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GEO. S. HASKELL & CO'S

Annual Catalogue

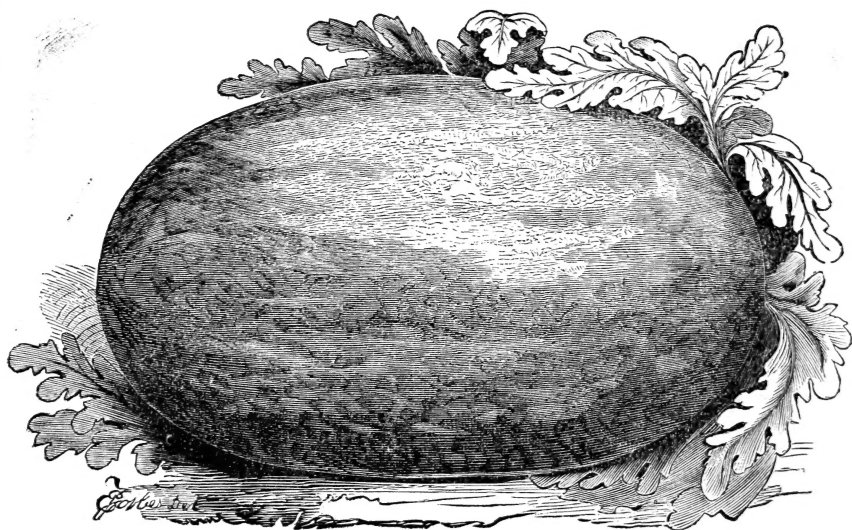
OF SEEDS FOR 1872.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.



CANARY BIRD FLOWER



PHINNEY'S EARLY WATER-MELON

This is the most valuable addition to our list of Melons. It is of dark crimson color, very compact, has a thin rind, and is of a most delicious flavor. It is very early, productive, and keeps well, being particularly valuable for market gardeners. Price 25 Cents per ounce.

NINTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

Containing all the Select Varieties of our own Growth, and a Large Assortment
selected from the Stocks of the

FIRST EUROPEAN GROWERS.

ALSO. A LIST OF

GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

AND OTHER

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO.,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

112 AND 114 MAIN STREET,

ROCKFORD, - - - ILLINOIS.

"The Advantages of Procuring Seeds direct from the Growers cannot be over-estimated."



Alsike, or Swedish Clover.

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE take pleasure in handing you our CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS for the new year. It will be found more comprehensive than any we have yet been able to present to the public.

In consequence of the steadily increasing demands that have been made upon our House during the past eight seasons, we have this year made such arrangements as will enable us to supply all our friends. Our stock of all descriptions has been increased to such an extent, as enables us to say that we can now offer as large an assortment of SELECT AND PURE SEEDS as was ever offered in the country.

Being fully aware of the importance to the farmer and gardener of planting PURE SEEDS, we have, as usual, been especially careful in selecting the stock we offer. The facilities of our House present unusual advantages for this purpose, inasmuch as a large amount of our Seeds are grown specially under the personal superintendence of one of the partners, while we thoroughly test the germinative power of each variety of Seed before sending it out.

During the past three seasons, our House has taken the first premiums of the Illinois and Wisconsin State Agricultural, and many County Societies, for the best collection of Seeds and Vegetables.

SEND ORDERS EARLY.

We would impress on our correspondents the importance of sending in their orders as early as possible; during the height of our busy season it is sometimes a matter of extreme difficulty to despatch our orders as quickly as they are received, and our friends can greatly aid us to avoid delay by forwarding their orders at an early date.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

Orders should be made out separate from the body of the letter, and the name and address written distinctly and in full. We receive annually many letters containing orders and money, without either signature or address, which sometimes causes much vexatious correspondence and

delay. Correspondents should be careful to give their names, post-office, county and state, as plainly as possible.

DESPATCH OF ORDERS.

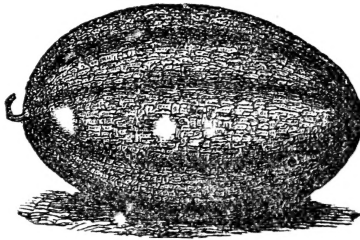
All orders that can be forwarded by mail will be sent free of charge. Large orders by express or otherwise as desired. We make no charge for packages or packing.

In conclusion we would state, that the usual care will be observed in putting up all orders, large or small, to give full satisfaction to the purchaser in the quality of the article, as well as in the manner of packing and forwarding.

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO.,

112 and 114 North Main Street, Rockford, Ills.

ROCKFORD, January 1872.



Long Persian or Cassabar Melon.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Legal Number of Pounds per Bushel of the following Articles.

Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Shelled Corn.....	56	Flax Seed.....	56
Corn in cob.....	70	Hemp Seed.....	44
Rye.....	56	Buckwheat.....	52
Oats.....	32	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Barley.....	48	Dried Peaches.....	33
Potatoes.....	60	Dried Apples.....	33
Beans.....	60	Onions.....	57
Bran.....	20	Salt.....	50
Clover Seed.....	60	Millet.....	45
Osage Orange Seed.....	33	Red Top.....	14

Heaping Measure.

Potatoes, Turnips, and esculent roots, Apples and other fruits, Meal, Bran, and in some States, Oats are sold by heaping measure, which contains 2,815 cubic inches.

- A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.
- A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.
- A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
- A box 4 by 4 inches, 8½ deep, contains ¼ peck.
- A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 2-10 deep, contains 1 quart.

Table showing the number of Plants and Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Distances of Feet apart	No. of Plants.	Distances of Feet apart.	No. of Plants.
1 by 1	43,560	15 by 15	194
1½ " 1½	19,360	15 " 20	145
2 " 2	10,890	18 " 18	136
2½ " 2½	6,966	20 " 25	108
3 " 3	4,840	21 " 21	98
4 " 4	2,722	22 " 22	90
5 " 5	1,742	24 " 24	75
6 " 6	1,210	25 " 25	70
8 " 8	680	25 " 31	59
9 " 9	537	27 " 27	59
10 " 10	438	28 " 28	55
10 " 15	304	30 " 30	48
12 " 12	305	35 " 35	35

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

Seedsmen vary much in their directions for the quantity of seed to be planted to the acre. In the following list we give the quantities of the more common sorts used by practical farmers :

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

Dwarf Beans, in drills,.....	2/3 to 1 bushel.
Peas, that make small vines.....	1 1/2 " "
Peas, that make large vines.....	1 3/4 " "
Beets, in drills.....	4 pounds.
Cabbage, in hills.....	1/2 pounds.
Cabbage, in bed to transplant,.....	2 ounces.
Carrot, in drills.....	1 1/2 to 2 lbs.
Musk Melon, in hills.....	1 to 1 1/2 lbs.
Mangold Wurtzel, in drills.....	4 lbs.
Onion, for bulbs, to sell green or to trace, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Onion, for dry bulbs, in drills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Onion, for Sets, in drills.....	30 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills.....	10 bushels.
Potatoes, in drills, cut, depends on number of eyes.....	8 to 14 bus.
Radish, in drills.....	5 pounds.
Parsnips.....	1 1/2 to 3 lbs.
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 15 lbs.
Sage, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Squash (running varieties), in hills.....	2 to 2 1/2 lbs.
Squash (bush varieties), in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato, in bed to transplant.....	2 ounces.
Turnip, in drills.....	1 to 1 1/2 lbs.
Red Clover.....	6 to 10 lbs.
White Clover.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Timothy.....	6 to 11 lbs.
Red Top.....	7 to 14 lbs.
Orchard Grass.....	8 to 12 lbs.
Blue Grass.....	5 to 10 lbs.
Millet.....	18 to 25 lbs.
Lawn Grass, where a fine growth is desired.....	14 to 28 lbs.

Quantity of Seed required for a given length of Drill.

Asparagus, to 60 feet of drill.....	1 oz.	Parsley, to 150 feet of drill.....	1 oz.
Beet, " 50 " ".....	1 oz.	Parsnip, " 200 " ".....	1 oz.
Beans (dwarf), 100 " ".....	1 qt.	Peas, " 100 " ".....	1 qt.
Carrot, 150 " ".....	1 oz.	Radish, " 100 " ".....	1 oz.
Endive, 150 " ".....	1 oz.	Salsify, " 70 " ".....	1 oz.
Okra, 40 " ".....	1 oz.	Spinach, " 100 " ".....	1 oz.
Onion, 100 " ".....	1 oz.	Turnip, " 150 " ".....	1 oz.
Onion Sets, 20 " ".....	1 qt.		

Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Hills.

Pole Beans, 150 hills.....	1 qt.	Musk Melon, 75 to 100 hills.....	2 oz.
Corn, 100 " ".....	1 qt.	Pumpkins, 70 to 80 " ".....	4 oz.
Cucumber, 150 " ".....	2 oz.	Squash, 60 to 80 " ".....	4 oz.
Water Melon, 40 to 60 hills.....	2 oz.		

One Ounce of Seed will produce of

Asparagus, about.....	500 Plants.	Endive, about.....	4,000 Plants.
Broccoli, ".....	3,000 " "	Kale, ".....	3,000 " "
Cabbage, ".....	3,000 " "	Lettuce, ".....	4,000 " "
Cardoons, ".....	500 " "	Leek, ".....	3,000 " "
Cauliflower, ".....	3,000 " "	Pepper, ".....	3,000 " "
Celery, ".....	4,000 " "	Tomato, ".....	3,000 " "
Egg Plant, ".....	3,000 " "		

The Vitality of Seeds.

It is of importance to know how long seeds retain their germinating powers, to prevent the sowing of those of impaired vitality, as well as to avoid throwing away those which, though several years old, are still good. The test with water is not reliable, as good seed will frequently float, and that which is bad will often sink. The only sure test is to plant a counted number of seeds in a pot or box of earth, and keep it in

a warm room. If three-fourths germinate, the seed may be considered of average good quality.

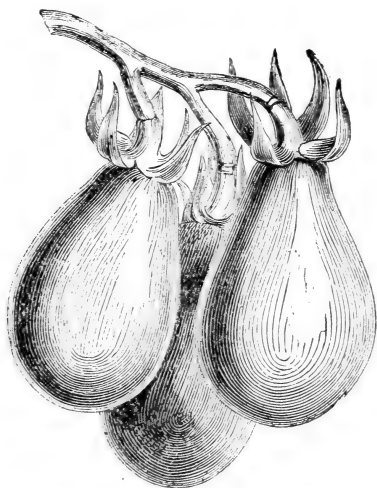
Good for One Year.—Leeks, Onions, Parsnips.

Good for Two Years.—Beans, Carrot, Egg Plant, Okra, Peas, Peppers, Rhubarb, Sage, Salsify, Thyme.

Good for Three Years.—Asparagus, Endive, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Spinach.

Good for Four Years.—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Turnip.

Good for Five to Ten Years.—Beet, Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato.



Pear Shaped Tomato.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE TO SOW SEEDS.

Extract from "Henderson's Gardening for Profit."

AS seed-sowing is the starting point of cropping, a thorough knowledge of the conditions necessary for the germination of the different varieties will go far towards putting the tyro in gardening well on the way to success. The very general want of knowledge in this matter is too often the cause of much undeserved censure upon the seedsman, for in nine cases out of ten the failure is not with the seeds but results from the *time* or manner of planting. When the owner of a garden sends his order for seeds to the seedsman, it is generally a complete list of all he wants for the season. They are received and the interesting operation of sowing is begun: first in a hot-bed, if he has one, often as early as the first week in February (a month too soon by the way), and in go indiscriminately, at the same date, and under the same sash, his seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Egg Plant, Peppers and Tomatoes. Yet even in the waning heat of this early hot-bed, where a thermometer would possibly not indicate more than fifty degrees, he finds in a week or so his Cabbage, Lettuce, and Cauliflower, "coming through" nicely, but as yet no Egg Plants, Peppers, or Tomatoes. He impatiently waits another week, makes an examination, and discovers that instead of his Tomatoes and Egg Plants beginning to vegetate, they are commencing to rot. It is now plain to him that he has been cheated; he has been sold old seed; and if he does nothing worse, he forever after looks upon the seedsman he has patronized as a venial wretch, destitute of principle and honesty. But he must have Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants, and he buys again from another seedsman, warranted honest. He renews his hot-bed; it is now a month later, and a bright March sun, with milder nights, gives him the proper temperature in his hot-bed—70 or 80 degrees—and his eyes are at last gladdened by the sprouting of the troublesome seed. April comes with warm sunshine, inviting him to begin to "make garden" outside. He has yet the balance of the

original lot of seeds that he bought in February. But as he is still entirely befogged about the cause of his failure in the first hot-bed, he begins his open ground operations with little confidence in his seeds, but as he has got them, they may as well be tried; and again he sows in the same day his Peas and Lima Beans, Radishes and Pumpkins, Onions and Sweet Corn. Hardy and tender get the same treatment. The result must of necessity be the same as it was in the hot-bed: the hardy seeds duly vegetate, while the tender are of course rotted. This time he is not surprised, for he is already convinced that seedsman No. 1 is a rascal, and only wonders how any of his seeds grew at all; so he again orders from seedsman No. 2, for the articles that have failed. Here circumstances continue to favor the latter, for by this time the season has advanced in its temperature and the seeds duly vegetate. Every farmer knows that, in this latitude, he can sow Oats or Wheat in March or April, but that if he sows his Corn or Pumpkins at the same time, they will perish; this he knows, but he may not know that what is true of the crops of the farm, is equally true of the garden. Hence the importance of a knowledge of the season when to sow vegetable seeds, or set out plants. The temperature best fitted for the germination of seeds of the leading kinds will be best understood by the tabular form given below.

Vegetable seeds that may be sown in this latitude from the first to the end of April, Thermometer in the shade, averaging 45 degrees.

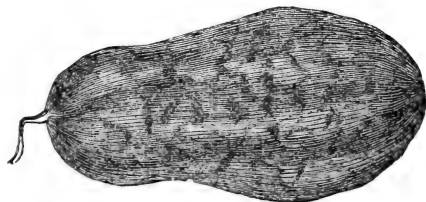
Beet,	Lettuce,
Carrot,	Parsley,
Cress,	Parsnip,
Celery,	Onions,
Cabbage,	Peas,
Cauliflower,	Radish,
Endive,	Turnip,
Kale,	Spinach.

Vegetable seeds that may be sown in the open ground, in this latitude, from the middle of June, Thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degrees.

Lima Beans,	Water Melon,
Bush Beans,	Squash,
Cranberry Pole Beans,	Pumpkin,
Scarlet Runner Beans,	Tomato,
Sweet Corn,	Nasturtium,
Musk Melon,	Okra,
	Cucumber.

It will be understood that these dates refer only to this latitude; farther south, operations should be begun earlier; farther north, later. So much for the time of sowing; I now refer to suitable soil and the manner of sowing. The choice of soil, when choice can be made, is of great importance, the best being a light soil, composed of leaf mold, sand, and loam, the next substitute for leaf mold being well decayed stable manure, or better yet, decayed refuse hops from the breweries; in short, anything of this nature that will tend to lighten the soil, the point to be avoided being a weight of soil, either from the nature or quantity of it.

The nature of the soil is not of so much importance for the germinating of large, vigorous seeds, as Peas, Beets, Beans, Corn, etc. But with the delicate, slow-sprouting sorts, as Celery, Parsnip, Egg Plant, or Peppers, it is of much importance. Seeds of nearly every garden vegetable should be sown in rows; the distance apart, according to the variety, and the depth proportioned to the size of the seed. No better information can be given in this matter, than the old rule of covering the seed with about its thickness of soil, but this should always be followed up by having the soil pressed closely down. In our market gardens here, we invariably have the ground rolled after sowing, or in frames or hot-beds; where the roller cannot be used, we pat the soil evenly down with a spade after sowing. This may not be of so much consequence in early Spring, when the atmosphere is moist, but as the season advances, it is of great importance. I have seen many acres of Carrots and Parsnips lost for want of this simple attention; the covering of the seeds being loose, the heated air penetrates through, drying the seeds to shriveling, so that they never can vegetate. My farmer readers no doubt, have had plenty of similar experiences with Turnips, where they have been sown broadcast without rolling. Another advantage in rolling after seed sowing is that it leaves the surface smooth and level, thereby lessening greatly the labor of hoeing. Instead of adopting the questionable practice of steeping seeds, preparatory to sowing in dry, hot weather, we prefer first to thoroughly saturate the bed with water, and after it has dried enough, so that it can be raked without clogging, sow the seed. It is much better to do this than water after the seed has been sown, as it has a tendency in most soils to bake the surface.



