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D. M. FERRY & Co's
 Descriptive
 Catalogue of
 Flower
 SEEDS.



DETROIT, MICH.

EARL, DETROIT, MICH.

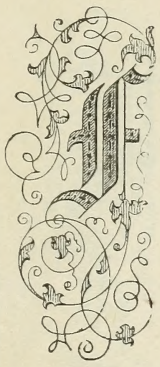
1872



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF



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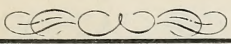
FLOWER SEEDS,

FROM

D. M. FERRY & CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

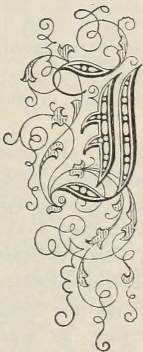
CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.



GULLEY'S STEAM PRESSES, 10 AND 12 LARNED ST. EAST.

The Flower Garden

“ Sweet nurslings of the vernal skies,
Bathed in soft airs, and fed with dew,
What more than magic in you lies,
To fill the heart's fond view ?
Relics ye are of Eden's bowers,
As pure, as fragrant, and as fair
As when ye crowned the sunshine hours,
Of happy wanderers there.”



IN this age, when the means of human enjoyment have so greatly increased, and a diversity of pure and elevating pleasures await each sense of the lover of nature and arts flowers have become an indispensable luxury.

For, as there is a co-relation and harmony of the faculties; and a just education demands that culture shall be many-sided; so a pure and elevated taste neglects no form of beauty, natural or artistic.

There is in all well balanced minds a passion for the beautiful, and this natural susceptibility directed by education and developed by the ministry of congenial objects, constitutes one of our broadest and most blissful relations to nature and mankind.

Flowers are Nature's holiday garb; a radiant alphabet by which the devout heart can interpret the Divine Love. They appeal to the finer susceptibilities more universally than music or works of art, and are Nature's softest utterances, that, like the still, small voice of the Prophet, touches the heart. While the lofty mountain, or "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste" — awaken solemn and grand emotions, impressing the hermit or the philosopher, flowers are alike the joy of rich and poor, the aged and children; and, as the creations of light itself, are the heritage of every land, the delight of man, or the prophecy of his advent.

When the eye is weary of the expansive grandeur of field and forest, it finds grateful relief as it rests upon the simple beauty of the modest flower. In this there is such a combination of charms, that it seems as if the Great Architect had designed to present in miniature, all those beauties which he has scattered over the varied works of nature. Here is the soft outline of the mountain range on the distant horizon—the rich velvet of green woods—the light and shade of hill and dale—the rainbow on the bosom of the soft summer cloud—the indescribable blending of beautiful hues; in short, there is an endless variety of colors, matchless perfection and delicacy of structure. Beauty so exquisite cannot fail to attract and please the cultivated and refined, and to charm the pure and good. All such persons will delight to see their homes adorned with flowers—the choicest of nature's beautiful productions.

The concentration of vital force in the germ, is calculated to impress the mind with wonder and admiration. An ounce of mixed seed may produce a sufficient number of plants to cover an acre with bloom throughout the season, embracing, perhaps, many thousand varieties, some of them perpetuating themselves for years. These minute germs may have been gathered from every zone, thus affording those who never pass the limits of the State in which they were born, the fairest products of all lands. No other portion of the peculiar natural charms of distant lands can be thus domesticated; a fact which is so appreciated, that many who have but a little plat of ground, revel amid the lovely forms and delicate aroma that greet the more favored traveler in the antipodes.

It is inspiring to watch, day by day, the developement of these wondrous and matchless structures. The noble stems that spring from a tiny seed—the delicate folding of the leaves of the calyx around the flower—the rapid swelling of the flower as it verges to its bloom—the gauze-like attenuations of the corolla—the various hues and delicate tinges—the slender yet perfect filaments that form the reproductive organs of the plants, the persistency with which the plant forms new buds throughout the season, if its flowers are plucked—all inspire us with interest and wonder, and extort the reflection, that “God has made everything beautiful in its season.” No wonder that the common consent of mankind attributes to each flower, a language which is universal.

In the cultivation of flowers, each one can indulge his peculiar fancy, and each one's character will represent itself in the taste indulged. Some of stern, conservative mould will be gratified with the plain and hardy perennial—perhaps the tall, coarse and ostentatious varieties. Others of fine taste and more delicate perceptions, will patiently rear the minutest and most evanescent annuals, that, blooming for a few days only, shall live in the fancy as the fairy children of thought, till their yearly return—a higher, purer joy with each annual companionship. The motives to the cultivation of flowers, are as various as the tastes of mankind. They are the simplest and least expensive ornament of

the homestead; imparting an air of taste and comfort, and awakening dreams of beauty, especially in the minds of children, that will never entirely fade from the memory, but will linger as reminiscences of home, and as oft recurring incentives to strive after a better life. A small amount judiciously expended each year in seeds and plants, would soon surround the home with a great diversity of floral beauty. Flowers abundantly compensate those who cultivate them, by the associations to which they conduce. They are eminently socializing in their tendency; the flower garden diffuses pleasure beyond its own precincts, and gladdens other hearts than that of its possessor. While contemplating its varied beauties, kindred natures quicken into sympathy, and friendship has often distilled through the aroma of twilight bloom. The flower garden is proverbally the favorite haunt of lovers. The skillful and intelligent florist will be a welcome guest anywhere, and will make friends as readily as beauty finds admirers. As a relaxation from the cares of a professional or mercantile life, a light diversion to be enjoyed morning and evening, the culture of flowers is peculiarly desirable. Here we can almost fancy that God meets us in those Divine pencilings in which light weaves its endless diversities of form and structure.

Ladies should cultivate flowers as an invigorating and inspiring outdoor occupation. Many are pining and dying from monotony and depression, who might bury their cares by planting a few seeds, and secure bloom in their cheeks by their culture. In the family, flowers are quite indispensable to domestic sunshine. Children are fascinated by them; and no luxury is greater than to pluck a sumptuous bouquet for your retiring guest, or send as a token to your distant friend, or to the wretched invalid. The student feels that he is rewarded for all his toil, if fair hands toss him a bouquet on exhibition day. Flowers are the choicest ornaments of the bridal chamber, and the emblems of purity and hope, with which we wreath the dead.

As a branch of enterprise, the general cultivation of flowers is quite recent and is rapidly developing. Two circumstances are contributing to extend the list of floral favorites, viz: The domestication of wild species derived from every part of the world, and production of varieties by cultivation. The old favorites that were known as uniform and fixed, have now, under the hand of skilled culture, multiplied into many distinct and conspicuous varieties, with variations of habit, form and color, adapting them to every taste, and in the process of bedding, enabling the connoisseur to produce the richest display in the grouping of different varieties of the same species.

The special attention which we have devoted to Flower Seeds, has enabled us to make a fine selection of the very choicest of favorite sorts, which we supply on terms so moderate as to bring them within the reach of all. The exorbitant prices charged by many dealers, have deprived vast number of persons who admire flowers, of the pleasure of possessing them. There are, in our catalogue, many of the most beautiful and rare flowers, and none that

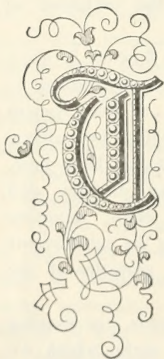
have not been esteemed worthy of a place in the garden of the most fastidious amateur, or the professional florist.

While we solicit increased demands for our seeds, we do not forget that there is much reason to be grateful for the largely increased orders that come to us from every section of the country. There will be still greater reason for gratitude, if the time shall ever come, when a Flower Garden shall be an inseparable adjunct of a happy home. Let children there receive their first object lessons. The beautiful flower, unfolding to the brightness of the sun, will illustrate the pure heart, unstained by immorality, and uncontaminated by vice. The pearly dew drop in the bosom of the beautiful flower, will give meaning to the words of purity and truth, that fall from the lips of a loving and pious mother.

Brief Hints on Sowing and Cultivating

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL

FLOWER SEEDS.



THE general rule for sowing flower seeds, as well as any other kind, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown, should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, from want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. *Very small seeds*, such as *Portulaca*, *Campanula*,

Digitalis, &c., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making it quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with fine sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains, by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

Another great object to be considered, is the soil into which flower seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will *live* in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, sandy or calcareous, or of a stiff, heavy character; still, to give them a fair chance for developement, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil, as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure, is the least that should be done. If the weather, after sowing, should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown, with a fine rose watering pot, regularly, but slightly, every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this, arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, the patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success, repays him fully for the little trouble.

All flowers raised from seed, are usually known as Annuals, Biennials, or Perennials.

Annuals are those plants which flower and ripen their seeds or fruit the season they are sown, and then perish. This class of plants is again divided by the cultivator into two classes — the hardy, and half-hardy or tender kinds,

HARDY ANNUALS

Are 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.

They are the most easily cultivated of all plants; the number of their varieties is large, and their flowers, when properly grown, are frequently of most attractive beauty and elegance. It is only to be regretted that they are not generally cultivated to that extent to which their merit justly entitles them. The seed may be sown from the first of April till the middle of June, along the border, in little patches four or six inches square, or in drills, on the spot where they are wanted to blossom; and in doing so, care should be taken to have the different varieties arranged in such a manner as to produce a pleasing effect when they are in bloom.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS

Are all those species which flower and ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth. They should be sown in a hot bed, or in pots in a green house, if one is available, or in a sunny window. Keep them well shaded, which will prevent

absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which bakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Toward the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transplanting to borders; but previous to this exposure, it will be necessary to harden them, preparatory to removal, by gradually admitting air to the frame both day and night.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS,

Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, and are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown, as has already been stated, at times when the ground is moist, but not very wet, from the first of April to August. Many of them may be raised in the open ground like hardy annuals, and transplanted; but tender, or half-hardy kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy annuals. As they do not generally bloom 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 nursery beds, in rows, a foot apart. The half-hardy or tender biennials must be kept during the winter in a green house or dry cellar, and tender perennials must be protected from frost, by a cloth or mat being tied or fastened around them, and covered afterward with leaves or litter.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING

Are printed on the different seed packages, still, to render success more certain, a careful observance of the above directions, which are based on the practical experience of growers, will be found of great benefit to inexperienced florists.

TERMS.

Our terms are strictly CASH WITH THE ORDER; or, in case of orders being too large to send by mail, we will forward by Express, C. O. D.

Our prices are *uniform for all varieties*, namely:— SINGLE PAPER, 10 CENTS; \$1 PER DOZEN, and \$6 PER HUNDRED. Persons ordering less than 50 papers, will be charged at the dozen rate. To clubs we will forward to one address, or separately to each person forming the club at the above rates—that is, should several persons desire one hundred papers between them, we will forward to each address the number desired, at the one hundred rate.

