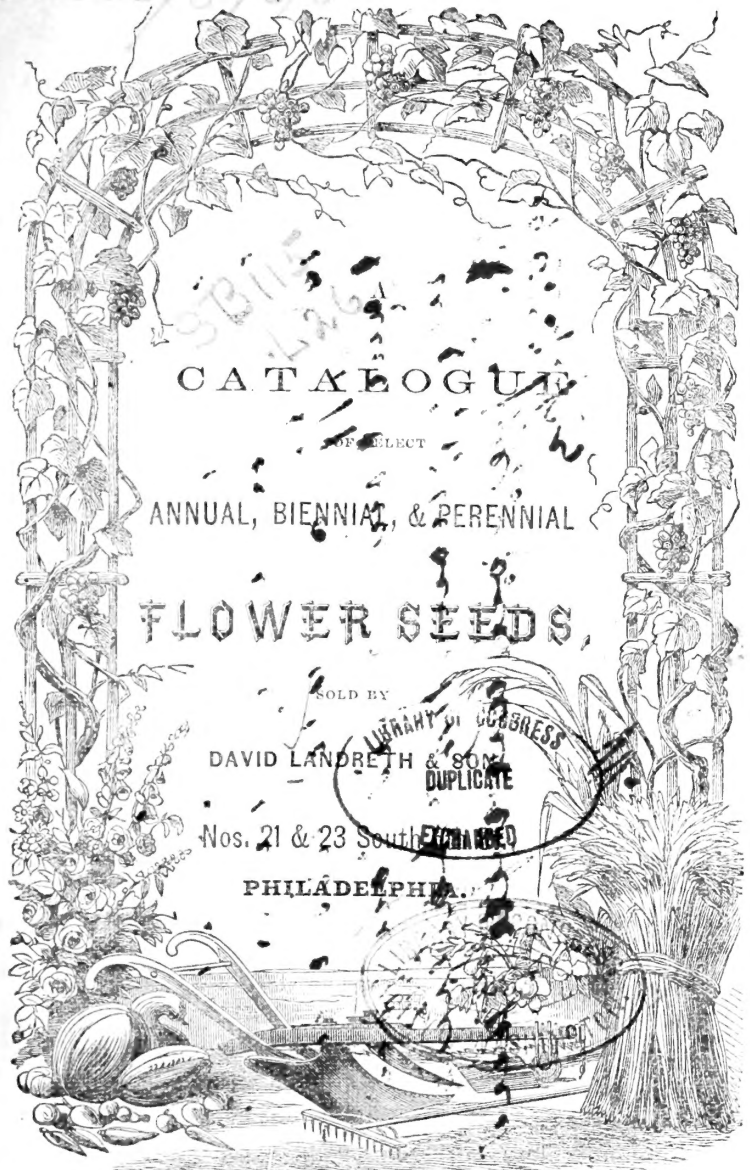


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CATALOGUE

OF SELECT

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, & PERENNIAL

FLOWER SEEDS,

SOLD BY

DAVID LANDRETH & SON

Nos. 21 & 23 South

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TO PURCHASERS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

WE deem it a necessary precaution as respects our own professional reputation, and an act of justice towards our customers, to advise them in advance of purchase, of the frequent disappointments which attend the culture of many varieties of annual flowers, which have European reputation; and here we would observe that, by far the larger portion of flower seeds sold in this country are imported from abroad. Some among them would really seem to have but slender claim to regard anywhere, whilst others, however beautiful, and much to be desired elsewhere, have proved so difficult of culture with us, where the variations of temperature are great, and severe drought the accompaniment of nearly every summer, as to render them of but little value. Under these circumstances, we have considered it expedient to confine our assortment to a comparatively limited number of varieties, and those of such kinds only as are most likely to reward the cultivator. We would readily follow the example of those who claim the largest collection in America, did we believe such course would advance our credit, or the pleasure of those who relied upon our judgment. There have been efforts to convey intelligible ideas of the character of flowers, by giving the color, height, duration, &c., but it is at best unsatisfactory: the better way is, for the uninitiated to examine the plants when in bloom, and note the names; or, lacking that opportunity, refer the selection to some competent person. Seeds of green-house plants we do not offer in variety; they are only valuable in the hands of skilful gardeners.

We desire it to be understood by all who have occasion to purchase seeds, that the raising of Esculent Vegetable Seeds, is with us a specialty. Step by step we have advanced in their production as the increasing wants of the country demanded, until we have reached, by recent additions, to within a fraction of Six Hundred Acres devoted to seeds, *under our own personal care.*

The advantage we possess in actually raising the vegetable seeds vended by us, is fully appreciated by the public, as expressed by the continuous expansion of our business. It will be our abiding care to preserve the good name they have sustained for more than three-quarters of a century.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

(TRADE MARK.)



OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
CULTURE
OF
GARDEN FLOWERS,

Nature of the Soil, and its Preparation for Use.

THE soil best adapted to the greater variety of garden flowers, is a deep, rich loam, by which is to be understood a consistence not so much abounding in sand as to have the particles separate or distinct, nor so tenacious as to require an effort to pulverize it in the operation of digging. But, as in most cases, we are unable to select our garden location with reference to that object alone, it therefore remains to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, and obtain by artificial means, that which is otherwise denied. Those who reside on a soil in which sand is the chief component, may much improve it, indeed, mainly overcome the defect by the use of loamy, or, if that cannot be obtained, clayey matter, well incorporated with it; not in an excessive quantity, but in moderate dressings, from time to time, which, with the free use of decomposed manures, may ultimately bring it to produce in perfection nearly every flower which admits of garden culture—and the task is not one of im-

practicable labor, when directed only to the department of the flower garden. On the contrary, those whose location is on stiff, clayey soil, may correct it by the free use of sand of any description; pure river sand for instance, is quite suitable, the immediate object not being to enrich, but to render less adhesive; the sand should be thoroughly incorporated with the natural soil, as deeply as may well be done with the spade, and if the texture be a stiff clay, it may be necessary to trench-dig, so as to get a still deeper soil of the proper kind. Indeed, in some cases it may be found necessary to under-drain, which is done in a variety of modes; the most simple of which is by digging trenches a few inches in width, and so deep as not to be disturbed by the culture of the crops, which trenches, after being partially filled up with pieces of bricks, shells, coarse gravel, or similar substances, are entirely closed with soil; these drains, however, are of but partial use, unless they have a reasonable descent, and discharge beyond the boundaries of the garden.

