

1881

SEED ANNUAL



D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

THE CALVERT LITH. CO. DETROIT.

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 CONSISTING OF THE SEEDS OF 12 BEST VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES.



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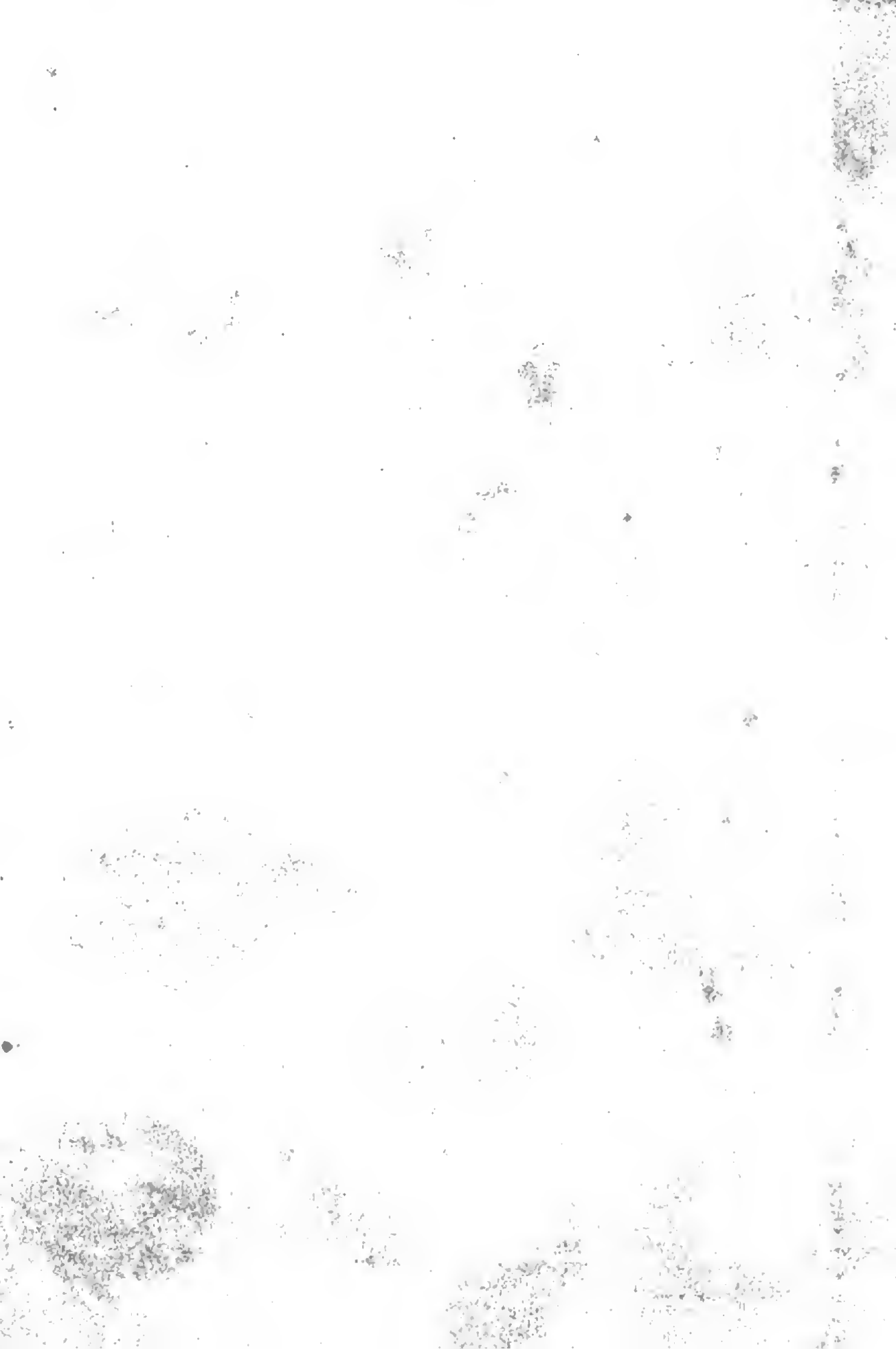


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PRICE 5 CENTS EACH.
 THE WHOLE 12 VARIETIES SENT POST PAID FOR 50 CENTS.



D.M. FERRY & CO'S
SEED ANNALS
1881

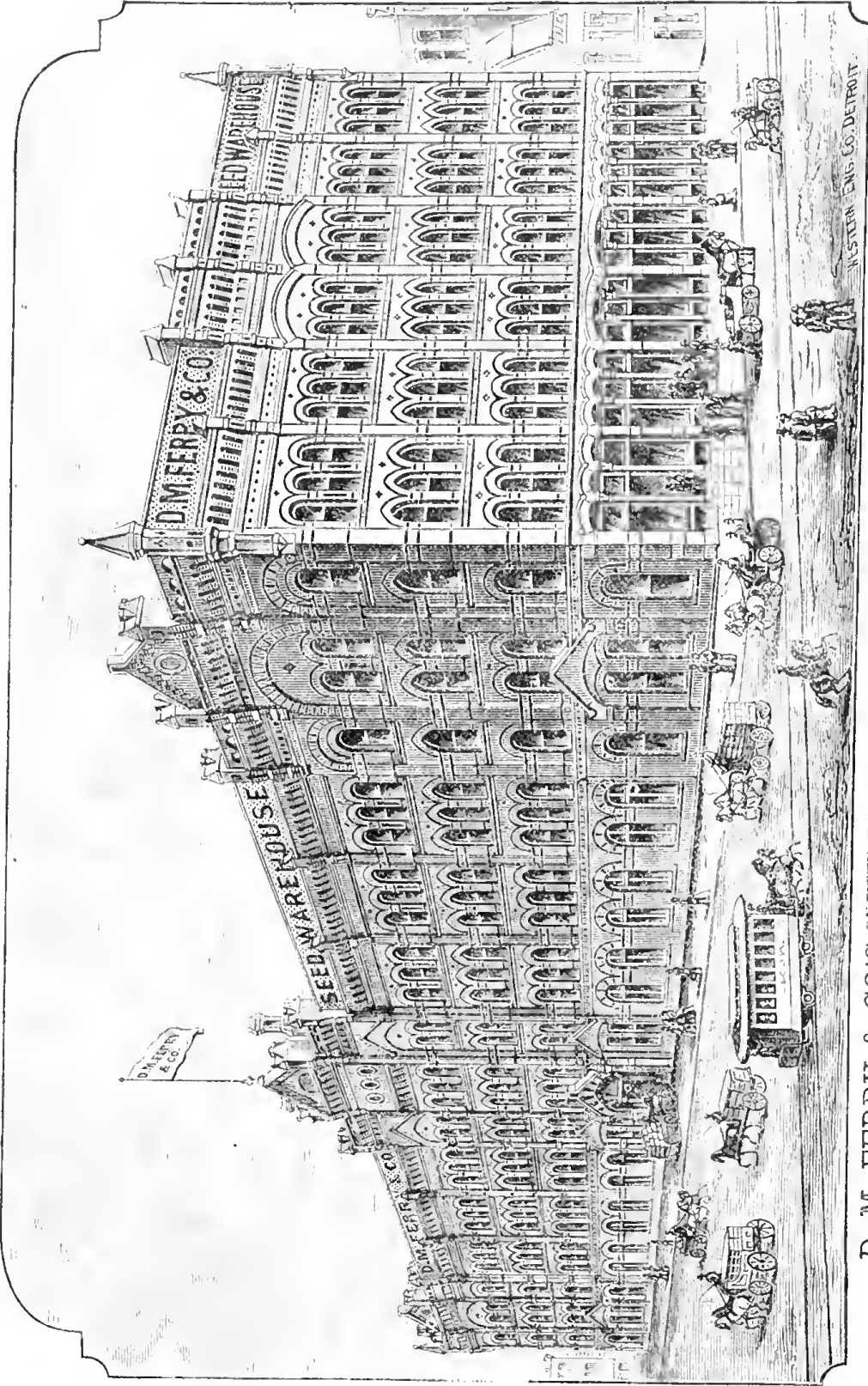
THERE is no country in the world where horticulture, in its vegetable and floral departments at least, is so universally popular as in this. It is true that the European countries, with their vast estates which have been the pride of titled families for centuries, can show much finer examples of elaborate gardening than we can, but nowhere do the *people* take so much interest in it; nowhere is the home garden, the pride and delight of the whole family, so common as here.

We do not look far for reasons for this. We find one in the physical character of the country itself. Nowhere else within the temperate zone is there a region of equal extent which rivals it in productiveness. This is an old boast, but one which is being justified every year. The enormous crops of wheat of the finest quality which have been produced for the past few years in our new northwest, attracting the attention of the whole world, and the ample rewards from increased agricultural activity in the southwest, are showing that the productive area of our country is even greater than had been claimed. The whole South, aroused to the importance of developing her exceedingly rich agricultural resources, is showing that not only "King Cotton," but many other valuable sub-tropical plants find there their most congenial home. The vast prairies of the west, under improved culture, are demonstrating that their early promises of boundless and inexhaustible fertility were not in vain, while over all there rules a climate, which, from the cool, perpetual spring of Minnesota to the tropical, yet balmy, heat of Florida, is marvelously favorable for the development to the highest perfection of the flora of each section. The possibilities of our soil and climate in the production of beautiful flowers, fine vegetables and luscious fruits are nowhere equaled.

Our country is pre-eminently one of *homes* and *homes of the people*. Our ancestors insisted that this should be a land where any one might secure a home which he should hold not as a vassal, a tenant, but as a freeholder; and the whisper has gone across the Atlantic that in this rich country there are homes waiting for all. The intelligent artisans of Europe have left country, friends, everything, and have flocked here by thousands to secure that of which "Be it ever so humble" we all love to sing of as "The dearest spot on earth to me." It could not be otherwise than that these home-builders, tempted by the beauty of the natural flora and the ease with which the finest fruits and vegetables are here produced, should early plan for and plant their garden, nor that they should soon acquire a high degree of horticultural skill; so it is not strange that many a cottage table is loaded with vegetable luxuries that would excite the envy of a titled epicure of the old world, nor that many a cottage mantel should be decked with flowers that would grace a palace.

The intense interest in "my garden," and the keen spirit of rivalry have made our people quick to see and eager to avail themselves of everything that would aid them in this work. One of the earliest things learned is that good seed is the basis, the foundation stone of success in gardening; hence, the earnest desire on the part of all gardeners to secure not only the best variety but the purest possible stock of that variety. Indeed, to those who depend on their gardens for a living, this is of vital importance; for no matter how good a cultivator or how diligent he may be, the market gardener knows that all his efforts will be in vain and his labor unremunerative if a neighbor, from having an earlier variety, is able to slip into market a day or two ahead of him, or from the smaller cost of harvesting a crop from pure seed, is enabled to undersell him there. The amateur knows that he cannot hope to win the honors of the exhibition hall or the reputation of having "The finest garden on the street," without the best of seeds.

How and where shall he get them? Shall he grow them?



D. M. FERRY & CO'S NEW MAMMOTH SEED STORE AND WAREHOUSE.

ERECTED BY THEM IN 1879.

Dimensions, 300 feet on Brush St., 120 feet on Croghan St., and 120 feet on Lafayette St.

Area of Floors, nearly Five Acres.

The rapid multiplication of varieties, many of them entirely distinct and yet each excellent of its kind, the seeds of which readily mix and deteriorate when grown side by side, makes it impossible for one who wishes for anything like a fair collection to grow all his seeds within the narrow limits of a single garden or farm. Again, it has been found that nearly every variety has some climate peculiarly favorable to its perfect development, and that seed raised there is apt to retain something of its vigor and so produce a better crop than one from seed grown under less favorable circumstances, so that many of the finest kinds have to be imported from some other locality or country. Thus the seeker after the best is compelled to buy it.

In no case is the buyer so utterly in the dark as to the real quality of the article purchased as when buying seeds. The fairest looking seeds may be the very poorest—indeed, are apt to be, for most of our cultivated varieties are in a highly developed but abnormal condition, and are only kept distinct by most careful selection and zealous precaution against the slightest mixing or deterioration, and investigations have shown conclusively that a cross stock will generally produce more seed of a plumper, better appearance than the pure. The purchaser therefore must depend almost entirely upon the assertion of the seller; hence the great importance of purchasing of a firm with an established reputation.

Other things being equal, the largest field of a given variety will produce the purest stock. The more perfect the facilities for handling a crop of seed, the less the liability to error. If added to these requisites for successful seed raising we have systematic personal oversight by those deeply interested in maintaining a high standard of excellence, our chances for securing a good article are greatly enhanced. We think the careful buyer should not only consider the reputation of the dealer, but his facilities for, and experience in his work, and we ask your attention to a brief account of our business which is given, not in the spirit of vain boasting, but simply for the sake of showing our ability to furnish you with good and pure seeds.

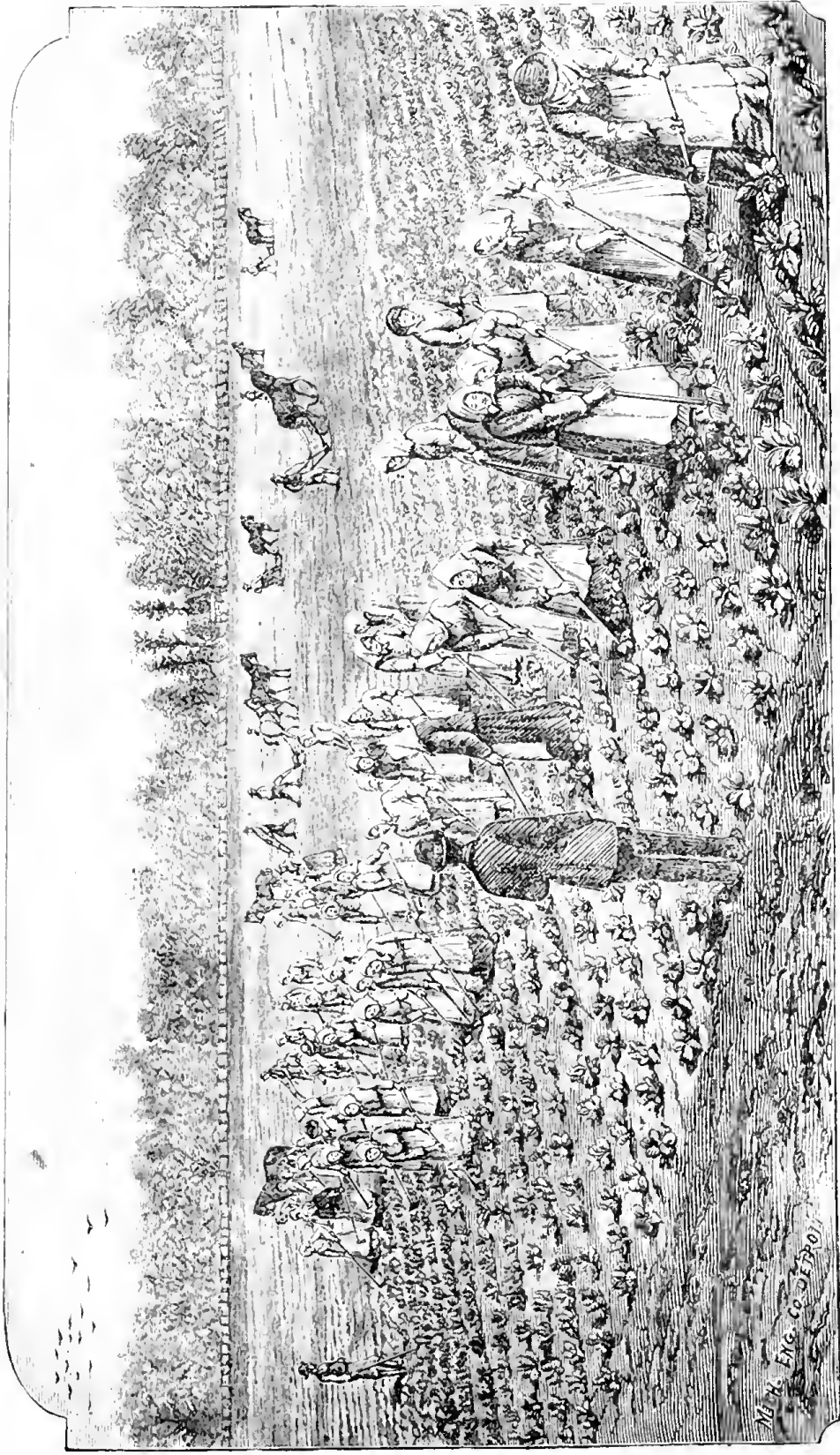
OUR SEED FARMS.

There are certain seeds which lose their vitality after being kept but a short time, and others which do not produce seed until the second year, and in which not only the quality of the original seed but the character of the first season's growth have a marked effect upon the value of the product. Such seeds we have always aimed to produce mainly upon our own farms and thus be sure as to their age and value. For this purpose a small farm was purchased many years ago, just outside the city limits, and by means of systematic and complete tile-draining, liberal manuring and thorough tillage it was soon brought to the highest degree of fertility. To this we have added field after field and farm after farm until to-day our seed farms extend one and one-quarter miles on Grand River Avenue in one direction, and about a mile on the Joy Road in another. Our farms are probably the best cultivated tract of equal extent in Michigan; indeed, a prominent English agriculturist, who had traveled much both in Europe and America, remarked after visiting them, that he had never seen *in any country* so large an area under so perfect a state of cultivation.

In addition to the classes of seeds already referred to, there are always at the farms stocks of other varieties, which, by the most careful culture and discriminating selection we are endeavoring to bring to the highest degree of purity and excellence, regardless of the cost or quantity of seed thus secured. As soon as we have obtained such a stock, it is placed in the hands of some careful grower living in a section best adapted to its development, and we contract with him for the entire product.

These farms are under the charge of an able superintendent, to whose skillful management and our own persistent endeavors to bring our stocks to the highest possible degree of excellence is due the enviable reputation which our enormous annual products have justly earned. The failure of a crop on our farms is a very rare occurrence, even in years when, owing to bad weather, failure is almost universal.

We cordially invite any of our readers to visit these farms, and think they would enjoy doing so, for even those who care nothing for fine vegetables could hardly fail to be pleased with the acres of bloom spread out before them as the crops come into flower, while there is no farmer or gardener, however wide his experience, who would not be likely to gain some valuable hints in



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.—Hoeing.

regard to his own work from a walk through these fertile fields, and a careful inspection of their culture and management.

OUR TEST GARDEN.

We have always endeavored to secure the highest quality both in the seeds we grow and those we purchase. The latter class we have always carefully tested, not only as to vitality but as to quality of product as well, and a portion of our seed farms has been set apart as a test garden for this purpose. With the increase of our business, and from the necessity of importing many varieties on account of their demonstrated superiority when grown abroad, this department has yearly become of greater importance, until we have been obliged to establish a separate test garden.

Here are collected and grown under similar conditions, samples of all the different varieties, the different stocks of each variety and the scores of new sorts which are annually sent out. A careful record of their development is kept and the slightest difference in their value accurately noted.

This garden has been placed under the charge of Prof. Will W. Tracy, who, as our eastern and Michigan friends will know, was formerly professor of horticulture and botany in the Michigan Agricultural College, and is not only an enthusiastic, but an able and thoroughly scientific horticulturist. Since leaving the college on account of ill health, he has been engaged in seed-growing in northern Michigan, so adds to the scientific training of the professor the skill and experience of the practical gardener; and his keen powers of observation and extended experience enable him quickly to detect any admixture or tendency to degenerate exhibited by the samples under his care. Professor Tracy has every facility afforded him for the development to a high degree of perfection of every sample entrusted to his care, and we are enabled from his records and our own daily inspection of the growing plants to judge to a nicety of the relative values of the stocks offered by different growers.

The garden is easily accessible, being located on Woodward Avenue, with horse cars passing every five minutes, and we think an examination of the perfect specimens of all the most improved varieties of vegetables and the new sorts not yet given to the general public, would amply repay any one interested in gardening for a visit to these grounds, and would convince them that the cuts and descriptions given in the following pages are not overdrawn.

OUR NEW SEED WAREHOUSE.

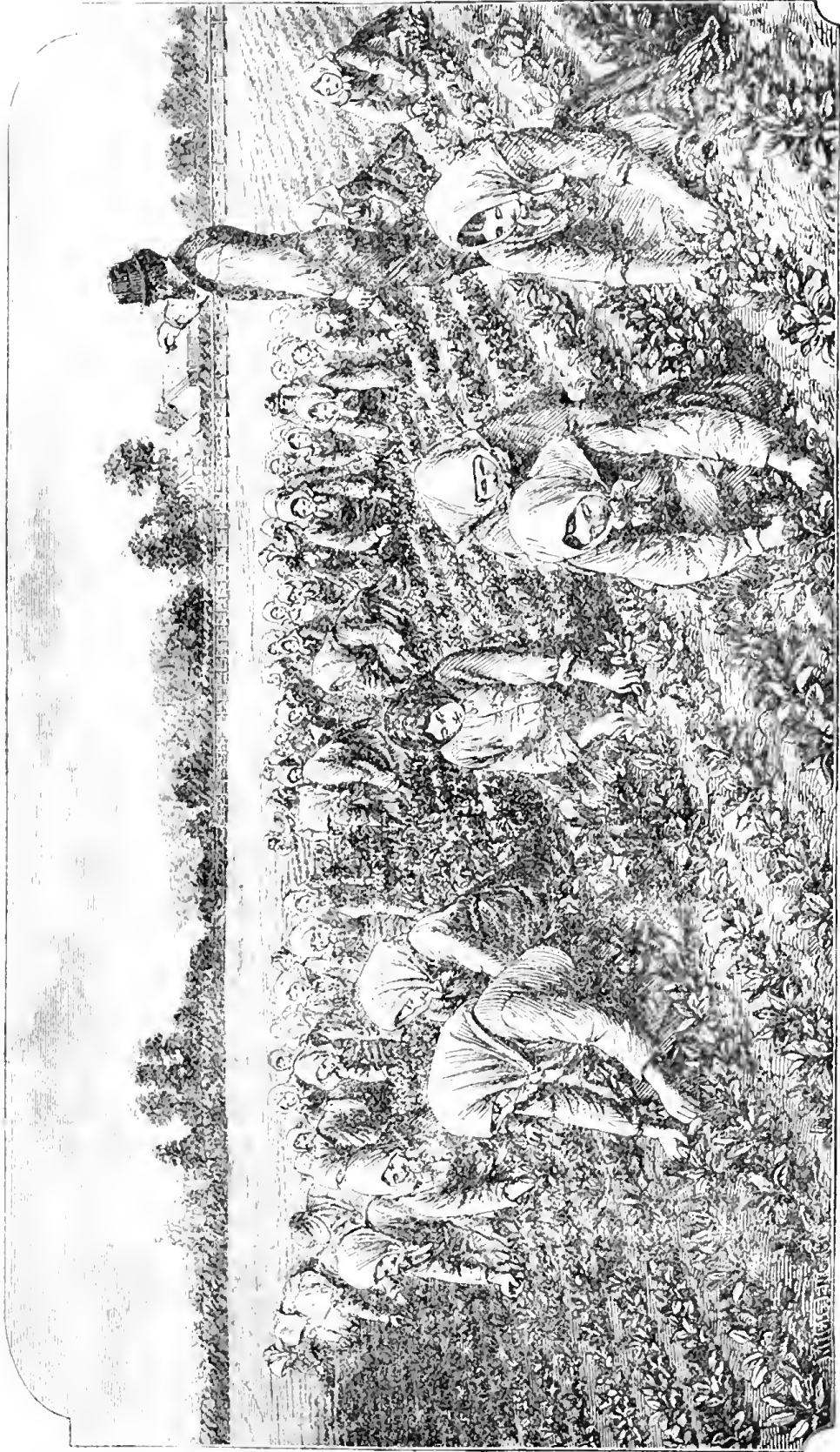
On another page we give a representation of our new seed warehouse, one of the largest buildings used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes in the city of Detroit. It occupies one-half of the entire block bounded by Randolph, Croghan, Brush and Lafayette streets, and is of easy access to the depots, boats, post office, custom house, the telegraph, electrotyping, lithographing, printing and binding offices, as well as to our seed farms and test garden, with all of which it is often necessary for us to be in hourly communication.

The building extends 300 feet on Brush street and 120 feet on both Croghan and Lafayette streets. It has a very handsome exterior of brick and stone, is four stories high with a deep, light, airy basement under the whole. The aggregate area of the several floors is between four and five acres. As an indication of the growth of our business we would state that if each year since we moved into our store on Woodward avenue—twenty years ago—we had added one of equal size, their combined floor surface would fall considerably short of that of our new building, to say nothing of the capacity of our large store houses on the seed farms.

We have devoted two pages to interior views of the building. The first shows our mail order department, a room 120 by 140 feet, in which we execute every order we receive which is accompanied by a remittance. The second is a view of a room of the same size devoted to putting up seeds in papers and assorting boxes for our wholesale trade with merchants.

Our wholesale bulk seed and retail departments are located on the ground floor, and the offices in the second story fronting on Brush and Croghan streets.

The building is lighted throughout by electric lights and heated entirely by steam, both of which are supplied from our box factory which is located directly opposite the Brush street front.



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.—Weeding Cabbage.

OUR NEW BOX FACTORY.

For some years past we have been obliged to make our boxes at some distance from our offices, but we have now overcome this disadvantage by the erection of a new building for this purpose directly across the street from our new warehouse. It is three stories high, built of brick and stone in the same architectural style as our warehouse.

This box factory, though only a feature of our business, is a complete manufacturing institution in itself. Besides supplying the larger building with heat, light and, to a limited extent, power, it contains every facility for converting an immense amount of lumber into the boxes which are annually used in our business. Machines designed especially for our use are employed for almost every process necessary for the construction of finished boxes from rough lumber; nevertheless in winter there are usually over 100 men employed in this department alone. We give elsewhere a sketch of the box factory employes.

OUR CANADIAN BRANCH.

We have long felt the desirability of a store in the Dominion for the accommodation of our Canadian friends, and on adoption of their recent tariff law, we at once secured suitable quarters in Windsor, Ontario, opposite Detroit. Seeds in packets and small parcels designed for Canada, whether sent by mail or otherwise from the United States, are subject to a duty of 25%, which virtually debars our Canadian friends from purchasing in this country.

By the establishment of this branch we are enabled to execute promptly all orders in large or small quantities by mail, express or freight, without any of the vexatious delays and expensive processes of entering and paying duties. We expect to fill all orders received from any portion of the Dominion from this warehouse, though all orders for seeds and the accompanying money should be sent to us at Detroit. Our stocks will be imported directly into Canada, and a duplicate will there be found of everything we sell in the States. The advantage of this move to our Canadian friends cannot be overestimated, as it places them on a par with our friends in the States.

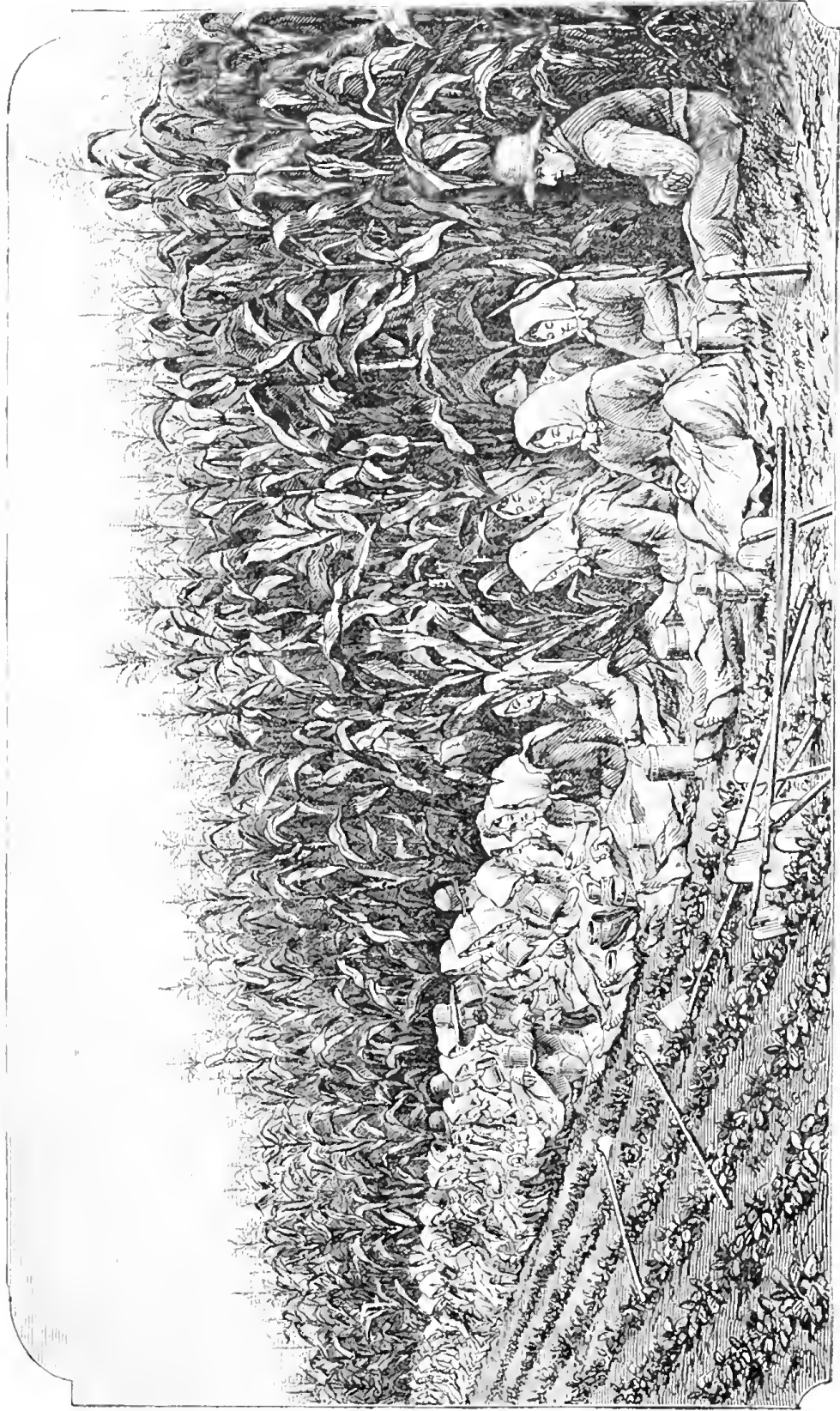
Our warehouses in Windsor and Detroit are connected by telephone, and are but twenty minutes distant from each other by ferry across the Detroit river. Never before have we been in so favorable a position for the prompt and accurate execution of Canadian orders, and now that our facilities are unexcelled, we confidently expect an increasing patronage from the Dominion.

THE FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF GARDENS.

SITUATION.—The most suitable situation is a very gentle inclination toward the east or southeast, that it may have all the advantages of the morning sun. All good gardeners take pride in having early crops, and this inclination insures an early maturity of the vegetable. A northeastern aspect is to be avoided, as our worst storms are from that direction. A northwestern exposure, though cold and late, is less liable to injury from late and early frosts, as vegetation in such situations is sheltered somewhat from the rising sun, and does not suffer so much if it becomes slightly frozen; it is not the frost that injures the plants so much as the direct heat of the sun falling upon the frozen leaves and blossoms. Cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce and other salads are much more easily brought to perfection in a northern exposure; many of these, in the more southern climates, run up to seed immediately if exposed to the full sun. The soil, too, is usually richer and will retain its fertility longer, other things being equal, in a northern exposure. It is a great advantage, if the garden slope at all, to have it slope in more than one direction, giving a choice of exposure and generally also of soil, as it is thus adapted to both late and early crops. When the drainage is good, a level is not undesirable, but whatever the situation or aspect, the surface must be smooth and level. Care should be taken that the productiveness of the garden be not diminished by the proximity of large trees which are injurious by their drip to all plants beneath them and by their shade and extended roots to those more remote.

SOIL.—In selecting the grounds, it is of the utmost importance to have the soil of a healthy quality, mellow, dry and capable of being worked with a spade. The best soils are of a friable and loamy texture, the worst those of a very light sandy or stiff, clayey description. In a garden designed for the cultivation of a variety of plants, both sand and clay soils are desirable. But the best soil for general purposes, is a loam of medium texture, arising from a suitable admixture of the two, as they reciprocally correct the defects of each other, and with the addition of organic matter, form a soil suited to the cultivation of nearly all garden productions. Any soil, with judicious culture, draining and manures can be converted into such a loam.

SIZE.—A small garden, well manured and cultivated, with a suitable rotation of crops, will yield more pleasure and profit than an ordinary one of three times its size. An active, industrious hand can take care of an acre well provided with hot-beds, cold-frames, etc., keeping it in perfect neatness and condition; or, if the plow and cultivator be brought into requisition, as they should be in large gardens, four times that amount can be under his care. If but little room can be allowed near the house, cabbages, carrots, turnips, potatoes and the common crops can be grown in the field if well enriched, and cultivated with the plow and hoe.



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.—Dinner.

FORM.—The form will often depend upon the situation of the garden or the inclination of the ground; however, it is of no great importance, and may be arranged to suit the peculiar taste of the proprietor. When it is a matter of choice, a square or parallelogram is most convenient for laying out the walks and beds. A parallelogram extending from east to west gives a long south wall for shading plants in summer, and a long, sheltered border for forwarding early crops. In plantation gardening, an oblong square shape has the advantage of giving longer rows for the plow.

UNDERDRAINING.—There are but few gardens that would not be materially benefitted by being thoroughly underdrained. The ground could be worked earlier in the spring, the plants would resist drought better, would not be injured so much by a wet season, and, as a rule, be vastly more productive. We have over fifty miles of tile laid on our seed farms near Detroit, and think thorough underdraining one of the best investments a gardener or farmer can make. We use brick tile two or three inches in diameter, laid three feet deep, from one to two rods apart, and so inclined as to carry off the surface water from the subsoil.

MANURES.—Regarding as a manure every substance which, when added to the soil, promotes directly or indirectly the growth of plants, a list of manures would be a long one and of little use to the amateur gardener unless accompanied by minute directions for the successful application of each substance. We have been more successful in the use of a compost of stable manure, earth, ashes, soot, charcoal dust, lime, salt, plaster, etc. than with anything else. A thick coating of hog-pen or barn-yard manure thus composted spread on the garden and turned in every spring will enrich, warm and lighten the ground better than any other application. If barn-yard manures must be employed in a fresh state they should be well mixed with the soil and given to coarse feeding crops, such as corn and peas, but nearly all plants do better if the manure is composted and fully fermented before use.

When animal manure cannot be had in quantity, the most desirable substitute is a concentrated fertilizer manufactured of pure ground bone. Such a fertilizer, rich in phosphate of lime, can be used in connection with stable manure to good advantage.

In general, all attempts to grow vegetables will be in vain without fertilizers of some description to enrich the soil. They should be applied broadcast in preference to "manuring in the hills," and the quantity used should depend directly upon the quantity of produce annually taken from the land.

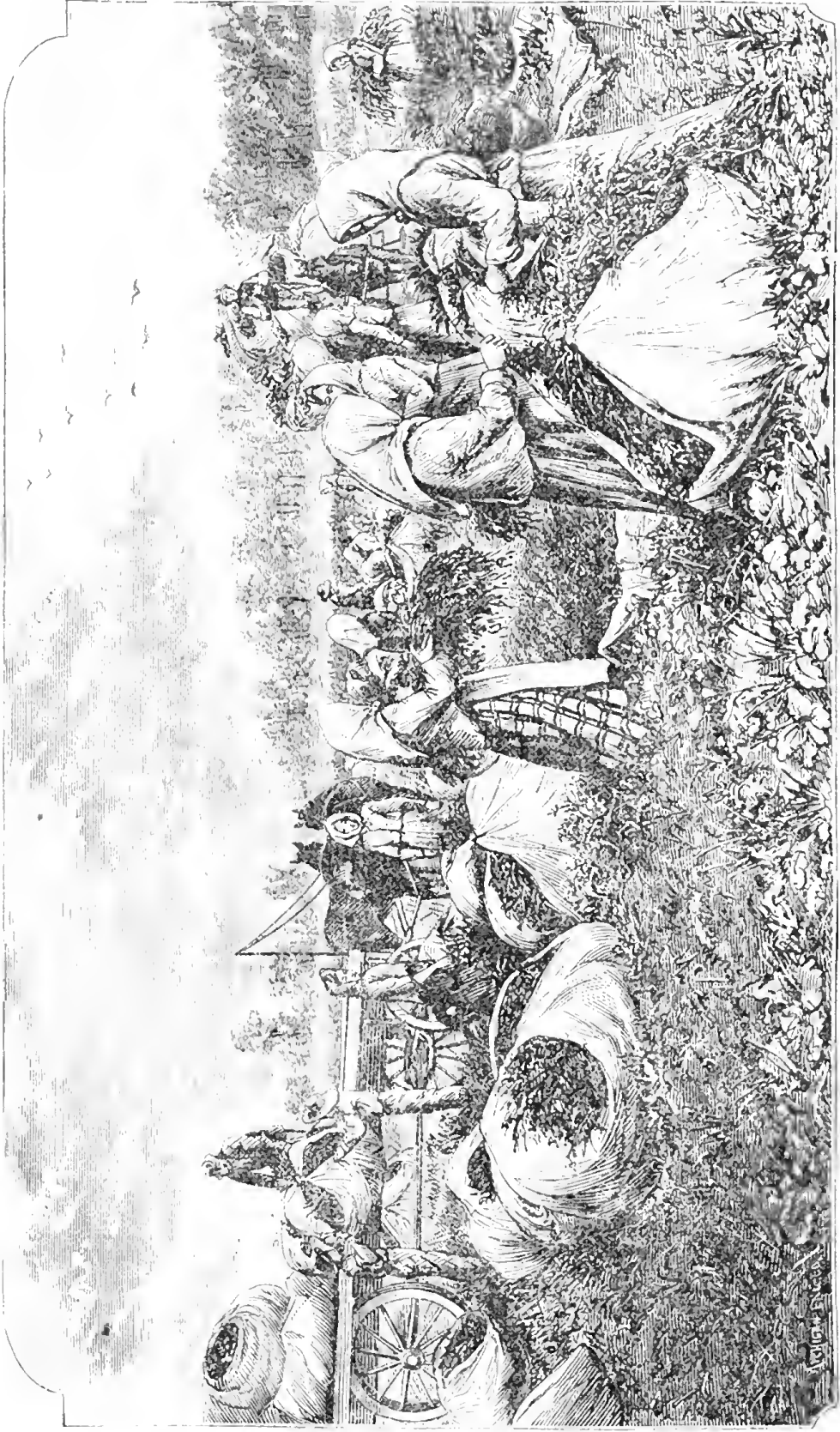
ROTATION OF CROPS ought to be considered in planting a garden, as well as in fanning. If the same kind of plants is continued upon the same soil only a portion of the properties of the manure applied is used, while by a judicious rotation, everything in the soil or manure suitable for vegetable food is taken up and appropriated by the crop. Some crops are so favorable to the weeds that if continued long upon the same ground the labor of cultivating them is much increased, while if raised but once in a place and followed by a cleaning crop, the weeds are easily kept under. Again, many crops planted continually in the same soil are more liable to be attacked by the insects which are the peculiar enemies of those plants; and different plants derive their principal nourishment from different depths of soil, hence, deep-rooted plants such as beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, turnips, etc. should be followed by those whose roots extend but little below the surface, such as onions, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, etc. However plentiful manure may be, a succession of exhausting crops should not be grown upon the same ground. In these rotations it is not necessary to apply manure to every crop; but for bulbous roots, as the onion, and plants cultivated for their leaves, as spinach and asparagus, the ground can scarcely be too rich, and the bulk of the manure may be applied to them.

SOWING.—Warmth and moisture are essential and seclusion from the light favorable to germination. The first care in sowing seeds should be suitable preparation of the soil so that the young roots may easily penetrate it. The soil should always be mellow and more or less fine for different kinds of seeds. Peas, corn, beans and coarse seeds do not require the soil to be as finely pulverized as small seeds. The seeds must be firmly fixed in the soil and pressed by the earth in every part in order to retain moisture sufficient to encourage vegetation; but they should not be so deeply buried as to be deprived of air or to have their ascending shoots impeded by too much soil above. In all cases, seeds should be sown in freshly dug soil, that they may have the benefit of the moisture within; but they should never be put in when the soil is really wet, as the ground will bake and the seeds perish. Moist weather in spring or summer is excellent for putting in seeds, provided the ground is mellow. Just before a light rain is the best possible time for sowing most seeds. When the seeds are planted the earth should usually be pressed upon them with a roller or by treading with the feet in the case of large seeds, or by smoothing the surface with the back of the spade or by walking over them on a board for the smaller kinds.

The freshest seeds of some varieties often fail from improper management in sowing. When sown too early, while the ground is wet, they are apt to rot; when sown too shallow, in a dry time, there may not be sufficient moisture to sprout them, or they may be destroyed by dry and hot weather after they have germinated. Insects may destroy the plants before or as soon as they appear out of the ground. Powerful manures, such as hen dung, guano and chemical manures, if under powerful fermentation will frequently destroy the vitality of seeds, and sometimes kill the tender plants. Complaints frequently made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds.

The first effect of air, heat and moisture upon the seed is to change its starchy matter into a sugary pulp, the proper food of the embryo. If at this time the seed be withered by exposure to heat without sufficient covering, it will perish. It often happens that seeds are planted in freshly dug soil, and the above change in the properties of the seed takes place, but the earth not being pressed upon it, the seed dries up and the embryo perishes. Others again are buried too deeply, and though the seed swells, yet sufficient warmth and air are not obtained to give it life.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.—The surface of the soil cannot be too frequently stirred. "If I had to preach a sermon on horticulture," says Downing, "I should take this for my text: 'STIR THE SOIL.'" As soon as the plants are above ground they should be thinned out so as not to interfere with each other's growth. At the same time the soil may be loosened a little about them, without injury to the young plants, so as to break any crusts that may have formed; and the weeds may be removed. A little later stir the soil with a narrow hoe, taking care not to cover the young plants. Every weed should be cut down or pulled up, no matter how small. It is not enough to keep the weeds down; digging deeply among the plants admits the atmosphere, and actually manures the young plants. In dry weather, it is very essential that the soil be stirred often. The air waters the freshly



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.—Harvesting.

dug soil much more effectually than we can; a man will raise more moisture with a spade and a hoe in a day than he can pour out of a watering pot in a week. If the ground be suffered to become close and compact, the cool surface exposed to the air for the reception of moisture is smaller, and what is deposited does not enter into the earth far enough to be appropriated; but if the soil be loose and porous, the air enters more deeply and deposits its moisture beneath the surface. Almost any soil in which a seed will germinate may be made, by continued hoeing, to produce a crop. Above all, *cut away every weed that appears.* "One year's seedling makes seven years' weeding." The only use of weeds is to make a necessity of tilling the ground more frequently. Weeds will come up in spite of our care, but much can be done to prevent their spreading or maturing.

HOT-BED.—In order to secure a supply of early vegetables, a hot-bed is indispensable, but one can be constructed by any handy man at very small expense.

Select a southeast aspect and take out the soil to the depth of eighteen inches, the size you require; make a frame eighteen inches high at the back and one foot in front, filling it with stable manure well shaken as it is placed in; cover with six inches of good, mellow loam, or light soil, allowing it to stand two or three days, till the gross heat has passed away. Now sow your seeds as previously directed. As the seedlings appear above ground, give air by tilting the sashes at the back; during cold nights a mat should be thrown over the frame to prevent the loss of heat—being careful on bright, sunny days to shade the plants from the burning rays of the sun. A good method is to give the glass a slight coat of whitewash. As soon as the plants are large enough they may be transplanted in the open ground, but before doing so they should be well hardened off. If you have a cold frame, it would be well to plant them in it a week or two for this purpose.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, brocoli, etc., for planting out early in the spring.

Select a dry, southern exposure; form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen inches and the front six inches high, with a cross tie every six feet. Seeds of the above named vegetables, sown in open borders early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frame about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on all pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

MANURE FOR HOT-BEDS.—Fresh stable manure, in which there is plenty of litter, is most suited for this purpose. There should be at least one-third litter in the heap. If this is not in the mass in sufficient quantity, add leaves or tan bark; shake it up and mix well together, adding water if at all dry and musty, and throw it into a compact heap to ferment. Let it remain a week, and then work it over thoroughly as before, and add water, if necessary. Where the ground is quite dry, a very good method is to dig a space about eighteen inches deep and put in the manure, tramping it firmly and evenly, and place thereon the frame or sash, and put in the rich earth, and, in about four days, sow the seed, having previously stirred the earth freely to destroy the seeds of weeds therein.

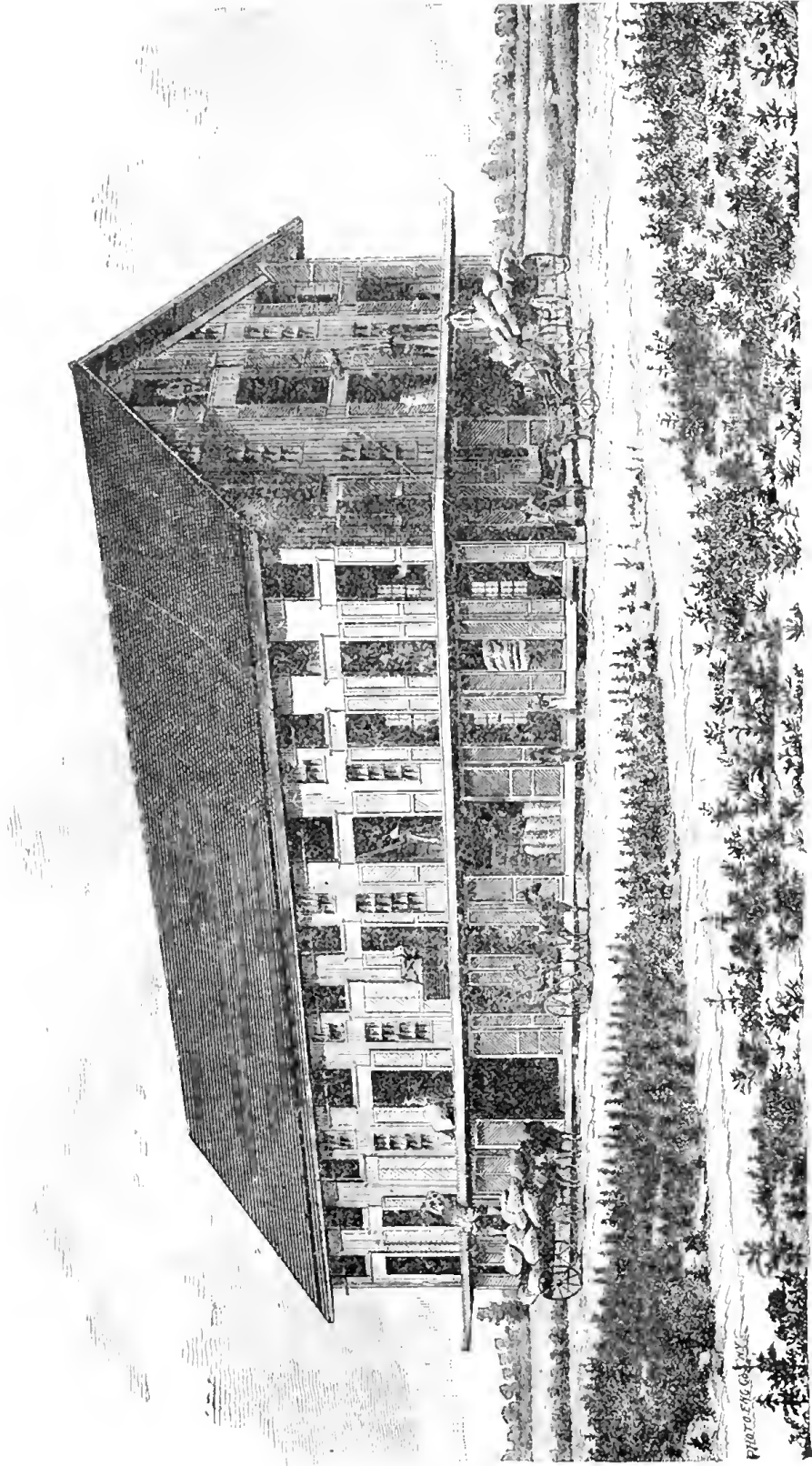
TRANSPLANTING.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Transplanting should be done just at evening or immediately before or after a rain. Give each plant a gill of water, and shade with a shingle.

WATERING.—The best time to water plants is at sunrise or just at evening, and always use rain water when it is to be had. If well water must be used it should be exposed to the sun a day or two till it rises to the temperature of the air before it is applied. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves in the hot sun, for it will make them blister and cover them with brown spots wherever it touches. If watering a plant has been commenced, keep on until the necessity ceases, or more injury than good will result from it; one copious watering is better than a little and often. The use of the hoe should always follow the watering pot as soon as the ground becomes dry.

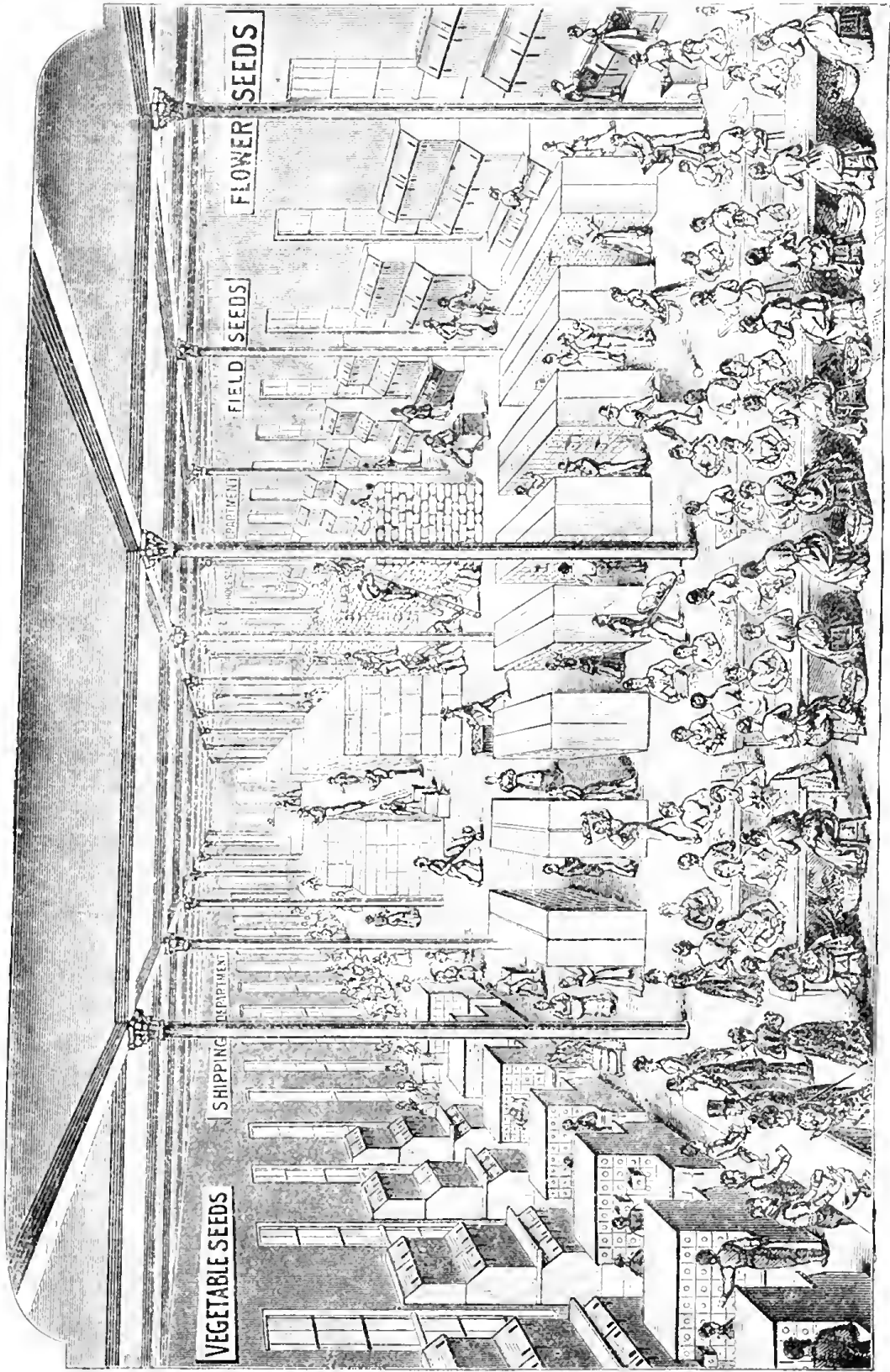
VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed required to produce a given number of Plants, or Sow a given quantity of ground.

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to	500 plants.	Marjoram.....	1 oz. to	10,000 plants.
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to	60 feet drill.	Martynia.....	1 oz. to	30 feet drill.
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 qt. to	700 hills.	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to	150 hills.
" Pole.....	1 qt. to	200 hills.	Water.....	1 oz. to	50 hills.
Beet.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill	Nasturtium.....	1 oz. to	30 feet drill.
Brocoli.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	Okra.....	1 oz. to	50 feet drill.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	Onion, Seed.....	1 oz. to	100 feet drill.
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	" Tops.....	1 qt. to	20 feet drill.
Carrot.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill.	" Sets.....	1 qt. to	20 feet drill.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to	200 feet drill.
Celery.....	1 oz. to	8,000 plants.	Parsley.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill.
Chicory.....	1 oz. to	100 feet drill.	Peas.....	1 qt. to	150 feet drill.
Collards.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	Pepper.....	1 oz. to	2,000 plants.
Corn.....	1 qt. to	400 hills.	Pumpkin.....	1 qt. to	400 hills.
Cress.....	1 oz. to	100 feet drill.	Radish.....	1 oz. to	100 feet drill.
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to	200 hills.	Salsify.....	1 oz. to	80 feet drill.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to	2,000 plants.	Sage.....	1 oz. to	200 feet drill.
Endive.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill	Spinage.....	1 oz. to	100 feet drill.
Garlic, bulbs.....	1 lb. to	10 feet drill.	Savory.....	1 oz. to	300 feet drill.
Gourd.....	1 oz. to	50 hills.	Squash, Summer.....	1 oz. to	50 hills.
Kale.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	" Winter.....	1 oz. to	10 hills.
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to	3,000 plants.	Tomato.....	1 oz. to	5,000 plants.
Leek.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill.	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to	10,000 plants.
Lettuce.....	1 oz. to	5,000 plants.	Turnip.....	1 oz. to	150 feet drill.



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM—Seed Barn.



MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT OF D. M. FERRY & CO.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue

WITH

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

The Terms and Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the Retail Price List, in the last part of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*.—German, *Artischoke*.

Large Globe.—The garden Artichoke is esteemed a great luxury by epicures. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower head, which is only fit for use before it begins to open its bloom; it is about the size and somewhat the shape of a small pine apple.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in drills an inch and a half deep, and one foot apart. When about ten inches high transplant into permanent beds composed of three-quarters decomposed manure and one-quarter leached ashes. They should stand in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. They will produce heads the first year from summer till fall, and from spring till the middle of summer annually thereafter. When the head is cut, the stalk should be cut close to the root. A bed will continue in good bearing for about five years.

Jerusalem.—This variety is cultivated for its tubers, which are produced

in great abundance. They are used in every way that the potato is, and sometimes pickled like the cucumber, and again sliced and eaten raw, as a salad. They are propagated from the tubers, being planted and cultivated precisely like potatoes, and are a very profitable crop to raise for stock.

ASPARAGUS.

Fr. *Asperge*.—Ger. *Spargel*.

This is a favorite vegetable with nearly all, and almost every rural family has a bed of it in their garden; there is always great competition among neighbors in cutting the first bunch of the season. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in the spring, in drills, two inches deep, and one foot apart from row to row, and keep clear of weeds by frequent hoeing.

After the plants are either one or two years old—the former preferred—transplant them into permanent beds.

Conover's Colossal.

—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter. Color, deep green, and crown very close.

Giant.—The old, favorite variety, producing abundantly. Tops green or purple, according to the soil in which they are raised.

CULTURE.—The ground for the beds should be thoroughly trenched, burying in plenty of manure, as no more can be applied after the beds are planted, except by surface dressings; the soil can scarcely be too rich, for the sweetness and tenderness of the shoots depend on the rapidity of their growth. A plot of ground twenty feet wide and fifty feet long will be large enough to supply a moderately sized family; over it sow one hundred pounds of salt, mixing it thoroughly with the soil, to the depth of four inches. Set the plants in trenches six inches deep and nine inches apart, exposing them to the sun as little as possible, taking care to set the crown of the root two inches below the surface. Cut down the stems the last of autumn, and after clearing off the weeds, cover them with a dressing of manure or rich compost, which is to be forked in the next spring. The plants must be properly established before cutting, which will require at least two seasons.

The purchase of roots will save one or two years' time, which is often of great importance. These we can supply, one or two years old, of the Conover's Colossal. For prices, see Retail Price List.

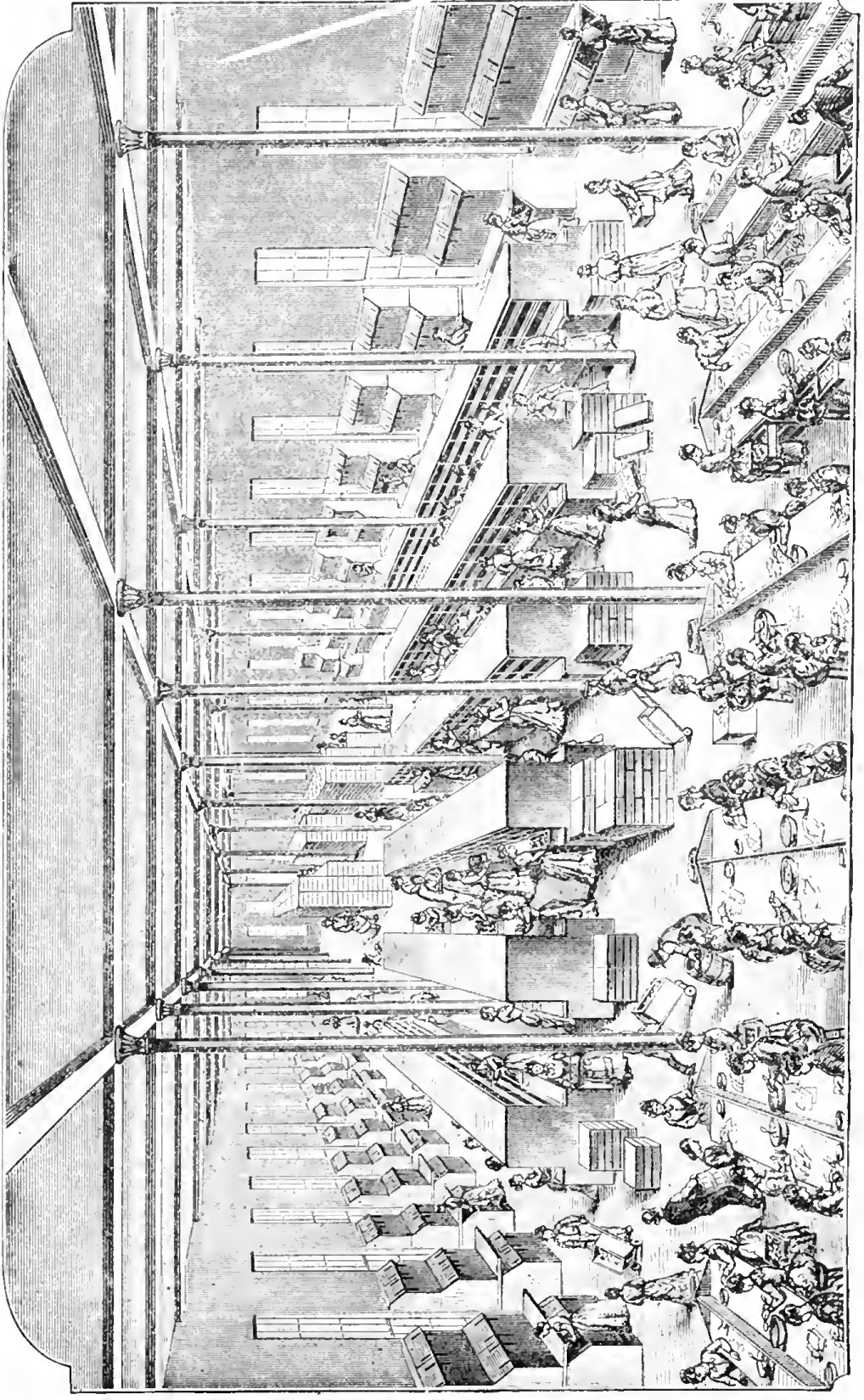


Asparagus.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush or Snap.

Fr. *Haricot*.—Ger. *Bohne*.