By the new Post Office regulations, we are enabled to send seeds, bulbs, etc., by mail at eight cents per pound, in packages not exceeding four pounds. Any person may, therefore, make a selection of flower seed from our catalogue, and we will send them by mail, POST-PAID, if less than four pounds; if more, by EXPRESS, charges PRE-PAID.

Remittances may be made by Post Office order, draft on New York, or by registered letter. When the amount is small, say one or two dollars, the currency can usually be sent safely with the order.

In sending for seeds by mail, please give your name, post office, county and State, and write every letter so plainly that there can be no mistaking it. Also in making out an order, give one line to each variety, and not run them together all through the letter. These cautions are made necessary from the fact of our often receiving letters without any signature, and no county or State given.

CATALOGUE

— OF —

Choice Imported Flower Seeds.

We beg to call the attention of customers to our largely increased number of new varieties, and to the difference in our prices from those given in most catalogues for the same varieties, which they have been pleased to term "novelties;" and for which such exorbitant prices have been charged. While we deprecate the practice of boastfully advertising seeds of flowers as worthy of cultivation which have no merit except that of being new, we shall continue to notice all those new varieties that have been tested and found valuable. In the subjoined catalogue we have sought rather to confine the varieties to such as are known to succeed well, than to offer such an immense number that the purchaser will be bewildered and undecided what to select.

We scarcely deem it necessary to add that all our stock has been purchased from the most reliable growers in France, England and Prussia, and at a great cost, for no really beautiful and first class flower can be had at a low rate. All who know anything of the growth of seeds, know that those of the finest double flowers are very sparingly produced. Our large correspondence with nearly all the foreign cultivators, together with our own experience for the last fifteen years, has enabled us to make a selection of seeds, which, we feel confident, will prove true to their marks, possess vitality, and give entire satisfaction.

ABRONIA.

Charming trailer, with verbena-like flowers; leaves, light green, long, oval shape; the stem fleshy, lying prostrate on the ground; may be trained to sticks, or left to its natural mode of growth. The seeds are enclosed in a

husky covering, which should be removed to facilitate germination, or they may be started in hot bed Half-hardy annual.

Abronia umbellata, delicate lilac, with white centre.

- “ **arenaria**, a novelty of 1869; same habit as *Umbellata*, but with pure waxy, yellow, sweet scented flowers. An elegant acquisition.
 “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

ACROCLINIUM.—(EVERLASTING.)

Very pretty, half-hardy annuals from Swan River, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. These are ‘Immortelles’ which bloom in August and September, and are a fine acquisition for winter bouquets and wreaths. The flowers should be gathered for drying when partially opened. They grow about one foot high, and should be planted four inches apart.

Acroclinium album, pure white.

- “ **roseum**, light rose color.

ADLUMIA.—(CLIMBING FUMITORY.)

One of the most delicate and graceful climbers, sometimes called ‘Climbing Fern,’ from its foliage. It thrives in any sheltered situation, clinging by its numerous tendrils, to any object within reach. Hardy biennial.

Adlumia cirrhosa, pink and straw colored blossoms; 15 feet.

ADONIS.

A hardy annual of easy cultivation, growing about one foot high. Flowers deep red, not very large; foliage many parted and delicate. The flowers and foliage together are beautiful. It is sometimes known as ‘Pheasant’s Eye.’

Adonis Autumnalis, flowers, dark blood red.

AGERATUM.

Well known bedding plants, remaining in bloom a long time. The colors form an admirable contrast with the more brilliant Verbenas and Geraniums. Continues to bloom through the winter, if kept from the frost. Hardy annuals.

Ageratum mexicanum, light blue; from Mexico; 1½ feet high.

- “ **conspicuum**, a valuable variety for winter flowering. Flowers pure white; 1½ feet; new and fine.
 “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

AGROSTEMMA.

A perfectly hardy plant, growing freely in any common garden soil. Flowers like small single pinks, on long slender stems. About one foot high. The different varieties are known as Rose Champion, and Rose of Heaven.

- Agrostemma coronaria**, deep crimson, from Russia. Perennial.
 " **Coeli-Rosa**, bright rose, with white centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; this is a hardy annual.

AGROSTIS.—(ORNAMENTAL GRASS.)

A hardy ornamental grass, much used in connection with everlastings, for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual.

- Agrostis nebulosa**, fine and delicate.
 " **plumosa**, rare; from Europe.

ALONSOA.

Showy plants, and fine for mixed beds. Properly greenhouse plants, but bloom finely in open ground when treated as tender annuals.

- Alonsoa grandiflora**, deep scarlet flowers. Plants two feet high.
 " **Warszewiczii**, bright crimson; $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high.
 " **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

ALTHEA.

(See Hollyhock.)

ALYSSUM.

Very desirable free bloomers, and indispensable in every flower garden. The annual varieties bloom nearly the whole summer, and the perennials are among the first in spring.

- Alyssum maritimum**, flowers pure white and very fragrant; suitable for edgings, and fine for bouquets. If potted, will bloom all winter. Hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.
 " **saxatile**, flowers yellow and very showy; of dwarf habit, and suitable for rock work. Hardy perennial; 1 foot.

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

- Amaranthus melancholicus ruber**, beautiful blood red foliage, suitable for masses or edgings. Half hardy annual from Japan; $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
 " **tricolor**, leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Half hardy annual; 2 feet.

AMMOBIUM.

A fine small flowered everlasting, valuable for winter bouquets, and pretty for the garden. The stems have a winged attachment.

Ammobium alatum, fine white variety from New Holland. Hardy annual; 2 feet high.

A class of beautiful trailing plants, blooming all the season; very graceful in pots or vases. Properly half hardy perennials, but will bloom the first season, if sown early.

ANAGALLIS.

Anagallis grandiflora Garibaldi, vermilion; new and fine.

“ “ **Eugenie**, light blue, shaded with white.

“ “ **Napoleon III.**, rich crimson maroon; new.

“ “ **mixed**, large flowered varieties mixed; fine.

ANTIRRHINUM.

(See Snapdragon.)

ARGEMONE.

Easy flowering border plants, and resemble poppiès. The leaves are armed with prickles and marked with white stripes. Hardy annual; 2 feet high.

Argemone grandiflora, flowers white, four inches in diameter; very fine.

“ **Mexicana**, bright yellow flowers; from Mexico.

“ **Hunnemanni**, carmine and yellow; beautiful.

“ **mixed**, all the best colors.

ASTER.

No family of plants bear such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The kinds found in the flower garden are usually French or German, and when circumstances for their growth are favorable, present a constant, varying succession of blossoms till frost comes. The taller varieties should be supported by stakes or trellis.

Aster, new peony-flowered, la superbe, the largest peony-formed Aster; above five inches across. Plants two feet; full blooming. A magnificent novelty.

“ **Imbrique Pompon**, a very fine style, pyramidal growth; flowers of very perfect form—double and densely imbricated; 1½ feet high. Twelve distinct colors mixed.

“ **Giant Emperor**, snowy white; flowers very double, of enormous size and good form.

Aster, Victoria. This class is allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to it in habit of plant and form of flower, often bearing 20 perfect flowers on a single stalk; of pyramidal growth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

- “ **Rose-flowered**, a beautiful new variety, about two feet high. Flowers of large oval form, beautifully imbricated and very double. All shades of color.
- “ **Porcupine, or Hedgehog**, the quilled, or sharply pointed petals, is the distinguishing feature of this variety.
- “ **Dwarf Pyramid**, the flowers of this variety form a perfect bouquet, completely hiding the foliage and often numbering from one to two hundred on a single plant: 1 foot.
- “ **Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered**, a valuable late variety and a profuse bloomer. Flowers three or four inches in diameter, containing many shades of color; 10 inches high.
- “ **Reid's Improved Quilled**, this class is not new, though not generally known. It is very hardy and pretty, and remarkable for the globular form of the flower; eight distinct colors mixed.
- “ **German Quilled**, 12 principal colors mixed.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(CENTAUREA.)

Well known hardy annual, of easy cultivation and great variety of colors.

Centaurea cyanus, single; various colors mixed.

- “ **moschata atropurpurea**, very showy; double, deep purple. New and fine.

BALSAM.

A magnificent annual, needing rich soil and good cultivation, well repaying for both, with its abundance of showy blossoms. Transplant to 12 inches apart, and pinch off a portion of the shoots, which will increase the size of the flower, and render the plants more vigorous.

Balsam, double solferino, new variety; satiny white, streaked, striped, and spotted with crimson and lilac; very choice.

- “ **Camellia-flowered**, very double, perfect in form, white, blotched. Mixed colors.
- “ **Improved Rose-flowered**, one of the finest and largest of the double varieties; 12 self-colored varieties mixed.
- “ **Atrosanguinea plenissima**, a new variety; fine dark red, very double; highly recommended.
- “ **Double Tall**, 12 best colors mixed.
- “ **Double Dwarf**, 12 best colors mixed.

BALLOON VINE.—(CARDIOSPERMUM.)

A very pretty climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. It answers either for the greenhouse or open ground. Half hardy annual.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum, white, from India; 5 feet.

BARTONIA.

A very showy, half-hardy annual. Sow where it is to bloom, as it will not bear transplanting.

Bartonia aurea, flowers brilliant yellow, with bluish green foliage; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

BELLIS.

(See Daisy.)

BELVIDERE.

An ornamental, cypress-like plant, suitable for cemeteries; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Belvidere, hardy annual from Egypt.

BRACHYCOME.—(SWAN RIVER DAISY.)

A dwarf growing plant, flowering the greater part of the season. Very effective in edgings, beds, or rustic baskets. Requires light, rich soil. Half hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high.

Brachycome iberidifolia, blue; from Swan River.

“ *alba-flora*, white.

“ *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

BRIZA.

Very useful ornamental grass, much sought for in forming winter bouquets and wreaths; 1 foot high.

Briza maxima, large and very attractive.

“ *gracilis*, slender, and of dwarf habit.

BROWALLIA.

Very handsome profuse blooming plants, covered with rich and beautiful

flowers during the summer. The plants should be protected from the sun when they first make their appearance. Half-hardy annual.

Browallia elata cœrulea, blue; from Peru; 1½ feet high.

“ “ **alba**, white.

“ “ **grandiflora**, sky blue; large flowers.

“ “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CACALIA.

(See Tassel Flower.)

CALAMPELIS.

A very beautiful climber from Chili. It blooms freely the latter part of the season. Seeds should be sown in a hot bed.

Calampelis scabra, flowers bright orange, in racemes.

CALANDRINIA.

Fine, dwarf-growing plants; annuals properly, but perennials if protected in winter. Require a rich, light soil.