Having obtained a proper soil, the next step is to lay out the grounds, which must be governed in some degree by their shape, and location, but mainly by the taste of the proprietor. Some are pleased with regular beds, and borders; others can see no beauty in straight lines, and form their grounds into ovals, circles, and irregular figures of many forms. Perhaps a union of the two modes, is the truer taste; in either case they should be edged with neatness, and for that purpose boxwood, the vernal iris, thrift grass, &c., are used: where it is desired to combine utility with ornament, the strawberry may be planted with advantage. This work performed, it then becomes necessary to enrich the soil, or supply the ex-

haustion of repeated cropping; decomposed manure only should be used, as such is least likely to contain the seeds of weeds or grasses. For this purpose, it is well to have a store on hand from year to year, exposing it to the atmosphere to facilitate the sprouting of weed seeds; or where that is not convenient, as in small city gardens, use concentrated fertilizers, as super-phosphate, meat, and bone compost, poudrette, &c. It may be applied in Autumn, or immediately preceding the Spring digging, giving an extra quantity on the exact spot where the seeds are to be sown; and if it should be found necessary to apply water at any time, let it be in the form of liquid manure. At the proper time in Spring, the ground should be deeply dug and thoroughly pulverized preparatory to receiving the seeds.

Time and Mode of Sowing Seeds.

There are some few hardy annual flowers, which grow more vigorously, and whose beauties are more fully developed when sown in the Autumn, so as to vegetate previous to frost. Among such may be enumerated the beautiful double *Larkspur*, all varieties of *Poppies*, *Gilia*, *Sweet William*, *Pinks* of all kinds, *Evening Primrose*, *Coreopsis*, *Phlox*, *Viola*, *Petunia*, &c. There are others which will not endure the frost, but the seeds of which vegetate much earlier in the Spring, after having passed the Winter in the earth; among them are the *Convolvulus*, the varieties whereof are very showy when properly trained, *Cypress Vine*, *Marvel of Peru*, *Variiegated Euphorbia*, *Double Balsamine*, *Centaurea*, *Helianthus*, &c. These, when opportunity admits, should be sown late in Autumn, and the places carefully marked, that the earth may remain undisturbed in Spring, when

digging that adjacent. Most varieties of garden flowers are, however, sown in the Spring. With many delicate kinds, the best mode by far is to start them in a hot bed, under glass. The management of these frames requires some little practical experience, and young gardeners would find it more satisfactory to obtain instruction from some competent neighbor, than to depend on merely written directions. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, the time chosen for setting these beds is about the first of March; of course, it should be later or earlier, as we reside North or South of that latitude. The beds do not require to be formed of much manure, and great care should be used that they are properly ventilated, else the plants will grow weakly, and be unable to bear transplanting.

Open Ground Culture.

As, in all probability, most cultivators of flowers may not find it convenient to form beds for this purpose, our remarks will be directed to their culture in the open ground. About the 1st to the 15th of April, for the latitude of Philadelphia, or as a general direction, when the apple or pear is in full bloom, the work in the flower garden may safely commence. The borders and compartments intended to be decorated should receive a good dressing of manure, and be neatly dug, and raked free of clods, stones, and inequalities, in which state it will be ready to receive the seeds of the more hardy flowers, which may now be sown, either in patches, in the places which they are permanently to occupy, or in parallel lines across the beds, to be subsequently thinned out, and transplanted to other portions of the grounds; in many cases, the latter is the best plan. One advantage is, that

a small space of ground only is required to raise the plants, and as they thrive best on freshly dug ground, the garden need not be dug until they are of a suitable size to transplant; they are also more readily weeded in such rows, or seed-beds, and unless that be attended to with much care, those which are slow to vegetate, or of weak growth, may be overrun, and, perhaps, destroyed. The rows should be separated sufficiently to admit a small hoe between them, and should be plainly marked to facilitate the weeding. Seeds which are of a small size (and many flower seeds are exceedingly minute), cover very delicately, not exceeding a small fraction of an inch: the usual plan is to draw the rows of a depth to correspond with the size of the seeds to be sown, and after sowing, close them by drawing a rake in the direction of the rows.

With all the skill that may be used, it not unfrequently occurs that, owing to unfavorable circumstances, such as too much or too little moisture, chilly weather, &c., the seeds fail to vegetate; therefore, the best precaution is to repeat the sowing of each kind, at short intervals, and the papers of seeds sold by us contain sufficient for that purpose. From the 15th of April to the early part of May, or, as a uniform rule for different latitudes, when the oak and other late sprouting trees put forth, the more tender annuals may be sown, and though they require more care than others, amply compensate by their exceeding beauty.

Transplantation and Subsequent Culture.

When the plants have attained a sufficient size, let them be removed in moist or rainy weather, to the positions they are intended to occupy, or, if they have been

sown in such positions, thin out the excess. The arrangement is much a matter of taste; but, in general, the most agreeable and picturesque effect is produced by clumps, and in such manner as to contrast colors. In the operation of transplanting, use a trowel to ease up, and a dibble to insert and tighten the roots. Most persons are liable to crowd them, in which state their beauties are but partially developed; one vigorous plant is more pleasing than a dozen puny and attenuated. In view of greater safety, do not set all out on a single day, lest the sun suddenly shine forth and destroy hope, but repeat the work from time to time, in suitable weather. If it should prove dry soon after transplanting, it may be found necessary to water, and in a few days the surface of the ground should be stirred, which will invigorate the plants. As they advance in growth, frequent weeding and hoeing will be necessary, as well for the sake of neatness as to stimulate. Some will require the support of small sticks, others of stakes, which should be hidden from view as much as possible, and those which are climbers may need assistance in their first efforts to clasp the poles or trellis.

