful small double ranunculus-shaped flowers.	25
1653	Delphinium consolida var. candelabrum. —A new dwarf rose of Larkspurs, attaining scarcely one foot in height, and throwing out its numerous branches close to the ground, gradually diminishing in length as they approach the top. The curved appearance of the branches gives the whole plant the appearance of a candelabra. The flowers are double; must not be sown too thickly.	25
1654	Dicentra chrysantha. —Beautiful plant, with finely cut glaucous leaves, and erect racemes of full golden yellow flowers.	50
1655	Echeveria metallica. —Broad, large, succulent leaves, beautifully shaded with a purplish glaucous hue. In Winter it throws up large spikes of red flowers, which are ornamental for months in succession. It is a greenhouse plant, but grows freely in the open ground in Summer.	50
1656	Egg Plant, orange.	25
1657	Egg Plant, ribbed. —Two new ornamental varieties; very curious.	25
1658	Elichrysum monstrosum procumbens atroseum fl. pl. —The plants of this variety are of a very dwarf and luxurious spreading habit, somewhat similar to Verbenas, and are covered with innumerable flowers. Its singular growth renders it quite distinct from the older sorts.	25
1659	Erigeron glabellum. —A desirable dwarf border perennial, producing extremely double lilac flowers with yellow center, resembling an Aster.	25
1660	Eutoca sericea (Gray). —A very distinct biennial species of dwarf habit. It forms a large-spreading tuft of pinnatifid silvery foliage, producing the second year stems from six to nine inches high, which are covered with numerous racemes of pretty deep violet flowers.	25
1661	Eutoca viscida lilacina. —Flowers of a reddish lilac color, produced in as great profusion as in the old favorite E. Viscida, from which, however, it is quite distinct.	25
1662	Geranium tricolor. —Seed saved by the most eminent growers of new varieties, from the best collections in Europe.	50