Mountain Sprout Water Melon.

GENERAL LIST

OF

SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

THE whole of the seeds enumerated in the following list have been selected with the greatest care from the most reliable sources, both in this country and Europe.

Our seed is invariably tested, and nothing is sent out but what we know will germinate and prove true to name and description. We have endeavored to choose only the best varieties, and such as will give universal satisfaction; but all other known varieties can be supplied when required.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow early in April, thinly, in rows, one inch deep and two feet apart. The next season plant in drills, two inches deep and two feet apart, spreading the roots well out, in ground thoroughly manured and trenched, at least two feet deep. The seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing.

	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Large Purple-Top or Giant —the largest and best variety,.....	10c.	50c.
Conover's Colossal ,.....	25c.	
Giant Asparagus Roots ,.....	per 100.	\$1.00
Conover's Colossal ,.....	"	2.00

BEEF.

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

Select for this crop deep and rich, yet rather light and loamy soil which has been well manured during the previous season; and, if this cannot be done, the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and ridged

up in Autumn. If it is deemed necessary to apply manure, a sprinkling of guano after the plants are up would be preferable to farm-yard manure, which often causes the roots to grow rough and forked, while straight and moderate sized roots are the most desirable.

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

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

Per pkt. Oz. Lb.

Early Flat Bassano. —This variety, originally from Italy, is chiefly valued for its early maturity, coming into use a week or ten days sooner than any other sort. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the Winter, unless sown quite late.....	10c.	20c.	\$1.25
Early Blood Turnip. —The standard early sort. Blood-red, turnip-shaped, with small top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. It is indispensable in every garden, however small.....	10c.	15c.	1.00
Dark Red Egyptian. —A new, early and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender, and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; this variety will, without doubt, prove a most valuable acquisition.....	10c.	25c.	2.50
Smooth Long Dark Blood. —This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots, color, dark blood red; top small, dark red and upright growth; keeps well.....	10c.	15c.	1.00

Carter's St. Osyth. —A new English variety of fine quality, very deep red; foliage very ornamental.....	10c.	20c.	2.00
Pine Apple. —Another English variety, foliage small, but very dark red; roots medium size, of a dark crimson.....	10c.	30c.	2.50
<i>Varieties grown for Feeding Stock. (Sow in April or May—4 to 6 pounds per acre.)</i>			
White Sugar Beet. —Attains a large size, and is extensively grown for feeding; largely cultivated in France for the manufacture of sugar.....	10c.		.75
Yellow Sugar Beet. —A sub-variety of the preceding, differing in color.....	10c.		.75
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. —This variety is more generally grown for agricultural purposes than any other, producing roots of large size and excellent quality.....	10c.		.75
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. —Roots of large size and globular form; very productive; keeps better than the Long Red, and is better adapted for growing in shallow soils.....	10c.	1.00	
Red Globe Mangel. —Similar to the above, except in color....	10c.	1.00	

ENGLISH BEANS.

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

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

Per qt. Bush.

Early Mazagan. —This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. The stalks are four or five feet long, producing long narrow pods, containing four or five seeds to each. It requires good land in high condition, and should be cultivated in wide rows.....	40c.	\$7.00
Broad Windsor. —A superior sort, particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally—some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling—yielding a convenient supply daily for a considerable length of time.....	40c.	7.00

BEANS (Dwarf, Snap, or Bush).

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Bush*, *Band*, *Snap*, *String*, or *French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

Per qt. Bush.

Early China. —Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish red. Sixteen hundred and fifty measure a quart, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or two hundred hills.....	25c.	\$ 6.00
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks. —Very hardy, early and prolific; seeds orange yellow, with a narrow reddish brown line encircling the eye. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of drill, or the same number of hills,.....	25c.	6.00

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. —Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish drab, with an olive green line about the eye. A quart contains about fourteen hundred Beans, and will plant two hundred feet of drill, or one hundred and fifty hills,.....	30c.	6.00
Early Rachel. —One of the earliest, hardy and productive; seeds brown, white at one end, pods crisp and tender when young. A quart contains about two thousand seeds, and will plant two hundred and twenty-five feet of rows, and same number of hills,.....	25c.	6.00
Early Valentine. —Early, productive, tender, succulent, and of excellent flavor; continues longer in the green state than most of the varieties,.....	25c.	6.00
Early Mohawk. —This variety is the most suitable for northern latitudes, as it is less susceptible of injury from cold than most of the others; very productive and of good quality,.....	25c.	6.00
Refugee, or Thousand to One. —Very productive, though not early; young pods extremely tender and of fine flavor; extensively grown for pickling,.....	25c.	6.00
Large White Kidney. —Excellent as a shell bean green or ripe, seeds of large size; pure white, tender and delicate,.....	25c.	5.00
White Marrowfat. —Extensively grown for sale in the dry state; of average quality as a string bean, but excellent shelled, either green or dried,.....	20c.	4.00
Black Wax. —The pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow, transparent, very tender and delicious; an excellent variety,.....	50c.	10.00

BEANS--POLE or RUNNING.

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans; they succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to the variety, from three to four feet apart; from five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about two inches deep.

	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Large Lima. —This is esteemed the best of all the pole beans, and is almost universally grown both for market and for private use,.....	50c.	\$12.00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. —A popular variety for private use; equally serviceable in the green state or when shelled,.....	40c.	8.00
Scarlet Runner. —A great favorite in European gardens, both as an ornamental plant, and a useful vegetable. It grows to the height of ten feet, producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October,....	50c.	12.00
Giant Wax. —A new pole Bean with pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans; a decided acquisition,.....	75c.	18.00

BORECOLE, or KALE.

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

	<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>
Green Curled Scotch. —The kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and like the Savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green curled and wrinkled leaves.....	10c.	15c.
Acme. —A very dwarf curled Kale, growing close on the ground, with glaucous green leaves intersected by a scarlet mid-rib. It is described as being a superb thing, comprising every desideratum, being very hardy, very early, prolific, tender, mild, and a brilliant green when boiled. The seed should be sown very thin, and later than most kinds of greens, as it is of very large and rapid growth.....		25c.

BROCCOLI.

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

Early Purple Cape. —This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor,.....	10c.	60c
White Cape. —A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white, and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called "Cauliflower Broccoli,".....	10c.	75c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves which look like the Savoy, should be broken down in the Fall, to give the little Cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often and keep clean.

Improved Dwarf. —A new variety of excellent quality,.....	<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>
	10c.	25c.

CABBAGE.

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, universally cultivated. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in autumn, and protected in cold frames through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring, in hotbeds, or later in the open ground. Eighteen inches by two feet apart is the common distance.

The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted when about six

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

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

	<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>
Early Wyman , One of the best and most profitable Early Market Cabbages grown.....	10c.	50c.
Jersey Wakefield .—The best of the early varieties.....	10c.	50c.
Little Pixie .—Head small, nearly round; earliest.....	10c.	25c.
Enfield Market .—Very early; heads large and solid.....	10c.	20c.
St. John's Day Early Drumhead .—A distinct, fine, large heading early variety; nearly as early as Winningstadt; heads round, compact, and of a dark green color; excellent for Summer, Fall and Winter use.....	10c.	40c.
Robinson's Champion Ox .—A cattle variety; grows to a large size, and of fair quality.....	10c.	20c.
Early York .—A well-known favorite variety.....	10c.	20c.
Large Early York .—Larger and later than the preceding.....	10c.	20c.
Early Ox-heart .—A favorite market variety.....	10c.	30c.
Early Winningstadt .—An excellent sort; heads of large size.....	10c.	30c.
Large Late Drumhead .—Grows to a large size, with round, compact heads.....	10c.	30c.
Premium Flat Dutch .—A popular and much esteemed variety, tender and of superior quality.....	10c.	25c.
Stone Mason .—An improved variety of the Mason Drumhead, of sweet and tender quality.....	10c.	30c.
Red Dutch .—Used almost exclusively for pickling.....	10c.	30c.
Marblehead Mammoth .—The largest of all Cabbages; heads have been grown weighing sixty pounds.....	25c.	\$1.00

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead .—The largest heading sort, of excellent flavor.....	10c.	30c.
Green Globe .—Smaller than the above, heads quickly, of good quality.....	10c.	30c.
Early Dwarf Ulm .—A superior dwarf variety of fine flavor.....	10c.	40c.

CARROT.

The Carrot, like all other root crops delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops sow in Spring, as soon as the ground is in fair working order; for later crops they may be sown any time until the

middle of June; sow in rows about fifteen inches apart, thinning out to three or four inches between the plants.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>
Early French Forcing. —The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; root small, and of fine flavor,.....	20c.	\$2.00
Long Orange. —A standard field variety, most desirable for stock, and good for table,.....	15c.	1.00
Large White Belgium. —A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground; lower part of the root white, that above ground green,.....	15c.	1.00

CAULIFLOWER.

Any soil that will grow early cabbages will grow cauliflower, as their requirements are almost similar; but as the product is more valuable, extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well paid.

The seeds may be sown in the hot-bed in March or April, and transplant to open ground about the middle of May.

	<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Per oz.</i>
Early Dwarf Erfurt. —The earliest variety; large compact heads of fine quality,.....	25c.	\$2.00
Early Paris. —A well known excellent variety, one of the earliest,...	20c.	1.50
Early London. —An excellent and very early variety,.....	10c.	.75
Lenormands'. —A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality,.....	20c.	2.00
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. —A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head, larger than the Walchereh; stands dry weather; can be specially recommended,.....	25c	2.00

CELERY.

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

CULTURE.—For the first crop sow in February, in gentle heat. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould: and for the main crop early in April, on a warm, sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants raised in heat, as soon as they appear, must be kept near the glass, admitting air on every favorable opportunity. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling. For transplanting, prepare a bed of thoroughly rotted manure, three inches deep, covering it to the depth of another inch with light, sandy soil, or leaf mould mixed with sand. Prick the plants out on this at about three inches apart, water freely, and until the plants get hold of the soil shade them from bright sunshine. The plants raised from the sowing made in the open border will only require to be shaded after transplanting, by hooping and shading the bed, which will protect them from the direct rays of the sun until they

become established. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants; four feet is the usual space allowed. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and this again with two or three inches of soil, with which it should be well mixed and slightly trodden down and leveled, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, carefully divesting them of embryo suckers, which may have made their appearance, and keeping them well supplied with water. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling, and in the case of the early plants this should be applied about a month before they are wanted for use, and in all cases before there is any danger of frost. Some gardeners prefer planting upon the surface instead of in trenches. When this plan is adopted the soil should be very rich and deep, and the plants placed in rows three feet apart, and from six to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the size of the variety. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet. In earthing up, the leaves should be carefully held together, so as to prevent the soil getting between them; and in frosty weather the plants must be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter, but this must not be allowed to remain on longer than may be absolutely necessary. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture.

	<i>Per pkt. Oz.</i>
White Solid. —This variety is commonly grown; clear white, solid, crisp,	10c. 30c.
Seymour's Superb White. —This is esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp, and perfectly solid.	10c. 35c.
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White. —A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy; will keep in perfection longer than any other, and is highly spoken of by all who have tried it.	10c. 50c.
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson. —New, very dwarf habit, exceedingly solid, of fine dark crimson color.	10c. 50c.
Sandringham White. —A new and excellent variety; one of the best of the white varieties. It is larger than the "Incomparable White," but is not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and juicy.	20c.
Boston Market. —A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston Market Gardeners, and surpasses any other for excellent qualities.	10c. 50c.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.—A variety of Celery having Turnip shaped roots which may be cooked and sliced and used with vinegar, making a most excellent salad. It is more hardy, and may be treated in the same manner as Celery,..... 10c. 30c.

CHICORY.

Large Rooted.—Used to mix with, or as a substitute for Coffee. Cultivation same as the carrot..... *Per Oz. Lb.*
15c. \$1.50

CORN.

The varieties of Sweet Corn may be either sown in rows four and-a-half feet apart, and the seeds planted at about eight inches in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown, or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. The taller the variety or richer the soil, the greater should be the distance apart. We make our first plantings in this vicinity, about the middle of May, and continue successive plantings every two or three weeks, until the first week in July. In more southerly latitudes planting is begun a month earlier, and continued a month later.

Per. Qt. Bush.

Crosby's Early Sugar.—An excellent early variety, a favorite in the Boston Market..... 25c. \$5.00

Russell's Prolific Early Sweet.—about a week later than the Minnesota; is larger, very productive, and of superior quality. A fine variety for market gardeners as well as for private gardens generally; twelve rowed..... 30c. 5.00

Darling's Early Sugar.—One of the best varieties for early use, tender and sweet..... 25c. 5.00

Early Eight-Rowed Sweet.—A fine early variety, with long ears, tender and well flavored..... 25c. 5.00

Stowell's Evergreen.—A late variety of excellent quality, remaining longer in the green state than any other kind..... 25c. 5.00

Burr's Mammoth.—A late variety, and one of the largest; productive and fine flavored..... 30c. 8.00

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

A well-known pungent salad. Requires to be sown thickly and covered very slightly. Sow at frequent intervals to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra Curled.—Very fine; may be cut two or three times,..... *Per Oz. Lb.*
10c. 75c.

CUCUMBER.

The Cucumber is a tender annual, and therefore should not be planted or set out in the open air until there is a prospect of continued warm and pleasant weather; as, when planted early, not only are the seeds

liable to decay in the ground, but the young plants are frequently cut by frost. Extreme wet or dry soils should equally be avoided. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. The hills should be four or five feet apart in each direction. Plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each, cover half an inch deep, and press the earth smoothly with the back of the hoe. When all danger from bugs or worms is past, leave but three or four of the strongest plants in a hill. We do not advise planting in the open ground till the latter part of May. From a pound to a pound and-a-half of seed to the acre is sufficient.

	<i>Per pkt. Oz.</i>	
Early Russian. —A good, very early, garden variety. Very productive; good for cutting up, and for pickles,.....	10c.	20c.
Early Frame. —An early, standard variety; medium size; good flavor,.....	10c.	15c.
Early White Spine. —Superior for table use, very productive, medium size, straight, well formed; good for pickles,.....	10c.	15c.
Early Green Cluster. —Grows in clusters, early, productive,.....	10c.	15c.
Early Short Green. —Productive; good for table and pickles,.....	10c.	15c.
Long Green. —Crisp, tender, and good flavor; hardy and productive. Makes a good pickle,.....	10c.	15c.
London Long Green. —About a foot in length; flesh greenish white, firm and crisp; flavor good; very desirable,.....	10c.	20c.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant is a native of Africa. It is a tender annual, with an erect, branching stem and oblong, bluish green powdered leaves. The fruit is used both boiled and stewed in sauces like the tomato; or cut in slices half an inch thick, press out juice and parboil; fry the slices in butter, and season with pepper and salt; or slices may be broiled as steaks or chops: its use is increasing. Sow seed in March or April, in hot-bed, or in flower pots, or boxes in the house, or in the open ground, as soon as the soil will work mellow; and when settled, warm weather comes, transplant to two and-a-half feet apart each way, in good garden soil.

	<i>Per pkt.</i>	
Early Long Purple. —Hardy and productive; 6 to 8 inches long,.....	10c.	
Improved New York. —Extra large and choice; fine flavor,.....	10c.	
Round Purple. —4 or 5 inches in diameter; 6 or 7 inches deep,.....	10c.	
White. —Choice for ornamental use, very showy,.....	10c.	

ENDIVE.