Neatness in a flower garden is of the first importance, and neither the variety or beauty of the plants will compensate for its absence. It is in vain to expect a pleasing effect from flowers if they be overgrown by weeds, or the walks and general aspect of the grounds evince disorder.

A CATALOGUE OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS,

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.

ABREVIATIONS.—*a* indicates annuals; *b* biennials; *p* perennials; *c* climbing; *t* tender; *bl* blue; *br* brown; *bff* buff; *cr* crimson; *g* green; *o* orange; *pu* purple; *pk* pink; *r* red; *ro* rose; *s* scarlet; *str* striped; *v* violet; *va* variegated; *var* various colored; *w* white; *y* yellow.

PRICES.—Retail price per paper 5 cents, except the more rare varieties, as noted. For prices of assortments see last page.

Dealers throughout the country supplied by the hundred or thousand papers, at wholesale rates.

<p>p Aconitum Napellus, bl p " Albus, w</p>	}	<p>Monk's Hood. Hardy, thrives in the shade.</p>
<p>Adonis Miniata, s</p>	}	<p>Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye—a familiar Flower.</p>
<p>a Ageratum Mexicanum, bl a " Conspicuum, w a " Caelestinum, b</p>	}	<p>Free flowering bedding plants.</p>
<p>p Agrostemma Coronaria, ro p " Alba, w</p>	}	<p>Rose Champion. Hardy—free bloomers.</p>
<p>b Alonsea Warscewiczii, s b " Grandiflora, s b " Incisifolia, s</p>	}	<p>Showy scarlet flowers.</p>
<p>p Althea Sinensis Rosea. (10c) <i>Fine double sorts, saved from choice flowers of many hues and shades.</i></p>	}	<p>HOLLYHOCK. A familiar flower greatly im- proved of late.</p>

- | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|
| a | Alyssum | Maritimum. w | } The Alyssums are desirable flowers. |
| p | " | Saxatile. g | |
| p | " | Wiersbeckii. w & y | |
| a | Amaranthus | Tricolor. va | } A. Caudatus—Love lies bleeding. |
| a | " | Giganteus. cr | |
| a | " | Caudatus. cr | |
| a | " | Hypochondriacus. cr | |
| b | Anagallis | Fruticosa. s (10c) | } The new varieties of Anagallis of which our papers are composed, are highly esteemed in England. |
| | " | Eugenie. w & bl | |
| p | Antirrhinum. | (10c) | } SNAP DRAGON.
Those who are familiar only with the Antirrhinum, or Snap Dragon of former days, cannot well conceive the beauty of the new varieties of this plant. |
| | <i>Many colors and combinations mixed.</i> | | |
| p | Aquilegia | Hortensia. var | } The Aquilegia, or COLUMBINE is desirable on account of early associations, and durability as a garden flower. |
| | " | Caryophylloides. str | |
| a | Argemone | Grandiflora. y | } MEXICAN POPPY. Hardy and showy. |
| a | Artemisia | Annua. w & g (10c) | } Worm Wood.
This variety of an humble plant has attractive foliage, resembling the Cypress, and produces a good effect mingled with shrubbery, and robust flowers. |
| a | Aster | Sinensis. var (20c) | } CHINA ASTER, Or Queen Margurete. There is, perhaps, no garden flower in which greater improvement has been reached in regard to color, size, or form, than in this old familiar flower; always the pride of the border, and now more than ever indispensable.
<i>It needs good culture, and deep rich soil; and in cool summers is among the most attractive annuals. The seed sold by us is the finest which can be imported.</i> |
| | <i>German quilled.</i> | | |
| a | Aster | Boquet. var (10c) | |
| | <i>Dwarf, abundant bloomer.</i> | | |
| a | Aster | Imperiallis. var (10c) | |
| | <i>Giant Emperor, produces a limited number of large showy flowers, frequently four inches in diameter.</i> | | |
| a | German | Globe. var (10c) | |
| a | Aster | Truffauts. var (20c) | |
| | <i>French, large showy flowers.</i> | | |

a	Balsamina Hortensis. var		} BALSAM. Lady's Slipper. It is necessary to actually see the recently produced varieties of this old, and well known flower, to appreciate their beauty—double as a Ranunculus, and marbled and striped in every imaginable hue. Very rich soil is required to produce the flowers in full perfection.
a	" Camelliceflora. va	(10c)	
a	Bartonia Aurea. y		} Single yellow Hypericum-like flowers, hardy and desirable.
p	Bellis Perennis. var	(20c)	} The English Daisy, pretty for edging walks.
a	Bidens Atrosanguinea. cr	(20c)	} Flowers of deep blood color.
a	Brachycome Iberidifolia. bl	(10c)	} Dwarf in habit, producing Many blue flowers.
a	" Alba. w	(10c)	
a	Browallia Elata. bl	(10c)	} Neat bedding plants.
a	" Aurantiaca. o		
a	Cacalia Coccinea. s		} Tassel Flower. An old-time flower, ever welcome.
a	" Aurantiaca. o		
tp	Calceolaria Scabioscefolia. y	(10c)	} Slipperwort. For pot culture mainly. The two last named may succeed on the border.
ta	" Pinnata. y	(20c)	
tp	" Punctata Superba. var	(50c)	
tp	" Hybrida. var	(50c)	
p	Calandrinia Grandiflora. ro	(10c)	} Succeed well as border plants.
p	" Umbellata. p	(10c)	
a	" Speciosa. pu	(10c)	
p	" Discolor. (10c)	(10c)	
b	Callirhoe Pedata. var	(10c)	} Free, and constant bloomers.
b	" Verticillata. var	(20c)	
a	Campanula Speculum. bl		} C. Speculum, Venus' Looking Glass.
p	" Media. var		
p	" Pyramidalis. v	(10c)	} C. Media, is the well-known Canterbury Bell, all the varieties produce robust, showy flowers.
p	" Grandiflora. v	(10c)	
b	Cantua Caronopifolia. s	(10c)	} Showy scarlet flower; robust and hardy.
ac	Cardiospermum Halicacabum. g		} Balloon Vine. Quite an ornamental climber.