No.	POPULAR NAME, WITH DESCRIPTION.	Pkt.
1663	Geranium nosegay. —Saved from Mr. George's collection of the newest and finest sorts,	\$0 50
1664	Gilia linifolia. —A very pretty species of branching habit, with foliage deeply palmated, and large white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. It forms a bushy tuft nine inches in height, producing its pretty flowers in long succession. <i>Hardy annual.</i>	25
1665	Godetia reptans insignis. —The individual blooms are twice the size of the old type of <i>G. Reptans.</i> Color pure white, crimson blotch on each petal; dwarf trailing habit, suitable for rockeries, where it is most showy and effective,	25
1666	Grevillea robusta pyramidalis. —This elegant plant forms a perfectly symmetrical pyramid,	50
1667	Helichrysum monstrosum procumbens roseum flore pleno. —Flowers very large and double, and are produced in the greatest profusion. The plant is of dwarf procumbent habit,	25
1668	Ipomea clauseniana. —Fine perennial species of bushy compact habit, about eighteen inches in height, with long narrow leaves, and bright rose flowers with dark purple eye. One seed, 50 cents.	
1669	Ipomea Hyacinthiflora. —Superb and dazzling cinabar red flowers, bordered with pale yellow. One seed, 50 cents.	
1670	Lilium puberulum. —Large yellow flowers, spotted with red and black; splendid species from the Sierra Nevadas,	1 00
1671	Lobelia erecta bicolor. —Beautiful new variety, with flowers half white and half blue,	25
1672	Lobelia erinus gracilis erecta alba. —A charming pure white variety, quite new; habit very compact as in the blue variety, from which it is derived; very useful for borders,	25
1673	Lobelia Little Gem. —Flowers pure white, with clear, well-defined blue margin, habit very compact, blooming in dense masses throughout the season,	25
1674	Lobelia picta. —Leaves of a beautiful dark green color, denticulated, and veined with white, and of a brilliant violet red underneath; flowers azure blue and very elegant,	25
1675	Love lies bleeding, club headed. —A variety of the old sort, with large, bushy heads nine to ten inches long, and five to six inches wide at the shoulder; very singular and showy,	25
1676	Mammillaria species. —Very handsome, from Rocky Mountains,	50
1677	Marigold, orange African quilled. —A very double variety of Marigold with quilled petals, very showy,	25
1678	Mimulus cupreus tigrinoides a fond blanc. —Ground color white, beautifully spotted and maculated with velvety brown; very fine,	25
1679	Myosotis dissitiflora. —This species has large, deep blue flowers, and blooms much earlier than any other for weeks in succession,	25
1680	Nemophila atomaria elegans. —Compact habit and free bloomer, blossom with a white center, ground color dark chocolate and a wide margin of pure white,	25
1681	Oxalis tropaeoloides viridiflora. —Flowers and style of growth same as <i>O. Tropaeoloides</i> , the foliage is, however, of a brilliant green, producing an agreeable contrast with the dark brown variety,	25
1682	Oxalis Valdiviana. —Showy hardy Oxalis, producing large bunches of beautiful sweet-scented, bright yellow flowers,	25
1683	Perilla Nankinensis fol. variegatis. —The foliage of this new variety is variegated and striped with brilliant rosy carmine, and sometimes with white, producing a charming effect. Great care has been used in the selection of the seeds, and although inclined to sport, a large percentage of the plants will be finely variegated,	25
1684	Petunia grandiflora la superbe. —Flowers of good substance, brilliant magenta, pure white eye, very showy,	25
1685	Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata. —A new variety of the striped Phlox, of a deep purple color striped white,	25
1686	Phlox Drummondii ("Graf Gero.") —This is a new dwarf pyramidal Phlox, only eight inches in height by five in diameter. Very constant and exceedingly floriferous. The flowers are alternately red and white, with a white eye,	50
1687	Reseda odorata grandiflora ameliorata. —Plants of a pyramidal form, two and two and a half feet in height. The foliage and flowers are much larger than <i>R. Odorata</i> and <i>R. Odorata Grandiflora</i> . The flowers possess a very distinctive feature, being of a reddish tint. It is especially adapted for pot culture, but grows to an enormous size in the open ground. It is deliciously sweet, and a most desirable acquisition,	25
1688	Salvia candidissima. —Magnificent foliage plant, entirely covered with thick silky shining down, white as snow on the under side, of large, oval, indented leaves, which are from seven to eight inches long by four or five inches wide. The beauty of this plant consists in its foliage,	50
1689	Solanum Warscenziodes. —Fine foliage plant, with a robust, stately growth, gigantic foliage (the leaves often measuring sixteen inches in length,) rich inflorescence and ornamental fruit; very attractive,	50
1690	Stock, emperor, large-flowering, dark blood red. —Very magnificent,	25
1691	Stock, large-flowering tree or giant ten-week. —A new variety of great beauty, and well deserving of general attention; color canary yellow, extra double,	50
1692	Stock, ten-week, brilliant yellow tinted rose.	50
1693	Stock, ten-week, globe pyramidal mixed. —New and distinct, unsurpassed for size and shape, with a strong stem bearing a massive pyramid of superb large flowers,	25
1694	Tacsonia Van Volxemi. —A magnificent greenhouse climber. Flowers of the richest scarlet, five inches in diameter; of very rapid growth, with a delicious eatable fruit,	50
1695	Teucrium orientale. —Elegant little plant about six inches high, with delicately, variegated foliage, and rose or lilac flowers; extremely pretty for borders or pot culture,	25
1696	Tropeolum ("The Curé.") —Of the <i>T. Schulzii</i> habit, with bright green foliage, and dark yellowish cream colored flowers,	25
1697	Viola cornuta, purple queen. —The earliest in bloom, the darkest in color, and the best of the Violas,	25
1698	Viola tricolor maxima, Odier or five blotched. —Very beautiful flowers with large eyes,	50
1699	Wallflower, new golden Tom Thumb. —Habit compact; color fine golden orange, petals of good substance, and flowers large; calyx delicate green instead of dark brown, as in other Wallflowers. Of a regular even growth of fifteen inches in height,	50
1700	Xeranthemum annuum fl. pl. imperialis. —The most beautiful of this genus. The flowers are of a superb deep purplish violet color, and very constant; admirably adapted for groups; flowers fine for dried bouquets,	25

NEW VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The descriptions are as given by their respective growers.