Calandrinia grandiflora, fine, rosy lilac flowers; 1 foot high.

“ **umbellata**, dwarf, with crimson flowers in clusters; suitable for edgings, clumps or rockeries.

CALENDULA.

(See Marigold.)

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.

Very showy, hardy annuals, of rich and striking colors. Flowers numerous and beautiful; foliage delicate. Produce a fine effect in beds or borders. If the seed pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer.

Calliopsis tinctoria bicolor, flowers dark crimson, brown center, with yellow rays; 2½ feet high.

“ “ **marmorata**, brown and yellow; inclined to be shaded; 2½ feet high.

“ “ **atrosanguinea**, blood red; fine; 1½ feet high.

“ **filifolia**, thread leaved; yellow; 3 feet high.

“ **Burridgi atropurpurea**, yellow center, surrounded by a circle of dark purple, beyond this a fine scarlet color; very showy; 3 feet high.

Calliopsis cardaminifolia, yellow; pyramidal growth; 1½ feet high.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed: fine.

CALLIRHOE.

Beautiful summer flowering plants two or three feet high, with sub-digitate leaves and rich, salver shaped blossoms. Commences to bloom when about six inches high, and continues through the summer and autumn till hard frost. Sow on heat. Tender annual.

Callirhoe involucrata, trailing habit, of great beauty. Flowers like *Portulaca* in form and color.

“ **pedata**, rich violet purple, with white eye; 2 feet high.

“ “ **nana**, color same as above; 1 foot high.

CAMPANULA.

Handsome hardy annuals, and among the finest of all garden plants for decoration in conservatory or flower garden. The beautiful white varieties form a most striking contrast with the blue. By good arrangement, a rich and imposing effect can be formed, almost unequaled by other plants.

Campanula Lorei, fine, large expanded blue blossoms; ½ foot high.

“ “ **alba**, white fine large flowers

“ “ **mixed**, seeds of above varieties mixed.

(See also, Canterbury Bell.)

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.—(TROPÆOLUM.)

A beautiful ornamental creeper, taking its name from a supposed resemblance of the bud to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant is of luxurious growth, and the foliage as beautiful as the flower. Succeeds best in light, rich soil; blooms from June to October. Half-hardy annual.

Canary Bird Flower, (*Tropæolum Peregrinum*), 20 feet high.

CANDYTUFT.—(IBERIS.)

All varieties of Candytuft are very hardy and easy to cultivate. They are quite indispensable for beds and for cutting. Plants bloom more freely, if transplanted. A large number are quoted in some catalogues, which differ but slightly. We notice only the most striking.

Candytuft, Purple, (*Iberis umbellata*) 1 foot.

“ **White**, (“ *amara*) 1 foot.

“ **Rocket**, (“ *coronaria*) 1 foot.

“ **Fragrant**, (“ *odorata*) 1 foot.

“ **mixed**. The above varieties mixed; fine.

CANTERBURY BELL.—(CAMPANULA MEDIUM.)

Handsome hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color, and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted 2 feet apart. Their large bell shaped flowers are freely produced throughout the summer, and are strikingly effective.

Canterbury Bell, Double White.

.. .. " Blue.

.. .. " mixed, blue and white.

CANNA.

(See Indian Shot.)

CARDIOSPERMUM.

(See Balloon Vine.)

CARNATION AND PICOTEE.—(DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.)

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form, or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection. Hardy perennial. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce a large percentage of double flowers, among them many choice novelties.

Carnation, fine double selves, one color.

.. fine double striped.

.. double dwarf, early flowered.

.. double perpetual flowered, saved from choice double flowers.

.. choicest white ground.

.. choicest yellow ground.

.. English Seedling.

.. choicest Italian.

.. " German, from named flowers.

.. extra fine mixed double Picotee.

.. mixed, very choice, all the above varieties.

CASTOR BEAN.—(RICINUS.)

A showy, tree-like, half-hardy annual, varying from four to eight feet in height. Very large leaves of glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue. Has

become indispensable where stately, majestic plants are required. Sow in heat in February, and transplant.

Ricinus sanguineus, splendid red fruit in clusters; blood red stems; highly ornamental.

“ **tricolor**, reddish brown stalk, large fruit, dark green and brown, spotted; beautiful.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above mixed.

CATANANCHE.

An exceedingly showy and free flowering plant from the south of Europe, blooming in July and August. Flowers very brilliant and attractive; requires light, well drained soil. Tender perennial.

Catananche cœrulea, blue, with white purple center; 2 feet.

“ **bicolor**, white with violet center; 2 feet.

“ **mixed**, seeds of above varieties mixed.

CATCHFLY.—(SILENE.)

A hardy annual, free bloomer, with dense umbels of pink-like flowers; 1 foot high. Hardy annual.

Silene Armeria. The common “Catchfly” of the garden. Plants covered with a glutinous moisture, from which flies cannot escape.

“ “ **alba**, white.

“ “ **rubra**, red.

“ “ **rosea**, pink.

“ “ **mixed**, above colors mixed.

CELOSIA.

(See Cockscomb.)

CENTAUREA.

(See Bachelor’s Button.)

CHEIRANTHUS.

(See Wall Flower.)

CHLORA.

A popular novelty; glossy, oblong, handsome foliage, and abundant bright yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual.

Chlora grandiflora, new, and highly recommended; 1 foot.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

One of the handsomest autumnal plants, of endless variety of color and shade. It can be cultivated in the ground till it buds, then transferred to pots to protect from frost, and it will bloom nearly all winter. Hardy annual.

Chrysanthemum, double white, very showy; 2 feet.

“ “ **yellow**, fine.

“ **Burridgeanum**, crimson, white center; 1 foot.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CLARKIA.

Annuals universally grown and admired; of easy culture, and profuse bloomers.

Clarkia pulchella flore-pleno, double; beautiful rich magenta color: 1½ feet.

“ “ **integripetala**, rosy crimson flowers.

“ **elegans flore-pleno**, double; rose purple; striking.

“ **mixed**, best and finest varieties mixed.

CLINTONIA.

Charming little plants, very beautiful for edgings, borders, pots, or rock work. Sow on a little heat, with great care, as the seed is very small.

Clintonia elegans, light blue; ½ foot.

“ **pulchella**, blue, yellow and white. Dwarf.

“ “ **atropurpurea**, violet purple, center of yellow, margined with white.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

COBÆA.

A fine, rapid growing climber, with large, dark leaves, and bell shaped flowers. Seeds should be planted in hot bed, as they are apt to rot when planted in open ground. A well established plant will run from 30 to 50 feet in a season. The flower and foliage are both beautiful, and we esteem it one of the best of plants for covering windows, arbors, trellises, etc. Tender perennial.

Cobæa scandens, flowers deep purple and lilac; from Mexico.

COCKSCOMB.—(CELOSIA.)

Curious ornamental flowers, highly attractive, producing a fine effect in beds or green house. Flowers large and very brilliant.

Celosia cristata, mixed tall, 12 splendid tall varieties mixed.

- Celosia cristata*, dwarf crimson, brilliant; 9 inches.
 “ “ “ yellow, fine; 9 inches.
 “ “ “ rose, same as above, except in color.
 “ “ mixed dwarf, dwarf varieties mixed.

COLLINSIA.

Well known and universally admired annuals; may be treated in every way like *Calliopsis*.

- Collinsia bicolor*, purple and white; from Canada.
 “ “ *alba*, white; a favorite.
 “ “ *grandiflora*, blue, white and lilac; from Columbia; beautiful.
 “ “ mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

COLUMBINE.—(AQUILEGIA.)

An interesting and varied family of plants, extremely showy and ornamental. The curious form of the flowers is an additional charm. Hardy perennial.

- Aquilegia alba plena*, double; white; new and fine.
 “ *caryophylloides*, white, nicely striped with reddish crimson; a beautiful double variety.
 “ *Skinneri*, crimson, scarlet and orange. With the exception of the preceding, the best of all the varieties.
 “ mixed double, best and finest colors.

COMMELINA.

Tender annual from Mexico; perennial if the roots are taken up and treated like Dahlias. Plants from the old roots, in good soil, grow two or three feet high; those from seeds reach only one or two feet. A profuse bloomer, and a favorite.

- Commelina cœlestis*, sky blue; 1½ feet.
 “ *alba*, white; very fine.
 “ mixed, above varieties mixed.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.—(DWARF MORNING GLORY.)

A beautiful, free growing plant, of trailing habit, with handsome, large flowers; fine for masses, producing an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors or mixed beds. Half-hardy annual.

- Convolvulus minor tricolor*, bright blue, shaded to pure white, next to the golden center.
 “ “ *alba*, pure white.
 “ “ *striata*, beautifully striped.
 “ “ mixed, above varieties mixed.
 “ “ *flore-pleno*, a new double variety; splendid.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

(See Morning Glory.)

COIX.

(See Job's Tears.)

CREPIS.

An uncommonly hardy and beautiful annual of easy culture and prostrate habit. Sow in the spring, and thin out the plants. In bloom from July to November.

Crepis barbata, yellow, with purple eye.

“ **rubra**, bright red.

“ **flore albo**, white.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CUCURBITA.

(See Gourds.)

CUPHEA.

An ornamented and very beautiful family of profuse blooming plants, to be treated same as Verbenas. Half-hardy perennial.

Cuphea silenoides, dark crimson brown; fine.

“ **Zimpanii**, large violet red flowers; splendid.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CYPRESS VINE.—(IPOMÆA QUAMOCLIT.)

Tender climbing annuals of great beauty, with feathery foliage and elegant blossoms. Very fine for a pillar. Pour boiling water over the seeds before planting, and start in hot bed. If planted in open ground in June, and boiling water poured over the spot afterwards, they will soon appear and grow rapidly. 15 feet.

Cypress Vine, scarlet.

“ “ white.

“ “ rose.

“ “ **mixed**, all the above varieties mixed.

DAISY.—(BELLIS.)

A well known flower, in bloom most of the season; prefers a cool, sheltered situation, and needs some protection in the winter. Flowers are quilled, or flat-petaled; white, red, or variegated. Half-hardy perennial.

Daisy, double, (*Bellis perennis*), finest German seeds, producing a large amount of double flowers.

DATURA.

These plants are remarkable for the extraordinary size of their trumpet-shaped flowers. Sow on brisk heat, and transplant into rich soil. Roots can be preserved the same as Dahlias. Half-hardy perennial.

Datura Wrightii, large flowers, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; very fragrant. 3 feet.

“ **chlorantha fl pl**, magnificent large, double, yellow blossoms, richly scented, and altogether very fine. 3 feet.