Endive is one of the best salads for Fall and Winter use. Sow for early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the Fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July, from which plantations are formed at one foot apart each way, in August and September. It requires no special soil or manure, and after planting is kept clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when the pro-

cess of blanching begins. This is effected by gathering up the leaves and tying them by their tips in a conical form, with bass matting. This excludes the light and air, which, in the course of three to six weeks, according to the temperature at the time, become blanched. Another and simpler method consists in covering up the plants, as they grow, with slates or boards, which serves the same purpose, by excluding the light, as the tying up.

Per pkt. Oz.

Green Curled.—Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp..... 10c. 30c.
White Curled.—Leaves pale green; should be used when young..... 10c. 30c.

KOHLRABI.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. It is best cultivated by sowing the seed in rows in May, June and July, according to latitude. In this district we sow through June, for succession, in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning out to eight inches between the plants. It is rather difficult to transplant, and it is generally preferable to sow the whole crop from seed, and thin it out where it stands; although, when the weather is favorable, the thinnings may be planted at the distances above named.

Per oz.

Early White Vienna.—Flesh white and tender; the best market sort..... 30c.
Early Purple Vienna.—Differing from the above in color, which is of a bluish-purple 30c.

LEEK.

The Leek is very hardy, and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light, but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in Spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. If fine leeks are desired, the ground can hardly be made too rich.

Per pkt. oz.

London Flag.—A very useful variety..... 10c. 40c.

LETTUCE.

For a supply all the year round commence sowing in February, in gentle heat, and continue every four weeks in the open ground till October. The last two sowings will require protection from frost during winter. Sow one-quarter of an inch deep, and transplant while young, eight or twelve inches apart, according to size.

Pkt. Oz.

Early Curled Simpson.—Extra early and fine..... 10c. 40c.
 “ “ **Silesia.**—Best for summer use..... 10c. 30c.
Large White Summer Cabbage.—Stands Summer heat well.... 10c. 30c.
Butter (Extra Fine).—An excellent variety..... 10c. 30c.

Ice Drumhead,	10c.	20c.
Improved Head. —Heads well, tender, well flavored, of pink color, and is slow in running to seed,.....	10c.	30c.
Boston Curled. —A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves, renders it highly ornamental,.....	10c.	30c.

MELON--(Musk.)

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil; the hills should be six feet apart each way. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfulls of thoroughly rotted manure; plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, early in May, and when well up, thin out to three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerously, thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

Per oz. Per lb.

Green Citron. —Fruit medium size, deeply netted; shape nearly round, from six to eight inches in diameter, flesh green, and of rich delicious flavor,.....	15c.	\$1.25
Nutmeg. —Fruit nutmeg-shaped, skin-deep green, finely-netted, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary,.....	15c.	1.25
Large Yellow Cantaloupe. —Flesh reddish orange, sweet and of good flavor; an early and productive variety,.....	15c.	1.25
Long Persian or Cassabar. —A very fine variety, deeply ribbed, and thickly netted; flesh greenish yellow, thick and sweet.....	20c.	1.50

MELON--(Water.)

Plant in hills, eight feet apart, and cultivate same as Musk Melon.

Per oz. Per lb.

Mountain Sweet. —A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the centre; very sweet and delicious. A fine market sort,.....	15c.	\$1.00
Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina. —The leading market sort; fruit of the large size, longish oval; skin dark green, marbled with lighter shades, red fleshed, of excellent quality,.....	15c.	1.25
Black Spanish. —Fruit of large size, almost round, skin dark green, flesh red, sweet and delicious,.....	15c.	1.25
Orange. —So called from its peculiarity of the rind separating from the flesh when fully ripe, flesh red, tender and sweet, of medium quality,.....	30c.	2.50
Phinney's Early. —This is a valuable addition to our list of Melons. It is of a dark crimson color, very compact, has a thin rind, and is of a delicious flavor. It is early, very productive, and keeps well, thus being particularly valuable for market. (See frontispiece.) Per pkt. 10c.	25c.	
Citron. —A round handsome fruit of small size, used in the making of sweetmeats and preserves,.....	15c.	1.50
Apple Pie. —Used in pies as a substitute for apples; may be preserved until March,.....	20c.	2.00

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad. Sow thickly in boxes in the green-house once a week all winter or in a frame, or the open ground after a frost, covering very lightly.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>
White London ,.....	10c.	50c.
Black London ,.....	10c.	50c.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

The seeds are used while young, and pickled as capers. In shrubby borders, or trained against trellis work, the plant is highly ornamental; sow one inch deep in rows five feet apart, and gather the crop every few days.

	<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Tall Dark Crimson ,.....	10c.	20c.	\$2.00
Dwarf ,.....	10c.	40c.	3.00

ONION.

The Onion requires a loamy, mellow and very rich soil; and, unlike most kinds of garden or field vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same land for successive years. Previous to sowing, the ground should be thoroughly spaded over or deeply plowed, and the surface made smooth and even. The seed should be sown as early in the Spring as the soil may be in good working condition, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them to two inches apart; and in the process of culture, be careful not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>
Early Red .—This variety was produced by selecting, for a series of years, the earliest for seed. In size and shape it is very much like the Danvers Yellow. It yields well and is desirable because it ripens up thoroughly early in the fall.....	25c.	\$2.50
Large Red Wethersfield .—This variety is very much grown at Wethersfield; it is a large, thick, deep red, very productive variety, and of good quality. The seed should be sown <i>very early</i> in Spring, in order to have the <i>whole</i> crop ripen,.....	25c.	2.50
Yellow Danvers .—Form globular; ripens up early and well; is very productive and of excellent quality; long keeper,.....	25c.	3.00
White Portugal .—A mild and desirable summer variety; grows to good size; does not keep well,.....	30c.	4.00

PARSLEY.

Sow middle of March thinly in drills, one foot apart, and half an inch deep. As the seed germinates very slowly, it is best to soak it for a

few hours in tepid water before sowing. For winter use protect in a glass frame or light cellar.

Per pkt. Oz.

Extra, or Doubled Curled,.....10c. 15c.

PARSNIP.

Sow as early in Spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in Fall a certain quantity for Winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until Spring, to be dug up as required.

Per oz. Per lb.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown.—Best for general use,..... 15c. \$0.75
Guernsey.—A large growing variety,..... 15c. .75
The Student.—A fine-flavored variety,..... 15c. 1.00

PEAS.

Peas come earliest to maturity in light rich soil. For general crop, a deep rich loam, or a strong loam inclining to clay, is best. For early crops, decomposed leaves or leaf-mould should be used, or if the soil is very poor, stronger manure may be employed. For general crops, a good dressing should be applied, and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, Peas are never staked, and are sown in single rows two to three inches deep, and from two to three feet apart, according to the variety or the strength of the soil. When grown in small quantities for private use, they are generally sown in double rows, six or eight inches apart, and the tall varieties staked up by brush. For an early crop, sow in March, as soon as the ground can be worked, and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession. After the first of June, sowing should be discontinued until the middle of August, when a good crop may generally be secured by sowing an early sort.

Extra Early.

Per qt. Per bush.

Carter's First Crop.—The earliest variety grown; 2½ feet,..... 49c. \$10.00
Daniel O'Rourke.—A favorite early variety, and a good bearer;
 3 feet,..... 30c. 6.00
McLean's Little Gem.—A dwarf, green wrinkled marrow, very prolific, of superior flavor, and a first early; 1 foot,..... 50c. 14.00
McLean's Advancer.—An early green wrinkled variety, of delicious flavor; 2 feet,..... 50c. 12.00
Tom Thumb.—Remarkably dwarf and early, of excellent quality, and yields abundantly; 1 foot,..... 50c. 12.00

	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Philadelphia Extra Early. —A very desirable early variety, ..	40c.	10.00
Waite's Caractacus. —An early and productive Pea, of good flavor, one of the best,	50c.	12.00
Easte's Kentish Invicta Pea. —The quickest and earliest blue Pea yet introduced; earlier than the best stocks of Daniel O'Rourke, while the fact of its being a blue Pea proclaims it to be infinitely superior to any white Pea in cultivation. It grows to a height of two feet, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods,.....per pkt.	40c.	
Laxton's Alpha. —A blue wrinkled marrow (the result of a cross between Laxton's Prolific and Advancer); height 3½ feet; a first early sort, earlier than Little Gem and Advancer. This Pea produces pods from the bottom to the top of the haulm, and therefore needs no recommendation as to prolificacy; the pods, which are larger than any other wrinkled marrow, are well filled with Peas, which later, when cooked, are said to be of fine flavor,.....per pkt.	30c.	

Second Early Varieties.

	<i>Per qt.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. —A very productive variety, with long pods, containing from 11 to 12 Peas in each; 4 feet,.....	60c.	15.00
Laxton's Supreme. —A new green marrow, of excellent quality, with very long well-filled curved pods; 3½ feet,.....Per pkt.,	25c.	
McLean's Premier. —A green wrinkled marrow about 3½ feet high, a very great cropper, the pods of a large size, seven to nine Peas in each, and of an excellent quality; a first-class variety in every respect, said to be McLean's best,.....	75c.	16.00
Dwarf Waterloo Marrow. —New English variety thus described in report of the Royal Horticultural Society: "Ten days later than Sangster's No. 1, or Dan O'Rourke; 12 to 18 inches high, producing very large pods well filled; excellent Pea.".....	60c.	14.00
Bishop's Long Pod Dwarf. —A valuable dwarf kind, and great bearer; 1½ feet,.....	40c.	12.00

For General Crop.

Champion of England. —One of the best and most popular Peas in cultivation; 5 feet,.....	40c.	8.00
Blue Imperial. —A good bearer, and of fine flavor; a very useful variety; 3 feet,.....	30c.	6.00
Hundredfold, or Cook's Favorite. —A very fine late variety, ..	75c.	16.00
Peabody. —A very prolific dwarf Pea, of branching habit, excellent flavor; 1½ feet,.....	75c.	12.00
White Marrowfat. —A favorite market sort, of excellent quality; 6 feet,.....	25c.	4.00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. —This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field Pea, hardy and productive; 4 feet,.....	25c.	4.00
Tall Sugar. —The young pods are tender and well flavored, of good quality as a shell Pea; 5 feet,.....	60c.	12.00
Dwarf Sugar. —Edible pods, of good quality shelled; 3 feet,.....	60c.	12.00

PEPPER.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-bed early in April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart. They

may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is passed, and the soil is warm and settled.

	<i>Per pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>
Large Bell, or Bull Nose. —An early variety, of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. It is a favorite sort both for pickling and for use in the crude state.....	10c.	40c.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. —Similar to the preceding in shape and color, but much larger, and milder in flavor; used to make stuffed pickles,.....	10c.	50c.
Squash, or Tomato-Shaped. —The sort most generally grown for pickling; very productive; the leading market variety.....	10c.	40c.

PUMPKIN.

Chiefly used for agricultural purposes. Same cultivation as for Cucumbers and Melons.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Qt.</i>
Cushaw. —A fine, sweet variety, excellent keeper.....	10c.	75c.
Large Cheese. —Medium size, best for cooking.....	10c.	50c.
Connecticut Field. —Large; best for stock.....	10c.	25c.

RADISH.

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown on a gentle hot-bed in February.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Long Scarlet Short-Top. —The standard variety for market and private gardens.....	10c.	\$1.00
Scarlet Turnip. —Rather more delicate in flavor than the above, excellent for Summer use.....	10c.	1.00
White Turnip. —A sub-variety of the preceding, differing in color,...	10c.	1.00
Yellow Turnip. —Grows to a large size, excellent to stand the heat and drought of Summer,.....	10c.	1.00
French Breakfast. —A variety of quick growth, very mild and tender, one of the best for forcing,.....	15c.	1.50
Olive-Shaped Scarlet. —Oblong shaped, flesh rose colored, tender and excellent.....	10c.	1.00
Rose-Colored Chinese. —Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant; excellent for winter use.....	20c.	2.00
Black Spanish. —Skin rough and nearly black, flesh pungent, solid and white; one of the hardiest and best for Winter use.....	15c.	1.50

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

The Oyster Plant succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in Spring, in drills, fifteen inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil, an inch and a half in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to six inches apart.

Per pkt......10c. *Per oz.*.....25c.

SPINACH.

For Fall use, sow middle of August; for Winter and Spring middle of September; and for early Summer as early as the season will admit, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart.

Per oz. Lb.

Round, or Summer.—Best for Spring sowing.....10c. 50c.

SQUASH.

Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth, and it is most economical of manure to prepare hills for the seeds in the ordinary manner, by incorporating two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure with the soil, for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

Per oz. Lb.

Yellow Bush Scolloped.—An early market variety, excellent for shipping.....10c. \$1.00

White Bush Scolloped.—A sub-variety of the above, principally differing in color.....10c. 1.00

Bush Summer Crook-Neck.—Early, productive, and of good quality; fruit, orange-yellow, covered with warty excrescences.....10c. 1.00

Boston Marrow.—A much-esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor.....20c. 2.00

Hubbard.—A general favorite, and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; flesh, fine-grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.....20c. 2.00

Mammoth Chili.—Grows to a large size, often weighing over two hundred pounds; excellent for stock.....20c. 2.00

Turban, or Turk's Cap.—Flesh, orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, and well flavored; an excellent variety for use in Fall and early in Winter.....25c. 2.50

TOBACCO.

Per oz. Lb.

Connecticut Seed Leaf,.....40c. \$ 4.00

Imported Havana,.....75c. 10.00

Ruffled-Leaved Virginian,.....50c. 6.00

Kentucky,.....50c. 6.00

TOMATO.

This delicious vegetable is one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out four or five

inches apart in another hot-bed, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot; they are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted, for early crops, on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills, in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a garden pan or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of the sitting-room or kitchen.

Per pkt.

- General Grant.**—Size above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid, and free from water, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth, and shining, coloring well up to the stem, a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered, retaining its goodness, and free from wilting,..... 10c.
- Boston Market.**—An improved variety of the "Large Smooth Red," very productive, showy, and of superior quality. It is extensively grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, who esteem it above all others as a market variety,..... 10c.
- Large Smooth, or Round Red.**—Smooth and fair, nearly round, somewhat flattened, color bright red; an excellent market variety,..... 10c.
- Tilden.**—Fruit oval, of a brilliant scarlet, of medium size, skin smooth and glossy, flesh very solid and of high flavor; on account of its solidity and keeping qualities, it is a fine market variety,..... 10c.
- Pear-shaped.**—Is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm,..... 10c.
- Large Yellow.**—About the size and shape, but a little more flat than the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving,..... 10c.
- Yellow Plum.**—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon yellow; used only for preserves,..... 10c.
- Red Cherry.**—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shade and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. It is the earliest of all,..... 10c.
- Yellow Cherry.**—Same as above except in color,..... 10c.

THE TROPHY TOMATO.

(From American Agriculturist, November, 1870.)

Under the same conditions, I planted the "New York Market" and "Rising Sun," the varieties we considered the best and earliest of last year's experiment. In earliness the "Trophy" had no perceptible advantage over the other two (and by the way I think we have reached the farthest point we are likely to attain in this particular), but in size, smoothness, and beauty of coloring, as well as in solidity and flavor, it certainly exceeded them. So that, taking it all in all, I believe it to be

thus far unexcelled, whether grown for private use or for market purposes. This opinion I find very generally concurred in in all sections of the country wherever it has been submitted to a trial test with others.—*Peter Henderson*. *Per pkt*, 10c.

TURNIP.