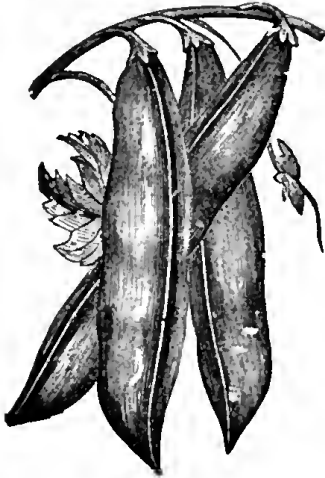
Under this name are classed all the low-growing sorts, called in different catalogues *Bush*, *Bunch*, *Snap*, *String* or *Dwarf Beans*. They are so extremely sensitive of frost and cold, that it is useless to plant them before the middle of spring, when the ground has become warm and light. Hoe often to stir the ground, but only when dry, because earth scattered on the leaves



PAPERING AND PACKING DEPARTMENT OF D. M. FERRY & CO.

when wet with dew or rain will rust them and greatly injure the crop. Plant two or three inches apart in two and a half feet drills or in hills one and a half feet apart in the row, and the rows two feet apart

D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax.—A variety introduced and named by ourselves four or five years ago,



Bush Bean

and we have reports from nearly every part of the United States, pronouncing it the *very best dwarf bean known*. It is about *ten days earlier* than any other variety and the pods are large, long, brittle *entirely stringless*, and of a *beautiful, rich golden wax color*. As a snap bean, it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich, buttery flavor, while as a *shell bean for winter use, it has few or no superiors*. *These two characteristics, we believe, were*

never before combined in one variety. It is very prolific, and is more *easily threshed*, when dry, than any garden or field variety, the common white field bean not excepted. Of dwarf, compact growth, and the bushes, loaded as they are with the abundance of golden pods, present a most beautiful appearance. When ripe, the beans are of medium size, round purple and white marbled. We have grown it this season in considerable quantity, and expect to be able to fill all orders

Crystal White Wax.—A new variety of very rich flavor. The pods are waxy white, almost as transparent as glass, and stringless. The pods, although growing to good size very rapidly, do not harden soon and snap beans of this variety can be had tender and sweet for a long time

Early China Red Eye.—A very excellent variety both for string and shelled beans, green or dry. Pods medium size and full; seeds white, with a bright red eye, round, oval shape.

Early Mohawk.—This is considered the hardest, and on that account to answer best for first planting. It will endure a light frost without injury, and continues a long time in bearing, if the green pods are gathered often. Pods pale green, long and flat, seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled.

Early Red Valentine.—A most excellent variety, used principally for snaps, having round, fleshy pods, which remain a long time brittle and tender. Beans long, light red and salmon-color marbled, very early, a good bearer and is extensively cultivated.

Extra Early Six Weeks, or Newington Wonder.—This is one of the earliest varieties, the pods are small and round and are produced in bunches.

German Wax, Black-Seeded.—An excellent variety for cooking in the pods, which are delicious when fully grown, beans nearly round, black, pods white; a good bearer.

German Wax, White-Seeded.—The color of the seeds being *white*, it is by some preferred to the preceding for cooking. With the exception of the color, it is identical with it.

Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—A small, round oval bean; color dark orange; dwarf growth: quite

early, as its name indicates, and a good bearer used mostly in the pods

Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.—In growth and maturity very similar to the preceding, but a better producer. Beans kidney-shaped and large, color light orange, pods long, flat, and well filled.

Early Rachel.—Similar in growth to the China Red Eye, an excellent variety for string beans, and good shelled. Pods medium size and full; seeds dark brown with white end, round, oval shape.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—A very productive string bean as its name indicates. It is hardy, and, like the Mohawk, will endure a light frost. Excellent for pickling in the pod. The seeds are drab-colored, with numerous spots and blotches of purple.

Golden Cranberry.—The seeds, when ripe, are pale yellow, with an olive-green line encircling the eye, and nearly round; for baking or cooking when ripe, it is much esteemed, but is not equal to some other sorts for using green, shelled, or as snaps.

Large White Marrow, or Mountain.—A large, round, oval, white bean, of excellent quality shelled, green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field.

White Corn Hill.—Nearly identical with the Marrow. It is a half dwarf; if a kernel of corn be planted in the hill, it will afford a good support for the vines.

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—This is one of the best late kinds, and as a shelling bean for winter use, has no superior. Beans white, round long and kidney-shaped.

Red French Kidney.—The ripe beans when first harvested are blood red, changing by age to deep purple. They are kidney-shaped, nearly straight, slightly flattened. They yield abundantly, and in the Southern States are much esteemed for cooking dry. The plant is of strong growth and half dwarf.

Dwarf White Navy.—Used exclusively for field culture. Seed small, round, oval shape, of a pure, yet not glossy white color.

BEANS—Pole, or Running.

Fr. *Haricots a rames*.—Ger. *Stangenbohne*.

All described under this head require poles eight or ten feet long. They should be planted at the same time with the dwarf beans, and like them, require a warm, mellow soil. Stick poles three feet apart each way, raise a hill, and around them plant six or seven beans; cover one inch deep with light, mellow earth.

Dutch Case Knife.—This is the earliest variety of pole beans. Pods long and flat; beans white, flat, kidney-shaped and of excellent flavor; used for snaps or shelled good green or dry

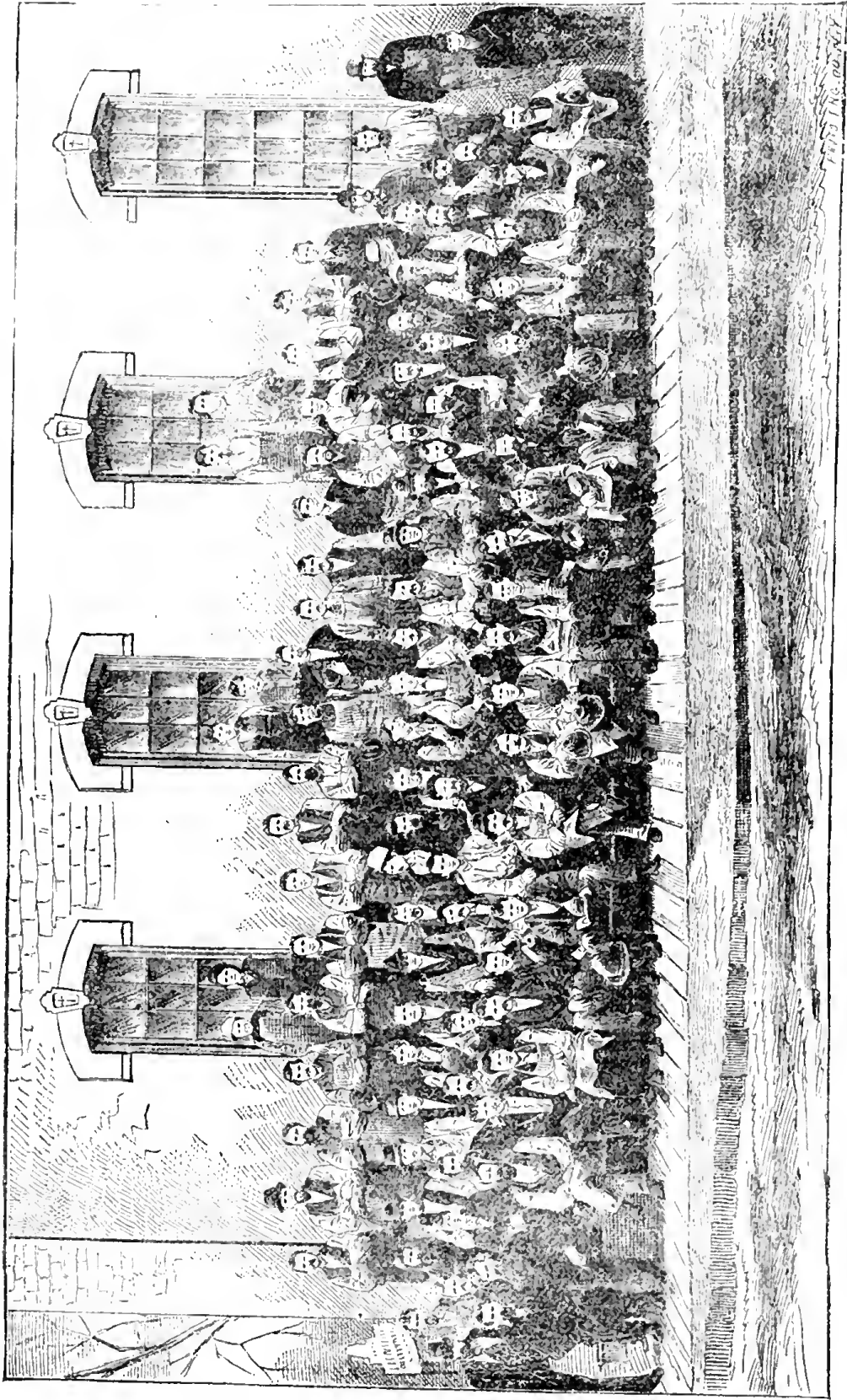
London Horticultural.—A medium size, oval bean, light red and cream color, speckled; pods full, round, and striped with red, used both in the pod and shelled.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Resembles the Large Lima in growth, but is earlier, more hardy, a surer to produce a crop. Seeds smaller, white, and quite flat

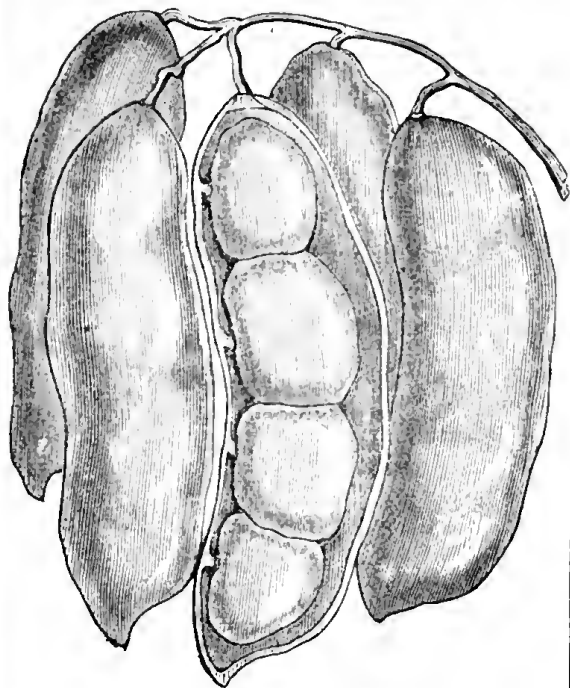
Large White Lima.—A large, late bean, with broad rough pods, seeds white, broad, and rather full. It is surpassed by no other variety, and is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated.

Dreer's Improved Lima.—The result of several years careful cultivation of the old Lima. The distinctive improvements are its earliness, remarkable productiveness, delicious flavor, and the forming of the beans so closely in the pod.

Indian Chief, or Tall Wax.—Pods of a fine waxy, semi-transparent white color, crisp tender and succulent and continuing so longer than most other sorts. Seeds indigo blue, oblong, shortened abruptly at the ends.



BOX FACTORY EMPLOYEES OF D. M. FERRY & CO.



Dreer's Improved Lima.

Giant Wax — Pods of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance seeds red. *The pods when fully grown, are perfectly tender, and may be used as a snap bean.*

Southern Prolific. — A very excellent pole bean for cooking in the pod. The pods are produced in clusters, and as it matures in seventy days, the growth is very rapid and the pods brittle and tender. It is one of the most popular snap beans in the Southern States, where it is better known than in the North.

Scarlet Runner. — This variety grows fifteen feet high has flowers of brilliant scarlet, and is generally cultivated as an ornamental climber.

Carter's Champion Runner. — An improvement on the old Scarlet Runner. The pods are nearly twice as large as any other runner bean and hang twice as thick on the vine.

White Runner. — Like the Scarlet, except in the color of the seeds and flowers, which are pure white.

BEE T.

Fr. *Betterave.* — Ger *Runkel Rube.*

All the varieties succeed best on a deep rich sandy loam and require to be thinned when small, and kept free from weeds. For early Beets sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin to six inches distant. For winter, sow about the middle of spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in lukewarm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.

Early Turnip Bassano — Highly valued on account of its earliness. 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. Roots flat, turnip-shaped light red flesh white, circled with bright pink.

Early Blood Turnip. — The standard early sort Blood red turnip-shaped with small top tap-root very tender and good for early use and lute keeping.

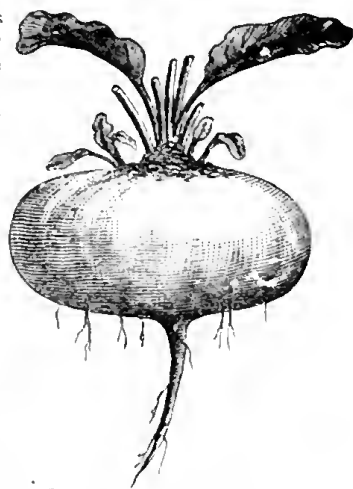
Improved Early Blood Turnip — This variety originated from the preceding the earliest and most perfect specimens having been selected for a succession

of years, until it has become perfectly pure and of fine form and shape, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the market gardener.

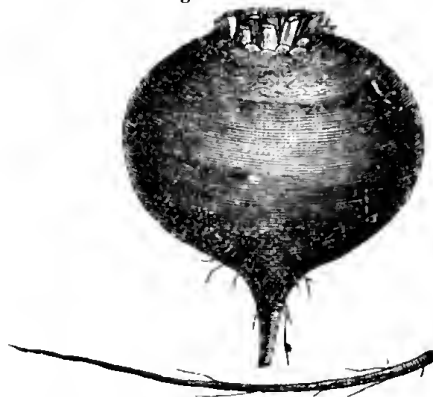
Egyptian Blood Turnip. — A variety introduced from Europe. In form like the Flat Dutch Turnip. Color deep blood red. Of medium size, and cooks remarkably tender and sweet. The seed is very small, and sparingly produced.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. —

Among market gardeners this valuable new variety is becoming a strong competitor with the Egyptian Blood Turnip, being larger and more symmetrical in form. It is earlier than the Bassano, very tender and sugary, and retains its blood red color after cooking.



Early Turnip Bassano.



Improved Early Blood Turnip.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. — A favorite with New England marketmen. The roots are of uniform good size, smooth and handsome, and plentifully produced. The flesh is quite rich in color, and very tender and sweet.

Henderson's Pine Apple. — The roots are half-long medium size well formed, and of a very dark crimson color. Fine-grained, sweet, tender, and excellent for table use.



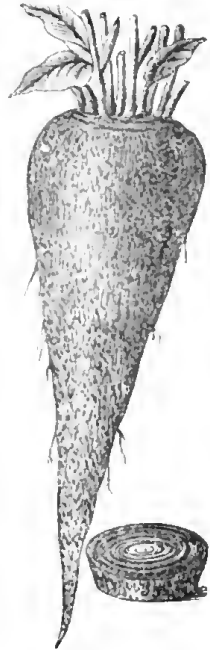
Egyptian Blood Turnip.



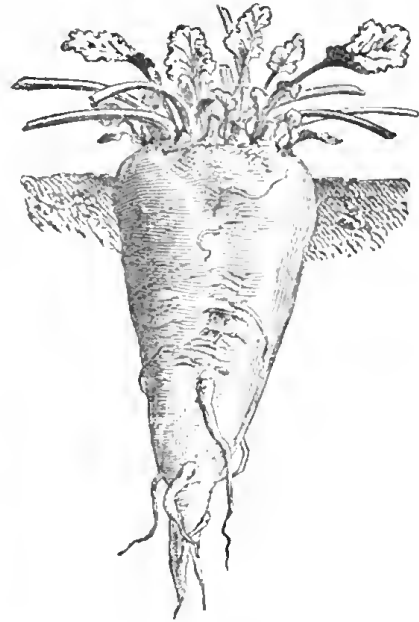
D. M. FERRY & CO'S CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE, 122 and 124 Sandwich St., WINDSOR, Ont.



Henderson's
Pine Apple.



Half Long Dark Blood
Rough Skinned.



Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar.

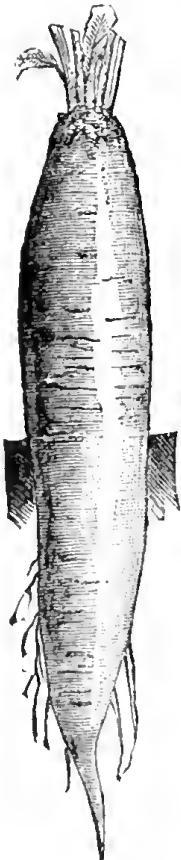
red; top small, dark red, and of upright growth; keeps well. It is apt to be tough when sown too early.

Improved Long Dark Blood.—The result of many years careful selection, and has absolutely no superior, if indeed it be equaled. All marketmen should grow this variety.

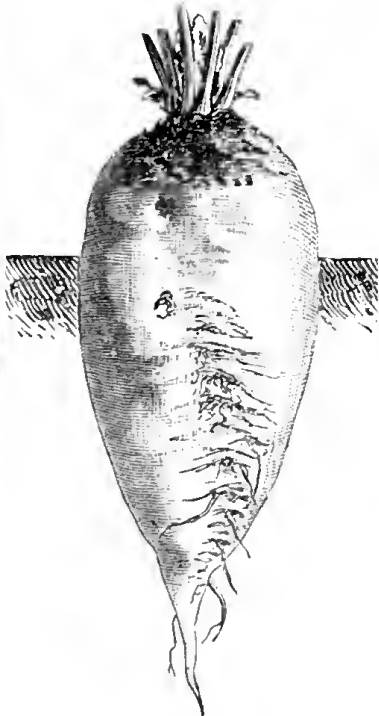
French Yellow Sugar.—Grows to a large size, much above ground; roots half-long, yellow; considerably grown in this country for feeding stock. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar.

Half-Long Dark Blood, Rough, or Bark Skinned.—Intermediate between the Long Dark Blood and Early Blood Turnip. Roots medium length, straight and well formed. Skin exceedingly rough. Flesh deep, dark red, circled with lighter shades. Fine-grained, sugary and tender.

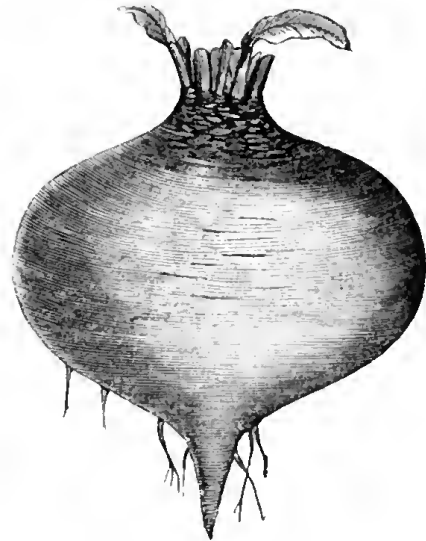
Long Dark Blood.—Long, smooth, growing to good size, half out of the ground; color dark blood



Long Dark Blood



French White Sugar.



Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe
Mangel Wurzel.

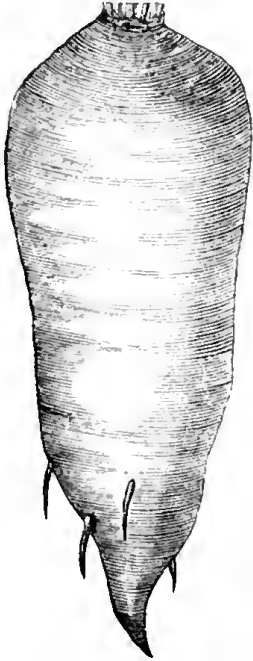
French White Sugar.—Similar in growth and form to the preceding; roots half-long, white; used for feeding stock, and has begun to be much used for the garden.

Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar.—An improved variety from France, said to afford the largest percentage of sugar of any known variety, which opinion has been confirmed by tests of six varieties on the grounds of the Maine Agricultural College, as this vari-

ety produced the highest percentage of sugar of them all.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.—This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years of the French Imperial Sugar Beet. After careful trial, it is with the greatest confidence recommended as being hardy, productive and containing a large percentage of sugar.

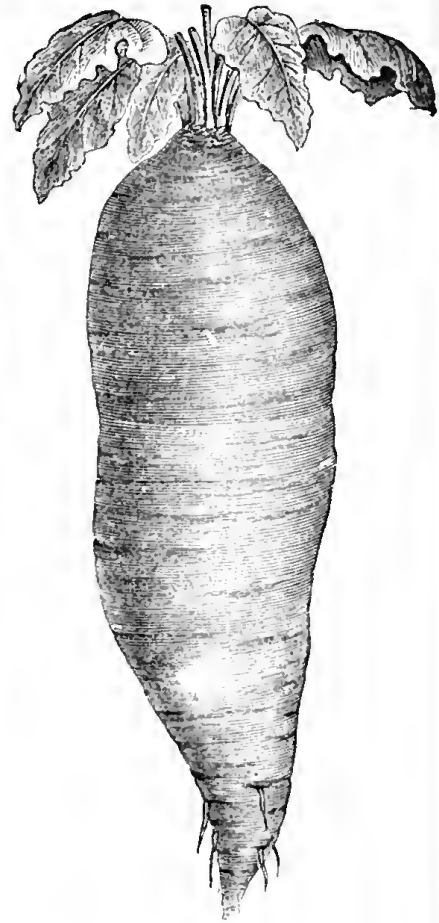
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—A large, long variety grown for



Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel



Norbitan Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of ground; color light red; flesh white and rose-colored.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—An improvement on the old variety, giving the greatest satisfaction. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed, and deeper colored than the common sort. Highly recommended for stock feeding.

Norbitan Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—An English variety of very large size, growing well out of ground. The top is very small for its size, and the roots well formed, straight, smooth, and of a fine scarlet color.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.—A large, round, orange-colored variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red and produces better crops on shallow soil.

Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.—A most excellent, yellow-fleshed, globe variety. Small top, keeps well, and is of excellent quality notwithstanding its size. Average weight 15 to 18 pounds. Highly recommended for shallow soils.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to the preceding, except in color, which is of a light red or pink.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.—A species of Beet, affording a luxuriant growth of leaves and stalks, which are used as "Greens." The mid-rib and stalk may also be prepared as Asparagus, for which it is an excellent substitute. Culture same as the common Beet, only the plants should stand at least one foot apart.



Swiss Chard.

BROCOLI.

Fr. Chau Brocoli.—*Ger. Spargel Kohl.*

Brocoli is a species of Cabbage, nearly allied to the Cauliflower. Sow thinly in seed beds about the middle of spring, and transplant and cultivate according to directions for winter Cabbages. The plants in the seed-bed are very apt to run up tall and slender, unless they are thinned and kept free from weeds. When they

begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads, to protect them from the sun, and gather them before begin running up to seed.

Early Purple Cape.—This is the best variety for our climate. It produces large heads, of a brownish-purple color, very close and compact, and of excellent flavor.

Carter's Summer.—Very early, and well adapted to this climate. Heads solid, firm, and of most delicate flavor.

Leamington.—A very large and close-heading, white variety, the foliage folding well in to protect the flower.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Fr. Chou de Bruxelles.—*Ger. Sprossen Kohl.*

The plant grows two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts one



Brussels Sprouts.

or two inches in diameter, resembling Cabbages. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little cabbages more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter Cabbages, or Kale.

CABBAGE.

Fr. Chou Pommés. *Ger. Kopfkohl.*

Cabbages are eaten almost from the time they leave the seed-bed until they acquire a hard, close head; it is a crop that can be put on every bit of otherwise idle ground, and eaten when green, or left to head on the coming off of other crops; and if there is a superabundance above the wants of the family, nothing is better for the cow or the pig.

Little Pixie.—Remarkable for its earliness, its diminutive size and dwarfish character. It is tender in texture, and the flavor mild and delicate.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Heads of medium size,



Early Jersey Wakefield

generally somewhat conical, but sometimes nearly round, and very compact. A fine early variety, heading readily, and a great favorite with eastern market gardeners.

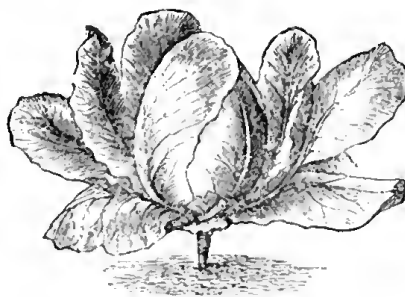
D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early York.—*Earlier* than the Early York, and *larger* than the Large York. Heads heart-shaped, of good flavor. Grows low on the stump, and has few loose side leaves. Being of compact growth, the plants can be grown 18 inches apart.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early York.

Early York.—A very valuable early variety. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm and tender, of very dwarf growth, and may be transplanted 15 or 18 inches apart.

Early Wyman.—One of the best of first early sorts, and highly desirable for early market use. Heads larger than many of the other early sorts, and of delicious flavor.



Early York

Early La. York.—Succeeds the Early York, and is equally desirable. It is of larger size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better.

Early Sugar Loaf.—This has conical heads, and is



Early Sugar Loaf

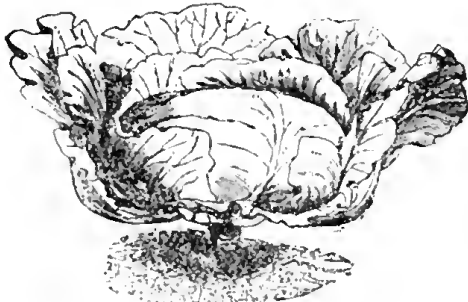
a fine variety for the Northern States. Is more affected by the heat than most early varieties.

Henderson's Early Summer.—Described as an early variety following the Early Jersey Wakefield, and considerably larger. It has also the valuable peculiarity of rarely bursting open when ripe, so that if a crop cannot be used at once, it will not spoil. A valuable variety for market or family use.



Henderson's Early Summer

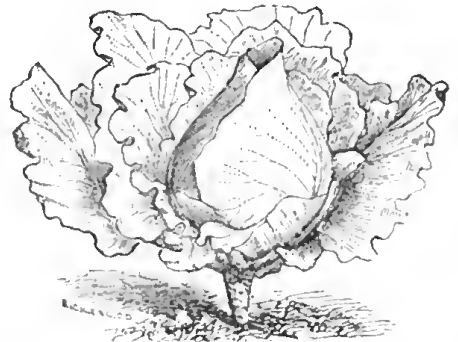
"Newark" Early Flat Dutch.—A cross between the Early Ox Heart and Large Flat Dutch, and has long been a favorite second early sort with market gardeners of New Jersey and Long Island. Heads large, solid, broad and roundish, or nearly flat sometimes slightly conical; very tender, fine-grained, and of excellent flavor. As well as being excellent for market in summer, is admirably adapted for fall and winter use.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A most excellent second early variety. Heads medium size, solid, flat on the top; grows low on the stump, and is of good flavor. Popular in the Southern States, having become acclimated.

Early Winnigstadt.—This variety, all things considered, is the best in cultivation for general use. It



Early Winnigstadt

comes both early and late, is remarkably solid and hard even in summer, and keeps well in hot or cold weather. The heads are regularly conical, exceedingly full and of excellent quality.

Filderkraut.—A German variety, which has proven in this country to be one of the most valuable sorts. It is equally good for early or late use, and heads up hard, with few side leaves. This variety is largely used in Germany, in the manufacture of "Kraut."

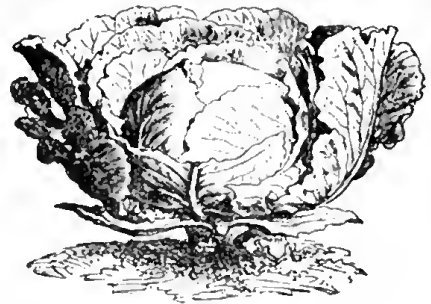


Filderkraut.

Early Drumhead—Similar in form and character to the large late Drumhead, but earlier. Sown at the same time, it will precede it by at least four weeks.

Early Bleichfield Giant.—A new German variety; heads large, very solid, tender, and of excellent flavor. A very reliable header, and the earliest of the large drumhead varieties, not excepting Fottler's Early Drumhead.

Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick.—This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety, coming in head after the Early Wyman.

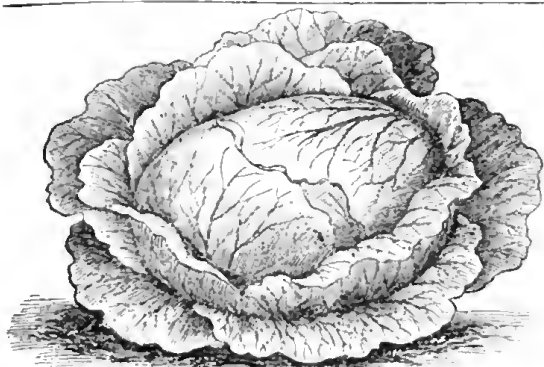


Early Drumhead.

It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighs from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March, good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety.

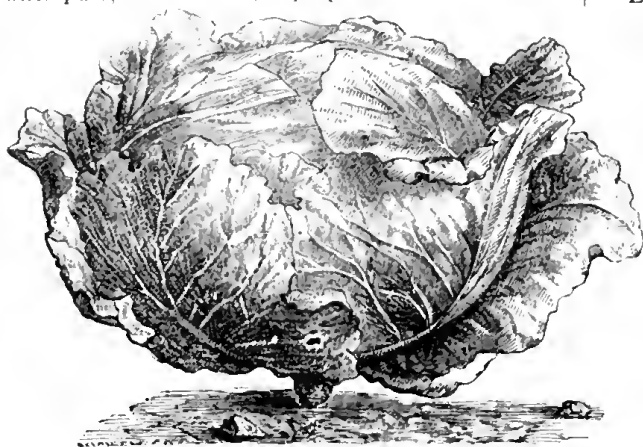
Early Large Schweinfurt.—It is the largest and latest of all the early cabbages. The heads are tolerably solid, and the quality excellent.

Imperial French Ox Heart.—Grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm; color yellowish-green.



Fottler's Early Drumhead.

Red Dutch, for Pickling.—An esteemed sort for pickling; is also shredded and eaten raw, in vinegar; it forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, and, when pure, of a dark red, or purple color.



Early Large Schweinfurt.

Fine Blood Red.—Of remarkably deep blood-red color, and a great favorite with the Germans. It is very true and constant.

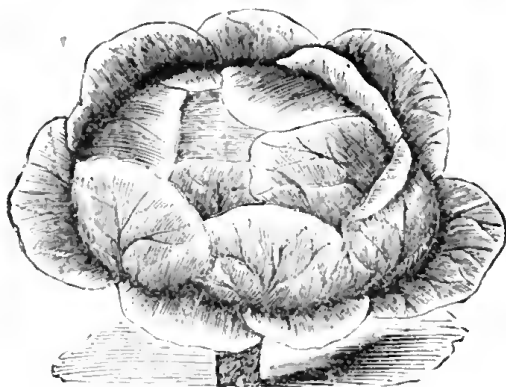
Stooc Mason Marblehead.—Characterized for its sweetness and delicacy of flavor, and for its reliability for forming a large head. Very hardy, and will endure the cold of extreme northern climates.



Imperial French Ox Heart.

Late Flat Dutch.—A low-growing variety; heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown. An excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Flat Dutch.—This we consider superior to any late cabbage in cultivation. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch and is a sure header. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard



Stone Mason Marblehead

and fine. This and our PREMIUM DRUMHEAD are decidedly the best late varieties for general cultivation.

Large Drumhead.—The Drumhead Cabbage is a large fall or winter variety, with a broad, flat or round head, short stump, tender and good flavored, and an excellent keeper; grown extensively for shipping purposes.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Drumhead.—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers, for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil, and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.

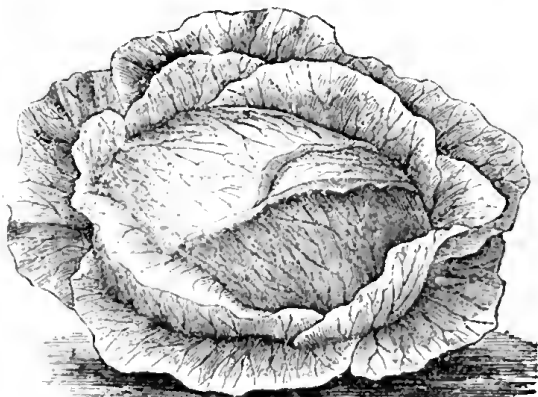
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation, acres have been grown averaging over thirty pounds each head.

Quintal Drumhead.—An exceedingly large variety, of French origin. Heads quite flat on the top, with few side leaves; solid, firm, hard, and of good flavor.

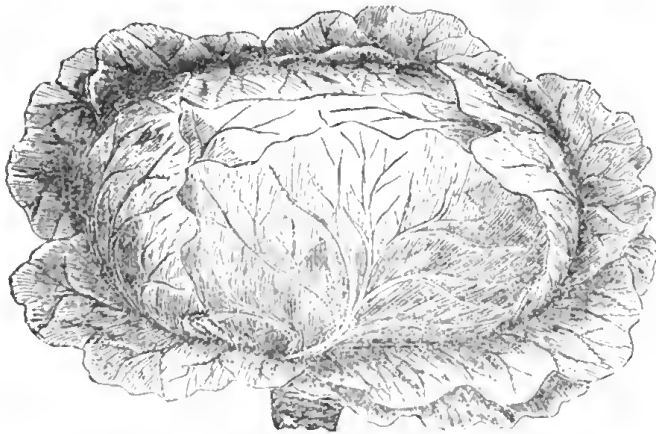
Green Glazed.—A standard late variety in the South, as it is not affected by the heat. Heads large but rather loose and open. Very desirable from the immunity it enjoys from the attacks of insects.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Heads small, round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine deep green color, and of most excellent quality.

Green Globe Savoy.—This does not make a firm head, but the whole of it being very tender and pleasant-flavored, is used for cooking; leaves wrinkled and dark green; is very hardy, and improved by frost.

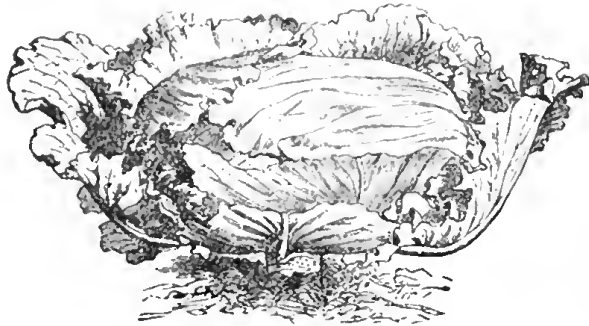


D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Flat Dutch.



Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.

Improved American Savoy.—Closely approaching the Cauliflower in delicacy and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and a sure header.



Quintal Drumhead.

Drumhead Savoy.—Grows to a large size, and heads nearly round, a little flattened on the top; color dark green.



Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.

CULTURE.—For cabbages, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, and transplanted early in the spring. In the milder climate of the Southern States it is better to sow the seed of the early sorts in open ground from middle of September to middle of October, and about the middle of November transplant to cold frames, where they are preserved through the winter, and set out early in the spring. Eighteen inches to two feet apart is the common distance. In transplanting, they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown in a seed bed, from the middle to the last 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.

Cabbages should be hoed every week and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be well dug between and hilled up. After they are partly headed, it is the practice of some gardeners to lay them over on one side. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full-grown heads.

To preserve cabbages during the winter pull



Green Globe Savoy.

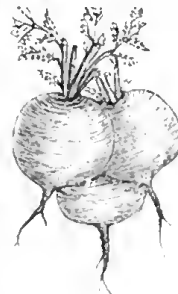
them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the head downwards in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the middle States bury the head and part of the stump in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards, to protect them in severe weather.

CARROT.

Fr. *Carotte.*—Ger. *Moehren.*

The Carrot, in its cultivated state, is generally served at table boiled with meats; it also makes an excellent ingredient for soups. As an agricultural root, it is not surpassed for feeding cattle and horses.

Earliest Short Horn (FOR FORCING).—The earliest



Earliest Short Horn, for Forcing

variety in cultivation; used mostly by market gardeners for forcing. Is small but of excellent quality.

Early Scarlet

Horn.—This is

the best early

variety. It is

shorter than

most of the other

sorts, and the

root terminates

abruptly, giving

it a blunt appearance;

color deep

orange; fine grained,

and agreeably

flavored; top small.

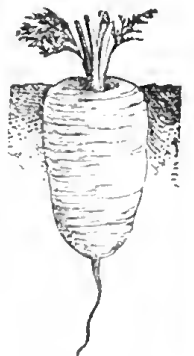
It is best for table use,

and will

grow well on shallow soil.

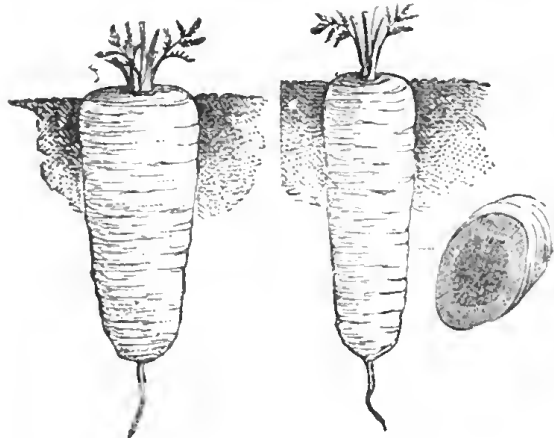
Sow six inches apart,

in fourteen-inch drills.



Early Scarlet Horn.

Danvers.—Originated in Danvers, Mass. (as did the Danvers Onion), where they raise from 20 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length, rich, dark orange in



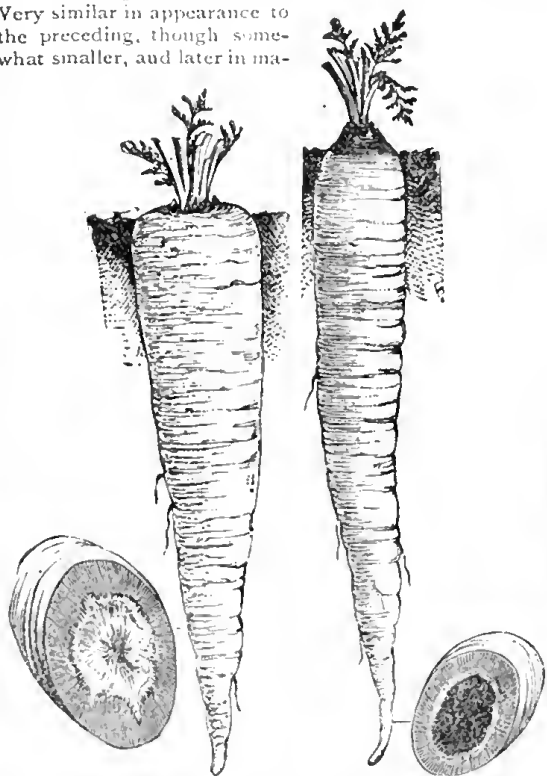
Early Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted.

Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted.

color, very smooth and handsome, and easily dug. It yields an immense bulk, with smallest length of root.

Early Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted.—An exceedingly popular early market variety, and continually growing in favor. Of medium size; flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Will do well in shallow soil.

Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted.—Very similar in appearance to the preceding, though somewhat smaller, and later in ma-



Long Orange.

Long Red Altringham

turing. A fine variety for intermediate use.

New Intermediate.—This is intermediate between the Early Horn and Long Orange. It is very smooth, of beautiful form, tapering regularly to the root, and is much used as a table variety, coming in after the Early Horn.



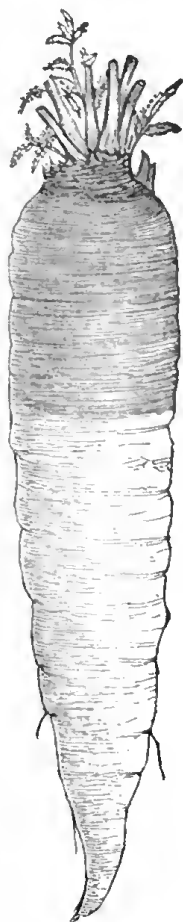
Danvers.

It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart, in eighteen-inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size.

Improved Long Orange.—An improvement on the preceding, obtained by careful selection for years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots.

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground; root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised extensively for stock.

CULTURE.—The Carrot succeeds best on a light, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year. In freshly manured land, the roots often grow prolonged and ill-shaped. If the seed be sown late in the spring, let it be soaked a day or two in tepid water, mixing it after in dry ashes or plaster. It will then come up in newly prepared ground before the weeds, and the first weeding may be done at much less expense.



Large White Belgian.

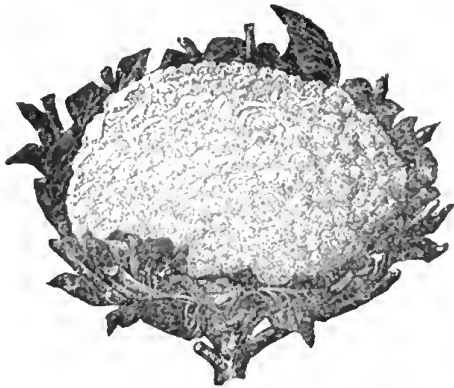
CAULIFLOWER.

Fr. Chou-fleur.—Blumen-Kohl.

This delicate vegetable is classed among the most delicious. It is a kind of cabbage, with long, pale green leaves and a close, curly head, formed of the flower buds, before they shoot up to seed.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An extra early variety, and the sort so much prized in Germany for early market use. Scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. If planted first of March, heads nine inches to one foot in diameter will be produced early in June, in which month the whole crop can be marketed. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves, and can be planted 20 inches apart each way. Highly recommended for early market and family use, and we think can be entirely relied upon, as the seed is selected with extra care, by one of the most careful growers in Germany.

Early Snowball.—A variety held in great estimation by market gardeners, for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. Tested with several other varieties, it has proved to be as early, if not earlier than any other sort.



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Early London.—This is a standard variety; very tender and quite early; heads compact, solid, and of delicious flavor; good for general use.

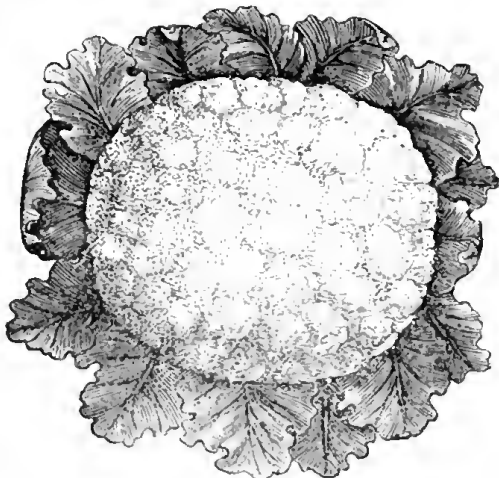
Extra Early Paris.—A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short.



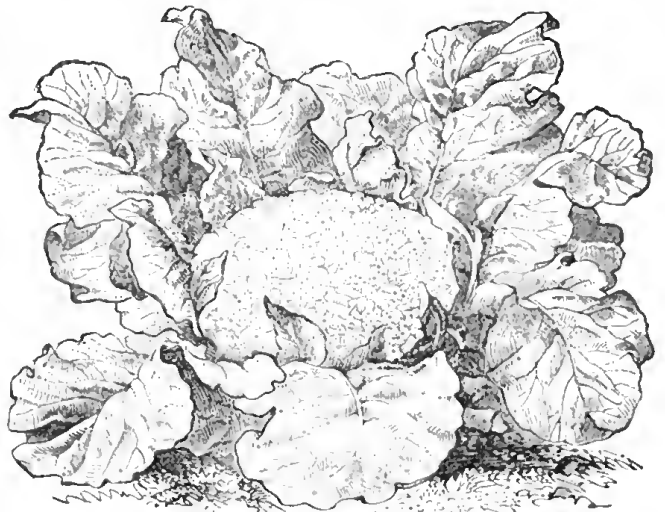
Extra Early Paris.

Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners.

Early Erfurt.—One of the best for general cultiva-



Early Erfurt.



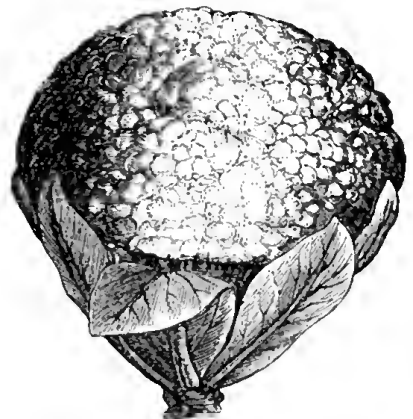
Le Normand's Short Stem.

tion. Heads close, compact and large, measuring from seven to ten inches in diameter.

Early Walcheren.—An excellent variety, vigorous and hardy, and well adapted to our climate. Stem short; leaves rather pointed and serrated. It not only resists the cold in winter, but the drought in summer, better than many sorts.

Early Paris.—A most excellent French variety, with good-sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. Planted at same time with the Extra Early Paris, it will afford a succession.

Le Normand's Short Stem.—Is of dwarf growth, very early, hardy, and stands dry weather. Is considered by the French gardeners to be one of the very best sorts. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which renders it desirable for early and late use.



Veitch's Autumn Giant.

Nonpareil.—A very superior variety, and in great demand by market gardeners, many of whom will use no other sort. A sure header, large, tender and delicious.

Late London.—A fine, large, white, compact variety, taller, and somewhat later than the Early London. It also has larger leaves. Sown at the same time, it will afford a succession.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—An extremely valuable late variety, entirely distinct from any other sort. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and com-

compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development.

Thorburn's Wonderful.—This variety is intermediate in its season and produces very large, solid, beautiful heads, which are unusually well developed. Almost every plant produces a fine head.

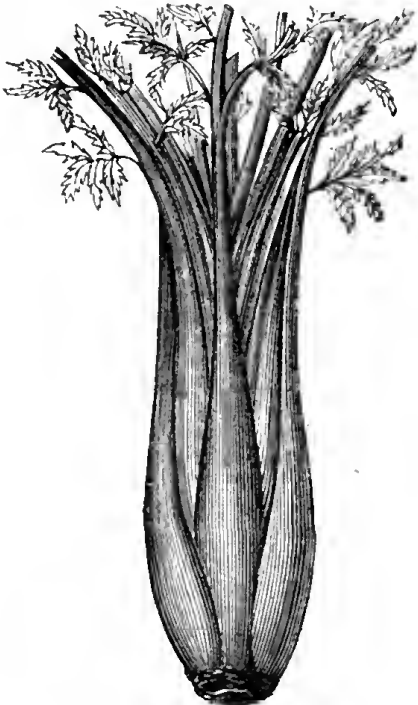
CULTURE.—For the spring or summer crop, sow the early varieties about the last of winter, in a hot-bed, and transplant into the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, in the spring. For the late, autumn crop, sow the late kinds about the middle of spring, and transplant like winter cabbages. In dry weather, water freely, and as they advance in growth, hoe deep, and draw earth to the stems. After they begin to head, they should be watered every other day. On the approach of frost, those plants which have not headed, may be set out in a cellar, where they can be aired in mild weather. In two or three weeks the strongest will begin to form flower-heads, which will be very tender and delicious.

Like Brocoli, Cauliflowers should be cut for use while the head or "curd" is close and compact. As the plant advances in growth, the head opens, separates into branches, and soon becomes coarse, fibrous, strong-flavored, and unfit for use. The leaves are sometimes gathered and tied loosely over the tops of the heads, to facilitate blanching.

CELERY.

Fr. *Celeri*.—Ger. *Sellerie*.

Celery is one of the most popular salads used in this country. The stalks, when properly cultivated and blanched, are sweet, mild and crispy, being very palatable either in a raw or a cooked state. Succeeds well throughout the Northern and Middle States, and, in the vicinity of our large cities, is produced of remarkable size and excellence.



Crawford's Half-Dwarf.

Crawford's Half-Dwarf.—This variety is now grown more extensively than any other by the market gardeners who supply the New York City markets, and is the kind found on the tables of all first class hotels. When blanched it is of rather a yellowish-white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large-growing sorts in weight of bunch, when grown under the same conditions.

Dwarf White Solid.—Dwarf, white, of stiff, close habit; solid, crisp and juicy. Said to keep in good order later in the season than any other variety.



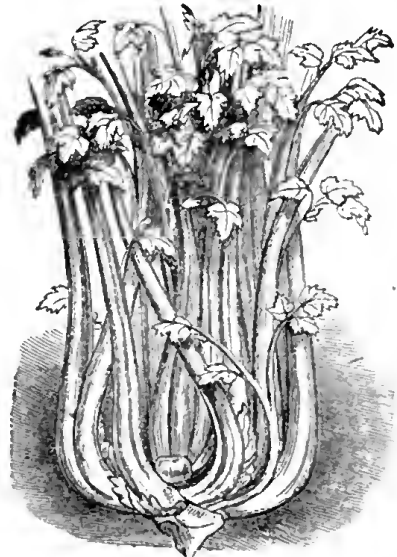
Dwarf White Solid



Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.

Sandringham Dwarf White.—Originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales, and is described as being unusually large, but not coarse; crisp, solid, of fine flavor, and a most excellent table sort.

Boston Market.—Remarkably large stems; very



Boston Market.

crisp, tender and succulent; of mild, delicious flavor, and keeps well. It is highly esteemed in Boston, where it originated, and is a superior market variety.

Seymour's White Solid.—A large-sized, vigorous-growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp, perfectly solid, and of superior flavor.

New Golden Heart.—A new and entirely distinct variety, of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is entirely solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a pure golden yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use.

Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.—A dwarf-growing, rich-colored variety; very crisp eating and of delicious flavor. The flavor of the red varieties is thought by many to be superior to the white, and within the last year or two much larger quantities are being raised than heretofore. The red varieties undoubtedly keep better through winter, and this variety, all things considered, is probably unsurpassed.

Seymour's Red Solid.—An improvement on the old red. Very compact, large and solid; of excellent quality, and crisp.



Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.—The root of this variety is turnip-shaped, tender, and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats, and entering into the composition of soups.

CULTURE—To have Celery early, it should be sown in a hot-bed, quite early in the spring, and when three inches high planted out in a well prepared bed, which must be covered in frosty weather. For the principal crop, sow early in spring, very shallow, in a seed-bed, and when the plants are about six inches high, transplant them six inches apart, into trenches, for blanching. Dig the trenches four feet apart, a foot wide and ten inches deep. Fill in five or six inches of well-rotted manure, and mix it thoroughly, half a spade deep, with the earth at the bottom. The tops and roots of the plants should be shortened, and the suckers pinched off before they are set. Earth up to blanch, three or four times during their growth, taking care that no earth falls in the center of the plants. A slight sprinkling of salt applied to the surface of the soil, just before the earthing up, is decidedly beneficial to this crop. The seed is slow to come up, and the plant is greatly improved by superior cultivation.

Before the freezing up of the ground, the most of the crop should be taken up, retaining the roots and soil adhering, and removed to the cellar, where they should be packed in earth or sand, without covering the ends

of the leaves. A portion may be allowed to remain in the ground, but they must be protected from wet weather by boards, in the form of a roof. Celery may be taken up for use any time during the winter, when the weather will permit.

ANOTHER METHOD OF GROWING CELERY has lately been successfully adopted, viz: Sow the seed in open ground as soon as it is fit to work in spring, in rows three feet apart, and keep clear from weeds and well cultivated, cutting down the tops once or twice till the plants have become stocky and strong. At the usual time of transplanting, say from middle of June to middle of July, transplant into rows, not trenches, three or four feet apart, and six inches apart in the row, taking care to press the earth firmly around the plants. Unless care is taken in this respect, many plants are apt to die. In about six weeks the earthing up process must be commenced, and continued at intervals during growth, the hand should always be used in pressing the earth firmly around each individual plant, and the process finished with the spade. By this treatment, fine celery can be had for use in early autumn, and we are inclined to think this method will entirely supersede the old trenching treatment.

CHICORY.

Fr. *Chicoree*.—Ger. *Cichorie*.

Large-Rooted, or Coffee.—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for similar use. In the fall, the roots are small pieces to be taken up and cut in small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used in drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee.



Chicory.

CHUFA.

Spanish Chufa, or Earth Almond

—(*Cyperus esculentus*.)—A little tuber,

grown extensively in the South, where its use is hecreasing general for fattening hogs, sheep and poultry. On good land and with good cultivation, 300 bushels of the tubers have been grown per acre, and even on poor land there is a larger yield than from any other crop. The Georgia State chemist says they have no equal in the properties which help fatten pork, and many who have tried them say a bushel of Chufas is equal to a bushel of corn for hogs; used with corn, both would be improved. The cost of planting and cultivating is small, and the hogs will dig them if turned into the field. The tuber is about three-quarters of an inch long by three-eighths of an inch through, is tender, sweet, not unlike a chestnut, though much sweeter. Besides the tubers, the yield in forage from the tops makes excellent hay, and an abundance of it. It is claimed by those who have tried them, that one acre of chufas is worth \$75.00 for fattening pork.

CULTURE.—They should be planted a little earlier than corn, in the Northern States, and in the Southern States, in February and March, in rows two and a half or three feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row, two or three tubers in a hill, covering one inch deep.

Soak the tubers in water eight or ten days before planting, changing the water every two or three days,

COLLARDS.

A species of cabbage, known in different sections as "Cole" and "Colewort." It is almost universally used in the South for "Greens," where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter. The seed should be sown in autumn.

True Rosette.—A species of cabbage, much esteemed in the Southern States. If sown in the fall, in the South, it continues growing all winter. It forms a loose head, and is palatable from the time it puts forth a few leaves.

Georgia, or Creole.—This is the variety grown so extensively in the South for greens. It is a species of cabbage, forming a loose head, which is palatable from the time it puts forth a few leaves. It is much esteemed in the South, where it will continue growing all winter, if planted in the fall.

CORN.

Fr. *Mais*.—Ger. *Welschkorn*.

Early Boynton Sweet, or Sugar.—We introduced this variety four years ago, and after repeated trials and tests with other early varieties, we firmly believe this is the earliest variety of *sweet* corn in existence. On our own seed farms this season, it produced roasting ears *earlier than the Early Six Weeks variety*. It is fit for table at least ten days before the Early Minnesota. The ears are small, rather pointed, and when mature, the kernels are much shrivelled. It is of course intended only for first early, and a week's time makes a great deal of difference in the profits of a market gardener.



Early Boynton



Early Minnesota.

Early Six Weeks.—*Produces corn for the table in six weeks from planting, and matures in two months.* It originated in Montana, and will easily mature in our coldest climates. Ears small, handsome, well filled out; kernels white, hard and brittle; uniformly eight-rowed. It does not possess the saccharine matter of the sugar corn, but on account of its earliness, is greatly esteemed.

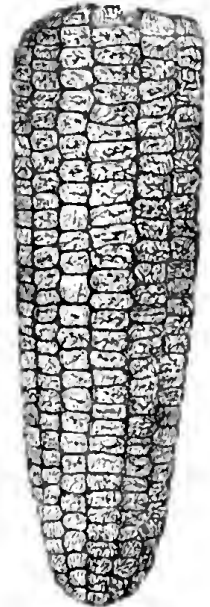
Early Minnesota Sweet, or Sugar.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much

esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

Excelsior Sweet.—The three desirable qualities combined in this variety are *earliness, sweetness and duration*. It follows the Early Minnesota, remains in a fresh state and suitable for boiling nearly as long as the Evergreen, and is by far the *sweetest* variety we have ever grown. After once tasting of this, it will be difficult to induce a person to use any other. Ears large, thick; ten to twelve rows to the ear; kernels long, much shrivelled and indented when dry.



Crosby's Extra Early.



Russell's Prolific.

Early Red Naragansett.—We think this the best *red* variety of sugar corn grown. It is remarkably early, following the Minnesota; the kernels are much shrivelled, and exceedingly sweet and tender. A good early market variety. Many think the flavor of the red sugar corn is superior to the white.

Crosby's Extra Early.—A most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate.

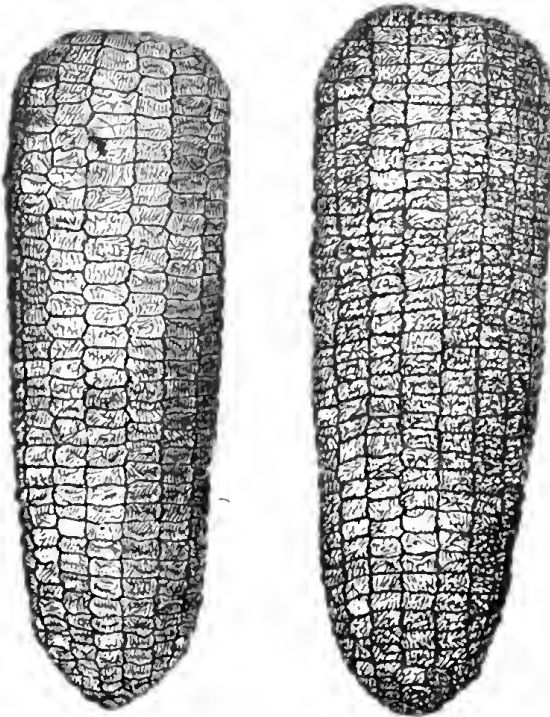
Russell's Early Prolific Sugar.—Comes into use a few days after the preceding. Is of excellent quality, very productive, and one of the best for family use.

Early Sweet, or Sugar.—This variety is used for garden purposes, and is early, very tender and sugary; ears good size, and comes into use quite early. An excellent table variety.

Moore's Early Concord Sweet.—Large, full ears, coming into use after Russell's Prolific. The quality is unexceptionable, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety.

Egyptian Sweet.—A variety of late introduction, noted for its productiveness, the large size of its ears, and for its sweetness and tenderness. It is peculiarly adapted for canning purposes, and the superiority of the canned green corn of this variety has been noticeable, often bringing a half more per can than other sorts. It is said that the stalks will average three ears each. Its season is about the same as the Evergreen.

Mammoth Sweet.—This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing two or three pounds.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Mammoth Sweet.

The quality is excellent—sweet, tender and delicious. For family use, it cannot be excelled.

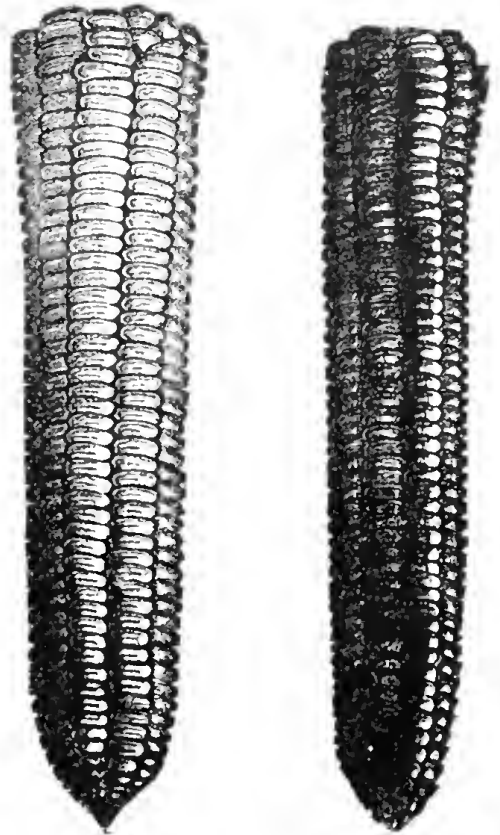
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.—This variety is intermediate in its season and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition, and suitable for boiling.

Early Adams or Burlington.—An excellent, early field variety, and often used for table. Ears about eight inches long twelve or fourteen rows; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad, and indented at the outer end which is whiter and less transparent than the inner.

Early Canada.—A very early yellow variety, much grown in Canada. Requires less time to mature than most kinds, and on that account is good for localities where the seasons are short. Is frequently used when first planting has failed.

Compton's Early—Stalks about ten feet high; ears bright yellow, ten to twelve inches long often two on a stalk. It has matured in seventy-six days from planting and yielded *one hundred and eighty-one bushels shelled corn per acre*. A case of ears was placed on exhibition at the Centennial, and a field was entered for the premiums offered by Mr. Conrad Wilson, of New York, and *two prizes* awarded it.

Lackawaxen.—*A new variety of field corn.* It is a white flint, eight-rowed variety with grains very large and deep; cob small. Ears average over a foot in length, and in some cases reach sixteen inches. Usually two ears to the stalk. Height of stalk about eight feet. *It completes its growth in ninety-five days, and has yielded one hundred and forty-seven bushels shelled corn per acre.* The following is from the *Historical Register of the Paris Exposition, 1878*, "*The new field corn named Lackawaxen was awarded a special prize gold medal for being the largest variety, both*



Tuscarora.

Improved King Philip.

in length of ear and size of grain, of any variety exhibited by any nation." Under our own growing this season, it has not justified the above commendations.

Improved King Philip.—An exceedingly early variety for field crop, and often used green for boiling. It will afford green corn in sixty days, and mature in three months from planting. Ears ten to twelve inches long, uniformly eight-rowed; kernels dark copper-red, rather large; stalk six feet in height, producing one or two ears.

Tuscarora.—A very large variety, eight-rowed; cob red; remains a long time in a boiling state; not recommended for a field crop in the North.

Early White Flint.—An excellent, productive variety, ears good size, pearly white, and of beautiful appearance. Much used for making hominy.

Large Yellow, Eight-Rowed.—A good kind for general cultivation. Ears large, bright yellow, and well filled out; quite early, and very productive.

Large, Red-Blazed, Eight-Rowed.—An excellent variety for field culture, and thought by some to be earlier than the preceding. Ears large, well filled out at top and end; color yellow, striped with red. A very desirable variety.

Rice, for Parching.—A very handsome variety; ears short; kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice; color white, very prolific; used entirely for parching, for which purpose it has no superior.

Boston White, for Parching.—Also used only for parching; ears longer than the preceding, nearly the same size; kernels round and white; a good bearer, and thought by some to be the best in use.

CORN, BROOM.

(*Holcus Saccharatus*)

Requires similar land but later planting than corn. It may be planted in hills one and a half feet apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart; is also frequently sown in drills, dropping the seed three or four inches apart, and the rows three feet apart. If sown in drills, one bushel will sow about ten acres; if in hills, ten pounds per acre.