“ **fastuosa alba fl pl**, flowers double; pure white. 3 feet.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

DELPHINIUM.

(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS.

(See Pink.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

(See Carnation.)

DIDISCUS.

A new and handsome annual, about two feet in height. Stems much branched, producing flowers in hemispherical heads, the size of quilled Asters. Sow in May, or earlier in hot bed.

Didiscus cœrulea, sky blue; from Australia.

DIGITALIS.

(See Foxglove.)

DOLICHOS.

(See Hyacinth Bean.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

One of the most splendid yellow flowers known. A bed of it in the sunshine makes a blaze of color. Blossoms two inches in diameter. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

- Eschscholtzia Californica**, bright yellow, with rich orange center: from California.
 " **crocea alba**, creamy white; 6 inches high.
 " **mixed**, seeds of above varieties mixed.

EUTOCA.

Showy free-flowering plants, suitable for beds and borders; succeed in any light, rich soil. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

- Eutoca viscida**, blue.
 " " **alba striata**, white, striped with blue.
 " " **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

EVENING PRIMROSE.—(CENOTHERA.)

One of the most useful, free-flowering plants for beds, borders or edgings. Most of the varieties are perennial.

- Cenothera acaulis alba**, large silvery-white blossoms. Hardy perennial, but blooms the first year if started early. 6 inches high.
 " **Lamarckiana**, flowers bright yellow, large, and in clusters. 3 feet high.

EVERLASTING PEA.

(See Lathyrus.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.—(MYOSOTIS.)

A well known plant, bearing clusters of star-like flowers; best adapted to moist situations, though growing in almost any soil. Half hardy perennial.

- Myosotis palustris**, blue flowers, with white and yellow eyes. A variety with white flowers is not so great a favorite.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—(MARVEL OF PERU.)

So called because the flowers close while the sun is clear and hot. It is really a fine plant, with fragrant flowers and bright foliage. Seeds may be sown in open ground. 2 feet.

- Four O'clock, gold-striped.**
 " **red.**
 " **scarlet.**
 " **silver-striped.**
 " **white.**
 " **yellow.**
 " **variegated foliage.**
 " **sweet-scented.**
 " **mixed**, all the above varieties mixed.

FOXGLOVE.—(DIGITALIS.)

A showy biennial, flowering in July. Its tall spikes crowned with thimble-shaped purple and white flowers, make a fine contrast to the foliage of the plant. 3 feet.

Digitalis, splendid mixed. A fine assortment of colors.

GILIA.

Hardy annual; grows in almost any situation, in beds, or in rockery. Delicate in leaf and flower.

Gilia Capitata, hardy annual, 2 feet high, producing its blue and white flowers in dense heads. Sow in clusters.

.. **tricolor**, free blooming, flowers in loose panicles; color blue, with yellow and purple center.

GLOBE AMARANTH.—(GOMPHRENA.)

A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers, which if cut when well matured will retain their beauty for years. Seeds germinate slowly. Start in hot bed, or soak in warm water to soften the woolly husk. Tender annual. 2 feet.

Gomphrena globosa, purple.

“ “ white.
 .. “ flesh-colored.
 “ “ orange.
 “ “ striped.
 .. “ mixed, above varieties mixed.

GNAPHALIUM.

A beautiful everlasting flower of easy culture. 1 foot.

Gnaphalium foetidum, yellow; fine.

GODETIA.

Beautiful hardy annuals, and easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Should be treated like Calliopsis.

Godetia rubicunda splendens. A very showy new variety. Rosy-lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center; 1½ feet high.

“ **roseo-alba**, (Tom Thumb), new; rosy white.

GOMPHRENA.

(See Globe Amaranth.)



GOURDS.—(CUCURBITA.)

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annuals. 8 feet.

- Gourd, orange**, the well-known Mock Orange.
 “ **white, egg-shaped**, fac-simile of an egg; very beautiful.
 “ **pear-shaped**, yellow and green, striped with cream color.
 “ **apple-shaped**, small, yellow; beautifully striped.
 “ **mixed**, the above varieties mixed.

GRAMMANTHES.

A fine, profuse-flowering class of miniature plants, with bright, star-shaped flowers. Effective in baskets, edgings or rock-work. Half-hardy annual.

- Grammanthes gentianoides**, rich orange scarlet; 3 inches.
 “ **lutea**, yellow, 3 inches.
 “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

GYNERIUM.

(See Pampas Grass.)

GYPSOPHILA.

A pretty, free-flowering plant, adapted to baskets and edgings. Hardy annual.

- Gypsophila elegans**, white and pink; from Crimea.
 “ **muralis**, covered with small pink flowers; extremely graceful foliage, and suitable for rock-work. From Germany.

HELIANTHUS.

(See Sunflower.)

HELICHRYSUM.—(EVERLASTING.)

These flowers are peculiarly interesting and desirable as dried specimens. Handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if the blossoms be gathered when upon the point of opening. Treatment same as Calliopsis. Hardy annuals.

- Helichrysum bracteatum** (**Golden Eternal Flower**), Bright yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
 “ **nanum atrosanguineum**, deep crimson; $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
 “ **compositum album**, flowers white; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
 “ “ **maximum**, large, full, double flowers, of many colors; fine.

HELIPTERUM.—(EVERLASTING.)

Pretty, dwarf tufted everlastings, with neat foliage. Grows luxuriantly in open border, and is a valuable acquisition. Hardy annual; from Australia.

Helipterum Sandfordii, yellow; very handsome. 1 foot.

“ **anthemoides**, flowers pure white; elegant.

HIBISCUS.

A hardy annual, noticed for the size and color of its flowers.

Hibiscus Africanus, cream color, rich brown center. 1½ feet.

HOLLYHOCK.—(ALTHEA ROSEA.)

New and beautiful varieties of the old fashioned flower, have now placed it among the most popular favorites. Its stately growth, and fine spikes of rosette-like flowers, of various colors, render it exceedingly attractive and conspicuous. It blooms the second year, but may be propagated by cuttings or by division of roots. Half-hardy perennial.

Althea rosea, double, mixed, extra fine; from twenty named kinds.

HONESTY, OR SATIN FLOWER.—(LUNARIA.)

Early, free-flowering plants, interesting for the silver-like tissue of the seed vessels in their matured state. Well adapted for grouping with everlasting flowers.

Honesty, (**Lunaria annua**,) plants two feet; flowers small.

HUMEA.

A remarkable handsome plant for decorative purposes. Leaves very fragrant when slightly rubbed. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial; 6 feet.

Humea elegans, red; from New South Wales.

HYACINTH BEAN.—(DOLICHOS.)

A tender annual climber, with flowers in clustered spikes. The whole plant, but especially the seed pods, fine and showy. Treated like the common bean, it grows 10 feet.

Dolichos lablab purpurea, purple.

“ “ **alba**, white.

.. “ **mixed**, the above mixed.

IBERIS.

(See Candytuft.)

ICE PLANT.—(MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.)

A singular and very curious annual, with thick, fleshy leaves, covered with ice crystals. Of trailing habit, suitable for hanging baskets.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Ice Plant.

INDIAN SHOT.—(CANNA.)

These stately plants are remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, and justly merit the attention bestowed upon them. They are well adapted for planting out in groups in large borders. Will bloom first year if started early under glass. Soak the seed for twelve hours before planting, in hot water. Half-hardy perennial.

Canna Indica, from India. Mixed colors.

IPOMEA.

A familiar, but beautiful family of plants, suitable for green-house, or for warm, sheltered out-of-door situations. Very attractive mixed with other climbers. Tender annual. 10 to 15 feet.

Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea), fine scarlet.

“ **bona nox**, (Good Night), pure white; from West Indies.

“ **limbata**, elegantly blotched, and margined with white.

“ “ **hybrida**, great variety of colors; fine.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.

(See Cypress Vine.)

IPOMOPSIS.

(See Tree Cypress.)

KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty little plants, of compact growth, resembling the Aster. Grows freely in any good common soil. Hardy annuals.

Kaulfussia amelloides, bright blue; from the Cape of Good Hope.

“ “ **alba**, new; pure white; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

“ “ **atroviolacea**, the richest violet color of any annual in cultivation. A most desirable acquisition.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

JERUSALEM CHERRY.—(SOLANUM.)

A genus of ornamental fruit bearing plants. Half-hardy perennials.

Solanum Capsicastrum, covered with a profusion of scarlet fruit all winter; fine for parlor or conservatory.

JOB'S TEARS.—(COIX.)

Curious ornamental grass from East Indies. Fine for forming winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Broad corn-like leaves. 2 feet.

Coix lachryma. Seeds have a peculiar lustrous appearance.

LARKSPUR.—(DELPHINIUM.)

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable. The leaves are much divided, and the flowers in terminal spikes. The brilliancy of some of the colors is unsurpassed. Easily propagated by seed, or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Delphinium ajacis, (Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.) Hardy annual; 10 inches; 12 varieties mixed.

“ **cardiopetalum,** deep blue; heart shaped. Hardy annual; from the Pyrenees. 2 feet.

“ **elatum, (Bee Larkspur)** has hairy petals in the center of the flower, and a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial. 5 feet.

“ **grandiflorum album.** large flowered; white. Hardy perennial. 4 feet.

“ **formosum,** rich blue and white; new. Hardy perennial. 4 feet.

LATHYRUS.—(EVERLASTING PEAS.)

Showy, free-blooming climbers, growing in any common soil. Propagated by seed, or by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial.

Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Peas,) rose.

“ “ “ “ **white.**

“ “ “ “ **mixed.**

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.

(See Sweet Peas.)

LEPTOSIPHON.

A beautiful genus of hardy annuals, unobtrusive, but delicate and pretty. A shaded situation, with light, rich soil, will usually insure success. From California. 9 inches.

Leptosiphon androsaceus, mixed colors; fine.

LIMNANTHES.

Elegant, slightly fragrant annual, of dwarf habit, contrasting finely with the *Nemophilas*. Delights in a rich, moist situation.

Limnanthes Douglassi, large flowered, yellow and white; fragrant. From California. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

LINUM.

A brilliant and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, and a profusion of bright flowers. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, (**Scarlet Flax**); from Algiers.

LOBELIA.

A large, and useful family, in general cultivation; both annual and perennial. Seeds should be covered very slightly.

Lobelia cardinalis, (**Cardinal Flower**). A magnificent native variety with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Will flourish in any common soil. Seeds need to be well started with heat. Hardy perennial. 2 feet.

“ **gracilis**. Very fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and blooming profusely. Half-hardy annual.

LOVE GROVE.—(NEMOPHILA.)

A charming class of dwarf growing, free-blooming, hardy annuals, of spreading habit. Flowers exquisitely delicate. Do finely all summer.