**THE CHARTER OAK PRIZE TOMATO.**

This Tomato is the production of William Parmlee, who for many years has been a practical horticulturist and market gardener, and proprietor of the Crescent Gardens, New Haven, Ct. For the past eight years it has been steadily improved, by careful selection and culture, until now he has decided to introduce it to the public, and give them the benefit of his long experience and culture. It was exhibited at the New England Fair at New Haven, 1868, and received the highest commendations; its great beauty and uniformity attracting general attention. In a letter from Mr. Parmlee, dated New Haven, December 17, 1869, he says: "Its uniformity of size and good eating qualities has not been surpassed by the many varieties which I have raised. It ripens all over clear up to the stem. The Farmers' Club of New York says: 'A Tomato that ripens all over alike, is smooth and solid, and early, is what the public want,' and that they will find in my Tomato." Its remarkable earliness, solidity and fine form, flavor and color, which is a brilliant scarlet, at once places this Tomato in the very front rank, as the most valuable of all varieties yet introduced. Tested along side with a number of celebrated varieties, it surpassed them all in earliness, flavor and beauty. It has the valuable characteristic of not running to vines like some sorts, and will bear close planting. 25 cents per packet of about 100 seeds, 5 packets, \$1.00.

NEW JOINT PARCHING CORN.

The most productive variety known, producing from eight to ten ears on each stalk. Equal to a yield of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels per acre. Although it is, strictly speaking, a variety of parching corn, it is equally adapted to all purposes of common field corn for stock and poultry feeding, etc. It weighs, when shelled, stricken measure, sixty to sixty-two pounds per bushel. It should be planted in drills three feet apart, putting one kernel to every foot. Per packet, of about two hundred kernels, 50 cents; five packets, \$2.00.

PEAS.

Alpha.—A blue, wrinkled Pea, of exquisite flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. This Pea was raised by Mr. Laxton; it is very early as first crop, beating in this respect *McLean's Advancer* and *Little Gem*; it bears pods (well-filled and of good size) down to the bottom of the haulm. The Royal Horticultural Society awarded a first class certificate to this Pea. One-fourth pint packet, \$1.50.

Hundred-Fold, or The Cook's Favorite.—A Pea originated from *Laxton's Prolific* and *Ne plus ultra*, with pods as large as *Supreme*, of the fine dark green color of *Ne plus ultra*, and carrying a bloom like a Cucumber; the Peas cook a fine green color, the head is of a distinct, pale olive green color. This Pea will make a first-class variety to sow in succession with *Supreme*. One-half pint packet, 75 cents.

Laxton's Supreme.—The earliest blue Pea in cultivation, with enormous well-filled pods. This Pea has been exhibited all over the country, and has taken innumerable prizes, and was included among the twenty-four sorts of vegetables which won the Fifty Guinea Cup, which was presented by the editors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* at the Royal Horticultural Show at Manchester. Per one-half pint packet, \$1.00.

ACME KALE.

Acme Kale.—A variety raised by W. W. Morris, Esq., very dwarf habit, dark green curled leaves, with crimson mid-rib, when boiled, is a vegetable of marrow-like tenderness. Per packet, 25 cents.

DALMENY SPROUTS.

Dalmeny Sprouts.—A hybrid between the *Drumhead Savoy* and the Brussels Sprout. The stems are long, studded with hearting sprouts, and having a top resembling a small Savoy. As a late, hardy, Winter vegetable it will be found most invaluable, being fit for use when other sprouts are over and vegetables are scarce. Per packet, 25 cents.