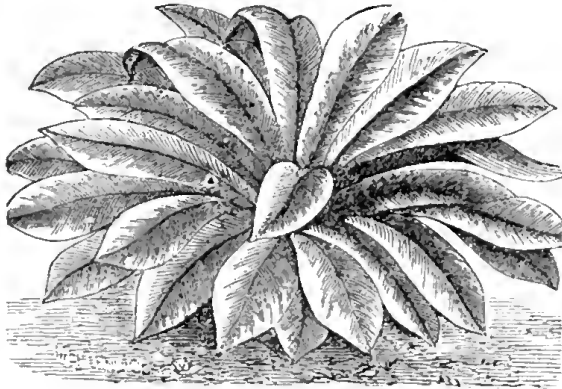
Dwarf Broom Corn.—Grows from three to five feet high, and produces short fine brush, without any coarse center stalk; suitable for making whisk brooms and brushes. Our stock is pure, and will prove a great acquisition to broom makers.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn.—Improved from the common Evergreen by carefully selecting the best for seed for a number of years, with a view to fineness of brush, earliness, and a pure green color; the grower assures us it will never grow red or red tipped under any circumstances. Grows to a height of seven to nine feet; brush fine, of good length, and commands the first price in market.

CORN SALAD.

Fr. *Mache*, *Salade de ble*.—Ger. *Ackersalat Lammarsalat*.

Corn Salad, Feticcus, or Lamb's Lettuce.—Is used during winter and early spring to increase the variety of small salads, and as a substitute for lettuce. In France, it is boiled like spinach.



Corn Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed from August till cold weather, in drills six inches apart. Thin as wanted for consumption, to four inches in the drill. In milder sections, where the cold is not severe, it will be fit for use all winter.



Cress, Curled.

3



True Water.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

Fr. *Cresson*.—Ger. *Kresse*

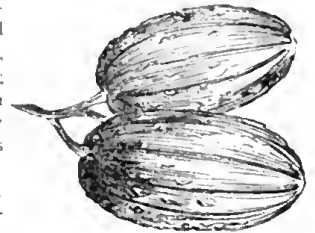
Curled.—This plant is extensively used as a small salad; the leaves, while young, have a warm, pungent taste. Sow rather thick, in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season.

True Water.—A water plant with small, oval leaves, much used, and universally esteemed as a wholesome salad in spring. The seed should be sown in a very wet situation or by a running brook and the plants well covered with water during the winter.

CUCUMBER.

Fr. *Concombre*.—Ger. *Gurken*.

Early Russian.—Fruit three or four inches long, an inch and a half in diameter; generally produced in pairs; flesh tender, crisp and well-flavored; comes into use about ten days earlier than any other variety and makes a fine, small pickle.



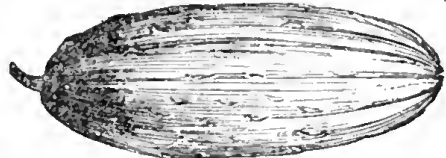
Early Russian.

Early White Spine.—An excellent variety for table use; very early, grows uniformly straight and smooth; light green, with white prickles; tender and excellent-flavored.



Early White Spine.

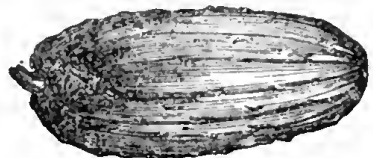
Early Frame.—Fruit straight and well formed; flesh greenish-white, rather seedy, but tender and well-flavored. It makes a beautiful pickle, that keeps well.



Early Frame.

Early Short Green.—Excellent variety for table use, being tender and well-flavored, and keeps green longer than any other variety; also makes splendid, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster.

Early Cluster.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters, near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well-flavored. It is a great bearer, and comes to maturity the earliest on the list, excepting the Early Russian.

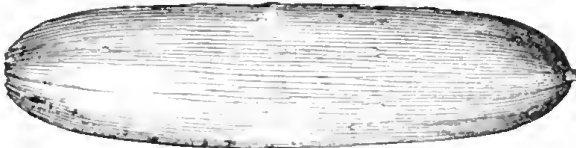


Early Short Green.



Early Cluster

Bismark.—Very constant in color, uniformly straight and well formed tender and crisp and of excellent flavor.



Bismark.

Improved Long Green.—Selected for a number of years from the most perfect specimens, till it has become perfectly pure and true. Undoubtedly the best variety in cultivation for table or pickling. About one foot in length, firm and crisp, this variety produces seed sparingly.

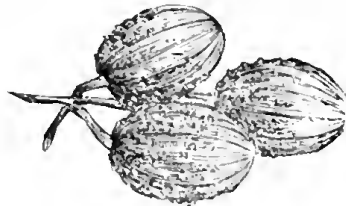


Improved Long Green.

London Long Green.—A good bearer, about a foot in length, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp. It is a good kind for the table, and makes a beautiful pickle for those who like them hard and brittle.

Long Green.—Is shorter than the London Long Green, equally as productive and makes a good pickle but is not quite so good a table variety, being less crisp.

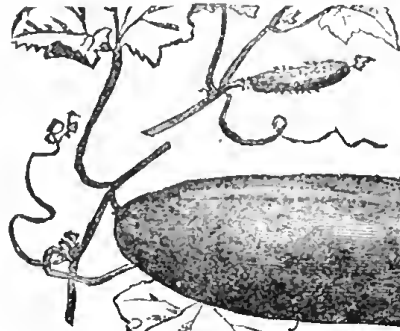
Gherkin, for Pickles.—A very small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, having somewhat the appearance of a burr. It is grown exclusively for pickling; is the smallest of all the varieties, and should always be pickled when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate.



Gherkin

Boston Pickling.—A distinct variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston markets, as a pickle. It is medium long, and a great producer.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Perfection Pickling.—This valuable new variety is produced from seed imported by ourselves from Europe and supplies a want long experienced for a cucumber that exactly fills all the requirements of a perfect pickle and table sort combined. If pickled at proper size, it fully equals the celebrated *Crosse & Blackwell's Gherkins*, which have obtained a world-wide celebrity for fine form and beautiful color. If permitted to grow to proper size it is superior to any of the old varieties for table cutting. It is a distinct variety, uniformly marked with three well defined ribs; straight, well formed handsome, about twelve inches long; tender and brittle, and produces a very large crop.



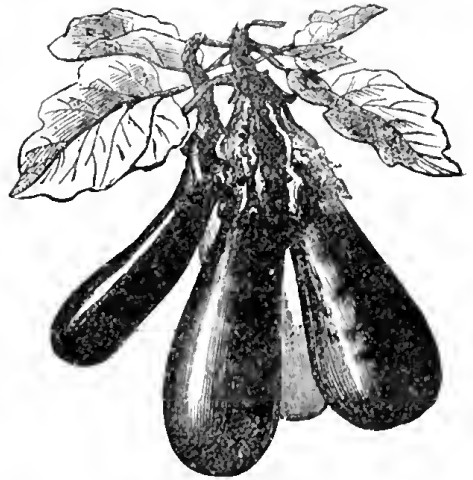
D. M. Ferry & Co's Perfection Pickling.

CULTURE.—Culture in the open air is of the simplest character. Merely dig a hole about a foot wide and six inches deep, fill it with rich, sandy soil and raise it above the surface about six inches. The hills should be six feet apart each way. Any time in May sow a few seeds therein and the result is certain. If the weather be warm they will grow in a few days, if the nights are cold, protect them. There is frequently a little bug which destroys the tender leaves, soot and ashes sprinkled over them while wet with dew will retard the progress of the depredator. As soon as the vines have made three leaves, nip the points off to make them branch out they will fruit sooner by so doing. Three vines in a hill are quite enough.

EGG PLANT.

Fr. *Aubergine.*—Ger *Cierpflanze.*

The Egg Plant is called by some the Guinea Squash. They are cut into thin slices and fried and have a taste very similar to oysters.



Early Long Purple

Early Long Purple.—This is one of the earliest varieties; very hardy and productive. Fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture.

Black Pekin.—As early as the Early Long Purple and as large as the later varieties. Nearly round, skin black, glossy and smooth, more prolific and delicate than the old varieties. Weighs eight to ten pounds. Flesh fine-grained and white. Very desirable for market gardener's use.

Large New York Purple.—Large round of excellent quality; later than the preceding, and highly esteemed in New York market.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Large Purple.—The best variety in cultivation. Fruit remarkably



D.M. Ferry & Co's Improved
Large Purple

plant to two and a half feet apart each way, in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant out till the weather becomes settled and warm. Keep the plants well watered for a few days if hot when put out. When hot-beds are not convenient, a few plants can be started in flower pots or boxes, and, when planted out, must have a deep rich soil, and full exposure to the sun. Cultivate and hoe same as cabbages.

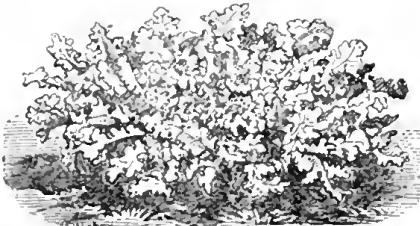
large, often measuring twelve inches in depth and nine inches in diameter, and weighing five to six pounds. Skin deep purple, with occasional stripes of green about the stem. Plant hardy and stocky. Not so early as the Long Purple, but superior in flavor much larger, and of longer duration

CULTURE. — Sow in hot-bed, very early in the spring, and trans-

ENDIVE.

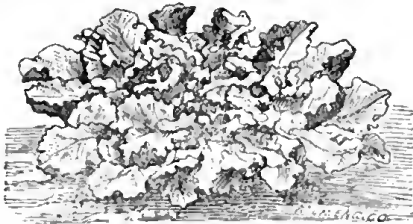
Fr *Chicoree* Ger. *Endivien*.

Green Curled. — Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender.



Green Curled.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. — Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves. It is principally used for cooking, and making a larger head, is preferred for stews and soups. If the outer leaves are gathered and tied on the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely, and make an excellent salad for the table



Broad-Leaved Batavian.

CULTURE. — Sow from late in the spring to the middle of summer, in shallow drills fourteen inches apart; thin the plants to one foot in the drills, and when fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or fortnight, in dry weather, to blanch, which takes ten days in hot, and twenty days in cool weather. Draw up a little earth to the base of the plants. Rich, mellow soil, in an open situation, is most suitable.



Garlic

GARLIC.

Fr. *Ail* — Ger. *Knobach*.

A bulbous-rooted plant having a well known, strong, penetrating odor, which is most powerful at mid-day. In some countries it is much esteemed for seasoning soups, stews, &c. and is useful in various medicinal forms. It should be remembered that the *Bulbs* only, and not *Seed* of Garlic are supplied by us. We state this because we frequently receive orders for Garlic seed.

CULTURE. — Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the cloves in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft, as you would onions.

GOURD.

Sugar Trough. — This variety grows to a very large size, and is valuable, when dry, for a variety of household purposes, such as baskets, buckets, cans, &c.

CULTURE. — The Gourd is a tender annual, and should not be planted till all danger of frost is over, and not less than six feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at last hoeing. For ornamental varieties, see *Flower Seeds*.

KALE.

Fr. *Chou Vert*. — Ger. *Kraus Kohl*.

"Borecole," "Kale" or "Green Kale" are general terms applied to that class of cabbage which does not head, but is used as an esculent in its open growth. When used, the crown or center of the plant is cut off, so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It boils well, and is most sweet, tender and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frosts. Sow in seed-bed about the middle of spring, and when of suitable size, transplant to eighteen or twenty inches apart each way, and cultivate like cabbages.



Sea Kale.

Sea (Chou Marin). — This is a very fine vegeta-



Kale, or Borecole.

ate frost. The stems are about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the winters South and in the Middle States, without any protection.

German Dwarf Green.—Makes excellent greens for winter use. It is dwarf, and easily protected in the winter by planting in the cellar; in the Southern States, it needs no protection, and will grow vigorously all winter, if sown in autumn.

German Dwarf Purple.—A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful, deep purple.

KOHL RAB

Fr. *Chou-rave.*—Ger. *Kohl-rab.*

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. The part chiefly used is the turnip-looking bulb, formed by the swelling of the stem. While young the flesh is tender and delicate, possessing the combined flavor of cabbage and turnip.

Early White Vienna.—Dwarf, small, early;



Kohl Rabi.

bulb handsome, firm, glossy, white; leaves few and small, and slender stems. The best variety for table use, but should be used when young, and not larger than an early garden turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown.

Large Green.—Bulb large, measuring seven or eight inches in diameter, and often weighing eight to ten pounds. Leaves large and numerous; skin pale, whitish-green; hardy, quite late, and used largely for feeding stock.

Large Purple.—This is identical with the preceding,



London Flag Leek.

ble, having the appearance of white celery, but is cooked like asparagus. The seed should be sown early in spring, in a frame, and transplanted in about six weeks. The culture should be similar to that of the asparagus, and the following winter it will begin to produce a crop.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate

except in color, the bulb being purple, and the leaf-stems and nerves tinged with purple.

CULTURE.—Cultivate same as cabbage, only that in earthing up the plant, be careful not to cover the globular part. They should not be used before they have attained their full growth.

LEEK.

Fr. *Poireau.*—Ger. *Lauch.*

This is a branch of the onion family, is very hardy, and from its mild qualities, is preferred by many to the onion.

London Flag.—Is the variety more generally cultivated in this country than any other; is hardy, of good quality, and takes its name from being preferred in the London markets.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches. Hoe the earth up to them in course of cultivation. If it is desired to blanch them very white and tender, transplant when six or eight inches high, into drills four inches deep, and earth up like celery.

LETTUCE.

Fr. *Laitue.*—Ger. *Lattich-salat.*

Early Tennis Ball.—(TRUE BLACK-SEEDED.)—A

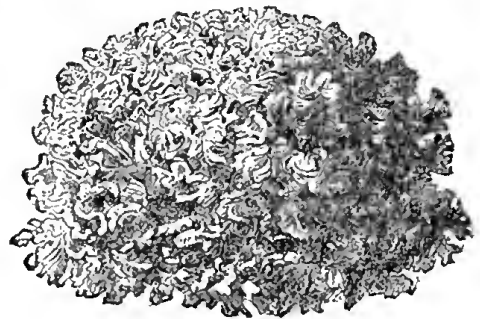


Early Tennis Ball.

small, extremely hardy variety, extensively grown by marketmen in winter, in cold frames, for early spring marketing. Dark green, very solid, if grown in cool weather, but apt to be loose if

grown during summer. It is slow in going to seed, and the head blanches white and tender.

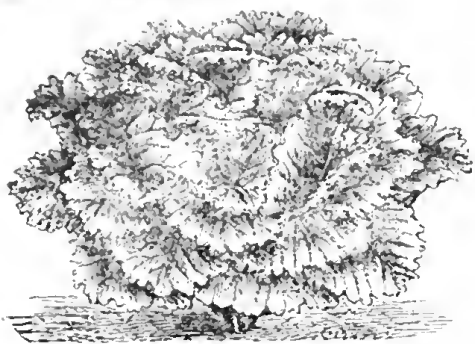
Green Fringed.—An exceedingly ornamental variety for table use, the edges being beautifully fringed and crimped. The inside of the leaves are white, the edges a delicate shade of green. The leaves are tender and fit for use nearly the whole season.



Green Fringed.

Simpson's Early Curled.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. Heads large, loose, all the leaves tending to produce a head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation.

Ferry's Early Prize Head.—The best Lettuce known. It forms a mammoth head, and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to run up to seed; of superb flavor, and very hardy. We desire to call the attention of families and amateurs to this variety particularly, being decidedly the best in cultivation for home use.



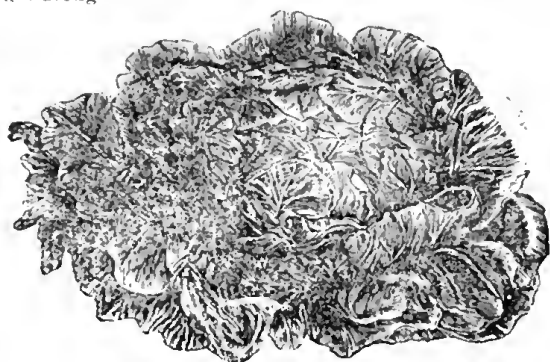
Simpson's Early Curled

Large India Head—This variety attains a large size, the plants frequently measuring eighteen inches in diameter. The heads are not solid, but are white with a crisp and tender, and not bitter, with heat and drought well.



Early Curled Silesia

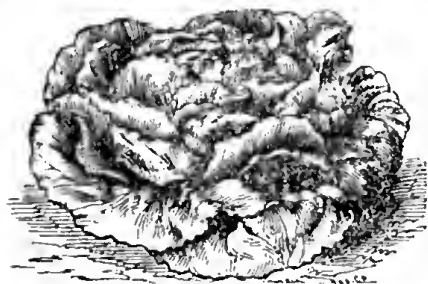
with oblong leaves. It is very hardy, of large size, and long in running to seed, tender, brittle, and mild-flavored.



Ferry's Early Prize Head

Hanson.—The heads are of very large size, delicious, sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Color green outside and white within, free from any bitter or unpleasant taste.

Early White Head.—An excellent variety for hot-bed culture, as well as open air; early and hardy. Heads small, white, crisp, very compact and closely cabbaged.



Early White Head

Early Curled Silesia.—An early variety of very strong growth, leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head, of fair quality.

Frankfort Head—A dark green, curled variety with close round heads, which cut open finely blanched and very crisp. It remains a long time in head, seeds black, produced very sparingly.

Large Drumhead—Heads remarkably large, somewhat flattened, compact, pale green without, and white at the center; crisp and tender, one of the finest summer varieties; seeds white.

White Paris Cos—A variety largely raised for the Loudon and Paris markets. The heads are long, upright,



Large Drumhead

CULTURE.—A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in March, under glass, with slight heat. Keep the plants thin, and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later



White Paris Cos

supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit, transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart and keep well cultivated. The early varieties, if sown early in the spring, are apt to run up quickly to seed, so the head varieties are more suitable for summer use.

MARTYNIA.

A strong-growing, hardy, annual plant, with curious-shaped seed-pods, which, when young and tender, are highly prized by many for pickling. The pods are pro-



Martynia

duced in great abundance, and should be gathered when about half grown, or while tender and succulent; after the hardening of the flesh, they are worthless.

Proboscidea.—This is the variety used for pickles. The seed should be sown in April or May, and the plants transplanted to three feet apart each way.

MELON, MUSK.

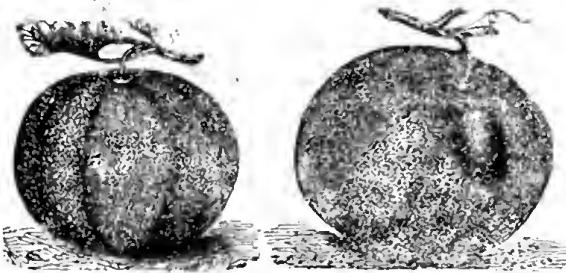
Fr. Melon.—*Ger. Zucker-Melone.*

The Melon, in some character, is to be found in all tropical countries but the finest varieties are supposed to have come from Persia and Afghanistan. The delicious flavor and perfume make it very popular in all countries where the climate will admit of its cultivation.

New White Japan.—A variety from Japan, sweet, thin-skinned and early. Color of fruit cream-white; flesh thick—size medium and nearly round.

Early Yellow Canteloupe.—This variety is earlier than the green-fleshed sorts; of good size, nearly round, netted and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon-colored, thick, and musk-flavored.

Jenny Lind.—The earliest of the green-fleshed kinds, and one of the sweetest and most delicious sorts in cultivation. Small size, slightly ribbed; skin thickly netted and thin; highly recommended for early market or home garden use.



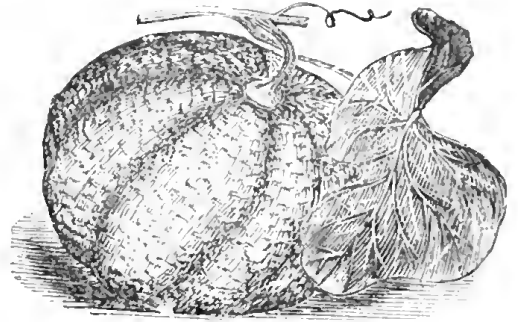
Jenny Lind.

Skillman's Fine Netted

Surprise.—An excellent new variety having a thin, cream-colored skin, thickly netted, of medium size and thick, salmon-colored flesh. The flavor is delicious, and they are very productive. Our stock is genuine.

Skillman's Fine Netted.—This is a small rough netted variety, flattened at the ends, flesh green very thick, firm, sugary, and of delicious flavor. Among the earliest of the green-fleshed melons.

Green Nutmeg.—Fruit oval good size, thickly netted; flesh light green, rich, sweet melting and highly perfumed.

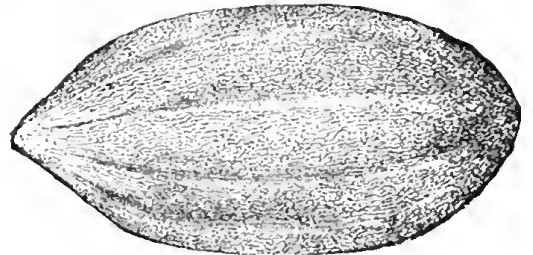


Green Nutmeg, Improved

Green Nutmeg, Improved.—We have given particular attention to the cultivation and improvement of this variety and it is justly regarded as the *no plus ultra* of its species. It is of large size, thickly netted and deeply ribbed; flesh deep green, rich, sweet, melting, and of delicious flavor.

Pine Apple.—A dark green, oval melon, of medium size, rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy, sweet, and of greenish color.

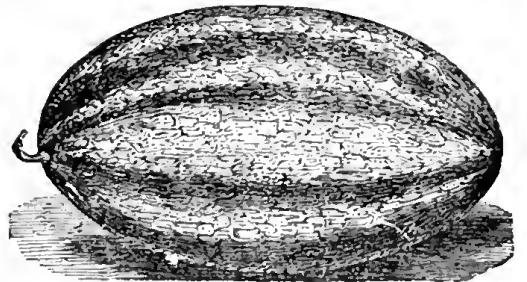
Allen's Superb.—Fruit oval-round, large size, thickly netted, flesh green, quite thick, and of the richest and most sugary flavor; comes in early, does not rot on the vines, and is a long time in season.



Casaba.

Casaba.—One of the largest and best musk melons in cultivation. Its usual weight when well grown, is from twelve to fifteen pounds. Flesh green, very sweet, melting and delicious.

Green Persian.—Long, oval-shaped, skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders it very delicious.



Long Yellow.

Long Yellow.—This is a large variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed, flesh thick, light salmon-colored, and of a peculiar musky flavor. This kind is used in its green state for mangoes.

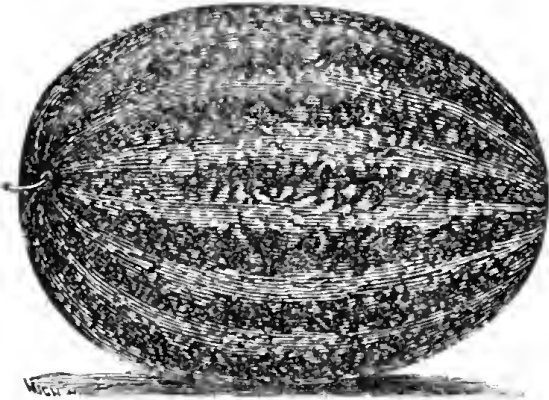
CULTURE.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight to ten seeds in each and thin out to three or four plants, when well up. To grow good melons, the hills should be prepared by digging out the soil from one and a half to two feet deep, and two or three feet broad; add a

very liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix well with the soil, filling up a little above the general level. By this mode, good melons may be raised on almost any soil. Seeds should not be put into the hills until the weather becomes settled and warm.

MELON, WATER.

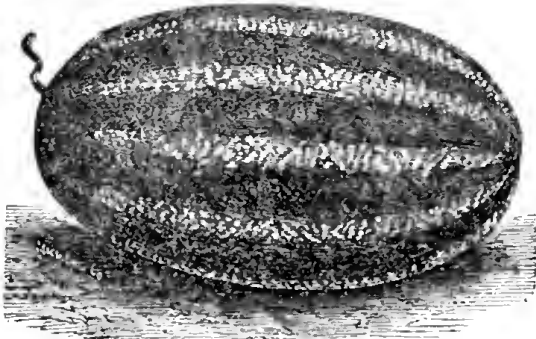
Fr. *Melon d'eau*.—Ger. *Wassermelone*.

The Water Melon is purely a tropical fruit, greatly appreciated for its refreshing coolness and delicious flavor.



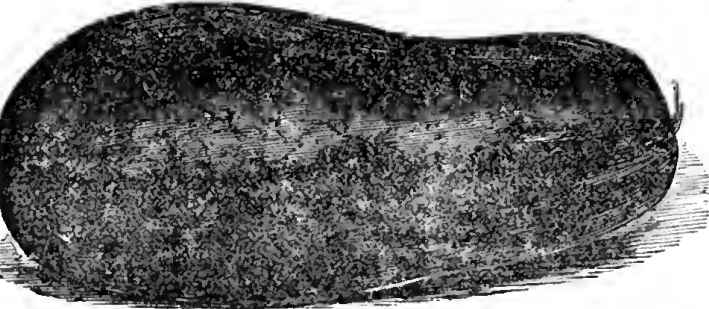
Early Jersey

Early Jersey.—One of the earliest varieties grown. Above the medium size, oval-round, dark green, striped with lighter shades. Flesh scarlet, solid, fine-grained, very sweet and juicy. A most excellent variety, either for market or home use. The rind is quite thin, but it bears carriage well.



Phinney's Early

Phinney's Early.—A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform,

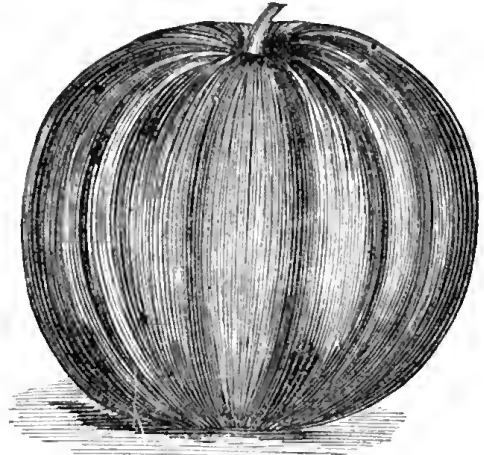


Mountain Sweet.

narrow, white mottled, and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink; very sweet and delicious. For an early melon for family use, it has few superiors, but does not bear carriage well, on account of its thin, brittle rind.

Chinese Sculptured-Seeded.—Remarkably early and of most delicious flavor. Flesh cream-color; shell light green. The seeds are of singular form.

Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor.



Black Spanish.

Long Island.—This is the variety commonly grown for New York market, and is either round or long; flesh red; seeds dark grey.

Mountain Sweet.—A large, long, oval variety; skin striped and marbled with different shades of green; flesh scarlet, and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious.

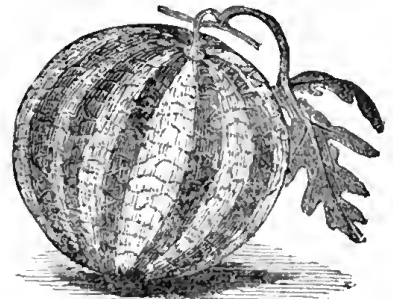
Mountain Sprout.—A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds; it differs from the Mountain Sweet in color and shape, is rather late, and will keep longer in the fall.

Orange.—An oval melon; skin green; flesh scarlet, of good quality, and is peculiar in that the flesh may be easily separated from the rind, like an orange.

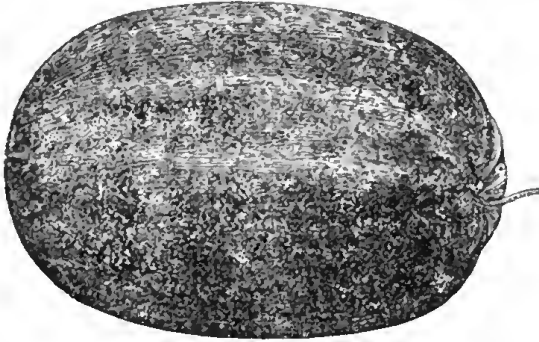
Ice Cream.—Medium size, scarlet flesh, and very sweet; a good variety for man crop.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless.—*This is unquestionably the best water melon in cultivation. Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, melting, and sweet as honey.* Our stock of this variety all came from one melon, selected several years ago.

Gypsy.—The largest of all the varieties of water



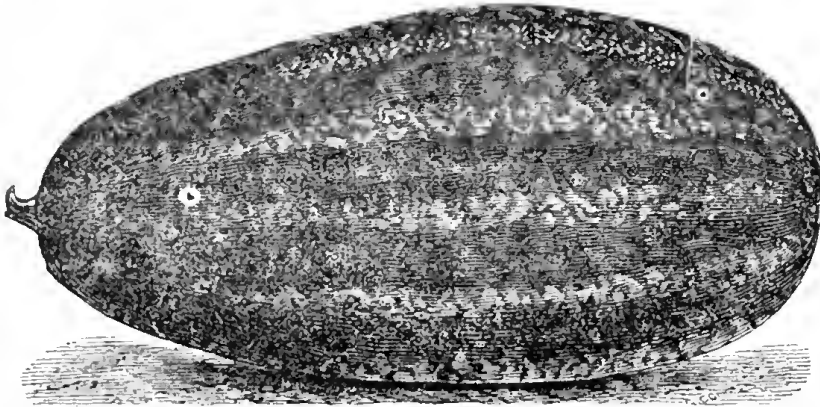
Citron, for Preserving.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless.

melon. Long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet, and very sugary.

Citron.—Employed in making preserves; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid; seeds red.

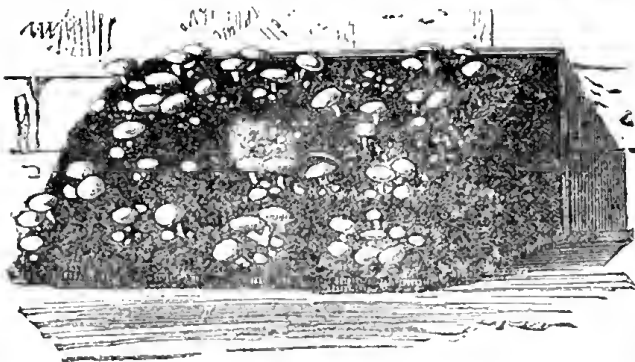


Gypsy.

CULTURE.—They require a light, sandy soil, not over rich. Plant them in hills, as directed for musk melons, giving them more room, as their vines extend much farther. If they are wanted of a large size, three or four melons from each plant will be sufficient, and when only one is allowed to grow from each plant, they will grow to twenty or thirty pounds weight each. If they are planted near other varieties of vines, they will hybridize, and greatly injure the flavor of the fruit.

MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus, rounded in form, of a white color, changing to brown when old. The



Mushrooms.

gills are loose, of a pinkish-red, changing to liver-color. It is used in a variety of culinary preparations, and is esteemed a great delicacy. It produces no seed, but instead, a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, which is prepared and preserved in horse manure, being pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared, it will retain its vitality for years. The little broken pieces of this manure are planted two inches below the surface, and in due time the mushrooms appear.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms can be grown in the cellar, in sheds, or in hot-beds in open air, on shelves, or out-of-the-way places. Fermented horse manure, of equal temperature, say 70 degrees, is made into beds the size required, eighteen inches deep. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn, six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of light soil, and protect from cold and severe rains. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water with luke warm water, and only when quite dry.

MUSTARD.

Fr. Moutarde.—*Ger. Senf.*

White English.—This is the kind usually preferred for salad. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

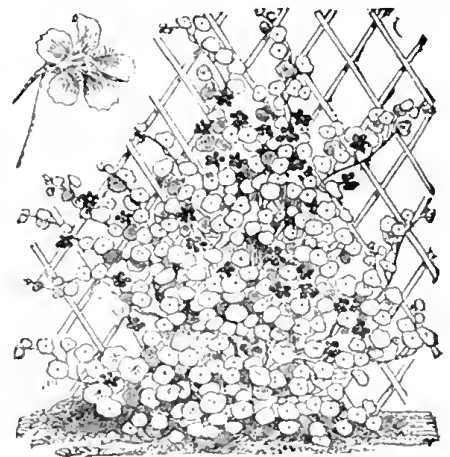
Brown Italian.—This is a larger plant than the preceding, with much darker leaves; seed brown, and more pungent.

CULTURE.—This salad is cultivated in the same manner as cress, at all times of the season, sow every week or two, either in beds or drills, or for early use, in hot-beds, or in boxes in the windows of a warm room. The seeds should be covered very slightly, and frequently watered as moisture is indispensable to its growth. A bed three feet wide and twenty feet long, having the plants four or six inches apart, will produce a sufficiency of seed for every domestic purpose.

NASTURTIUM.

Fr. Capucine.—*Ger. Kapuzinerblume.*

Tail Mixed.—Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful, orange-colored flowers serve as a garnish.

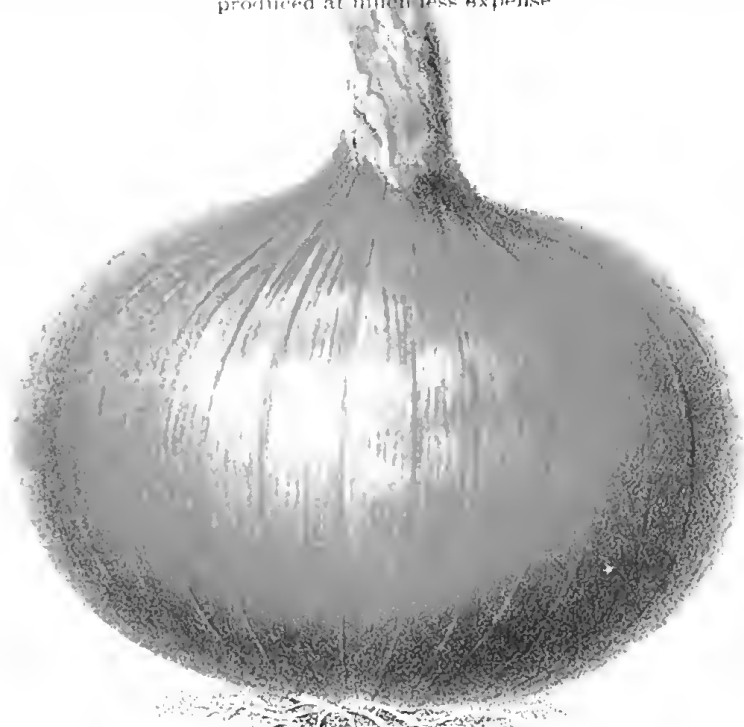


Nasturtium.



ANNUAL ONION SEED

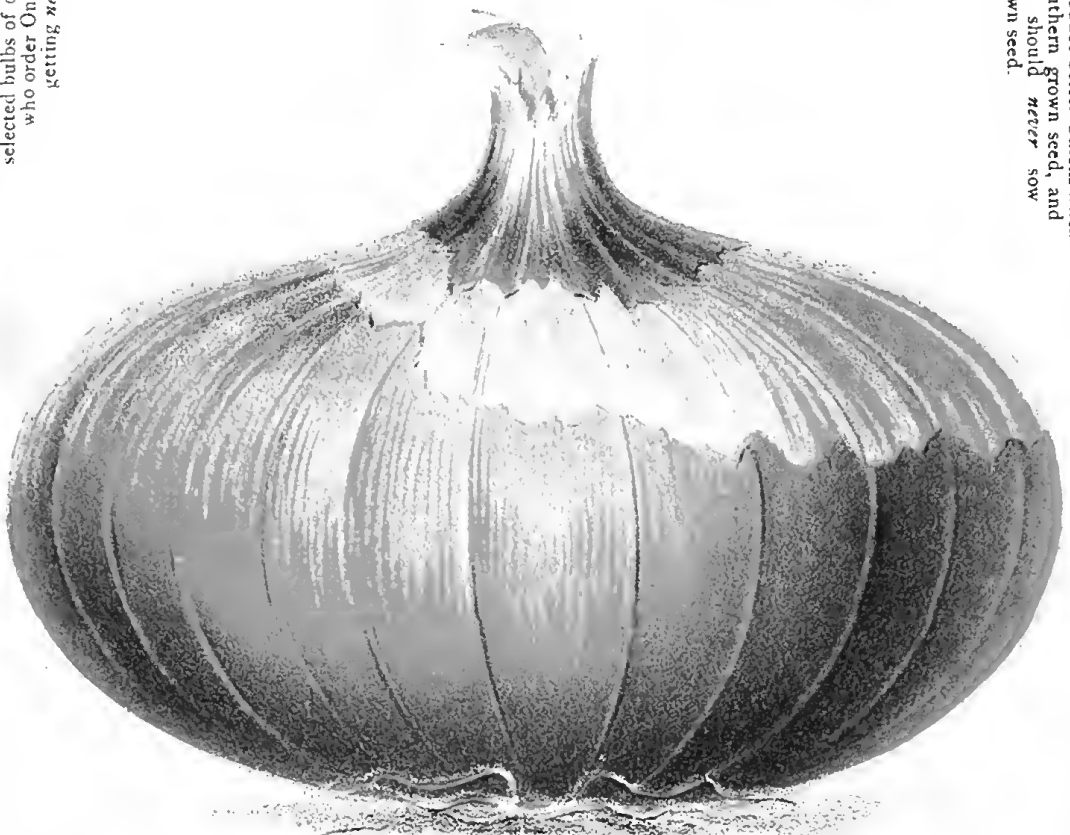
The Seed we offer will produce fully developed bulbs the first season, and the quality of the onions grown therefrom is far superior to those grown from "Sets," or "Top Onions," and they can be produced at much less expense



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

Extra—Our own Growth.

Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 45c per 2 oz. 75c, per 1-4 lb. \$1.25, per lb. \$4.50.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

Extra—Our own Growth.

Per pkt. 5c., per oz. 45c., per 2 oz. 75c., per 1-4 lb. \$1.25. per lb. \$4.50

We make a specialty of Onion Seeds, growing on our own Seed Farms near Detroit, more than *four times as much as the combined production of any four Seed Houses in the United States*, and all from selected bulbs of our own raising. Therefore those who order Onion Seed from us will be sure of getting new, choice seed of the very best quality.

Remember of cheap Onion Seed, the quality of which is so inferior that you are disappointed in the purchase. While the crop of Onion Seed has generally been very short this season, the quality of ours has never been better, and cannot be surpassed. As a rule, Onion Seed grown in the North will produce better Onions when sown in the South, than southern grown seed, and northern onion growers should never sow southern grown seed.

for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower-buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed-pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep; they should be sown by the side of a fence, trellis-work, or some other support to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil. For other varieties, see *Flower Seeds*.

OKRA.

Fr. *Gombo*.—Ger. *Ocker*.



Okra

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed at the south, where it is considered a very wholesome vegetable.

Tall White.—About six feet high, pods eight to ten inches long an inch and a half thick at the stem, tapering to a point.

Dwarf White.—Two and a half feet high, a foot long very productive, is said to produce pods at every joint.

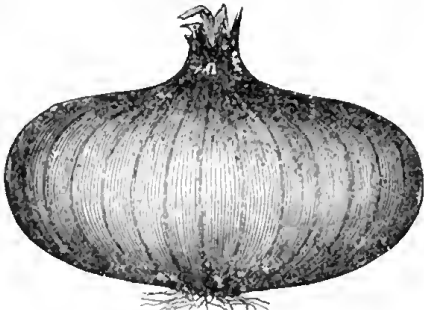
CULTURE.—The seeds are sown thinly, in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart. Cover the seeds lightly. After the plants are up, thin them out to nine inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

ONION.

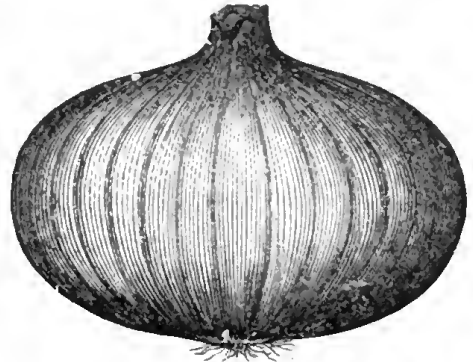
Fr. *Oignon*.—Ger. *Zwiebeln*.

No vegetable is more extensively known and cultivated than the Onion. It has been the common seasoning for soups and meats, of all nations, from time immemorial; and in cooking, it is indispensable. It possesses valuable medicinal properties, and is used in colds and coughs, as an expectorant. It contains considerable nutriment, and is tolerably wholesome, especially if boiled. Raw, fried or roasted, they are not very digestible. Eating a few leaves of parsley will destroy, in a measure, the unpleasant smell they impart to the breath.

Early Red.—A medium-sized, flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size;



Early Red.

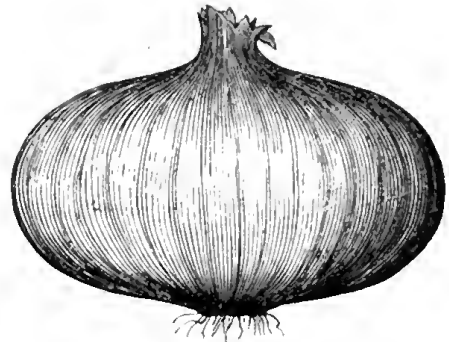


Large Red Wethersfield.

moderately strong-flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield; very desirable for early market use.

Early Red Globe.—A comparatively new variety, maturing as early as the flat varieties. It is globe-shaped; skin deep red; flesh mild and tender. Very handsome in appearance.

Large Red Wethersfield.—This is the standard variety, and the favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, flat; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine-grained, and stronger-flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation.



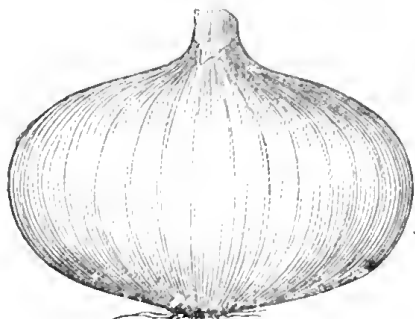
Large Yellow.

Large Yellow.—One of the oldest sorts, and, as a market variety, probably better known and more generally grown in this country than any other. Flesh white, fine-grained, mild, sugary and well-flavored.

Yellow Danvers.—A fine variety, originated in



Yellow Danvers.

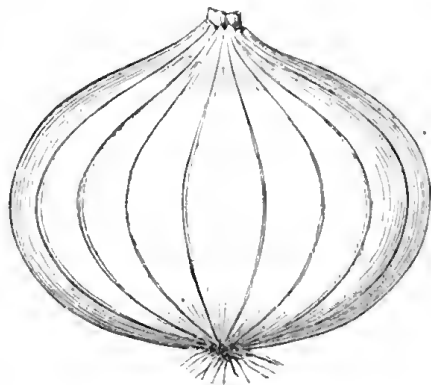


White Portugal.

South Danvers, Mass. Above the medium size, globular in form; skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, sugary comparatively mild and well-flavored; a good producer, frequently producing six hundred bushels to the acre, from seed sown in the spring.

White Portugal.—A large, flat onion; skin loose; of a mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and much esteemed for pickling, when small. It is not so good a keeper as some other varieties.

White Silverskin, for Pickling.—This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling, on account of its small size, handsome appearance and mild flavor.



White Globe

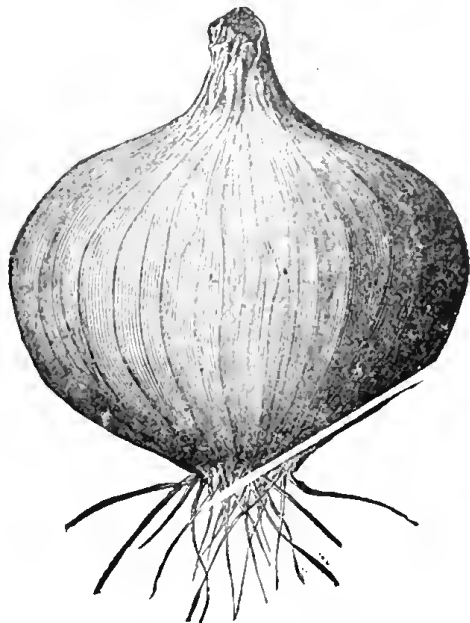
White Globe.—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained and of a mild flavor.

El Paso, or Large Mexican.—This seed is sent us by one of our customers in Mexico, and in that section is used to the exclusion of all other sorts. It will there grow to a diameter of six inches and not infrequently weighs two to two and a half pounds. The flavor is very mild, and they are eaten like apples. Skin white; flesh white, rather coarse-grained. In form it is not unlike a mammoth White Portugal onion.

NEW FOREIGN ONIONS.

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and so far as we have been able to learn, have given perfect satisfaction. While we would not recommend the risking of a large crop of onions by sowing imported seed, we believe the following varieties will be found very desirable for early market and home garden use. The flavor of the Italian varieties is milder, and they seem every way well adapted to culinary purposes.

New Giant Rocca.—An immense-sized onion, having attained nearly four pounds weight. Globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large onion the first season, from seed, but to attain the largest growth, the smallest bulbs

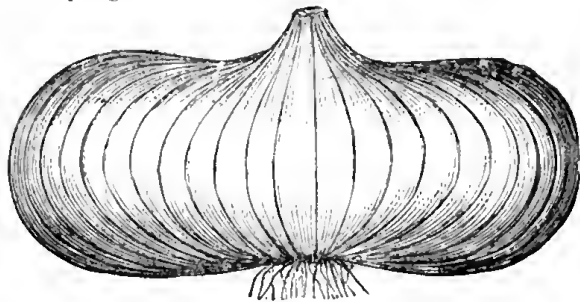


New Giant Rocca.

should be set out in the spring of the second season, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions.

New Neapolitan Marzagole.—A large, beautiful, flat, white-skinned variety, said to be the *earliest of all*, and a good keeper. It can be sown in February or March, and will mature a crop very early in the season; or sown in July, the crop will be matured the same season. In the South, the seed can be sown in the autumn, and large onions produced in March.

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—A large, white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor, of most beautiful form, pure white skin, and will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain the full size the bulbs should be set out the second spring.

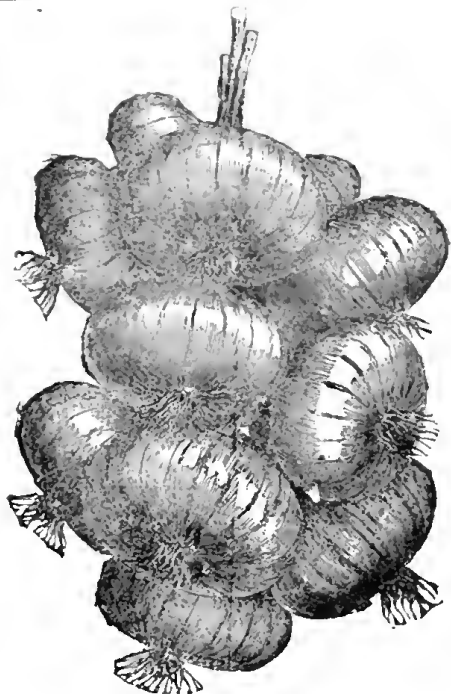


Giant White Italian Tripoli.

New Queen.—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in February, it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, which will keep good until the following summer; and if sown in July, will be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use till the following autumn.

BULBS.

Top Set, or But-on.—Produces no seed, but instead, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion



New Queen.

produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion.

Red Bottom Sets.—Produced by sowing the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield very thickly in the spring, and not thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are, setting them [out in the spring, instead of sowing seed.



Top, or Button.

Yellow Bottom Sets.—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner and produced from black seed of the Yellow Dutch, or Yellow Danvers varieties.

White Bottom Sets.—The seed of the White Silverskin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful, white onions, early in the season.

English Multiplier.—Esteemed by many as the best variety for early use. It is large-sized, of a mild, sweet, sugary flavor, very early, and a large producer. The large onion produces several small ones in clusters

around the bulb, growing mostly on the top of the ground.

Potato Onion—Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, six inches apart in the row, and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow. With this and the preceding variety, the large bulbs produce the small, and the small the large alternately.

Any of the preceding six varieties can be recommended as a small early crop for family use and early home market, but *not as a main crop*, the increase of marketable onions over the seed being too small. *Of all the various modes of propagation sowing the seed for a main crop deserves the first rank. Its cheapness compared with other modes the facility with which it is sowed, the early season when the crop may be gathered in and the superior, fine bulbs which it produces recommend it to general use.* But whatever the mode of propagation the cultivator cannot expect remunerative crops unless he bestows careful attention to the selection of seed. Seed grown in the North will be pretty sure to produce better onions when sown in the Southern States, than southern grown seed.

We make a specialty of onion seed and grow and dispose of many tons annually. The demand for our Seed has increased so rapidly, that we are yearly increasing our facilities for growing. We harvested over twenty thousand pounds of onion seed this season on our own seed farm near Detroit which is by far the largest crop ever grown in America by one firm. Our stock is all grown from choice selected bulbs under our own supervision therefore those who order seed of us will be sure of getting new, choice seed of the best quality. **Beware of CHEAP ONION SEED** as much of it is worthless, and is sure to disappoint the purchaser.

ONIONS—HOW WE RAISE THEM.

We receive letters every year, inquiring how to raise onions; and for the benefit of our patrons, we will give the method as practiced on our seed farm.

Any land that will raise a good crop of corn except stiff clay or gravelly soil is suitable for onions. We select a sandy loam with a light mixture of clay as it is easier to work and produces good crops. Land that has been worked two years previously in hoed crops and heavily manured for those crops, and kept entirely free from weeds, would be in a desirable condition to commence with. Gather off any refuse that may be on it, and in October apply about fifty cart loads of manure to an acre. The manure should have been twice turned during the previous summer and well fermented, to destroy any weed seeds that may be in it. Spread the manure evenly on the land and plow it under taking a narrow furrow, which will mix the manure more thoroughly with the soil. This will be all the preparation needed in the fall. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked without injury, give it a thorough dragging first with an iron drag then with a brush drag, after which rake the entire piece with steel hand rakes.

Stretch your line perfectly straight along one side of your bed then with a wooden marker—containing five teeth fourteen inches apart—mark off your ground running your outside tooth along the line; returning, place the outside tooth in the last mark, and follow it for a guide repeating this operation until the piece is all marked.

We use a seed drill with a roller attached. Most of the drills have places in the bottom of the feed box numbered No. 4 usually sowing four pounds of seed to

the acre, No. 5 five pounds, No. 6 six pounds. Sow the thinnest when large onions are wanted, provided you can rely on your seed. *Procure good seed at whatever price, for without it all your labor will be lost.* Cover the seed half an inch deep. As soon as the onions are up so they can be seen the length of the row give them the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows. We use a hoe made expressly for that purpose. The blade is eight inches long and one and a half broad, with a long, crooked shank set in a handle five feet long. The shape of the hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving it out of its place. In a few days after give them the second hoeing this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be commenced. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done, the weeder must get down to his work on his knees astride of the row stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started and cannot be seen. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last and two weeks later give them still another hoeing and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been *thoroughly done and at the proper time*, the crop will not need anything more until ready to gather. When the tops die and fall the crop should be pulled and spread evenly on the ground to dry, in about a week after being pulled, turn or rather stir them with a wooden rake and when the tops have become perfectly dry, cut them off one-half an inch from the bulb. When the crop is designed for market it should not be exposed to the weather longer than necessary to cure the crop, as the onions will lose their bright color by exposure.

How to Keep Onions through Winter.

The essentials for the preservation of onions are dryness, thorough ventilation, coolness and freedom from frost, or if frozen, they must not be permitted to thaw and freeze again.

One of the most popular methods of keeping onions is to spread straw threshed with a flail, to the depth of eighteen inches upon the barn floor, scaffold or garret upon this spread the onions six to ten inches deep and cover with straw two feet, laying on old pieces of boards or sticks. If at sufficient depth from frost, they are not affected by the changes of temperature, and will keep in fine condition till May.

A cool dry cellar of some out-building, barn or carriage house will be found excellent for keeping onions, if it has windows for ventilation. The cellar of a dwelling house is usually too warm. They should be spread on scaffolds, about six inches deep with room enough between the boards for the air to circulate. On approach of cold weather, close the doors and windows, and keep the temperature just above freezing point. With proper care, they can be thus kept without freezing at all, and will come out sound and nice in the spring.

PARSNIP.

Fr. *Panais* —Ger. *Pastinake*.

Has long been an inmate of the garden, and is sweet, palatable and very nutritious for man and beast. It is of the hardiest nature, being improved by remaining in the ground, exposed to the frost, during the winter.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar.—Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and most excellently flavored. It keeps through the winter perfectly well, where grown without protection.

Hollow Crown.—Roots oblong, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root.



Long White Dutch.



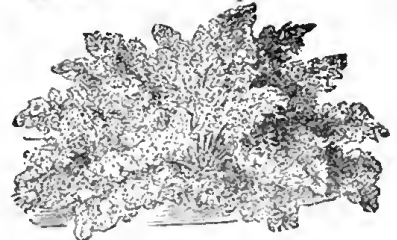
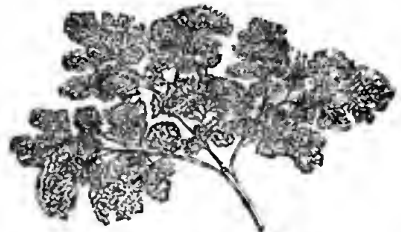
Hollow Crown.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best in a rich, sandy loam. Sow early in the spring, in drills tolerably deep; scatter the seeds thinly, and cover evenly with the rake. After the appearance of the plant, the soil must be stirred frequently, until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate, and is frequently a long time in coming up.

PARSLEY.

Fr. *Persil*.—Ger. *Petersilie*.

The garden Parsley is a very useful and pleasant vegetable. Its flavor for seasoning soups and stews is very agreeable to many; and for garnishing purposes, it is becoming almost indispensable. It may be preserved by drying it till crisp, in summer, then rub it fine between the hands, and put in bottles for winter use.



Carter's Fern Leaved.

Carter's Fern-Leaved. A new variety introduced by Messrs. Carter, of London. It is of most beautiful form and coloring, and is well adapted for garnishing.

dish on the table, and also makes a very ornamental plant in the flower garden.

Fine Triple Curled.—A fine, dwarfish curled variety, long cultivated in England. In some gardens it is grown in such perfection as to resemble a tuft of finely curled moss. It is hardy, and slow in running to seed, but liable to degenerate, and it constantly tends to increase in size, and to become less curled.



Myatt's Garnishing.

Myatt's Garnishing.—This variety is larger, and the plant of stronger habit than the preceding, with foliage as finely curled. The leaves are bright green above, paler beneath. Admirably adapted for garnishing purposes.

CULTURE.—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil and the seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth four or five weeks before the plants appear. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in April, twelve inches apart, and one-half inch deep. When the plants are two inches high, thin to eight or ten inches apart, being careful to leave only the best curled plants. In a week, transplant to ten inches apart, and in three or four weeks transplant again. It is a peculiarity of this plant, that the oftener it is transplanted, the more perfect it will grow, so if they are desired exceedingly fine, three or four transplantings will render their rosette-like in form, and they will often cover the ground when set eighteen inches apart.

PEAS.

Fr. *Pois.*—Ger. *Erbsen.*

The Pea is a hardy annual, in the highest estimation in all countries, as one of the most agreeable culinary vegetables, in its green state, there is often much emulation among seed growers to obtain the very earliest varieties, and among amateur gardeners to present at their own table the first dish of the season. The varieties are very numerous, but we have selected the best sorts, which, if sown at proper intervals will give a succession throughout the season.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Ferry's First and Best.—In this variety we think we have what will suit the most critical market gardener. We have been experimenting for years, with a view of obtaining the earliest variety, and one that would ripen all its pods within a very few days, so that the gardener could clear off the ground and plant another crop after having had the full advantage of the high price for the first peas coming into market. This is the selection of the earliest ripening for a series of years and is recommended with the greatest confidence as being unsurpassed for earliness and evenness of ripening, desirable qualities for a market variety. About forty-five days from planting is the average time for ripening the whole crop. Our stock last season was so



Ferry's First and Best.

limited that we were not able to fill nearly all our orders, but we have grown it extensively this season, and we expect to be able to fill all orders.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early.—For family use, this is probably equal to the preceding, though it does not ripen as evenly. Peas large enough to eat are afforded as early as from any known variety, and the pods continue in bearing for a week or ten days, which is a desirable feature for family use.

Laxton's Alpha.—The earliest wrinkled pea known. Last season it proved to be only three days later than our Extra Early. About two and a half feet high, much indented and wrinkled, light blue, and of delicious flavor. One of the best in every respect.

Kentish Invieta.—A round, blue pea, about two feet in height, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods. Tested by the side of our Extra Early, it proved only two days later; it is the earliest of the blue sorts, and superior in flavor to any of the white varieties.

Ferry's Extra Early Tom Thumb.—A remarkably early variety; very dwarf, growing but nine inches. The demands on us for seed annually increase, and our anticipations of its popularity are fully realized. If planted early in the spring, three crops can be obtained in a single season.

Carter's First Crop.—This is an English variety, introduced by Carter & Co., of London. It has been grown in this country several years, and unquestionably ranks among the earliest peas yet introduced, but we fail to discover any superiority over our Extra Early. It grows two and a half feet high, is very prolific, and of good flavor.

Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb.—An early, dwarf, blue pea, of robust habit and strong growth. It grows about nine inches high, and needs no sticks; it is a great producer and is of good flavor. An excellent dwarf pea in all respects.

McLean's Little Gem.—A very desirable early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety. When in a green state, it is very large and of delicious flavor, being full of rich, saccharine matter. It is one of the earliest varieties,



Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb.

grows about one foot high, and is really a very valuable acquisition.

Premium Gem.—A new and valuable variety, growing about fifteen inches high, and among the earliest dwarf, green, wrinkled sorts. The quality is unsurpassed, but the most remarkable characteristic is its wonderful prolificness; as many as twelve pods often appearing on a single stem.

Caractacus.—Nearly identical with Carter's First Crop, though perhaps not quite so early; it is a first-early variety, and gives general satisfaction.

EARLY SORTS.

Extra Early Kent.—This is a very early variety, growing about two and a half feet high. Pods well filled with good sized peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. An early market variety, *when true*, but has greatly degenerated of late years. *Our stock is true.*

Extra Early Philadelphia.—A variety somewhat in demand in the vicinity of Philadelphia. We have failed to discover any merit in it over earlier and more prolific varieties.

Early Daniel O'Rourke.—This was at one time considered the earliest sort, but has now been superseded by much better new varieties, and we cannot recommend it. Since the introduction of our Extra Early, it must rank as second early, and quite inferior.

Tom Thumb.—Plants of remarkably low growth, seldom exceeding one foot in height; stout and branching; pods about two and a half inches in length, containing five or six peas, which are of a creamy-yellow color; fine flavor; very productive. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart. No sticks required.

Bishop's Early Dwarf.—A very prolific, and remarkably dwarf variety, growing only about one foot high. Pods short and broad, mostly containing four or five peas; seed yellow; about one week later than the Extra Early Kent. It continues longer in bearing than most others. Plant early, in drills two feet apart, and lay them over by hilling up higher on one side, in the course of cultivation.

Bishop's Long Pod Dwarf.—This is the most productive English dwarf pea grown, producing a great many pods to the stem, containing a great many white peas, of excellent quality; grows one and a half feet high; very early, and an abundant bearer.

Dwarf Champion.—This pea we grew the past four seasons in limited quantities, and is an entirely new and distinct variety, never having appeared in the catalogues of English or American seedsmen. It is in quality and flavor equal to the Champion of England, and is quite dwarf, growing only one foot high. Color white; much shrivelled and indented, and of exceedingly rich, sugary flavor. We think it quite equal to McLean's Little Gem in all respects, except in point of earliness, it being some ten days later.

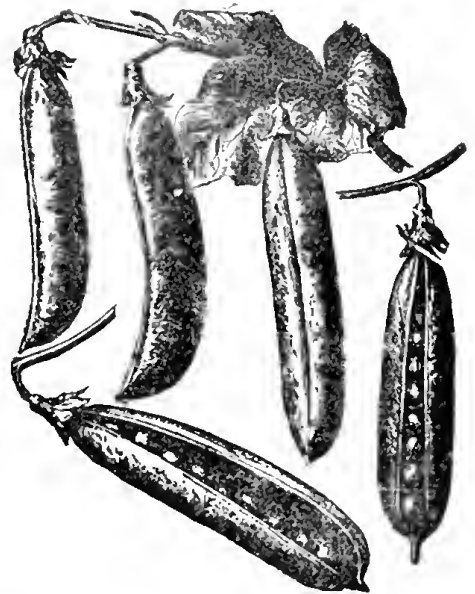
McLean's Advancer.—A green, wrinkled variety, about two and a half feet high, with long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. Nearly as early as the Extra Early Kent, and of most excellent flavor. An English variety, and highly recommended.

LATE SORTS.

Yorkshire Hero.—A fine, white, wrinkled pea, very prolific, quite early, and of delicious flavor; grows about two and a half feet high, and keeps a long time in season, in fact, never becomes hard. The seed, when ripe, is of a creamy-white color, much shrivelled and indented, and in its green state, is unsurpassed in sweetness and delicate flavor.

Eugenie.—A most excellent late variety, of delicious flavor. About three feet high; pods single or in pairs, about three inches long, containing five or six peas. When ripe, the peas are of medium size, cream-colored, and much shrivelled or indented.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet; seed whitish-



Champion of England.

green and much shrivelled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, either for the amateur or market gardener, and will always sell, green, better than any other variety.

Large Blue Imperial.—About three feet high, and very strong. Pods large, long, pointed, rather flat, containing eight or nine peas. Seed large, blue and a little flattened. A good bearer, and one of the best varieties for summer use, but requires to be planted early, or they will be apt to mildew.