Nemophila insignis, bright blue flowers, often marked with white.

“ **atomaria**, flowers white, dotted with purple.

“ **maculata**, white flowers, with purple blotch on each petal.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—(NIGELLA.)

Compact, free-flowering annuals, of easy growth, with flowers inclosed in a feathery involucre.

Nigella Damascena, flowers blue; double.

“ “ **nana fl, pl**, dwarf; double blue and white flowers.

LUPIN.

Border flowers, in much esteem for their velvet-like leaves and fine flowers. Hardy annual.

Lupinus Hartwegii, delicate foliage, and dense spikes of rich blue flowers. 1 to 2 feet high.

.. **Cruikshankii**, spikes of white flowers shaded with yellow, purple and blue. Sow in heat in March. 2 or 3 feet.

LYCHNIS.

Valuable, handsome, and ornamental plants of easy cultivation; strikingly effective in mixed beds and borders. Hardy perennial.

Lychnis chalconica, (**London Pride**), bright scarlet. 2 feet.

LYTHRUM.

A fine border plant, handsome, and of easy cultivation. Hardy perennial.

Lythrum roseum superbum, deep rose-colored flowers, in long spikes. 2 feet. Very showy.

MARVEL OF PERU.—(MIRABILIS.)

(See Four O'Clock.)

MATHIOLA.

(See Stocks.)

MAURANDYA.

Graceful, free blooming climbers. Will bloom all summer, and may be kept growing all winter. Flowers Foxglove-shaped, and very profuse. Half-hardy perennial, blooming the first year.

Maurandya Barclayana, flowers purple, rose, white and violet.

.. **mixed**, seeds of the best and choicest kinds mixed.

MARIGOLD, CAPE.—(CALENDULA.)

Conspicuous, fine-flowering plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Suitable for beds or borders. Hardy annual. 2 feet.

Calendula poncei fl, pl, double, white; fine.

.. **pluvialis**, flowers white, brown underneath.

MARIGOLD, FRENCH.—(TAGETES.)

Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with cut foliage. Very effective in borders. Succeeds best in light soil. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot.

Tagetes signata pumila; a fine novelty of elegant habit, with bright yellow flowers. Finest varieties mixed.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

(See Ice Plant.)

MIGNONETTE.—(RESEDA ODORATA.)

A well-known, fragrant, hardy-annual, which continues to bloom the entire season, sending forth its sweetness and perfuming the whole atmosphere. It is a favorite plant, and well justifies this affectionate name, Mignonette—"little darling."

Mignonette, (*Reseda Odorata grandiflora*,) large flowered.

MIMOSA.

(See Sensitive Plant.)

MIMULUS.

Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennials in the greenhouse, annuals in the open air.

Mimulus moschatus, (**Musk Plant**); cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant Needs rich soil and plenty of moisture. May be cultivated to an upright plant, though usually trailing.

" **punctatus**, (**Monkey Flower**), large, beautifully spotted blossoms; blooms the first year.

MORNING GLORY.—(CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.)

A handsome, showy, annual climber, of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors or windows, producing a great variety of colors; old fashioned, but always a favorite.

Convolvulus major, striped.

" " blue.

" " crimson.

" " white.

" " purple.

" " mixed, the above mixed.

[See also **Convolvulus Minor**.]

MOURNING BRIDE.—(SCABIOUS.)

A hardy plant, of erect habit, one or two feet high, bearing its flowers in hemispherical heads.

Scabiosa atropurpurea. Half-hardy perennial from East Indies.

" **candidissima**, pure white; new; very desirable for contrast.

" **coccinea**, scarlet; half-hardy perennial.

" **mixed**, seeds of the above mixed.

MYOSOTIS.

(See Forget-Me-Not.)

NASTURTIUM, DWARF.—TROPÆOLUM MINOR.)

A well-known annual, of dwarf habit; flowers best in light soil. Seeds are often used for pickles. Improved dwarf varieties, of compact habit, are becoming exceedingly popular.

Nasturtium, [Tropæolum minor,]	Crystal Palace Gem.
“ “ “	Scarlet.
“ “ “	King Theodore.
“ “ “	Beauty,
“ “ “	Yellow.
“ “ “	Pearl, white.
“ “ “	Rose.
“ “ “	King of Tom Thumbs.
“ “ “	mixed, fine.

NEMESIA.

One of the prettiest, and most free blooming of plants. Succeeds in any good garden soil. Flowers are so abundant as to completely hide the foliage. Half hardy annual. 9 inches.

Nemesia versicolor, various colors.

NEMOPHILA.

(See Love Grove.)

NIGELLA.

(See Love-in-a-Mist.)

NOLANA.

A hardy, trailing annual, with fleshy leaves, and flowers resembling the *Convolvulus minor*; an abundant bloomer, and fine for baskets or rock work. Sow early.

Nolana, atriplicifolia, flowers blue, white and yellow.

“ *prostrata*, fine blue, streaked with black. From Peru.

“ *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

NYCTERINIA.

Charming little plants, about six inches high, with large heads of richly tinted, sweet scented blossoms. Suitable for rockeries, baskets, etc. Succeeds

best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial, from the Cape of Good Hope. Blooms first year, if sown early.

- Nycteria**, *capensis*, white, yellow center.
 “ *selaginoides*, pink, yellow center.
 “ “ *alba*, pure white; new.
 “ *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CENOTHERA.

(See Evening Primrose.)

PAMPAS GRASS.—(GYNERIUM.)

Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems, surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence.

Gynerium argenteum, half-hardy perennial: from South America. 10 feet.

PANSY.—(VIOLA TRICOLOR.)

This family is too well known to need description. Admirably adapted for *any* place, it is justly a favorite with *all*. Seed sown in spring should not be allowed to blossom till September. If the seed be sown in August, it will blossom the next spring. Plants should be slightly protected through the winter. Half-hardy biennial. The following varieties we have imported from the best English, German and French florists, and can recommend them with confidence. They are saved from the choicest and finest flowers, and comprise all shades of color, from pure white to King of the blacks.

Pansy, very Large Stained, new; extra fine.

- “ **Faust, Roi des noirs**, quite black.
 “ **copper colored**.
 “ **violet, white edged**.
 “ **variegated or striped**.
 “ **bronze, Auricula flowered**, new.
 “ **purple, white edged**, new.
 “ **sky blue**, new.
 “ **purple and yellow**.
 “ **white**, new.
 “ **fine mixed**, the above choice varieties mixed. These Pansies will reproduce from seed, almost without sporting.

PETUNIA.

Petunias, from their richness of color, duration of bloom and fragrance, are admirable bedding plants, and contrast finely with Scarlet Geraniums and Verbenas. Hardy annuals.

- Petunia Phœnicia**, original type; of small habit; deep purple. 1 foot.
 .. **hybrida, mixed**, from extra choice flowers.
 .. **double**, finest varieties carefully fecundated with best double flowers. Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These flowers are noted for extreme richness and variety of color, profuseness and duration of blossom, and general compactness; looking equally well in clumps and masses. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot.

- Phlox Drummondii, alba**, pure white; large flowers.
 .. " " **scarlet**, with black center.
 .. " " **rosea**, deep rose color.
 .. " " **Black Warrior**, fine.
 .. " " **Leopoldii**, red, with white eye.
 .. " " **Queen Victoria**, violet purple, white eye.
 .. " " **marmorata alba rosea**, white, rose eyed and marbled.
 .. " " **fine mixed**, seeds of the above and many other fine varictis mixed.

PINK.—(DIANTHUS.)

The family of Dianthus is by far the most useful of all the biennials and perennials, and for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of its species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

- Dianthus Chinensis fl pl, (Double China Pink.)** This specie is a biennial, of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second. The colors are very rich, and in large beds you can hardly find two alike. Seeds saved from double flowers, will produce double ones.
 .. **plumarius, (Pheasant Eyed Pink,)** white or pink, with dark eye. The flowers deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant. Hardy perennial.
 .. **Chinensis Heddewigii fl pl, (Heddewig's Pink.)** Flowers very large and double, having a diameter of nearly three inches; of various shades of brilliant colors, almost unsurpassed. An elegant acquisition. Half-hardy biennial.
 .. **Chinensis laciniatus fl pl, (Double Japan Pink.)** To be properly appreciated, these should be seen, as it impossible otherwise to convey and idea of their beauty. Rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half-hardy biennial, requiring protection through winter.

Dianthus Heddewigii diadematus, (Double Diadem Pink.)

This is a most striking novelty, of denser growth than the HEDDEWIGII, and of a dwarfer habit. Very regular, densely double and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. It has often a velvet like, radiant fire, impossible to reproduce. The flowers are too beautiful to describe, and the grower has tried to imitate their beauty by the name "DIADEM PINK."

- .. **Chinensis imperialis fl pl, (Double Imperial Pink.)** A superb double variety from China.
- .. **barbatus,** See Sweet William.
- .. **caryophyllus.** See Carnation.

POPPY.—(PAPAVER.)

A tribe of showy, free blooming annuals, producing a rich display of flowers. Sow where they are to remain.

Poppy, carnation, brilliant, large, showy, double flowers, of various colors. 2 feet.

PORTULACA.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and richness of color; well adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases or rock-work. Dwarf in habit, extremely beautiful, and require scarcely any water. Hardy annual.

Portulaca, alba, pure white.

- .. **aurea,** deep golden yellow.
- .. **striata,** sulphur yellow, golden striped.
- .. **caryophylloides,** carnation striped; white and crimson.
- .. **mixed,** seeds of the above and many other beautiful varieties mixed.
- .. **grandiflora flore pleno—double.** Seeds saved only from double flowers, grown under glass, and of a variety of most beautiful colors; very large, and full as a rose; of superior quality, and sure to give a large percentage of double flowering plants.

RHODANTHE.

An elegant everlasting; its glossy flowers contrasting well with its lustrous, heart shaped leaves. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual, from Swan River.

Rhodanthe Manglesi, beautiful, small, branching plants; semi double, daisy-like flowers, of rich rose color, suffused with white; retain their transparency a long time.

Rhodanthe maculata, flowers an inch or two in diameter, rosy crimson, bright purple or white, with golden center, surrounded by a velvety band.

- .. **maculata alba**, pure white, with yellow disk; elegant.
- .. **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

RICINUS.

(See Castor Bean.)

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful annuals, with large, richly colored, delicately veined, mottled, and funnel-shaped blossoms. There is a rich, velvety softness upon the bloom, not often found on flowers. Requires light, rich soil, and general treatment like the Calliopsis.

Salpiglossis hybrida, colors beautifully marbled; purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow and blue.

SALVIA.

A very large family of plants, all of which are easy of cultivation, and some are exceedingly beautiful. Half-hardy perennials.