NEW JOINT PARCHING CORN.

RED CURRANT TOMATO.

Is the most ornamental of the whole series. In foliage and general aspect it resembles the ordinary kinds, but it is smaller and more slender, and the fruits grow in long, drooping racemes. These long racemes of fruit, of a bright red color, give the plant a very beautiful appearance. This most ornamental species of Tomato has been received from M. Durieu de Maisonneuve, the learned director of the Bordeaux Botanic Garden. It is a veritable Tomato, the sub-climbing stems of which are very much branched, and bear a profusion of simple or divided racemes from six to eight inches long, composed of from fifteen to twenty-five smooth, round fruits, disposed in two rows, and of a very bright scarlet color, so as to give them a strong resemblance to clusters of red currants. It is a most interesting plant, which may be thoroughly utilized as an object of ornament, under the treatment given to the culinary Tomato. Per pkt., 25 cents.

LETTUCE.

Dickson's "All the Year Round."—A hardy, crisp-eating, and compact-growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads of a dark green color. This variety is most valuable, as it does not easily run off to seed. If sown in succession it will provide Lettuces "all the year round." Per packet, 25 cents.

PARSLEY.

Carter's Champion Moss Curled.—Similar in type to *Myatt's Garnishing*, but of an infinitely superior character, unapproachable in quality for garnishing purposes. Per packet, 25 cents.

POTATOES.

Bresee's King of the Earlies, Bresee's Peerless.—See description on page 80.

SPECIAL MANURES FOR PLANTS, ETC.

LAWSON'S PHOSPHO-GUANO—prepared and put up in canisters for horticultural purposes. Of this manure Prof. Liebig speaks as follows: "I can say with confidence that I never had in hand a better sort of artificial manure, far superior in quality, also in its efficacy, to the best Peruvian Guano."

Dr. Voelckler says: "I am of the opinion that Phospho-Guano is a uniformly prepared, highly concentrated and a more generally useful manure than Peruvian Guano." One pound canisters, 50 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.50.

Standen's Gardener's and Amateur's Friend.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND.—One of the richest fertilizing agents known; the volatile principles being chemically fixed, the compound is thereby rendered perfectly inodorous, and may, in consequence, be freely used in conservatory and parlor. Has been highly extolled as being the most safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when used in too large quantities. Per canister, \$1.00.

Carter's Fertilizer.—This is specially prepared for gardeners and amateurs, it possesses remarkably stimulating properties in superinducing a quick, healthy and vigorous growth in whatever it is applied in the way of greenhouse or garden plants. Per can, \$1.00.

Goulding's Horticultural Manure.—Per canister, \$1.00.

Peruvian Guano, (Pure.)—A well-known and powerful stimulant for plants and growing crops of all kinds. From the large amount of ammonia and phosphates it contains, together with the almost inexhaustible supply and the circumstances attending its origin, collection and importation, it can be relied upon more safely than most other kinds. The quantity used per acre is generally from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Before using it should be made fine, and may be mixed with loam, charcoal dust, or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime or ashes; muck and clay also are not suitable. It should not come in contact with growing plants. As it is nearly soluble in water it is most easily converted into liquid manure, and when applied in that form its effects are almost immediate. One pound of guano to twenty gallons of water will be sufficiently strong for a single watering each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions. Per pound 10 cents; 25 pounds \$2.00; for bag of about 160 pounds, 6 cents per pound.

Bone Dust, or Crushed Bones.—Highly recommended for vine borders, and for mixing with the soil in planting fruit trees, potting plants, &c. By thus enriching the soil plants will thrive in smaller pots than usual, and do not apparently suffer in the same degree for want of shifting to larger pots. Bone Dust, as a fertilizing agent (in due proportions), appears to be applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other yet noticed, having one property attached to it that is not generally common to others, namely, acting as a mechanical agent in adding a greater porosity to the soil by its slower decomposition.