- a *Celosia Cristata.* (10c) } The well-known Cockscomb.
Dwarf Scarlet.
- a " *Lutea.* (10c) } To produce fine heads, use strong
Dwarf Yellow. } manure, and give ample room.
- a *Centaurea Americana.* }
a " *Suaveolens.* }
Yellow Sweet Sultan. }
a " *Moschata.* } Plants of the Thistle tribe; or-
Purple Sweet Sultan. } namental, free flowering, and of
a " *Cyanus Major.* } easy culture.
Great Blue Bottle. }
a " *Cyanus Minor.* }
Small Blue Bottle. }
- p *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* var (10c) } WALLFLOWER.
Fine Imported varieties, mixed. }
- p *Chelone Barbata Rosea.* r (10c) } Quite ornamental.
p " *Coccinea.* s (10c) }
- a *Chrysanthemum Album.* w }
a " *Coronarium Luteum.* y } Succeed readily in the open
a " *Tricolorum.* tri } border.
- tp *Cineraria Hybrida.* var } Grown in pots. Produces an
} abundance of showy flowers.
- a *Clarkia Elegans Rosea.* ro }
a " *Pulchella.* ro } Elegant, and of easy culture.
a " *Alba.* w }
- pc *Clematis Flammula.* w } Virgin's Bower.
pc " *Vitalba.* w } Robust, hardy vines.
- a *Cleome Grandiflora.* p } Strong, showy flowers.
- a *Clintonia Pulchella.* tri (20c) }
a " *Elegans.* bl (10c) }
a " *Atropurpurea.* p (20c) } Most desirable border flowers.
a " *Azurea Grandiflora.* }
bl (20c) }
- tpc *Cobcæa Scandens.* p (10c) } A vigorous climber in the
} green-house, or other sheltered
} place.
- a *Coix Lachryma.* } Job's Tears: for winter decora-
} tion.
- a *Collinsia Bicolor.* pk & w }
a " *Grandiflora.* pk & w } Among the border flowers of
a " *Multicolor.* var } easy culture suited to our cli-
} mate.

p	Commelina	Celestris, bl	} Pretty plants, with tuberous roots.
p	"	Alba, w (10c)	
p	"	Variegata, va (10c)	
ac	Convolvulus	Major, var	} MORNING GLORY. A well-known vine. C. minor—dwarf, very charming. C. mauritanicus—hardy herbaceous creeper, with blue flowers, and silvery foliage. C. aureus supurbus has pretty golden yellow flowers.
a	"	Minor, var	
pc	"	Mauritanicus, bl (10c)	
ac	"	Aureus Supurbus, o (20c)	
a	Coreopsis	Tinctoria, y & br	} Calliopsis, or Coreopsis. Showy flowers of easy culture, producing a good effect in large masses.
a	"	Drummondii, y	
a	"	Coronata, spot	
a	"	Nigra Speciosa, y&br	
a	Crepis	Barbata	} Hardy, vigorous plants; should be grown in clumps.
a	"	Rubra.	
		<i>Golden Hawkweed.</i>	
		<i>Red Hawkweed.</i>	
p	Cuphea	Eminens, s & y	} Bloom freely, and quite ornamental.
p	Delphinium	Formosum, bl & w (11c)	
p	"	Rubro Punctatum, bl & r (10c)	} The double CHINESE LARKSPUR is among the most showy and desirable border flowers; none can give greater pleasure at less cost of care. D. grandiflorum cœlestinum produces spikes of fine blue flowers.
p	"	Grandiflorum Cœlestinum, bl (20c)	
p	"	Elatum, bl	
		<i>Bee Larkspur.</i>	
p	"	Chinensis, bl	
p	"	Consolida, bl	
p	"	Ajaxis, var	
		<i>Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, mixed colors.</i>	
tp	Dahlia	Pinnata, var (10c)	} New varieties may be had from seed, but choice flowers more certainly from approved tubers.
b	Dianthus	Chinensis, va (10c)	
b	"	Heddewigii, va (10c)	} The PINK. To produce Pinks in full perfection, requires careful culture. When that is given, the tribe yields a large return of pleasure. The varieties herein named are among the very best. D. Caryophyllus, the Carnation, D. punctatus, the Picotee; of these, fine double flowers are not usually produced by seed.
b	"	Laciniatus, va (10c)	
p	"	Plumarius, va (10c)	
p	"	Caryophyllus, va (20c)	
p	"	Gardnerianus, va (10c)	
p	"	Albo Punctatus, va (10c)	

p	Dianthus Luteo Punctatus, va	(10c)	} D. barbatus, the Sweet William of former days would hardly be recognized by the showy flowers now cultivated under that name. The ease with which it is grown makes it a desirable flower in every garden, large or small.
p	" Barbatus, va		
p	Dictamnus Fraxinella, w	(10c)	} Very desirable hardy herbaceous plants.
p	" Rubra, r	(10c)	
p	Digitalis Alba, w		} Fox Glove. Of easy culture, and existing on the border without special care for several successive seasons.
p	" Purpurea, pu		
p	" Punctata, spot		
p	" Rosea, ro		
p	" Lutea, y		
ac	Dolichos Lablab, pu		} Beans (Runners). Purple and white, adapted for temporary screens.
ac	" Alba, w		
a	Elichrysum Bracteatum, y		} Everlasting Flowers. Esteemed for winter bouquets.
a	" Album, w		
a	" Nanum, y		
a	" Atro Sanguineum,	er (10c)	
a	" Compositum Maxi-	mum, var (10c)	
p	Eschscholtzia Californica, y		} Quite conspicuous when grown in masses.
p	" Crocea, o.		
p	" Alba, w		
a	Erysimum Arkansanum, o	(10c)	} Showy.
a	" Peroffskianum, o		
a	Euphorbia Variegata, g & w		} Foliage green and white, contrasts well with other plants.
a	Eutoca Viscida,		} Blooms freely.
a	" Alba Striata, va		
a	Fenzlia Dianthiflora, ro	(50)	} Neat and pretty.
p	Gaillardia Picta, cr & y		} These rank among the most attractive border flowers.
p	" Alba Marginata, va	(10c)	
p	" Coccinea, s	(10c)	
p	" Hybrida Grandiflora	cr & y (10c)	
p	Geum Macrophyllum, s	(10c)	} Showy.
a	Gilia Capitata, bl		} Succeed well grown in masses, and in localities unfavorable to many flowers, thus additionally valuable.
a	" Nivalis, w		
a	" Tricolor, tri		
a	" Rosea Splendens, ro		