For early use, the Turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the *Early Flat Dutch* are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time, if possible. *Ruta Bagas* should be sown about the first of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the plants to five or six inches apart in the drills. *Ruta Bagas* should be ten inches apart. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

	<i>Per oz.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>
Early White Flat Dutch. —Size medium, grows quick,.....	10c.	\$1.00
Early Yellow Dutch. —One of the best for the garden,.....	10c.	1.00
White Norfolk. —A popular variety for feeding,.....	10c.	1.00
Strap-Leaved White-Top. —Roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use,.....	10c.	1.00
Straped-Leaved Red-Top. —Similar to above, purple above ground,.....	10c.	1.00
Early White Stone. —A good, globe-shaped Turnip,.....	10c.	1.00
Early Yellow Stone. —Similar to above, except in color,.....	10c.	1.00
Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball. —Very early and fine,.....	10c.	1.00
White Globe. —Large, white; fine for field culture,.....	10c.	1.00
Orange Jelly. —A very beautiful and delicate yellow Turnip; one of the very best yellows for the table,.....	15c.	1.25
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen. —Excellent,.....	10c.	1.00
Robertson's Golden Ball. —An excellent yellow variety,.....	15c.	1.25
Jersey Navet. —A new, delicate, white Turnip; long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best of the white sorts for the table,.....	25c.	2.50
Swedes. White Sweet, Laing's Purple-Top, Carter's Improved Purple-Top, Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, Skirving's, Sutton's Champion, each,.....	10c.	1.00

SWEET HERBS.

No garden is complete without a few sweet, aromatic, or medicinal herbs, for flavoring soups, &c., and pains should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant a few inches apart.

	<i>Pkt.</i>	<i>Oz.</i>
Anise,	10c.	15c.
Rue,	10c.	20c.
Carraway,	10c.	15c.
Coriander,	10c.	15c.
Sweet Marjoram,	10c.	50c.
Sage,	10c.	25c.
Summer Savory,	10c.	30c.
Thyme,	10c.	50c.
Lemon Balm,	10c.	30c.
Sweet Fennel,	10c.	30c.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary,	Hemp,	Maw,
Millett,	Rape,	Rice, (unhulled.)

GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS.

The prices of these are variable; but purchasers may depend on having them at the lowest market rates, and of the best quality.

Barley,	Hungarian Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Oats,	Chinese Sugar Cane,	Meadow Foxtail Grass,
Buckwheat,	Canada Corn,	Sweet Vernal Grass,
Spring Wheat,	Daiton Corn,	Italian Rye Grass,
Winter Wheat,	King Phillip Corn,	Red Clover,
Spring Rye,	Timothy,	White Dutch Clover,
Winter Rye,	Southern Red-top Grass,	Alsike Clover,
Broom Corn,	Millett,	Lucerne, or French Clover,
Field Peas,	Fowl Meadow Grass,	Kentucky Blue Grass, ex-clean,
Spring Vetches,	Orchard Grass.	Kentucky Blue Grass cleaned.
Flax Seed,		

OSAGE ORANGE.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPROUTING.—Put the seed in a vessel, and cover it with water as warm as you can bear your hand; keep the vessel near the stove, change the water once a day, and soak the seed about five days, after which turn off the water and keep the vessel covered with a damp cloth; stir occasionally, and in about one week more, if kept warm, it will begin to start, and should then be planted in ground well prepared to receive the seed. Plant in drills about two inches deep, as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale in large or small quantities, at lowest market prices.

GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWNS, &c.

The preparation for laying down lawns is too often hastily and imperfectly made. The first point is to get the ground shaped to the desired grade, taking care that when hills are removed, sufficient sub-soil is also removed to be replaced with top soil, so that at least six

inches of good soil will overlay the whole in all places. When the grading is finished, drains should be laid wherever necessary: then the whole should be thoroughly plowed, a sub-soil following in the wake of the common plow, until it is completely pulverized. A heavy harrow should then be applied until the surface is thoroughly fined down; all stones, roots, etc., should be removed, so that a smooth surface may be obtained. The lawn is now ready to be sown. When the seed is sown, a light harrow should again be applied, and after that a thorough rolling given, so that the surface is made as smooth as possible. In this latitude, the seed may be sown any time during the months of April or May, and will form a good lawn by August, if the preparation has been good. If sown in the hot months of June or July, a sprinkling of oats should be sown at the same time, so that the shade given by the oats will protect the young grass from the sun. Lawns are also sometimes sown during the early Fall months with excellent results. For small plots, of course, digging, trenching and raking must be done, instead of plowing, sub-soiling and harrowing

Per lb. Per bush.

Lawn Grass, "Central Park Mixture."—This mixture,

identical with that forming the lawns of the Central Park, New

York, is unequalled,..... 65c. \$6.00

Lawn Grass.—Fine mixed,..... 50c. 5.00

White Clover,..... 75c.

Rhode Island Bent Grass,..... 50c. 5.00

Extra Cleaned Kentucky Blue Grass,..... 50c. 5.00

ALSIKE CLOVER.

Per lb. Per bush.

The most productive, and without doubt the most hardy variety yet

introduced, 50c. \$20.00

The following description from the *Agricultural Gazette*, (English), will be found interesting, and at the same time trustworthy:

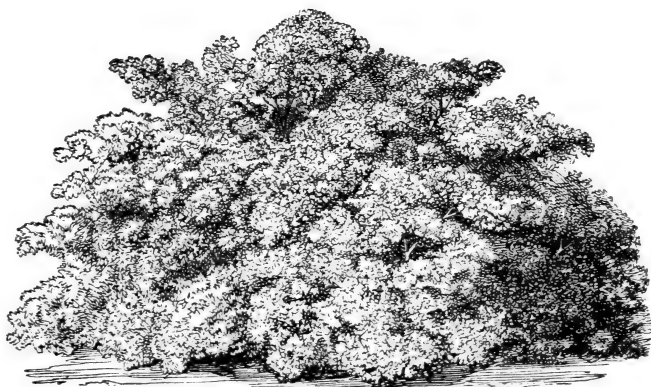
ALSIKE, OR PERENNIAL HYBRID CLOVER SEED, is indigenous in Sweden, where it has been cultivated in the native pastures of that country for the last hundred years, and has in some cases been known to grow to the height of five feet, although in England it attains only that of two feet. The root is fibrous, and the head globular. The plant bears a greater resemblance to the White than to the Red Clover; and although its stems are recumbent, they do not root into the soil like those of the White Clover; in short, it may be described as a "giant" White Clover, with flesh-colored flowers. The plant yields two mowings annually. Linnæus observed the Alsike Clover growing in poor, bare obdurate clays in the Morea, where no other plant could be made to vegetate; and yet, under such unfavorable circumstances, this clover

flourished with an uncommon degree of luxuriance and yielded shoots as tender and succulent, although not so abundant, as if reared in the most richly manured fields. Michel mentions the plant as growing in open situations in a clayey soil, and as being in his opinion worthy of cultivation. Sturn says it is found in Holland, and that he tried its cultivation along with that of a great number of other Clovers, placed under the same circumstances, and that the result convinced him that there is no other kind of Clover equal to it for the purpose of feeding cattle. The Red Clover will only last two years in perfection, and often, if the soil be cold and moist, nearly half of the plants will rot, and in the second year bald places will be found in every part of the field; besides that, in September and October, many plants left -or Seed are lost, in consequence of the heavy rains during that period; while the Alsike Clover, on the contrary, ripening its seeds much sooner and continuing in vigor much longer, much risk and expense are avoided, and a large profit accordingly accrues. Further, when this plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. The best method of disposing of the Alsike Clover crop is, either by mowing it for hay, cutting it occasionally as green food, or feeding it down with sheep, in which latter case it may be turned on sooner than any other Clover; and if eaten down quite bare, and the Stock taken off the first week in June, the next crop will come sooner to the scythe than any other species of Clover so treated; and if saved for seed, the seed will be ripe sooner than any other, and the plant will again afford a good bite for the sheep until the land be required to plow for wheat—a heavier crop of which is invariably produced after Alsike than any other Clover. If mown for hay, it should be cut as soon as most of the heads are in full bloom, and before they begin to turn brown and die away. Observe the foliage in the lower parts of the plants. When the leaves begin to turn yellow, decay and drop off, the crop should be cut,—for by standing longer, the crop will lose more at the bottom than it gains at the top. The weight of seed required to be sown is—according to circumstances—from 4 to 5 lbs. per acre, an extent of crop which will produce many tons annually of green herbage, independent of the crop of seed. The hardy nature of the plant is proved by the fact of its thriving by transplantation—it would admit of being taken up at the expiration of two or three years and planted in any other situation; the plant when taken up is merely divided, and its fibrous roots cut a little with a pruning knife; so that the farmer may never be at a loss for a crop of Clover. The Alsike does not suffer from the severest frosts. It will flourish on the most barren land, where few

grasses will grow at all, producing a heavy crop of seed, and affording an abundance of nutritious herbage for horses, oxen and sheep; and when the land has become clover-sick, and cannot be depended on for a crop of the ordinary sorts of Clover, this has never been known to fail.

OATS.

	<i>Per bush.</i>
Excelsior (White). —A new variety, first disseminated from the Agricultural Department at Washington about two years since. It has thus far proved a most excellent variety. Very heavy, frequently weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. per measured bushel; productive and of most excellent quality,.....	\$1.00
Surprise (White). —A very popular variety of recent introduction, remarkably plump and heavy; average weight 35 to 40 lbs. per bushel,.....	1.00
Poland (White). —Grown from imported stock,.....	1.00
White Probsteler Oats. —The seed of this variety was received from Germany in 1866, and has since been cultivated with great success in various parts of the country. They are a bush oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the head. The straw is tall, coarse and strong, and not liable to lodge. The hull is soft and thin and the kernel large; for these qualities they received the first premium at the N. Y. State Fair in 1869. A large grower reports having grown 587 bushels from six acres, weighing 39 lbs. to the measured bushel. We can confidently recommend for general cultivation,.....	1.00



Moss Curled Parsley.

ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TO those who are not conversant with the different varieties of Vegetable Seeds, we offer the following selections, which contain only the most approved and desirable kinds of each class. Any article not required will be omitted, and an increased quantity sent of other kinds that may be desired in place of it; but as the selections are very liberal, no reduction in price can be made from the total cost of each assortment. The quantities are arranged to suit the requirements of those having large or small gardens.

<i>ARTICLES.</i>	<i>No. 2. \$10.</i>	<i>No. 1. \$5.</i>
Peas , including all best sorts for succession,.....	4 qts.	2 qts.
Beans , broad,.....	1 pt.	.....
Beans , bush; all the finest sorts,.....	2 qts.	1 qt.
Beans , Limas and other pole,.....	1 qt.	1 pt.
Beets , early and late,.....	4 oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts ,.....	½ oz.	1 paper.
Broccoli , early and late,.....	¼ oz.	1 “
Cabbage , “ “.....	1 oz.	1 “
Carrot , “ “.....	4 oz.	1 “
Corn , “ “.....	1 qt.	1 qt.
Cauliflower , best varieties,.....	½ oz.	1 paper.
Celery , dwarf, red and white,.....	½ oz.	1 paper.
Cress ,.....	1 oz.	1 oz.
Cucumber , best varieties,.....	1 oz.	2 papers
Endive ,.....	½ oz.	1 paper.
Egg Plant , New York improved,.....	1 paper.	1 paper.
Leek , Giant,.....	1 paper.	1 paper.
Lettuce ,.....	1 oz.	2 papers
Mustard ,.....	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon , Musk, finest sorts,.....	2 oz.	4 papers
Melon , Water, “ “.....	2 oz.	3 papers
Nasturtium , tall and dwarf,.....	1 oz.	1 paper.
Okra ,.....	1 oz.	1 paper.
Onions , red, white and yellow,.....	2 oz.	1 oz.
Parsley , fimbriated,.....	1 oz.	1 paper.
Parsnip ,.....	2 oz.	1 oz.
Pepper ,.....	1 paper.	1 paper.
Pumpkin ,.....	1 oz.	2 papers
Radish ,.....	2 oz.	2 oz.
Salsify ,.....	1 oz.	2 papers
Spinach ,.....	4 oz.	1 oz.
Squash ,.....	1 oz.	3 papers
Tomato ,.....	2 papers.	2 papers
Turnip ,.....	4 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs , in variety,.....	4 papers.	4 papers.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Greenhouse Syringes , brass, of superior make, different sizes and patterns,.....	\$3.00	\$12.00
" " block-tin, and tin painted,.....	1.50	4.00
Ames' Cast-Steel Spades ,.....	1.50	2.00
" " Long-handled,.....		1.75
" " Small size, for Ladies,.....		1.00
" " Bright Shovels ,.....	1.50	2.00
" " " " Pointed, with long handles,.....		1.75
Best Steel Spading Forks , with four and five tines,.....	1.00	2.00
" Manure Forks , four and six tines,.....	1.20	2.00
Cast-Steel Hoes , all sizes and patterns,.....	.50	1.00
Dutch or Scuffle Hoes , cast-steel, from two to twelve inches wide,.....	.40	2.00
Garden Reels , various sizes and patterns,.....	1.00	2.00
" Lines ,.....	.50	1.50
Transplanting Trowels , various sizes,.....	.30	.75
Garden Handforks ,.....	.50	.75
Cast-Steel Garden Rakes , from eight to sixteen teeth,.....	.75	1.50
Grass-Edging Knives , for paring and dressing grass edgings,.....	.75	1.00
Hedge Shears , four different sizes, six to twelve inch blade,.....	2.00	3.00
Grass Border Shears , with long handles, for clipping box and grass edgings,.....		5.00
Grape or Vine Scissors , for thinning out Grapes,.....	1.25	2.50
Ladies' Box or Grass Shears ,.....	2.00	2.50
Flower Scissors, or Gatherers , which are very useful, as they cut and hold the flowers,.....	1.50	2.00
Avaruncators , a very useful article for pruning off trees, where the branches can not easily be reached. It is attached to a pole, and operated by a lever and cord severing the branch,.....	1.25	3.00
Pruning Shears , with sliding cut,.....	2.00	2.50
" Scissors , of various sizes and patterns,.....	1.00	2.50
" Knives , of various patterns,.....	.75	3.00
Budding " " " " 	1.00	1.50
Grafting " " " " .....	.75	1.25
Pruning Saws , of the best quality, 14 to 20 inches long,.....	1.50	3.00
English Lawn Scythes , of the best quality,.....	2.00	3.00
Grass Scythes , cast-steel, of all sizes,.....	1.50	2.50
Scythe Rifles and Stones , of many kinds,.....	.10	.25
Grass Hooks and Sickles , three sizes,.....	.75	1.25
Wheelbarrows , Garden, of different sizes,.....	6.00	10.00
Hay Forks , of all sizes,.....	.75	1.50

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

PLANT AND TREE LABELS.

Pot and Garden Labels, 4 inches in length, per 1000, \$1.25; per 100, 20 cts.
“ “ “ 4½ “ “ “ 1.25 “ 20 “
“ “ “ 5 “ “ “ 1.50 “ 25 “
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 2.00 “ 30 “
“ “ “ 8 “ “ “ 2.50 “ 40 “
Tree Labels, notched for wire, 4 “ “ “ 1.25 “ 20 “

TYING MATERIALS.

Cuba Bass, best quality.....	per lb., 75 cts.
Japan Fibre. One of the best tying materials in use; is long, fine and silky, and very strong.....	per lb., \$1.00

GRAFTING WAX—(Trowbridge's.)

We have sold this for several years, and it has given excellent satisfaction.....	Price per lb., 50 cts.; per qr. lb., 15 cts.
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RUSSIA MATS.

Best quality,	per doz., \$9; each, \$1.00.
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TOBACCO SOAP.

For destroying Insects on Plants, Vines, etc., etc.....	per lb., 50 cts.
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WHALE-OIL SOAP.

In boxes of 5, 10, and 20 lbs.....	per lb., 20 cts.
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PLANT RODS.

Plant Rods, No. 18, painted green.....	per doz., \$1.75
“ 19, “	“ 1.50
“ 20, “	“ 1.00
“ 21, “	“ .75
“ 22, “	“ .65
“ 23, “	“ .50

FANCY WOODEN TRELLISES.

Light and strong, all sizes, for pots and out-door running plants.....	15 cts. to \$1.50
Wire Trellises in great variety.....	Price, 25 cts. to \$2 each.

HANGING BASKETS AND FLOWER POTS.