Bone Dust, mixed with dry sifted loam or soil, and sown thickly broadcast (with after-rolling), forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decaying grass plots in gardens and pleasure-grounds, &c. Per pound 10 cents; 25 pounds for \$2.00; per barrel, 6 cents per pound.

Superphosphate of Lime.—As a fertilizer, the superphosphate is highly commended, since it seems almost universally applicable, and, unlike some other artificial manures, it may be applied in varying proportions, without the least risk of injury.

FOR TOP DRESSING GRASS LAND.—From two hundred to five hundred pounds per acre should be applied early in the Spring, say March or April, that it may have the advantage of the Spring rains. Take special care, in all cases, to avoid its coming in contact with lime or wood ashes.

FOR GRAIN CROPS.—From three to five hundred pounds per acre. After the land is plowed and harrowed, apply the superphosphate, 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 superphosphate of lime can be applied directly upon the seed, or around plants, without danger of burning the crops like guano. Per pound, 10 cents; per 25 pounds, \$1.50; per barrel, 4 cents per pound.

COCOA FIBRE REFUSE.

One of the most valuable materials for mixing with soil for plants, either in beds or in pots, and a most excellent substitute for leaf-mould or peat. Plants of all kinds thrive in it with the greatest luxuriance. 50 cents per peck; \$1.50 per bushel, in bags or barrels.

Prepared Cocoa Fibre Refuse and Charcoal.—Is especially adapted for PLANT CASES, FERNERIES and the growth of BULBOUS ROOTS, where drainage cannot be given; as it remains perfectly sweet, and will not turn sour, as is the case with ordinary potting soil. It is also a beneficial stimulant. Per bushel, \$2.00; half bushel, \$1.25; peck, 75 cents.

Miscellaneous and Bedding Plants.

In consequence of our increasing seed business, and removal to this city, we have sold out the nursery business heretofore carried on by us at Springfield, Mass., to Messrs. OLM BROTHERS, two practical gardeners of great experience, to whom we would cordially recommend our former patrons in this department. Messrs. OLM BROTHERS will mail their Catalogue to all applicants.

We have made such arrangements with our successors and others that we shall continue to receive orders for the following varieties of plants, which we can send *only by express*, freight to be paid by the purchaser. Particular pains will be taken to select strong and healthy plants, which will be packed with the greatest care; but we cannot be held responsible for losses occasioned by delay or otherwise. No charge for packing.

The selection of varieties in all cases to be left with us; and no order will be executed at prices quoted for a less number than what is specified.

ROSES. —Twelve distinct varieties hardy Garden Roses, - - - - -	\$5 00
- Six distinct varieties hardy Moss Roses, - - - - -	3 00
- Twelve distinct varieties hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses, - - - - -	5 00
- Six distinct varieties hardy Climbing Roses, - - - - -	2 50
- Twelve distinct varieties hardy Tea, China and Bourbon Roses, assorted, - - - - -	4 50
	<i>Each. Per doz.</i>
CAMELIAS. — Fine plants, distinct varieties, 9 to 12 inches, - - - - -	\$0 75 \$7 00
- - - distinct varieties, 9 to 12 inches, with buds, - - - - -	1 00 9 00
- Double white, fine bushy plants, 18 inches, - - - - -	1 75 18 00
- - - fine bushy plants, with buds, - - - - -	2 00 21 00
- - - fine bushy plants, 12 inches, - - - - -	1 00 9 00
- - - fine bushy plants, with buds, 12 inches, - - - - -	1 50 15 00
Larger plants, \$3.00 to \$50.00 each, according to size and form.	
CHINESE AZALEAS. —A fine assortment of all the leading varieties in fine bushy plants, 9 to 12 inches, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen. Larger plants, \$3.00 to \$50.00 each, according to size and form.	
CANNAS. —12 distinct new varieties, - - - - -	\$5 00
FERNS AND LYCOPODS. —For Wardian Cases, 12 varieties, - - - - -	4 00
BEGONIAS. —12 distinct varieties, - - - - -	4 00
COLEUS. —6 varieties, new, - - - - -	2 50
HARDY SHRUBS. —12 fine varieties, - - - - -	4 00
TRICOLORED GERANIUMS. —6 distinct varieties, - - - - -	4 00
ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS, for bedding, 12 varieties, - - - - -	4 00