Salvia splendens compacta, the finest Salvia grown, being literally covered with blossoms; grows well from cuttings. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- .. **Roemeriana**, deep crimson; beautiful. 1 foot.
- .. **patens**, one of the brightest and purest of all blue flowered plants, and holds a pre-eminent position.

SANVITALIA.

A fine, low, creeping plant, suitable for rock-work or baskets. Hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Sanvitalia flore pleno, bright, double yellow flowers; new.

SAPONARIA.

It is impossible to speak too highly of these pretty little star-shaped flowers. They are the longest blooming of all dwarf annuals, and will bear cutting back, if necessary, for late autumn flowering.

- Saponaria Calabrica**, rich, deep pink; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.
- .. " " **rosea**, new; very pretty.
- .. " " **alba**, white; fine.
- .. **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

SCABIOUS.

(See Mourning Bride.)

SENSITIVE PLANT.—(MIMOSA.)

A singular annual plant, about one foot high, distinguished for the extreme irritability of its leaves, which droop and close in damp weather, or at the least touch. The foliage is its greatest beauty.

Sensitive Plant. *Mimosa puduca*, globular, pink flowers.

SILENE.

(See Catchfly.)

SNAPDRAGON.—(ANTIRRHINUM.)

One of the most showy and useful border plants, and very effective in beds. Half-hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. 2 feet.

The following varieties are the finest that have yet been produced.

Antirrhinum majus album, pure white.

“ “ **brilliant**, crimson, with white throat.

“ “ **Delila**, carmine, with white throat.

“ “ **caryophylloides**, beautifully striped.

“ “ **mixed**, all the best colors.

“ **Tom Thumb.** The Tom Thumb varieties are new and fine; from four to six inches in height, and of compact growth. All the best colors mixed.

SOLANUM.

(See Jerusalem Cherry.)

STOCKS.—[MATHIOLA.]

The Stock is one of the most popular and important of garden favorites, and for bedding, massing, edging and ribboning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or for profusion and duration of bloom. Elegant leaf, elegant plant, beautiful, showy, and most fragrant flower, it well repays the little care it needs.

Double German Ten Week Stock, grows one foot high, and likes a deep rich soil. Flowers, white, rose, carmine, purple, or scarlet. Plants do well started in hot-bed; 15 fine varieties mixed. Hardy annual.

Brompton Stock, blooms well in winter; flowers very fragrant. Half-hardy biennial; 6 best varieties mixed.

Emperor, or Perpetual Stock, splendid; often flowering several years, if protected from frost. Half hardy perennial; 12 of the most beautiful varieties mixed.

SUNFLOWER.—[HELIANTHUS.]

A splendid genus of showy plants, well calculated, by their stately growth, for screens and shrubbery. Hardy annual.

Sunflower, double, (*Helianthus Californicus*, fl pl.) From California. 5 feet.

SWEET PEAS.—[LATHYRUS ODORATUS.]

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of flowers, and is deservedly one of the most popular annuals that enrich the flower garden. Seeds should be planted as early in the Spring as possible, and will then give a profusion of flowers from July till October. The plants should have some support to run upon, either brush, strings, trellis or stakes.

Sweet Peas, purple.

- “ scarlet.
- “ striped.
- “ Painted Lady.
- “ Invincible scarlet.
- “ Invincible black.
- “ mixed, the above, and many other sorts mixed.

SWEET WILLIAM.—[DIANTHUS BARBATUS.]

A fine, and well known tribe of perfectly hardy plants, growing easily from the seed. A bed of fine varieties presents a most beautiful sight. It sports into endless varieties, viz: white, purple, crimson, scarlet, and variously edged, eyed and spotted. Our seed is saved from the very finest named varieties, and we can recommend it as being very superior. Hardy perennial.

Dianthus barbatus, Sweet William. An old species, but always esteemed; easily raised from seed; flowers second year. An almost endless variety of colors are presented in one bed.

- “ **barbatus marginatus**, (**Perfection**), exceedingly beautiful.
- “ “ **oculatus, marginatus**, splendid.
- “ “ **finest mixed**, seeds of the above mixed.
- “ “ **double, extra fine**, very large, and perfectly double.

TASSEL FLOWER.—[CACALIA.]

A hardy, showy annual of easy culture, from one to two feet high, flowering from July to October, with tassel-shaped flowers, in clusters; sometimes called "Flora's Paint Brush."

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet; very pretty.

TAGETES.

[See Marigold.]

THUNBERGIA.

Extremely ornamental climbers; fine for parlor decoration, green house, or for warm borders. Bloom abundantly, but require heat in starting. Half hardy annual. 4 to 6 feet.

Thunbergia alata, buff colored flowers, with dark eye.

" *aurantiaca*, bright orange.

" *Bakeri*, pure white; new.

" *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

TREE CYPRESS.—[IPOMOPSIS.]

Very handsome, free flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling scarlet or orange flowers. Succeeds best in light rich soil. Half-hardy biennial. 4 feet.

Ipomopsis elegans. [Tree Cypress.] Scarlet; from California.

TROPÆOLUM.

(See Canary Bird Flower and Nasturtium.)

VALERIAN.—[POLEMONIUM.]

An old and very pretty border plant, one or two feet high, with beautiful pinnate leaves. Flowers are lively blue or white, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. Hardy perennial, sometimes called "Jacob's Ladder."

Valerian, [*Polemonium Cœruleum*.]

VERBENA.

No plant equals the Verbena for masses, particularly for lawns, where its bright colors contrast so finely with the green grass. It is a universal favorite, and too well known to need description. Half-hardy perennial, but to have

them to bloom the first summer should be treated as tender annuals. They are invaluable for winter decoration, and should be kept constantly growing, or they will die.

Verbena aubletia grandiflora, reddish purple; fine. from North America.

“ **niveni**, white; sweet scented.

“ **venosa**, rich purple; free blooming trailer, from Buenos Ayres.

“ **hybrida**, very fine; extra choice.

“ “ **blue**.

“ “ **Italian**, new; striped and variegated.

“ “ **auriculæ-flora**. Splendid novelty; large and well formed. Blooms in various shades with a distinct eye of white or rose.

“ “ **fine mixed**, seeds of the above and many other splendid varieties mixed.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

[See Pansy.]

VIOLET, ENGLISH.—(VIOLA ODORATA.)

An unobtrusive little plant, in demand for its profusion of bloom and delicate fragrance. Succeeds best in damp or sheltered situations. Flowers single and double, white and blue. Hardy perennial. One-half foot.

Violet, Sweet Scented, English, (Viola Odorata.)

WALL FLOWER.—(CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI.)

A well known plant of the Gilly-flower family, producing its rich orange or chocolate flowers in the Spring, if protected in the house during the winter; its fragrance is delightful. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet.

Wall Flower, Brown's Early. This is a new variety. with spikes of long, large, thick flowers; a regular and profuse bloomer; fine for cut flowers, or bedding out.

“ “ **Double.** Mixed varieties.

WHITLAVIA.

An elegant California annual, growing about one foot high, and producing a succession of bell-shaped flowers from June till October. Give it a light sandy soil.

Whitlavia, grandiflora, blossoms abundantly; flowers blue. and of large size.

XERANTHEMUM.—(EVERLASTING.)

Remarkably showy, free-blooming everlasting, about one foot high; of neat and compact habit; leaves silvery, flowers abundant and of fine colors. Of easy growth, and will bear transplanting well. Hardy annual.

Xeranthemum atropurpureum, double flowers; deep purple.

“ **yellow.**

“ **white**, new; double; fine.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

ZINNIA.

A magnificent class of free-blooming plants, with large, handsome flowers, as double as a Dahlia. It is only within a few years that the Double Zinnia has been known, but has attracted universal attention since it first came into notice. The flowers when fully expanded, form a hemispherical shape, become regularly imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for the dwarf Dahlia. Plants require considerable room, and should not be planted less than two feet apart. Should any semi-double ones appear, they should be at once plucked, leaving only perfectly double ones to bloom. The colors run through all shades of carmine, scarlet, purple, crimson, lilac, to the orange and pure white. Very hardy annuals, and bear transplanting well.

By careful selection and several years cultivation, the European florists have obtained the following distinct varieties of this valuable plant. The seeds we offer can be entirely relied upon as reproducing the different colors almost without sporting.

Zinnia, Double, carmine.

“ “ **scarlet.**

“ “ **purple.**

“ “ **crimson.**

“ “ **lilac.**

“ “ **deep scarlet.**

“ “ “ **purple.**

“ “ **extra fine mixed.**

“ “ **alba plenissima**, pure white.

“ “ **orange.**

—◆◆◆—

For the convenience of our customers in making selections, we have arranged alphabetically in the following tables, those varieties which BLOOM THE FIRST SEASON, the SECOND SEASON. ORNAMENTAL GRASS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS. ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS, and EVERLASTING FLOWERS, all of which will be found in their alphabetical position, with full descriptions, in the body of the Catalogue.

Flowers Blooming the First Season.

- Abronia*, umbellata.
 " arenaria.
 " mixed.
Acroclinium, album.
 " roseum.
Adonis, autumnalis.
Ageratum, Mexicanum.
 " conspicuum.
 " mixed.
Agrostemma, Cæli-Rosa.
Agrostis, nebulosa.
 " plumosa.
Alonsoa, grandiflora.
 " Warszewiczii.
 " mixed.
Alyssum, maritimum.
Amaranthus, melancholicus ruber.
 " tricolor.
Ammobium, alatum.
Anagallis, grandiflora Garibaldi.
 " " Eugenie.
 " " Napoleon III.
 " " mixed.
Argemone, graniflora.
 " Mexicana.
 " Hunnemannii.
 " mixed.
Aster, new peony-flowered, la superbe.
 " imbrique pompon.
 " giant Emperor.
 " Victoria.
 " rose-flowered.
 " porcupine, or hedgehog.
 " dwarf pyramid.
 " dwarf chrysanthemum-flowered.
 " Reid's improved quilled.
 " German quilled.
Bachelor's Button, Centaurea cyanus.
 " " " moschata-
 atropurpurea.
Balsam, double solferino.
 " camellia-flowered.
 " improved rose-flowered.
- Balsam*, atrosanguinea plenissima.
 " double tall.
 " " dwarf.
Balloon Vine, Cardiospermum Halica-
 cabum.
Bartonia, aurea.
Belvidere.
Brachycome, iberidifolia.
 " alba-flora.
 " mixed.
Briza, maxima.
 " gracilis.
Browallia, elata cœrulea.
 " " alba.
 " " grandiflora.
 " " mixed.
Calampelis, scabra.
Calandrinia, grandiflora.
 " umbellata.
Calliopsis, tinctoria bicolor.
 " " marmorata.
 " " atrosanguinea.
 " filifolia.
 " Burridgi atropurpurea.
 " cardaminifolia.
 " mixed.
Callirhoe, involuerata.
 " pedata.
 " " nana.
Campanula, Lorei.
 " " alba.
 " " mixed.
Canary-Bird Flower, Tropæolum pere-
 grinum.
Candytuft, purple.
 " white.
 " rocket.
 " fragrant.
 " mixed.
Castor Bean, Ricinus sanguineus.
 " " tricolor.
 " " mixed.

Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONTINUED.)

- Catananche*, cœrulea.
 " " bicolor.
 " " mixed.
Catchfly, *Silene armeria* alba.
 " " " rubra.
 " " " rosea.
 " " " mixed.
Chlora, grandiflora.
Chrysanthemum, double white.
 " " yellow.
 " Burridgeanum.
 " mixed.
Clarkia, pulchella flore-pleno.
 " " integripetala.
 " elegans flore pleno.
 " mixed.
Antonia, elegans.
 " pulchella.
 " " atropurpurea.
 " mixed.
Cockscomb, *Celosia cristata*; mixed, tall.
 " " " " dw'f, crim.
 " " " " yellow.
 " " " " rose.
 " " " " mixed.
Collinsia, bicolor.
 " alba.
 " grandiflora.
 " mixed.
Commelina, cœlestis.
 " alba.
 " mixed.
Convolvulus minor, tricolor.
 " " alba.
 " " striata.
 " " mixed.
 " " flore-pleno.
Crepis, barbata.
 " rubra.
 " flore-alba.
 " mixed.
Cuphea, silenoides.
 " Zampanii.
 " mixed.
- Cypress Vine*, scarlet.
 " white.
 " rose.
 " mixed.
Datura, Wrightii.
 " chlorantha fl pl.
 " fastuosa alba fl pl.
 " mixed.
Didiscus, cœrulea.
Eschscholtzia, Californica.
 " crocea alba.
 " mixed.
Eutoca, viscida.
 " " alba striata.
 " " mixed.
Evening Primrose, (*Euthera acaulis* alba.
Forget-Me-Not, *Myosotis palustris*.
Four O'Clock, gold-striped.
 " red.
 " scarlet.
 " silver-striped.
 " white.
 " yellow.
 " variegated foliage.
 " sweet-scented.
 " mixed.
Gilia, capitata.
 " tricolor.
Globe Amaranth,
 " " *Gomphrena globosa*, purple
 " " " " white.
 " " " " flesh-colored
 " " " " orange.
 " " " " striped.
 " " " " mixed.
Gnaphalium, fœtidum.
Godetia, rubicunda splendens.
 " roseo-alba (Tom Thumb).
Gourds, orange.
 " white, egg-shaped.
 " pear-shaped.
 " apple-shaped.
 " mixed.

Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONTINUED.)

- Frankenlithes*, gentianoides.
 " lutea.
 " mixed.
Gypsophila, elegans.
 " muralis.
Helichrysum, bracteatum.
 " nanum atrosanguineum.
 " compositum album.
 " " maximum.
Helipterum, Sanfordii.
 " anthemoides.
Hibiscus, Africanus.
Honesty, Lunaria annua.
Humea, elegans.
Hyacinth Bean, (*Dolichos lablab*) purple
 " " " " white.
 " " " " mixed.
Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum* crystal-
 linum.
Indian Shot, *Canna Indica*.
Ipomea, coccinea.
 " bona nox.
 " limbata.
 " " hybrida.
 " mixed.
Kaulfussia, amelloides.
 .. " alba.
 .. " atroviolacea.
 .. mixed.
Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma*.
Larkspur, *Delphinium* ajacis.
 .. " cardiopetalum.
 .. " formosum.
Leptosiphon, androsaceus.
Limnanthes, Douglassi.
Linum, grandiflorum rubrum.
Lobelia, gracilis.
Love Grove, *Nemophila* insignis.
 .. " atomaria.
 .. " maculata.
 .. " mixed.
Love-in-a-Mist, *Nigella* Damascena
 .. " " nana fl. l.
- Lupin*, *Lupinus* Hartwegii.
 " " Cruikshankii.
Lythrum, roseum superbum.
Maurandya, Barclayana.
 " mixed.
Marigold, *Cape*, *Calendula* poncei fl. pl.
 " " " pluvialis.
 " French, *Tagetes* signata-
 pumila.
Mignonette, Sweet, *Reseda* odorata-
 grandiflora.
Mimulus, moschatus. (Musk Plant).
 " punctatus. (Monk Flower).
Morning Glory, *Convolvulus* major, blue.
 .. " " " striped.
 .. " " " crimson
 .. " " " white.
 .. " " " purple.
 .. " " " mixed.
Mourning Bride, *Scabiosa* atropurpurea
 .. " " " candidissima.
 .. " " " coccinea.
 .. " " " mixed.
Nasturtium, dwarf, (*Tropæolum* minor)
 Crystal Palace Gem.
 " " scarlet.
 .. " " King Theodore.
 .. " " beauty.
 .. " " yellow.
 .. " " pearl.
 .. " " rose.
 .. " " King of Tom Thumbs
 .. " " mixed.
Nemesia, versicolor.
Nolana, atriplicifolia.
 " prostrata.
 " mixed.
Nycteria, capensis.
 .. selaginoides.
 .. " " alba.
 .. mixed.
Petunia, phœnicia
 " hybrida.
 " double.

Flowers Blooming the First Season.

(CONCLUDED.)

<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> , alba.	<i>Snapdragon</i> , <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
“ scarlet.	“ “ “ caryophyl- loides.
“ rosea.	“ “ “ mixed.
“ Black Warrior.	“ “ Tom Thumb.
“ Leopoldii.	
“ Queen Victoria.	<i>Stocks</i> , double German Ten Week.
“ marmorata alba	<i>Sunflower</i> , double.
“ rosea.	<i>Sweet Peas</i> , purple.
“ fine mixed.	“ scarlet.
<i>Pink</i> , <i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> fl pl.	“ striped.
“ “ plumarius.	“ Painted Lady.
“ “ <i>Chinensis Heddewegii</i>	“ invincible scarlet.
“ “ <i>Chinensis laciniatus</i> fl	“ “ black.
“ “ <i>Chinensis laciniatus</i> fl	“ mixed.
“ “ <i>Chinensis laciniatus</i> fl	<i>Tassel Flower</i> , <i>Cacalia coccinea</i> .
“ “ <i>Heddewegii diadematus</i>	<i>Thunbergia</i> , <i>alata</i> .
“ “ <i>Heddewegii diadematus</i>	“ aurantiaca.
“ “ <i>Chinensis imperialis</i> fl	“ Bakeri.
“ “ <i>Chinensis imperialis</i> fl	“ mixed.
“ “ <i>Chinensis imperialis</i> fl	<i>Verbena</i> , <i>aubletia grandiflora</i> .
“ “ <i>Chinensis imperialis</i> fl	“ niveni.
<i>Poppy</i> , carnation.	“ venosa.
<i>Portulaca</i> , alba.	“ hybrida.
“ aurea.	“ “ blue.
“ striata.	“ “ Italian.
“ caryophylloides.	“ “ auriculæ-flora.
“ mixed.	“ “ fine mixed.
“ grandiflora fl pl. double.	<i>Whitlavia</i> , <i>grandiflora</i> .
<i>Rhodanthe</i> , <i>Manglesi</i> .	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , <i>atropurpureum</i> .
“ maculata.	“ yellow.
“ “ alba.	“ white.
“ mixed.	“ mixed.
<i>Salpiglossis</i> , hybrida.	<i>Zinnia</i> , double carmine.
<i>Salvia</i> , <i>Romeriana</i> .	“ “ scarlet.
“ patens.	“ “ purple.
<i>Santivitalia</i> , flore pleno.	“ “ crimson.
<i>Saponaria</i> , <i>Calabrica</i> .	“ “ lilac.
“ “ rosea.	“ “ deep scarlet.
“ “ alba.	“ “ “ purple.
“ mixed.	“ “ extra fine mixed.
<i>Sensitive Plant</i> , <i>Mimosa pudica</i> .	“ “ alba plenissima.
<i>Snapdragon</i> , <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> album.	“ “ orange.
“ “ “ brilliant.	
“ “ “ Delila.	

Flowers Blooming the Second Season.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Adlumia</i> , cirrhosa. (Climbing Fumitory) | <i>Lathyrus</i> . latifolius (Everlasting Pea). |
| <i>Agrostemma</i> , coronaria. | “ “ “ rose. |
| <i>Alyssum</i> , saxatile. | “ “ “ white. |
| <i>Canterbury Bell</i> , double white. | “ “ “ mixed |
| “ “ “ blue. | <i>Lobelia</i> , cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). |
| “ “ “ mixed. | <i>Lychnis</i> , chalconica (London Pride). |
| <i>Carnation</i> , fine double selves. | <i>Pampas Grass</i> , <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> . |
| “ “ “ striped. | <i>Pansy</i> , very large stained. |
| “ double dwarf, early flowered. | “ Faust, Roi des Noirs. |
| “ “ perpetual flowered. | “ copper colored. |
| “ choicest white ground. | “ violet, white-edged. |
| “ “ yellow ground. | “ variegated, or striped. |
| “ English seedling. | “ bronze, auricula-flowered. |
| “ choicest Italian. | “ purple, white-edged. |
| “ “ German. | “ sky-blue. |
| “ extra fine mixed double Picotee. | “ purple and yellow. |
| “ mixed. | “ white. |
| <i>Cobea</i> , scandens. | “ fine mixed. |
| <i>Columbine</i> , <i>Aquilegia alba plena</i> . | <i>Salvia</i> , splendens compacta. |
| “ “ caryophylloides. | <i>Stocks</i> , Brompton. |
| “ “ Skinneri. | “ Emperor, or perpetual. |
| “ “ mixed, double. | <i>Sweet William</i> , <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> . |
| <i>Daisy</i> , double. | “ marginatus (Perfection) |
| <i>Evening Primrose</i> , <i>Oenothera Lamarckian</i> . | “ oculatus marginatus. |
| <i>Foxglove</i> , <i>Digitalis</i> , splendid mixed. | “ finest mixed. |
| <i>Hollyhock</i> , <i>Althea rosea</i> , double. | “ double, extra fine. |
| <i>Jerusalem Cherry</i> , <i>Solanum capsicastrum</i> . | <i>Tree Cypress</i> , <i>Ipomopsis elegans</i> . |
| <i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Delphinium elatum</i> . | <i>Valerian</i> . <i>Polemonium cœruleum</i> . |
| “ “ grandiflorum album. | <i>Violet</i> , English, sweet scented. |
| | <i>Wall Flower</i> , Brown's early. |
| | “ double. |

Ornamental Grass & Foliage Plants.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Agrostis</i> , nebulosa. | <i>Castor Bean</i> , mixed. |
| “ plumosa. | <i>Humea</i> , elegans. |
| <i>Amaranthus</i> , melancholicus ruber. | <i>Ice Plant</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> . |
| “ tricolor. | <i>Indian Shot</i> , <i>Canna Indica</i> . |
| <i>Briza</i> , maxima. | <i>Job's Tears</i> , <i>Coix lachryma</i> . |
| “ gracilis. | <i>Pampas Grass</i> , <i>Gynerium argenteum</i> . |
| <i>Castor Bean</i> , <i>Ricinus sanguineus</i> . | |
| “ tricolor. | |

Ornamental Climbers.