Dwarf White Marrowfat.—Similar in general character and appearance to the Large White Marrow-



Marrowfat Peas

fat, but of stiffer bit and dwarfer growth, being only three or four feet high. It will do very well without bushing, and is much earlier than the tall Marrowfat.

Large White Marrowfat.—Is an American variety, cultivated more extensively for the summer crop, than all the others. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods large, round, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. This variety is so well known that it is needless to speak of its good qualities. It is excellent for summer use, and undoubtedly the greatest bearer in the field or garden.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large and full; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat varieties.

EDIBLE-PODDED SORTS.

Dwarf Grey Sugar, Edible Pods.—*The most desirable of all the edible pod peas.* It is a new variety, growing only one foot high, and is remarkable for its earliness as well as its prolific character. The seeds are large, shrivelled and indented, of a dark brown color. The pods are broad, flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition.

Tall Sugar, Edible Pods.—About five feet in height; seeds dark colored, very sweet and tender. Designed only to be eaten with pods.

FIELD SORTS.

The Golden Vine, Crown and Blue Prussian are, perhaps, the best varieties on the list for general cultivation, though large quantities of Creepers, Common White and Common Blue are used annually. The Golden Vine can be sown later than any other variety, and on lower land, as they are not liable to mildew. These varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock, for making soups, and in the manufacture of coffee. It is highly essential to have them as free from bugs as possible, and for soups and coffee, absolutely necessary. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of all these varieties, obtained from the Province of Ontario, where the bugs do not infest them. Our customers may rely on having the seed pure, and free from bugs.

ALL WRINKLED PEAS are superior to, and more delicate in flavor than, those that present a full and perfect form: like sugar corn, the saccharine matter which they contain causes them to shrivel when dried, and they will remain much longer in season than other kinds.

CULTURE.—Peas, for an early crop, should be sown as soon as the ground is in working condition. The soil for their reception should be light, dry and well sheltered. Mild manure, such as leaf mould, has a beneficial effect; but for many of the varieties, the soil cannot be too rich. For general crops, the ground should

be well manured the previous year, which causes them to yield more abundantly. They are usually planted in double rows, three or four feet apart, and covered to the depth of two and a half or three inches. This is the average depth, though some contend that greater depth prevents the premature decay of the vines. The height of the pea depends much upon the moisture and richness of the ground. In dry weather, soak the peas a few hours before planting. Pour water into the drills when the ground is dry, before sowing the seed, which will cause them to grow at once, should the season continue dry. A pint of the small seeded sorts will sow a row about sixty feet in length; and the same quantity of larger varieties, being sown much thinner, will make a row nearly a hundred feet. *The crop should be gathered as fast as it becomes fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, young pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.*

There are a great many fancy varieties which are of delicious flavor, but generally moderate bearers, and very high priced. Every year some new pea, with a high sounding name, and quoted at enormous price, come out in the catalogues of the English seedsmen. Occasionally a really valuable acquisition is added to the list, but in general, they are unworthy the attention of the common cultivator, whose object is obtain a certain crop.

PEPPER.

Fr. Piment. —Ger. Pfeffer.

The Pepper is much esteemed for its seasoning qualities. In all the various methods of preparation, it imparts vitality and promotes digestion. It is extensively used for pickling.



Chili.

Chili.—Pods sharply conical, nearly two inches in length, and half an inch in diameter; brilliant scarlet when ripe, and exceedingly piquant. This is the variety so extensively used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Requires a long, warm season, and plants should be started quite early in hot-bed.

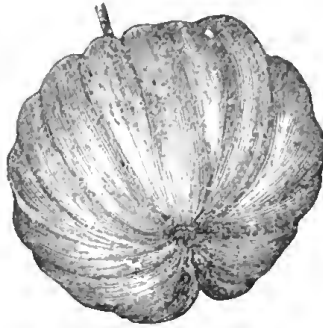
Long Red Cayenne.—A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent, and is the sort used for commercial purposes.

Large Squash.—Large and thick; flat, tomato-shaped; fruit compressed, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, and pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than many other sorts; very productive, and the best variety for pickling alone.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, &c., and for a mixed pickle. Less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties.

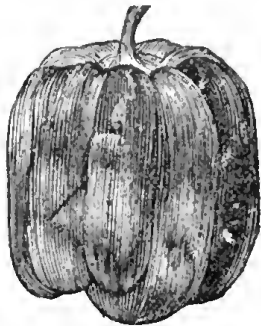


Cayenne.

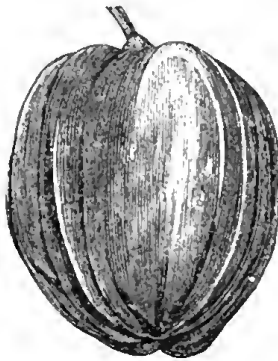


Large Squash.

Sweet Mountain.—Nearly identical with the preceding, though perhaps somewhat larger.



Large Bell, or Bull Nose



Sweet Mountain.

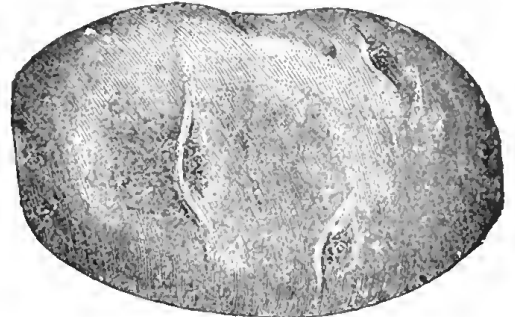
CULTURE.—Sow early in a hot-bed, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of spring, in light, warm ground. Transplant, when three inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen-inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, applied to the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

POTATOES.

Magnum Bonum.—548 bushels grown from one acre, without any manure, matured and dug sixty days after planting. This wonderful new potato is remarkable for earliness, large size, freedom from disease, and immense productiveness. Will produce a good crop on poor ground, where other varieties would entirely fail. If planted on good ground with manure, they will grow most too large for the table. Each stalk produces from four to six large tubers. They are nearly round, a little flattened, white skin, eyes very few, of a pinkish color and a little rough. Baked or boiled they are white as snow and very mealy. Yields less than one per cent. of small potatoes. *This variety must not be confounded with Sutton's Magnum Bonum, an English variety, and quite inferior to this.*

Mammoth Pearl.—This new and wonderful early variety was selected from over 2,500 seedlings. It will produce a good crop in spite of the bugs, is free from rot, and never hollow. Skin and flesh pure, pearly white. Cooks like a snow ball. Eyes few, and even with the surface. Shape oblong-round. Ripens in August, and is immensely productive, yielding double most sorts. Vines short and thick, standing upright like a tree.

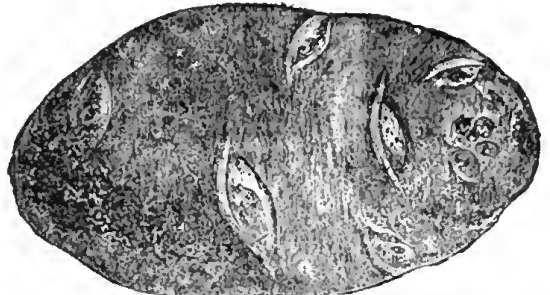
Beauty of Hebron.—This is one of the best newly



Beauty of Hebron.

introduced varieties. The foliage is of remarkably rapid and luxuriant growth and is likely to withstand tolerably well the ravages of the potato bug. The tubers are of the same shape as the Early Rose, slightly tinged with pink around the eyes, attaining a pure white in winter. Their yield is enormous, and as they lay closely together in the hill, are easily dug. It is ranked as *twelve days earlier than the Early Rose*. It is of large size, sound and solid to the center, and for richness and delicacy of flavor and mealy qualities, is unsurpassed.

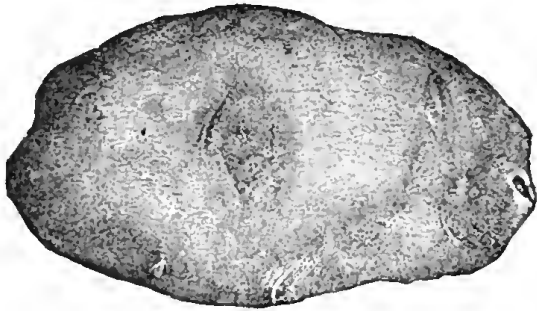
Alpha.—Fit for table ten or fifteen days before the Early Rose. Twenty-eight and a half bushels were grown one season from one pound of seed. Medium size, oblong, a little flattened; eyes but slightly depressed; color clear white, with slightest tinge of red about the eyes; flesh very white, fine-grained, dry and firm, and of excellent flavor. Was awarded a first class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, 1874.



Early Snowflake.

Early Snowflake.—This superb variety is acknowledged by all who have tested it, to possess more good qualities than any variety heretofore introduced. It ripens about a week later than the Early Rose; shape, symmetrical and uniform; size medium; skin white with russety tinge; flesh fine grain, snow white when cooked, and of a lightness and porosity almost approaching a snow flake. Its meanness, pure, delicate flavor, and the evenness with which it cooks through, have never been excelled by any potato. It received a silver medal at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and always wins a prize wherever it is exhibited.

Extra Early Vermont.—Similar in color, form and general appearance to the Early Rose. It is, however, much more hardy, a better keeper, more productive, of better quality, and from a week to ten days earlier, and is rapidly taking the place of that popular variety. In many places where the Early Rose has failed to produce a crop, this variety has given the most satisfactory returns. A first class certificate was awarded to this variety in 1873, by the Royal Horticultural Society of London.



Extra Early Vermont.

Burbank's Seedling.—A white-skinned variety, seedling of the Early Rose; of fine form and good proportions; it has few eyes, which are but little below the surface. Either boiled or baked it is dry and floury, while the flesh is of fine grain and excellent flavor. In



Triumph.

equals the old favorite in quality, and yields double the quantity per acre. The tubers resemble the Peachblow in form, but are more round and regular. This variety can scarcely fail to come into general favor with the farmers.

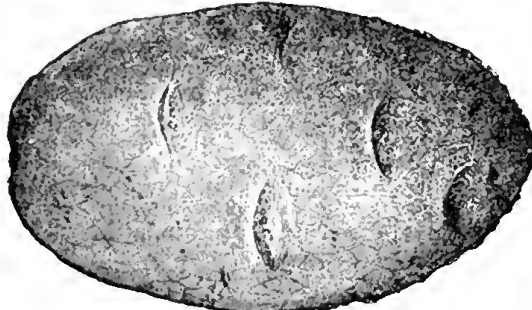


Burbank's Seedling.

time of ripening, it ranks between the early and very late varieties. It produces no hollow tubers, is remarkably hardy, and produces a large crop of handsome tubers, nearly all of which are marketable.

Trophy.—A new seedling of the Ruby, impregnated with the Excelsior, and an improvement on both. Tubers medium size, regular, elongated-oval; eyes very

Ruby.—A new cross between the Early Rose and White Peachblow. It matures same time as the Early Rose, and is enormously productive, thirty-three bushels having been produced last season from one pound of seed. The flesh is much like the White Peachblow, being white, fine-grained, firm, and of excellent flavor. In shape, it resembles the Early Rose, while in color, the red of the latter is deepened by the carmine blotches of the former. The eyes are carmine, and but slightly sunken. This variety received a certificate of merit in London, 1875.

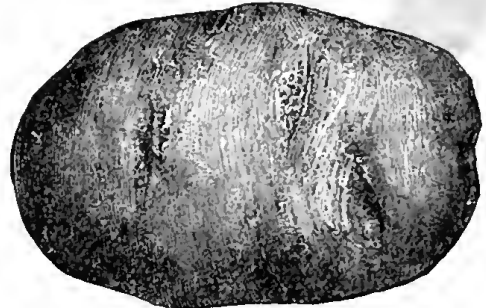


Trophy.

few, almost flat upon the surface; very productive, a good keeper, and matures about two weeks later than the Early Rose. Skin russeted, reddish; flesh fine-grained, white, and of excellent quality baked or boiled. Received a first class certificate at the London Potato Show, last autumn.

Triumph.—Without exception, the most attractive in appearance of any yet offered. A cross of Early Rose and Peerless, combining the productiveness of the latter with the good qualities of the former, but matures ten days in advance of the Early Rose. Medium size, round; color light red, resembling the early Bermuda varieties. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best varieties in cultivation.

Improved Peachblow.—A cross between the Jersey Peachblow and Excelsior. This improved variety combines all the good qualities of the old Peachblow, and ripens earlier, and is of more compact growth. It fully



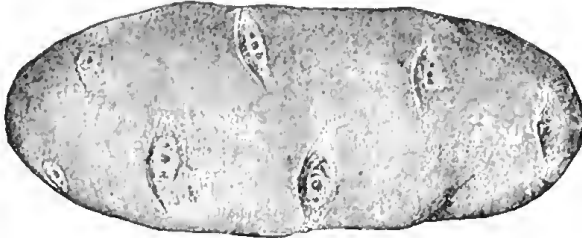
Early Ohio.

Early Ohio.—The Ohio is one of the most numerous seedlings of the Early Rose, but, while almost all of these are so like their parent as to be undistinguishable from it, the Early Ohio, while in color like the Early Rose, is in shape distinct, being round-oblong instead of oval-oblong, so that side by side it is readily distinguishable; eyes about as numerous as those of the parent, while the brows are rather more prominent. On the larger specimens, the cluster of eyes at the seed end are located slightly on one side of the longer axis. Quality excellent. Grown side by side with the Early Rose, it proved a week earlier, while the yield was a third greater.

Brownell's Superior.—A cross between Brownell's Beauty and the Peachblow. During an unprecedented drought, when many older varieties did not pay for digging, 673 pounds were grown from one pound of seed. It ripens second early, keeps well during winter, and retains its mealiness through the entire season. Its tubers are medium large, oval in form, of a peculiar dark copper color, very uniform and handsome in appearance. Skin very fine and smooth; eyes very few and small.

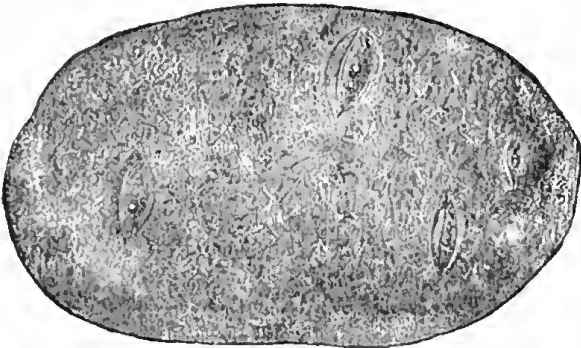
Compton's Sunrise.—Remarkable for its size, quality and productiveness. Its shape is oval-oblong; eyes sunken, brow prominent, skin smooth, color reddish-purple, flesh white; grows to a large size, and is invariably sound to the center. It retains its quality perfectly throughout the year, appearing on the table like a ball of flour.

Early Rose.—This was the first of Mr. Breese's seedlings, offered in the spring of 1868, and has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness.



St. Patrick.

St. Patrick.—A most excellent new potato, and enormously productive. Very handsome, smooth, white skin and white flesh. Eyes few and shallow; is never hollow; produces few small tubers, the whole crop being uniform in size. A cross between the Early Rose and Garnet Chili, ripening medium early. Last season, in Pennsylvania, one pound of seed produced 266 pounds of potatoes; and in Ohio, five pounds produced five bushels.



Pride of America.

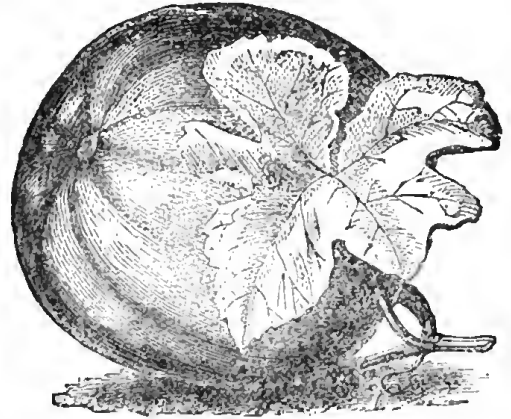
Pride of America.—A new cross between Brownell's Eureka and the White Peachblow, resembling in appearance the well known Snowflake, and ripening only a few days later than that variety. Very productive, growing to a large size. Flesh exceedingly fine-grained and of snowy whiteness, baked or boiled; cooks quickly and evenly, dry and floury, and has no hard center or core. The tubers grow compactly in the hill, so that the crop is easily harvested. A remarkable keeper and free from disease. As a table variety, it is absolutely without a fault.

PUMPKIN.

Fr. *Courge*.—Ger. *Kuerbis*.

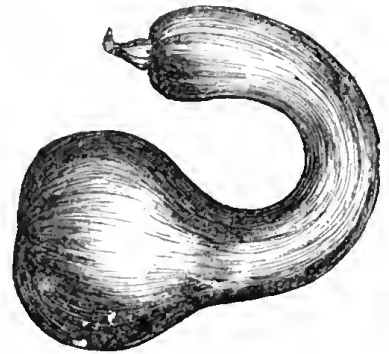
The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden. It should never be admitted into the precincts of a garden where there are cucumbers, melons, and others of a similar class. It would mix with and contaminate the quality of the more valuable sorts; besides it would occupy more space than most could allow, as their vines sometimes attain an enormous size.

Large Yellow.—Grows to a large size, and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. It is irreg-



Large Yellow.

ular in shape and size, some being depressed and flattened at the ends, others round or elongated; of deep, rich yellow color; of fine grain, and of excellent flavor.



Cushaw.

Cushaw.—A great favorite in the Southern States, but too tender for general cultivation in Northern climates. In form, much resembling the Winter Crook-neck Squash, though growing to a very large size, frequently weighing seventy pounds; color light cream, sometimes slightly striped with green; flesh salmon-colored. Very productive.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects, are cultivated in a similar manner, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised on cultivated farms between hills of corn, and may be planted with success, in fields by themselves.

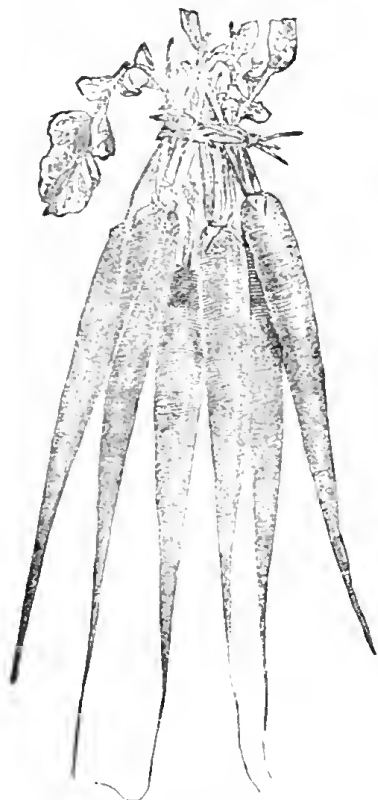
RADISH.

Fr. *Radis*.—Ger. *Rettig*.

Very extensively cultivated in gardens for its roots, which should always be eaten before they become pithy and tough. The young seed leaves are also used as a small salad, and a pickle is made of the seed pods, when they are green.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved.—This is unquestionably the best standard variety for private gardens and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Highly recommended.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the preceding, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden.



Early Long Scarlet. Short Top, Improved.

Early Long Scarlet.—Longer and lighter colored than the preceding, with a larger top, and a few days later. This is also a standard sort, and much cultivated.

Early Round Deep Scarlet.—A valuable improvement on the ordinary Scarlet Turnip Radish, and will be found to be very useful for market garden purposes. The color of the skin is very dark red, so much deeper than the common scarlet as to attract attention. The flesh is white, crispy, and it has a very small top. Last season, in New York market, it brought a third more than the Scarlet Turnip. It is equally well adapted for growing in frames, green-house or open ground.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of same size and shape as the Scarlet Turnip variety.

Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.—A small round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation, on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. The white and red do well mixed.

Early White, Turnip-Rooted.—Like the preceding in shape, but in color, pure white; flesh pure white, and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy.

Golden Globe.—This variety is very popular in the Southern States. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates.

Early Yellow Summer Turnip.—An oblong, turnip-shaped and russet-colored sort, growing much larger than the White or Red Turnip varieties, and having a larger top. The best kind for the South, as it



Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.



French Breakfast.

stands the extreme heat and drought better than any other kind.

Grey Summer Turnip.—Round, turnip-shaped, though often irregular in form. The skin is mottled with greenish-brown, wrinkled, and often marked with traverse white lines. Flesh mild, of greenish-white color, and tolerably solid. Half-early, and a good variety for summer use.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped.—In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin fine scarlet; neck small; flesh rose-colored, tender and excellent. Early, and well adapted for forcing or general crop.

New French Breakfast.—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its beautiful color.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Perpetual Market.—This variety continues to hold the good opinions formed of it three years ago, and as a summer and winter variety, it probably has no superior. About seven or eight inches long, three inches in diameter at the crown, tapering pretty regularly to the point, skin white, tinged with brown, making it look greyish; flesh white, very solid, fine-grained, and brittle at all stages of its growth. Sown at intervals, it will keep the table supplied the greater part of the year; at no period of its growth, or season of the year,

does it become hollow or spongy.

Long White Naples.—Skin white, and of fine texture; flesh fine-grained, crisp, and very good-flavored. A late, fall variety.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Scarlet China, Winter.—Form rather conical, and very smooth; of a lively rose color; flesh firm, like the Black Spanish, but more pungent. Cultivation the same as for that variety.

White China, Winter.—Similar in shape to the preceding, though more regular in form. Average specimens measure about five inches in length, by two inches in diameter. Flesh rather piquant, solid and brittle, and skin white and clean; tops large. A most excellent sort for late fall and winter use.

Long Black Spanish, Winter.—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size, and firm texture. It is sown rather earlier than the fall turnips, and must be stored in sand, in the cellar, for winter use. It will keep good till spring.

Large White Spanish, Winter.—Roots somewhat fusiform, retaining their diameter for two-thirds their length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown, measuring seven or eight inches in length, by about three inches in diameter at the fullest part. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple, where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish.

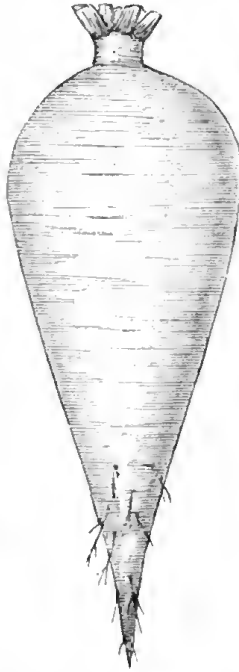
California Mammoth White China, Winter.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese, in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root. The flesh is tender and crisp, and it keeps perfectly well through the winter. A very valuable addition to our list of winter radishes.

CULTURE.—For the first crop, sow as early in the

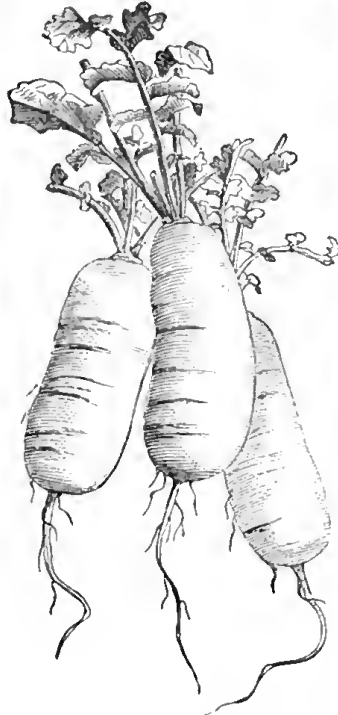
spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve-inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart. The plants



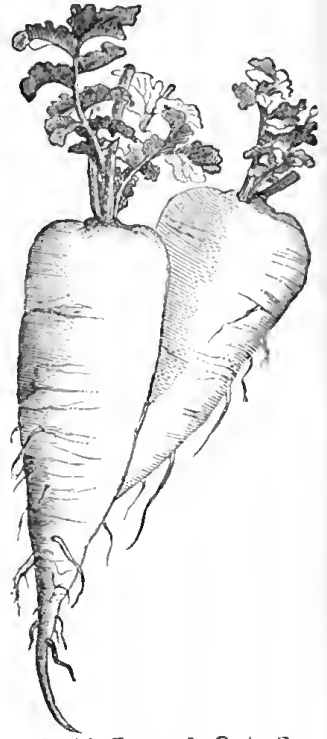
Black Spanish.



California Mammoth.



China, Winter.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Perpetual Market

should be copiously watered, in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing their excellent qualities.

It should be borne in mind that radishes must have plenty of room, and be grown quickly, or they will invariably be tough and wormy.

RAPE.

This plant is extensively cultivated in England, both for forage and for the seed, from which is manufactured rape seed oil. The seeds are also much used as food for canary birds. It is also sometimes used as a salad plant like mustard. As a forage plant, the yield is abundant, and fed green, it is very nutritious, and nearly all animals are very fond of it. Sow in May, either broadcast or in drills; if the former, ten pounds, and if the latter, four pounds per acre.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

Fr. *Rhubarbe*.—Ger. *Rhabarber*.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, is cultivated in gardens for the leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Within a few years the cultivation of this very grateful and wholesome vegetable has been extensively increased; immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without a bed of it.

Linnaeus.—The earliest of all, and very productive and high-flavored. It possesses little acidity, and has so thin a skin that removing it is scarcely necessary. It continues equally crisp and tender throughout the summer and early autumn. One of the best sorts for a small garden or family use.

Victoria.—Very large leaf stalks, two or three inches in diameter at the broadest part, and often two or three feet in length. A well developed stalk, divested of the leaf, will weigh about two pounds. They are stained

with red at the base, and finely spotted to the nerves of the leaf.

Giant.—This is a very large and late green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high estimation by market gardeners.

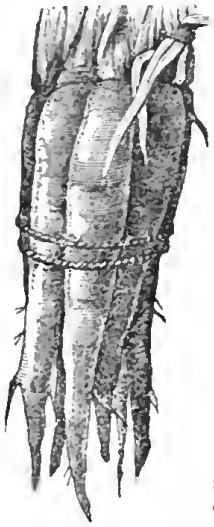


Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The seed cannot be relied upon for the reproduction of the same variety. The stalks should not be plucked till the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.

Fr. *Salsifis*.—Ger. *Schwarzwurzel*.



Salsify.

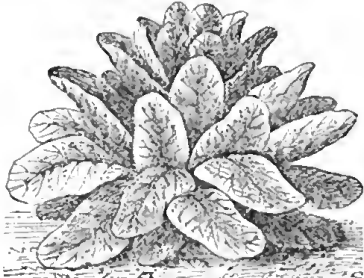
The Salsify has a grassy top and a long, white, tapering root, nearly resembling a small parsnip. It closely assimilates to the taste and flavor of the oyster, when properly cooked, and is a good substitute for it. It is very wholesome and nutritious.

CULTURE.—This plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, should be stirred to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Sow the seed in drills half an inch deep, and two inches apart, early in the spring. Thin them out when an inch high, to four or six inches apart. Keep them free from weeds, giving them the general culture of carrots. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Store a quantity for use packed in earth or sand. Those remaining in the ground should be dug before commencing growth in the spring.

SPINAGE.

Fr. *Epinard*.—Ger. *Spinat*.

The Spinage is very hardy, and consequently a very important vegetable for cold climates. It merits attention from being extremely wholesome and palatable, and from its green color, even after having been cooked. It makes a delicious dish of greens, when served up with the gravy of roast meat, melted butter, &c., or simply boiled and eaten with vinegar.



Thick-Leaved Summer.

Thick-Leaved Summer.—An improvement on the preceding, with larger and thicker leaves, and of more substance. Particularly recommended for market garden use.

Savoy-Leaved.—The leaves of this variety are large, of good substance, and much wrinkled or curled, like the Savoy cabbage. It is a summer variety, and growing in favor; in the Southern States, it is preferred to all others. It is said by Southern market gardeners to yield twice the bulk of leaves of any other sort.



Prickly Winter.

Prickly Winter.—The hardest variety, and will

Round Summer—This variety is generally preferred for early sowing and is the most popular with our market gardeners; leaves large, thick and fleshy; not quite so hardy as the Prickly but stands the winter very well.

Improved—This variety is generally preferred for early sowing and is the most popular with our market gardeners; leaves large, thick and fleshy; not quite so hardy as the Prickly but stands the winter very well.

withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leave or straw. The seed is prickly. leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude, is made about the first of September.

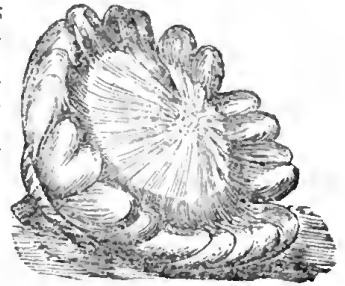
CULTURE.—For summer use, sow in very rich ground—the richer the better—in early spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin by degrees, commencing when the leaves are an inch wide, and continue regularly till the plants stand six inches apart. This sowing must be cut before the approach of hot weather, or it will run to seed. For early spring use, the seed should be sown early in autumn, and every two weeks thereafter, if a succession is desired. In the Northern States, the plants will require a slight protection of leaves or straw, but in the Southern States, no protection is necessary, and they will continue their growth most of the winter.

SQUASH.

Fr. *Courge*.—Ger. *Kuerbis*.

The Squash is a much esteemed vegetable, and in some of its varieties, can be had for the table the greater part of the year. Being very tender and sensitive of cold, it cannot with safety be planted in the open ground before the middle of spring. The different varieties of squash intermix so easily that it is very difficult to preserve each pure.

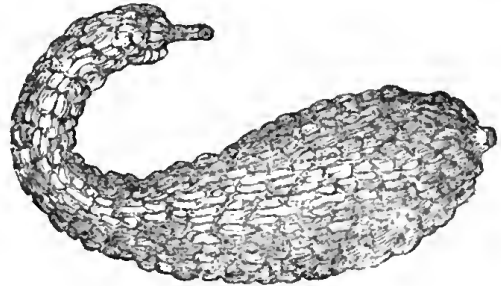
Early Yellow Bush Scallop.—An early, flat, scallop-shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow, tolerably fine-grained and well-flavored; very productive; used when young and tender for boiling, and at maturity for making pies.



Early Bush Scallop

Early White Bush Scallop.—Identical with the preceding, except in color, which is white.

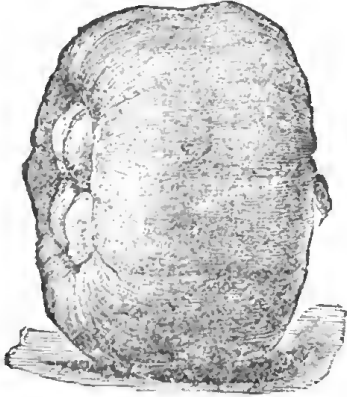
Summer Crookneck.—The richest and best sort for summer; very early and productive. It is small, crooked neck, covered with warty excrescences, the more the better; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe.



Summer Crookneck.

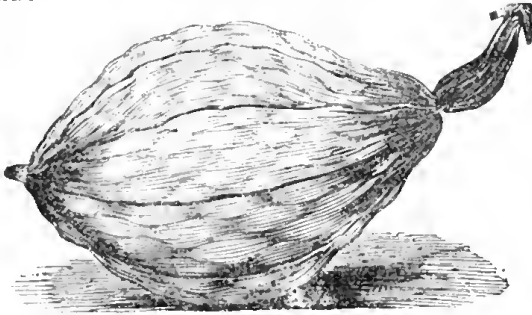
It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the skin.

Improved American Turban.—An excellent variety for use in the autumn and early winter. Flesh orange yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary and well-flavored. Usually of a greenish color, striped with white, though often yellowish white, without stripes. In form, resembling a turban, or Turk's cap. This variety is not to be confounded with the French Turban variety, which is more showy, but inferior in quality.



Essex Hybrid.

Essex Hybrid.—A new and excellent variety, a cross between the Hubbard and American Turban, having the color, shape and good qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is one of the finest-grained, richest-flavored and sweetest of all the squashes, and will keep till the following June. The flesh is very rich-colored, thick and solid, and it is heavier than most other sorts of same size.



Boston Marrow.

Marblehead.—It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer-grained and drier than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

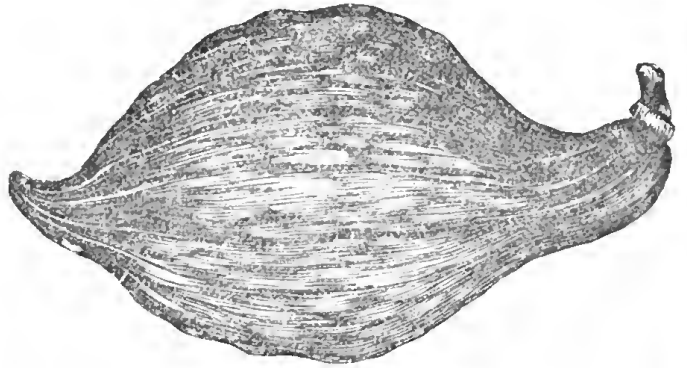
Boston Marrow.—Of oval form; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange; flesh rich salmon yellow, very dry, fine-grained, and for sweetness and excellence, unsurpassed, a very popular variety in the Boston market; a fall and winter variety.

Winter Crookneck.—A kind cultivated for fall and winter; necks long and solid; color pale yellow, the deeper the better. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding hogs.

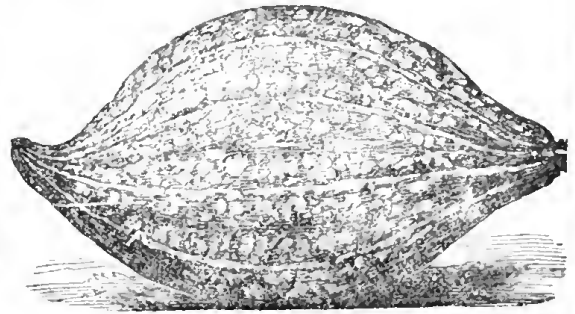
Hubbard.—This is a superior variety, and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich-flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. This variety we recommend as being superior to any other variety of winter squash in cultivation.

Butman.—This new squash is the result of a scientific cross between the Yohohama and Hubbard. The flesh is between a salmon and a lemon color. It has all the qualities of a first class squash, being very dry, fine-grained, and of excellent flavor. While having all the good points of the Hubbard, it has somewhat the flavor of the summer squashes. Medium in size, light stone, striped and blotched with distinct cream color.

CULTURE.—Any good, enriched soil is adapted to the



Hubbard.



Butman.

growth of the squash. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; the seed should not be sown in the spring until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. The hills should be made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill.

SUGAR CANE.

Early Amber.—This comparatively new variety is now being successfully grown in our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June, and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. It is the earliest variety with which we are acquainted. The beautiful, amber-colored syrup it produces is thought to be superior in flavor to any other, and for sugar, it is unsurpassed. There are many varieties that can be profitably grown where the seasons are long, but this can be grown wherever Indian corn will grow. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three or four pounds are required per acre.

SUNFLOWER.

Large Russian. Helianthus.—The Sunflower, during the past few years, has attracted considerable attention as a profitable field crop. It is claimed that it produces a larger return in forage than almost any other crop; the leaves being the parts used for stock. The seed has also a commercial value, being used for manufacturing oil. It is also being planted in low, swampy ground, as an absorbent of the miasma of those sections, and with highly gratifying results.

TOBACCO.

All the species of Tobacco are annual plants, and can be grown in more or less perfection wherever there is a summer. In the short, hot, dry summers of the North



Conn. Seed Leaf

the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States, and in Canada this variety is a staple crop.

Yellow Oronoko.—This variety has smaller leaves than the preceding, and is intermediate in size and vigor.

Silky Pryor.—Used very largely in the manufacture of bright wrappers, for which purpose this variety and the preceding are unexcelled.

White Burley.—Especially desirable for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this kind readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material.

Havana.—Pure Cuban grown seed, raised in the famous district of Vuelta de Abajo. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock.

Maryland Broad Leaf.—A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

Virginia.—Used in the South in the manufacture of the finer grades of smoking.

the plant attains a smaller size than in the long, warm, moist summers of the South, though the quality and flavor is thought to be better. The seed should be sown very early in the spring, as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed-bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth, and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When

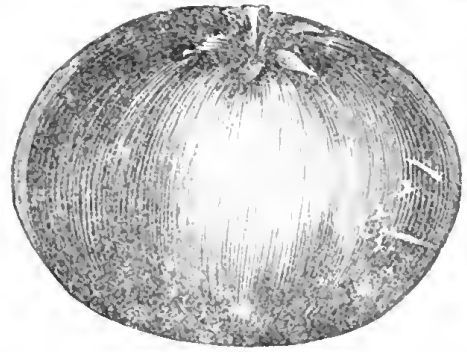
TOMATO.

Fr. *Pomme d'Amour*.—Ger. *Liebesapfel*.

Since its introduction to the use of the table, and the discovery of its exceedingly wholesome properties, the Tomato has been rapidly gaining in favor, and is now one of the most common of all culinary vegetables. It is extensively grown near the large markets, where its high price early in the season is a great inducement to market gardeners to undertake to produce an early crop.

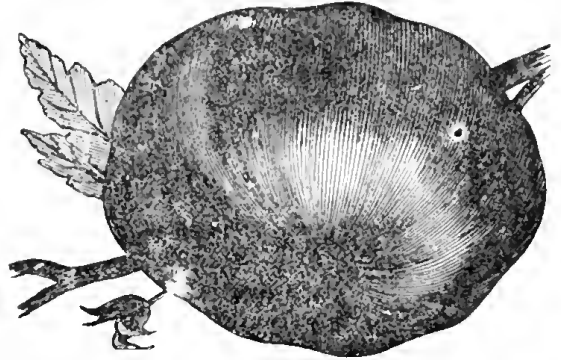
Little Gem.—*The earliest tomato known*, affording several pickings of ripe fruit a week or ten days earlier than any other variety. The fruit is produced in clusters, eight or ten in a bunch, each tomato four or six inches around, of a bright, glossy red color, uniform in size and shape, and beautiful in appearance.

Hubbard's Early Curled Leaf.—*One of the earliest varieties*; medium size, irregular in form, bright red, of excellent flavor, and very productive. The plant is quite dwarf, and the leaves are crimped and curled, and look as though they were suffering from excessive heat. Good for first crop.



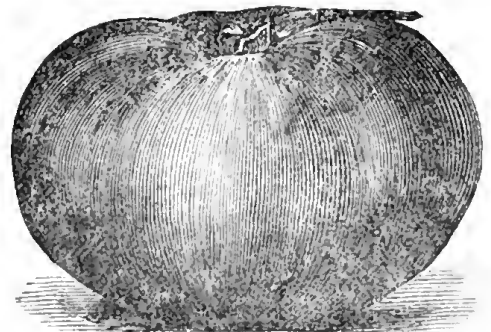
Ferry's Improved Early Large Smooth Red.

Ferry's Improved Early Large Smooth Red.—A valuable variety; medium size, oval form, fair skin, deep crimson, very productive, and of excellent flavor. *This is one of the earliest varieties known, and comes into market ten days before the Large Red: is perfectly smooth on its surface, solid, and of uniform size, and is particularly recommended to market gardeners for general crop.*



Early Conqueror.

Early Conqueror.—*The product of one acre of this variety, four years ago, was over one thousand bushels of tomatoes, all put into market before most other sorts had begun to ripen. After fully testing its good qualities, we unhesitatingly place it in the front rank of all the early varieties, and we do not think it has been surpassed, if indeed equaled, for a large-producing, well-furnished, smooth, handsome, early tomato for market or family use.*



Canada Victor.

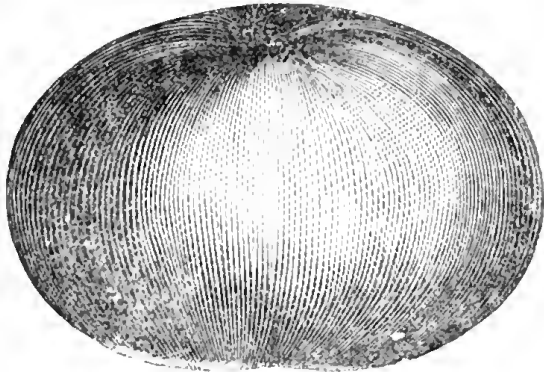
Canada Victor.—Very early, thin skin, solid, few seeds, round and tolerably smooth, and ripens and colors to the stem. It yields well, and we think will give entire satisfaction to the market gardener.

Paragon.—A large, round tomato, ripening perfectly

up to the stem, and remarkably solid. Color bright glossy crimson, without any tinge of purple. It is medium early, and will produce a great quantity of smooth, marketable tomatoes, at a season when they are pretty sure to bring a good price. It has taken a first class prize for four consecutive years.

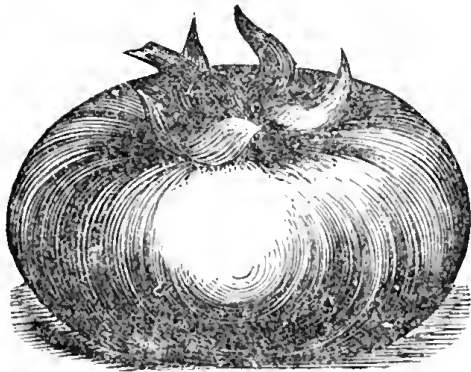
Acne.—This is one of the best varieties of recent introduction. Fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends, and very smooth. Color dark glossy red, with light purplish tinge. Ripens all over and through at same time, and has no green core, and but few seeds; bears continuously till frost comes. Excellent for market use, for canning purposes, or for slipping.

Hathaway's Excelsior.—Quite early, medium size, tolerably smooth, solid, and in every respect a desirable variety.



Trophy.

Trophy.—Undoubtedly the best new variety that has yet been brought into notice. It is medium early, of enormous size, uniformly smooth and well-formed; solid to the center, and very heavy. *The seed we offer is our own growth, from stock procured from Mr. Waring, the originator, and is perfectly pure and true.*



Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant.—This is a good variety for canning purposes; above the medium size, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and but little ribbed. Color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh firm, solid, coloring well up to the stem. It ripens early, bears carriage well, keeps in good condition a long time, and is of excellent flavor.

Large Red.—A standard variety, fruit somewhat flattened, inclining to globular in its general outline; large size; skin deep crimson; flesh bright pink, or rose color.

Large Red Fegee.—Fruit large, bright pink, sometimes ribbed, but often smooth; it is well filled, and

cuts hard and solid, like an apple. A profitable variety for market, and not excelled for making catsup.

Golden Trophy.—A sport from the well known Trophy, ripening about a week earlier. Flesh firm and solid, containing but few seeds. About the size of the Trophy, of a beautiful, light yellow, or straw color, occasionally faintly streaked with red. Resists drought better than any other variety.

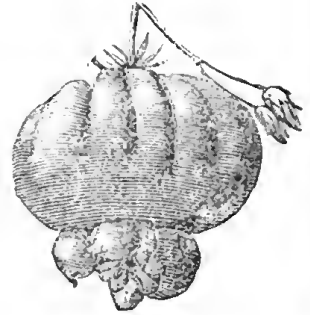
Large Yellow.—About the size and shape of the Large Red, but a little more flattened; color bright yellow; flesh firm; used more particularly for preserving.

Green Gage.—An English variety, highly recommended for preserving, and equally desirable for table, cooked or raw. In flavor, it combines the apple and tomato is pungent and highly agreeable. Of medium size, plum-shaped, and of a bright yellow color.

Red Cherry.—A small, round, red tomato, of the shape and size of cherries; cultivated mostly for pickling, is very early. We derive our stock from a plant growing wild in the Island of Cuba.

Red Pear-Shaped.—This variety is beautiful in appearance, bright red; in form, like a pear. It is used mostly for pickling, but is not undesirable for table use.

Turk's Turban.—A new and singularly ornamental variety, with beautiful, scarlet fruit in the form of a Turk's cap. Said to be excellent for table use, besides being a curiosity on account of its form.



Turk's Turban.

CULTURE.—The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in a hot-bed in March, or in pots in a warm window. They should be started as early and forwarded as rapidly as possible, whether by hot-bed or open air culture. When about two inches high, they should be transplanted, in single plants, to warm, light, rich soil. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days, or until well established. Train upon trellis work, or support by driving sticks in the ground, and tying to them.

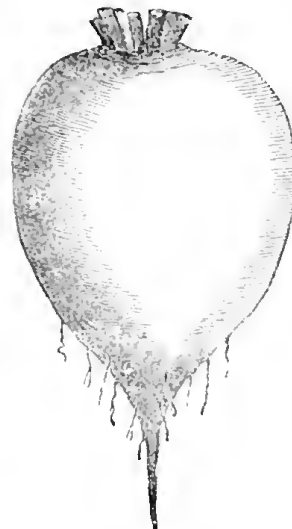
TURNIP.

Fr. *Navel.*—Ger. *Rueben.*

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable has been cultivated from time immemorial, as a field crop, and in England and the Northern States, at the present day, it is one of the staple products of the farm. It is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

WHITE-FLESHED SORTS.

White Egg.—A new, quick-growing variety, perfectly smooth, and nearly



White Egg.

egg-shaped. In color, it is pure white; of extraordinary firmness and solidity. Grows about half out of ground, has small top and rough leaves. It is particularly adapted for fall market purposes, as it does not require washing, the skin being so smooth and white, and it is of such quick growth that good-sized turnips can be had early in the season. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Early White Stone.—This is an English, garden variety, of round shape, firm texture, quick growth, medium size, and is cultivated considerably as an early market variety.



Jersey Navet.

Jersey Navet.—An exceedingly delicate, sweet, white turnip for table use. It is very popular in Paris markets, where it is esteemed one of the best. Grows long, somewhat like a parsnip in form.

Early White Flat Dutch.—A medium size, white, flat turnip, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young; sow in spring or fall. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved.—A most excellent, early, garden variety, much used in the Southern States. Issues to bottom; makes a very sweet, tender and rich early table sort. The seed we offer is our own growing, from selected bulbs.

Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.—This is very similar to the preceding, except in color, being purple, or dark red on the top. It is of good quality, and recommended highly for a garden turnip. The seed of this variety is imported.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.—This is a very early variety, and is

rapidly taking the place of all other flat turnips, for table use; form round, flat, medium size; very small top, with but few leaves, which are of entire upright growth, more resembling horse-radish leaves in shape; flesh fine-grained, and of exceedingly rich, buttery flavor; a purely American variety. *Of this variety, we harvested eight hundred bushels of*



D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.

seed in one season, grown from selected bulbs, set out in the spring, on our own seed farm.

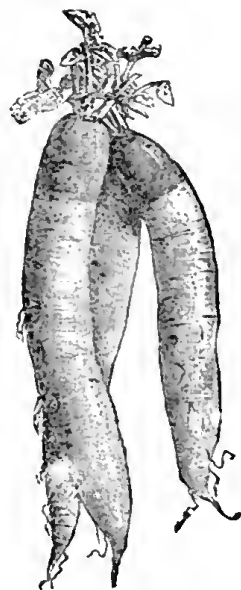
Cow Horn, or Long White.—This variety is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and generally slightly crooked. It is pure white, except

a little shade of green near the top. Is delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. It is in increasing demand every year.

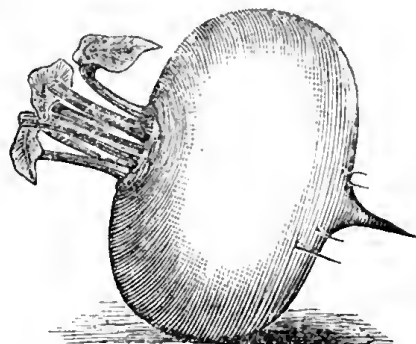
Improved Purple Top Mammoth.—Globe-shaped, large, firm in texture, juicy, and of exceedingly quick growth, and very hardy.

Large White Norfolk.—A standard sort for field culture, and is extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. It is round, flat; color white; often attains to a very large size. The seed should be sown a little earlier than the table sorts. It is allowed to stand out during the winter at the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens.

Red Top Flat Norfolk.—A handsome, flat-shaped root, purple above ground, with small top and tap root. An excellent variety, grown both for table use and stock, differing but little in shape from the Strap-Leaved, except in the form of the leaf, though not of so fine a quality.

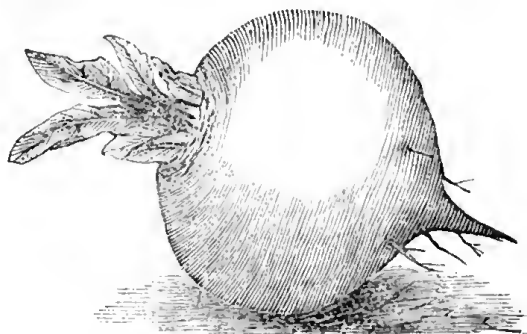


Cow Horn.



Large White Flat Norfolk.

Pomeranean White Globe.—Is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil, the roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight; it is of the most perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves dark green, and of strong growth.

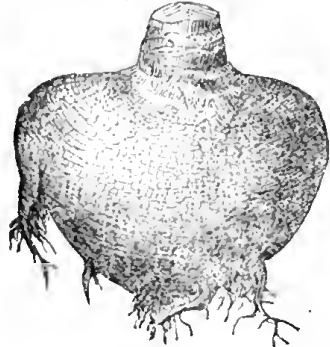


Pomeranean White Globe.

Pomeranean White Globe, Strap-Leaved.—This is an American variety which has become very popular,

especially in the Southern States, where it is much grown for table use and for stock. The roots grow fully as large as those of the English variety, and being acclimated, it is almost certain to produce a large crop. The leaves are of entire upright growth.

Purple Top White Globe.—A variety of the purple top flat turnip, from which it originated. We are inclined to think that this new variety will in time be as largely used as the purple top flat turnip is now. It is globular in form, and quite as large as the Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality and equally desirable for table or stock. It is undoubtedly a fine market sort, and keeps well.



Sweet German.

Sweet German.—This variety is very popular in many sections, notably in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnip. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet, and it keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Highly recommended for winter and spring use.

Seven Top.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good bulb, and is only recommended for the tops.



Early Yellow Finland.

YELLOW-FLESHED SORTS.

Early Yellow Finland.—An early, yellow-fleshed variety, of beautiful form, medium size, flat shape. The flesh is remarkably fine and close-grained, and of rich, sugary flavor. A most excellent early, garden variety, and said to be never troubled by worms eating the roots.

Early Yellow Malta.—This is a beautiful, symmetrical, early variety of medium size. Skin very smooth, bright orange yellow; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, and exceeding rich and buttery. Foliage small, and bulbs can be grown quite close together. One of the best yellow summer turnips in every respect.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnip yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard, and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and as a table variety, has no superior.



Early Yellow Malta.

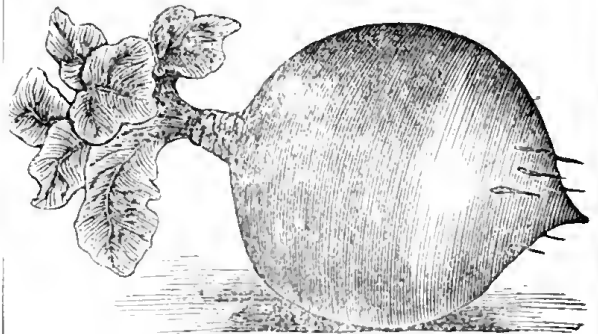
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Roots medium size, round form; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old, esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardiness and firmness of texture.

Large Amber Globe.—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Very popular in the Southern States.

SWEDES, or RUTA BAGAS.

Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga.—This and the following form a distinct class, and should be sown at least a month earlier. Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, and yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip, and will keep solid till spring.

Carter's Imperial, Hardy, Purple Top, Yellow Ruta Baga.—A most excellent sort for either table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily, with no tendency to long necks.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation; hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well-flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect.

Bangholm Ruta Baga.—A very superior variety, both in form and quality and held in high estimation in many parts of England. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow, with purple top.

Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.—This variety is a most excellent kind, either for the table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, firm texture, sweet and rich; keeps better than any of the preceding, and is becoming very popular where known.

CULTURE.—All the sorts are propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are to remain, as they do not succeed well when transplanted. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or broadcast, and be sure to have the ground freshly dug before sowing. Keep them perfectly free from weeds, and when the lotus begins to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. For the spring and summer crops, it is important to get them started very early so that they may have time to grow to sufficient

size before the hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong.

TURNIPS.—For the fall and main crop, sow, in the Middle and Western States, from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the spring sowing. In the north, turnips are more generally sown broadcast though much the larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

RUTA BAGAS.—The ruta baga is usually sown from the 20th of June till the 15th of July, in two-foot drills, and thinned out to ten inches apart. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich. To preserve turnips in good order for winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the wall of a cool cellar, and cover them with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to cut the leaves off half an inch from the bulb, put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw, and then earth over to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected, they will keep well till spring.

For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to turnips and ruta bagas, and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else, on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to largely increase their sowings, for we are sure no crop will prove more remunerative.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

ANISE.

Fr. *Anis*.—Ger. *Anis*.

This herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish, and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable smell, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. They are useful in weakness of the stomach and bowels, in dyspepsia and colic, and in restoring the tone of the stomach generally. Sow where it is to stand, early in spring, in light soil, and thin out the plants to three inches apart.

BALM.

Fr. *Melisse*.—Ger. *Malisse*.



Balm.

A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage, called balm wine. It is readily propagated, either by slips or by parting the roots in spring. Plant ten inches apart, giving them plenty of water, if dry.

BENE.

Fr. *Bene*.—Ger. *Bene*.

A hardy annual said to have been introduced into this country from Africa by the Negroes. In Southern

Europe and in Egypt it is grown to a considerable extent for forage and culinary purposes.

The properties of the plant are cooling and healing, with some degree of astringency. A few of the leaves immersed a short time in a tumbler of water, give it a jelly-like consistency, without imparting color or flavor; and in this form it is generally used.

The seeds should be sown as soon as the ground has become well settled in the spring, and after transplanting, the plants should be grown in rows two feet apart, and about a foot apart in the rows.

BORAGE.

Fr. *Bourrache*.—Ger. *Boretsch*.

Borage is generally classed as a hardy annual, though it is sometimes biennial. It is employed as a pot herb, and the young shoots are occasionally mixed in salads. They are also boiled and used like spinach. The flowers make a beautiful garnish and it is well worthy of cultivation as an ornamental plant.

Borage thrives best in light, dry soil. Sow seeds in April or May, in drills a foot apart, and thin the plants to six or eight inches.

CARAWAY.

Fr. *Carvi*.—Ger. *Kummel*.

A biennial, and cultivated for its seeds, which are much used in confectionery, cakes, etc., and the leaves are sometimes used in soups. Medicinally, the seeds are used in an infusion for flatulence. Sow in spring or autumn, and thin so as to give the plants a foot of room. The autumn sowing will give seed the next season.

CATNIP.

Fr. *Nepeta*.—Ger. *Katzenkraut*.

This herb is so well known as scarcely to need description. It is a hardy perennial, producing its white, aromatic flowers during the month of August. It is very valuable as a mild nerveine for infants. The plant

should be dug up by the roots when in full flower, and dried in an airy situation. When wanted for use, take the dried blossoms and make a weak infusion in water.

Sow the seed in open borders in fall or spring.

CHAMOMILE.

Fr. *Camomille*.—Ger. *Kamille*.

This is a half-hardy perennial the flowers of which are held in high repute for their medicinal properties. It is of easy growth, and succeeds best in light, poor soils. The flowers should be gathered on a dry day, when fully expanded, spread in an airy situation for a few days, and if not then thoroughly dry, stove heat can be used to finish the drying. An infusion of the flowers is a valuable bitter and tonic, though very strong infusions, when taken warm, will sometimes act as an emetic.

CORIANDER.

Fr. *Coriandre*.—Ger. *Koriander*.

An annual, and is raised mostly for its seeds, which have a pleasant, aromatic taste, though the smell is disagreeable. It is often used to disguise the taste of medicines, but is principally employed in confectionery. Sow the seeds early in spring, where they are to remain, in drills ten inches apart. Do this in dry weather, and thin the plants to four inches, and keep clear from weeds.

DANDELION.

(IMPROVED CURLED.)

Fr. *Pissenlit*.—Ger. *Loewenzahn*.

This hardy perennial, spontaneously abundant everywhere, though not a native of this country, is too familiar to require description.

The dandelion affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the best and most healthful, of spring greens. It is also blanched and used as a salad. The roots are dried and extensively employed as a substitute for, or mixed in various proportions with, coffee. It may be grown at a trifling cost; and a bed twelve or fourteen feet square will afford a family an abundant supply.

For greens, seed should be sown in May or June, and with ordinary garden culture, the plants will be fit for the table in the ensuing spring. When grown for its roots, seed should be sown in October, in drills fifteen inches apart. In June following, thin to two or three inches. Keep the ground loose and free from weeds

during summer, and in October the roots will reach their full size and be ready for harvesting, which can be done, with a plow.



Dill.

DILL.

Fr. *Aneth*.

Ger. *Dill*.

An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent, and somewhat bitter taste. Medi-

cinally, they are good for flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are sometimes used for culinary purposes, and the seeds are occasionally added to pickled cucumbers, to heighten the flavor. Sow the seeds either early in spring, or soon after they are ripe, in a light soil. Thin, if crowded, and keep clear from weeds.

HOREHOUND.

Fr. *Marrube*.—Ger. *Andorn*.

A perennial, and has a strong, aromatic smell, and a bitter, pungent taste, which is permanent in the mouth. It is useful in asthma and jaundice, and is a favorite remedy in pulmonary complaints. It enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Sow the seeds in the spring, in any common soil; it scarcely needs any attention, may be propagated by dividing the roots.



Horehound.

HYSSOP.

Fr. *Hyssope*.—Ger. *Isop*.

Hyssop is a hardy, evergreen undershrub, of which the leaves and flower stalks are the parts used medicinally. It has an aromatic flavor, and a warm, pungent taste; is stimulant and expectorant, and employed in



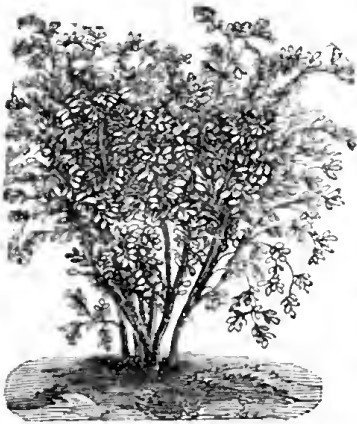
Hyssop.

humoral asthma and chronic catarrh. It is propagated by slips, or by dividing the roots in spring, or by sowing the seed. It likes a dry, sandy soil, and eighteen inches space should be given each plant.

LAVENDER.

Fr. *Lavande*.—Ger. *Wohlrriechende Spicke*.

A hardy undershrub, cultivated for its fragrant spikes of flowers, which are used for the distillation of Lavender Water. Being dried and put up in paper bags they are also used to perfume linen. It has an agreeable pungent bitterness to the taste, and its medicinal properties are stimulant and cordial. It is very hardy and easily cultivated. Sow the seed in drills ten inches apart, and transplant into dry soil of medium richness, and it will be more highly aromatic. Give each plant



Rue.

two feet space. For drying, gather the flowers before they begin to fade in the least.



Saffron



Sage.

SAGE.

Fr. Sage.—*Ger. Salbey.*

A perennial, and has been cultivated from the earliest times, and is, perhaps, used more generally than any other herb. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. It is well known as possessing many medicinal virtues, and is largely used in seasoning, dressing, etc. The English Broad Leaf is the best variety; grows about two feet high, with broad, ash-green leaves, and terminal blue flowers in long spikes. Sage is raised from seeds, slips, or cuttings, and likes a dry, fertile soil. Sow early in the spring, in shallow drills eighteen inches apart, and press the earth over them, covering them not over half an inch deep. In the fall or the following spring, transplant into rows eighteen inches apart each way.

PENNYROYAL.

Fr. Pouliot.—*Ger. Floehkraut.*

A small, branching, annual plant, common in gravelly stubble fields. It possesses a warm, pungent, somewhat aromatic taste, and is employed largely for medical purposes. An infusion of the leaves is stimulating, causing perspiration, and is beneficial in colds and chills.

The seeds should be sown in the fall, as they need the action of the frost to aid in germination. Sow broadcast or in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are in full flower, take up by the roots and dry in an airy, shaded situation.

ROSEMARY.

Fr. Romarin.—*Ger. Rosmarin.*

A hardy, evergreen shrub, which has a fragrant grateful odor, and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. It was believed in olden times, that this plant gave strength to the memory. Rosemary may be raised from seed, or by planting slips or cuttings, in the spring or fall. Sow the seed in drills sixteen inches apart, and transplant the next fall or spring.

RUE.

Fr. Rue.—*Ger. Raute.*

A perennial, evergreen undershrub, and is very well known from its peculiar, strong, unpleasant smell. Its taste is bitter and pungent, and the leaves so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a very powerful medicinal agent, and must be used with caution. The plant is too powerful to be generally used in family practice. Rue is propagated by seeds, cuttings or slips. It must not have a very rich soil, nor be suffered to run to seed. Sow the seed and cultivate same as Hyssop.

SAFFRON.

Fr. Safran.—*Ger. Safran.*

An annual, a native of most parts of the United States, possessing many well known medicinal virtues. The flower is the part used, which should be picked while in full bloom, and dried for use. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground will admit, where they are to remain, in drills eighteen inches apart, and six inches apart in the row; when three or four inches high, thin to one foot apart.

SWEET BASIL.

Fr. Basilic.—*Ger. Basilikum.*

An annual, a native of the East Indies, where it grows naturally. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups and sauces, and have a strong flavor of cloves. Sow and cultivate same as Saffron.