- p *Gloxinia*, var (20c) } Should be carefully sown under glass.
Varieties mixed.
- a *Godetia Rosea Alba*, r & w } Handsome varieties of plants
a " *Rubicunda Splendens*, r } resembling the Evening Primrose.
- a *Gomphrena Globosa Purpurea*, }
a " " " *Alba*, w } Globe Amaranthus.
a " " " *Auriantica*, o } The old "Bachelor's Button."
a " " " *Var.*, var } Desirable among dried flowers in winter.
- p *Gypsophila Paniculata*, pk }
" *Elegans*, w & pu } Pretty annuals.
- a *Helianthus Annuus Plena*, y } The double Sunflower.
a " *Californicus*, y & g } H. Cal., new variety with green
a " *Argophyllus*, y } centre.
H. Arg., new variety from Texas.
- p *Hesperis Matronalis*, bl }
p " *Candidissima*, w(10c) } Golden Rocket.
- a *Hibiscus Africanus*, ro & br } The H. Palustris, though a
a " *Palustris*, pk } tuberous-rooted swamp plant,
grows well on high land. Very
showy.
- a *Iberis Amara*, w }
a " *Coronaria*, w } CANDYTUFT.
a " *Umbellata*, p } All bloom freely and are generally
a " *Superba*, cr } admired. The colors are
a " *Odorata*, w } white, rose, crimson, and purple.
- ac *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, s } I. Quamoclit is the well-known
ac " *Alba*, a } Cypress vine.
ac " *Coccinea*, s } Scarlet Morning Glory.
ac " *Cerulea*, pu } Purple.
ac " *Striata*, str } Striped.
- b *Ipomopsis Elegans*, s }
p " *Auriantica*, o } A pretty class with flowers
borne in spikes.
- a *Kaulfussia Amelloides*, bl }
a " *Atroviolacea*, v(20c) } Dwarf, and of neat habit.
- ac *Lathyrus Odoratus*, var }
In variety. } L. ODORATUS is the SWEET PEA.
" *Latifolius*, cr } L. Lat. the Everlasting Pea.
- a *Leptosiphon Densiflorus*, pu } Very pretty, hardy annuals, of
a " *Aurea*, o } easy culture.

- p *Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum.* }
a " *Kemesinum.* cr (10c) } Highly ornamental varieties of
p " *Lewisii Variegata.* var (10c) } FLAX.
- p *Lobelia Cardinalis.* s (10c) } L. *Cardinalis*, the Cardinal
p " *Erinus Grandiflora* Su- } flower of our swamps.
perba b (20c) }
p " *Speciosa Paxtoniana.* } L. Sp. Pax. is of recent intro-
b & w (20c) } duction—the prevailing color of
the flower a beautiful blue, with
white centre.
- a *Lupinus Cruikshankii.* va }
a " *Hartwegii Rosea.* r } The LUPIN—a beautiful tribe
a " *Polyphyllus.* b & w } where they thrive, but our sun is
a " *Nanus.* bl } frequently too hot for them.
- p *Lychnis Chalcedonica.* s }
p " *Alba.* w } These are among the desirable
p " *Hybrida.* va (20c) } perennials.
- a *Malope Grandiflora.* r }
a " *Alba.* w } Hibiscus-like, flowers freely.
a " *Purpurea.* pu }
- a *Malva Zebrina.* va } Zebra-striped flowers.
- a *Mathiola Annua.* var (10c) }
Mixed ten week stocks. }
" *Annua Purpurea.* } The old well-known Stock
Purple ten week stocks. } JELLYFLOWER, greatly improved ;
" *Alba.* } a most desirable tribe, the flow-
" *White ten week stocks.* } ers having both beauty and fra-
" *Coccinea.* } grance ; they require rich soil,
Scarlet ten week stocks. } and good culture.
- tpe *Maurandia Barclayana.* bl }
(10c) }
tpe " " *Alba.* w }
(10c) } Highly ornamental climbers, if
tpe " *Rosea.* r (10c) } well treated.
tpe " *Coccinea.* s (10c) }
tpt " *Antirrhiniflora.* bl }
(10c) }
- a *Mesembryanthemum Crystalli-* }
num. w (10c) } ICE PLANT.
And others. }
- a *Mimosa Sensitiva.* pk } SENSITIVE PLANT.
- a *Mimulus Cardinals.* s (10c) }
a " *Moschatus.* y (10c) } Monkey Flower.
Quite showy.
M. moschatus is the Musk
Plant.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| a | Mirabilis Jalapa, var
<i>In variety.</i> | } | The well-known MARVEL OF PERU, or four o'clock—an old flower never out of fashion. |
| a | Myosotis Palustris, b & w (10c) | } | The familiar Forget-me-not. |
| s | Nemophila Atomaria, va | } | A popular tribe of border flowers. |
| a | “ Insignis, bl | | |
| a | “ Oculata, b & w (20c) | | |
| a | “ Maculata, spot | | |
| a | Nigella Damascena, bl | } | Widely known as “LOVE-IN-A-MIST.” |
| a | Nolana Prostrata, bl | } | Good border flowers. |
| a | Oenothera Bistorta Veitchiana,
y & r (10c) | } | Showy, and desirable varieties of the EVENING PRIMROSE. |
| a | “ “ Rosea, ro | | |
| p | “ Lamarkiana, y | | |
| a | “ Odorata, y | | |
| p | Papaver Bracteatum, v (10c) | } | POPPY.
The three first are beautiful perennials. The annual varieties bloom stronger when sown in autumn. |
| p | “ Orientale, r & w (10c) | | |
| p | “ Pulcherrimum, r (10c) | | |
| a | “ Somniferum, w (10c) | | |
| a | “ Striatum, str (10c) | | |
| a | “ Var. var | | |
| p | Pentstemon Elegans Roseum,
ro (10c) | } | Hardy herbaceous flowers. |
| p | “ Coccineus, s (10c) | | |
| b | Petunia Var. Grandiflora, var | } | This plant certainly ranks among the first of border flowers, both in constancy of bloom, and grandeur of effect, when in masses. |
| a | “ Phœnicia, p | | |
| a | “ Alba, w | | |
| a | Phacelia Congesta, b | } | Desirable annuals from California. |
| a | “ Californica, v | | |
| a | “ Alba, w | | |
| ac | Phaseolus Multiflorus, s | } | Scarlet Running Bean.
Painted Lady bean. |
| ac | “ Picta, va | | |
| a | Phlox Drummondii, var (10c) | } | This most beautiful tribe commends itself to all. It is better to sow the seed in autumn. |
| | <i>The finest varieties, mixed.</i> | | |
| | “ Alba, w | | |
| | “ Oculata, w & pu | | |
| a | Portulaca Alba, w (10c) | } | A very desirable tribe, enduring great heat, and for massing, edging, or ribbons, is invaluable. |
| a | “ Aurantiaca, o (10c) | | |
| a | “ Rosea, ro (10c) | | |
| a | “ Splendens, var (10c) | | |