12 Monthly Carnations, in different varieties, - - - - -	\$3 00	12 Heliotropes, different varieties, - - - - -	\$2 00
6 Plants for Hanging Baskets, in different varieties, - - - - -	2 00	12 Lantanas, different varieties, - - - - -	2 50
12 Pinks, different varieties, - - - - -	2 50	12 Petunias, different varieties, - - - - -	2 00
12 Pompone Chrysanthemums, in different varieties, - - - - -	2 50	12 Phloxes, different varieties, - - - - -	2 00
12 Large Flowering Chrysanthemums, in different varieties, - - - - -	2 50	12 Pansies, different varieties, - - - - -	2 50
12 Double Feverfews, - - - - -	2 00	6 Salvias, different varieties, - - - - -	1 20
12 Fuchsias, different varieties, - - - - -	2 50	12 Dahlias, (Pot roots), different varieties, - - - - -	2 50
12 Scarlet Geraniums, different varieties, - - - - -	3 50	12 Lilliput Dahlias, (Pot roots), different varieties, - - - - -	3 00
		12 Verbenas, different varieties, - - - - -	1 50
		25 Verbenas, different varieties, - - - - -	2 75
		3 Tritoma Uvaria, different varieties, - - - - -	1 75

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.

For the convenience of those who are unacquainted with plants, but are desirous of having a fine display of flowers during the Summer months, we have prepared the following collections, embracing the most showy and distinct varieties, and those of easy culture, which will not fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser. *The selection of varieties in all cases to be left with us.* Price, \$10.00.

4 Fine Double Dahlias.	4 Petunias.	2 Pot Roses.
24 Verbenas, including several novelties.	4 Fuchsias.	2 Hardy Roses.
4 Heliotrope, distinct varieties.	4 Phlox Perennial.	2 Salvia.
4 Lantana, distinct varieties.	2 Lemon Verbena.	2 Tritoma, different varieties.
4 Double Feverfews.	4 Scarlet Geraniums.	4 Pansies.
	4 Monthly Carnations.	2 Fragrant Geraniums.

EXOTIC GRAPES FOR VINERIES.

One year old plants, 75 cents to \$1.00 each. Two year old plants, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Those designated thus * can be furnished of extra size for fruiting in pots, \$3.00 each.

Buckland Sweetwater,	*Foster's Seedlings,	*Muscat Hamburg,
Black Damascus,	Frontignan Black,	*Muscat Lunnell,
*Black Barbarosa,	Frontignan Grizzly,	*Muscat Alexandria,
*Black St. Peters,	*Frontignan White,	Muscat Black Hatiff,
*Chasselas Musque,	*Hamburg, Black,	Muscat Canon Hall,
*Chasselas of Fontainebleau,	*Hamburg, Wilmott's,	Muscat Frourerob,
*Chasselas Red,	*Hamburg, Victoria,	Muscat St. Laurent,
*Chasselas Golden,	*Hamburg, Mill Hill,	*Royal Muscadine,
*Chasselas Rose,	*Hamburg, Golden,	*Syrian,
*Charlesworth Tokey,	*Ingram's Prolific,	Sweetwater,
*Chavouche,	*Imperial St. Peters,	*Trentham Black,
Frogmore St. Peters,	*Lady Down's Seedling,	West St. Peters.
	*Muscat Bowwood,	