SWEET FENNEL.

Fr. Fenouil.—*Ger. Fenchel.*

Fennel is a hardy, aromatic, perennial plant, and is a good deal used in Europe, in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. A little fennel seed gives an agreeable taste in flavoring apple sauce and pies, but is most used medicinally, and is excellent for flatulent colic in infants. Sow and cultivate same as Anise.

SWEET MARJORAM.

Fr. Marjolaine.—*Ger. Marjoram.*

The sweet Marjoram is a hardy perennial, well known in gardens, much employed as a relishing herb in soups, broths, dressings, etc. The young, tender tops and leaves are used together in summer in a green state, but in winter they are used dry. It is propagated solely by seed, in open weather, and should be sown in drills six inches apart, and at the depth of one-fourth of an inch. No other cultivation is necessary than to hoe the plants occasionally, and keep them free from weeds.

SUMMER SAVORY.

Fr. Sarriette Annuelle.—*Ger. Bohnen Kraut.*

The summer savory is a hardy herb, much cultivated for culinary and medicinal uses, its warm, aromatic leaves



Sweet Basil.



Sweet Marjoram.



Thyme.

being much esteemed in salads and soups. It may be propagated from seed sown in open ground, at the period of the flowering of the peach, in a light, rich soil. If moderately thinned, the young plants may remain where sown, or be transplanted into rows.



Summer Savory.

TANSY.

Fr. *Tanaisie*.—Ger. *Wurmkrant*.

Tansy is a hardy, perennial plant, the leaves of which have a strong peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter taste. The plant possesses the tonic and stomachic properties common to bitter herbs.

Tansy may be grown in almost any soil or situation, and is propagated from seeds with but little care.

THYME.

Fr. *Thym*.—Ger. *Thymian*.

This herb is a perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce, and a tea is made of the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. It is best raised from seed, which may be sown as early in the spring as the ground will admit, in a border of fine earth, either broadcast, or in drills six inches apart; cover lightly. The after-culture is similar to other sweet herbs.

WORMWOOD.

Fr. *Armoise*.—Ger. *Wermuth*.

A perennial plant, of strong and fragrant odor, and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are

used as a tonic and vermifuge, and also for fresh bruises. Is raised from seed, and propagated by cuttings or dividing the roots. Sow the seed in March, and transplant the young plants in July, eighteen inches apart. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple—*Pyrus malus*.—Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior, though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in a good soil, any time during the winter in the South, or early in the spring in the North in rows eighteen inches apart. During their growth they should be well cultivated, and kept free from weeds. When one year's growth has been made, they can be taken up and re-set one foot apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart. Two years' good growth is usually sufficient to make them large enough to graft, and remove to permanent place in the orchard. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the winter, by placing layers of seed in boxes and covering with sand and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, as many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture. We are inclined to think that fall planting will eventually prevail, it is less trouble, and freezing is done in the ground.

Cherry, Mahaleb—*Cerasus mahaleb*.—The remarks regarding apples are applicable to cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicer sorts.

Cherry Mazzard—*Cerasus communis*.—The common or ordinary variety of cherry, is useful alone for grafting purposes. The stock is hardy, and if properly grafted, fine fruit can be relied on. The seed should be planted in the autumn or spring in rows eighteen inches apart and the after-culture should be the same as for apples.

Pear—*Pyrus communis*.—Sow the seed thickly in autumn or spring, in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be rich—a deep, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After making one year's growth, take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root, and re-set them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown.

Plum—*Pyrus communis*.—The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigor-

ous stocks are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicer sorts.

Peach—*Amygdalus persica*.—Peach stocks are raised by planting the stones two or three inches deep in autumn or winter, or even in the spring, though the fall is better. If the stones are cracked they are more sure to grow. The after-treatment is about the same as for apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in apple stocks.

Quince—*Cydonia communis*.—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is much used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, &c. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for apples.

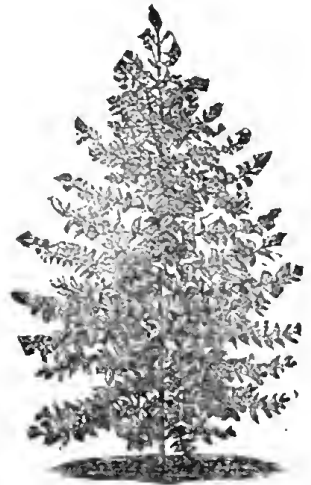
HEDGE SEEDS.

Osage Orange—*Maclura aurantiaca*.—How TO PLANT, CULTIVATE AND MAKE A HEDGE.—The osage orange is a native of Texas, but can be grown and cultivated advantageously in all parts of the United States. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized by either plowing or spading, before the seed is planted. The surest way is to sprout the seed before planting, as it is very slow to germinate when put into the ground without being sprouted, sometimes taking a whole season to come up. To sprout the seed, put into a vessel and cover with warm water, *not hot*. Keep the vessel in a warm place, and change the water once a day. Let the seed soak about five or six days, after which pour off the water and cover the vessel with a damp cloth. Keep in a warm room and stir the seed occasionally. In about one week more they will begin to sprout, and are ready for planting. Many people freeze the seed, but in some sections it is impossible to do so, and we think the above the better and quicker method. There are about ten thousand (10,000) seeds in a pound, and it is fair to presume one-half of them will grow, or that a pound will produce five thousand (5,000) plants if properly managed. The seed should be sown in April or May, with twelve good seeds to the foot, in drills twenty inches apart. If the season should prove dry, they will want watering freely, and the plants will usually make their appearance in from two to six weeks after planting, depending on the amount of rain or watering they have had. They should be kept free from weeds, as the young plants are very tender and delicate until they get from three to five inches high. They can be set out in permanent hedges the following spring in rows, placing them six inches apart in the row, but should be cut back to within an inch of the ground before they are set out; and to make a thick hedge, it will be necessary to cut back the first three years' growth, leaving only about eight inches of the season's growth. This system must be pursued every season until the hedge is of the desired height and form. Under proper treatment, a good hedge can be grown from seed in from three to four years, which will turn stock.

Honey Locust—*Gleditsia triacanthos*.—Sometimes called Three Thorned Acacia. It makes an impenetrable hedge, through which it is almost impossible for man or beast to pass. Is very hardy, of remarkably rapid growth, and admirably adapted for our Western prairies, succeeding in many localities where the osage orange fails. The seed should be planted in March, having been previously soaked in warm water for twelve hours. Any good, common soil will answer, though good soil and cultivation are desirable.

Australian Blue Gum, or Fever Tree—*Eucalyptus globulus*.—This wonderful tree is now being exten-

sively planted in our Southern States, and in California, where it has become famous for draining damp soils, and destroying malaria. Prof Bentley, in speaking of this tree before the Royal Horticultural Society in London, says: "The first and most important influence which the tree exerts, and that which has brought it more especially into notice, is its power of destroying the malarious agency which is supposed to cause fever in marshy districts, from which circumstance it has been



Eucalyptus Globulus.

called 'The Fever-destroying Tree.' It is in this respect commonly regarded as being serviceable in two ways—first, by the far-spreading roots of this gigantic tree acting like a sponge, as it were, and thus pumping up water and draining the ground; and secondly, by emitting odorous antiseptic emanations from its leaves." It is believed by many that when this tree has been extensively planted in the swampy and malarious districts in the Southern States, that they will be equally as healthy as any other portion of the country.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary Seed—*Phalaris canariensis*.

Hemp Seed—*Cannabis sativa*.

Maw—*Papaver rhoeas*.

Millet Seed—*Panicum miliaceum*.

Rape Seed—*Brassica napus*.

Lettuce Seed—*Lactuca sativa*.

CLOVER SEEDS.

The soils best adapted to Clover are tenacious or stiff loams. It is a fertilizer, as its long, powerful tap roots loosen the soil admit air, and when the roots decay, add largely to the black mass of earth. It helps destroy annual weeds by its luxuriant foliage, and by shading the surface of the soil, increases its fertility. Clover seed is sown in spring or fall, though there is a growing sentiment that the spring is a better season to sow it, especially in the Eastern, Western and Middle States, on account of its liability to freeze out during winter. It is often sown upon the late snows of March or April, and soon finds its way down to the soil, where, aided by the moisture of early spring, it quickly germinates, and rapidly shoots up its leaf stalks.

Mammoth or Large Red Clover—*Trifolium pratense*.—This variety is the best for plowing under for manure. It grows five or six feet high, and its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. By its judicious use, lands which have been exhausted can be reclaimed, and unexhausted lands preserved. Green manuring has rarely or never failed of producing satisfactory results. Sow at the rate of about eight pounds per acre. Sixty pounds per bushel.

Medium Red, or June Clover—*Trifolium pratense*.—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for the practical purposes of agriculture. It is grown for hay or for pasture, and for milch cows it is better than timothy, while it improves the lands on

which it is grown. It has become an indispensable ingredient of all mixed grasses. Sow in spring or fall; and when no other grasses are used, at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre, more being required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Sixty pounds per bushel.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—*Trifolium hybrida*.—This valuable variety is comparatively new, but is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the varieties, perennial, and absolutely refuses to winter-kill. It is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet. The roots are fibrous, the heads globular, resembling more the



Alsike Clover.

Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian Clover—*Trifolium incarnatum*.—This is an annual variety, in common use in Italy and the south of France, for feeding green. Indeed, it may be said the stock in those countries is largely sustained during the summer months by this and a few other sorts. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues till severe cold, freezing weather. In warm climates, four or five cuttings are made during the season. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in April or May, ten pounds of seed per acre.

White Dutch Clover—*Trifolium repens*.—A small, creeping, spreading perennial variety, with white, very fragrant blossoms. Its chief value is as a pasture grass, for which purpose it is as valuable as the larger



White Dutch Clover.

varieties for hay or soiling. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. In conjunction with blue grass, it forms the most nutritious food for sheep or cows. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount will be sufficient.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa Clover—*Medicago sativa*.—This is perhaps the most valuable variety for permeable subsoils, consisting of loam, sand or gravel, as its roots penetrate to a great depth, far below the average of other plants. It is more difficult to establish the first year, requiring a fine, mellow soil, but it will then produce a profitable crop from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first commencing to bloom. It is no sooner cut than it pushes out fresh shoots, and the after-growth is something wonderful. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Lucerne is as fresh and green as in spring, because the roots go down to the moisture in the ground. It may be cut and used green, or cut and used like ordinary clover hay. Although such a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it.



Lucerne Clover.

It should not be sown on compact, clay soils, even with a light sub-soil. Three cuttings can easily be made in one season, after it is well established. It grows two to three feet high, and has purple blossoms.

One of our customers writes us from Utah as follows: "I have had years of experience, both here and in California. We always sow broadcast, twenty-five pounds per acre; the thicker it is sown the finer your hay will be. If it is planted thin, it stools out and the stalks are thick and not relished by stock. It requires no hoeing whatever when sown as above. We cut four crops a year, and its yield is enormous. The fall is the best time for sowing here—about the first of September. This gives it a good start, and it will stand the winter and do much better the following season than when sown in the spring. The above is my experience for fifteen years."

In some sections it is sown in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart. This process requires about eight pounds of seed per acre, and it can be hoed as soon as up, and after each cutting, it will completely cover the ground.

GRASS SEEDS.

Timothy—*Phleum pratense*.—As a crop to cut for hay, this is probably unsurpassed by any grass in cultivation. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity, and is not suited to light sandy or gravelly soils. It should be cut just as the blossom falls. Sow either in spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.

Orchard Grass, or Cock's Foot—*Dactylis Glomerata*.—One of the most valuable of pasture grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It stands a severe drought, keeping green when many grasses wither, and will endure considerable shade. It is less exhausting to the



Timothy.

Orchard Grass

soil than timothy, and will grow more in one day, in summer, than timothy will in a week. When sown with clover, it makes excellent hay, as it blossoms at the same time, and they should be cut together. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, which can be prevented by close cropping. For grazing, it has no equal, and should be used more than it is. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It ought not to be sown alone, except for seed. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

Red Top—*Agrostis vulgaris*.

—In some sections this is called RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. In Pennsylvania and States farther South, it is known as HERD'S GRASS, a name applied in New



Red Top.



Fowl Meadow.

England and New York to timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes a good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. Is

often sown with timothy and red top clover, in which case it makes a close sward in time. When sown alone, two bushels per acre is required, sown in spring or fall. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

Fowl Meadow, or False Red Top—*Poa Serotina*. — Grows tall and thick, and makes a more pliable hay than timothy, and is more fit for pressing in bales, to ship. It yields well when sown on low, moist land, and will not suffer if not cut at the exact time. It can be mowed almost any time from July to October. When three feet high it falls down, or lodges, and after a little time every joint puts forth new branches. The stalk is always sweet and tender, and cattle and sheep are fond of it. It thrives best when mixed with other grasses. Though resembling red top in some respects, it is distinct, and we think superior in every respect. Requires about the same amount of seed per acre as red top, sown in spring or fall. Twelve pounds per bushel.

English Blue Grass, or Meadow Fescue—*Festuca pratensis* — This is one of the most valuable pasture grasses we are acquainted with, as its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in a poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as red clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay.

Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers.

Sow one bushel per acre, in spring or fall. September is the best season for sowing south of the Ohio river. Twenty-four pounds per bushel.



English Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass—*Poa pratensis*. — This is known in some sections as GREEN MEADOW GRASS, and JUNE GRASS but should not be confounded with *Poa compressa*, called by some JUNE GRASS, or WIRE GRASS. It makes excellent pasture grass for our soil and climate, succeeding finely on our hill lands, and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in winter, and further south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with white clover, it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose, an extra quantity of seed should be used, say two bushels of blue grass and six pounds of white clover per acre. If sown by itself, two bushels will be required, sown early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium perenne*. — A very valuable variety for permanent pasture, and makes a large return in hay; very nutritious, and stock are very fond of it. Succeeds best on moderately moist land, for which it is peculiarly adapted. Large quantities are raised in England, and nearly all of Europe. It is also largely used for lawns, in conjunction with other grasses. One and a half to two bushels per acre in the spring. Twenty pounds per bushel.

Wood Meadow Grass—*Poa nemoralis*. — Grows



Kentucky Blue Grass Perennial Rye Grass.

from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial, creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. Its chief value is in that it will produce a good crop of hay in moist, shady situations, where it frequently grows quite tall. Cattle are fond of it, it is succulent and nutritious, and is perhaps the best variety for sowing in orchards, under trees, and shaded situations, either for hay or pasturage, and for parks and pleasure grounds. About fourteen pounds per bushel.



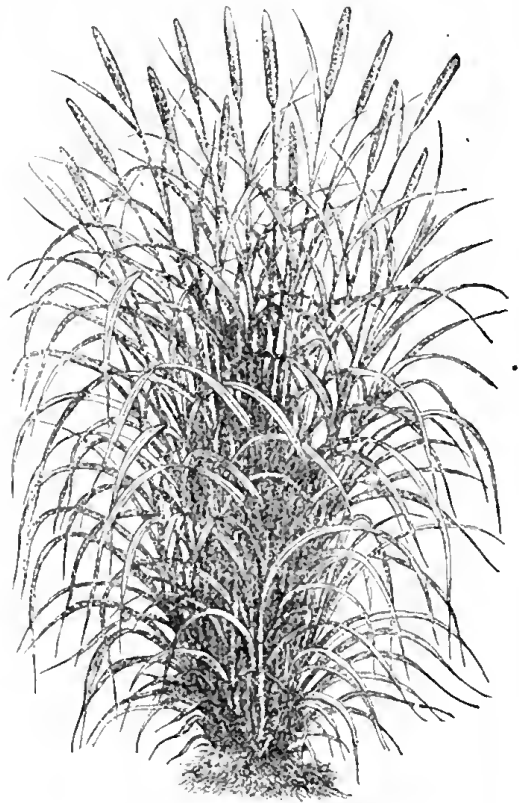
Wood Meadow Grass. Sweet Vernal Grass.

Sweet Vernal Grass—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—One of the earliest of grasses in spring, as well as the latest in autumn, and about the only grass that is fragrant. As a pasture grass, mixed with other species it is valuable on account of its earliness, and mixed with blue grass and white clover, it is an invaluable adjunct for lawns, presenting a beautiful appearance, and ex-

haling a delightful fragrance when in blossom. Should form a part of the mixed grasses in every lawn and door yard. About ten pounds per bushel.

Common Millet—*Panicum miliaceum*.—Requires a dry light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for foraging. Sow in drills, or broadcast, from May 1st to June 20th, if for seed, or until the last of July, if for hay. For grain, sow in drills, one-quarter bushel per acre, if for hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre. Fifty pounds per bushel.

German, or Golden Millet.—An improved variety, medium early growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow, and beautiful in appearance. Though this variety has been in cultivation some three or four years, we have never heard a single complaint about it.



Egyptian, or Pearl Millet.

Egyptian, or Pearl Millet—*Penicillaria spicata*.—This is perhaps the most wonderful forage plant that has ever been introduced. Three years ago it was very generally distributed and planted for test purposes, especially in the Southern States. The general summing up of reports appears to be that it requires a longer and hotter season than we usually have in the North, to fully mature, though some seasons are so warm that it succeeds admirably in Maine. The *Rural New Yorker* publishes its experience with pearl millet on its trial grounds. From a single seed fifty-two stalks were produced, weighing forty-two and a half pounds. The highest stalk was ten feet one inch, and the circumference of the plant was thirteen feet nine inches three feet from the ground. Several plants were cut August 1st, and the subsequent growth was nine pounds per plant, making over fifty pounds of green fodder

from a single seed. When the plant first comes up, the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. In the South, it can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily and growing rapidly after each cutting. It is probably fully equal to sweet corn for fodder, and will yield five times the quantity on the same ground. We hope all our farmers, North and South, will give it a trial. It should be sown in drills, dropping about two or three seeds two feet apart in the drill; the drills should be three feet apart, as plenty of room is required for its growth. Two pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre.

Hungarian Grass—*Panicum Germanicum*.—This is a species of millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular, and in the Western States is used extensively. Like the millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—

The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring till late in autumn; and then frequent mowings with a lawn mower. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. We have found the CHARTER OAK LAWN MOWER the best for cutting lawns. Too much care cannot be bestowed however on the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, and others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. These we can supply ready mixed, in proper proportions of each. The quantity sown varies according to the variety of grasses from forty to sixty pounds per acre, much more being required than for hay, or pasturage. The seed can be sown in spring or autumn.

Flint's Extra Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, FOR PERMANENT LAWNS.—This mixture is the result of much thought and experimenting, and is undoubtedly the very best mixture that can be obtained for permanent lawns, resisting the severe droughts of our climate better than any other. The mixture is composed of sixteen selected grasses, and the quantity required per acre is sixty pounds, sown in spring or fall. Though a little more expensive at the outset, it will undoubtedly be found the cheapest in the end, and it can hardly fail to please the most critical.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

WINTER WHEAT.

Much has been written throughout the country regarding Michigan Winter Wheat, and especially the white varieties. We mention several of the leading ones:

Diehl.—A white, winter variety, bald, round berry, light color, thin hull, and yielding liberally of flour. Produces moderately, except on new ground.

Clawson.—A hard, white, winter variety, and one of the best yielders; medium length berry, some darker than Diehl, heavier hull, and liberal yielder.

Treadwell.—A white, winter variety, long berry,

approaching amber in color, heavy hull, and yields well off flour; very popular with millers. Produces moderately.

Fultz.—A superior amber variety, well known and much esteemed in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Berry round and reddish-yellow, chaff white. This variety, though not yielding so abundantly as the Clawson, is a good cropper, and is the most desirable kind now known for milling purposes.

SPRING WHEAT.

White Russian.—This is without doubt the best variety of spring wheat in cultivation. Reports from Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Texas, and many other wheat-growing States are unanimous in its praises. We quote the description of the introducer: "The White Russian Wheat is a bald, white chaff wheat, of a much lighter color than most varieties of spring wheat, and has proved itself to be the best spring wheat ever grown in Wisconsin. From the reports of those who tried it last year, it will be seen that all were more than satisfied with the wheat. No wheat ever tried in this country has received a more unanimous commendation from those who tried it. The White Russian Wheat has astonished all who sowed it. Such long, strong, healthy, yellow straw, standing straight several days after ripening, and bearing large, long, white chaff heads, well filled with plump kernels, weighing oftentimes from sixty to sixty-two pounds to the measured bushel, while the wheat produces five to ten bushels more per acre than varieties once well thought of. It is believed by many that as soon as the White Russian Wheat can be got in sufficient quantity, it is destined to crowd out, to a great extent, other varieties, and will become the staple spring wheat of the United States for a term of years, until other new varieties take its place. The White Russian Wheat stands well after being ripe, and is not liable to lodge or rust when green; it is decidedly healthy, and has in many cases produced a full average crop where other varieties alongside of it failed."

Barley, Common.—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted for wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Unless intended for seed, it should be cut before fully ripe, as it is then heavier, of better quality and less liable to shell. The land should always be rolled immediately after sowing; or perhaps a better method is to roll the ground when the plants are one or two inches high. The quantity of seed sown per acre is about two and a half bushels, sown broadcast. The weight per bushel is forty-eight pounds, though it is almost always sold by the 100 pounds. The product is from forty to sixty bushels per acre, according to cultivation.

Barley, Naked, or Hulless.—This is a peculiar grain, and not generally known. The corolla is not attached to the grain, and it thus resembles wheat. It is a splendid grain for all purposes for which barley is used, and will make excellent bread when bolted and ground like wheat, while the yield is much greater than wheat, and fully equal to common barley. Nothing can surpass this grain for grinding into meal for stock, as it produces from forty to sixty bushels of solid grain per acre, and is a very certain crop.

Russian White Oats.—This new variety of oats has already been tested in nearly all portions of the country, from Maine to California, and the reports from almost all the States of the Union, are unanimous in its commendation as the heaviest yielder in cultivation. One hundred and fifty-seven pounds of clean oats were harvested from a single ounce of seed last season. In nine-tenths of the reports the yield exceeded 500 fold increase.



Hungarian Grass.

The Russ' White Oats are prolific without parallel, and with ordinary cultivation will yield 100 bushels per acre. They are extremely hardy, enduring the coldest climate of our country without injury, and are absolutely rust-proof. Each kernel planted will produce twenty-five to forty heads from sixteen to twenty-two inches in length. The straw is large and strong enough to support the enormous heads of this variety. The grain is heavy and the chaff light, so that a measured bushel weighs considerably more than a bushel of ordinary oats. All things considered, this is the most valuable variety of oats now grown, and is destined, when known more widely, to become the standard sort.

Bohemian Hullless Oats. A comparatively new variety, lately introduced into this country. Will yield from fifty to sixty-five bushels per acre. Do not shell out while ripening, or while being harvested. The berry comes from the head clean, and without chaff adhering, and is larger and fuller than ordinary oats. Certainly a great acquisition to the farmer.

Rye.—The time for sowing is from the middle of August to last of September. One plowing is given, and the seed sown broadcast, at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre, and dragged in. Narrowing and rolling in the spring are recommended. If cut before fully ripe, the grain makes better flour, and more in quantity. If intended for seed, it should be fully ripe. Some sow rye among standing corn, hoeing it in, leaving the ground level as possible, and after the corn is removed, rolling the ground. It succeeds best on sandy soils. It is frequently sown in the spring, but the fall seems to be preferable.

Buckwheat, Common.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel per acre. The average yield

is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull. This improved variety is said to be much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light grey color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious.

Field Peas—*Pisum sativum.*—The varieties of field peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, Crown, Blue Prussian, Common White, Common Blue, and Creeper. Field peas, in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of field beans, about three bushels per acre.

Spring Vetches, or Tares—*Vicia sativa.*—A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the States. Culture same as field peas, two bushels per acre.

Flax—*Linum usitatissimum.*—Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and, if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked, bound and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall, and in dry weather.

Hemp—*Cannabis sativa.*—If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill.

FLOWER SEEDS

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATING FLOWER SEEDS.

DEPTH OF SOWING.—The general rule for sowing Flower Seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, from want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, &c., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth, mat or some green branches stuck around it.

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

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

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

HARDY ANNUALS are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground.

They are the most easily cultivated of all plants; the number of their varieties is large, and their flowers, when properly grown, are frequently of most attractive beauty and elegance. It is only to be regretted that they are not generally cultivated to that extent to which their merit justly entitles them. The seed may be sown from the first

of April to the middle of June, along the border, in little patches four or six inches square, or in drills, on the spot where they are wanted to blossom; and in doing so, care should be taken to have the different varieties arranged in such a manner as to produce a pleasing effect when they are in bloom.

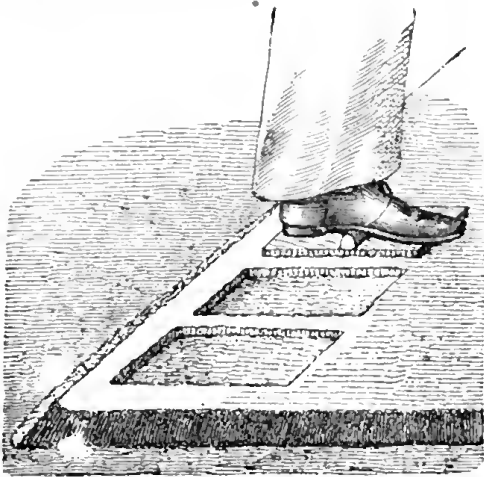
HALF-HARDY ANNUALS are those species that flower and ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth. They should be sown in a hot-bed, or in pots in a green-house, if one is available, or in a sunny window. Keep them well shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which bakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Towards the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transplanting to borders; but previous to this exposure, it will be necessary to harden them, preparatory to removal, by gradually admitting air to the frame both day and night.

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

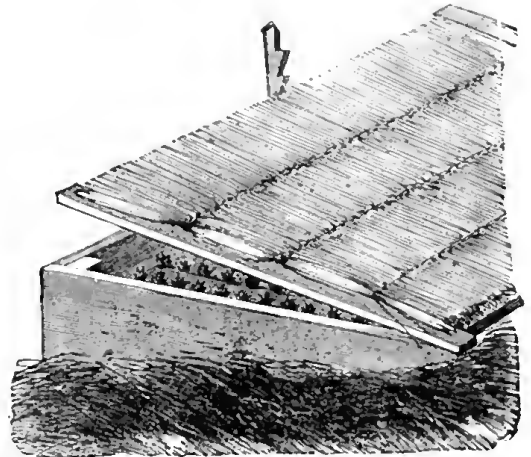
BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING are printed on the different seed packages; still, to render success more certain, a careful observance of the above directions, which are based on the practical experience of growers, will be found of great benefit to inexperienced florists.

HOT-BED CULTURE.—Many varieties of flowers can scarcely be brought to perfection without the assistance of hot-bed or cold-frame, and much care is often necessary in transplanting, sheltering, and picking out the young plants. It is a work that requires much experience, and no doubt many disappointments will naturally occur. Still, a hot-bed is a necessity, without the aid of which many of our choicest and most beautiful flowers cannot be successfully grown. Experience is a rapid teacher, and the lover of flowers is an apt scholar.

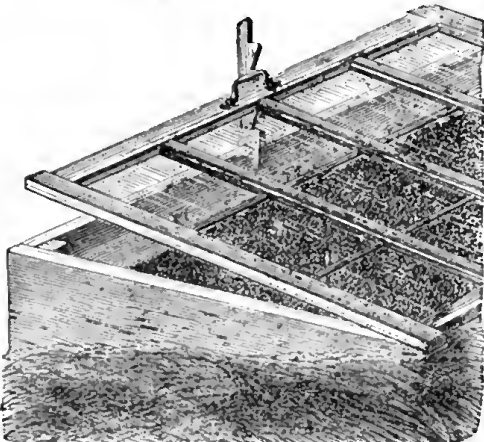
The following illustrations will show the various methods of planting, and will be of advantage, we hope, to the inexperienced.



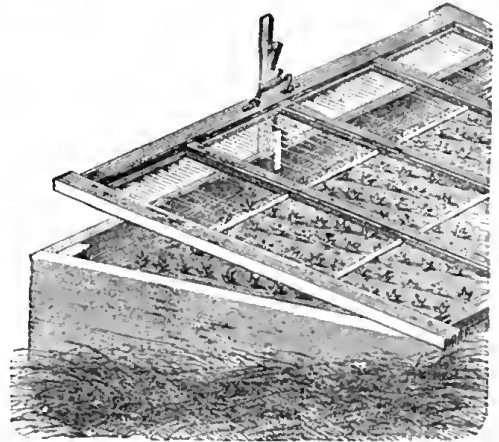
Sowing in Compartments.



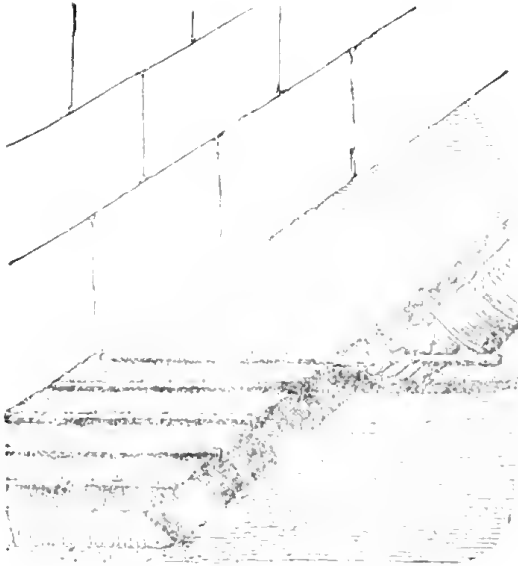
Hot-Bed with pricked out Plants, protected by Straw Mat.



Frame for Seedlings.



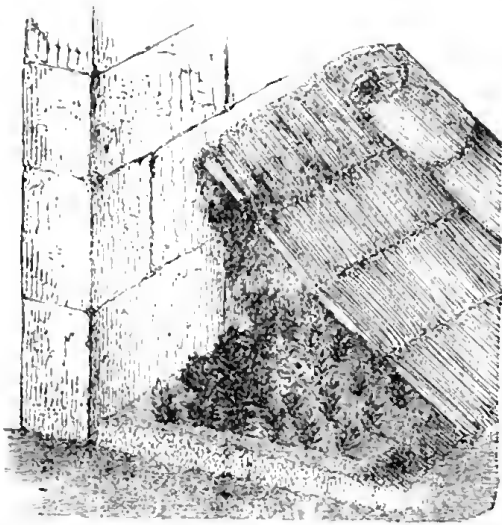
Giving Air to Seedlings in Frame.



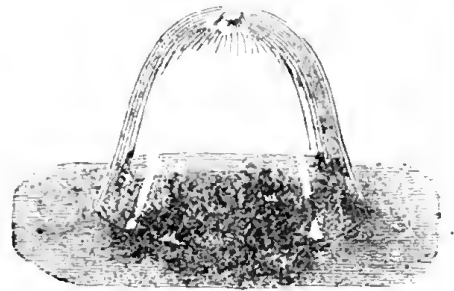
Sowing in Rows.



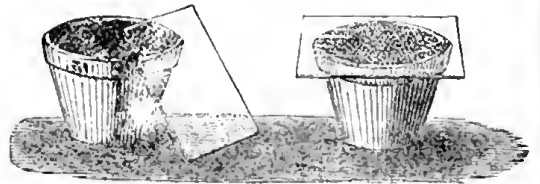
Sowing in Border without Protection.



Sowing in Border with Protection.

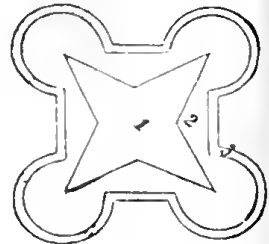
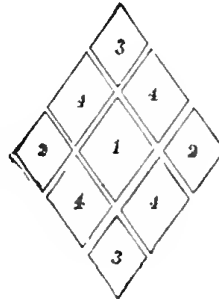
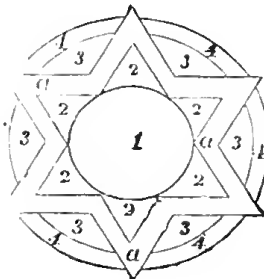
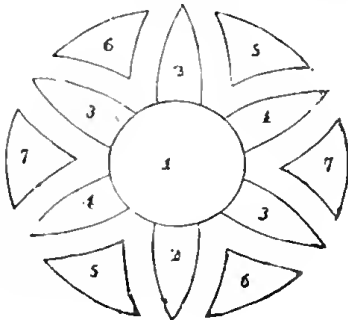


Seedlings under Glass Bell.



Seedlings in Pots with Panes of Glass.

DESIGNS FOR FLOWER BEDS.



COLLECTION No. 2.
 CONSISTING OF TWELVE MOST POPULAR ANNUAL FLOWERS.



PORTULACA,
Fine Mixed, Price 5 Cts.



PETUNIA,
Choicest Mixed Price 15 Cts



ASTER,
Mixed Peony Flowered, Price 10 Cts



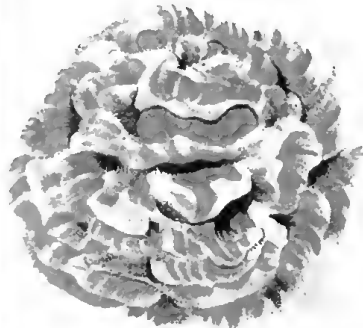
PHLOX DRUMMONDII,
Extra Choice, Mixed, Price 10 Cts.



AMARANTHUS,
Joseph's Coat, Price 5 Cts.



ALYSSUM,
Sweet, Price 5 Cts.



BALSAM,
Double Solferino, Price 10 Cts.



SWEET MIGNONETTE,
Price 5 Cts.



CANDYTUFF,
Fine Mixed, Price 5 Cts.



CYPRESS VINE,
Mixed, Price 5 Cts.



SWEET PEAS,
Price 5 Cts.



PINK,
Heddwigs Double, Price 10 Cts.

THE WHOLE SET AMOUNTING TO 90 CTS. FOR 75 CTS.
 THE ABOVE SELECTION IS ENOUGH FOR ANY SMALL YARD OR GARDEN AND WILL BE
 FOUND VERY VALUABLE.



TERMS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Until recently it was our custom to have a uniform price for all varieties of Flower Seeds, viz.: ten cents per packet, or one dollar per dozen packets. As the value of nearly every commodity has been reduced, ten cents per packet is too high for the ordinary varieties which are used by the majority of the people, and we have accordingly reduced these to five cents, again, there are many expensive green-house sorts, used by florists and others, in which, when sold at ten cents per packet, there are not enough seeds to supply their wants. We have therefore adopted a scale of prices in accordance with the cost and value of the seeds, and hereafter each variety will be priced. We shall fill the packets with a liberal quantity of good, new seed, imported from the largest, the oldest, and the most experienced seed growers of Germany, France, England, &c., and we believe that when *quality* and *quantity* are considered, our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any reliable seedsmen in this country. The packets will be tastefully put up, most of them having a colored illustration of the flower printed or lithographed on the paper.


CLUBS—In every community there can usually be found some lady who is extremely fond of flowers. Her neighbors look to her for assistance in procuring seeds, and instruction in cultivating. Her advice is nearly always gratuitous, for it is a pleasure to her to assist in cultivating a taste for the beautiful; but in order to encourage the growing of flowers, and as a slight compensation for such service, we have arranged the following premium list, which applies to Flower Seeds, in PACKETS ONLY, and at CATALOGUE PRICES, and not to seeds in bulk:—

Send us \$1.00 and select packets to the value of \$1 15	Send us \$5.00 and select packets to the value of \$6.15
“ 2.00 “ “ “ “ “ 2 35	“ 10.00 “ “ “ “ “ 12.50
“ 3.00 “ “ “ “ “ 3 0	“ 20.00 “ “ “ “ “ 26.00
“ 4.00 “ “ “ “ “ 4 5	

SEEDS BY MAIL—At catalogue prices, all Flowers will be sent by mail, *post paid*, unless otherwise ordered.

REMITTANCES—Remittances may be made by Post Office Order, Draft on New York, by Express, or by Registered Letter, but P. O. Order is preferable. When the amount is small, say one or two dollars, the currency can usually be sent safely with the order.

SIGN YOUR NAME—In sending for seeds by mail, please use our order sheet and envelope, and give your Name, Post Office, County and State, and write every letter so plainly that there can be no mistaking it. It is surprising how many fail to comply with above instructions, and then blame us for not receiving their seeds promptly.

 The Cash must ALWAYS be sent with the Order.

OUR COLLECTIONS FOR 1881.

SEE COLORED PLATES.

Many persons are not familiar with the varieties of Vegetables and Flowers, and often ask our assistance to make a judicious selection. We have therefore made a few careful collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with a view of enabling any one to reap the best possible results. They are four in number, and are represented by the *Four Colored Plates* in this Seed Annual.

Collection No 1 represents 12 standard varieties of Vegetables, each variety the best of its species. It is the finest possible selection for small gardens, where space is limited

Collection No 2 represents a very choice assortment of 12 Annual Flowers for small yards or gardens. They will afford a regular succession of bloom, as well as an abundance of cut flowers the whole season. They are selected with especial reference to making the finest display of bloom at the

least expense, and they will succeed with only ordinary culture, and in almost any soil


Collection No. 3 represents 9 choicest varieties of Pansies. These flowers are such universal favorites that they will commend themselves to all.

Collection No 4 represents 6 of the most popular hardy Perennials for out-door culture, blooming for several years in succession in open border, and 6 of the most beautiful tender Perennials for pot culture in the parlor or green-house.

The above collections will all be sent by mail, *post paid*, on receipt of price:

Collection No. 1, amounting to 60 cents.....	sent on receipt of 50 cents
“ 2, “ “ 90 “.....	“ “ 75 “
“ 3, “ \$1.25.....	“ “ \$1.00
“ 4, “ 2.15.....	“ “ 1.50
The whole 4 collections, “ 5.00.....	“ “ 3.50

Collection No. 4 may be divided, and we will send the 6 hardy Perennials, amounting to 85 cents, on receipt of 60 cents; or the 6 tender Perennials, amounting to \$1.30 on receipt of \$1.00.

 Any variety in these collections will be sent at market prices.

CATALOGUE OF CHOICE IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS.

The figures at the right of the column show the price of a packet of seeds. Thus, 5 is five cents per packet, 10 is ten cents per packet, &c.

ABOBRA.

A rapid growing and very beautiful climbing geranium. Foliage delicate and of a very dark green; fruit oval and bright scarlet, forming a striking contrast with the glossy foliage. Half-hardy perennial. Start in hot-bed. Abobra, [viridifolia] 10

ABRONIA.



Abronia

Charming trailer, with verbena-like flowers; leaves light green, of long, oval shape; the stem is fleshy, lying prostrate on the ground. May be trained to sticks or left to its natural mode of growth. Very fragrant, and a long time in bloom. The seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which remove before planting, and transplant to one foot apart. Half-hardy annual. Start under glass.

Abronia, umbellata, delicate lilac, white center... 10
" arenaria, waxy-yellow; fragrant... 10
" mixed, above mixed... 10

ABUTILON.

Very popular, perennial, green-house shrub, with bell-shaped, drooping flowers, which are borne in profusion nearly the entire year. Well adapted to house culture, and desirable for bedding out in the summer. There are several varieties, the flowers of which vary from pure white and yellow to deep orange and crimson streaked with yellow. Can be propagated by cuttings, in sand, under glass, during summer. If seeds are sown before April under glass, plants will bloom the first season.

Abutilon, finest mixed... 25

ACROCLINIUM—(Everlasting.)



Acroclinium.

and should be planted four inches apart

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

Acroclinium, album, pure white... 5
" roseum, light rose; good for mixing... 5

ADLUMIA—(Climbing Fumitory.)

A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation, and clinging by its numerous tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Alleghany Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Sow the seed in April, and the following autumn transplant to the place where they are to blossom. Hardy biennial climber; fifteen feet high.



Adlumia.

Adlumia, cirrhosa, white and pink... 10

ADONIS FLOWER.

Known as Pheasant's Eye. The flowers are very brilliant but not very freely produced. The foliage is pretty, delicate, and many parted. It will grow readily in a shaded place under a tree or by the fence, and requires no extra care in planting or cultivating. Hardy annual, one foot high.



Adonis.

Adonis, autumnalis, dark blood red... 5

AGERATUM.

A valuable plant on account of the length of time it remains in bloom, and for contrast of color with the more brilliant varieties. It blooms constantly all summer in the garden, and if removed to the green-house, all winter. Desirable for cut flowers for bouquets. Grows one and a half feet high, and the plants should stand two feet apart. Colors light blue and pure white. Start the seeds under glass, and transplant. Hardy annual.

Ageratum, Mexicanum, light blue... 5
" Imperial dwarf white, new... 5
" Tom Thumb, dwarf blue, distinct variety; desirable for edging... 5
" Lasseauxi, rose colored... 10



Ageratum



Agrostemma.



Alonsoa.

Ageratum conspicuum valuable for winter, white 5
 " mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed 5

AGROSTEMMA.

Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty, pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses in beds. The annual variety is known as Rose of Heaven; the perennial as Rose Champion. About one and a half feet high.

Agrostemma coronaria, crimson; perennial. 5
 " cœli rosa, rose, white center; annual 5

AGROSTIS—(Ornamental Grass.)

A hardy, ornamental grass much used in connection with everlastings, for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual; about one and a half feet high.

Agrostis, nebulosa fine and delicate 10
 " pulchella, exceedingly graceful 10

ALONSOA.

Showy plants, and fine for mixed beds. The flowers are remarkably brilliant, and are scarcely equalled among the crimson and scarlet flowers. Properly green-house plants, but bloom finely in open ground when treated as tender annuals. Grow from one and a half to two feet high. Plants removed to green-house in autumn will bloom all winter.



Agrostis.

Alonsoa, grandiflora, deep scarlet flowers 5
 " Warszewiczii, bright crimson 5
 " mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed 5

ALYSSUM.

Alyssum, sweet (maritimum) A desirable hardy annual, flowering from early spring till killed by frost, and all winter in the green-house, if sown in August. Flowers pure white, in racemes, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses with plants one foot apart. Useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Grows one foot high 5

" golden, (saxatile). Flowers brilliant golden yellow, completely hiding the foliage. Plants



Alyssum, sweet.

about one foot high; desirable for rock work, and quite showy in masses. Hardy perennial 5

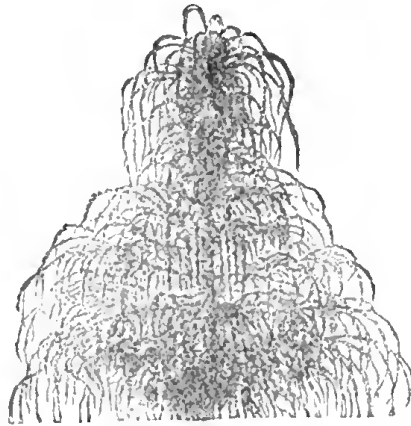
AMARANTHUS.

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

Amaranthus, melancholicus ruber, beautiful, blood red foliage, suitable for masses or edgings. Hardy annual; two and a half feet high 5
 " tricolor, leaves yellow, red and green, well known as "Joseph's Coat". Very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual; two feet high. 5
 " bicolor olbiensis, dark purple foliage, edged at the terminals with bright crimson, handsome specimens for mixed borders. Four feet high 10
 " atropurpureus, a most remarkable and grand variety from Calcutta, growing five feet high, and producing long spikes of rich purple bloom. 10
 " salicifolius, two and a half to three feet high, pyramidal in form, branching close to the ground. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze, and later to a bright orange-red color, forming in general, bright colored plumes, which give the plants an elegant appearance. 10
 " Henderi, a splendid novelty of 1877; beautiful, drooping foliage, richly colored in many shades. 10



Amaranthus, Tricolor



A. Salicifolius.



A. Henderi.

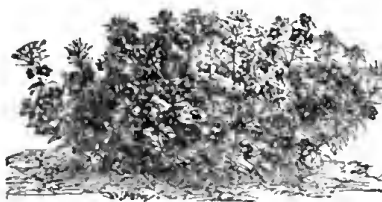
Amaranthus, Sunrise, one of the most brilliant and beautiful of all the varieties. The top of the plant is crimson; very striking. 15

AMMOBIUM. (Everlasting).

One of the hardiest of everlastings, and desirable for the garden, but more valuable for forming winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlastings. Grows two feet high. The stems are stiff and angular, and have a curious winged attachment. The flowers are rather small, pure white, and should be gathered before fully opened, to preserve for winter. Hardy annual.

Ammobium, alatum 5

ANAGALLIS.



Anagallis.

Interesting plants of easy culture, and remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. Even the wild variety, known as Pimpernel or Poor Man's Weather Glass, is exceedingly pretty. They are well adapted for rock work or border plants. Planted under glass and transplanted into light, rich soil, in a sunny situation, they will cover the ground all

summer with a profusion of bright, rich colored flowers. Half-hardy annual; about six inches high.

- Anagallis, grandiflora, Garibaldi, vermilion. 10
- " grandiflora, Eugenie, light blue, shaded white. to
- " " Napoleon III, rich crimson ma-
- roon. to
- " " mixed, above mixed. to

ANTIRRHINUM—(See Snapdragon.)

AQUILIGIA—(See Columbine.)

ARGEMONE.

Free-blooming plants, sometimes called Prickly Poppy. The flowers are large, brilliant, and resemble the single poppy. The leaves are armed with slender prickles, and marked with white stripes, and are rather



Argemone.

pretty. They should, however, occupy an inconspicuous position in the back-ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

- Argemone, grandiflora, white; large. 5
- " Mexicana, bright yellow. 5
- " Hunnemanni, carmine and yellow. 5
- " mixed, all best colors. 5

ASPERULA.

A profuse-blooming annual of dwarf habit, only attaining a height of twelve inches. Flowers sweet scented, produced in clusters and of a delicate, lavender blue color. Very beautiful in bouquets, and entirely hardy.

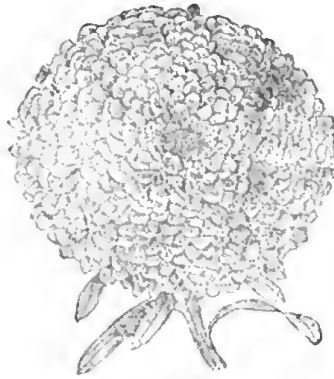
Asperula, azurea retosa. 5



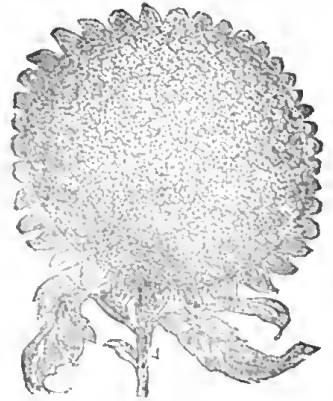
Aster, Peony-flowered.



Aster, imbricated Pompon.



A. Victoria



A. Betteridge's Choice

ASTER.

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The kinds found in the flower garden are usually French or German, and when circumstances for their growth are favorable, present a constant varying succession of blossom till frost comes. The taller varieties should be supported by stakes or trellis. The seed should be sown early in spring, and the young plants transplanted from one to two feet apart, according to the height and size.

Aster, Truffaut's peony-flowered, very large flowers, brilliant in color and unsurpassed in habit of plant. One and a half feet high. *Twelve colors mixed.*.....10

" **Truffaut's peony-flowered, Perfection**. The highest and most perfect type of this class. Seed saved from the most perfect of Mr. Truffaut's magnificent strain. One and a half feet high. *Twelve distinct and brilliant colors mixed*.....15

" **mixed peony-flowered**. The flowers of this variety are remarkable for their perfect form and immense size, being four or five inches in diameter, oval in shape, not showing an open center till the last stages of growth, on account of the many closely set reflected petals. The colors run through twelve shades. Two feet high.....10

" **Imbricated Pompon**, the flowers are of very perfect form, so double as to appear a sphere, and densely imbricated. Plants are of pyramidal growth, and about one and a half feet high. *Twelve distinct colors mixed.*.....10

" **mixed Victoria**, one of the most beautiful asters in cultivation. Flowers very large, globular in form, and beautifully imbricated. Plants of pyramidal growth, about two feet high, and a single plant will often produce ten to twenty perfect flowers. *Thirty distinct colors mixed*.....15

" **mixed rose-flowered**, flowers large, brilliant, very double, and regularly imbricated; they are oval in form, and somewhat resemble a double rose. Plants one and a half feet high. *Fifteen colors mixed. One of the very best sorts*.....15

" **mixed Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet**, a magnificent dwarf variety, about one foot high. When well grown, a single plant forms a complete bouquet of pyramidal shape, and covers itself with blossoms, often numbering 150 to

200 flowers, and entirely hiding the foliage. Fine for edging and small beds. *Six distinct colors mixed.*.....10

Aster, mixed dwarf chrysanthemum, a dwarf variety, growing only about ten inches high; is also late, and valuable for succession. The flowers are very large, three or four inches in diameter, and freely produced. A single plant is a bouquet of itself. *There are twenty-five distinct colors mixed.*.....15

" **Porcupine, or Hedgehog**, the distinguishing feature of this variety is the quills, or sharply pointed petals. The flowers are very curious in appearance, and quite showy. Plants grow about two feet high. *Twelve distinct colors mixed.*.....10

" **Reid's Improved Quilled**, remarkable for the globular form of its singular flowers. The single petals consist of tubes or quills, and the outer courses are blossom petals, which are slightly reflexed. Plants are one and a half to two feet high, and there are eight distinct colors mixed.....10

" **mixed German Quilled**, very double, of oval form; the petals have the appearance of quills or tubes; the outer ring is sometimes slightly reflexed, so as to form a sort of guard petal. The colors run through twelve shades. Flowers large, brilliant, and freely produced. One and a half to two feet high.....5

" **new dwarf Bouquet**, (Boltz) about eight inches high, very constant in height and habit of plant, which is a valuable quality. Extremely pretty, and flowers freely. *Six splendid sorts mixed.*.....10

" **Betteridge's Choice**, this celebrated strain of quilled asters has been brought to perfection by Mr. Betteridge, and has taken ten first class prizes. *Fifteen colors mixed.*.....10

" **Giant Emperor**, snowy white flowers, very double, of enormous size, and good form. Good for bouquets; two feet.....10

" **Mont Rose, splendid variety**, with flowers of a charming peach color. The blossoms are freely produced, of enormous size, and most perfect form. Plants of robust, branching habit.....20

" **Mont Blanc**, similar to the Mont Rose, but having enormous white flowers.....20

" **new Washington**. A new, remarkably large variety, exceeding all the other varieties in size, frequently measuring five to six inches across the blossom; of robust growth, and most perfect in form and color. The colors are very



Aster, Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet



A. Hedgehog



Auricula.

- delicate, and run through various shades. A valuable acquisition 20
- Aster, new crimson, an entirely new variety;** very brilliant and conspicuous. Its extremely large blossoms are valuable for florists; of same type and habit as Mont Rose 25
- " **newest Bismarck**, in growth, like the Dwarf Pyramid, with dark foliage. The flowers have a peculiar shining lustre, and are of various colors 20
- " **newest Shakespeare**, a new, dwarf aster of wondrous beauty. The plants form a compact bush of ten or twelve inches in diameter, and six inches high. Flowers extra double, and well imbricated. Extremely full blooming, and keeps in flower till frost comes. *Twelve colors mixed* 20
- " **Trophy**. Plants twenty inches high, very hardy, regularly branched, forming fine, self-supporting, globular bushes, studded with beautifully imbricated, symmetrically formed, perfectly double, globular flowers of exquisite beauty. Extremely showy. *Twelve colors mixed* 25
- " **Diamond**. *A novelty of the highest merit*, especially recommended by the floral committee of the London Horticultural Society, of London, last autumn. Plants eighteen inches high, with very large flowers of the greatest perfection; constant in habit and color. *Thirteen colors mixed* 25
- " **Meteor**, a beautiful novelty, quite new in habit; the profusely branching plant represents a dense globular bush, fifteen inches in diameter, covered with small, globular, extremely double, finely imbricated, *bright crimson* flowers 25

AURICULA (Primula).

A favorite with florists, and much in demand in England and Scotland, where it is to be found in perfection. Does not bear well the extremes of heat and cold. The flowers all have various colored eyes; the light ones with dark ground color are considered preferable. The best soil to grow them in is leaf mould and sand, enriched with decomposed manure. The seed should be sown early in spring, in pots in hot-bed, and transplanted one foot apart. Tender perennials.

- Auricula, Alpine**, a native of the Alpine regions of Switzerland, improved by cultivation, and the most hardy variety. 15
- " **finest prize**, collection of the best sorts, embracing all choice known varieties; self, grey, white, and green edged 20

bracing all choice known varieties; self, grey, white, and green edged 20

AZALEA.

Spring-flowering shrubs, universally admired for their beautiful flowers, which are invariably produced in great profusion. The flowers are of all conceivable colors, and for brilliancy, are unsurpassed. Need hot-house culture.

Plant in April in cold-frame; prick out the seedlings the year following, in beds, four inches apart, to remain till they flower. It is well to cover the plants in the fall, with straw or mulch, as the late frosts sometimes destroy the young, early shoots.



Azalea.

- Azalea, indica, finest mixed.** Green-house, evergreen shrubs; flowers very beautiful 25
- " **pontica, finest Ghent varieties.** Hardy deciduous shrubs, producing flowers of surpassing beauty, and all conceivable colors 25

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(Centaurea).

A perfectly hardy border plant, succeeding finely in any common garden soil, but the flowers are more brilliant if grown in gravelly ground. In Europe it grows wild in the corn fields, and is known as Corn Bottle and Blue Bottle, and produces only blue flowers. Under cultivation, it is a really handsome flower, sporting into varieties of white, purple, pink, parti-colored, &c. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.

- Centaurea, cyanus**, single, mixed 5

BALLOON VINE—(Cardiospermum).

Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules, and sometimes called Love-in-a-Puff. The flowers are insignificant, but the plant is a rapid and graceful climber. The seed is round, and marked with a white, heart-shaped spot. Sow in open ground, from 1st to 15th of May, and give plant support to run upon. Tender annual; six feet high.

- Cardiospermum, halicacabum**, white; from India. 10



Bachelor's Button.



Balloon Vine



Balsam, Camellia-flowered.

BALSAM.

The Balsam, or Lady's Slipper, is an old favorite, but has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though some semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. The prevailing colors are red and white, the former running into all shades of crimson, scarlet, rose, and purple, spotted and striped. The flowers will be improved by planting in a hot-bed, and transplanting when two leaves have formed, one to two feet apart. Pinch off a portion of the shoots, which will increase the size of the flower and vigor of the plant. Needs good, rich soil, and good cultivation, well repaying for both with the abundance of its magnificent flowers.

- Balsam, double Solferino, satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. *Very choice* 10
- " double camellia, as double as a camellia, which they resemble; white blotched with various colors..... 10



Double Solferino.

- Balsam, mixed double rose. The peculiarity of this variety is its perfectly double, rose-like blossoms, of almost every shade of color. . . . 10
- " double dark red, (*atrosanguinea plenissima*) a very double, dark red variety, highly recommended..... 10
- " double pure white, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; nearly every flower is perfectly double, and pure white..... 20
- " double white perfection. A special strain of perfectly double, round, large blossoms of great solidity, and almost as useful to florists as the camellia..... 25

Balsam, mixed double dwarf, grows only about one foot high. *Twelve best colors mixed* . . . 10

" mixed double tall, grows about two feet high, and embraces *twelve of the best colors* . . . 5

BARTONIA.

A very pretty flowering plant, from California, of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic-yellow blossoms, about two and a half inches across. The leaves are thistle-like, and dark green, covered with down. It succeeds best when planted in a hot-bed, and transplanted into rich, moist ground, but suffers from dry weather. Tender annual; about one foot high.

- Bartonia, aurea*, golden yellow 5

BEGONIA.

Ornamental foliage green-house and stove plants, with many-colored, succulent leaves, oblique at their base. Very useful for ferneries green-houses, and parlor decoration. Some of the varieties, in addition to their beautiful foliage, produce magnificent blossoms. They have been so much improved, and so many new flowering sorts introduced, that we almost fail to recognize the species. Some are propagated from seed only, others from cuttings; all require a rich soil.

Begonia seeds are so very small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, besides being exceedingly costly. therefore a very large quantity of seed cannot be afforded to a single packet, but by actual count more are sent than in many large-seeded varieties.

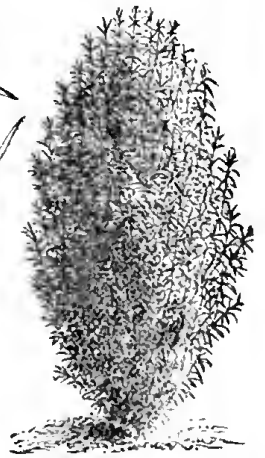
- Begonia, Non Plus Ultra*, (*Benary*). New variety, introduced by a celebrated florist in Prussia; flowers bell-shaped, gracefully pendulous, of enormous dimensions, and of a dazzling light scarlet; they are produced by threes, and each flower stalk is terminated by this number of blooms 25
- " *Pearcei*, beautiful, variegated foliage, and bright orange blossoms. Two feet high. Propagated from seed only 25
- " *Sedeni*. Flower buds on the point of opening, measure an inch and a half in length, and the developed flowers are over three inches in diameter, in clusters of five to ten, of a beautiful, rich carmine; one of the finest 25
- " *Sedeni Victoria*, splendid hybrid of *B. Sedeni*; flower of bright carmine scarlet, susceptible of producing a gorgeous effect when planted in masses; admirable acquisition for bedding purposes, and remarkable alike for dazzling color, and persistent blooming. 25



Bartoni



Begonia.



Belvidere.

Begonia, new varieties mixed. A very choice collection of the many new sorts embracing those which are remarkable both for foliage and flowers; *very choice* 25

BELVID RE—(Summer Cypress).

An ornamental, cypress-like plant with inconspicuous, green flowers, nearly hidden by the foliage. It is well adapted for growing in cemeteries. Hardy annual; one and a half to two feet high; from Egypt.

Belvidere, (*Chenopodium scoparium*) 5

BOCCONIA.

Magnificent, stately half-hardy evergreen shrubs with ornamental foliage; well adapted for lawns, either singly or in groups. They will require some protection through the winter, by straw or mulch. Easily cultivated in loamy soil and increased from seed, and cuttings in sand, in gentle heat, under glass.



Bocconia, Japonica.

Bocconia, Formoso Veitchi, half-hardy perennial, growing two feet high, and producing white and yellow flowers of great beauty. 15
 " **Japonica** from Japan; quite hardy; from four to six feet high; splendid foliage, and clusters of pure white flowers; one of the finest. 10
 " **frutescens,** the well known shrubby *Celandine*, having such beautiful foliage, and white and yellow blossoms; grows six feet high; from West Indies. 15

BRACHYCOME—(Swan River Daisy).

A dwarf-growing plant from Swan River, flowering the greater part of the season. Very effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Requires light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual, one-half foot high.

Brachycome, iberidifolia, blue. 10
 " **alba-flora,** white. 10
 " **mixed,** seeds of the above varieties mixed. 10

BRIZA—(Ornamental Grass).

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

Briza, maxima, large; attractive. 5
 " **gracilis** slender; dwarf. 5

BROWALLIA.

Handsome, profuse-blooming plants, covered with pretty blue and white blossoms throughout the whole summer. Sow in hot-bed and transplant to border in June, one foot apart. The plants are quite minute when they first come up, and should be protected from the hot sun, or they will be destroyed. Half-hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

Browallia, elata, alba, white. 10
 " **elata, cœrulea,** blue. 10
 " **grandiflora,** sky blue; large. 10
 " **Roezlii,** This variety makes a compact plant eighteen inches high, and produces pure white and blue flowers of twice the size of the older sorts. 25
 " " **five mixed** 10

CACALIA—(See Tassel Flower.)

CALANDRINIA.

Fine, dwarf plants for growing in masses, having fleshy leaves and succulent stems like the portulaca, and producing an abundance of blossoms, which, when fully expanded, make a beautiful appearance, and suitable for edgings, rockeries and clumps, in bloom a long time. The seed should be sown in hot-bed early in spring, and planted



Calandrinia.



Brachyotum



Briza



Browallia.



out in June, in rich, sandy loam, in masses. Tender annual, but perennial if protected in winter; one-half to one foot high.

- Calandrinia, grandiflora, rosy lilac 5
- " umbellata, crimson..... 5

CALEMPELIS.

A beautiful, tender climber from Chili, with delicate foliage and bright orange blossoms in racemes, freely produced late in the season. The plants should be started early in hot-bed, and potted when five leaves have formed, and planted out in June. The seed is difficult to vegetate. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high.

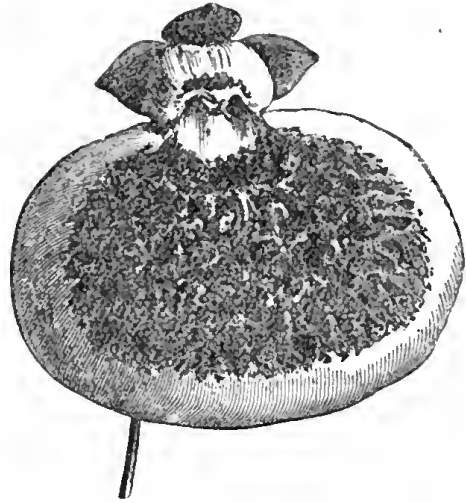
- Calampelis, (*Eccremocarpus*) scaber..... 10

CALCEOLARIA.

A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms, which are very showy, and from which an almost countless number of hybrids have been raised. They are perennial, are grown in pots in the conservatory, green-house and garden; but few flowers are held in greater esteem. They prefer a turly loam, a mixture of peat and sand, or a rich, open garden mold, and are propagated from seed or cuttings. Some of them are herbaceous perennials, others shrubby evergreens.