<i>Adlumia</i> , cirrhosa.	<i>Lathyrus</i> , latifolius, rose.
<i>Balloon Vine</i> , <i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> .	“ “ white.
<i>Calampelis</i> , scabra.	“ “ mixed.
<i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> , <i>Tropæolum peregrinum</i> .	<i>Maurandya</i> , Barelaryana.
<i>Cobea</i> , scandens.	“ mixed.
<i>Cypress Vine</i> , scarlet.	<i>Morning Glory</i> , (<i>Convolvulus major</i>).
“ white.	“ “ striped.
“ rose.	“ “ blue.
“ mixed.	“ “ crimson.
<i>Gourd</i> , orange	“ “ white.
“ egg-shaped.	“ “ purple.
“ pear-shaped.	“ mixed.
“ apple-shaped.	<i>Sweet Pea</i> , purple.
“ mixed.	“ scarlet.
<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> , (<i>Dolichos lablab</i>).	“ striped.
“ purple.	“ Painted Lady.
“ white.	“ invincible scarlet.
“ mixed.	“ “ black.
<i>Ipomea</i> , coccinea.	“ mixed.
“ bona nox.	<i>Thunbergia</i> , alba.
“ limbata.	“ aurantiaca.
“ “ hybrida.	“ Bakeri.
“ mixed	“ mixed.

Everlasting Flowers.

<i>Acroclinium</i> , album.	<i>Helichrysum</i> , compositum album.
“ roseum.	“ “ maximum.
<i>Ammobium</i> , alatum.	<i>Helipterum</i> , Sanfordii.
<i>Gnaphalium</i> , fœtidum.	“ anthemoides.
<i>Globe Amaranth</i> , (<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>).	<i>Honesty</i> , (<i>Lunaria annua</i>).
“ “ white.	<i>Rhodanthe</i> , Manglesi.
“ “ flesh-colored.	“ maculata.
“ “ orange.	“ “ alba.
“ “ striped.	“ mixed.
“ “ mixed.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , atropurpureum.
<i>Helichrysum</i> , bracteatum.	“ yellow.
“ nanum atrosanguineum.	“ white.
	“ mixed.

EVERLASTING

— AND —

Dried Natural Flowers, Grasses, &c.

We import these beautiful and elegant goods from Europe, and have them in stock just before Christmas. Among others, are *Large Bouquets for Vases, Opera Bouquets, Baskets of Flowers, Wreaths for Funeral and Parlor decoration, Crosses, Grasses, Moss, Gnaphaliums in all colors, Expanding Flower Pot Covers, &c.* Prices will be given on application, and will appear in our *Bulb Catalogue for 1872, which will be ready in July.*

Plant Supports, Garden Trellises, &c.

The demand for Plant Supports, Trellises, &c., has increased so rapidly, that we have concluded to add this feature to our business. We therefore offer to our customers a full line of these goods, and at very reasonable prices. The Trellises are made of Ratan, in the most durable manner, and painted green. They are very ornamental, light, and much more durable than wire-work, not being liable to corrode or rust, and are acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST article made, upon which to arrange House Plants for winter cultivation. They have also become a necessity in the Flower Garden and Lawn, where they are conspicuously attractive, and indispensable in the cultivation of Roses and all running plants and vines.

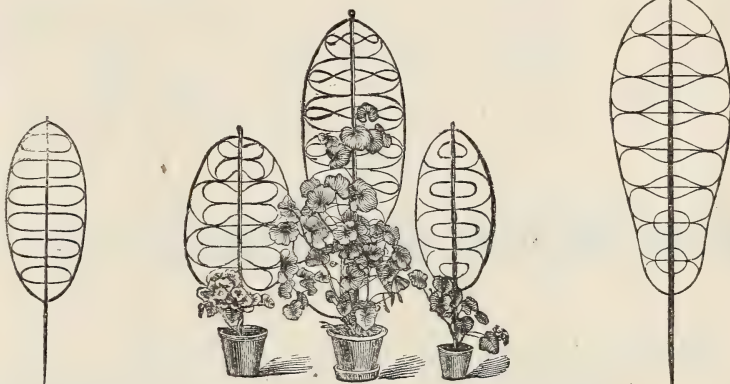
All orders should be accompanied with the cash, on receipt of which the goods will be neatly packed, and sent by Express, but at the expense and risk of the purchaser.

If we should at any time be out of some particular size, we will substitute the nearest size to the one ordered, unless requested to the contrary.

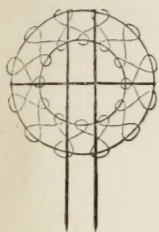
Any person, ordering at one time, to the amount of \$10 or more, will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. from list prices, always providing that the money is received with the order.



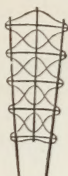
No. 00.	No. 0.	No. 00 wide.	No. 0 wide.
No. 00, - -	18 inch stick,	3½ inches wide, each,.....	10 cents.
No. 0, - -	24 " " "	5 " " " "	10 "
No. 00, wide,	20 " " "	8 " " " "	10 "
No. 0, wide,	24 " " "	8 " " " "	15 "



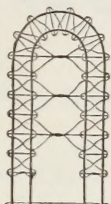
No. 0½.	No. 2.	No. 3½.	No. 1.	No. 5.
No. 0½, 24 inch stick,	7½ inches wide, each,.....	20 cents.		
No. 1, 30 " " "	10 " " " "	30 "		
No. 2, 24 " " "	14 " " " "	40 "		
No. 3, 36 " " "	13 " " " "	50 "		
No. 3½, 42 " " "	14 " " " "	60 "		
No. 4, 48 " " "	15 " " " "	70 "		
No. 5, 60 " " "	18 " " " "	80 "		
No. 6, 72 " " "	20 " " " "	1.00 "		



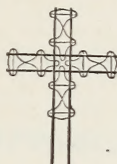
Circle Ivy.



Veranda,



Arch Top Ivy.

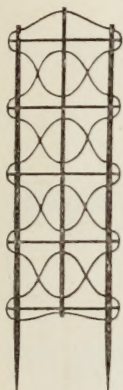


Cross.



Fan.

16 inch Circle Ivy,	.....	each	75 cents.
20 " " "	.....	"	90 "
24 " " "	.....	"	1.15 "
Arch Top Ivy, black walnut stand, beautiful,	.....	"	1.25 "
3½ feet Fan,	.....	"	60 "
4 " " "	.....	"	75 "
5 " " "	.....	"	1.00 "
6 " " "	.....	"	1.25 "
2 feet Veranda,	.....	"	50 "
5 " " "	.....	"	1.00 "
8 " " "	.....	"	1.75 "
10 " " "	.....	"	2.25 "
12 " " "	.....	"	3 00 "

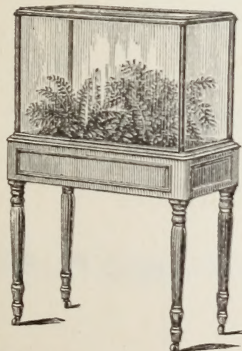
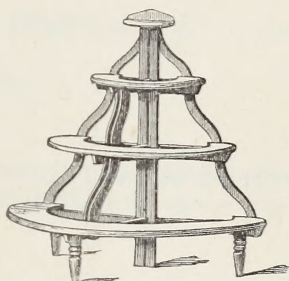


Veranda

Folding Flower Stands.

The frame folds together, thus making a compact and convenient article for transportation. and can be easily stored when not in use.

Nicely painted with two coats of green, and varnish'd 3½ feet high, 40 inches wide, each...\$3.50

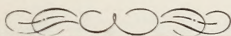


We can also supply, on short notice, the

Wardian Case, or Fernery.

These are made in the best manner, of black walnut. and are becoming a very popular article in which to grow plants adapted to this treatment; and being under glass, are always free from dust, and require but little care.

PRICE OF THE WARDIAN CASE, \$30.00.





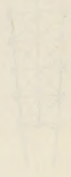
Funnel



Beam



Column



Truss



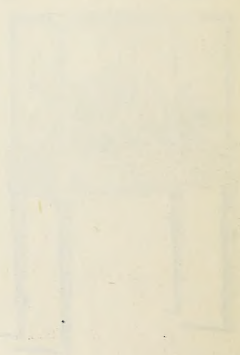
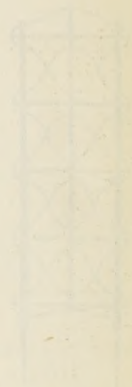
Dome

Funnel	10
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Truss	13
Dome	14
Arch	15
Roof	16
Wall	17
Window	18
Door	19
Stair	20
Bridge	21
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Steeple	24
Obelisk	25
Obelisk	26
Obelisk	27
Obelisk	28
Obelisk	29
Obelisk	30

Building Vocabulary



The truss is a structural member that is designed to support a load by transferring it to other members. It is typically made of wood or metal and is used in a variety of applications, including bridges, roofs, and towers. The truss is a key component of many structures and is essential for their stability and strength.



The tower is a vertical structure that is designed to support a load. It is typically made of masonry or concrete and is used in a variety of applications, including towers, spires, and obelisks. The tower is a key component of many structures and is essential for their stability and strength.

The spire is a tall, narrow structure that is designed to support a load. It is typically made of wood or metal and is used in a variety of applications, including towers, spires, and obelisks. The spire is a key component of many structures and is essential for their stability and strength.

The steeple is a tall, narrow structure that is designed to support a load. It is typically made of wood or metal and is used in a variety of applications, including towers, spires, and obelisks. The steeple is a key component of many structures and is essential for their stability and strength.

The obelisk is a tall, narrow structure that is designed to support a load. It is typically made of masonry or concrete and is used in a variety of applications, including towers, spires, and obelisks. The obelisk is a key component of many structures and is essential for their stability and strength.

THESE ARE THE MAIN PARTS OF A BUILDING.

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