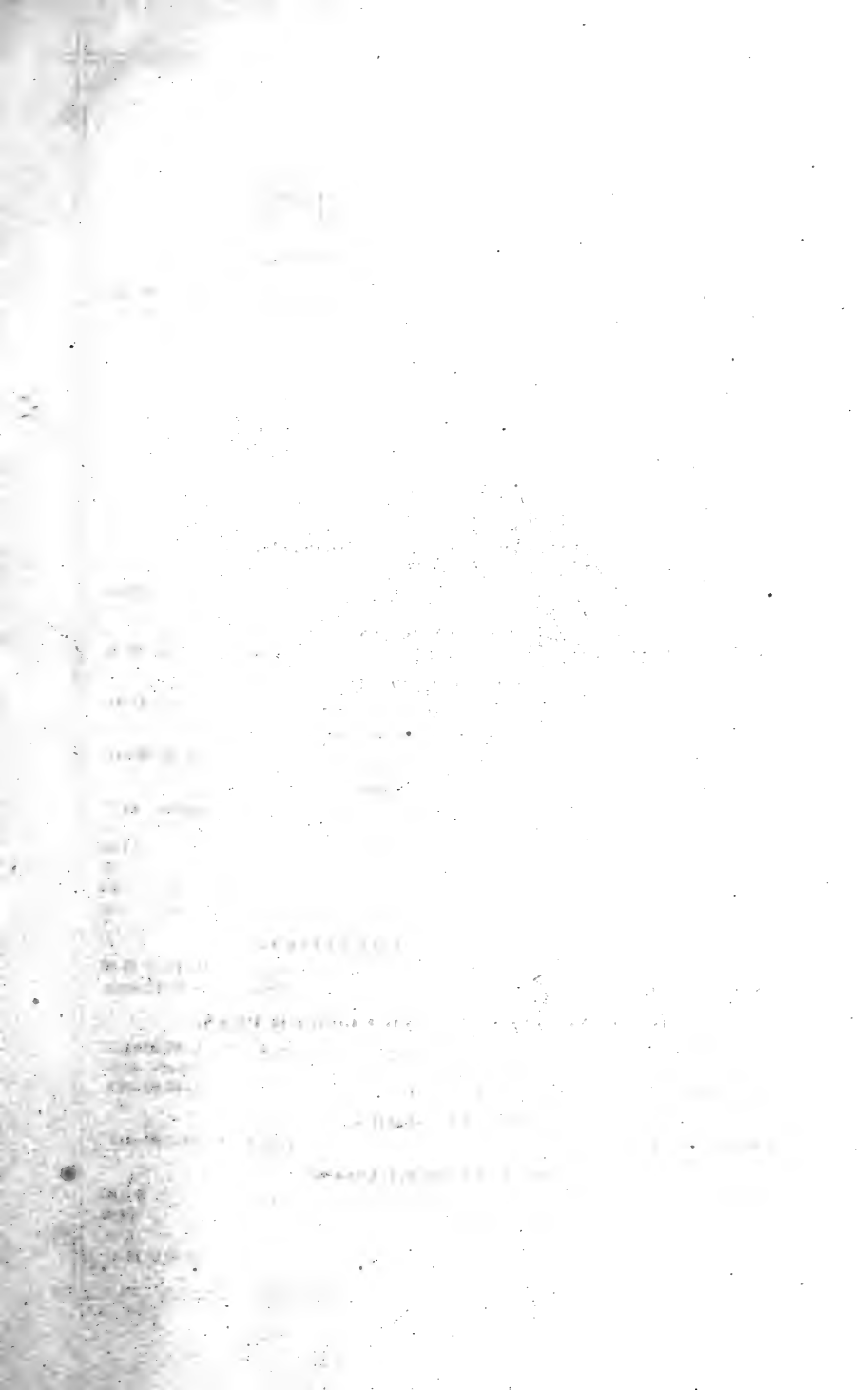
Ornamental Lava Hanging Baskets,	Price, 25 cents to \$1.00 each.
Chains for hanging the above.....	15 cts. each.
Ornamental Lava Flower Pots, etc.....	Price 25 cts. to \$3.00 each.

RUSTIC WORK.

Table or Hanging Baskets,	Price, \$1.00 to \$10.00 each.
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HYACINTH GLASSES.

French Glasses, Clear, Blue, Green and Purple,.....	per doz., \$ 3.00
Bohemian “ “ “ “	“ 12.00
“ “ Ruby and Wine color,.....	“ 6.00
“ “ Fancy colors and patterns,.....	“ \$6.00 to 13.00





PANZIES.

From Finest named English and French sorts.

FLOWERS.

IN presenting the following list of Flower Seeds and Bulbs, we design to remove some of the chances for disappointment which so often meet the lovers of flowers.

We do not offer so large a list as many of our fellow seedsmen, believing it is not an advantage to the amateur florist, to experiment with all the new varieties and "*novelties*" which come with a high sounding name. Because many things, which do well, when carefully handled by a professional florist, prove worthless for ordinary garden culture. There are but few private gardens in the country that cannot be made to give more pleasure, with a reasonable number of varieties, than if the attempt be made to grow everything.

Making, as we do, a speciality of growing many of the choice varieties of flower seeds, we are enabled to offer to our many customers a much better quality than any western house; while our connection with two of the most reliable growing establishments of the old country, enable us to offer a stock that cannot be surpassed in quality.

The success attending our last year's business was most flattering; nearly every seed bulb or plant sent out, giving the most perfect satisfaction; our large beds of Double Zinnia, Balsams, Asters, Blotched Petunias, Phlox Drummondii, &c., &c., having been visited and admired by hundreds of our citizens, as well as numbers of stranger florists of other sections, who unite in calling our plants most perfect specimens; also, giving us an excellent opportunity to thoroughly test all new seeds that may come out from time to time.

We intend during the next season (1872), to greatly enlarge our flower gardens, and most cordially invite all lovers of flowers to give us a call and themselves a treat.

Flowers may be classified as follows:

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, PERENNIALS.

ANNUALS are plants which, with us, in our severe climate, as well as others so disposed by nature, grow, flower, mature, seed, and die within the same season.

From the almost innumerable varieties, it is the duty of the Seedsman to select those most worthy of culture, either for fragrance, beauty or attractive foliage.

BIENNIALS are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

PERENNIALS are plants of longer endurance, and when once established, may be relied on, if hardy, to embellish the garden for several years.

MODE OF SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

Much of the success of having a good display of Flowers, depends upon the manner in which the seeds are committed to the soil; many failures arising from the inexperience of parties sowing the seed *too deep*. As a general rule, the depth at which seeds are sown will vary with the size. Large seeds, such as those of Sweet Peas, Lupins, Marvel of Peru and Nasturtion, may be sown one inch deep; seeds of Clarkia, Campanula, Mignonette, and other small seeds, should not be sown deeper than a quarter of an inch. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to proper depth. For the majority of seeds, a very slight covering suffices; if sown too deep, they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are likely to decay. Woolly seeds, which adhere to each other, like Globe Amaranthus, Rodanthe, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases, the more thinly the seeds are strewn the better. When too thickly sown, the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable; in the absence of rain, this application must be repeated every day or two, for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought, and will speedily perish unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition—to the neglect of this important precaution many failures are solely attributable—on the other hand, an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause the seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in the Spring, therefore, the water-pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

Sowings in this climate, should not be made before the first of the tenth of May, and continue to the middle of June. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent planting in case of failure with the first.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

For constant brilliancy, the Aster, Delphinium, Balsam, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, Stock, Antirrhinum, Dianthus, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Double Zinnia, should have a place in all collections. Many others will be found in the Catalogue which we can not here mention.

FOR MASSES OF COLOR.—The effect is often strikingly beautiful where entire beds are grown of the same color. The following plants are some of the most desirable for such purposes:

Red, and its various shades, Zinnia, Phlox, Petunia, Stock, Silene, Linum, Dianthus, Sweet Pea, Cacalia, &c.

White, Clarkia, Phlox, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Sweet Pea, Portulaca, Stock, etc.

Blue, Whitlavia, Nigella, Myosotis, Larkspur, Sweet Pea, Nemophila, Ageratum Mexicanum, Campanula, Gilia, Eutoca, etc.

Yellow, Dwarf Tropæolum, Eschscholtzia, Marigold, Calliopsis, Bartonia Aurea, etc.

FLOWERS FOR FRAGRANCE.—For richness of perfume, Stocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, and Sweet Pea, take the lead.

FROST-HARDY PLANTS. Our autumnal frosts are seldom welcome to such as find a chief pleasure in the little world of beauty to be found in a tasteful flower garden. It is not pleasant to see the beautiful favorite flowers taking on the leaves of decay with the first frosts of September or October. But there are always a few, and some of them not the least desirable, which hold old Boreas at bay even as late as the middle of November. Among these are Japan Pinks, Bartonia Aurea, Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowering Aster, Sweet-scented White Candytuft, Antirrhinum, Centranthus, Delphinium Formosum, Double Daisy, Malope, Gilias, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Scabiosa, Lupins, Pansies, Stocks, Verbenas, Sweet Peas, Petunias, etc.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, deservedly popular, and becoming every year more and more so, as nothing can be superior for holiday decorative purposes and festive occasions, as well as bouquets and floral ornaments for the winter.

FLOWERS FOR BASKETS. Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, Mimulus, Tropæolum, Nemophila, Lobelia, Abronia, and others.

CLIMBING PLANTS. Among the best are Dolichos, Convolvulus, Ipomea, Gourds and Cucumbers (ornamental), Sweet Peas, Calampelis, Scabra, Cobæa, Scandens, etc.

ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED PLANTS have come to have a world-wide popularity. Among the best are Ricinus (the tallest from 3 to 8 and 10 feet), Amaranthus, Canna, and Perilla Nankinensis. The effect is best when grown in groups of several colors, say six or more. The tallest should be in the center.

PLANTS FOR SUMMER HEDGE. There is nothing that will make a prettier low hedge for purposes of beauty or a screen than the Sweet Pea, when supported upon low brush early and properly set. The seed should be sown at a depth of not less than four inches early in the Spring, and the earth should be kept well hoed up to the stocks through the season. This will ensure in a rich soil an exuberance of flowers, and a beautiful hedge of three to four feet in height. The Amaranthus also makes a fine hedge of rich, dark foliage, some varieties of which furnishing two and even three colors. The Double Zinnia is also desirable, as well as Delphinium Cardiopetalum, of about two feet in height. Most of the tall growing plants are suitable.

BULBS AND TUBERS, FOR SPRING PLANTING. Among them, the Gladioli, being the first and best, will be found under their appropriate head in the Catalogue.

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

By the postage laws, SEEDS, BULBS, ROOTS, PLANTS, and SCIONS may be sent by mail at the rate of *two cents* for every FOUR OUNCES in weight, no package to exceed *four pounds*; and, agreeably to this law, any seeds in packets, or bulbs named in this catalogue will be sent, POSTAGE PAID, at the prices quoted.

Persons ordering seeds by the ounce or pound must enclose eight cents per pound for postage.

As an inducement to persons who desire a large collection, or for the formation of clubs, we will send by mail, *free of postage*, to any address, in the United States, on receipt of the amount of order, seeds as follows:

Purchasers remitting \$ 1.00	may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to	\$ 1.20
" " 2.00	" " " " " "	2.50
" " 3.00	" " " " " "	4.00
" " 4.00	" " " " " "	5.50
" " 5.00	" " " " " "	7.00
" " 10.00	" " " " " "	14.00

N. B.—This discount allowed on FLOWERS and VEGETABLE SEEDS in packets only.

For the benefit of those who wish a fine display of flowers from bulbs and annuals, and are unacquainted with the varieties, we have made up

the following collections with great care, selecting such only as with proper care and attention, are sure to give satisfactory results.

Collection No. 1, Price \$2.50, Contains

10 Papers Flower Seeds. Choice annuals.	1 Liliun Auratum.
6 Fine Gladiolus.	1 Liliun Lancifolium.
3 Double Tuberoses.	

Collection No. 2, Price \$5.00, Contains

20 Papers Flower Seeds. Choice annuals.	3 Liliun Longiflorum.
12 Fine assorted Gladiolus.	1 Liliun Auratum.
6 Double Tuberoses.	2 Longiflower.

Collection No. 3, Price \$10.00, Contains

25 Papers Flower Seeds. (Extra fine Annuals.	2 Liliun Auratum.
25 Fine assorted Gladiolus.	2 Liliun Longiflorum.
12 Double Tuberoses.	2 " Candidum.
3 Liliun Lancifolium.	2 " Martagon.
2 Liliun Monstrosum.	3 Amaryllis Formosissima.

Hardy Annuals.

One Hundred Distinct Varieties. Our own selection.....	\$5.00
Fifty Distinct Varieties, " "	2.50
Twenty Distinct Varieties, " "	1.00

Biennials and Perennials.

Fifty Distinct Varieties.....	\$2.50
Twenty Distinct Varieties.....	1.00

Persons desiring us to make their selections may rely upon our sending only those which are really showy and handsome, and easy to cultivate. We believe that our experience will enable us to make selections that can not fail to give entire satisfaction to any lady or gentleman who may send us their orders.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the following list of assortments of Flower Seeds. They have been selected with great care from the best growers in France and Germany, and are all of the past season's growth. They contain only the most beautiful varieties in packets, in which are enclosed six, eight, ten, twelve, or more separate papers, each containing seeds of a different color or variety of the same plant, all in sealed packets, just as they are received from Europe.

		<i>Price.</i>
12	Splendid varieties	Truffaut's Peony Flowered Asters,.....\$1.50
10	"	" Globe " " 1.00
12	"	" German Quilled " " 1.25
8	"	" Rose Flowered " "75
6	"	" Chrysanthemum " "75
8	"	" New Emperor " " 1.00
6	"	" " Victoria " " 1.25
12	"	" Reid's Quilled " " 1.25
10	"	" Dwarf Double Balsam,..... 1.00
4	"	" New Rose "50
10	Beautiful varieties	Camelia Flowered Balsam,..... 1.00
12	Superb varieties	Dwarf Ten Weeks Stocks,..... 1.00
12	Beautiful varieties	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur,..... .50
6	Splendid	" Double Portulaca,..... 1.00
12	"	" Everlasting Flowers,..... 1.00
6	"	" " "50
10	"	" Ornamental Grasses,..... .75
9	"	" Double Zinnia,..... .60
6	Choice	" Candytuft,..... .30
3	"	" Coxcombs, ..... .25
5	"	" Calliopsis,..... .25
8	Extra fine	" Sweet Peas,..... .50
6	Newest	" Marvel of Peru,..... .25
6	Distinct	" Panzies,..... .75
3	Splendid	" Carnation Pinks,..... .50
6	"	" Portulaca, ..... .30
10	"	" Phlox Drummondii,..... 1.00
10	"	" Double Petunia,..... 1.50
10	"	" Ornamental Leaved Plants,..... 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.**ABRONIA.**

Handsome trailing plants, with several branches, each five or six feet in length, bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena both in flower and habit of plant, and continuing in bloom during the whole season. Fine for baskets, and desirable in the garden. Set the plants eighteen inches apart. Sow the seed under glass, if possible, and separate the little seed from the rough husks before sowing, as it sometimes causes the seed to rot. Treat as half-hardy annual.

Price.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. ABRONIA UMBELLATA, rose lilac; white eye,..... | .10 |
| 2. FRAGRANS, white,..... | .25 |

ACONITUM (Monkshood).

Showy hardy perennials, grow in any good soil, even under the shade of trees.

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|---|-----|
| 3. ACONITUM NAPELLUS.—Blue and white; from Europe; two feet,..... | .10 |
|---|-----|

ACROLINIUM.*Acrolinium.*

A beautiful class of everlasting flowers, a most valuable acquisition for the flower border, beautiful for winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut just as soon as they begin to expand, and carefully dried in the shade. Half hardy annuals.

- | | <i>Price.</i> |
|--|---------------|
| 4. ACROCLINUM ROSEUM.—Light rose, from Australia,..... | .10 |
| 5. ALBUM.—Pure white; a beautiful contrast to the preceding,
from Australia,..... | .10 |

ADONIS.