- p *Potentilla Aurea*. o (10c) }
 p " *Atrosanguinea*. cr (10c) } Showy, herbaceous plants.
- tp *Primula Auricula*. var (50c) }
 p " *Sinensis*. p (20c) } *P. auricula*, and *sinensis* must
 tp " *Polyanthus*. var (10c) } be started under glass, and re-
 p " *Veris*. var (10c) } moved to the house for winter
 blooming; the varieties of *sinensis*
 are charming. The *veris* is
 the English Cowslip.
- a *Reseda Odorata*. w & buff }
 } MIGNONETTE.
 } Universally known, and ad-
 } mired by all.
- a *Rhodanthe Manglesii*. ro (10c) }
 a " *Maculata*. var (10c) } Everlasting flowers—should be
 a " *Alba*. w (10c) } started early under glass, and
 } transplanted.
- a *Ricinus Africanus Sanguineus*. }
 } Castor Bean—scarlet.
 } " " —tree-like.
 a " *Arboreus*. v ro }
 } Quite effective plants in their
 } place.
- a *Salpiglossis*. var (10c) }
 } *In variety*. } Desirable border plants.
- p *Salvia Splendens*. s (20c) }
 a " *Coccinea*. s (20c) } SAGE.
 p " *Patens*. bl (20c) } All these varieties rank among
 } the highly ornamental border
 } plants.
- p *Scabiosa Atropurpurea*. pu }
 p " *Candidissima*. w } Morning Bride, of easy culture,
 p " *Coccinea Nana*. s } flowers freely.
- a *Schizanthus Grahamii*. r (10c) }
 a " *Pinnatus*. pu & y } Ornamental annuals.
- a *Senecio Elegans*. var pu & w }
 } Approved border flowers.
- a *Silene Armeria*. r & w }
 a " *Regia*. r } CATCH FLY.
 } Old fashioned; but good.
 } Egg plant.
- a *Solanum Ovigerum*. w }
 a " *Coccineum*. s (10c) } *S. coccineum* has very showy
 } scarlet fruit, must be started
 } under glass.
- a *Tagetes Erecta* [African]. o }
 a " *Patula* [French]. bl } MARGOLDS.
 a " *Signata Pumila*. stri } The two first are well-known,
 } the last is new, and a profuse
 } bloomer.
 } (10c)
- pc *Thunbergia Alata*. bf (10c) }
 pc " *Alba*. w (10c) } Highly ornamental climbing
 pc " *Aurantiaca*. o (10c) } plants.
 } *And other varieties*.

ac	Tropæolum Majus Atrosan- guineum. r	}	The ornamental Nasturtium. T. Peregrinum is the Canary Bird Flower.
ac	" <i>In variety.</i> Peregrinum. y (10c)		
p	Verbena Hybrida. var (20c) <i>Mixed.</i>	}	Among the very best border plants; must be sown under glass, but the better way is to buy from florists the plants of ap- proved varieties already started.
p	Vinca Alba. w (10c)		
p	" Rosea. ro (10c)	}	White Periwinkle. Rose-colored do.
		}	VIOLET. V. odorata, sweet scented. V. tricolor, Heart's Ease, or Pansy—the "Johnny-jump-up" of children. The flowers of the imported varieties are large, and showy. We supply the seed in papers, as imported.
p	Viola Odorata. bl (10c)		
p	" Tricolor. var (20c)		
a	Viscaria Oculata. ro	}	Dark-eyed Viscaria. White.
a	" Alba. w		
a	Xeranthemum Lucidum. y	}	EVERLASTING FLOWERS, for win- ter decoration.
a	" Annum. pu		
a	" Album. w		
a	Zinnia Elegans. var	}	A highly ornamental tribe— the Z. coccinea plena, or double scarlet, is a great acquisition to the garden, perhaps the greatest of recent date.
a	" <i>Colors mixed.</i> Coccinea Plena. s		



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Agrostis Pulchella.	(10c)	Beautiful Agrostis.
Briza Maxima.	(10c)	Quaking Grass.
Bromus Briziformis.	(10c)	
Gynerium Argenteum.	(20c)	Silver Pampass Grass.
Stipa Pennata.	(10c)	Feather Grass.