- Calceolaria, hybrida grandiflora. *Flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens. *Very choice.* 25

- Calceolaria, hybrida tigrina, flowers of the largest dimensions; beautifully maculated or spotted. Seed saved from *choicest collection.* 25
- " rugosa, hedding variety; shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Mixed seed, saved from the *finest shrubby sorts only.* 25



Calceolaria Flower.



Calampelis.



Calceolaria Plant.



Calliopsis.

- Calceolaria, rugosa tigrina**, a new tigered or spotted variety of the shrubby sort; *beautiful* .25
- " **hybrida pumila compacta tigrina**, a new, very dwarf variety, only ten inches high, and of compact habit. Flowers of *fine form and beautiful color*; desirable for contrast with taller sorts.25
- " **James' International Prize**, one of the finest prize sorts. Flowers beautifully spotted, of large size, and perfect form. *Very desirable* .25
- " **finest hybrids mixed**, seed saved only from the *most perfect flowers*, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable.25

CALENDU. A.—(See Marigold.)

CALLA.

An old favorite, but very desirable plant, either as an aquatic, or for the ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. The seeds, which should be sown in green-house in early spring, produce small bulbs in the fall, which should be re-potted in rich soil. The production of large plants from seed takes some time, but the beautiful creamy-white flowers are an ample reward for the care and patience bestowed. Half-hardy perennial.

- Calla, æthiopica**25

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart. Hardy annual; two feet high.

- Calliopsis, tinctoria bicolor**, crimson, brown center 5
- " **tinctoria marmorata**, brown and yellow. 5
- " " **atrosanguinea**, blood red. 5
- " **fillifolia**, thread-leaved; yellow. 5
- " **Burridgi atropurpurea**, yellow, purple and scarlet. 5
- " **cardaminifolia**, yellow. 5
- " **fine mixed**. 5

CALLIRHOE.

A pretty plant, resembling the scarlet Linum, producing an abundance of rich violet-purple blossoms, each blossom having a white eye. The leaves are subdigitate, and the plant begins to flower when six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of its attractive blossoms till frost.



Callirhoe.

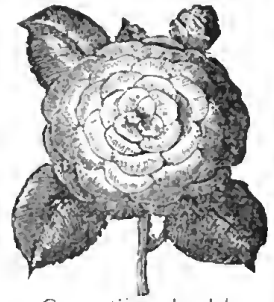
Succeeds better when planted in hot-bed and transplanted two feet apart. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

- Callirhoe, involucrata**, trailing; purplish-crimson. 5
- " **pedata**, purple, white eye. 5
- " " **nana**, dwarf; one foot. 5

CAMELLIA.

All species of Camellias are universally admired on account of their beautiful, rose-like flowers, and elegant,

dark green, shining, laurel-like leaves. They are hardy green-house shrubs of easy culture, requiring only to be protected from frost. The best soil for them is an equal quantity of good, sandy loam and peat. They are propagated by marching, cuttings, grafting, and from seed, the latter being the only method of obtaining new varieties.



Camellia double.

When the plants are not growing they should receive but little water, and when growing freely, can scarcely receive too much. A regular succession of flowers may be obtained from autumn till July, if attention be given to removing the potted and growing plants from a warm to a cooler atmosphere. When the growth is completed and flower buds formed, a cool, sheltered situation is best, for they will be seriously injured if exposed to the rays of the sun.

- Camellia, Japonica, fine double mixed, seed saved from the finest double varieties**, and will undoubtedly produce some very valuable kinds, of various colors.25
- " **Japonica, single**, well adapted for raising stocks for grafting.15

CAMPANULA—(Bell Flower).

Very handsome little plants from Italy, giving an abundance of pure white and bluish-purple flowers about two inches across. The flowers are bell-shaped, and when the plant is cultivated in masses, the flowers are very showy and ornamental, and continue in bloom a long time. Hardy annual; about nine inches high.

- Campanula, lorei**, blue. 5
- " **lorei, alba**, white. 5
- " **fine mixed**. 5

(See also Canterbury Bell.)

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(*Tropaeolum Canariense.*)

A beautiful climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant has a fine, luxuriant, rambling character, and if the seeds are planted by the side of an arbor or trellis, to run upon, it will run twenty feet high, and blossom from July till frost comes. The flowers will be more numerous and brilliant in light, moderately rich soil. Tender annual; twenty feet high.

- Canary Bird Flower**.10



Candytuft, New Crimson.



Campanula



Canary Bird Flower.



Candytuft, white.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis).

Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flower from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy, and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual, one foot high.



Candytuft, new carmine.

- Candytuft, purple 5
- " white 5
- " Rocket, white 7
- " fragrant, white 7
- " new crimson, fine 5
- " fine mixed 5
- " new carmine. A splendid novelty of dwarf, compact habit. The plant presents one perfect mass of vivid and rich bloom; a valuable acquisition, and very choice 25
- " perennial (*Sempervirens*) 10

CANTERBURY BELL—Campanula Medium.

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

- Canterbury Bell, double white 10
- " " " blue 10
- " " " mixed, blue and white 10

CANNA.

Stately and highly ornamental plant, desirable not only for the beauty of its spikes of flowers, but for its

elegant foliage. The leaves are a rich, deep green, three feet long and six inches wide, very handsome as they unfold themselves. Start the plants in hot-bed, in pots, and transplant in June, and blossoms will appear in July or August. Soak the seed thoroughly before planting, and keep in a warm pot. The roots can be kept in the green-house from year to year, and then it becomes perennial. Tender annual in open ground; four to six feet high.

- Canna, Indica* (Indian Shot), scarlet blossoms 10
- " *gabonensis*, yellow flowers; fine 15
- " *nigricans*, orange blossoms 15
- " *Warszewiczii*, bright red flowers; striped foliage; very beautiful. *four varieties mixed* 10

CARDIOSPERMUM (See Balloon Vine.)

CARNATION and PICOTEE (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form, or delicious fragrance, the richly-hued Carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed will not produce all double flowers, though a good percentage will be double, and of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant. Sow under glass in green-house or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size, transplant two feet apart each way. New and choice varieties are obtained from seed. Half-hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.



Carnation, double Grenadin.

- Carnation, fine double selves, one color 15
- " fine double striped 20
- " double dwarf, early flowered 20
- " " perpetual-flowered, seed saved from choicest double flowers 25
- " English seedling 30
- " choicest white ground 50



Canna, Indica.



C. Warszewiczii.



Carnation.

Carnation, choicest yellow ground.....	50
" choicest Italian.....	50
" " German.....	50
" " Tree, or Perpetual.....	50
" double Grenadin, a splendid variety for florists; very early, charming double scarlet flowers. Exceedingly valuable for making bouquets, as the color is so brilliant as to render it very conspicuous.....	25
" extra fine mixed double Picotee.....	25
" extra choice double mixed, seed saved from the choicest French, German, Italian and English stocks. A large proportion of this seed will produce double flowers, and will be appreciated by the florist.....	25
" double mixed, good seed, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant.....	25

America, growing six feet high, and producing yellow flowers in August and September..... 10
Cassia, six finest varieties mixed, these comprise all the most desirable green-house varieties..... 10

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus).

Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of prickly capsules of scarlet and green. An elegant plant for a lawn, and of very quick growth in rich soil. Plant in hot-bed, and transplant when three leaves have formed, or plant where they are required. Tender annual; eight to ten feet high.

Ricinus, sanguineus, splendid red fruit in clusters; blood red stalks.....	26
" tricolor, leaves spotted.....	10
" mixed.....	1

CASSIA.

A very handsome genus of ornamental shrubs, useful for either green-house or conservatory decoration. We have selected a few of the most desirable, low-growing varieties, which will be found very beautiful. Sow the seed in March or April, in heat, in sand.

Cassia, floribunda, stove annual, from Northern Spain, growing four feet high; flowers yellow; very ornamental.....	10
" grandiflora, green-house shrub, from North	

CATANANCHE.

A plant from the south of Europe, and takes its name from the fact that it *compels admiration*. The flowers are white with violet center, and blue with purple center, quite double, somewhat resembling a pink, and extremely showy. It will blossom more freely in light, well drained soil; will begin to bloom in July or August from seed sown in April. Hardy perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Catananche, cœrulea, blue, purple center.....	5
" bicolor, white, violet center.....	5
" mixed.....	5



Castor Bean.



Catananche.



Celosia, pyramidalis plumosa.



Catchfly.



Centaurea, Gymnocarpa.



Celosia, Huttonii.

CATCHFLY (Silene).

An easy-growing, free-flowering plant, producing dense umbels of white, red and rose pink-like blossoms. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture from which flies cannot disengage themselves, hence the name Catchfly. After having been once grown, the seed will sow itself in the ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Silene, armeria, alba, white.....	5
" " rubra, red.....	5
" " rosea, rose.....	5
" " mixed.....	5

CELOSIA.

Magnificent plant for green-house or conservatory decoration, producing elegant, plume-shaped spikes of flowers; look well in vases out of doors in summer. Sow in good, rich soil, and transplant at proper period. Half-hardy annuals; one to three feet high.

<i>Celosia, argentea</i> , long spikes of silvery-white, shaded with flesh-color; splendid.....	10
" <i>aurea pyramidalis</i> , bright golden spikes in pyramidal form; exceedingly beautiful.....	10
" new crimson feathered, crimson spikes; beautiful.....	10
" <i>pyramidalis plumosa</i> , beautiful, long plumes, pyramidal in form, of red, yellow, violet, &c.; very striking.....	10
" <i>Huttonii</i> , bushy habit, pyramidal form, profusely branched, each leading branch being tipped with a small spike of bright crimson flowers. The upper side of the leaf is a deep claret color, while the under side is a bright crimson shade.....	15
" <i>cristata</i> , (see Cockscomb.).....	15



Centaurea, candidissima.

CENTAUREA.

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are magnificent foliage plants, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers. All the kinds named below are worthy careful cultivation.



Centaurea, Clementei.

<i>Centaurea, gymnocarpa</i> , silvery-grey foliage; drooping habit; very graceful.....	15
" <i>candidissima</i> , fine, ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery white, deeply cut foliage. Half-hardy perennial.....	25
" <i>Clementei</i> , foliage white, deeply cut, and altogether very beautiful. Half-hardy perennial.....	25
" <i>Americana</i> , hardy annual from Arkansas.....	



Centaurea, Americana.



Chrysanthemum, Japonicum, fl. pl.



Chrysanthemum, Indicum, fl. pl.



Cineraria, single.



C. maritima candidissima

two feet in height, and of strong, robust growth; flowers deep red; very pretty..... 5
 Centaurea, cyanus, (see Bachelor's Button.)
 " moschata atropurpurea, (see Sweet Sultan.)

CHAMÆROPS—(See Palm.)

CHIERANTHUS—(See Wall Flower.)

CHLORA.

A popular novelty, glossy, oblong, handsome foliage, and abundant bright yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual.
 Chlora, grandiflora, new, and highly recommended;
 one foot. 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The following are the old garden varieties, producing flowers white, yellow and variegated, single and double. They flower in autumn, and are desirable where there are large collections, as they are brilliant and striking. The single sorts are quite as handsome as the double. Hardy annual; one and a half to two feet high.

- Chrysanthemum, coronarium, double white.... 5
- " coronarium, double yellow..... 5
- " Burridganum, crimson, white center; single.. 5
- " coronarium, mixed 5

The following varieties are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter, and for florists, for cutting for bouquets:

- Chrysanthemum, Indicum, fl. pl., half-hardy perennial; very double; mixed colors..... 25
- " grandiflorum golden, an entirely new variety, with immense flowers of a deep gold color, and dark, velvety, oval-shaped center. Grows from two to three feet high; highly recommended; hardy annual..... 15
- " Japonicum fl. pl., new Japanese variety. Flowers of very peculiar form, and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Very interesting. Half-hardy perennial..... 25
- " Louisa Honorata, beautiful, pomponé variety, growing only one foot high, and producing elegant purple and rose-colored flowers. Hardy perennial 25

CINERARIA.

A very pretty genus of plants growing from one to three feet high. The flower and foliage are both fine, and some of the varieties are of wondrous beauty. A soft, white down covers the leaves. Green-house perennials, which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely under glass.

Cineraria, maritima candidissima, extremely handsome, silvery white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes..... 15
 " hybrida, very dwarf, new, dwarf variety, growing only four inches high. Plants globular in shape, and blossom profusely in many colors; very desirable..... 25
 " hybrida, flore pleno. A successful attempt at producing double Cinerarias seems to have been accomplished. The flowers are perfectly and evenly double, being entirely made up of ligulate florets, as in double Jacobaea. The colors run through all the shades peculiar to Cinerarias, and it is the acquisition of the age. 50
 " choicest mixed, from the best named varieties. Flowers from this seed have obtained many first class prizes. Extra choice..... 25



Cineraria, double.

CLARKIA.

The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty, and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in hot, dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by spring to make good bloom. Hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

- Clarkia, pulchella flore pleno, double; beautiful, rich magenta color..... 5
- " pulchella integrepetala, rosy crimson..... 5



Cineraria, dwarf, flower.



Clarkia.



Clintonia.

Clarkia, elegans flore pleno, double; rosy purple. 5
 " mixed, best and finest varieties 5

Clintonia, elegans, light blue. 5
 " pulchella, blue, yellow and white. 10
 " " atropurpurea, violet-purple, center
 of yellow, margined with white. 10
 " fine mixed. 10

CLEMATIS.

Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, &c., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in Northern latitudes, through winter, is advised. Will do well in any good garden soil.

- Clematis, Pitcheri, *new*; elegant habit, neat foliage, and exceedingly pretty, bright red blossoms; hardy climber. 25
- " Virginiana (Virgin's Bower), a rapid climber with white blossoms, growing twenty feet in a single season; is hardy, dying down in winter, but starting up again in the spring. It is equally remarkable when in fruit, the long, feathery tails of the fruit separating like tufts of wool. 10
- " Verticellata, produces beautiful blue flowers from June to September, on long panduncles from the axis of the leaves; rather bell-shaped and nodding. Grows eight to ten feet in a season. 10
- " Flammula, a luxuriant climber with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Sometimes called Sweet Virgin's Bower. 10

CLIANTHUS.

Curious, green-house shrubs, with singularly beautiful foliage, and magnificent clusters of long, drooping flowers, somewhat resembling a parrot's beak. About three feet high, and succeeds best in loam, peat and sand mixed; does well planted in a border of the conservatory, or will flourish against a south wall, if protected from cold and frost. *Among the most magnificent blooming plants in cultivation.*

Clianthus, Dampieri, bright scarlet blossoms. 20

CLINTONIA.

Charming little trailing plants, suitable for baskets, pots, or rock-work. The flowers are somewhat like the Lobelia, blue, purple and spotted, about half an inch in diameter. The seed is exceedingly small, and should be sown with great care, covering very slightly with earth, and shading from the rays of the sun till firmly established. Tender annual; six inches high.

COBÆA.

A fine, rapid-growing climber, with handsome foliage, and large, bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful, deep violet-blue. Seeds should be started in hot-bed, in rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial.

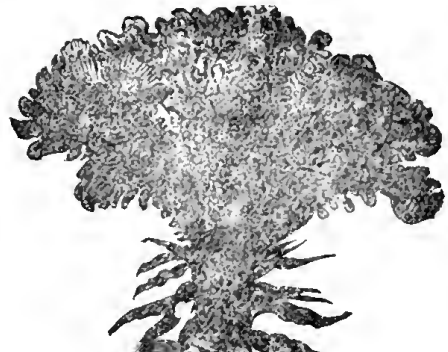
Cobæa, scandens. 10

COCKSCOMB—(Celosia).

Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. To produce fine combs, the soil cannot be too rich, and the plants should be forwarded in hot-bed, though showy plants may be raised from seed planted in open ground in May. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the



Cockscomb, new dwarf-crested.



Cockscomb, variegated.



Clanthus.



Cobæa.



Cockscomb, Japan.

larger and more beautiful they grow. Should be three feet apart. Tender annual; two feet high.

- Celosia, cristata, mixed tall, twelve of the most splendid tall varieties mixed.....10
- " cristata, dwarf crimson, brilliant.....10
- " " " rose, deep rose.....10
- " " " yellow, fine.....10
- " " " mixed.....10
- " new Japan, (*Celosia Japonica*), *Vick*. The comb is finely cut, delicate as lace, and wonderfully brilliant.....10
- " new variegated, variegated in branch, leaf, and comb; very handsome.....10
- " Japonica, cristata nana, (*new, dwarf-crested Cockscomb*.) We had the pleasure of first introducing this remarkable variety two years ago, and under our own growing this season it has fully sustained its characteristics. The striking features of this singular variety are its perfectly symmetrical growth, the leaves covering the entire stem with dark bronze red, half drooping leaves, forming a compact mass, which, in contrast with white-leaved plants, produces a most striking effect. The color of the comb is an *intensely brilliant shining carmine*, rendering it very conspicuous, even among most brilliant colored flowers, like scarlet geraniums, roses, carnations, &c. The three to five little combs form themselves on separate side stems in a perfectly symmetrical manner around the plant, keeping about eight inches lower than the head, and in no way interfering with the gracefulness of the leaves. The most characteristic feature is the leaflets which grow on the neck of the comb, and form a beautiful circle or collar around each comb, as true in the small as the large flower, all standing out perfectly horizontal.....20

COLEUS.

Probably there is no other kind of ornamental foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. The leaves are of all shapes, shades and colors, and nearly all have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No yard should be without these decorative plants. They are green-house evergreens, and can be planted out as soon as danger of frost is over. They will continue to grow and thrive till cut down by frost in autumn. Slips should be taken from the finest, which will grow finely all winter, if potted and placed in green-house or conservatory.

- Coleus, mixed, *twenty-five best named sorts*.....25
- " new hybrids mixed.....25

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia).

The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries under the name of Honey-suckle. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. They are nearly all hardy, and seed can be sown in open ground in spring or autumn; and they can also be increased by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial; two feet high.

- Aquilegia, alba plena, double white.....10
- " caryophylloides, white, nicely striped with reddish-crimson; a beautiful double variety...10
- " Skinneri, crimson, scarlet and orange...10
- " vernaecana fol. variegatis, one of the few striking variegated plants, reproduced with certainty from seed. Double, rose-colored blossoms; exceedingly beautiful.....15
- " mixed double, *best and finest colors*.....10

COMMELINA (Day Flower).

The splendid blue and white flowers of this plant cannot be excelled, and its profusion of blossoms renders it worthy of cultivation. The roots can be taken up and kept in the cellar, like Dahlias, and replanted in spring, and will produce larger and more blossoms. Plant in any good garden soil, and thin to six inches apart. Tender perennial; one and a half to two and a half feet high.

- Commelina, cœlestis, sky blue...5
- " alba, white.....5
- " mixed.....5

CONVOLVULUS.

A magnificent class of trailing annuals, some of which produce flowers of wondrous beauty. Useful for verandas, lattice, &c., and grows freely in any good garden soil.



(Convolvulus, mauritanicus.)



Coleus.



Columbine, double.



Convolvulus, Minor.

Convolvulus, aureus superbus, very large, golden yellow flowers; grows six feet high; *new* . . . 15
 " **mauritanicus**, hardy, trailing plant, about one foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, satiny, lavender blossoms. Especially adapted for rock work or baskets. 10
 " **Major**, (see Morning Glory).

CONVOLVULUS MINOR—(Dwarf Morning Glory).

Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. At mid-day it is completely covered with a mass of most brilliant, many colored blossoms, which remain open till evening, in dry weather. The colors are pure white, blue passing into white, yellow, red, purple, &c. Will do well in any common garden soil. Thin to three feet apart each way. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Convolvulus Minor, tricolor, bright blue, shaded to pure white, next to the golden center. 5
 " **Minor, alba**, pure white. 5
 " " **striata**, finely striped. 5
 " " **mixed**. 5
 " " **flore pleno**, a new double variety. 10
 " " **unicaulis**, a single, upright stem without a branch, and a compact head of flower buds in great profusion, which expand into blossoms of immense size, of very rich, purplish-blue color, and continues in bloom the whole season. 10

CQIX—(See Job's Tears.)

CREPIS.

Very pretty, unobtrusive plants, bearing double flowers of a variety of striking colors. Are known in some sections as Hawk Weed. Any good common soil suits them, and if sown in open border early in spring, they will flower from July to October. Grown in masses and thinned to eighteen inches apart, they are very effective. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Crepis, barbata, yellow, purple eye 5
 " **rubra**, bright red. 5
 " **flore albo, white**. 5
 " **mixed**. 5

CUCURBITA—(See Gourds.)

CUPHEA.

A favorite bedding plant with green-house men, familiarly known as Cigar Plant, on account of the fancied resemblance to a lighted cigar. The colors are fiery red and crimson brown. Planted on gentle heat and transplanted to the garden, it will continue to blossom all summer, and on the approach of frost may be removed to the green-house or conservatory, and will continue to bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.

Cuphea, silenoides, dark crimson-brown. 10
 " **Zimpanii**, violet-red. 10
 " **mixed**. 10



Commelina.



Cyclamen 'James' Prize.



Cypress Vine.



Crepis



Cyclamen, giganteum



Cuphea.

CYCLAMEN.

Well known and universally admired bulbous-rooted plants, producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. The seed should be sown in spring, and by autumn will produce a bulb, which if potted and placed in conservatory or green-house, will blossom the following spring. Propagated only from seed.

- Cyclamen, persicum, mixed, green-house variety of great beauty, and many colors..... 25
- " James' prize varieties, saved from Mr. James' choice collection, very fragrant.... 50
- " giganteum roseum 50
- " superbum 50

(The last two varieties of this very popular flower produce unusually large blossoms of two lovely shades of rose. They have been pronounced to be strains of great merit, by some of the most competent authorities in Europe.

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomœa Quamoclit).

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which, in the bright sunshine, present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of veranda, tree or stakes, and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. The seed will germinate more freely if warm water be poured on the ground after planting. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.

- Cypress Vine, scarlet..... 5
- " " rose..... 5
- " " white..... 5
- " " mixed..... 5



Dahlia.

DAHLIA.

This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in almost any soil, from seed sown in spring. The seed should be sown in shallow pans, in March, and the seedlings transplanted to small pots. As soon as danger of frost is over, plant out, one foot apart. These plants will make a tuber, which should be taken up in the fall and kept through the winter in a cool, dry place, away from frost, and planted out in the spring, when it will blossom the following autumn. New varieties are constantly being produced from seed, some of them of exquisite beauty.

- Dahlia, finest double, mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers..... 15

DAISY—(Bellis).

Charming little plants for edgings and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Sow early in hot-bed, and when large enough, transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation. Set the plants six inches apart. Roots can be divided any time. Flowers are most abundant in spring. Tender perennial; six inches high.

- Daisy, double mixed, choice..... 15

DATURA.

Large, branching plants, producing handsome, double and single, trumpet-shaped blossoms, yellow, white,



Daisy, double.



Datura, double



Didiscus



Echeveria

lilac and blue, and of exquisite fragrance. Some of the flowers are equal in beauty to our choicest lilies. Sow in hot-bed, and transplant to three or four feet apart each way. The blossoms open during the night, remain open one day, and then perish. Roots can be kept all winter in cellars. Tender perennial; three feet high.

- Datura, *Wrightii*, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; very fragrant 5
- " *chlorantha*, fl. pl., magnificent, large, double, yellow blossoms, richly scented..... 5
- " *fastuosa alba*, fl. pl., flowers double; pure white..... 5
- " mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed..... 5

DALPHINIUM—(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS—(See Pink.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See Sweet William.)

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—(See Carnation.)

DIDISCUS.

Delicate, sky-blue blossoms, produced in numerous umbels, or hemispherical heads. The flowers are singularly formed, and very striking. The seed can be sown in open ground in May, and will begin to flower in July and August; if started in hot-bed, will blossom in June. Set plants two feet apart. Hardy annual; two feet high. *Didiscus, cœruleus*, sky-blue..... to

DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove.)

DOLICHOS—(See Hyacinth Bean.)

ECHEVERIA.

Green-house, evergreen, perennial, house leek, for sub-tropical or conservatory decoration, with large, massive, succulent leaves, of purplish color, and scarlet and yellow flowers in racemes. A magnificent plant for flower and foliage. Seeds are very small and costly.

- Echeveria, metallica glauca*, large, orange-colored blossoms, borne on spikes twelve to fifteen inches high, each spike bearing fifteen to twenty umbelliferous flowers. 50
- " *secunda glauca*, small, compact-growing, glaucous variety, with free-flowering, scarlet and yellow racemes of bloom; very fine..... 50

ELICHRYSUM—(See Helichrysum.)

ERAGROSTIS—(See Love Grass.)

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

A very desirable ornamental grass, equal to Pampas Grass in appearance and habit of growth, and superior to it for general culture, as it is entirely hardy and blooms more abundantly. When plants are two or three years old, the flower stalks are often ten feet in height, surmounted by beautiful silvery plumes. Sow early in spring in green-house or hot-bed, and transplant when weather becomes settled.

- Erianthus Ravenæ*..... to

ERICA—(Cape Heath.)

A genus of shrubby plants of much interest and beauty. Most of the species are without odor, but this lack is compensated for by elegance, as well in their foliage as in their flowers. The flowers, in beauty of form, delicacy of aspect and variety of tint, can scarcely be surpassed. To succeed well, the seed should be sown in hot-bed, or better still, in green-house or conservatory. Half-hardy perennial.

- Erica, capensis*, mixed varieties..... 25

ERYTHRINA—(Coral Tree.)

Handsome, leguminous shrubs, popularly known as CORAL TREES. They are cultivated for the sake of their beautiful, bright scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, which are arranged in terminal spikes. Start in heat and transplant out of doors in warm situations where the plants will grow freely. Half-hardy shrubs.

- Erythrina, crista galli*..... 25

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Finely cut leaves of a glaucous color, and blossoms about two inches in diameter, of many brilliant and showy colors. A bed of *Eschscholtzia* in the sunshine makes a blaze of color. As the stalks and branches are delicate, they will do better if supported by small sticks. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to six inches apart. Half-hardy perennial; one-foot high.

- Eschscholtzia, mandarin*, a new and very beautiful variety, introduced by Messrs. Carter, of London. The outer side of the petals are brilliant scarlet, the inner side rich orange; rare..... 20
- " *Californica*, bright yellow..... 5
- " *crocea alba*, creamy white..... 5
- " " *striata*, beautifully striped..... 5
- " " *rosea*, rose colored..... 5
- " *aurantiaca*, distinct orange; a deep colored mark running up the center makes the flowers look like a maltese cross..... 5
- " mixed..... 5



Eschscholtzia mandarin



Eulalia Japonica.



Euphorbia.

EULALIA JAPONICA.

A most magnificent ornamental grass from Japan, growing five to six feet high, and exceedingly graceful. A single plant often makes thirty to forty elegant recurved flower spikes of light violet color, resembling ostrich plumes. Beautiful for vases in the winter. Transplant from hot-bed to ten feet apart.

Eulalia Japonica, light violet; beautiful.....20

EUPHORBIA.

A large family, widely differing in their habits, many varieties being unworthy of cultivation. We have selected the most useful and beautiful variety for border and pot culture.

Euphorbia, variegata, hardy annual; foliage beautifully veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as Mountain of Snow..... 5

EUTOCA.

Foliage dull green, covered with hairs; blossoms blue striped, three quarters of an inch across, produced in terminal racemes. Excellent for cutting, because a branch placed in water will bloom many days, and the blue is intense in color. Succeeds best in warm, sandy soil, not over rich. Sow in open ground early in spring, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Eutoca, viscida, blue..... 5
 " " alba striata, striped..... 5
 " " mixed..... 5

FEATHER GRASS—(Stipa).

Hardy, biennial, ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets. Seed should be started in hot-bed, as they germinate slowly.

Stipa, pennata (Feather Grass), delicate and pretty.....to

FENZLIA—(Dianthoides).

Charming little hardy annual, with pink-like flowers; fine for border or pots in conservatory, and well adapted for vass and rock work. Sow in open border in April.

Fenzlia, dianthiflora, from California; purple and yellow flowers; three inches high.....20

FERNS.

Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the varieties are exquisitely beautiful. There



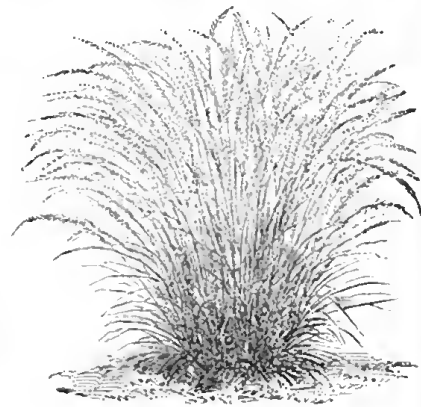
Fern, Athyrum Felix Femina.



Eutoca.



Fenzlia.



Stipa, pennata.



Fern, *Aspidium Angulare*

are so many sorts, varying so widely in habit, that to give explicit directions for the culture of each, would require a volume of itself. As a general rule they should



Polypodium Cambricum.

be kept in a warm, humid atmosphere, and watered abundantly. The soil best adapted to their growth is turfy, fibrous peat, mixed with sand and leaf mold, and underlain with pieces of broken crock. Many of the most beautiful sorts are propagated from seed only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.



Aspidium Spinulosum

Ferns, fine mixed (*Filices*), an almost endless variety 25
 " fifty finest species mixed, very beautiful.... 25



Polypodium vulgare.

We do not offer the different varieties of Ferns separate, but our packets of fifty species mixed will contain all the newest and most desirable kinds



Scolopendrium Undulatum.

FEVERFEW—(See *Pyrethrum*.)

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis*).

The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star-shaped, delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation, and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed be sown in autumn, it will succeed best, and flower early in spring. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

- Myosotis, palustris*, blue flowers, with white and yellow eyes..... 10
 " *azurea grandiflora*, light azure blue; one-half foot high; fine..... 10
 " *dissitiflora*, very deep blue; early blooming; a welcome addition to this class of spring bedding plants, so much in requisition..... 15

FOUR O'CLOCK—(*Marvel of Peru*).

Old fashioned, but none the less beautiful on that account. The plants are large, and require four feet space; make a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. The flowers are funnel-shaped, white, red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil, from seed sown in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

- Four O'clock, gold striped**..... 5
 " **red**..... 5
 " **scarlet**..... 5
 " **silver striped**..... 5
 " **white**..... 5
 " **yellow**..... 5
 " **variegated foliage**..... 5
 " **sweet-scented**..... 5
 " **mixed**..... 5



Forget-Me-Not.



Four-o'clock.



Foxglove.

FOXGLOVE—(Digitalis).

Ornamental plants of much beauty, producing dense spikes of flowers on stems three to five feet high. The blossoms are thimble-shaped, purple, white and spotted, and very striking. Seed can be sown in spring or autumn, and large roots can be divided. Blossom the second season. Hardy biennial; three feet.

Digitalis, Ivery's new spotted, great improvement on the old sort; an endless variety of colors; robust, strong and hardy. 5
 " splendid mixed. 5

FRAGARIA—(Chinese Strawberry).

Pretty, hardy, herbaceous creeper from India, with beautiful, yellow blossoms, and bright red fruit, like small strawberries. Elegant for rock work or hanging baskets. Propagated from seed and runners. Seed should be sown very early in the house, and plants transplanted. Perfectly hardy.

Fragaria, indica. 10

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE—(Hedysarum).

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful, pea-like flowers; particularly adapted for borders or rock work. Sow in open border in spring. Hardy perennial; four feet high.

Hedysarum, coronarium, brilliant scarlet. 5
 " " fl. albo, true, white. 5

FUCHSIA.

Well known, half-hardy, perennial, deciduous shrubs, worthy a place in every garden. The varieties are now

numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Sow in March, in shallow pots; prick out in crocks four inches in diameter, when of convenient size, where they can continue to grow till they bloom. As soon as they have flowered, select such as have good points, and change into larger pots. When frost appears, protect the plants.

Fuchsia, double, finest mixed, from the finest specimens. 25
 " double, white corollas, very beautiful. 25

GAILLARDIA.

Showy, and universally admired perennials, flowering the first year, and among the gayest ornaments of summer-flowering beds.

Gaillardia, picta nana, one foot high; flowers cream yellow. 5



Gaillardia.



Fragaria.



Hedysarum.



Fuchsia.



Geranium, Zonales



G. Golden and Bronze



Gilia.

Gaillardia, *Richardsoni grandiflora hybrida*, the largest and most beautiful flowers of the species; blossoms range colored

GERANIUM (Pelargonium).

Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain superior varieties.* Sow in March, in gentle heat, in well drained pots. Water moderately, and as soon as the third leaf appears, pot singly in two-inch crocks, exchanging for larger ones as the plants require. As soon as the weather will permit, plunge the pots in open border, and on approach of frost, remove to cover. They will blossom the succeeding spring. The following are all very choice varieties, and seed sparingly.

- Geranium, (*Pelargonium*) *diadematum*, splendid new variety. 50
- " (*Pelargonium*) *odier*, five petals blotched ... 50
- " " *fancy*, splendid mixed. 25

- Geranium, double. Finest double varieties mixed. 50
- " *Zonale*, scarlet, mixed sorts. 25
- " " white, all white-leaved varieties mixed. 25
- " " golden and bronze, from Downie, Laird and Lang's fine collection. *Magnificent*. 50
- " apple-scented, *very fragrant* 25

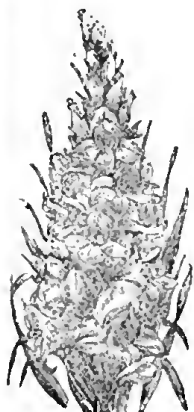
GILIA.

Hardy annual, one to two feet high; grows in almost any situation, in beds or in rockery. Delicate in leaf and flower.

- Gilia, capitata*, dense globular heads of clustered blossoms of a celestial blue. Two feet high. . . 5
- " *tricolor*, flowers blue, with yellow and purple center. Sow in masses. One foot high. 5

GLADIOLUS.

Magnificent plants, with sword-like leaves, and long spikes of flowers, of every conceivable color and shade. The varieties are now numbered almost by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed, which is the only method of obtaining new varieties. The plant and flower are from a bulb, which requires two or three years to produce from seed of sufficient size to flower well. The bulbs should be taken up on approach of winter, and kept from freezing till warm weather in spring, and then planted out in groups and borders.



Gladiolus



Gloxinia.



Globe Amaranth.

Gladiolus, finest mixed, from fifty choice named varieties..... 25
 For Bulbs, see Spring Bulbs in this Catalogue.

G O B E AMARANTH (Gomphrena).

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

Gomphrena, globosa, purple.....	5
" " white.....	5
" " flesh-colored.....	5
" " orange.....	10
" " striped.....	5
" " mixed.....	5

GLOXINIA.

Stove perennial bulbs, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation, and thrive best in an equal mixture of peat, loam and sand. Sow in March, on the surface, in a warm, moist atmosphere. When the second leaf appears, transplant into shallow pots to grow through summer. Allow them to rest through autumn, and keep in same pots through winter, giving little water. In spring repot and water freely; will blossom second season. *The first three following varieties have peculiar leaves, being large, thick, light green, and recurved in such a manner as to entirely hide the pot. From the center of the plant are produced very large flowers of the most brilliant colors and finest form. Quite a new and distinct tribe of Gloxinias.*

Gloxinia, hybrida crassifolia grandifolia erecta ..	25
" " " " horizontalis.....	25
" " " " pendula.....	25
" mixed, all choice sorts.....	25

GNAPHALIUM (Everlasting).

An interesting class of immortelles, with rather homely foliage, but beautiful clusters of bright golden blossoms, which, if plucked when on the point of opening, and



Gnaphalium.

dried in the shade, will retain their beauty for years. Good for forming winter bouquets, in conjunction with other everlastings and grasses. Tender annual; one and a half feet high.

Gnaphalium, foetidum.....	10
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GODETIA.

Beautiful garden plants, of easy cultivation in any good garden soil, and remarkable for the delicacy of



Godetia

their very fine, large blossoms. Hardy annuals; one to one and a half feet high.

Godetia, rubicunda splendens , a very showy, new variety. Rosy-lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center.....	5
" rosca alba (Tom Linn.), delicately blotched blossoms, white at the outer portion, and rose at the base of the petals.....	5
" Whitneyi , flowers largest of the species, measuring four inches across; color, crimson-blush; fine for pot plant, garden or rockery.....	10

GOURDS.

A tribe of climbers with curiously-shaped fruit, in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, &c. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit quite extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers; ten to twenty feet high.



Gourd, Pear-shaped, ringed.

Gourd, orange, the well known Mock Orange.....	5
" egg-shaped, white; lac-similie of an egg; elegant.....	10
" apple-shaped, yellow; beautifully striped.....	10
" pear-shaped, yellow and green, striped with cream-color.....	10
" pear-shaped (<i>piriformis annulata</i>), exceedingly beautiful fruit, with rings running round it; green ends.....	10



Grammanthes



Gypsophila.



Helichrysum.

- Gourd, bottle, handsome and useful. 10
- " Corsican, elegant fruit and rapid climber. 10
- " Siphon, or dipper, long, slim handles, useful for dippers. 10
- " powder horn, in the form of a powder horn. 10
- " Hercules' club, the longest of all the varieties. 10
- " mixed, ornamental. 10



Corsican

GRAMMANTHES.

A charming little succulent plant, producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange-yellow blossoms in the shape of a star. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, edgings, &c. The segments of the corolla have the appearance of the letter V on them. Give it a warm, sunny situation, and good, rich soil. Tender annual; six inches high.

- Grammanthes, gentianoides, rich, orange-scarlet. 15
- " lutea, yellow. 15
- " fine mixed. 15

GUNNERA.

A curious, herbaceous perennial, growing best in rich mold kept moist. It is increased by seed and by division of roots. Has curious, cone-shaped blossoms. Green-house plant.

Gunnera, scabra, large, rhubarb-like leaves, and purple blossoms. One and a half feet high; curious. 15

CYNERIUM—(See Pampas Grass.)



Gunnera

GYP SOPHILA.

Delicate, free-flowering little plants, covered with a profusion of little, star-shaped, white blossoms. Well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings, and valuable for making bouquets. Blossom first season, and continue to blossom several years. Make handsome specimens dried.

- Gypsophila, elegans, white and pink flowers; hardy perennial; one foot. 5
- " muralis, pink flowers; hardy annual; six inches. 10

HEDYSARUM—(See French Honeysuckle.)

HELIANTHUS—(See Sun Flower.)

HELICHRYSUM.

Large, full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet, shaded and tipped. Peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; and exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring, in any good garden soil, and thin the plants to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

- Helichrysum, bracteatum (Golden Eternal Flower), bright yellow. 5
- " nanum atrosanguineum, deep crimson. 10
- " compositum album, flowers white. 10
- " monstrosum fl. pl. mixed, eight varieties of largest double flowers; mixed. 10
- " nanum fl. pl. mixed, five dwarf-growing, double-flowering varieties mixed. 10
- " minimum fl. pl. mixed, four varieties of beautiful little miniature double flowers; fine. 10
- " mixed. 5



Heliotrope

HELIOTROPE.

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and duration of bloom, and are to be met with in most gardens. They succeed in any rich, light soil, and cuttings of the shrubby kinds, taken off while young, strike readily. Half-hardy perennial; one foot high.

- Heliotropium, Anna Turrell, violet-blue..... 10
 - " Roi des Noirs, black; *splendid*..... 10
 - " Triomphe de Liege, deep blue; *fine*..... 10
 - " dark varieties mixed, *very choice*..... 10
- (See colored plate.)

HELIPTERUM—(Everlasting).

A very desirable and distinct dwarf everlasting, with small foliage, and large, globular clusters of bright green, and pure white, star-like flowers. It is not only a valuable addition to our summer flowers, but is excellent for forming winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of opening, and dried in the shade; they will open while drying, and will retain their brilliancy for years. Hardy annual; one foot high.

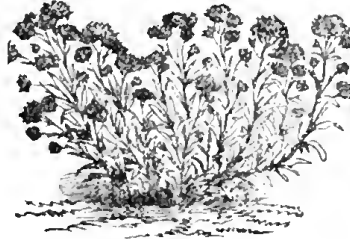
- Helipterum, Sanfordii, golden..... 15
- " anthemoides, pure white..... 15

HIBISCUS.

A branching plant of the easiest culture, with rather pretty foliage, and large, cream-colored blossoms, purple in the center. The flowers are exceedingly showy, not of very long duration, but continue to bloom from



Hibiscus.



Helipterum.



Hollyhock.

June till October. The seed should be planted early, and the plants thinned to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; two feet high.

- Hibiscus, Africanus..... 5

HOLLYHOCK.

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time; it now ranks with the dahlia, aster, camellia, &c. For a back-ground to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to pure white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position, three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. Each plant should be supported by a stake. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

- Hollyhock, mixed double..... 10
 - " Chater's finest mixed, twelve double varieties of the greatest perfection mixed; *from Mr. Chater's improved strain*..... 15
- (See colored plate.)

HONESTY, or SATIN FLOWER—(Lunaria).

Early, free-flowering plants, interesting for the silver-like tissue of the seed pods in their matured state. The flower is purple, not very conspicuous. The seed pods are fine for skeletonizing and working in with other everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. Blossoms the second year from seed, and then dies. Hardy biennial; two feet high.

- Honesty (Lunaria biennis)..... 5

HORDEUM (Ornamental Grass).

A beautiful, ornamental grass for forming winter bouquets. It somewhat resembles our domestic barley, having heavy, bearded heads. It is very hardy, and will grow in any common soil.

- Hordeum, jubatum, exceedingly ornamental; two feet high..... 10

HUMEA.

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

- Humea, elegans, red; from New South Wales..... 10

HYACINTH BEAN—(Dolichos).

Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceed-



Honesty.



Hordeum



Humea.

ingly ornamental seed pods; of rapid growth, often running twenty feet in a season. Plant where they are to remain, after the weather has become warm, and cultivate like common beans, only give support for the vines to run upon. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Dolichos lablab, purplea, purple..... 10
 " " *alba*, white..... 10
 " " *mixed*, the above mixed..... 10
 " *giganteus*, tall-growing variety, with large, purple flowers; fourteen feet; very fine..... 10

IBERIS—(See Candytuft.)

ICE PLANT—(*Mesembryanthemum*).

Mesembryanthemum, crystallinum (Ice Plant). Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases, and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and fleshy, and appear as though covered with ice crystals, and look like rock candy. The whole plant is peculiarly brilliant in the sunshine. The flower is white, and not conspicuous. Succeeds best in dry, sandy loam, and in a warm situation. Can be grown in pots or open border, the former having preference. Tender annual trailer; six inches high..... 5

" *cardifolium variegatum*, the leaves are blotched with light yellow and cream-colored spots. Fine for hanging baskets or dwarf masses. Hardy annual; six inches high..... 10

INDIAN SHOT—See *Canna Indica*.)

IPOMEA.

Beautiful climbers, and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and of an endless number of colors, many being wondrously brilliant, and of graceful form. They are alike good for green-house, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, &c. They require heat in starting, and some of the varieties will not succeed out of the green-house. Tender annuals; five to ten feet high.

- Ipomea, coccinea* (Star Ipomea), fine scarlet..... 5
- " *bona nox* (Good Night), pure white..... 10
- " *limbata*, elegantly blotched and margined with white..... 10
- " *limbata hybrida*, great variety of colors; fine..... 10
- " " *elegantissima*, large flowers, in form of a five-pointed star, with intense purple center, and pure white margin..... 10
- " *rubra cœrulea*, immense flowers of bright celestial blue; stove or green-house climber..... 10
- " *fine mixed*..... 10

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT—(See Cypress Vine.)

IPOMOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress.)

JACOBÆA—(Senecio).

Remarkably pretty, free-growing, profuse-flowering plants, almost unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. Grow freely from seed, and are easily propagated from cuttings, not one in fifty failing. *The double are the*



Hyacinth Bean.



Ice Plant.



Variegated Ice Plant.



Ipomea



Jacobaea.



Kaulfussia.

only ones worth cultivating. Hardy annuals in open border, biennial in green-house. Sow in loam mixed with leaf mold. One foot high.

Jacobaea, double crimson, extra fine.....	10
" double white, elegant.....	10
" yellow.....	10
" new double dwarf blue, carefully selected, constant in height, pure in color, and double to the center.....	10
" mixed, above varieties mixed.....	10

JASMINE.

Hardy, deciduous, ornamental shrubs, growing three feet high, and producing beautiful yellow flowers, which are very fragrant, and much admired. The seeds require bottom heat to start.

Jasminum, fruticans, yellow; fragrant..... 10

JOB'S TEARS—(Coix).

Curious, ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Plant in open ground, in hills three feet apart, four or five seeds in a hill, and cover half an inch deep. Hardy annual; three feet high.

Coix, lachryma (Job's Tears) 5

JOSEPH'S COAT—(See Amaranthus Tricolor.)



Job's Tears.



Lantana.



Larkspur, single.

KAULFUSSIA.

Beautiful, free-blooming little plants of dwarf and compact growth, somewhat resembling the single asters. Flowers are light blue, pure white, and the most intense violet-purple of any annual in cultivation—the richest color imaginable. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. Hardy annual; six inches high.

Kaulfussia, amelloides, bright blue.....	5
" amelloides, alba, new; pure white.....	5
" atroviolacea, the richest violet color of any annual in cultivation.....	5
" fine mixed.....	5

LAGURUS—(Ornamental Grass).

Useful for forming bouquets for winter decoration. The heads bear a resemblance to a hare's tail, and it is sometimes called Hare's Tail Grass. It is a perfectly hardy annual, and will grow in any common soil.

Lagurus, ovatus, curious and ornamental; one foot 5

LANTANA.

These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange, white, constantly changing heads of flowers in great abundance, which have an agreeable, aromatic perfume. Any loamy soil suits them, and they are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, in heat.

Lantana, finest French hybrids mixed, all colors.....	10
" alba magna, pure white; one foot.....	15
" Imperatrice Eugenie, rosy-lilac; two feet.....	10



Larkspur, double.

LARKSPUR—(Delphinium).

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

- Delphinium, *ajacis* (Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur), hardy annual; ten inches; *twelve kinds mixed*..... 5
- " *cardiopetalum*, deep blue; heart-shaped. Hardy annual; from the Pyrenees; one and a half feet high..... 5
- " *elatum* (Bee Larkspur), has hairy petals in the center, and a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high..... 5
- " *grandiflorum album*, large, double white flowers. Hardy perennial; four feet high..... 10
- " *formosum*, rich blue and white. Hardy perennial; three feet high..... 5
- " *consolida candelabrum fl. pl.*, a new type of annual larkspur, growing in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors; *very showy*..... 10
- " *Hendersoni*, remarkably fine, large, richly-colored blossoms; hardy annual..... 10



Leptosiphon.

- Delphinium, *nudicaule*, a splendid novelty, eighteen inches high, with *scarlet* flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders or pot culture; hardy biennial..... 10
- " *mathiolaeflorum nanum* (Dwarf Stock-flowered), *ten brightest colors mixed*. Long spikes of perfectly double blossoms in all colors. Hardy annual; one foot high..... 5
- " *mathiolaeflorum* (Tall Stock-flowered), *eight brightest and best colors mixed*. Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long; *very beautiful*; hardy annual; two feet high..... 5
- " *Imperiale fl. pl.* (Double Emperor Larkspur), one and a half feet high, compact and profusely-blooming, almost every plant having 100 close, erect spikes of perfectly double flowers, which, in a dried state, are fine for winter bouquets. Mixed colors..... 10

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(See Peas.)

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Peas.)

LEPTOSIPHON.

A charming little plant, with delicate foliage and cheerful, star-shaped flowers; pure white, with yellow anthers. Make beautiful, low edgings for borders or walks. They do not bear our hot, scorching summers well, and the seed had better be sown late in the autumn or very early in spring, and, if possible, select a sheltered situation. Hardy annual; six inches high.

- Leptosiphon, *androsaceus*, mixed colors; fine..... 5
- " *aureus*, beautiful orange color; hardy annual; one-half foot..... 5
- " *multiflorus albus*, white; compact growth; hardy annual; one-half foot..... 5



Lily of the Valley.



Limnanthes



Linum.

- Leptosiphon, multiflorus roseus, new variety; rose-colored blossoms; fine. Hardy annual; one-half foot.....* 10
- " *French hybrids mixed, comprising all colors; fine for pot or borders; hardy annual; one-half foot.....* 13

LILY OF THE VALLEY—(Convellaria).

The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shaded situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing the roots, or by seed. Hardy perennial.

Convellaria, majalis, white; sweet-scented blossoms; one foot..... 10

LIMN. NTHES.

A native of California; quite hardy; of prostrate habit, and stems ten or twelve inches long, crowned with numerous fragrant flowers, each about an inch across. A large portion of the flower is yellow, the extremities of the petals only being white. Blooms from June to August. Sow the seed in spring, and give each plant two feet of room. Hardy annual; three inches high.

Limnanthes, Douglasii..... 5

LINUM.

A beautiful and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, and a profusion of bright flowers.

Linum, grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax), from Algiers. Hardy annual .. 5

" *coccineum, deep crimson*; one of the handsomest annuals ever introduced; in brilliancy of color, surpassed by none..... 5

" *Macrayi*, beautiful, golden yellow variety, much to be recommended; hardy perennial.. 10

LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of plants, of easy cult., and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are employed as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Lobelia, speciosa, Blue King, intense dark blue, with a white spot; dark colored foliage. Showy and valuable for bedding purposes. Half-hardy perennial..... 10

" *speciosa, Queen of Whites*, pure white flowers, not tinted with the slightest shade of any



Lobelia, Crystal Palace.

- color. Blooms until destroyed by frost; tender perennial..... 10
- Lobelia, speciosa, Crystal Palace variety*, magnificent variety, with large blue and white flowers..... 10
- " *Queen Victoria, scarlet, new, scarlet-flowering variety*, with the darkest leaves, and very constant. Hardy annual..... 15



Lobelia, pumila grandiflora.

- Lobelia, pumila grandiflora*, very compact-growing, and admirably adapted for edging. The plants are full of intense, deep brilliant blue blossoms, opening till frost; hardy annual.... 10
- " *cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)*, a magnificent native variety, with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Will flourish in any common soil. Seeds need to be well started with heat. Hardy perennial; two feet..... 10
- " *gracilis*, very fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully, and blooming profusely. Half-hardy annual.... 10



Lophospermum



Nemophila.



Love-in-a-Mist.



Lupinus.



Lychnis.



Lythrum.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

Beautiful evergreen climbers with purple and violet blossoms. Require green-house or cold-frame in winter; will run up fences or verandas in summer. Propagated by preserving the fleshy roots in dry earth in winter. Seed should be sown in hot-bed in March and April. *Lophospermum, scandens*, flowers violet-purple; ten feet. 10

LOVE GRASS—(Eragrostis).

A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high; splendid for winter bouquets; hardy annual. *Eragrostis, elegans*, beautiful dancing sparklets... 5

LOVE GROVE—(Nemophila).

This popular plant is to be found in almost every garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted for border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport into an endless variety of shades, from black and blue to lighter colors. Sow in Spring, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy annual; six inches high.

- Nemophila, insignis*, bright blue flower, often marked with white..... 5
- " *atomaria*, flowers white, dotted with purple... 5
- " *maculata*, white flowers with purple blotch on each petal... 5
- " *insignis lilaciana*, flowers of beautiful, pale lilac color, presenting a handsome and unique appearance..... 5
- " *insignis purpurea rubra*, the nearest approach yet obtained to the long desired *scarlet* color in *nemophila* ... 5
- " *mixed*, above mixed..... 5

LOVE-IN-A-MISI—(Nigella).

This singular plant is known as *Lady-in-the-Green* and *Devil-in-a-Bush*, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. The plant and flower are both handsome, require but little care, and are worthy a place in the flower garden. Sow the seed in spring, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy annual.

- Nigella, Damascena fl. pl.*, double blue blossoms; one and a half to two feet high..... 5
- " *Damascena nana fl. pl.*, double white and blue blossoms; one foot high..... 5

LUPIN—(Lupinus).

Very conspicuous plants, with spikes of pea-shaped blossoms of various colors. The taller varieties look well as a back-ground to other lower-growing annuals, and the dwarf look best in masses. Sow the seed where the plants are required, early in spring, and thin to one and a half feet apart. Hardy annuals; one to three feet high.

- Lupinus, Hartwegii*, a beautiful species with delicate foliage, and blue blossoms..... 5
- " *Cruikshankii*, blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple..... 5

LYCHNIS.

A border perennial from Russia, and entitled to a place in every large flower garden, as there are few plants that produce such brilliant blossoms as the scarlet-flowering varieties. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are constantly coming out all summer. Sow the seed in spring, in rich, loamy soil, and the following spring transplant to the border, one foot apart. Flowers the second season. Hardy perennials; one to three feet high.

- Lychnis, chalcedonica* (*London Pride*), bright scarlet; two feet. 5
- " *Haageana* (*Benary*), elegant, large, scarlet blossoms with jagged petals. Perennial, but will blossom first year; one foot..... 10
- " *Sieboldii, new variety*, produces large, white flowers; two feet high. 15
- " *Haageana grandiflora gigantea*, a very large-flowering variety, about three feet high. The flowers are scarlet, much larger than any of the preceding; perennial, but will blossom first season..... 10

LYTHRUM.

A showy perennial plant of easy culture, growing in any good garden soil, and producing long, numerous spikes of bright rose flowers during the season. It is a wonderfully attractive plant, and well worthy of cultivation. If seed be planted in autumn, the plants will flower the following season. Hardy perennial; two feet. *Lythrum, roseum superbum*..... 5

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf, of most perfect form



Calendula, poncei fl. pl.



Tagetes, signata pumila



Marigold, Orange Quilled



Marigold, Meteor.

and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half-hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.

Marigold, Meteor. A splendid new variety from Germany, with very large, beautifully imbricated, extremely double, striped blossoms; deep orange on almost white ground. The stripes are very regular, and the flower very striking. Covered with blossoms

from May till autumn. Comes true from seed. 25

Marigold, African, orange quilled, a very double variety, with quilled petals; very showy. 5

" **African, mixed,** selected from the finest double flowers; very beautiful. 5

" **French, Tagetes, signata pumila,** bright yellow flowers; elegant habit. Finest varieties mixed. 5

" **French, new gold striped,** magnificent stripes of brown on deep gold; very double. 5

" **Cape, Calendula, poncei fl. pl.,** double white; fine. 5

" **Cape, Calendula, pluvialis,** flowers single, white, brown underneath. 5

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis)—(See Four O'clock.)

MATHIOLA—(See Stocks.)

MARTYNIA.

Extremely handsome, large-flowering, half-hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive cultivation. Should be started in green-house or conservatory, and transplanted singly into borders.

Martynia, formosa (fragrans), foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers delicate rosy-lilac, blotched and shaded with bright crimson. Needs plenty of room; very fragrant. 5

" **lutea,** yellow blossoms. 5

" **proboscidia,** a curious plant, on account of its singularly curious seed vessels, which are much esteemed when young, for pickles. Flowers blue. 5



Martynia, Proboscidia

MAURANDIA.

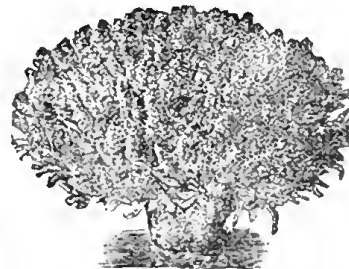
Graceful climber for green-house, parlor, baskets, or out-door purposes. Set out in the border with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white and rose, foxglove-shaped blossoms. The seed should be started in hot-bed or green-house, as without artificial heat, they will scarcely flower the first season. They must be removed to a warm place on the approach of cold weather in autumn. Tender perennial climber; six feet high

Maurandia, Barclayana, purple, rose, white and violet. 10

" mixed, choicest kinds mixed. 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—(See Ice Plant.)

MIGNONETTE.



Mignonette, Dwarf Compact.

A well known, hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes from three to six inches long. Is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. No garden should be without it. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer, it will be in bloom till killed by the frost. Seeds



Maurandia



Mignonette, grandiflora.



M Tall Pyramidal.

sown in autumn, will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected; one foot.

- Mignonette (Reseda Odorata grandiflora)**, large-flowered. (See colored plate.) 5
- " **crimson-flowered Giant**, of robust habit, with very large spikes of handsome, crimson flowers of exquisite fragrance; a free and perpetual bloomer 10
- " **Parson's Tree**, of robust growth, and well adapted for green house men and florists, as it affords long spikes of blossoms in great abundance. 10
- " **Parson's white-flowering Giant**, flowers almost pure white, of great fragrance, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length. May be grown as a tree or dwarf, and is especially valuable for the latter mode of cultivation . . . 10
- " **Dwarf Compact**, a distinct and very desirable variety. It forms a dense, semi-globular bush about ten inches high and eighteen inches in diameter. The robust, vigorous branches are decorated with innumerable close spikes of reddish-tinted flowers, which are said to be produced, without intermission, from spring till late in autumn, the blooming period of this being longer than in any other variety, owing to the successional branching growth. Highly recommended for pot culture, or for market purposes. 10
- " **Tall Pyramidal**, this variety has woody stems and vigorous branches, which are clothed with

dark green leaves and club-like spikes of flowers ten inches long, of a fine red tinge. By good culture, it grows to a height of two and a half and a breadth of one and a half feet. The fragrance is powerful, and in consequence of its lignous habit, the more it is cut the more freely it flowers, continuing to bloom till quite late in autumn. 10

- Mignonette, Pyramidal Bouquet**, this forms a dense, short pyramid of free growth, the numerous branches being terminated by large spikes of intense red flowers, as many as 300 of them being produced on one full grown specimen. This variety is recommended for pot culture, and for the open border. 10
- " **Miles' Hybrid Spiral**, this new spiral mignonette is said to be superior to any in cultivation. It is of dwarf branching habit, the flower spikes often attaining a length of eight to fourteen inches. By cutting the side shoots, the center spike will attain a length of eighteen to twenty inches. It is very hardy, well adapted for market purposes, and the fragrance very strong and pleasant. It has attracted much attention at the London Flower Shows, and the London agricultural papers notice it very favorably 15

MIMOSA—(See Sensitive Plant.)

MIMULUS.

Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennials in the green-house, annuals in the open air.



Mignonette, Miles New Spiral.



Mimulus, punctatus.



M inimitable double.



Momordica.



Morning Glory



Mourning Bride.

- Mimulus, moschatus (Musk Plant), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. Needs rich soil, and plenty of moisture. May be cultivated to an upright plant, though usually trailing 10
- " punetatus (Monkey Flower), large, beautifully spotted blossoms; blooms first year.... 10
- " inimitable double, a splendid variety, with beautiful, double-tubed flowers; very interesting 25

MOLUCELLA.

MOLUCCA BALM, or SHELL FLOWER is a very curious plant. Within the calyx a button-shaped bud appears, which unfolds into a shell-shaped flower of a white and purple color. It is a strong annual, growing two or three feet in height with but few leaves, but such numerous branches that its width is often as great as its height. Sow in hot-bed in spring, and about the end of May transplant into dry, warm border, where it will flower freely.

- Molucella, laevis..... 10

MOMORDICA.

A curious, annual climber, with yellow blossoms, and foliage similar to the Canary Bird Flower. The fruit is the chief curiosity, is egg-shaped, and covered with warty excrescences, and when ripe, bursts suddenly open, scattering its seeds, and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellises, fences, stumps, &c.

- Momordica, balsamina (Balsam Apple)..... 5

MORNING GLORY—(Convolvulus Major).

Handsome, showy climber, of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, &c. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Without care, will soon cover any unsightly place if support be given for the vines. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades, from white to dark blue, red and striped. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

- Convolvulus Major, striped..... 5
- " " blue..... 5
- " " crimson 5
- " " white..... 5
- " " purple..... 5
- " " mixed..... 5

(See also Convolvulus.)

MOURNING BRIDE—(Scabious).

Handsome flowers in hemispherical heads on long stems; of exceeding sweetness, and sometimes called

Sweet Scabious. The colors are deep and light purple, scarlet, white, and dark mulberry red; some of the dark shades are tipped with white. With proper protection of the roots, they will bloom two or three years. Very useful for bouquets, as their long stems work easily, and their striking colors, as well as fragrance, are desirable. Plant in hot-bed, and transplant one and a half feet apart. Tender perennial; one to two feet high.

- Seabiosa, atropurpurea, deep purple..... 5
- " candidissima, pure white..... 10
- " coccinea, scarlet..... 5
- " mixed 5

MYOSOTIS—(See Forget-Me-Not.)

NASTURTIUM, TALL—(Tropæolum Lobbianum).

The Lobbianum differs materially from the common running Nasturtium, and is admirably adapted for greenhouse or conservatory decoration in winter. It is a very rapid grower, and strikes freely from cuttings, but seeds sparingly. The colors are very brilliant, and of many shades, from scarlet to black. Fine for covering arbors, trellis, and rustic work. Hardy annual; ten to twenty feet high.

- Tropæolum, Lobbianum, Couleur de Bismarck, brown..... 15
- " Lobbianum, Geant des Batailles, carmine.. 15
- " " Roi des Noirs, black..... 15
- " " Von Moltke, bright, bluish-rose. 15
- " " mixed..... 10
- " mixed Tall, the common tall varieties..... 5

NASTURTIUM, DWARF—(Tropæolum Minor).