A class of plants not very much cultivated. The flowers are very brilliant, but not numerous; bloom for a long time; foliage pretty. Set eight inches apart. The following are hardy annuals.

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| 6. ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.—Summer; scarlet; 1 foot,..... | .05 |
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AGROSTIS.

These rank high among the ornamental grasses from their delicate and graceful growth, and are very useful for winter bouquets; will grow in any good garden soil. Hardy annuals.

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| 7. AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.—One of the most graceful and elegant; from Europe, .10 | .10 |
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AGERATUM.

Splendid plants for large clumps or masses, as well as for indoor blooming during winter; very useful for cutting. Half hardy annuals.

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| 8. AGERATUM MEXICANUM.—Lavender blue, very useful for bedding, also for bouquets, fine also for pot culture; from Mexico,..... | .05 |
| 9. ALBIFLORUM NANUM.—Dwarf white, quite new, a valuable acquisition, fine for pots,..... | .10 |

ALONSOA.

A handsome, free flowering, attractive, bedding plant, also valuable for in-door decoration, continuing in bloom from June until cut off by frost, and succeeding in any garden soil. Half hardy annual.

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| 10. ALONSOA GRANDIFLORA.—Large flowered, deep scarlet; two feet,..... | .10 |
|---|-----|

ALYSSUM.

One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants either for growing in pots, on rock work, or the open border, the annuals varieties blooming nearly the whole summer.

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| 11. ALYSSUM SAXATILE.—Yellow, very showy; hardy perennial; one foot,.... | .05 |
| 12. SWEET (Maritima).—A well-known fragrant little annual; from England; one foot,..... | .05 |

AMARANTHUS.

Ornamental foliaged plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower garden. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or in June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the centre of beds, or mixed flower or shrubby borders. Half-hardy annuals.

	<i>Price.</i>
13. AMARANTHUS MELANCHOLICUS.—New. A beautiful novelty, rivaling the Perrilla Nankinensis for groups and edgings; of dwarfer habits and of a lively blood-red colored foliage.....	.10
14. CAUDATUS (Love lies Bleeding).—Very pretty; from East Indies; 3 feet,.....	.05
15. HYPOCHONDRIACUS (Prince's Feather).—Red; from East Indies; 3 feet,.....	.05
16. TRICOLOR (Joseph Coat).—An old favorite, the chief beauty of which consists in its beautiful yellow, scarlet, and green variegated leaves; 2 feet,.....	.10

AMBLYOLEPIS.

17. AMBLYOLEPIS SETIGERA.—A wide spreading plant, good foliage, showy hardy annual, from the East Indies, growing well with ordinary care; bright yellow. Set about a foot apart,....	.10
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AMMOBIUM.

A very useful everlasting for making dried Winter bouquets, forming also a showy plant for the garden. Hardy annual.

18. AMMOBIUM ALATUM.—White; 2 feet,.....	.05
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ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).

The Snapdragon, or Antirrhinum, is one of our most showy and useful border plants. Amongst the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped flowers, of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

19. ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS ALBUM.—Pure white; 2 feet,.....	.10
20. BRILLIANT.—Crimson and white; 2 feet,.....	.10
21. DELILA.—Carmine; white throat; 2 feet,.....	.10
22. FIREFLY.—Orange scarlet, and white; 2 feet,....	.10
23. GALATHEA.—Crimson, yellow, and white; 2 feet,...	.10
24. EXTRA FINE FIXED,.....	.05

ANAGALLIS.

25. ANAGALLIS EUGENIA.—Beautiful light blue, shaded from the centre with pure white,.....	.10
26. NAPOLEON III.—Rich crimson maroon,.....	.10
27. FINE MIXED,.....	.10

AQUILEGIA, OR COLUMBINE.

This pretty and interestingly varied genus of plants scarcely meets with the amount of appreciation it deserves. It is an extremely showy and ornamental, early summer flowering herbaceous plant, combining the most curious forms with the most beautiful and striking colors. Succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy perennial.

28. AQUILEGIA.—Extra fine mixed,..... *Price.* .05

ASTER.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion, flowers in which richness and variety of color is combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; it is indispensable in every garden or pleasure ground where an autumnal display is desired. In our flower beds and mixed borders it occupies a deservedly prominent position, whilst for grouping or ribboning it stands unrivaled.



French Pæony Perfection Aster.—One-half natural size.

29. ASTERS.—TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Very large, beautiful flowers; petals long, a little reflexed; one of the best; twenty inches to two feet in height. Finest colors, mixed, extra .15
30. LA SUPERBE.—A magnificent, large, bright rose-colored flower, often more than four inches in diameter, of the pæony-flowered class; twenty inches in height..... .20
31. NEW ROSE.—A new and magnificent class, between *Truffaut's Perfection* and *Large-flowered Imbrique*. About two feet in height; very robust, with large flowers, and double to the centre, the outer petals finely imbricated, and of great substance; finest colors, mixed..... .20
32. POMPON.—Very fine; a very perfect Aster; almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; height eighteen inches; finest colors, mixed..... .10
33. COCARDEAU, OR NEW CROWN.—A fine flower; double; the central petals being of a very pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large, flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc. Height about eighteen inches; finest colors, mixed..... .10

		<i>Price.</i>
34.	NEW PÆONX-FLOWERED GLOBE.—A new and very fine variety, and the earliest of the "Asters"—at least two weeks earlier than <i>Truffaut's Pæony-flowered</i> ; flowers very large; plant branching and strong, and does not require tying. Finest mixed.....	.10
35.	TALL PYRAMIDAL-FLOWERED GEREAU.—Extra; late; branching; good habit; fine flower; needs no tying.....	.10
36.	GERMAN DWARF.—Fine mixed; the individual blossoms are similar to the quilled; it averages about eight inches in height, and is richly covered with moderate-sized flowers; they are principally used for edging; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot,.....	.10
37.	NEW GIANT EMPEROR.—Very large flowers, but not numerous; mixed colors,.....	.10



The Giant Emperor Aster.

38.	NEW VICTORIA.—Flowers as large as the <i>Emperor Aster</i> ; habit pyramidal; nearly two feet high; each plant bearing from twenty to forty flowers; extra. mixed colors.....	.20
39.	NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED DWARF.—A new and most desirable class; growing only about one foot in height; with large, very perfect flowers; a free bloomer; later than other varieties, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors.....	.14
40.	BALTZE'S NEW PYRAMIDAL DWARF BOUQUET.—A novelty; each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground. Fine for pots, edging, or filling small beds. Set plants five inches apart. A beautiful variety; many colors mixed.....	.10
41.	HEDGE-HOG, OR NEEDLE.—Petals long, quilled; sharply pointed; very curious and fine; two feet; colors mixed.....	.10

		<i>Price.</i>
42	REID'S NEW GLOBE-QUILLED.—This is the finest <i>quilled Aster</i> grown. The plant is pretty tall, and the flowers fine; colors mixed. ....	.10
44.	SHAKESPEARE.—A novelty of last year, which has proved quite distinct and true. Very brilliant in color; free blooming, and pretty uniform in habit. Excellent for the outside row of a bed or border.....	.25
44.	All varieties mixed.....	.25

BALLOON VINE. (Cardiospermum.)

Ornamental climbing plant, useful alike for green-house or out-door decoration. *Half-hardy annual.*

45.	CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM.—White, 5 feet.....	.10
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BALSAM.

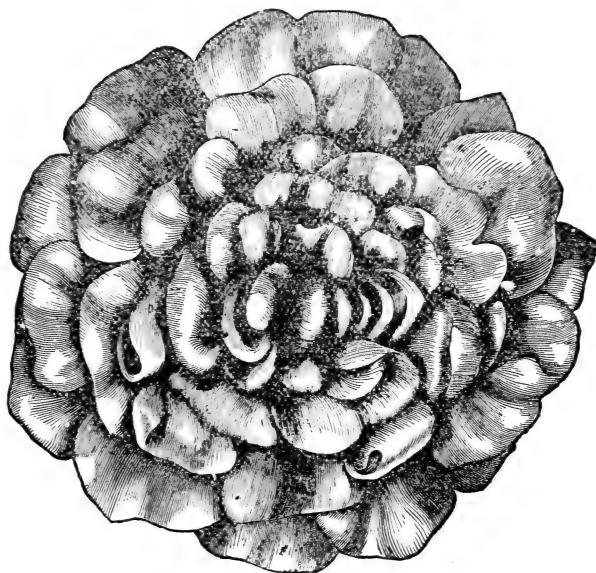
Magnificent conservatory of out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into ten or twelve inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and liberally supplied with manure water; for out-door decoration, the soil should be of the richest character possible. Tender annuals.

46.	BALSAMS, CAMELIA FLOWERED, OR BLOTCHED.—A beautiful collection ten colors, mixed; very double: two feet.....	.10
47.	DOUBLE TALL.—Twelve fine colors; mixed; two feet.....	.10



Double Dwarf Balsam.—Half natural size.

48.	DOUBLE DWARF (or Miniature).—Twelve fine colors, mixed; two feet.....	.10
49.	IMPROVED ROSE-FLOWERED.—A finely imbricated variety; flowers two inches in diameter; superb; twelve colors, mixed; two feet.....	.10

*Rose Balsam.*—Natural size.

Price.

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|-----|--|-----|
| 50. | BALSAMS, ROSE-SPOTTED.—Twelve varieties, mixed; two feet,..... | .10 |
| 51. | SMITH'S PRIZE.—From a celebrated English collection; very fine,..... | .25 |
| 52. | SOLFERINO.—One of the best Balsams, with densely double flowers, striped like a Carnation; new,..... | .35 |
| 53. | DOUBLE WHITE,..... | .10 |
| 54. | Good mixed,..... | .10 |

BARTONIA.

55. **BARTONIA AUREA.**—A very showy half-hardy annual, with gray branches and Thistle-like leaves; flowers very brilliant yellow; will not bear transplanting very well, and we usually sow the seed where it is to bloom, thinning the plants out so that they stand about six or eight inches apart,..... .05

BOCONNIA. Ornamental Foliage Plant.

56. **BOCONNIA FRUTESCENS.**—A new and beautiful foliaged green-house plant; excellent for beds of ornamental leaved plants,..... .25

BELLIS (Double Daisy).

A well known and favorite plant for the border, or pot culture. Half hardy perennial.

57. **BELLIS PERENNIS.**—Finest German, producing a large proportion of double flowers. One-quarter foot,..... .10

BRIZA (Quaking-Grass).

Price.

A very useful ornamental grass, fine for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.

58. BRIZA MAXIMA.—An elegant shaking grass; one of the best, and perfectly hardy,..... .10
 59. GRACILIS.—Small; flowers freely and is always desirable,..... .10

BROMUS.

60. BROMUS BRYZOPOROIDES.—A very fine grass, with elegant hanging ears; well adapted for bouquets either for summer or in winter; flowers second summer,..... .10

CALANDRINA.

Very beautiful dwarf-growing plants, usually treated as tender annuals, though of perennial duration if protected in winter. They are a blaze of beauty wherever the sun shines upon them. They succeed well in a light, rich soil.

61. CALANDRINIA GRANDIFLORA.—Fine rosy lilac; flowers from July to October; very showy, and of easy culture. Two feet,..... .10

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of scarlet, tassel shaped flowers, from July to October.

62. CACALIA COCCINEA.—Orange, scarlet; flowering in clusters. Very pretty, .. .05

CALCEOLARIA.

63. CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA TIGRINA.—Spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe,..... .50
 64. HYBRIDA TIGRINA NANA.—This charming variety grows only six or eight inches in height, and is of very compact habit,50
 65. HYBRIDA GRANDIFLOA.—Very large, superb flowers,..... .50
 66. JAMES' INTERNATIONAL PRIZE.—Saved from the choicest varieties only,..... .50

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (Tropæolum Peregrinum).

The popular name of this pretty little annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wings; blooms from June to October; from Mexico.

67. CANARY BIRD FLOWER.—Half-hardy annual; twenty feet,..... .10

CANDYTUFT (Iberis).

Old, popular, and beautiful hardy annuals, very useful for the border or cut flowers, growing about one foot in height; sow early, and thin to six inches.

	<i>Price.</i>
68. CANDYTUFT.—WHITE, .....	.05
69. DARK purple,.....	.05
70. DARK crimson (Dunnett's new),.....	.05
71. ROCKET, pure white,.....	.05
72. FLESH color,.....	.05
73. LILAC, .....	.05
74. SWEET-SCENTED.—Pure white and fragrant,.....	.05
75. NEW ROSE-COLOR,.....	.05
76. MIXED, .....	.05

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.

This is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals. The tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders, and fronts of shrubberies; and the dwarf kinds, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding plants, and are valuable for edgings; while the different varieties make very pretty ribbons. Hardy annuals.

77. CALLIOPSIS CORONATA.—Yellow disk, with crimson spots,.....	.05
78. BICOLOR.—Yellow, crimson center,.....	.05
79. BURRIDGI.—The most beautiful and distinct of the family,.....	.10

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula Medium*).

The Canterbury Bells have long been known among our most ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers, which are freely produced throughout the summer, render them strikingly effective. As they are strictly biennials, it will be necessary to sow the seed every year. Hardy biennials.

80. CANTERBERRY BELLS.—Double white (<i>Campanula Medium</i>),.....	.10
81. " blue,.....	.10
82. " mixed,.....	.10
83. Single mixed,.....	.10

CATCHFLY (*Silene*).

Free-flowering hardy annuals, growing over a foot in height. Should be grown so as to form a clump or mass. Set the plants six or eight inches apart.

84. SILENE ARMERIA, (LOBEL'S CATCHFLY).—Red, white, and rose, either separate or mixed,.....	.05
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CARNATION. (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, all having been selected expressly for us, from some of the best collections of prize varieties in Europe, producing mostly all double flowers. Hardy perennial.

	<i>Price.</i>
85. CARNATION PINK.—Good; mixed; for border culture,.....	.10
86. Choice Bizarres and Flakes. Saved from stage flowers; extra,.....	.50

CENTAUREA.

Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. Hardy annuals.

87. CENTAUREA CYANUS (BACHELOR'S BUTTON).—Various colors mixed,....	.10
88. MOSCHATA (SWEET SULTAN).—Various colors mixed	.10

CENTRANTHUS.

A very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plant, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; grows freely in any common garden soil; a native of New Granada. Hardy annuals.

89. CENTRANTHUS.—Fine mixed,.....	.10
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CINERARIA.

A well-known greenhouse favorite, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. It may be had in bloom through a greater portion of the year. Greenhouse perennials.

90. CINERARIA.—Extra choice mixed colors. From prize varieties,.....	.50
91. NEW DWARF.—Finest mixed,.....	.25
92. MARITIMA.—An ornamental-foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, .....	.10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The double-flowered, annual Chrysanthemum, are amongst the most showy and effective of summer-flowering border plants. Thin out to twelve inches apart.

93. CHRYSANTHEMUM ATROCINEUM.—Dark scarlet,.....	.10
94. CORONARIUM.—Double; white,.....	.10
95. DOUBLE.—Golden yellow; extra fine,.....	.10
96. MIXED, .....	.10

CLARKIA.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful looking flowers, growing freely, and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; and when planted in a rich soil, and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective of bedding plants. Hardy annuals.

97. CLARKIA ELEGANS.—Rosy purple. One and one-half feet,.....	.05
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GLIANTHUS.

A magnificent greenhouse shrubby climber.

- Price.*
98. **CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.**—One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, about three feet in height, with neat compound leaves, and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, long-petaled, pea-shaped flowers, three inches in length, something similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch in front. From New Holland,..... .25

COBEEA.

A magnificent conservatory climber, with large, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils; it is of very rapid growth and consequently eminently adapted during the Summer for warm situations out of doors; grows freely in any rich soil. Seed should be placed edge-wise when planted.

99. **COBEEA SCANDENS.**—Purple lilac. From Mexico,..... .10

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb).