And other desirable grasses.

FLOWER-GARDEN CALENDAR.

January.

Annuals sow in pots, and put in hot-houses, &c.: give earth, and compost to. *Carnations* protect from cold, &c. *Cuttings* of hardy, deciduous shrubs may be prepared. *Hedges*, of privet, &c., plash. *Manure* apply generally. *Mulch* put round roots of lately planted trees. *Potted Plants* secure well from frost. *Prune*, and regulate flowering shrubs. *Salt* sow over grass, to drive worms, &c. *Seedlings*, in borders, protect with mats. *Trench* vacant ground, if frost admit.

February.

Nothing can be done to much advantage in this department; it is presumed the directions under the head of January have been observed, and which have placed the grounds in a fit condition to await a milder season.

March.

Annuals (tender), prick out in hot-bed; give air freely, and sow to blow from July to October; (hardy) sow in borders, and pot to remain. *Biennials* sow. *Bulbs* finish planting. *Carnations* sow. *Chrysanthemums*, raised from cuttings, plant from frames into pots. Cleanliness is now even more than ordinarily requisite. *Dahlias* sow, prick out, plant cuttings of roots, all in a gentle hot-bed. Dress borders generally, if omitted before. *Earth*, give fresh to plants in pots. *Edgings* of *Box*, etc., may be made. *Evergreens* sow, plant, and prune in mild weather. *Forest Tree Seeds* sow, cut down in shrubberies, etc. *Grass Seeds* sow. *Gravel*, weed, turn, lay, and roll in dry weather. *Hand-glasses*, and a warm border will now do for tender *Annuals*. *Hedges*, finish making. *Hot-beds*, for tender *Annuals*, make, give air freely, protect at night; day temperature to be kept about 70°. *Perennials*, plant and water, they will blow same year, sow. *Pots* of *Roses*, and other flowers put in hot-houses for succession produce. *Roses* prune. *Shrubs*, generally finish pruning and planting; stake newly planted, and all pliant shrubs, etc. *Tulips* (early), protect bloom. *Turf* may be laid.

April.

Annuals (tender), prick out those sown in February and March into hot-beds; water often; sow in hot-bed; (hardy) may be sown in borders, etc., to remain; thin those advancing. *Box edging* may be made, and old taken up, slipped and replanted. *Biennials*, finish sowing; plant out those sown last Spring. *Bulbs*, in water-glasses, done flowering, plant in ground. *Carnations*, in pots, give liquid manure. *Climbing plants* train and regulate. *Dahlias* plant to remain, or in pots to forward in a frame until May; dress the borders, etc., indefatigably. *Evergreens* plant; it is the best season. *Frames* raise by supporters at the bottom as the plants within grow tall. *Grass roll*, trim edges; dress with earth if poor. *Gravel* turn, and lay afresh in dry weather; roll once a week. *Hyacinths* shelter from sun by an awning. *Insects* destroy with tobacco smoke, dusting with Scotch snuff; or syringing with dilute whale oil soap or soft soap. *Mignonette* sow in any warm border. *Mulch* round trees newly planted. *Pinks* sow. *Potted plants* give fresh earth to, if not done last month; shift into larger; water freely. *Perennials*, those sown last Spring may still be planted and propagated by off-sets. Sticks are required to blooming plants. Watering plants in pots is now required more frequently, yet moderately.

May.

Annuals remove from hot-bed to borders. *Awnings*, or other shelter, continue over beds of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, now in bloom. *Biennials* sow. *Bulbous Roots*, generally, directly leaves decay, take up and store. *Seedlings* shade during midday. *Carnations*, remove side-buds from flower-stems. *Dahlias* plant out from green-houses; dress the borders, etc., almost daily. *Evergreens* may be planted. *Fibrous-rooted perennials*, propagate by cuttings of young flower stalks. *Flowering Plants* require staking, etc. *Grass* mow and roll weekly. *Gravel* roll weekly. *Hoing* cannot be too frequent. *Hyacinths* take up and store as leaves decay. *Mignonette* sow for succession. *Perennials* sow; propagate by slips and cuttings. Stake and tie up plants: seedlings thin. *Turf* may be laid, and *Grass Seed* sown; water frequently in dry weather. Watering attend to in dry weather, especially to plants newly removed.

June.

Annuals (hardy and tender) plant out to remain—in showery weather best; some (hardy) may be sowed. *Baskets*, or clumps, form of green-house plants. *Biennials* and *Perennials* sow, if omitted.

Box edgings clip, plant. *Bulbous Roots* (*Tulips, Jonquils, etc.*) take up as leaves decay; remove offsets from; dry and store; may transplant some, or keep until Autumn. *Dahlias* finish planting out. Dress the borders assiduously; neatness now stamps a gardener's character. *Fibrous-rooted* Perennials propagate by cuttings of flower-stalks; shade and water. *Flowering Plants* generally require training and support. *Grass* mow, roll and trim edges. *Gravel*, weed, sweep and roll. *Hedges* clip. *Leaves and Stems* decaying, remove as they appear. *Liquid manure* apply occasionally to all choice flowers. *Mignonette* sow. *Potted Flowers* dress, stir earth, and water regularly. *Roses* bud, lay and inarch; fumigate with tobacco to destroy the *Aphis*, or *Green Fly*. *Seedlings of Perennials and Biennials* transplant. *Seeds* (ripe) gather in dry weather. *Seed Vessels* remove to prolong flowering. Water give freely, and frequently to all newly moved plants, and to others in dry weather.

July.