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Amaryllis,	99	Hanging Baskets,	111
Aquariums,	112	Hyacinth Glasses,	112
Bedding and Herbaceous Plants, Miscellaneous, (cover,)	3	Indelible Pencil,	113
Bulbs, Summer Flowering,	95-101	Insects, to Destroy,	113
Bulbs for Fall Planting,	99	Kitchen Garden Roots and Plants,	88
Bird Seeds,	91	Labels, Garden Metallic,	109
Canna,	120	Lawn Grass,	90
Cocoonut Refuse,	120	Lawn Mowing Machine,	104
Colocasia Caladium Esculentum,	99	Lillium Auratum,	100
Collections of Bedding Plants, (cover,)	3	Lilies, Japan and others,	100
Collections of Flower Seeds by Mail,	9	Mail Facilities for Forwarding Seeds, &c.,	3
Collections of French and German Flower Seeds,	10, 11	Manures Special for Plants,	120
Collections of Plants for Gardens, (cover,)	3	Mushroom Spawn,	76
Collections of Vegetable Seeds by Mail,	93	Miscellaneous Seeds,	92
Collection of Kitchen Garden Seeds,	93, 94	Maderia Vine,	99
Clover Seed,	91	Novelties, Flower Seeds, for 1870,	117, 118
Climbing Plants, Seeds of,	59	Novelties, Vegetable Seeds,	119
Cultivator and Onion Weeder,	103	Ornamental Grasses,	57, 58
Dahlias,	98	Ornamental Foliaged Plants, Seeds,	59
Dried Flowers, (Immortelles, &c.,)	59	Oats,	92
Estimate of Seeds for an Acre,	92	Plant and Tree Labels, (wood,)	109
Explanations of Flower Seed Table,	8	Potatoes for Seed,	80, 81
Everlasting Flowers, Seeds of,	59	Pump and Sprinkler,	102
Flower Seeds by Weight,	60	Pot, Sweet, and Medicinal Herbs,	88
Flower Seeds, Miscellaneous,	12-58	Remarks on Purchasers,	3
Florists' Flowers,	58	Remarks on the Growth of Flower Seeds,	3
Fruit Seeds,	91	Roses, (cover,)	3
Garden Requisites,	108	Rustic Baskets,	110
Gishurst's Compound,	113	Saynor's Cutlery,	105
Great Inducements for Forming Clubs,	9	Seed Sower, Wethersfield,	102
Greenhouse Seeds,	59	Special Cultural Directions for Flower Seeds,	6, 7
Gladiolus,	95-97	Strawberry Seeds,	91
Grass Seed,	90	Sulphur Duster,	104
Grapes, Exotic, (cover,)	3	Small Fruits,	115, 116
Grape, Eumelan,	114	Thermometers and Barometers,	111
Grafting Wax,	113	Trellis, Pot Plant and Garden,	108, 109
Hand Glass, St. John's,	104	Tree and Shrub Seeds,	89
Hints on Sowing Flower Seeds and after Culture,	4-8	Tigridias,	101
Hedges, Seeds for,	92	Tuberoses,	101
Hotbed, Preparation of,	8	Tritoma Uvaria,	98
Hexamer's Prong Hoe,	102	Valuable Books, (cover,)	2
Horticultural Implements, new,	102	Vases and Garden Statuary,	114
Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder,	103	Vegetable Seeds, General List, with Cultural Directions,	61-87
		Wire Baskets and Trellises,	111
		Window Boxes of Encaustic Tile,	112

CATALOGUES PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

- No. 1.**—SEED CATALOGUE (beautifully illustrated), published the first of January.—A Descriptive List of FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS; 120 pages beautifully illustrated with engravings. Also, of small Fruits, viz.: GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, BLACKBERRIES, &c. 25 Cents; Bound in Cloth, 50 Cents.
- No. 2.**—ABRIDGED CATALOGUE AND GARDENER'S ALMANAC, for dealers and others for gratuitous distribution, published annually January 1st, mailed to all applicants sending a three cent stamp.
- No. 3.**—BULB CATALOGUE (illustrated) published September 1st.—Containing a Choice Collection of DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS, arranged in their several colors; TULIPS, in many varieties, both double and single; POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, JONQUILS, SNOW DROPS, LILIES, &c. 10 Cents.