Highly ornamental, curious looking flowers, for decoration of the flower house, drawing-room, and garden, all the varieties are remarkably attractive, producing a fine effect when grown in pots and mixed with other plants, either on the stage of a greenhouse, or planted in some warm situation out of doors. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size and symmetry. Half hardy annuals.

100. **COCKSCOMBS.**—Mixed varieties,..... .10
 101. Dwarf crimson, brilliant, large, saved from a prize collection .10
 102. Yellow, same as above, except color,..... .10

COIX.

103. **COIX LACHRYMA** (Job's Tears). A very curious ornamental grass, having seeds which have the appearance of large tears. From East Indies, .05

CHLORIS.

A fine species; singularly elegant perennial grass, nine to twelve inches in height, with flower-scapes or stems, having slender flower-spikes or rachis radiating horizontally from the extremities of each scape like the concentric spokes of a wheel. Half-hardy annual.

104. **CHLORIS RADIATA.**—Small growth and tassel-like: very pretty and blooms freely,..... .10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (Morning Glory).

A well-known beautiful class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers; sow early. Splendid varieties, mixed.

105. **CONVOLVULUS AUREA SUPERBUS.**—Distinguished by its beautiful golden yellow flowers; a new variety,..... .10

		<i>Price.</i>
106.	MAJOR.—Dark purple,.....	.10
107.	“ Splendens, brilliant crimson,.....	.10
108.	“ Striped, .....	.10
109.	Finest mixed,.....	.05

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Convolvulus).

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plant, with exceedingly handsome, rich, colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed beds. Half-hardy annuals.

110.	CONVOLVULUS MINOR, TRICOLOR.—Rich violet purple,.....	.05
111.	STRIPED, blue; beautifully striped with white; trailer, .....	.10
112.	MONSTROSUS.—Deep violet purple; extremely large, handsome trailer,.....	.10

CREPIS, OR HAWKWEED.

A class of rather interesting hardy annuals. Sow in the open garden in the spring, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart.

113.	CREPIS BARBATA.—Light yellow and bright purple,.....	.10
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CYPRESS VINE (Quamoclit Vulgaris).

A tender climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers; seed should not be planted in open ground before the last of May or first of June. Fifteen feet.

114.	CYPRESS VINE.—Scarlet,.....	.10
115.	White. Variety of the preceding,.....	.10
116.	Rosea. Rose color,.....	.10
117.	Mixed,.....	.05

DATURA.

A class of plants not much in favor, because the poorer varieties only have been generally cultivated. Some of the best are curious and beautiful. Should be treated as half-hardy annuals. *D. Wrightii* will endure the winter and flower for a number of years. Rather coarse, branching plants, two feet in height, and should be set some eighteen inches apart. Roots may be preserved over winter in sand in the cellar.

118.	DATURA WRIGHTII.—One of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, shaded with lilac, sweet-scented,10
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DELPHINUM (Perennial Larkspur).

A highly ornamental genus of splendid profuse-flowering plants, of an unusually high decorative character. When planted in large beds or groups, their gorgeous spikes of flowers, of almost endless shades,

from pearl white to the very richest and deepest blue, render them the most conspicuous and striking objects in the flower garden, or pleasure ground. They delight in a deep, highly cultivated soil. Hardy perennials.

Price.

119.	DELPHINUM CÆLESTINUM GRANDIFLORUM.—Celestial blue, long spikes, very handsome,.....	.10
120.	FORMOSA.—New. Flowers large, color exquisite; blue with white; will flower the first season from seed; finest of the tribe. Two feet,.....	.10
121.	Fine mixed,.....	.05

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

Handsome and highly ornamental plants, of stately growth and varied colors. Hardy perennials.

122.	DIGITALIS.—Fine mixed,.....	.10
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DIANTHUS.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation, Picotee, Pink and Sweet William, "all household words," belong to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals. The double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, Dianthus, Heddewigii, and Dianthus Laciniatus, with their large and rich colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds and mixed borders.

123.	DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.—See Carnation Pink. BARBATUS.—See Sweet William.	
124.	IMPERIALIS.—Scarlet, double imperial in a great variety of colors	.10
125.	GARDNERIANUS.—Fringed, double, various colors,.....	.10
126.	CHINENSIS HEDDEWIGII.—A splendid large flower, three inches in diameter; beautiful rich color, often finely marked and marbled,.....	.10
127.	CHINENSIS LACINIATUS, PL.; PL.—Magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated. Splendid colors; seeds saved only from the finest flowers,.....	.20
128.	DIADEMATUS, FL. PL.—A superb novelty introduced last season from Germany, of dwarf, compact habit, flowers very large, of various tints of rose, maroon and purple, one of the finest of its species,.....	.20

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean.)

Beautiful climbing plants of free growth, flowering clusters. Tender annuals.

	<i>Price.</i>
129. DOLICHOS LABLAB.—Purple, beautiful in Fall,.....	.10
130. ALBA.—White,.....	.10

EGG PLANT.

Highly ornamental fruit-bearing plants, succeeding in a warm southern location. Half-hardy annuals.

131. EGG PLANT.—Scarlet-fruited. Very handsome; one and a half feet,.....	.10
132. STRIPED.—Very ornamental, from Gaudaloupe,.....	.10
133. WHITE FRUITED.—One and a half feet,.....	.10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

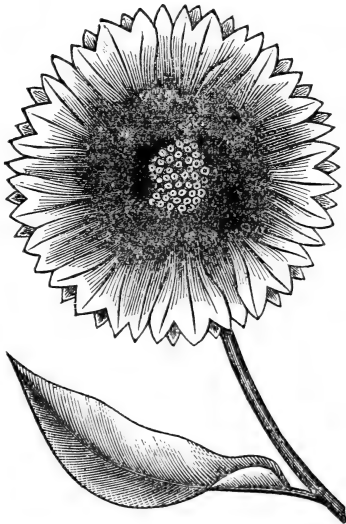
A very showy class of hardy annuals of different shades of yellow and creamy white. A little difficult to transplant. About a foot high. Set about the same distance apart.

134. ESCHSCHLOTZIA CALIFORNICA.—Bright yellow, darker in the centre,.....	.05
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GAILLARDIA.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during the Summer and Autumn; thriving in any light rich soil.

135. GAILLARDIA ALBA MARGINATA.—White edged, half hardy annuals; 1-12 ft. .05	.05
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*Gaillardia.*

136. GAILLARDIA PICTA.—Crimson and yellow, half hardy annual, from Louisiana; 1 1-2 feet,.....	.10
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GILIA.

Very pretty dwarf plants; will bloom in almost any situation, admirably adapted for massing. Hardy annuals.

Price.

137. GILIA.—Fine mixed,..... .10

GLOBE AMARANTHUS (Gomphrena).

The globes are well known, and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, are highly prized for their heads of flowers which if gathered before they are far advanced will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground, the orange in particular, which seldom starts without bottom heat and then very reluctantly. Tender annual.

138. GLOBE AMARANTH (GOMPHRENA).—Purple, fine; two feet,..... .05
 139. VARIEGATED,05
 140. WHITE,05
 141. ORANGE,05
 142. FLESH COLOR,05
 143. FINEST mixed varieties,05

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, of great beauty and diversity of colors. Perennial bulbs.

144. GLOXINIA.—Finest mixed. From a splendid collection of drooping and erect varieties,..... .50

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL.

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and, being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis work of arbors, etc.; the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of their foliage. Tender annual.

145. GOURDS, BOTTLE.—A very useful variety,..... .10
 146. EGG-SHAPED.—Resembling an egg,..... .10
 147. HERCULE'S CLUB.—Club-shaped; curious,..... .10
 148. ORANGE.—In the form of an orange,..... .10
 149. SERPENT,10

GODETIA.

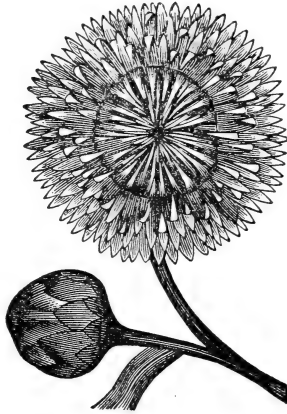
Very attractive hardy annuals, all well deserving of the most extensive cultivation; their profusion of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered them universal favorites.

150. GODETIA.—Mixed pink, crimson spots; 1 1-2 feet,..... .05

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flowers).

The Helichrysums are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of the flower when dried, which if

gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantel bouquets and ornaments, or vases. Hardy annuals; from New Holland.



Helichrysum.

	<i>Price.</i>
151. HELICHRYSUM. ATROSANGUINEUM NANUM.—A new dwarf variety; deep crimson; very free flowering; 2 1-2 feet,.....	.10
152. MONSTROSUM.—New, white variety, very free flowering, .....	.10
153. BRACTEATUM.—Yellow, .....	.10
154. " ALBUM.—White, .....	.10
155. COMPOSITUM MAXIMUM.—One of the finest of the class; flowers very double, and a large variety of colors mixed	.10

HIBISCUS.

156. HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.—A very ornamental and showy hardy annual; color, a rich cream, with brown centre; 1 1-2 feet,.....	.10
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HOLLYHOCK (Althææ).

This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. If sown early in heat the plants may be had in bloom the first year. Hardy perennials.

157. HOLLYHOCK.—The choicest double mixed, from a collection of seventy-five English prize varieties,.....	.10
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HONESTY (Lunaria Biennis).

Interesting Summer blooming plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks. Hardy biennials.

	<i>Price.</i>
158. HONESTY.—Mixed,.....	.05

ICE PLANT.

A very singular dwarf trailing plant, much used for garnishing; the leaves and stems are covered with crystalline globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Half-hardy annual.

159. ICE PLANT.—From Greece; trailer,.....	.10
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IPOMEA (Convolvulus).

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm, sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the cerulean. All the varieties are splendid and should be extensively cultivated. Tender annual. Sow early.

160. IPOMEA COCCINEA (STAR IPOMEA).—Fine scarlet,.....	.05
161. LILACINA.—Delicate lilac, beautifully bordered with white,.....	.10
162. ATROVIOLACEA.—Violet, bordered with pure white; superb,.....	.10
163. ELEGANTISSIMA.—One of the finest of all the Ipomea; blue, with intense purple centre in the form of a star; pure white margin,.....	.10
164. LIMBATA.—Elegantly blotched with white. 10 to 15 feet,.....	.10
165. NILI GRANDIFLORA.—White,.....	.10
166. BONA NOX.—Violet; very large, fragrant blossoms, which expand in the evening. From the West Indies. 10 feet,.....	.10
167. HEDERACEA.—New Japanese varieties, with variegated foliage,....	.20
168. Best mixed,.....	.10

LARKSPUR (Delphinium).

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and in beds are of striking effect.

169. LARKSPUR. DWARF ROCKET.—Finely mixed in ten colors,.....	.10
170. TALL ROCKET.—Same as preceding, except being taller; in ten colors,.....	.10
171. HYACINTH-FLOWERED.—Finest mixed,.....	.10

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea).

Very ornamental, free-flowering plants, useful for covering trellises, old stumps, fences or walls; growing in any common soil. Hardy perennials.

172. LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—Mixed,.....	.05
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LYCHNIS.

Valuable hardy perennials, generally flowering the first season.

	<i>Price.</i>
173. LYCHNIS.—Fine mixed,.....	.10

LINUM.

A beautiful class of plants, of brilliant and varied colors. *L. coccineum* is one of the handsomest annuals ever introduced, in brilliancy of color, being surpassed by none; it is also much to be recommended for its long duration in bloom.

174. LINUM COCCINEUM,.....	.10
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LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants, of easy culture; well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots, or rookeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general summer-garden as geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The varieties of *Lobelia Erinus* are generally used for this purpose.

175. LOBELIA ERINUS GRANDIFLORA SUPEBBA.—Blue,.....	.10
176. GRACILIS.—Compact flower,.....	.10
177. CARDINALIS.—Our native Cardinal flower; spike of brilliant, scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial,.....	.10

LUPINUS.

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful and free-flowering of garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of bloom; colors rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery borders.

178. LUPINUS.—Twenty-five varieties, hardy annuals, mixed,.....	.05
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MARIGOLD, OR TAGETES.

A tribe of magnificent, free-flowering plants, with double flowers of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders, or ribbons. The African, the tallest, is the most striking in large beds, mixed flower and shrubbery borders. The dwarf French, used as a foreground to taller plants, is invaluable. The new brown and orange miniature French variety makes splendid compact edgings for beds or borders. Half-hardy annuals.

179. MARIGOLD AFRICA.—Fine Mixed,.....	.10
180. FRENCH.—Dwarf, beautifully striped, one foot,.....	.10
181. Choice mixed, one foot,.....	.10
182. (TAGETES) SIGNATA PUMILA.—A splendid new dwarf variety; a profuse bloomer; very showy, and, as a rich golden plant, specially adapted for bedding,.....	.10

MALOPE.

Very fine and showy half-hardy annuals. Seed may be sown in frames

Price.

and they will flower quite early; or they may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to blossom. Flowers single, resembling those of the Hollyhock. Grow two feet high, and should be about 18 inches apart.

183. MALOPE GRANDIFLORA.—Large, purple flowers,..... .10

MARTYNIA.

Coarse, but free-growing; half-hardy annuals, about two feet in height, spreading. Flowers large and conspicuous. Should be planted two feet apart. May be sown in the open border, or transplanted.

184. MARTYNIA FORMOSA (FRAGRANS).—Purple, very sweet-scented,..... .10

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis).

185. MARVEL OF PERU.—Splendid varieties mixed, including all the finest sorts; very picturesque and diversified colors, finely contrasted with its dark-green, glossy foliage, and densely branching habit; blooming throughout the summer and autumn months,..... .05
186. FOLIA VARIEGATA.—A new variety with variegated foliage; very fine; colors mixed,..... .10

MAURANDIA.

The most graceful and free-flowering of soft-wooded climbers, whether for the ornamentation of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for pillars, trellis-work, and verandahs in the flower garden. The effect produced by the profusion of elegant and varied-colored flowers is strikingly beautiful. Blooms the first season from seeds. Half hardy perennial.

187. MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA,..... .10

MIGNONETTE.

A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the paterre. If well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough, they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of bloom. Hardy annuals.

188. MIGNONETTE.—The well-known sweet-scented variety; one-half foot,..... .05
189. GRANDIFLORA AMELIORATA (New).—This new variety has

proved itself the last summer to be an extremely valuable addition to the former well-known kinds. The plants are of pyramidal form and attain about two feet in height. The foliage and flowers are very much larger than the old variety. Possesses also another very distinctive feature, viz: that of being of a reddish tint. This sort, which is especially adapted for pot-culture, grows, however to an enormous size when cultivated in the open ground. Like the former variety, its flowers are deliciously sweet-scented. A desirable acquisition.... .10

Price.

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant).

190. **MIMOSA PUDICA.**—Grown as a curiosity; being so sensitive that the leaves close up by being slightly touched. Suitable for growing in pots, or the open border,..... .10

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not).

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rockwork, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

191. **MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.**—A variety with blue flowers,..... .10
 192. **PALUSTRIS.**—A well-known favorite, with clusters of delicate blue flowers appearing all summer; blooms the first year from seed,10

MORNING GLOBY. (See Convolvulus).**NASTURTIUM (Tropæolum).**

This is a well-known ornamental annual, of easy cultivation. It flowers best in a light soil. It looks well trained to a trellis or over a wall. The flowers are rich orange, shaded with crimson and various colors. The variety with crimson or blood-colored flowers make a fine contrast with orange. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers, and the flowers sometimes eaten as salads. Half hardy annuals.

193. **NASTURTIUM CARNEUM.**—Flesh color. Ten feet,..... .10
 194. **SCHUERMANNIANUM.**—Straw color, striped with brown,..... .10
 195. **COCCINEUM.**—Straw-colored, blotched and streaked with red; beautiful... .15
 196. **LOBBIANUM.**—Greenhouse climber, mixed; all the above tall growing kinds,..... .15

The dwarf improved varieties of the Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites for bedding, massing or ribboning, and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria.