Seedlings transplant; old plants re-pot. *Box* edgings clip. *Budding of Roses, Jasmines*, complete. *Bulbous Roots* take up (see June); seeds sow. *Bulbs*, Autumn-flowering plant. *Crysanthemum* suckers separate and plant; lay. *Cuttings* of some plants, as *Scarlet Lychnis*, will yet strike. *Dahlias*, require support and pruning. *Edgings* clip. *Evergreens* prune; seedlings prick out. *Grass* mow and roll often. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Hoe* and rake at every opportunity. *Leaves*, decayed, remove as soon as seen. *Liquid manure*, give occasionally to flowering shrubs. *Mignonette*, and a few other quick flowering annuals, may be sown for Autumn. *Roses* bud and lay. *Seeds* gather as they ripen. *Stake*, and tie up plants whenever necessary. *Transplanting Perennials, and Biennials* complete; water freely, not only the roots, but over the foliage.

August.

Annuals, stick, water, clear from decayed leaves, etc. *Auricula* shift into fresh earth, water, keep in the shade; seedlings prick out, sow. *Biennial* seedlings transplant. *Bulbous-rooted* flower seeds, to obtain varieties, sow. *Bulbous Roots* remove, or transplant; remove and plant off-sets. *Carnation*, layers cut from old roots and plant; water frequently; layering may still be done; card the flowers, and shade from sun. *Dahlias* stake; thin the flowers. *Daisies* propagate. *Double-blossomed Perennials*, with fibrous roots, propagate by division; dress borders as required. *Edgings of Box, etc.*, clip in wet weather. *Evergreens* may be moved if wet weather;

plant cuttings. *Grass* mow and roll weekly. *Grass Seeds* may be sown. *Gravel* weed and roll weekly. *Hedges* clip in moist weather. *Mignonette* sow. *Pelargoniums* propagate by cuttings. *Perennials*, in pots, and elsewhere, will require water almost daily; break down flower-stalks as they finish blooming; seedlings transplant. *Pipings* of *Pinks* may be planted out. *Potted Annuals* will require water daily in dry weather. *Ranunculuses* plant in pots to bloom in November. *Seeds* gather as they ripen. *Sowing* to obtain varieties, had better be done in boxes. *Tulips*, and other bulbous-rooted flower seed, sow. *Turf* may be laid. Watering will be required generally in dry weather. Weeding generally attend to.

September.

Anemones plant. *Annuals* (hardy) sow. *Auriculas*, not shifted in August, now remove; water and shade; prepare awning to protect in Autumn, and Winter; sow. *Bulbous Roots* plant for early blooming; sow. *Carnation* layers remove. *Chrysanthemums*, plant cuttings, etc.; dress borders assiduously. *Edgings* trim; plant. *Fibrous-rooted Perennials* propagate by slips, parting roots, etc. Fork over vacant compartments. *Grass* mow and roll; sow. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Gurnsey Lillies* pot. *Heart's Ease*, plant cuttings; trim old. *Hedges* clip. *Mignonette* sow in pots to shelter in frames. *Pipings* of *Pinks*, etc., plant out for blooming. *Polyanthuses* plant. *Ranunculuses* plant. *Seedlings* plant out. *Seeds* gather as ripe. *Transplant Perennials*. *Tuberous-rooted* plants transplant. *Turf* lay.

October.

Anemones plant. *Annuals*, done flowering, pull up; sow hardy. *Auriculas* move to sunny shelter; protect from rain and snow; remove dead leaves, slip. *Bulbous Roots* plant; those in flower protect; place in water-glasses. *Carnation* layers plant in pots. *Chrysanthemum* cuttings, finish planting. *Climbers* plant. *Compost* prepare. *Cuttings* plant. *Dahlias* protect in flower; begin to take up roots to dry, and store as the leaves decay. *Edgings* trim. *Evergreens* plant, trim. *Fibrous-rooted* plants transplant where required; divide roots. *Grass* mow and roll. *Gravel* weed and roll. *Greenhouse* plants remove from borders to the house. *Hedges* trim, plant, plash. *Hoe* and *Rake* as required. *Layers* make; they will have to remain twelve months. *Leaves* gather as they fall, and store for composts. *Mignonette* shelter. *Pipings* of *Pinks*, etc., finish planting to remain. *Planting* generally may be done. *Potting* perform

as required; dress old potted plants. *Primulas*, all this genus (*Polyanthus*, etc.) may be propagated by slips. *Prune* generally. *Ranunculuses* plant. *Seedlings*, shelter. *Seeds*, finish gathering. *Suckers* remove and plant out. *Trench* vacant ground. *Tuberous-rooted* plants insert, especially *Paeonies*. *Turf* may be laid.

November.

Anemones plant, if not done in October. *Auriculas* shelter. *Bulbous Roots* finish planting in dry weather; cover beds with mats, etc., in bad weather; pot for forcing. *Carnation* layers, potted, shelter; finish planting. *Climbers*, as Ivy, Clematis, etc., plant and train against walls. *Composts* prepare. *Dahlias* take up after the first frost; dry and store under sand, where the temperature keeps about 40 degrees. *Dressing* the borders is now the chief occupation. *Edgings* plant. *Evergreens* finish planting; finish layering. *Fibrous-rooted* plants finish dividing and planting. *Fork* over borders, shrubberies, etc. *Grass* roll; keep free from leaves. *Gravel-weed*, sweep, and roll. *Hedges* plant, clip, plash. *Hoing* and raking are the chief operations. *Hyacinths*, etc., place in water-glasses; put for forcing. *Mulch* round shrubs lately planted. *Leaves* collect for compost. *Plant* Perennials and Biennials. *Planting* perform generally. *Potted Shrubs* plunge in the earth of a well-sheltered border. *Pot plants* for forcing, as Roses, Carnations, etc. *Prune* Shrubs generally. *Ranunculuses* plant, if not done in October. *Seedlings* in boxes remove to a warm situation. *Shrubs* of all kinds plant; stake them as a support against boisterous winds. *Suckers* from Roses, and other shrubs separate and plant. *Tulips*, finish main planting. *Turf* may be laid.

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