Very useful for bedding, massing, or ribboning. A bed of dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and they are in bloom all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Nasturtium, Dwarf, Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted maroon..... 10
- " Dwarf, scarlet..... 10
- " " King Theodore, very dark 10
- " " Beauty, orange and vermilion..... 10
- " " yellow..... 5
- " " Pearl, white..... 10
- " " rose..... 10
- " " King of Tom Thumbs..... 10
- " " Golden King of Tom Thumbs, new; brilliant gold color..... 15



Nasturtium, Tall.

N Dwarf.

Nemesia.

Nasturtium, Dwarf, Spotted King, introduced by Messrs. Carter, of London; new, yellow, spotted chocolate.....15
 " mixed..... 5

NEMESIA.

A charming and useful, dwarf-growing plant of compact habit, well adapted for beds, edgings, rock work or pot culture. The blossoms are curious and pretty, yellow and white, and so numerous as to almost hide the foliage. Sow in hot-bed or green-house, early in spring, and transplant in May six inches apart. Tender annual; nine inches high

Nemesia, versicolor.....10

NEMOPHILA—(See Love Grove.)

NIEREMBERGIA.

Charming little plants, well adapted for edgings, baskets, &c. The seed should be sown in green-house, or in pans in the house, and set out in open ground, after danger of frost is over.

Nierembergia, gracilis, a fine bedding plant; white with purple eye; slender and graceful10

NIGELLA—(See Love-in-a-Mist.)

NOLANA.

Beautiful, trailing plants, with prostrate stems, much branched; almost equal to the portulaca for growing in

mazes, and unsurpassed for rock work, pots, baskets, or vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are convolvulus-shaped, brilliant, freely produced, of various colors. Sow in open ground, in light, sandy soil, early in spring; plenty of sun, and a dry situation are essential. Hardy trailing annual; six inches high.

Nolana, atriplicifolia, blue, white and yellow.... 5
 " prostrata, blue, streaked with black..... 5
 " mixed..... 5

NYCTERINIA.

Charming little plants, well adapted for rockeries and baskets. The flowers are borne on large heads, are of various colors, star-shaped, and during the evening, are very fragrant. Produces richer, larger, and more blossoms in light soil. Start in hot-bed, and transplant six inches apart. They will blossom very early in spring, and remain in bloom the whole season. Tender perennial; six inches high.

Nycterinia, capensis, white, yellow center.....10
 " selaginoides, pink, yellow center.....10
 " " alba, pure white.....10
 " mixed.....10

NYMPHÆA—(Water Lily).

Hardy, aquatic plants, bearing exceedingly beautiful, fragrant, white blossoms, which appear as if floating on the water. They are very much admired, and becoming more and more popular every day. Are increased



Nierembergia.

Nolana.

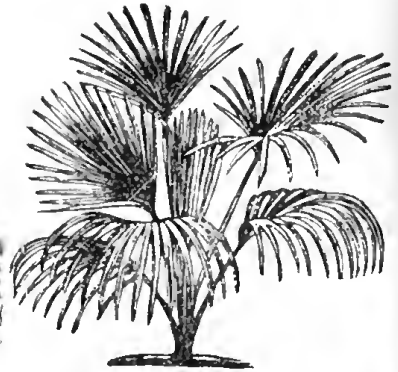
Nycterinia.



Nymphaea.



Oxalis



Chamærops. Humilis.

by sowing the seed, or by dividing the roots or tubers. They grow readily in ponds or streams of shallow water having muddy bottoms, and can be grown in aquariums, tubs or tanks, in the house, if there be sufficient mud at the bottom, and the seeds or roots be kept continually covered with water.

CULTIVATION—In Tubs.—For a tub, take a strong barrel, free from tar, oil or salt, saw it in two, fill this one-third full with fine, black, garden soil, or meadow mud, if handy; plant the seed in this mixture, covering them one inch deep, add water gently so as not to disturb the seed, until the tub is full. This is all the care needed; always keep the tub full of water. Set this on a brick or board platform in any place you desire. The tubs, with their contents, should be placed in a cellar during the winter, kept from frost, and not allowed to entirely dry up.

For Aquariums.—Put in five inches of fine, black loam, cover the seed one inch deep in this, and sift on enough fine sand to entirely cover the loam.

Nymphaea, odorata, white, fragrant. 20

" **Flava, yellow,** fragrant. The flower is like the white Pond Lily in form, but the inner surface of the petals is plain yellow, while the outer surface, as we often see in the white lily, is streaked with pink. The upper surface of the leaves is beautifully variegated with dark purple, and light and dark shades of green, and sometimes yellow; the under surface is a deep, purplish-red. It grows in water from one to five feet in depth, the length of the leaf stems and flower scapes depending upon the depth of the water. These lilies once planted in a pond or small stream (they will bloom more profusely in shallow water) that does not entirely dry up in summer, will need no further care, and will increase from year to year. People who have not the facilities for growing them in ponds and streams, can have their lily gardens in tubs and aquariums, where they can admire and gather the most fragrant and beautiful flower that grows on land or water. 25

GENOTHERA—(See Primrose.)

OLEANDER—(Nerium).

This well known shrub, originally a native of India, is of easy culture, and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm, moist climates it requires no protection, and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a silver-shaped corolla, with a crown of torn appendages in the center, are of a beautiful

shade of pinkish-red. They can be produced successfully in the house if the atmosphere is kept moist and warm. Sow seeds in gentle heat in February or March, in light, rich soil, which must be kept moist. When young plants are three or four inches high, repot in rich soil. The temperature in which plants are grown should not fall below 35°. The young shoots made one season should bloom the next.

Nerium, Oleander. to

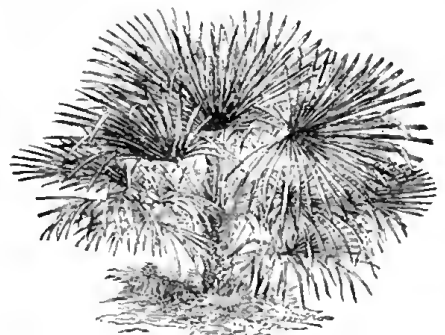
OXALIS.

Very pretty, herbaceous plants with rich, rose-colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand; they should not be watered after they have done flowering until they begin to grow afresh. They are desirable for green-house decoration, rock work or baskets out of doors. The plants can be wintered successfully in cold-frame if they are kept dry and the frost excluded. Sow seeds in gentle heat early in spring, and when well started transplant where they are wished to flower. Half-hardy perennial.

Oxalis, rosea. to

PALM—(Chamærops).

The Palm is perhaps one of the most ornamental plants in the green-house, and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out in the lawn during warm weather, are sure to command attention. The seeds are imported, and must of course have the aid of green-house or conservatory to make them germinate. Seeds are frequently four months in germinating.



Chamærops, Excelsa

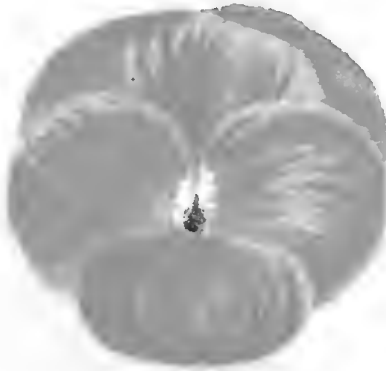
Chamærops, humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm), the most hardy sort, and in Scotland has stood out several winters with but slight protection. It is also the most dwarf of its species, seldom attaining over eight or ten feet in height. 15

COLLECTION N^o 3.

CONSISTING OF 9 BEST VARIETIES OF PANSIES.



EMPEROR WILLIAM.



PURE YELLOW.



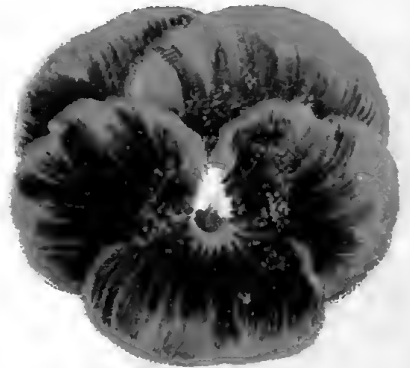
LARGE STAINED.



ODIER.



KING OF THE BLACKS.



GOLD MARGINED.



COPPER COLORED.



PURE WHITE.



VARIEGATED or STRIPED.

PRICE 15 CENTS PER PACKET FOR EACH VARIETY.
\$ 1.00 FOR THE WHOLE SET OF 9 VARIETIES.





Pansy Flower.



Pampas Grass.



Perennial Pea

Chamaerops, excelsa (Hempen Palm of China), is a green-house variety in our climate. In our Southern States, would do well as a lawn plant, than which nothing could be more conspicuously attractive. A well grown specimen will attain the height of twenty-five or thirty feet. 25

PAMPAS GRASS—(*Gynerium*).

Magnificent, ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems, surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half-hardy perennial, from South America; ten feet high. Start in heat.
Gynerium, argenteum. 10

PANSY.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, will bloom the following spring. Hardy biennial; four inches high.

The following varieties we have imported from the best English, German and French florists, and can recommend them with confidence. They are saved from the choicest and finest flowers, and comprise all shades of color, from pure white to King of the Blacks:

- Pansy, Baron de Rothschild, very striking. 15
- “ copper-colored 15
- “ Emperor William, indigo, dark center. 15
- “ King of the Blacks, coal black. 15
- “ large strained, large, and extra fine 15
- “ Odier, each petal blotched. 15
- “ pure yellow. 15
- “ variegated and striped, fine. 15
- “ white, pure 15
- “ bronze, auricula-flowered. 15
- “ purple, white-edged 15
- “ sky blue 15
- “ fawn-colored. 15
- “ gold-margined. 15
- “ marbled. 15
- “ mahogany-colored. 15
- “ Beauty of St. Osyth, very black. 15
- “ violet, white-edged. 15
- “ purple and yellow. 15

- Pansy, *Imperialis*, the new, five-blotched, prize pansy, of greatest perfection in size, form and variety of color. 25
 - “ Prince Bismarck, new; golden bronze, marbled; remarkably beautiful. 50
 - “ extra choice mixed, from choicest named flowers 15
 - “ fine mixed, good quality. 10
- SEE COLORED PLATE IN THIS CATALOGUE.

PASSION FLOWER.

A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty. We have selected two varieties which seem best adapted to our climate, being more hardy than many other sorts.

- Passiflora, cærulea*, hardy, deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty. It is hardy enough to withstand our winters, if the roots are protected with straw, leaves or mulch. 10
- Disemma coccinea*, magnificent green-house climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form of a double coronet or crown. Is rather tender, but can be planted out after danger of frost is over; must be sheltered or protected from frost in autumn or winter. 20

PEAS—(*Lathyrus*).

A perennial climber, producing a long succession of white, rose and purple blossoms, in clusters of eight or ten each. Suitable for trellises, arbors, &c. Young



Pennisetum.



Pentstemon



Petunia superbissima.



P. double.

plants flower the second year freely, but the third and fourth year, they produce an abundance of foliage and bloom. They die down every year, and start again in spring. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.

Lathyrus, latifolius, rose.....	10
" " white.....	15
" " mixed perennial.....	15

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Pea.)

PENNISETUM—(Ornamental Grass).

A species of hardy grass, useful only for the formation of winter bouquets. The heads are barbed and feathery, and present a beautiful appearance when mixed with Gomphrenas and other immortelles. Is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any common soil.

Pennisetum, longistylum, hardy, perennial, ornamental grass; two feet high..... 5

PENTSTEMON.

These handsome, herbaceous plants are deservedly growing in favor for bedding purposes. The flowers are bell-shaped, in racemes or spikes, and are constantly produced during the whole season. No one who has ever seen their beauty will willingly do without them. They are hardy perennials, and will live out of doors with a little protection. The seed should be sown in open border, covered very lightly, and the plants transplanted when four inches high.

Pentstemon, Hartwegi, one of the freest blooming

kinds, and highly recommended; flowers brilliant scarlet, and very striking. Two feet high. 10
Pentstemon, Murrayanus, one of the best; a single spike has been known to produce upwards of fifty blossoms, each flower an inch and a half or more long; flowers rich, shining scarlet; three feet high.....10
 " choice named varieties, seed saved from collection of newest varieties, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction.....10

PERILLA.

Ornamental foliage green-house evergreen shrubs, which are fine for bedding. Foliage metallic bronze; nothing else like it.

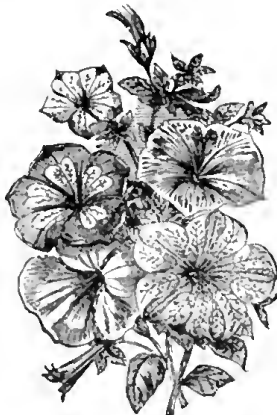
Perilla, atropurpurea laciniata, new; very beautiful foliage..... 5

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed, if indeed equaled, for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture, will always render them popular. They will do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold-frame or hot-bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. By the latter process, they will come into bloom much earlier, though they do perfectly well sown in open ground. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply; they like a sandy loam. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.



Perilla.



Petunia, single.



P. double fringed.



Petunia, compacta elegantissima.

- Petunia, Phœnicia, original type; deep purple... 5
- " Countess of Esmere, deep rose, white throat... 10
- " finest striped and blotched, saved from magnificent collection of striped and blotched varieties... 10
- " large-flowered, spotted, very fine... 25
- " fine, green-edged varieties, beautiful... 20
- " new fringed varieties, desirable novelty... 20
- " argentea, rosy-white... 5
- " atropurpurea, dark red... 5
- " nyctaginiflora, pure white... 5
- " violacea, violet-red... 5
- " hybrida grandiflora superbissima, novelty; splendid large throat... 25
- " compacta elegantissima, new; dwarf compact; free-blooming... 25
- " hybrida grandiflora, choicest mixed; seed saved from show flowers... 15
- " large-flowered mixed, saved from largest flowers... 10
- " hybrida, fine mixed... 5
- " double mixed, finest varieties carefully fecundated with best double flowers. Sure to produce a good percentage of double-flowering plants... 20
- " hybrida robusta fl. pl., new, dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched bush about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with double, sometimes even double fringed flowers in all shades of colors existing in petunias. An extremely handsome and valuable sort for market culture... 25
- " extra double fringed, many colors; beautifully fringed; a good percentage double; new... 50



Petunia, hybrida robusta fl. pl.

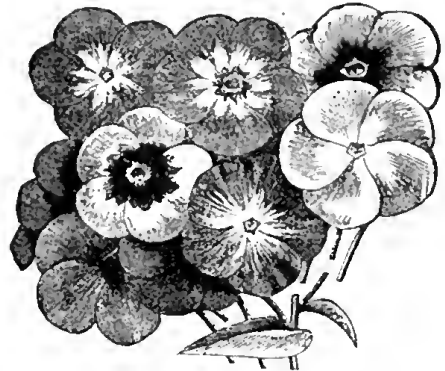
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and abundance of their large, terminal flowers, completely hiding the foliage. The blossoms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. The



Phlox Drummondii

seed can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring, or plants may be started in hot-bed, and transplanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual; one foot high.



Phlox D. grandiflora splendens.

- Phlox Drummondii, alba, pure white... 10
- " Drummondii, scarlet, black center... 10
- " " rosea, deep rose... 10
- " " Black Warrior, fine... 10
- " " Leopoldii, red, white eye... 10
- " " Queen Victoria, violet, white eye... 10
- " " marmorata alba rosea, white, rose-eyed and marbled... 10
- " " Cardinal, brilliant scarlet... 10
- " " General Grant, rich purple... 10
- " " Heinholdii (Benary), the true, splendid, scarlet phlox... 15
- " " Heinholdii cardinalis, an intense, fiery scarlet, and it may be considered a rival to the scarlet geraniums, verbenas, &c. Of compact, bushy habit, a constant and free bloomer... 20
- " Drummondii, grandiflora, choice mixed, scarcely inferior in size and texture to the perennial sorts. One of the finest of recent introductions... 10
- " Drummondii, grandiflora splendens, extra choice mixed, this very fine variety has proved itself to be the gem of the new, large-flowering race of P. Drummondii. The flowers are large, handsomely rounded, and of great substance; the color, vivid crimson, with



Phlox Perennial.



Pink, Double Diadem.



Pink, Heddwig's.

a pure white disc; the habit of growth, free and robust. As the color stands well in the open ground, it is a valuable bedding plant. . . . 10

Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed, many fine varieties. 5

PHLOX PERENNIAL.

The varieties of Perennial Phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding or border plants. They are perfectly hardy, and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground.

Phlox, Perennial, mixed, seeds saved from the newest, splendid sorts of Mr. Lieval. 15

PINK—(Dianthus).

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

Dianthus, Chinensis fl. pl. (Double China Pink), this specie is a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second. The colors are very rich, and in large beds, you can hardly find two alike. Seeds saved from double flowers will produce double ones. 5

Dianthus, Plumarius (Pheasant-Eyed Pink), white or pink, with dark eye. The flowers deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant. Hardy perennial 5

" Chinensis Heddwigii fl. pl. (Heddwig's Pink), flowers very large and double, having a diameter of nearly three inches; of various shades of brilliant colors, almost unsurpassed. An elegant acquisition. Half-hardy biennial. . . 10

" Chinensis laciniatus fl. pl. (Double Japan Pink), to be properly appreciated, these should be seen, as it is impossible otherwise to convey any idea of their beauty. Rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half-hardy biennial 10

" Heddwigii diadematus (Double Diadem Pink), this is of denser growth than the Heddwigii, and of dwarfer habit. Very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. It has often a velvet-like, radiant fire, impossible to reproduce. 10

" Chinensis Imperialis fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink), a superb, double variety from China. 10

The two following varieties are introduced by Messrs. Carter, of London, and are new. They are



Pink, Eastern Queen.



Poppy, bracteatum.



Poppy, carnation.

selections from the finest formed varieties of *Dianthus Heddwigii*, and are said to be remarkably fine:

- Dianthus Heddwigii*, **Eastern Queen**, beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty. 25
- " *Heddwigii*, **Crimson Belle**, rich, vivid, crimson-like color; flowers of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely lacinated. Both the above varieties come perfectly true from seed. 25
- " **barbatus**, (see Sweet William.)
- " **caryophyllus**, (see Carnation.)

POPPY—Papaver.

Old fashioned flowers, not much in demand; there are however a few species of great beauty, which are an ornament to any garden. The three following varieties will be found to be magnificent, worth more than all the rest. Hardy perennials, blooming first year from seed, if sown early; will not bear transplanting well.

- Papaver, bracteatum pulcherrimum*, superb, large, double, orange-crimson flowers. 5
- " **Oriente**, large, gorgeous, orange-scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black; beautiful. 5
- " **Carnation**, brilliant, large, showy, double flowers, of various colors; two feet. 5

The last variety, under the name of *Papaver, somniferum*, is the sort used extensively for the extraction of opium.

PORTULACA.

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored *Portulacas*. They are in bloom from about the first of July, till killed by frost in autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water; and if the bed have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants, and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual; nine inches high.



Portulaca, single.

- Portulaca, alba*, pure white. 5
- " **aurea**, deep golden. 5
- " **striata**, striped yellow. 5
- " **caryophylloides**, carnation striped. 5
- " **fine mixed**, many beautiful kinds. 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

The double varieties of this plant are most beautiful. The blossoms are about one and half inches across, perfectly double, and of many colors. Not all the plants will be double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

- Portulaca, double, white*. 20
- " " **orange**. 20
- " " **scarlet**. 20
- " " **rose-striped**. 20
- " " **sulphur**. 20
- " " **mixed**. 15



Portulaca, double.

PRIMROSE, EVENING—(Ænothera).

The *Ænothera*, or Evening Primrose, is a general favorite. They all produce large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening.



Ænothera, acaulis alba.

The blossoms are three to four inches across, usually yellow or white, and very freely and constantly produced. They all do better if seed be started in hot-bed, and the plants transplanted.



Ænothera, Lamarckiana.



Primula plant.



P. flower



P. double.

Oenothera, acaulis alba, of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large flowers about three inches across, of most wonderful beauty, being transparent, and of the color and lustre of mother of pearl. Hardy perennial; six inches high..... 10

" *Lamarckiana*, superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms, about four inches across. As many as 400 buds and blossoms have been counted on a single spike and they are constantly produced from early spring till late in autumn. Hardy perennial; four feet high... 5

" *gigantea*, the stem grows very tall, changing at about two-thirds its height into an immense flower spike of bright yellow. Notwithstanding its shrubby appearance, it is an annual, and may be grown as easily as the other kinds. 10

PRIMULA SINENSIS—(Chinese Primrose)

These are perhaps the most desirable of all house-blooming plants, and will richly compensate for the little care they require. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border, they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp, cutting winds. Sow the seed in shallow boxes, filled with good, rich soil, dusting a little fine earth over them; if covered too deeply, or if the seed be wet and allowed to dry again, they will not germinate. Transplant into pots, and they will be ready for winter blooming in the drawing room. Tender perennial; six to nine inches high.

- Primula, *sinensis fimbriata*, new scarlet, distinct and striking..... 25
- " *sinensis fimbriata*, rose, rose varieties mixed. 25
- " " " Village Maid, pure white. 25
- " " " *alba maxima*, flowers large, of great substance, finely fringed, pure white; *extra novelty*..... 50
- " *sinensis fimbriata*, James' Prize, dark carmine 50
- " *sinensis fimbriata*, *punctata elegantissima*, the darkest primula known; flowers velvety-crimson, admirably fringed and regularly spotted on the edge with white..... 50
- " *sinensis fimbriata*, choicest fern-leaved, dark carmine and pure white..... 25
- " *sinensis fimbriata*, choicest mixed, from Mr. James' choicest strain of best fringed varieties;

confidently recommended to give the greatest satisfaction; all colors mixed 25



Primula flower, double.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

The following four varieties can be relied upon to come true from seed. They are very choice, and highly recommended for florists:

- Primula, *sinensis fimbriata*, double crimson.... 50
- " " " " white..... 50
- " " " " red..... 50
- " " " " mixed..... 50
- " *Japonica*, the Queen of Primroses; noble in foliage and bearing. The beautiful, fine, large, magenta-colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidically arranged on stout flower stems, which are over one foot high..... 25

PYRETHRUM—(Feverfew).

Very useful, and universally admired bedding plants, deserving a place in every garden. The single varieties are worthless, but the double-flowering sorts are very beautiful. Half-hardy perennials, usually requiring the protection of a cold-frame or conservatory through the winter; any good garden soil suits them.

- Pyrethrum, *partenium* (Double Feverfew), pure white, double flowers; very beautiful; desirable for bedding..... 10
- " *aureum* (Golden Feather), beautiful, gold-leaved bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late in autumn. One of the finest recent acquisitions for geometrical designs; flower white 10

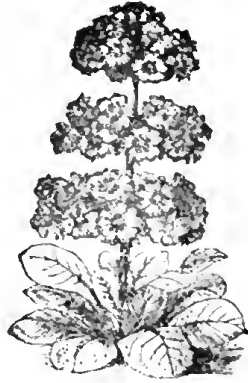
QUAKING GRASS—(See Briza.)

RHODANTHE—(Everlasting).

Of all the many varieties of everlastings, we think the Rhodanthe the finest and most beautiful. The flowers are of various colors, pure silvery white with yellow



Primula, fern leaved.



P. Japonica



Pyrethrum, double.

disc, rosy-crimson and bright purple, rose suffused with white, &c. For winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before they are fully expanded, and if dried in the shade, they will retain their brilliancy for years. The leaves are heart-shaped and lustrous, and the calyx long, scaly and shining. The seeds should be started in hot-bed and the plants transplanted to a warm situation, one foot apart. Tender annual; one foot high.

- Rhodanthe, Mangiesi, rich rose color, suffused with white,10
- " maculata, rosy-crimson, bright purple or white, with golden center, surrounded by a velvety band10
- " maculata alba, pure white, with yellow disc; elegant,10
- " mixed,10

RICINUS—(See Castor Bean.)

ROSE CAMPION—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*.)

ROSE of H AVEN—(See *Agrostemma Cœli-rosa*)

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Very showy bedding or border plants, with richly-colored, erect, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and pencilled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, and almost black. They are biennial in green-house, but annual in open ground. Start seed in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart into a mixture of loam and sand, with well rotted horse manure at the bottom. Bloom from August to October. Tender annual; one and a half to two feet high.

Salpiglossis, New Black, a new variety, recommended for its distinct character as a black blossom,..... 15

" fine mixed, colors beautifully marbled; purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow and blue.....10

SALVIA.

The *Salvia*, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant flowering in spikes of fiery red, crimson and blue, and continues in blossom, in open ground, till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house, and will continue in bloom a long time. Start the plants in hot bed, and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart. Tender annual; one to five feet high.

Salvia, splendens compacta, the finest *salvia* grown, being literally covered with blossoms; grows well from cuttings.....15

" *Roemeriana*, deep crimson; beautiful; one foot, 10

" *patens*, one of the brightest and purest of all blue-flowered plants, and holds a pre-eminent position.....20

SANVITALIA.

Very pretty, dwarf, trailing plants, excellent for rock work, borders or edgings of beds. It is so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. The flowers are double and of brilliant golden yellow, resembling a miniature double zinnia in form. Single varieties are not worth cultivating. Sow where required, in open ground, in spring, and thin to six inches apart; the plants will then cover the ground. Hardy annual; six inches high.

Sanvitalia, Procumbens fl. pl 10



Rhodanthe.



Salpiglossis



Sanvitalia.



Salvia, splendens compacta.

SAPONARIA.

It is impossible to speak too highly of these charming little plants. They are the longest blooming of all dwarf annuals, and carpet the ground with their pretty, little, star-shaped, pink, rose and white blossoms during the summer and autumn months. Unsurpassed for edgings and ribboning, and produce a fine effect in beds, by their combination of colors. Sow in spring, in open ground. Hardy annual; six inches high.

- Saponaria, calabrica, deep pink 5
- " " rosea, new..... 5
- " " alba, white..... 5
- " mixed 5

SCABICUS—(See Mourning Bride.)

SCARLET FLAX—(See Linum.)

SEDUM.

A species of low, succulent plants, some of which are remarkably pretty; grow readily upon stones, rocks,



Saponaria.



Sedum, fabarium.



Sedum, Sieboldii.

walls and roofs of houses; are admirably adapted for the center of hanging baskets.

- Sedum, caeruleum, the common Blue sedum, frequently known as Blue Stonecrop. Hardy annual; six inches high..... 10
- Aizoon, bright yellow blossoms; of trailing habit, and thick, succulent, deep green leaves. Hardy perennial; one foot high..... 10
- " fabarium, thick masses of pure white flowers. Hardy biennial; one foot high..... 25
- " Sieboldii, Hardy, evergreen creeper, with blue flowers; fine for baskets; one-half foot high... 25

SENSITIVE PLANT—(Mimosa).

An interesting and curious plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, well known for the extreme irritability of its leaves and foot stalks, which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. The plant is most irritable in the greatest heat, and if the upper branches be touched and droop, touching the lower ones, the whole plant will appear as if wilted and dying. Start in hot-bed, in pots, and transplant into a warm situation, six inches apart. Tender annual; two feet high.

- Mimosa, pudica 5

SMILAX.

No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, &c., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, &c. Soak the seed in warm water twelve hours, and plant in pots, in hot-bed or green-house, in February, and keep in warm, moist place. One plant in a two-inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August,



Sedum, caeruleum.



Sensitive Plant.



Smilax.



Snapdragon.

when the little bulb which has formed can be reotted in good, rich earth, and watered freely, and it will grow all winter. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high. Boston Smilax, *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*. 15

SNAPDRAGON—(Antirrhinum).

The Snapdragon is an old favorite border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large, curiously-shaped flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved by careful selection, and now are really magnificent flowers. They will blossom the first season from seed sown in spring, but the blossom will be much stronger the second season. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Tender perennial; two feet high.

- Antirrhinum, majus, album, pure white*. 5
- " *majus, brilliant, crimson, white throat*. 5
- " " *caryophylloides, beautifully striped*. . . 5
- " " *Delila, white throat* 5
- " *fine mixed, all the best colors*. 5

SOLANUM.

A class of beautiful, ornamental, fruit-bearing plants. They are useful for conservatory decoration, and present a beautiful appearance in the drawing room. Most of the varieties are half-hardy perennial shrubs, and can be planted out when danger of frost is over. The foliage is beautiful, but the fruit is its chief attraction being very beautiful in appearance, but not edible



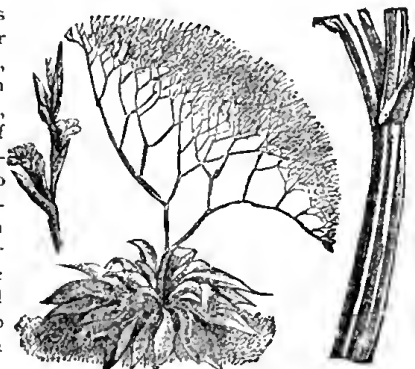
Solanum.

Solanum, Pseudo capsicum, covered with a profusion of miniature, pepper-shaped, scarlet fruit. 10

Solanum, Prince of Wales, magnificent variety, covered with bright orange, pear-shaped fruit. 20
 " *Weatherill's hybrids, dark green foliage, and various colored fruit; very fine for pot culture in drawing room, or to decorate dinner tables*. 20
 " *hybridum compactum, large, orange-scarlet berries, produced abundantly. Elegant for house or green-house decoration during winter*. 15

STATICE.

The species of Statice, or Sea Lavender, ought to be in every garden, on account of their lovely little flowers so freely produced. Sow in sand, loam or peat, in the house, and transplant into the garden when warm. Is perfectly hardy.



Statice.

Statice, Tatarica, hardy, herbaceous perennial from Russia, producing an abundance of pink flowers. One and a half feet high. 25

STEVIA.

A genus of plants, producing white and purple flowers which are of great value, and largely used in bouquets. If transplanted in the spring into open beds, they bloom in autumn, but are more valuable in greenhouse or conservatory as winter-flowering plants; they are indispensable to the florist. Sow seeds in spring, in sandy loam, and give protection in severe weather. Hardy perennial.

- Stevia, serrata, white*. 10
- " *purpurea, purple*. 5

STIPA—(See Feather Grass.)

STOCK.

The Stock has for many years been a general favorite, but of late years the Germans have grown them in such perfection that they are considered almost indispensable where a fine display is wanted. The seed is grown with such great care that a very large proportion



Stock, double German Ten-Week.



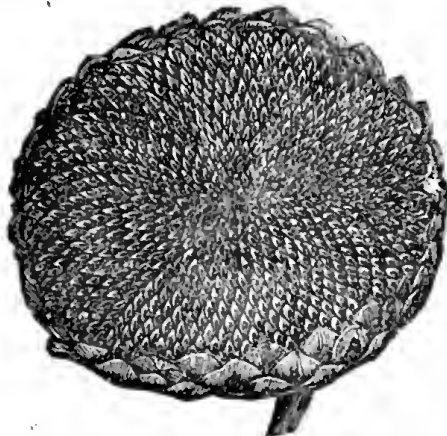
S. Emperor, or Perpetual.



Sweet Sultan.

of double flowers are produced from the seed, and of great fragrance and beauty. To have them in bloom early, start in hot-bed, and transplant when small into pots, and turn out in June to open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Stock, double German Ten-Week, fifteen separate colors mixed; fine** 10
- " **Brompton**, blooms well in winter; flowers very fragrant. Half-hardy biennial; one and a half feet high. *Six best colors mixed*..... 10
- " **Emperor, or Perpetual**, this beautiful and splendid variety of stock will bloom several years if protected from the frost; and if planted in pots early in spring, in green-house, will bloom the first autumn. The pots should be kept in a dry, cool place during winter, after blooming. The magnificent spikes of bloom are very rich and attractive, and for individual specimens, are unequalled. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high. *Twelve most beautiful colors mixed*..... 15
- " **night-scented, mathiola bicornis**, very sweet-scented, the perfume being observable at a great distance, and as agreeable as mignonette; purple flowers..... 15
- " **night-scented, mathiola triuspudata**, valuable for edgings of beds; blossoms profusely till killed by frost. Mauve-like, sweet-scented flowers. This and the preceding are hardy annuals 15



Sunflower, Large Russian.

SUMMER CYPRESS (See Belvidere.)

SUNFLOWER—(Helianthus).

Adapted by its stately growth for a back-ground to a lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbent of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are really quite attractive. Plant the seed in spring, where desired, and thin to four feet apart in rows. Hardy annual; five feet high.

- Sunflower, double (Helianthus Californicus fl. pl.), *very double*..... 5
- " **Large Russian**, a very tall-growing, single variety, often fifteen to twenty feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel..... 5

SWEET PEAS—(Lathyrus Odoratus).

Showy, free-flowering climber, and deservedly one of the most popular annuals that enrich the flower garden. The flowers are very freely produced, white, red, crimson, purple, black and striped, and quite fragrant. Plant four inches deep, very early in spring—the earlier the better. Hoe the earth towards the vines without ridging, and give support to the vine to run upon. Hardy annual; six feet high.

- Sweet Peas, purple..... 5
- " " **scarlet**..... 5
- " " **striped**..... 5
- " " **Painted Lady**..... 5
- " " **invincible scarlet**..... 5
- " " **black**..... 5
- " " **mixed**..... 5
- " " **Violet Queen**, a new and very beautiful variety, introduced by Messrs. Carter, of London; of rather dwarf habit, the colors ranging from deep mauve to light violet..... 15

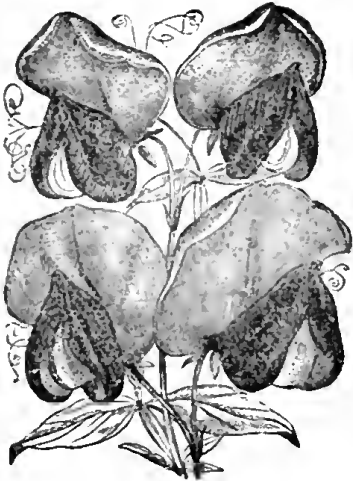
SWEET SULTAN—(Centaurea).

Handsome border plant of easy culture, bearing very fragrant, double, deep purple blossoms, from July to October. They produce a striking effect in mixed borders, and are extremely useful for forming bouquets of cut flowers in connection with other colored flowers. Plant where required, in spring, and thin to six inches apart. Hardy annual; two feet high.

- Centaurea, moschata atropurpurea, double purple 5

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus Barbatus).

A bed of the finer varieties sports into an endless variety of colors, and presents a beautiful sight. For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed.



Sweet Pea.



Sweet William.



Tassel Flower.

The seed can be planted very early in spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better, and seed should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

- Dianthus barbatus, marginatus* (Perfection), beautiful 10
- " *barbatus, ocellatus marginatus, splendid* . . . 10
- " " *Carter's Harlequin, all colors and shades* 10
- " " *pure white, pure white flowers* . . . 10
- " " *black, reddish, velvety-black* . . . 10
- " " *fine mixed* 5
- " " *mixed double, perfectly double and great variety of colors* 10

SWAN RIVER DAISY—(See *Brachycome*.)

TAGATES—(See *Marigold*.)

TASSEL FLOWER—(*Cacalia*).

A showy plant of easy culture, producing beautiful scarlet and golden yellow, tassel-shaped blossoms from July to October. It is sometimes known as *Florida's Paint Brush*. Looks best when grown in clusters. Succeeds best in a mixture of fresh loam and leaf mould. Sow early in spring, in open ground, in clusters. Hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

- Cacalia, coccinea, scarlet* 5
- " *aurea, golden yellow* 5
- " *mixed* 5

THUNBERGIA.

Ornamental climbers for green-house or parlor decoration, which if transplanted to a warm, sunny border, will grow and blossom all summer. The flowers are orange, buff and white, with variously colored throats. A support of strings or lattice work should be supplied for the branches to cling to and run upon. Start the plants in pots in a hot-bed or cold-frame, and do not set out till weather is warm. A soil of peat and loam suits them best. Half-hardy annual climber; six feet high.

- Thunbergia, alata, buff, dark eye* 10
- " *aurantiaca, bright orange* 10
- " *Bakeri, pure white* 10
- " *fine mixed* 20

TORENIA.

Very fine, new annual with large, sky-blue blossoms, with three large spots of dark indigo blue, and a

yellow stain in the center. Sown from February till April in pots, and kept under glass, it will flower from June to September. The prettiest annual for cultivation under glass, but will thrive well in open air during the warmer season of the year. In open air the plants are dwarfer and more robust, flowering well till cold weather.



Torenia

Torenia, Fournieri superbiens, the darkest spotted varieties. 25

TREE CYPRESS—(*Ipomopsis*).

A wonderfully handsome plant, with fine, feathery foliage, somewhat like that of the cypress vine, and long spikes of beautiful flowers, dazzling scarlet spotted and marked with darker shades. It is equally desirable for out-door or conservatory cultivation. Sow the seed in August, in a dry situation; if the ground be at all wet, the plants will decay. Half-hardy biennial; three feet high.

- Ipomopsis, elegans, scarlet* 5

TRITOMA.

An interesting half-hardy, summer and autumn blooming plant, producing brilliant spikes of red orange-red flowers. Needs protection of dry litter if left in the



Tritoma.



Thunbergia



Tree Cypress



Valerian.

ground during winter; may be taken up in the fall, potted and kept from frost. Seeds should be sown in hot-bed or green-house, early in spring; the bulb which will be produced should not be watered too freely, nor forced till the succeeding spring, when it should be transplanted into rich, loamy soil.

Tritoma, uvaria grandiflora..... 25

TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM—(See Nasturtium, Tall.)

TROPÆOLUM MINOR—(See Nasturtium, Dwarf.)

TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM—(See Canary Bird Flower.)

VALERIAN—(Polemonium).

An old, standard, border plant, often called Jacob's Ladder, from its beautiful, pinnately cleft leaves. The flowers are lively blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and may be increased by dividing the roots. Sow early in spring, in open border, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Valerian, Greek (*Polemonium cœruleum*)..... 5

VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated, or more eagerly sought after than the Verbena, and no plant excels it

for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. The white is pure the crimson and scarlet so vivid, and the purple so deep while the striped are so conspicuous, that they are very desirable. They flower perfectly well from seed sown in spring. If started in the house, in winter they will be in bloom sooner, but if sown in open ground in May, they will bloom in August. Each plant will require a space of four feet. Tender perennial trailer; one foot high.

- Verbena, *Aubletia grandiflora*, reddish-purple.... 5
- " *Niveni*, white, sweet-scented..... 10
- " *Venosa*, rich purple..... 5
- " scarlet, scarlet blossoms..... 15
- " *Montana*, hardy; from Rocky Mountains; will stand our winters out of doors; rose, changing into lilac..... 15
- " *Defiance*, seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color..... 20
- " *hybrida*, blue, all shades of blue..... 20
- " " *Italian striped*, beautiful... .. 20
- " " *Auriculiflora*, various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose... 20
- " " *maxima perfecta alba*, pure white; desirable new variety; said to produce large, pure white flowers of standard perfection, fine for florists 25
- " extra choice mixed, seed saved from all named flowers; very choice..... 20
- " fine mixed, embraces all colors..... 10



Verbena flower.



Verbena plant.



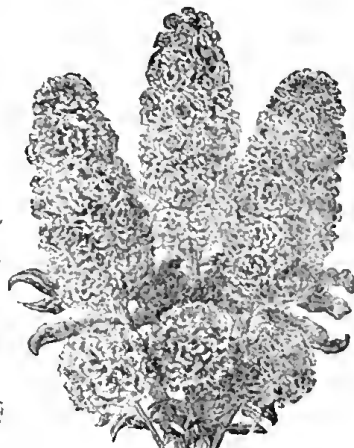
Violet, double.



Virginia Stock



Waitzia.



Wall Flower.

VINCA.

A genus of ornamental, free-flowering, green-house perennials, with glossy-green foliage and beautiful circular flowers. If sown early, under glass, and transplanted in a warm situation, they will bloom in the summer and autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Two feet high.

- Vinca, alba, white, with red eye..... 10
- " " pura, pure white..... 10
- " " rosca 10

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy.)

VIOLET—(Viola Odorata).

The Violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for border or rock work, and commence putting forth their beautiful double and single blossoms in April and continue through May. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial; four inches high.

- Violet, sweet-scented English (Viola Odorata), flowers double and single; white; fragrant... 10
- " white (Viola cornuta alba), large, white blossoms..... 10
- " yellow (Viola cornuta lutea grandiflora)... 10
- " Mauve Queen, mauve-colored..... 10
- " Purple Queen, deep, fine purple..... 10

VIRGINIA CREEPER Hedera (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia).

The Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine, is hardy, very ornamental, of rapid growth, and the foliage is luxuriant and beautiful. It is often made to cover the walls of houses forty or fifty feet high, clinging by its tendrils. The flower is reddish-green, not showy, but is succeeded by clusters of nearly black berries, at which time the tendrils and stalk turn to a rich crimson color. It is exceedingly ornamental and conspicuous in October, after the first frost. Is easily propagated from layers.

- Virginia Creeper..... 15

VIRGINIA STOCK—(Malcolmia).

Hardy annuals, very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through the spring and summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the candytuft; grows about nine inches high.

- Virginia Stock, red..... 5
- " " white..... 5
- " " New Pigmy, a new, dwarf variety, a single tuft of which forms a close, erect mass of white flowers; about six inches high..... 10

WAITZIA.

A new class of everlastings, with clusters of most beautiful flowers. Very useful in the formation of winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be picked as soon as open, and dried in the shade. They are very tender annuals, and should be started under glass, and transplanted as soon as danger of frost is over. They like a soil of sandy peat, or leaf mould. One foot high.

- Waitzia, aurea, yellow..... 20
- " grandiflora, large, golden flowers..... 20

WALL FLOWER—(Chieranthus Cheiri).

The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds or borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color, the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Sow the seed early, in hot-bed, and when the plants are small, pick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather, remove the pots to the house, and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.

- Wall Flower, mixed double..... 10
- " Early Brown, brown li-red, fragrant flowers; large thick spikes; early. Tender biennial... 10
- " Tom Thumb, New Golden, a new variety, free-flowering, dwarf and compact habit; highly recommended for spring bedding, for which it is invaluable 15

WALENBERGIA.

A very interesting family of hardy, perennial plants, with campanula-like flowers of white and blue, which are exceedingly beautiful. Sow under glass, or in the house, early in April, and transplant to open ground in May. Four feet high.

- Wahlenbergia, grandiflora alba, pure white..... 15
- " grandiflora cœrulea plena, deep blue..... 15

WHITLAVIA.

A pretty plant, with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of bright blue, and pure white, bell-shaped flowers, in drooping clusters, half an inch in length. In heavy, wet soils it does not succeed well, but in light, sandy loam, few flowers give more



Whitlavia



Wistaria.



Xeranthemum.

satisfaction. Sow the seed in open border early in spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Whitlavia, grandiflora..... 5

WIGANDIA.

Very ornamental plant with immense veined leaves, and stems covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly, and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves, and clusters of lilac flowers which continue to open in succession for a long time, lend the plant a tropical aspect, and make it one of the most valuable ornamental foliage plants for garden and lawn decoration. Seeds, if sown early in spring in hot-bed, will produce large plants by the middle of summer.

Wigandia, caracasana25

WISTARIA.

One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers, growing, when well established in good soil, from fifteen to twenty-five feet in a season. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall; the pale blue, pea-shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters similar in size and shape to a bunch of grapes. It thrives best in a light, rich soil, and should be trained against a south wall or veranda. Seeds should be sown in mellow loam early in the spring; if a green-house or hot-bed is available, start in winter, and when plants are a foot high transplant into situations where they are to remain.

Wistaria, sinensis20

XERANTHEMUM.

Of neat, compact habit, free-flowering, and of the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down, and the flowers are pure white, deep purple and yellow, single and double. If gathered before fully opened, and dried in the shade, they will retain their beauty for years. They make fine winter bouquets alone or mixed with grasses. Sow in spring, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Xeranthemum, atropurpureum, double flowers;
 - deep purple.....10
 - yellow, yellow flowers.....10
 - white, new; double; fine.....10
 - mixed.....10

ZEA MAIZE—(Striped Japanese Corn).

An ornamental foliage plant of much beauty. It is a species of corn, with large foliage, the leaves being beautifully striped with white and green. Half-hardy annual, from Japan; six feet high.

Zea Japonica, fol. variegata, striped foliage..... 5

ZINNIA.

A very showy plant, with large, double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. The colors run through all the shades of carmine, lilac, scarlet, purple, crimson, yellow, to pure white. If any single blossoms appear, they should be at once pulled up. Sow the seed early in spring, in



Zea Maize.



Zinnia, double.



Zinnia, Darwini.

COLLECTION No 4.

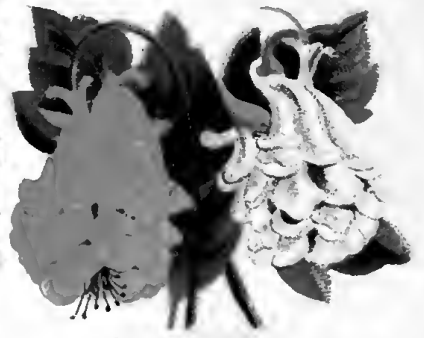
CONSISTING OF THE SEEDS OF 6 BEST PERENNIALS,
AND 6 CHOICEST TENDER PERENNIALS FOR HOUSE CULTURE IN POTS.



CARNATION.
Extra Choice Double Mixed, Price 25 Cts.



SMILAX.
Price 15 Cts.



COLUMBINE.
Mixed Double, Price 10 Cts



FOXGLOVE.
Ivery's Price 10 Cts.



HOLLYHOCK.
Chater's Price 15 Cts.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.
Price 10 Cts.

THE ABOVE 6 VARIETIES AMOUNTING TO 85 Cts. WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF 60 Cts.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.
Choicest Mixed, Price 25 Cts.



HELIOTROPE.
Dark Mixed, Price 10 Cts.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.
Choicest Mixed Price 25 Cts.



VERBENA.
Extra Choice Mixed 20 Cts.



CALCEOLARIA.
Large Flowered, Mixed, Price 25 Cts.



CINERARIA.
Choicest Mixed 25 Cts.

THE ABOVE 6 CHOICE VARIETIES FOR GREEN-HOUSE OR POT CULTURE, AMOUNTING TO \$1.30 WILL BE SENT FOR \$1.00.
THE WHOLE 12 VARIETIES ON THIS PAGE, AMOUNTING TO \$2.15 SENT FOR \$1.50.



open ground, and transplant to one and a half feet apart, in good, rich soil. Half-hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

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

Zinnia, double, carmine	10
" " scarlet	10
" " purple	10
" " crimson	10
" " orange	10
" " lilac	10
" " deep scarlet	10
" " deep purple	10
" " alba plenissima, pure white	10

Zinnia, double, mixed, very fine	10
" " elegans plenissima, Emperor Francis Joseph, a new, extra double variety of superior quality; deep purple upon orange ground; beautiful	15
" " Haageana fl. pl., a perfectly double variety, of deep orange color, finely margined with bright golden yellow, beautifully imbricated, representing a depressed globular cone	15
" " Darwini fl. pl., a distinct class of Zinnias of most beautiful form and every conceivable shade of color. There are four classes, known as <i>nana compacta</i> , <i>major</i> , <i>pyramidalis</i> and <i>nitata</i> , about twelve colors in each class. The seed we offer comprises a mixture of all the above classes	20

The following Classification will be of convenience to our customers in making selections:

FLOWERS BLOOMING THE FIRST SEASON.

Abronia.	Canary Bird Flower.	Forget-Me-Not.	Leptosiphon.	Pink.
Acroclimium.	Candytuft.	Four O'Clock.	Linnanthus.	Poppy.
Adonis.	Castor Bean.	Gaillardia.	Linum.	Portulaca.
Ageratum.	Catananche	Gilia.	Lobelia.	Primrose.
Agrostemma.	Catchfly.	Globe Amaranth.	Love Grove.	Rhodanthe.
Alonsoa.	Celosia.	Gnaphalium.	Love-in-a-Mist.	Salpiglossis.
Alyssum.	Centaurea.	Godetia.	Lupin.	Salvia.
Amaranthus.	Chlora.	Gourds.	Lychnis.	Sanvitalia.
Ammobium.	Chrysanthemum.	Grammaethes.	Lythrum.	Saponaria.
Anagallis.	Clarkia.	Gypsophila.	Marigold.	Sensitive Plant.
Argemone.	Clintonia.	Helichrysum.	Martynia.	Snapdragon.
Asperula.	Cockscomb	Heliotrope.	Marrandia.	Stocks.
Aster.	Commelina.	Helipterum.	Mignonette.	Sunflower.
Bachelor's Button.	Convolvulus.	Hibiscus.	Mimulus.	Sweet Peas.
Balsam.	Convolvulus, Minor.	Honesty.	Moluccella.	Sweet Sultan!
Bartonia.	Crepis.	Humea.	Momordica.	Tassel Flower.
Belvidere.	Cuphea.	Hyacinth Bean.	Morning Glory.	Thunbergia.
Brachycome.	Cypress Vine.	Ice Plant.	Mourning Bride.	Verbena.
Browallia.	Datura.	Indian Shot.	Nasturtium.	Virginia Stock.
Calampelis.	Didiscus	Ipomea.	Nemesia.	Waitzia.
Calandrinia.	Eschscholtzia.	Jacobaea.	Nolana.	Whiteavia.
Calliopsis.	Euphorbia.	Job's Tears.	Nycterinia.	Xeranthemum.
Callirhoe.	Eutoca.	Kaulfussia.	Petunia.	Zinnia.
Campanula.	Fenzlia.	Larkspur.	Phlox Drummondii.	

FLOWERS BLOOMING THE SECOND SEASON.

Adlumia.	Clematis.	Gladiolus.	Pampas Grass.	Statice.
Agrostemma.	Cobaea.	Hollyhock.	Pansy.	Stocks.
Alyssum.	Columbine.	Jasminum.	Peas.	Sweet William.
Auricula.	Cyclamen.	Larkspur.	Pentstemon.	Tree Cypress.
Azalea.	Dahlia.	Lily of the Valley.	Phlox, Perennial.	Valerian.
Bocconia.	Daisy.	Linum.	Primrose.	Violet.
Canterbury Bell.	Foxglove.	Lobelia.	Pyrethrum.	Wahlenbergia.
Carnation.	Fragaria.	Lychnis.	Salvia.	Wall Flower.
Chrysanthemum.	French Honeysuckle.	Oxalis.		

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS AND GRASSES.

Agrostis.	Centaurea.	Feather Grass.	Job's Tears.	Pennisetum.
Amaranthus.	Cineraria.	Ferns.	Lagurus.	Perilla.
Bocconia.	Colens.	Hordeum.	Love Grass.	Sedum.
Briza.	Erianthus.	Humea.	Palm.	Wigandia.
Canna.	Euphorbia.	Ice Plant.	Pampas Grass.	Zea Maize.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

Abobra.	Cobaea.	Lophospermum.	Nasturtium, Fall.	Sweet Pea.
Adlumia.	Cypress Vine.	Maurandia.	Passion Flower.	Thunbergia.
Balloon Vine.	Gourd.	Momordica.	Peas.	Virginia Creeper.
Calampelis.	Hyacinth Bean.	Morning Glory.	Smilax.	Wistaria.
Canary Bird Flower.	Ipomea.			

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Acroclimium.	Gnaphalium.	Helichrysum.	Honesty.	Waitzia.
Ammobium.	Globe Amaranth.	Helipterum.	Rhodanthe.	Xeranthemum.

SEEDS DESIGNED FOR GREEN-HOUSE.

Abutilon.	Chlora.	Ferns.	Maurandia.	Primula.
Alonsoa.	Chrysanthemum.	Fuchsia.	Mesembryanthemum.	Sedum.
Auricula.	Cineraria.	Geranium.	Mimulus.	Smilax.
Azalea.	Clintonius.	Gloxinia.	Nasturtium.	Solanum.
Balloon Vine.	Coleus.	Gunnera.	Nierembergia.	Stevia.
Begonia.	Convolvulus.	Humea.	Nymphæa.	Stocks.
Bocconia.	Cuphea.	Heliotrope.	Oleander.	Tritoma.
Calceolaria.	Cyclamen.	Ipomea.	Palm.	Torenia Fournieri.
Calla.	Daisy.	Jacobæa.	Pampas Grass.	Verbena.
Camellia.	Echeveria.	Lantana.	Pansy.	Virca.
Carnation.	Erica.	Lobelia.	Passion Flower.	Violet.
Cassia.	Erythrina.	Lophospermum.	Perilla.	Wall Flower.
Centaurea.				

PLANTS FOR 1881.

It is with real satisfaction that we present our customers with a largely increased list of Plants from which to select, embracing nearly all of the valuable newer varieties that have been tested and found worthy a place in our catalogue. Rooted plants, such as we send out, seldom fail to give perfect satisfaction; not nearly the skill and patience are required with Plants that are necessary to produce bloom from the seed. The system of packing is now so perfect that plants can be sent about as safely in the coldest weather in winter, as in summer. It is now eight years since we added the Plant feature to that of our seed business, and we are glad to say that the instance, have been very rare when the plants we sent out have failed to give satisfaction.

The poor as well as the rich are fast learning that a few nice, healthy plants in their dwellings are a necessity as well as a luxury. They are regarded almost as members of the household, and many a delightful hour is spent in their companionship. How much real satisfaction is afforded in being able to offer your retiring guest in mid-winter a little bouquet of living flowers, grown in your own house, and perfected under your own supervision. Even the green leaves bring cheerfulness and sun-shine. We cannot too strongly urge our friends to have some flowers and plants for winter blooming, at which season of the year even the most insignificant flower is more welcome than the most gorgeous display in summer, when all nature is blooming.

It is now well understood that we have unprecedented facilities for promptly and faithfully executing orders for plants, through our connection with one of the largest and most favorably known houses in central New York, with whom we have dealt for the past eight years, and who have gained an enviable reputation both for us and themselves, by growing and sending out only large, healthy, fine specimens of plants. Their system of packing and facilities for shipping are complete, and perfect satisfaction can be relied on. The order and money must be sent to us, but the plants will be sent to the party direct from the green-house in central New York.

PLANTS BY MAIL.—At the prices quoted, except where expressly stated otherwise, we send plants by MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID BY US. The rate of postage on seeds, bulbs and plants is *sixteen cents per pound*, so only small plants can be sent by mail. They will however be well rooted and healthy, and we will also wrap them carefully in oiled cloth, and use every other precaution to have them reach their destination safely and in good condition. In remote places, where the express charges would be exorbitant, we can *only* send plants by *mail*; and we cannot undertake to send to such remote places, under any circumstances, those plants, like Bouvardias and Camellias, which are offered to be sent only by express.

PLANTS BY EXPRESS.—In all cases where it is apparent that the express charges will not be exorbitant, (from the long distance), it is much preferable to have your plants sent by express. The express charges will cost the purchaser a little more, but you will be sure of getting much larger, finer plants, and we shall add to all good sized orders *a few extras*, to compensate for the small difference in cost between mail and express. Parties living at a great distance, such as Texas, Louisiana or the Territories, would not be justified in ordering by express, as the charges would be more than the plants would be worth when received. We shall use our judgment and experience in shipping for the benefit and protection of our customers. When plants are sent by express the purchaser is in every case to pay the transportation charges.

BOXES AND PACKING.—We make no charges for boxes or packing, and the plants will be in fine condition when they leave us, and properly and carefully packed, but we cannot undertake to *guarantee* their condition when received. Our responsibility ceases with the delivery, in good order, to the express company or post office.

TERMS OF PLANTS.—The terms are strictly CASH WITH THE ORDER. The best method is to send draft on New York or Chicago to our order, or purchase a post office order payable to us. When neither of these is convenient, send the currency in registered letter.

ORDERS FOR PLANTS MUST AMOUNT TO FIFTY CENTS.—We cannot afford to give our attention to orders for plants amounting to less than fifty cents, unless in addition to the amount for plant or plants wanted, ten cents is sent. The office work on a small order is the same as on a larger one, and it also requires nearly as much time to pack it, and takes almost as much postage, as an order double or triple the size. If your order for plants amounts to less than fifty cents, ten cents extra must be added.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS.

For the convenience of our customers, we have made the following selections of plants which we offer at reduced rates. We have bestowed great care on the selections, and none but good, healthy plants will be sent. The varieties sent will all be labeled, but *exclusively our choice*, though only good sorts, such as are described in our catalogue will be sent. We are only enabled to offer them at the following low prices by *retaining the privilege of selecting the varieties ourselves when we fill the order*.

In ordering, please be particular to give the correct letter of the collection.

Collection A—Free by mail for \$1.00.—1 Fuchsia, 1 Tea Rose, 2 Tuberoses, 1 Lemon Verbena, 1 Heliotrope, 1 Salvia, 1 Carnation, 2 Gladioli.

Collection B—Free by mail for \$1.00.—1 Rose Geranium, 1 Silver-Leaf Geranium, 1 Tea Rose, 2 Carnations, 1 Heliotrope, 1 Begonia, 2 Tuberoses, 1 Gladiolus.

Collection C—Suitable for hanging baskets or window gardens, free by mail for \$1.25—12 basket plants, our choice of sorts.

Collection D—Suitable for hanging baskets or window gardens, free by mail for \$1.25—1 Geranium, 2 Begonias, 1 Coleus, 1 Achyranthus, 1 Cuphea, 6 assorted vines, our choice.

Collection E—Free by mail for \$2.00.—1 Fuchsia, 2 Tea Roses, 6 Verbenas, 2 Geraniums, 1 Cuphea, 1 Hydrangea, 2 Tuberoses, 2 Chrysanthemums, 2 Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Collection F—Free by mail for \$2.00.—1 Fuchsia, 2 Heliotropes, 1 Dielytra, 3 Tea Roses, 3 Single Geraniums, 3 Double Geraniums, 3 Verbenas, 2 Tuberoses, 1 Gladiolus.

The following four collections can be sent only by express, the purchaser paying charges:

Collection G—By express only, for \$3.00.—12 Verbenas, 6 Tuberoses, 6 Gladioli, 6 Geraniums, 1 Heliotrope, 2 Tea Roses, 2 Hybrid Perpetual Roses, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Begonias, 1 Violet, 3 Pansies, 2 Daisies.

Collection H—By express only, for \$3.00.—6 Verbenas, 6 Tuberoses, 12 Gladioli, 3 Geraniums, 1 Heliotrope, 1 Veronica, 2 Tropæolums, 1 Passion Vine, 1 Lantana, 2 Dahlias, 1 Jasmine, 6 Coleus, 2 Ageratum, 1 Calla Lilly, 1 Abutilon.

Collection I—By express only, for \$5.00.—12 Coleus, 6 Achyranthus, 6 Verbenas, 3 Fuchsias, 3 Heliotropes, 1 Lemon Verbena, 6 Geraniums, 1 Feverfew, 1 Smilax, 3 Ferns, 1 Lantana, 1 Petunia, 6 Tuberoses, 6 Gladioli, 2 Honeysuckles, 3 Abutilons, 3 Chrysanthemums, 1 Hydrangea, 3 Tea Roses, 3 Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Collection J—By express only, for \$5.00.—2 Lobelias, 2 Ageratums, 6 Geraniums, 6 Tea Roses, 3 Dahlias, 2 Madia Vines, 6 Pansies, 2 Dielytras, 2 Astilbe Japonica, 2 Geraniums (Ivy-leaf), 1 English Ivy, 1 Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, 6 Tuberoses, 2 Passion Flowers, 2 Salvias, 6 Verbenas, 3 Coleus, 3 Carnations, 3 Begonias, 2 Centaureas, 2 Calceolarias, 2 Heliotropes.

Abutilons, 25 cents each, except where noted.

Abutilon, Darwinii. New; entirely distinct. Flowers a deep orange scarlet, veined with pink, thrown well above the foliage; a very profuse bloomer.

Abutilon, Boule de Nieve. The best white-flowering abutilon that has yet been introduced. In this variety, we have a fine, compact growth, and an abundance of white bloom. Well adapted for out door culture.

Abutilon, Roseum. A free-growing variety; flowers of a fine rose color.

Abutilon, Santana. Flowers brownish-crimson.

Abutilon, Signor Rotusc. Very tree bloomer, of good habit; flowers orange and scarlet; very large, 30c.

Abutilon, Thompsonii. Leaves mottled with bright golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental leaved plants

Abutilon, vexillarium var. Climbing habit, veined and striped; scarlet and yellow.

Achania, malvariscuz Strong-growing, ever-blooming, green-house shrub; flowers intense scarlet. 25 cents.

Achyranthus. Bright-leaved plants, used largely in ribbon beds and masses. Will stand the hottest weather. 20 cents each.

Achyranthus, Aureus reticulatus. Leaves veined; stalks light carmine.

Emerson. An improvement on *A. Lindenii*, much lighter, a large portion of the foliage being a beautiful pink.

Hoveyii. Large, crimped leaves, beautiful carmine, blotched with bronze.

Lindenii. Deep blood red.

Var. Gilsonii. Light crimson, pinkish stems.

Acuba, Japonica. (Gold Dust Tree.) Very neat-growing shrub; leaves dark glossy green, splashed with yellow. 25 cents.

Agapanthus, Umbellatus var. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Agave, Americana var. The well known Variegated Century Plant. Valuable as a pot plant or for decorating lawns. 50 cents to \$1.50.

Ageratum, 20 cents each.

Blanche. Pure white; dwarf.

John Douglas. Deep blue, compact habit, free bloomer.

Mexicanum. Light blue.

Tom Thumb. A dwarf variety of low and compact growth; flowers light porcelain blue.

variegatum. Variegated foliage.



Abutilon, Boule de Nieve.

Allamanda, Hendersonii. A valuable green-house plant, having large, deep yellow flowers. It blossoms nearly the entire season. 25 cents.