197. **NASTURTIUM.**—Dwarf, crimson; very fine for groups,..... .10
 198. **SCARLET,**..... .10
 199. **TOM THUMB.**—Yellow,..... .10
 200. **CRYSTAL PALACE GEM.**—Sulphur color, spotted with maroon; fine,10
 201. **DUNNETT.**—Dwarf. Spotted,..... .10
 202. **MIXED,**10

NEMOPHILA.

This is one of the most charming dwarf hardy annuals, of very neat, compact, uniform habit of growth, comprising varied and beautiful colors, blooms freely all summer.

203. **NEMOPHILA.**—Mixed. White, with black spots; one foot,..... .10

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist).

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, growing in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.

Price.

204. NIGELLA DAMASCENA NANA.—Double, blue and white; $\frac{3}{4}$ foot,..... .05

OATS ANIMATED (Avena Sensitiva.)

205. OATS ANIMATED.—A very curious plant. Suitable for mixed borders. Hardy annual; two feet,..... .10

PANSY, (Heartsease), Viola Tricolor.

A popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety. It will flower better in the middle of summer if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun; but in almost any situation it will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. If plants come into bloom in the heat of the summer, the flowers will be small at first; but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty.

206.	PANSY.—From finest named flowers,.....	.15
207.	Violet, white margin,.....	.15
208.	Fancy striped,.....	.20
209.	Black,.....	.20
210.	English. From named flowers,.....	.25
211.	Gold-margined,.....	.20
212.	Blue,.....	.20
213.	Good mixed,.....	.10

PEAS.

The sweet peas are amongst the most popular annuals which enrich the flower garden. They may be planted and trained on sticks the same as common peas; or they may be sown along the sides of fences, forming a highly ornamental covering; in any situation they are always admired.

214.	SWEET PEAS.—Black; six feet,.....	.05
215.	White; six feet,.....	.05
216.	Purple; six feet,.....	.05
217.	Painted Lady; six feet,.....	.05
218.	Scarlet striped; six feet,.....	.05
219.	Invincible (new), scarlet,.....	.10
220.	Mixed,.....	.05

PETUNIA.

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. The brilliancy and variety of its colors,

combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding plants for summer and autumn display; succeeds in any rich soil. Hardy annual.

	<i>Price.</i>
221. PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDA.—Mixed; saved from named flowers,.....	.25
222. MARGINATA.—Green bordered; a fine variety,.....	.10
223. BUCHANAN'S HYBRIDS.—Beautifully blotched and marbled; a fine variety,.....	.25
224. COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE.—Deep rose, with white throat,.....	.15
225. FLORE PLENO.—These are fecundated with great care, and are sure to produce a large per centage of double flowers,.....	.25
226. ALBA.—White; fine,.....	.10
227. Finest mixed,.....	.10

PERILLA.

228. PERILLA NANKINENSIS.—A neat, ornamental plant, with deep mulberry or blackish purple-colored foliage, very striking. Half-hardy annual,10
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PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

This magnificent genus of plants is unrivalled for richness and brilliancy of colors, profusion and duration of blooming. They are unsurpassed for bedding or pot culture, and produce a splendid effect in mixed borders. No garden should be without these beautiful plants; succeeds best in light rich soil. Hardy annual.

229. PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA.—White,.....	.10
230. OCULATA.—Pure white, with purple eye,.....	.10
231. COCCINEA.—Pure deep scarlet,.....	.10
232. RADOWITZ.—Deep rose, striped with white,.....	.10
233. LILAC, white eye,.....	.10
234. RED, white eye,.....	.10
235. WILHELM.—Crimson, white stripes, splendid,.....	.10
236. ISABELLINI.—Light yellow,.....	.10
237. LEOPOLDI.—Light yellow,.....	.10
238. VARIABILIS.—Color changing from dark purple into lilac, .....	.10
239. FINEST, mixed varieties,.....	.10

PICOTEE PINK.

Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, and bloom profusely, growing freely in any light rich soil. Hardy perennial.

240. PICOTEE PINK.—Good mixed,.....	.10
241. Extra fine, saved from the most choice flowers,.....	.50

POPPY.

A tribe of remarkable showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies or select plantations; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annuals.

	<i>Price.</i>
242. POPPY, CARNATION (PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM).—Finest mixed; double ten colors.....	.05
243. FINEST dwarf mixed; double.....	.05
244. PEONY-FLOWERED, finest mixed, double.....	.05

POLYANTHUS.

Gay and profuse spring-flowering plants, adapted for pot culture or the open border. Hardy perennials.

245. POLYANTHUS.—Choice mixed, from best laced flowers.....	.25
246. Mixed Border Varieties.....	.10

PORTULACA.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly; it may be safely affirmed that a garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments; for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases, or rock work. The plants should stand at least eight inches distant from each other. Easily transplanted.

*Portulaca.*

	<i>Price.</i>
247. PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA FL. P. (<i>Double Flowering Portulaca.</i>)—One of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors, of scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated and yellow, of various shades, which will produce a large proportion of double flowers from one to two inches in diameter, resembling roses in appearance; seeds scarce, .....	.20
248. All single varieties mixed,.....	.05

PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose).

One of the finest winter-blooming plants, indispensable for the decoration of the green-house or conservatory. Our seed has been selected with great care, and we can confidently recommend it.

249. PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.—Red; extra,.....	.50
250. FIMBRIATA.—White; extra,.....	.50
251. FIMBRIATA STRIATA.—New; white, fringed, striped with red,....	.50
252. FIMBRIATA ERECTA SUPERBA ALBO-VIOLASCEA.—Pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine, and an exceedingly free bloomer,.....	1.00
253. FERN-LEAVED.—A very pretty fern-like foliage,.....	.50
254. FLORE-PLENO.—A wonderful acquisition, a very large percentage of the flowers being perfectly double, and of the most delicate colors,	1.00

RODANTHE.

A most delicate and charming everlasting flower, bell-shaped before fully expanded, and then like a Daisy. Does not always flourish well in our hot summers. When it happens to do well nothing can be more beautiful. The new varieties seem to be more hardy.

255. RODANTHE MANGLESSI.—An old favorite; fine for house culture, but delicate for out-door,.....	.10
256. MACULATA.—More hardy than R. Manglesii; rosy purple,.....	.10

RICINUS.

A magnificent and highly ornamental genus. The picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant-colored fruit, of the new varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubberies, and mixed flower-borders, quite an oriental aspect. If planted out and grown as single specimens or in our lawns and pleasure grounds, as an ornamental foliage plant, they would form a new and striking feature. Half-hardy annuals.

57. RICINUS AFRICANUS HYBRIDUS.—Rose-colored hybrid; very handsome; new; seven feet,.....	.10
258. GIGANTEUS.—Plant and leaves of enormous size; new; 12 feet, ..	.10

Price.

SANVITALIA.

259. SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS FLORE-PLENO.—A beautiful, low plant, creeping, with bright yellow double flowers; fine for pots, baskets, etc.,..... .10

SALPIGLOSSIS.

260. SALPIGLOSSIS VARIABILIS.—New flowered, mixed, extra,..... .10
261. NANA.—Dwarf, twelve varieties, mixed,..... .10

SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE (Sweet Scabious).

A hardy ornamental plant, suitable for borders. It may be sown at any time in May, and will produce its flowers from July to October. There is a great variety in the flowers of different plants; some of them are almost black, others a dark pure-purple and various shades, down to lilac; they are produced in heads. Hardy annuals.

262. SCABIOSA.—A mixture of the finest colors; two feet,..... .10
263. NEW DWARF.—Mixed, very fine; one foot,..... .10

SCHIZANTHUS.

Elegant slender-branched annuals, with very conspicuous lobed or cut petaled flowers of white, lilac, purple, and rich red orange and violet crimson spots and marks, very picturesquely blended; well adapted for either garden or pot culture. For winter flowering, they should be sown in August and grown in pots. Half-hardy annuals.

264. SCHIZANTHUS.—All colors; mixed,..... .05

STOCKS (Mathiola Annua).

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging or ribboning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.

The ten week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blossoms ten or twelve weeks after being sown. They grow from six to fifteen inches high, and when cultivated in rich soil, and occasionally watered with weak guano water, throw out an immense quantity of lateral spikes of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet; and it would indeed be difficult to surpass the grand effect produced in beds or ribbons by these exquisite gems.

265. STOCKS EARLY TEN WEEKS.—White,..... .10
266. Red,..... .10
267. Crimson,..... .10
268. Purple,..... .10
269. Blood Red,..... .10
270. Yellow,..... .10
271. Above mixed,..... .10

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus).

A useful and well-known tribe of plants perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed; a bed of fine varieties, presenting a rich sight; it sports in endless varieties, viz: pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed and spotted. Our seeds were saved from the finest named varieties, together with Hunt's (a celebrated English amateur), which we can confidently recommend as superior to anything ever before offered in this country. Hardy perennials.

	<i>Price.</i>
272. SWEET WILLIAMS.—Fine mixed; single,.....	.10
273. Double flowering, finest mixed, from a splendid collection of double flowers,.....	.10
274. HUNT'S PERFECTION.—Saved from Bragg's finest strain in cultivation; has taken the first prize at all the London exhibitions. Truly gorgeous in size, color and variety, .....	.10

WALLFLOWER.

A well-known plant, much esteemed for its fragrance. Half hardy perennial.

275. WALLFLOWER.—Double. Finest mixed; 2 feet,.....	.10
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WHITLAVIA.

Charming hardy annuals, with beautifully bell-shaped flowers, growing freely in any soil.

276. WHITLAVIA GRANDIFLORA.—Violet blue; 1 foot,.....	.05
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VERBENA.

A charming genus of universally admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them bloom during the summer; for winter decoration they are invaluable. Half-hardy perennial.

277. VERBENA HYBRIDA.—From finest named sorts. Extra mixed, first quality, .....	.25
278. ITALIAN.—Striped with rose (carnation-like) lilac, purple, on various colored grounds,.....	.20
279. Good mixed,.....	.10

XERANTHEMUM.

A showy class of everlastings; the flowers, when gathered young, are useful for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.

280. XERANTHEMUM.—Double white; 2 feet,.....	.10
281. Double Purple; 2 feet,.....	.10
283. Double Yellow; 2 feet,.....	.10

ZEA.

284. ZEA JAPONICA VARIEGATA (<i>Striped-leaved Japanese Maize</i>).—A splendid variety where effect is desired, its graceful leaves being beautifully and alternately striped with light green and pure white,.....	.05
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ZINNIA ELEGANS.*Double Zinnia.*

Among the novelties of recent introduction, the new Double Zinnia has proved a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rival in beauty, size and form, moderate sized Dahlias.

Price.

285.	ZINNIA.—Double; mixed. No new annual has excited so much attention as this. First introduced by Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris, 1860; and since that time has been much improved in form and color.	.10
286.	Yellow,	.10
287.	Scarlet,	.10
288.	Dark lilac,	.10
289.	White, very fine.	.2)

BULBS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERING.

GLADIOLUS.

It is our aim to bring this class of Plants within the reach of all. To do this we shall reduce the price from year to year, as our stock increases. We have now a very large stock of choice mixed varieties, which we offer at the following low rates, by mail, post-paid:

Per dozen,.....	\$1.00
Per hundred,.....	5.00

Choice named varieties from 10 to 25 cents each.

LILIUM.

No flower-garden should be without at least one of every variety of this highly interesting and truly magnificent family of plants. They are unequalled for the border, or for large masses and beds, being perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture.

LILIUM AURATUM.

The golden-rayed Japanese Lily, the queen of this wondrous race, is now known in every garden where plants of value and beauty are regarded with admiration. Being now so well known, description of this gorgeously beautiful Lily is almost needless, but it may be as well to remark that it has proved itself as hardy in the open ground as any of the common Lilies; it is therefore admirably adapted for cultivating either in the greenhouse, conservatory, or open air.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Per doz.</i>
Good flowering Bulbs,.....	30c.	\$3.00
Extra large Bulbs,.....	40c.	4.00

LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO.

(Double Flowering Tiger Lily.)

Each,.....	\$5.00
Small Bulbs,.....	2.00

NEW JAPANESE LILIUM.

L. FORTUNEI.

A very showy and attractive variety; it is of noble aspect, growing to the extent of six and seven feet high, the lower flower stems running out far and free from the stalk, thus giving the inflorescence, a pyramidal outline. A great number of flowers are borne on each stem, which are of a rich deep scarlet color, distinctly spotted with black.

75 cents each. \$7.50 per dozen.

JAPAN LILIES, (Lilium Lancifolium).

These superb Lilies are perfectly hardy, flowering freely in July and August, forming one of the most striking objects in the flower-border; strong bulbs, for spring planting can be furnished as late as the first of May, after which time they can be furnished in pots, for turning out into the border. They also flower finely in pots.

		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Per doz</i>
L. LANCIFOLIUM	ALBUM.—White,.....	40c.	\$3.50
L.	ROSEUM.—Spotted rose,.....	30c.	3.00
L.	RUBRUM.—White and spotted,.....	30c.	3.00
L.	PUNCTATUM.—White, spotted with delicate salmon	75c.	7.00
L. MONSTROSUM	ALBUM.—Pure white, immense clusters of flowers,	75c.	6.00
L.	RUBRUM.—Red spotted, immense cluster of flowers,	75c.	6.00

LILIES OF VARIOUS SORTS.

CANDIDUM.—Is the well-known white, hardy, garden lily, from three to four feet in height, with large racemes of snow-white fragrant blossoms,.....	15c.	1.50
CHALCEDONICUM.—Brilliant scarlet, three to four feet in height, with large terminal open panicles of brilliantly colored recurved blossoms, resembling Turk's caps,.....	35c.	3.50
LONGIFLORUM.—Large and beautiful snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant, hardy species, from twelve to eighteen inches in height,.....	25c.	2.00
MARTAGON.—(Turk's Cap,) mixed, various colors; three feet,.....	25c.	2.50

DOUBLE TUBEROSES (Polyanthes Tuberosa).

These much esteemed flowers, unsurpassed for elegance, purity of color, and delightful fragrance, are now considered a necessity in every flower garden, however small it may be.

DRY BULBS.—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Started in pots for early flowering; 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA,

OR, JACOBEE LILLY. Each 25 cents.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

PRICE 50 cents each.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

A genus of Mexican Bulbs, producing flowers of the most exquisite beauty, the flowers large, about four inches across, of singularly curious shape, and the color of each variety gorgeous and purely contrasted. No flower can exceed it in beauty; in bloom from July to October. In autumn take up the bulbs and keep them in a dry place, away from frost, until the time of planting in the spring. One and one-half feet.

All varieties mixed, 15 cents each; 50c. per dozen.

CANNA.

A stately species of plants, highly ornamental and effective, producing a rich and oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, which resembles the banana, growing from three to six feet high, and producing flowers in racems of crimson, scarlet, and buff colors.

Extra fine mixed varieties 35 cents each.

DAHLIA.

(In honor of Andrew Dahl, a celebrated Swedish Botanist, and pupil of Linnaeus.)

Our assortment of this interesting class is one of the most extensive in this country. Not only of the showy and fancy kinds, but of the Pomponé or Lilliputian varieties. Each year has added so many names to the list, that to give them all, would hinder instead of help the purchaser in making a selection.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Per doz.</i>
Finest new varieties for the first time offered.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Splendid new varieties of former years.....	.30	3.00
Mixed varieties, all good sorts.....	.20	2.00

BEDDING AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

We also can supply a fine assortment of Bedding and Greenhouse plants grown by one of the best florist in the country, at reasonable rates, embracing a large variety of

**Verbenas,
Lantanas,
Salvias,**

**Pansies,
Geraniums,
Carnations,**

**Petunias,
Heliotropes,
Roses, Etc.**

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.



VERBENA HYBRID.



PETUNIAS.

From Finest Blotched and Striped Varieties.