Aloysia, citrodora. (Lemon Verbena.) Of this well known shrub so indispensable for the delightful fragrance of its leaves, we offer fine plants. 20 cents.

Alternanthera, 15 cents each.

var. versicolor. Crimson and bronze.

latifolia. Leaves dark crimson, tipped with rose.

Both varieties very desirable for bedding out; of low, compact growth; well adapted for front lawns or circles.

Alyssum, double white. Similar in every way to the common Sweet Alyssum, but with double flowers. It is valuable for cut flowers at all seasons. 25 cents.

var. This is one of the most useful of variegated plants; good for bedding, and cut flowers. 15c.

Ampelopsis, Veitchii. A dwarf variety of the Virginia Creeper. The young growth during summer is a dark purple, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. It clings to stone work or wood, and is a very rapid grower. 25 cents.

Ampelopsis, Quinquefolia. The well known Virginia Creeper, found in many parts of the country. It is a free grower; of strong habit, leaves splendidly variegated in the fall. 25 cents.

Artemesia, argentia. Leaves finely cut, silvery white; well adapted for baskets or vases. 20 cents.

Aspidistra, variegata. A splendid striped and curious plant for Wardian Cases, and equally as good for Aquariums. 50 cents.

Aspidistra, lurida. Plain green, equally as good for same purposes. 25 cents.

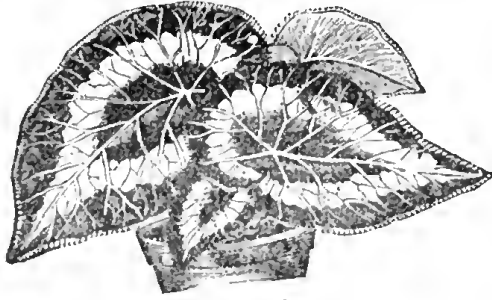
Astilbe, Japonica. (Spirea Japonica.) About one foot high, perfectly hardy, bearing its flowers in branching, feather-like spikes of purest white, and in great abundance. Valuable for winter blooming, and is extensively used by bouquet makers for forcing. 25 to 50c.

Azalea, Indica. Free-flowering, green-house shrubs; flowers of all colors. 25 cents to \$2.00.

Begonia, flowering varieties. Desirable plants, blooming more or less profusely from March to November; varying in color from white and rose, to bright scarlet, assimilating in character to the well known Begonia Rex, in their great diversity of picturesque



Begonia.



Begonia Rex

markings; rich, crimson tinted stems, and silvery leaf markings. 20 cents each, except where price is given.

- Begonia, *Agrastima Pita*. Spotted white. 25 cts.
- " *Glaucophylla scandens*. A creeping or drooping variety, peculiarly adapted for hanging baskets; large panicles of orange-salmon blossoms. One of the most be useful plants in cultivation, when grown singly in hanging baskets. 30 cents.
- " *grandiflora rosea*.
- " *hybrida iflora*. Rosy pink.
- " *Hydrocotylon*. 25 cents.
- " *Manicata*. 25 cents.
- " *Palmata*. A very ornamental variety, with peculiar, palm-shaped leaves. 30 cents.
- " *Parvia Flora*. Clear white; compact and dwarf.
- " *Rex*. Large leaf varieties. 50 cents.
- " *rubra*. One of the most valuable acquisitions to winter-flowering plants. Leaves dark green; flowers rosy-scarlet, glossy and wax-like. It is a model of perfection. Nice, large, healthy plants 25 to 50 cents.
- " *Sanguinea*.



Bouvardia.



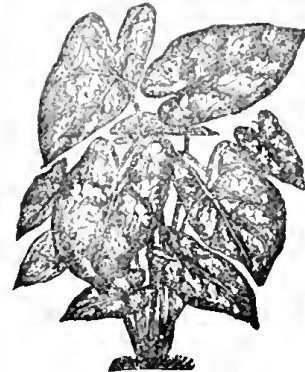
Campsidium.

- Begonia, *Saundersonii*. Scarlet-crimson.
- " *Subpeltatum nigricans*. Leaves are a rich shade of crimson; flowers bluish-white. 30 cents.
- " *Weltoniensis*. Beautiful pink; winter blooming.
- Bouvardia. Valuable as winter-blooming plants, equally desirable for bedding. Beginning to bloom in August, they continue until frost. Bouvardias are sent by express only. 25 cents each.
- Bouvardia, *Elegans*. Scarlet vermillion; trusses large and full.
- " *Lientha*. Dazzling scarlet; small and compact.
- " *The Bride*. Pink; soft and pretty shade.
- " *Freelandii*. Pure white.

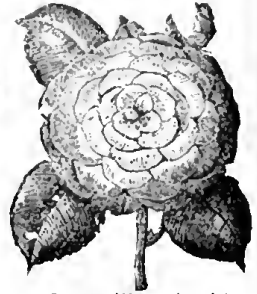
Cactus, best varieties 25 cents to \$2.00 each.
 Calla, *Ethiopica*. Very large, tube-shaped, white flower. 25 to 50 cents each.

Caladium, *esculentum*. One of the best plants for lawns or center of large flower beds. Plants are produced from bulbs, like the Calla. Bulbs 25 to 50 cents.

Caladium, *Fancy*. Leaves spotted and striped in almost every color. 50 to 75 cents.



Caladium, fancy.



Camellia, double.

winter bloom. Sent by express only. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Campsidium, *Filicifolium*. An elegant climber of rapid growth, for green-house culture, the leaves of which much resemble the fronds of a fern in miniature. May be grown as a pot plant, or trained to the rafters. 30 cents.

Canna, *Indica*. Plants used largely in sub-tropical gardening, for the grand effect which their rich and varied colored leaves produce. 25c.

Carnations, *monthly*. Indispensable either for decorating the flower garden in summer, or parlor in winter. The flowers are of nearly every shade and marking, and most of them delightfully fragrant. 20 cents each, except where price is given.

Carnation, *La Purite* carmine.

" *La Purite* var. Scarlet, striped.

" *Mrs. Henderson*.

A new scarlet carnation. We take pleasure in sending out this new carnation, as florists have long felt the need of a good scarlet carnation. In foliage, it is almost identical with Peter Henderson.



Canna.



Carnation, Mrs. Henderson

The flowers are nearly if not quite as large, rich orange-carlet, and hold well without bursting. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are without doubt the finest pair of carnations that have ever traveled over the country. Small plants 50 cents.

Carnation, Peter Henderson. Double white perpetual. This is one of the very best sorts yet introduced. It will produce twice the number of flowers, and of twice the size of any other. Flowers will not burst and fade like many other sorts, but will remain on the plant two weeks without fading or bursting. Each stem goes to bloom with five to seven flowers. Side shoots are constantly forming, each of which goes to bloom. It is truly a perpetual bloomer. Nearly 200 buds and blossoms are on a good sized plant at one time. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Carnation, President DeGrate. White



Centaurea gymnocarpa.

Centaurea, candida. Plants dwarf; leaves downy white. 25 cents.

" ***gymnocarpa.*** Drooping habit; silvery grey; valuable plant to contrast with Coleus and Achyranthus. 25 cents.

Chorozema, varia. A valuable green-house shrub, flowering in winter and spring; flowers purple and orange, in spikes from four to six inches in length. 25c.

Cineraria, maritima. White foliage plant, similar to Centaurea, with deeply cut leaves. 20 cents.

Cissus, discolor. Stove climber; foliage beautifully shaded silver, crimson and purple. 25 cents.

Clematis, Virginiana.

A very rapid growing, hardy plant; flowers white. 50 to 75 cents.

Clematis, Jackmanii.

The flowers when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple and rich velvety appearance. It is perfectly hardy, and blooms continuously from July until cut down by the frost. 75 cents to \$1.00.

Cobæa, scandens. A most useful climber on account of its rapid growth, and large, bell-shaped flowers. 25c.



Clematis, Jackmanii.

Coleus. These beautiful foliage plants are almost indispensable in the formation of flower gardens. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100 by express.

Coleus, Black Prince. Deep shade of maroon.

" ***Fascination.***
" ***Kentish Fire.***

Coleus, Little Annie.
" ***Lord Falguth.***



Coleus.

Coleus, Mrs. K. Hugessen. Coleus, Pieta.

" ***Royalty.***

" ***Sunset.*** Rich bronze, crimson center, yellow edge.

" ***the Shah.*** Very striking, half the leaf assuming a golden yellow as soon as the plant is grown.

" ***Velvet Queen.*** A deep, rich shade of carmine.

" ***Verschaffeldii.*** Velvety-crimson; finest bedding sort.



Cobæa.

Convolvulus, mauritanicus. A favorite drooping basket plant, with large, delicate, blue flowers. 20 cts.

Crotons. Plants, which for their beautiful leaf-markings, demand a place in every collection of hot-house plants. Valuable also for ferneries and Wardian



Convolvulus.

Cases. Ten varieties. 25 cents to \$2.00 each, according to variety and size.



Croton.



Cyclamen.

Cyclamen, persicum. A fine, ornamental, greenhouse plant; both flowers and leaves are valuable in floral work. Small plants 25 cents; large 50 cents.



Daisy, double.

Daisies, double white and red. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100 by express.

Digitalis, or Foxglove, is a stately plant when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. Perfectly hardy, and in variety of colors. 20 cents.



Dracaena.

- Dracaena, Australis.** (Dragon Tree.) Wide, green foliage. 25 cents to \$1.00.
- " **Congesta.** Narrow, green leaves. 75 cents to \$1.50.
- " **Guilfoyleii.** Variegated; very showy. \$1.50 to \$3.00.
- " **Terminalis.** Rich crimson foliage, marked pink and white. 50 cents to \$2.00.

Duranta, Baumgartii fol. var. Beautiful foliage plant, of tall and branching habit; leaves marked half their depth with golden yellow. 30 cents.

Echeveria. A genus of succulent plants, both novel and interesting. Five varieties, 25 cents each.

Eucharis, Amazonica. A lovely greenhouse plant from the river Amazon. Flowers pure white, star-shaped and very fragrant. It requires a warm atmosphere and plenty of moisture. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Euonymus, Japonicus aureus. Handsome, evergreen shrub, with bright yellow blotch in the center of the leaf. An excellent house plant for winter, growing well in the shade. 25 cents.

Eupatorium, white, winter-flowering plants. 25c each.

" **Arboreum.**

Eupatorium, Triste.

" **Riparium.**

Euphorbia, splendens. A continuous-blooming variety, densely covered on the stems with spikes or thorns an inch in length, giving it a curious appearance. Bright scarlet flowers with yellow center. 25 to 50 cents.

Farfugium, Grandes. A very showy foliage plant, with large, dark green leaves spotted with yellow. 50c.

Ferns. Too much cannot be said in favor of these graceful plants, and we are glad to see they are constantly growing in favor each year, till no collection of plants, however small, is now considered perfect without at least a few varieties of ferns. In places too shady for other plants to thrive, they grow in great beauty. Coming as they do from every clime, we find them a very interesting study. They are alike good for baskets, vases, rock work, for ornamental plants for parlor or conservatory, and the pressed leaves of some of the varieties are marvels of graceful beauty. We make a specialty of them, and we doubt if many so large collections as ours can be found in this country.

Adiantum, decorum. 25 to 50 cents.

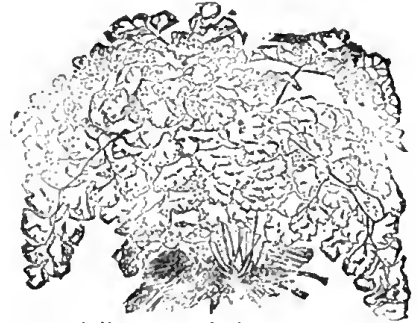
" **denticulatum.** 50 cents.

" **gracillimum.** 25 to 50 cents.

" **excisus multifidum.** 50 cents.

" **Roenbeckii.** 50 cents to \$1.00.

" **farleyense.** A new variety, and the most beautiful of all. Very large, beautiful leaves, of drooping habit; a single plant is often two feet in diameter, and resembles a fountain. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more elegant than a single specimen. \$2.00 to \$5.00.



Adiantum, farleyense.

Alsophia, australis. (Tree Fern.) 50 cents to \$5.00, by express only.

Alsorus, crispus. 50 cents.

Asplenium, balengeri. 25 cents to \$3.00.

" **fabianum.** 25 to 50 cents.

Blechnum, occidentale. 25 cents to \$1.00.

" **Brazilense.** 50 cents.

Cheilantes, Hirta. 25 to 50 cents.

Davallia, dissecta. 25 to 50 cents.

" **tyrmana.** 50 cents.

" **Moorcana.** 25 cents to \$1.00.

Diplazium, decinatum. 25 to 50 cents.

Doryopteris, nobilis. 50 cents to \$1.00.

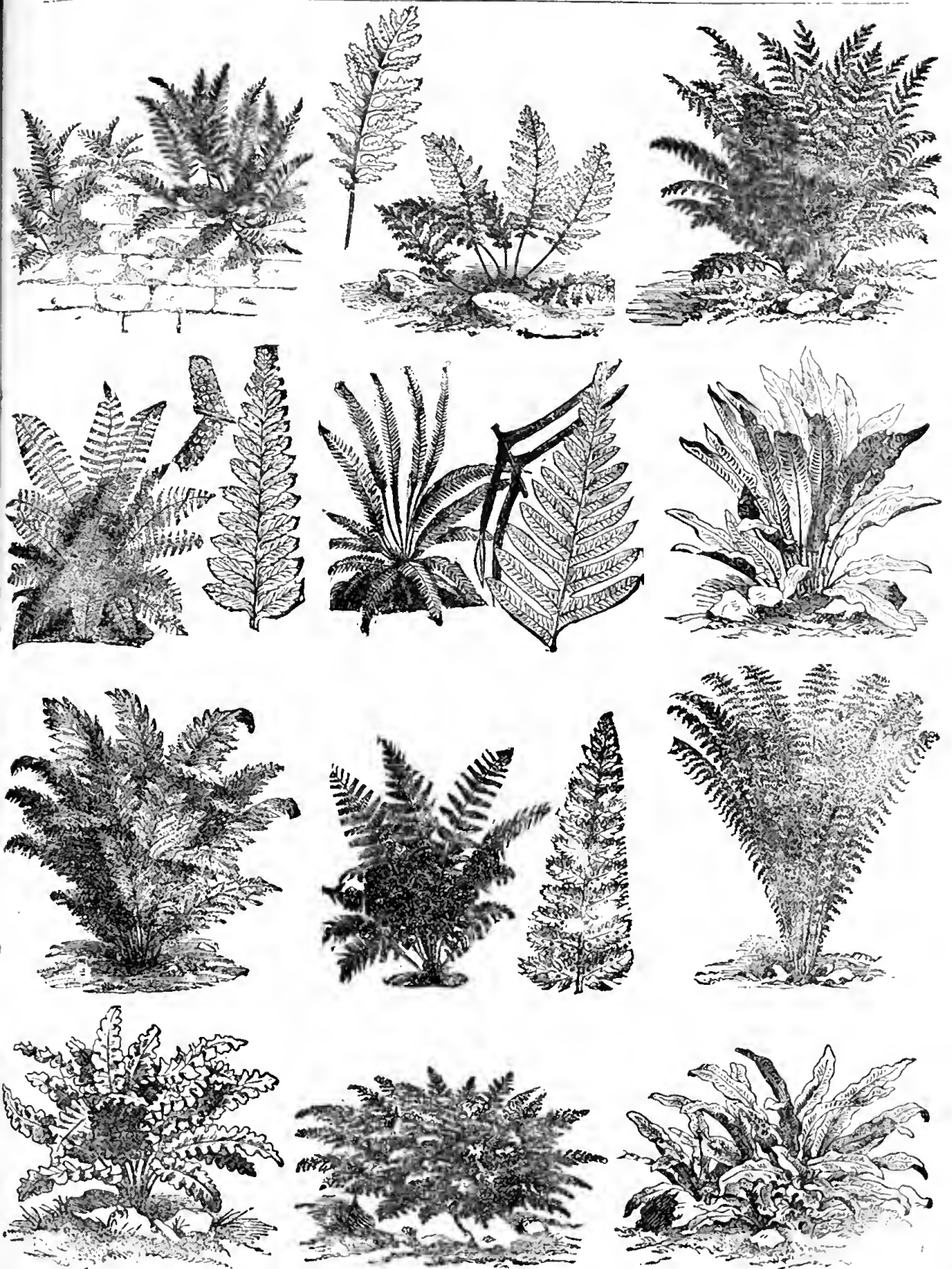
" **palmata.** 50 cents to \$1.00.

Gymnogramma, argentea. (Silver Fern.) 25 to 50c.

" **lauchiana.** (Gold Fern.) 25 to 50 cents.

Lomaria gibba. 25 cents to \$3.00.

Lygodium scandens. (Japanese Climbing Fern.) A native of Japan; of graceful, twining habit, and in its native clime, will grow fifty feet. Of easy culture.



SOME OF OUR VARIETIES OF FERNS.

treated as other ferns, and valuable as a climbing or drooping plant. 25 to 75 cents.

Nephrolepis, exaltatum. 25 cents.

" *scabra.* 25 to 50 cents.

" *picta.* 50 cents.

Onychium, japonicum. 25 to 50 cents.

Platyceirum, alviconne. (Stag Horn Fern.) 75c to \$3.00

Platyloma fulcata. 25 cents to \$1.00.

Polypodium, aureum. 25 cents.

" *kaurudrianum.* 25 to 50 cents.

Pteris, argyrea. 25 cents to \$1.00.

" *critica alba lineata.* 25 cents.

" *serrulata.* 25 cents.

" *cristata.* 50 cents.

" *tremula.* 25 cents to \$1.00.

Pella, hastata. 25 cents.

☞ We have also a great variety of other Ferns and Selagrenellas, too numerous to name.

Feverfew, *Pyrethrum.* Double white; summer-blooming; 20 cents.

Feverfew, *Golden.* Much used for massing or bordering. Leaves finely cut, of a golden yellow color. The flower stems should be cut as soon as they appear. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100, by express.

Ficus, *Elastica.* (India Rubber Tree.) From East Indies; foliage large, dark green and shining; fine house plant. \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Ficus, *Parcellii.* A splendid decorative plant, with beautiful, variegated foliage. The leaves, which are of large size, thin texture and coarsely serrated on the margin, are of a bright green color, profusely but irregularly blotched with creamy white and dark green. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Fittonia. Low-growing plants; leaves nicely veined with pink and white; good for ferneries. 20 cents.

Fragaria, *Indica.* Bright red strawberry; used for rock work or baskets. 20 cents.

Fuchsia, (Lady's Ear Drop.) In shaded situations, with plenty of air and light, they make elegant summer-blooming plants for massing or grouping in beds. We have a choice collection of both single and double, which have been carefully selected with a view to obtain the best varieties in habit, growth and distinct shade of color. 20 cents each, except where noted. Larger plants 25 to 50 cents.

Fuchsia, *Black Prince.* Bell-shaped; very fine.

" *Champion of the World.* (New.) Dwarf, very free-blooming, double variety, with scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla. Best fuchsia out. 30 cents.

" *Day Dream.* Double; corolla maroon, sepals crimson.

" *Fulgens.* A fine old sort, very heavy foliage.

" *Golden Fleece.* Foliage golden yellow; free, early bloomer.



Fuchsia



Geranium, single.

- Fuchsia, *Lustr.*** Scarlet corolla, bluish sepals.
- " *May Queen.* Blush sepals, scarlet corolla
- " *Mrs. Marshall.* Corolla carmine, sepals white; winter bloomer.
- " *Pearl of England.* Cherry-red corolla, rosy-white sepals.
- " *Prince Imperial.* Dwarf; corolla purple, sepals recurved, crimson; one of the very best of the dwarf varieties.
- " *Speciosa.* Corolla scarlet, sepals bluish.
- " *Sunray.* Beautiful, tri-colored variety; great novelty. 30 cents.

GERANIUM, ZONALE.

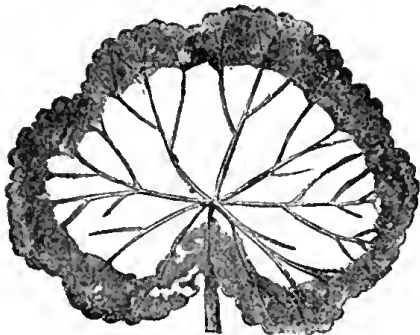
Scarcely rivaled as bedders of the surest growth on all soils, succeeding to perfection during the heat and drought of summer; of rich, massive and often gay-zoned foliage; compact growth, and profuse, constant, brilliant bloom in scarlet, crimson, salmon, and white; they are especially valuable and beautiful for winter-blooming in the house. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100, by express.

Bicolor. White, deep salmon eye

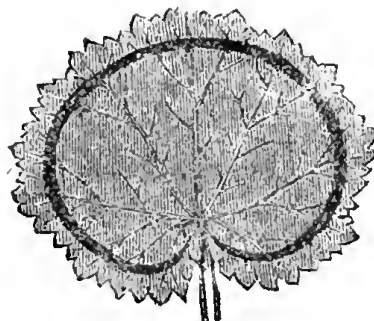
Fridsmaid. Rosy-salmon.



Geranium, Zonales.



Geranium, Happy Thought.



G. Distinction.



G. double.

Col. Hilden. Extra large truss; crimson-scarlet.
Dazzler. Intense scarlet, white eye.
Delight. Rose.
Duchess of Sutherland. Scarlet, white eye.
Emily Vaucher. White.
General Grant. Scarlet; very large truss.
General Scott. Salmon.
Glorie de Corbenay. Salmon-pink.
Helen Dick. Pink and white.
Kate Nicholson. Rosy-pink.
Mad. Muzzard. Magenta.
Marginetta. White, pink eye and border.
Master Christine. Rich pink.
Mrs. Lowe. Crimson, splashed with pink.
New Life. By far the finest striped variety; color deep scarlet, striped and blotched with white.
Queen of the West. Rosy-scarlet.

GERANIUM, DOUBLE.

A beautiful selection of this well known plant, producing double flowers, and cultivated as easily as the single varieties. They are free-blooming, and remain a long time in perfection, and are useful in a variety of ways, where the single ones are not. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100, by express, except where noted.

Alice Crouse. Blush-white.
Aline Sisley. White, pink shade.
Asa Gray. Bright salmon, a soft and mellow tint.
Jewel. Trusses of good size, deep scarlet in color.
J. G. Waggoner. Rich crimson.
Madame Lemoine. Bright rosy-pink.
Maria Crouse. Vermillion.
Mme. Amelia Ballet. The best of all the double whites, flowers not changing as they grow old. 25 cents.
Mme. Boucharlatain. Intense scarlet.
Mme. Thibaut. Flowers very large, deep rose-pink, upper petals marked with white; habit dwarf and compact; splendid bedder. 25 cents.
St. Maria. Dazzling scarlet.
Sylphide. Rose.
The Ghost. White.

GERANIUM, VARIEGATED.

Bronze, with a silver edge; most elegantly variegated in foliage, flowers pink, carmine and scarlet; as vigorous in growth as the plain-leaved varieties; admirable for contrast with other colors; partially shaded, succeed as bedders. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Bronze King. Bronze and yellow.
Cloth of Gold. Yellow and green.
Crystal Palace Gem. Golden and green.
Distinction. The leaves are encircled near the edge with a very narrow zone of deep black.
Golden Crown. Light yellow.
Happy Thought. A large yellow blotch in the center of each leaf, with an outer band of green at the margin.
Italia Unite. Carmine zone, white edge.
Lady Cium. Style of Mrs. Pollock.
Marshal McMahon. Ground color of the leaves golden yellow, marked with a deep chocolate ring.
Mountain of Snow. White margined, scarlet flowers.
Mrs. Pollock. Best tricolored variety.

GERANIUM, SCENTED.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Apple.
Bridal Ring.
Lady Plymouth. Rose scented; silver edged.
Mrs. Taylor. Scarlet flowers.
Nutmeg. *Pinnatifidum.*
Pennyroyal. *Rose.*

GERANIUM, IVY-LEAVED.

The value of this selection is greatly enhanced by the beauty and profusion of its flowers during the spring and summer months, varying from white to pink. They are well adapted for rock work or vases; for drooping over baskets, or on trellises, they are unsurpassed; but few plants give more satisfaction for home culture. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Diadem.

Duke of Edinburgh. Leaves marginated white.

Lady Edith. Flowers crimson and purple.

Lucy Lemoine. Flowers very double; white, veined with purple. 25 cents.

L. Elegante var.

Gazania, splendens. A low-growing plant, with large, showy, orange-yellow flowers. 20 cents.

Gloxinia. These are among the handsomest of our summer-blooming, green-house plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme. The bulbs should be started in the spring, in a hot-bed or hot-house, and after blooming all summer, require a season of rest. 25 to 50 cents.

Heliotrope. No plant succeeds better for summer-flowering; is equally well adapted for green-house blooming in winter; it is a constant bloomer, and is a general favorite, on account of its delightful fragrance. 20 cents each; set of six \$1.00.



Heliotrope

Glory de Masette. Dark lavender.

Homer. Lilac.

Mad. Blerney. White.

Miss Nightengale. Light lavender.

Snow Wreath. Nearly white.

Star. The darkest of the heliotropes; white eye; dwarf habit.

Hibiscus, 25 cents each.

Double. Rosy-crimson.

Cooperii. Foliage variegated, white, green and pink.

Hydrangea.

Japonica variegata. The leaves are deep green, marked with pure white. 50 cents.

Hortensis. The old, hardy variety of great merit; flowers pink, changing to bluish-white. 25 cents.

Otaksu. Flowers similar to *H. Hortensis*, but larger; plant more dwarf, and blooms younger. 25 cents.

Paniculata grandiflora. Perfectly hardy; flowers white. 25 to 50 cents.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. New climbing hydrangea, said to cling to trees, and grow to the height of fifty feet; hardy. 25 to 50 cents.

Thos. Hogg. White; one of best. 25 cents.

Hoya,—
Carnosa. (Wax Plant.) Delicate, waxy, star-shaped flowers. 25 to 50 cents.

Carnosa var. Foliage variegated. 50 cents.

Ivies, plain and variegated. Best varieties, 20 to 50 cents.

Ivy, German, rapid-growing climber, for trellis or baskets. 20 cents.

Jassamine,—
Grandiflorum. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. 25 cents.

Night-blooming. The flowers are of a pale yellow color, and exceedingly fragrant, its delicate perfume being perceptible only at night. 20 cents.



Jassamine.

Cape. (Gardenia Florida.) Flowers pure white, and exceedingly fragrant. 25 to 50 cents.

Lantana, Valuable plants for bedding out; of the most delicate colors; white, rose, orange, lilac, and yellow. 20 cents each.



Lantana.

color. In winter and spring it is one mass of bloom. Few plants are more attractive.

Linum, flavum. A plant of extremely neat habit, growing about one foot high, with flowers of pure yellow, nearly two inches in diameter, almost covering the plant when in full bloom. 20 cts.

Lily of the Valley. 25 cents.

Lobelia, speciosa. A valuable plant for ribbon lines, or baskets. 15 cents.



Lily of the Valley.

Mahernia, 20 cents each.

Hector. Flowers yellow, tipped with scarlet.

Odorata. A neat-growing, green-house plant, blooming in the early spring. Flowers yellow, bell-shaped and of exquisite fragrance.

Maranta. Beautiful, ornamental foliage. They require a good deal of heat. New sorts, 25 cents to \$2.00.



Mesembryanthemum.

Mesembryanthemum, 20 cents each.

Cardifolium variegatum. (Variegated Ice Plant.) Exceedingly valuable for baskets or vases, as its succulent character enables it to stand our hot and dry weather admirably. The star-like, purple flowers contrast finely with the creamy-white foliage.

Grandiflorum. Very showy; pink and white.

Mikania, violacea. A climbing or creeping plant; very striking; foliage of a purple-green; very showy for baskets or vases. 20 cents.

Myosotis, palustris. The well known Forget-Me-Not of the garden. 25 cents.

Myrtus, communis. (Myrtle.) Double; white-flowering. 20 cents.

Myrtle, White Cape. Hardy in the South, but should be kept from frost in the North. It is a shrub, and produces wondrously beautiful flowers. 50 cents.

Nerium, (Oleander),—

Double rose. 25 to 50 cents.

Single white. 25 cents to \$1.00.

Nierembergia, gracilis. A well known bedding plant of slender, grass-like habit, with bluish-white flowers an inch in diameter, flowering from June to October; fine for vases and hanging baskets. 15 cents.

Othonna, crassifolia. Small, tassel-like flower; fine for vases and baskets. 20 cents.

Oxalis. Excellent for baskets, vases or window culture, flowering nearly the entire season.

Double. Flowers of immense size, very double; yellow. \$1.00.

Golden yellow. Blossoms most of the time through winter. 20 cents.

Grandiflora. Pink; flowers and foliage very large. 20c.

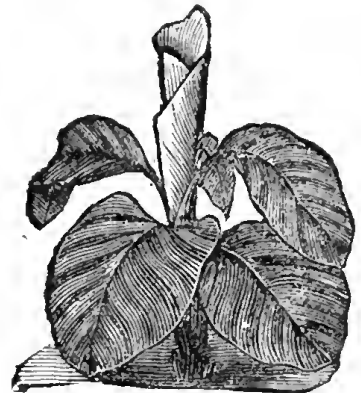
We send dry bulbs of the above three varieties.

Floribunda alba. White. 15 cents.

rosea. Rose-colored. 15 cents.



Myrtle, Cape.



Maranta.



Passiflora, pfordtii.



Petunia, double.



Primula Plant.

Palms. For decorative purposes, the Palm stands unrivaled, imparting a rich, tropical appearance wherever used: They are growing so rapidly in popularity, that no entertainment of importance is now given without a tasteful array of Palms among the decorations.



Palm.

- Chamærops, Excelsa.* \$1.00 to \$3.00.
- Fortunei.* \$1.00 to \$3.00.
- Humilis.* \$1.00 to \$3.00.
- Curculigo Recurvolata.* \$1.00 to \$5.00.
- Lantania Borbonica.* \$1.00 to \$3.00.
- Pandanus Utilis.* 50 cents to \$3.00.
- Seaforthia Elegans.* \$3.00 to \$10.00.

Panicum, variegatum. A variegated grass of drooping habit; valuable for vases or baskets. 15 cents.

Pansy, (Heart's Ease.) A charming class of plants for the spring garden, and extremely effective for edging beds; *splendid assortment.* 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100, by express.

Passiflora,—

- Coverulea.* Blue. 20 cents.
- Pfordtii.* Very free, hardy climber; bluish-purple flowers. 25 cents.
- Princess.* Rich scarlet. 50 cents to \$1.00.
- Quadrangularis variegata.* Variegated foliage; bluish-purple flowers. Scarce kind, 50 cents to \$1.00.

Peperomia,—

- Maculosa.* Bright green, veined with white. 20 cents.

Roscofolora. This plant bears tiny spikes of white flowers; very fine for button-hole bouquets. 20 cts.

Petunia, 25 cents each.

Blanche. Double white.

Magnet. Double blotched.

Pilea, (Artillery Plant.) 20 cents.

Pilogyne, Sauvii. A beautiful, rapid-growing climber; excellent for screens or verandas; fine for the house in winter. 20 cents.

Pink. White fringed, hardy. 25 to 50 cents.

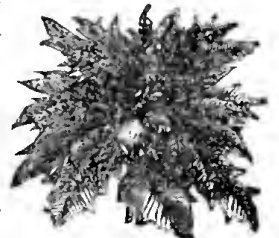
Plumbago,—

Capensis. Very pretty plant, producing large heads of light blue flowers. 20 cents.

Larpentæ. Dwarf, hardy shrub, indigo blue; fine for edging; covered with bloom during summer and autumn. 25 cents.

Poinsettia, pulcherrima. A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts that surround the flower being, in well grown specimens, one foot in diameter, of the most dazzling scarlet.

In a hot-house temperature of sixty degrees, it begins to bloom in November, and remains expanded until February. This peculiarity of blooming in the heart of winter, makes it largely in demand for baskets and vases of cut flowers at the holidays. 25 cents to \$1.00 each.



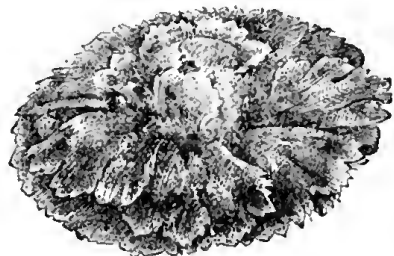
Poinsettia.

Pomegranate, dwarf. (*Punica nana.*) This variety has the peculiarity of blooming when quite small. The flower is a rich shade of orange-scarlet; a rare color. 25 cents.

Primrose, hardy. Double white. 25 cents.

Primula, Chinensis. Best varieties. 25 cents.

 " Double white. 50 cents.



Primula, double.

Richardia, alba maculata. A variety of calla; leaves spotted with white. 25 cents.

Rivina, humilis. A plant of slender growth; branches covered with red berries. 20 cents.

Rosmarinus, officinalis. (Rosemary.) 20 cents.

Roses. Our stock of Roses this season is very fine, both for mailing and sending by express. Those offered as large plants have been bedded out, or grown in pots the past season, and wintered in cold-frame; they can be planted out in the spring with little or no risk. The rose requires high culture; it should be planted in good, well-drained soil; the ground can scarcely be made too rich. The pruning required will vary with the sorts planted, the rank-growing requiring less pruning than the weak ones. The points particularly to be observed are to prune before the buds start in spring, to cut out all unripe or old and feeble shoots, and to cut back the last season's growth to from one-half to two-thirds its length, according to the vigor of the sorts. Winter protection of tender sorts is accomplished by covering after a few severe frosts, with leaves, straw, evergreen boughs, or earth, or by removing the plants to a cool cellar. With a little care of this kind, the choicest tender roses may be safely wintered, and as they are the only really perpetual roses, they are abundantly worth the extra care. The insects most commonly injurious to the rose—as the Aphas, which appear in great numbers upon the young, growing shoots, and the Thrips, which prey upon the under side of the leaf, giving it a sickly, yellowish look, may easily be destroyed by syringing or dipping the plants in tobacco water. Purchasers will do better by allowing us some latitude in making selections, not only getting better plants, but greater distinction of variety.

Roses, hybrid perpetual, hardy. These bloom two or three times during the season. Bedding plants 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100 by express. Large plants 35 to 50 cents each; \$20.00 per 100 by express.



Hybrid Perpetual, hardy.

Alexander Rachmetiff. Bright red, large and very fine.

Augusta Mie. Deep blush, extra.

Baron Maynard. Pure white, edge of petals often tinged pink, fine.

Baron Prevost. Pure rose color, free bloomer.

Baron de Rothschild. A light, lovely pink, beautiful.

Beauty of Waltham. Rosy crimson, changing to bright rosy carmine.

Belle Normandy. Silvery rose color, large and full, extra fine.

Cardinal Patrisii. Brilliant crimson, exquisite color.

Caroline de Sansal. Flesh color, full, one of the best.

Charles Rouillard. Beautiful pale rose, large.

Duplessis Morisy. Purplish crimson, a fine grower.

Eveque de Nismes. Crimson purple, large and full.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, magnificent bud.

General Washington. Scarlet crimson, very double.

Infant de Moseul Carmel. Deep crimson.

Josine Haret. Reddish purple.

John Hopper. Dark shade of pink, a showy sort.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine.

La France. Silvery white and rose, fragrant.

La Reine. Rosy pink, full and fragrant.

Lora acartney. Dark velvety crimson, double.

Lord Raglan. Brilliant crimson scarlet, very double.

Louis de Argens. Blush to white.

Louis Odier. Rose color.

Marshal Forey. Bright crimson, double, extra.

Maurice Bernardin. Clear, bright red.

Mme. Richer. Beautiful rose color.

Mme. Alf. de Rougemont. White, tinged with rose.

Mme. Victor Verdier. Cherry red, changing to satin rose.

Mme. Theresa Coumer. Bright rose.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, large and double.

Mme. Trotter. Bright rose color.

Mrs. Elliott. Bright rose.

Napoleon III. Violet crimson.

Paul Veron. Dark rose, a free bloomer.

Pierre Notting. Dark red, very double.

Pierre Seletsky. Purplish red, shaded with violet.

Prince Albert. Beautiful, deep rose.

Prof. Koch. Cherry crimson.

Reine de Belges. Carmine.

Senator Vaisse. Bright red, large, bold flower.

Souvenir du Comte de Cavour. Dark crimson.

Sydonie. Light pink.

Wm. Knox. Pink, excellent.

Roses, Hardy Moss. Bedding plants 30 cents each;

\$2.50 per dozen. Large plants 50 cents to \$1.00.

Boursiere de la Riviere. Deep red.

Countess Muranais. Pure white.

Crested Moss. Rose color.

Glory of Mosses. Rosy carmine, extra large and double.

Mme. Lavoche Lambert. Pure rose, finely mossed.

Mrs. Lobb. Deep crimson.

Mrs. Wood. Deep crimson.

Perpetual White. White.

Princess Adelaide. Bright pink, densely covered with moss.

Pellison. Deep rose.

Salet. Pale rose.

Roses, Hardy Climbing. Bedding plants 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers white and blush, in clusters.

Gen of the Prairies. Red, blotched with white.

Queen of the Prairies. Clear bright pink, sometimes with white stripe.

Seven Sisters. Pure white to deep crimson.

Triumph. White, shaded with rose.

Victor Verdier. Bright red, very fine.

Roses, Tea, Bengal and Bourbon, monthly. These are admirably adapted for bedding out or pot culture; can be wintered in cold-frames or cool, dry cellars. No place should be without them. Bedding plants 20 cents each, except where noted; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100 by express; and large plants 35 to 50 cents each; \$20.00 per 100 by express.

Agripina. Velvety crimson, fine in bud.

Aline Sisley. A rare shade of violet red.

Appoline. Light pink, cupped, exceedingly sweet.

Arch Duke Charles. Rosy crimson, a constant bloomer.



Tea Rose.

American Banner, (the new striped tea rose.) Possesses the fragrance of the Bon Silene. Small plants 50 cents each.

- Aurora*. Silvery rose, very double and sweet.
- Banksia*. Five colored, white, yellow, rose and striped.
- Bella*. White, an excellent sort.
- Bon Silene*. Purplish carmine, delightful fragrance.
- Cels Multiflora*. Blush variety, a beautiful variety.
- Douglas*. Rich crimson, entirely distinct in color.
- Duchess de Brabant*. Light pink, very fragrant.
- Duchess of Edinburgh*. Large buds, deep crimson, tea scented. 30 cents.
- Edes Dupont*. Purplish carmine, very fragrant.
- Gigantic*. Flesh color.
- Hermosa*. Pink, very profuse bloomer.
- Homer*. Rosy salmon, tea scented.
- Isabella Sprunt*. Canary yellow, fine buds.
- Jos. Gordon*. Red.
- Lady Warrander*. Pure creamy white.
- La Pactole*. Lemon yellow, very sweet.
- Lawrenciana*. Small, rosy pink.
- Leveson Gower*. Rosy salmon.
- Maria Sisley*. White and rose.
- Melville*. Clear pink.
- Mlle. Rachel*. Lemon white, beautiful buds.
- Mme. Bosanquet*. Flesh color, perfect form.
- Mme. Bravy*. Creamy white, excellent under glass.
- Mme. Bureau*. Blush.
- Mme. Caroline Kuster*. Orange yellow, very sweet and desirable.
- Mme. Lacharme*. Blush.
- Mme. Margottin*. Yellow and rose, large and fine form.
- Mme. Ristori*. Blush.
- Mme. Russell*. Creamy buff, shaded pink.
- Mme. Vetry*. Carmine rose.
- Mt. Blanc*. White, very double and fragrant.
- Niphotos*. Without doubt one of the best white roses grown; buds large and full, and a free bloomer.
- Nina*. Creamy white.
- Pauline Labante*. Salmon rose, rich tea scent.
- Perle des Jardins*. Deep yellow, very double and highly perfumed. 30 cents.
- Pink Daily*. Pink.
- Princess Maria*. Rosy pink.
- Purple Crown*. Purplish crimson.
- Ragulus*. Salmon shaded with rose.
- Roi de Cramoisse*. Red, good in bud.
- Safrano*. Buff.
- Sanguinea*. Rich crimson, excellent for bedding.
- Sombreuil*. White, blush, one of the finest.

- Sou. de la Malmaison*. Flesh color. 30 cents.
 - Stella*. Light yellow.
 - St. Joseph*. Light pink, delightfully tea scented.
 - Triumph de Luxemburg*. Coppery rose.
 - Viridiflora*. Green; a curiosity.
 - White Daily*. White.
 - Yellow Tea*. Buds nicely shaped; a yellow tint; one of the best for summer planting. 30 cents.
- Roses, *Noisette*, or *Climbing*, mostly. These are tender, and should be protected in winter; they are mostly fragrant, and well adapted to verandas, &c. Bedding plants 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Climbing Monthly.

- Caroline Manais*. Blush white.
- Glorie d' Dijon*. Salmon, deep cup-shaped.
- James Sprunt*. Bright crimson, valuable as a pillar rose.
- La Marque*. Straw color.
- Marshal Niel*. Yellow, fine form, very fragrant.
- Setina*. Rose.
- Solfatarre*. Saffron yellow.
- Washington*. White; can be wintered out doors with but little protection, profuse bloomer.
- Woodland Marguerette*. White.
- Salvia*, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- Splendens*. Flower spike of the most intense scarlet; ever-blooming.
- Rosea*. Pink flowers.
- Marmorata nana*. A neat, dwarf variety; flowers evenly marbled, scarlet and white; very striking.
- Saxifrage, sarmentosa*. Basket plant. 20 cents.
- Sedum*, 25 cents each.
- Carnica var.* White striped foliage.
- Sieboldii var.* Leaves margined with yellow.
- Sempervirens*. A succulent plant, allied to the Sedums; good for rock work. 20 cents.
- Senecio, MacroGLOSSIS*. (New German Ivy.) A new variety of this popular plant, which will become much more valued than the old sort. It resembles the English Ivy so closely, that it is often mistaken for it. It is a vigorous grower. Splendid for vases and baskets. 20 cents.
- Smilax, Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*. There is no climbing plant in cultivation that surpasses this in the graceful beauty of its foliage. Its peculiar, wavy formation renders it one of the most valuable plants for vases or baskets; can be trained to climb, or allowed to droop, as required; in cut flowers, it is now considered indispensable by all florists; its hard texture enables it to keep several days after being cut, without wilting. For a parlor or window plant, it is indispensable. 20 to 50c.
- Bolanum*, 20 cents each.
- Jasminoides variegated*.
- Jel. var.* Dwarf varieties.



Smilax.



Verbena.



Yucca.

Stevia, 20 to 50 cents each.
Compacta. Winter bloomer, continues longer in bloom than any of the other varieties, blooms from November to January.
Serrata. From January to February.
Thyme, golden lemon. Leaves margined yellow. 15 cents.
Tradescantia, 15 cents each.
Vulgaris. A drooping sort, with bright, glossy green leaves.
Zebrina. Leaves striped with silver white.
Repens. Leaves bright green, striped white.
Tropæolum, double scarlet. Fine for baskets or vases. 20 cents.
Vallota, purpurea. A beautiful, scarlet, summer-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis class. 25 to 50 cents.
Verbenas. For years the cultivation of the Verbena has been made a specialty by many leading florists. We offer thirty varieties this season. In making up this collection, we have kept two objects in view; good bedding qualities and finest flowers. It has been our aim to grow no other, and our customers may rest assured that this set comprises all the positive colors to be found in any collection of verbenas, together with the best striped and mottled ones grown. A collection of the finest sorts. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100 by express.
Veronica. A beautiful class of plants, blooming during the fall months. Spikes of flowers from four to six inches long, produced in great abundance. 20c. each.
Imperialis. Amaranth red, changing to carmine.

Triumph de Meaux. Deep lilac.
Andersonii. Variegated foliage, marked white.
Vinca, elegantissima. Evergreen creeper, creamy-white marking. 25 cents.
Violet. Hardy, double, sweet-scented varieties.
Belle de Chantenay. New double white. The blossoms are immensely large, pure white, and very fragrant. Treat same as other varieties. 30 cents.
Double White. 15 cents.
Maria Louise. Double blue. 15 cents.
Yucca, or Adam's Needle. For a cemetery, we doubt if a more appropriate plant can be found than the Yucca. The immense clusters of pure white blossoms render it very attractive. The leaves are narrow and long, and from their edges depend long threads. The flower stalk arises from the center of the plant to a height of three or four feet, and the bell-shaped, white blossoms are produced in abundance. The plant is perfectly hardy, and can be set out where required, either in autumn or spring, and it will require no further care.
Pendula. Very graceful; its foliage drooping. 25c to \$1.00
Filamentosa. 25 cents to \$1.00.



Violet double.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

BY MAIL.

We receive many letters from our customers who purchase their supply of seeds and plants from us, asking if we cannot also supply them with fruit trees, grape vines, small fruits, &c. In order to accommodate all our customers, we have completed an arrangement with one of the largest and most reliable nurseries, by which all orders for this class of goods can be sent directly to us, and they will be promptly and faithfully executed with the very best of stocks, and forwarded by mail, securely packed, and postage pre-paid. This will be a very great convenience to those who live at considerable distances from us, and we hope to be favored with very large orders.

Order direct from us.—By so doing, you are sure of getting just what you order, every article true to name, and you also make a great saving, as no agent or dealer can afford to spend time and money without adequate remuneration.

Terms.—Our terms are strictly cash with the order. Do not ask us to send C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense; and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

How to Send Money.—The money must always accompany the order, and we prefer a P. O. order, payable to our order. These cost ten cents on orders up to \$15, and 25 cents on \$50, and can be had at most any post office.

The next best thing is a draft on New York or Chicago, and where neither of the above is convenient, the money should be sent by registered letter, costing ten cents. Money can also be sent safely by express, but the charges must be prepaid by the sender. Do not send private checks on local banks, as it costs us too much to collect.

Orders must amount to One Dollar.—We cannot afford to give our attention to orders of less amount than one dollar, unless in addition to the amount wanted, ten cents is sent. The office work on a small order is the same as on a larger one, and it also requires nearly as much material and time to pack it, and takes almost as much postage as an order of double or triple the size.

Packing and Packages Free.—At prices in this list, we make no charge for packing or for material used in packing, such as baskets, boxes, &c.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—We prepay postage, and guarantee their safe arrival in good condition at any post office in the United State. If not received in good condition, notice should be immediately returned to us, naming the number and kinds dead, so that there may be no delay in our replacing them.

In Corresponding, always sign your name alike each time. Ladies frequently write in their husband's name, sending an order, and then again in their own name, perhaps making inquiry about it. This gives us a great deal of trouble in looking through our long files.

Lost Orders.—It is very important in writing us relating to lost orders, that you state the time the order was sent, the amount of the order, how the remittance was made, whether by post office order, draft on New York or registered letter, duplicating your order in full, so that it may be filled immediately, and not be delayed until we correspond back and forth for the duplicate order

Rare Evergreens, Grape Vines, &c.—Persons desiring to stock up in grape vines, small fruits, evergreens, seedlings, &c., will find it far the cheapest to order direct of us; by so doing they can secure a supply at half the cost that traveling dealers can afford to supply at.

The Best Time for Forwarding Plants is from the first of October to the first of June. They are less liable to suffer from frost than extreme heat. We have extensive cellars in which we store a full assortment for winter shipment

Should our stock of any variety become exhausted before the close of the season we shall substitute others equally as good

Mail Clubbing Rates.—Postage prepaid by us:

Persons sending \$2.00 may select articles valued at \$2.20	Persons sending \$10.00 may select articles valued at \$12.00
" " 4.00 " " " 4.50	" " 15.00 " " " 18.50
" " 6.00 " " " 7.00	" " 20.00 " " " 25.00
" " 8.00 " " " 9.50	

And for all amounts remitted above \$20, twenty-five per cent. may be added to order, purchaser's choice from catalogue or dollar collections.

Express Clubbing Rates.—Transportation charges paid by the purchaser:

Persons sending \$2.00 may select articles valued at \$2.40	Persons sending \$10.00 may select articles valued at \$14.00
" " 4.00 " " " 5.00	" " 15.00 " " " 22.00
" " 6.00 " " " 8.00	" " 20.00 " " " 30.00
" " 8.00 " " " 11.00	

And for all amounts remitted above \$20, fifty per cent. may be added to order, purchaser's choice from catalogue or dollar collections.

Individual orders for any of the preceding amounts will be entitled to the same premium as club orders.

DOLLAR COLLECTIONS of trees and plants of suitable size to be sent by mail, *postage paid by us*. Our selection of sorts all labeled. Persons wishing their choice of sorts will please order at the single rates which accompany the descriptions.

- Set 41—8 Apple trees, 4 sorts, \$1.00.
- " 42—4 Pear trees, 4 sorts, \$1.00.
- " 43—4 Cherry trees, 4 sorts, \$1.00.
- " 44—2 Pear, 2 sorts, 2 Quince, 2 sorts, \$1.00.
- " 45—8 Peach trees, 4 sorts, \$1.00.
- " 46—2 Pear, 2 Peach, 2 Apple, \$1.00.
- " 47—2 Apple, 1 Pear, 1 Cherry, 1 Quince, 1 Peach, \$1.00.
- " 48—8 Grape Vines, 2 each of Concord, Hartford, Ives and Rogers' Hybrids, \$1.00.
- " 49—10 Grape Vines, 5 sorts entirely our choice \$1.00
- " 50—20 Raspberries 4 each of Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle's Improved, Miami, Philadelphia and Turner, \$1.00
- " 51—25 Raspberries, 5 sorts, our choice exclusively. \$1.00.
- " 52—8 Currants, 2 Cherry, 3 La Versailles and 3 White Grape, \$1.00.

- Set 53—50 Strawberry plants, 10 Monarch of the West, 10 Crescent Seedling, 20 Wilson's Albany, and 10 Chas. Downing, \$1.00.
- " 54—75 Strawberry plants, 3 sorts, exclusively choice \$1.00
- " 55—30 Sharpless Strawberry plants, fruit immensely large, \$1.00.
- " 56—2 Grapes, 2 Currants, 4 Raspberry and 20 Strawberry plants, \$1.00.
- " 57—5 Sweet Chestnut 2 Spanish Chestnut, 2 Bitternut, 1 Black Walnut and 1 Madeira Nut, \$1.00.
- " 58—100 Catalpa Speciosa; perfectly hardy, rapid grower, very durable timber, \$1.00.
- " 59—40 Sweet Chestnut trees, \$1.00.
- " 60—10 Norway Spruce 3 to 4 inches, 1 American Arbor Vitæ, 1 Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ, 1 Irish Juniper, 1 Scotch Pine, 1 Tree Box, 1 Retinospora, \$1.00.

☞ We have frequent letters of inquiry similar to the following: "In your set of 10 grape vines for \$1.00, please let me know what sorts you send, and in your set of 75 strawberries for \$1.00, what sorts do you send; also, in your set of 25 raspberry plants for \$1.00, what varieties do you send?" In reply to all such inquiries, permit us to say, that we are only enabled to offer so large a number for a dollar by retaining the privilege of selecting the varieties when we fill the order, and this excludes the possibility of naming in advance of filling the orders, what varieties will be used. But all sets will be filled with good sorts, such as are described in our catalogue. In sets where the varieties are named, those of course will always be sent.

PRICE LIST

Of Articles that can be sent to any part of the United States by Mail.

APPLES—Standard.

Plant 30 feet apart each way; 48 trees to the acre. One year grafts, 1 to 1½ feet high; 15 cents each; 8 for \$1.00.

LEADING VARIETIES—SUMMER.

Benoni,	Keswick Codlin,
Early Harvest,	Transcendent,
Early Strawberry,	Red Astrachan,
Golden Sweet,	Sops of Wine,
Holland Pippin,	Sweet Bough.

AUTUMN.

Autumn Swaar,	Lowell,
Autumn Strawberry,	Munson Sweet,
Buckingham,	Maiden's Blush,
Colvert,	Pumpkin Russet,
Cayuga Red Streak,	Sherwood's Favorite,
Fall Jenneting,	St. Lawrence,
Fall Pippin,	Trumbull Sweet.
Gravenstein,	

WINTER.

Ben Davis,	Milan,
Bailey's Sweet,	Northern Spy.
Belmont,	Peck's Pleasant,
Baldwin,	Paradise Sweet,
Bellflower Yellow,	Rome Beauty,
Dominic,	Russet Roxbury,
Danver's Winter Sweet,	R. I. Greening,
Dutch Mignonne,	Rawles' Janet,
Fallwater,	Rambo,
Fameuse,	Reinette Canada,
Flora Bellflower,	Ribston Pippin,
Grimes Golden,	Smokehouse,
Green Sweeting,	Seek-no-further,
Golden Russet,	Stark,
H Nonsuch,	Talman Sweet,
King (of Tomp. Co.),	Vandevere,
Limber Twig,	White Pippin,
Large Striped Pearmain,	Wagner.
Lady Apple,	Wine Sap.
Monmouth Pippin,	

APPLES—Russian.

And others of special merit. One year grafts 1 to 1½ feet high. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

Alexander.—A large, beautiful, red apple. September.
Bottle Greening.—Fruit medium; greenish yellow, shaded with dull crimson; sub-acid, almost melting January and February.

Corps' Favorite.—A medium sized, dessert apple, of deep red color, and good quality; very productive; always fair and uniform in size; every way desirable.

Duchesse of Oldenburg.—Large, striped yellow and red. Popular everywhere. September.

Dutch Butter.—A beautiful, even-sized, sweet, red apple, admirably adapted for apple butter. December to March.

Haas.—Large size; splashed and mottled light red; juicy acid, rich, extremely hardy. November to March.

Lawyer.—Large, dark, bright red. Flesh white, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid. January to May.

McIntosh Red.—A new, hardy variety, of Canadian origin. Fruit medium, dark red; very handsome, fine grained, juicy, tender and mild. January.

Mann.—A good sized apple of the Greening type, keeping until June or July.

Pewaukee.—Medium size; bright yellow, splashed and striped dull red; sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor; perfectly hardy. December to March.

Red Canada.—This is the old Richfield Nonsuch. A handsome, red, winter apple, but difficult to propagate. December to February.

Smith's Cider.—Very desirable; medium, striped, productive. November to March.

Seedless.—Medium size; greenish yellow, with dark carmine cheek in sun. It is entirely seedless, and quite a novelty. November and December.

Shiawasse Beauty.—Fruit medium, white, marbled, splashed and striped with red. Flesh firm, very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. October to January.

Tetofsky.—An early Russian apple, ripening in July and August, bears extremely early. Fruit handsome, medium to large; yellow, striped with red; juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic.

Wealthy.—A native of Minnesota; perfectly hardy; fruit large, red sub-acid. December to February.

Walbridge.—Medium size; handsome, striped red; one of the hardiest. March to June.

HYDE'S KING OF THE WEST.—One year old trees suitable for mailing, 40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00. Large to very large, handsome, yellowish green; good quality, a remarkable keeper. Apples of crops of 1878 and 1879 were exhibited side by side at the winter meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, held at Canton in December of 1879, and attracted great attention. Time of keeping, all the year round.

APPLES—Crab.

Plant 20 feet apart each way, 18 trees to the acre. Price of trees 1 to 1½ feet high, 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

Aucubifolia,	Marengo,
Briar's Sweet	Powers' Large Red.
Chicago,	Transcendent,
Golden Beauty,	Van Wyck's Sweet.
Hyslop,	Whitney's No. 20,
Montreal Beauty,	Yellow Siberian.

PEARS—Standard.

Plant 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre. One year old buds cut back to about one foot for convenience in mailing. Price 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

LEADING VARIETIES—SUMMER.

Bartlett,	Madelaide,
Brandywine,	Osband's Summer,
Dearborn's Seedling,	Tyson.

AUTUMN

Buffam,	Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Belle Lucrative,	Sheldon,
Howell,	Béurre Clairgeau.
Swan's Orange,	Flemish Beauty,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Seckel,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	Stevens' Genesee.

WINTER.

Beurre Easter,	Columbia,
Vicar of Wakefield,	Mt. Vernon.
Lawrence,	

PEARS—New.

Price 50 cents each, except where noted.

Beurre de l'Assumptioi.—Fruit large and melting, ripening early in August.

Brockworth Park.—A new English variety; large, pale yellow, flushed and streaked with red on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, melting; very juicy, vinous and rich. September.

Duchesse de Bordeaux.—Medium to large; sweet and pleasant. December to February.

Frederick Clapp.—Above medium size; clear lemon yellow; fine grained, juicy, melting, sprightly, rich and aromatic; very good to best. Season, October 15th to November 1st. Price \$1.00 each.

Souvenir du Congress.—A seedling of the Bartlett, ripening before it, and larger. The fruit is very fine and of immense size, but unfortunately the tree blights badly.

Goodale.—Fruit large, light yellow, with a blush in the sun; juicy, melting, vinous. October.

PEARS—Dwarf.

Leading sorts, one year buds, 1 to 1½ feet, 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

CHERRIES.

Plant Hearts and Bigarreaus 20 feet apart each way; 108 trees to the acre.

Plant Dukas and Morellos 10 to 12 feet apart; 363 trees to the acre.

One year from bud, cut back for convenience in mailing, to about one foot. Price 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

LEADING SORTS.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Belle Magnifique, | Gov. Wood, |
| Black Eagle, | May Duke, |
| Black Tartarian, | Napoleon, |
| Carnation, | Ohio Beauty, |
| Early Purple Guigne, | Reine Hortense, |
| Early Richmond, | Rockport, |
| Elton, | Yellow Spanish. |
| English Morello, | |

NEW CHERRIES.

Empress Eugenie.—A new variety from France of great excellence; a profuse bearer. 50 cents.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—A sort of quite recent introduction of the Early Richmond class, but larger and later, and a prodigious bearer. A variety of great value. 50 cents.

Luelling.—A new seedling from Oregon, supposed to be a cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the firm flesh of the former and the color of the latter; claimed to be the largest cherry known. Specimens measuring three and a half inches in circumference. 50 cents.

Olivet.—Large globular; a shiny deep red; tender, rich and vinous; one of the large t of its class. 50 cents.

Louis Phillippe.—Large; dark red, almost black; tender, sprightly, mild acid; stone small; tree vigorous and very productive; ripens middle to last of July. 50c.

PLUMS.

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. One year buds cut back for convenience in mailing. 50 cent each.

LEADING SORTS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Coe's Golden Drop, | Magnum Bonum Yellow |
| Dennison's Red, | Pond's Seedling, |
| German Prune, | Prince's Imperial Gage; |
| General Hand, | Reagle's Union Purple, |
| Imperial Gage, | Reine Claude, |
| Italian Prune, | Shropshire Damson, |
| Jefferson, | Smith's Orleans. |
| Lombard, | |

Improved varieties of American plums on peach stocks. 50 cents each.

De Cardeuc.—Medium, round, slightly flattened; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous. End of June and first of July.

Newman.—Medium oblong; skin a beautiful glossy red, with delicate purple bloom; flesh somewhat coarse but juicy. August and September.

Wild Goose.—Well adapted to peach stocks; an improved variety of the Chickasaw; large, deep red, with purplish bloom; flesh melting and good.

Weaver.—Fruit large, purple, very prolific; regular bearer. This tree is very hardy, and will thrive in the very northern limits of the United States. Ripens August.

PEACHES.

Plant 15 to 18 feet apart. One year buds cut back for mailing. 15 cents each; 8 for \$1.00.

LEADING SORTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Amsden's June, | Mountain Rose, |
| Alexander Early, | Old Mixon Cling, |
| Barnard's Y'low Rareripe, | Old Mixon Free, |
| Crawford's Early, | Red Cheek Melocoton, |
| Crawford's Late, | Richmond, |
| Coolidge Favorite | Snow, |
| Chinese Cling, | Smock's Cling, |
| Early Beatrice, | Smock's Free, |
| Early Louise, | Steadley, |
| Early Rivers, | Salway, |
| Foster, | Scott's Nonpareil, |
| George the Fourth, | Stump the World, |
| Hale's Early, | Sturtevant, |
| Hill's Chili, | Susquehanna, |
| Jacques' Rareripe, | Troth's Early, |
| Large Early York, | Ward's Late Free, |
| Lemon Cling, | Yellow Rareripe. |

NEW PEACHES.

Bower's Early.—A magnificent, large, freestone peach, specimens measuring over nine inches in circumference; light colored flesh with a beautiful, dark red cheek; of excellent quality, ripening in July. 35 cents each. Mr. Thomas Meehan, of the *Gardener's Monthly*, says of it; "It is a great pleasure to see so large a size with so early a fruit. The flavor was exquisite; so far as it is possible to judge, we should say this was a long way in advance of our best early kind."

Beers' Smock.—Very large orange yellow, with a red cheek; juicy and enormously productive. Last of September and first of October. 35 cents.

Bilyeu's Late October.—A large, white flesh peach with a beautiful flush cheek, ripening two weeks later than Smock. Freestone, and an excellent shipper, having been shipped successfully to Europe. 35 cents.

Honeywell.—An exceedingly early peach, ripening about with Alexander. Fruit medium, with a fine red cheek; juicy, half-melting, sweet and vinous; adheres partly to the stone. 35 cents.

Downing, } Seedling raised by H. M. Engle. They
Saunders, } resemble Alexander and Amsden, are
Wildor, } of good quality, and are claimed to be very valuable acquisitions. Downing is said to ripen fully two weeks earlier than Hale; Saunders 10 to 12 days, and Wilder 8 to 10 days before Hale's Early. 35 cents each.

Marshall's Late.—A new variety, originated by Mr. Raphael Marshall, which bids fair to be a great acquisition, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling a very important gap. Fruit very large, deep yellow; immensely productive. 50 cents.

Nectarines and Apricots.

A good assortment. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart. 50 cents each.

QUINCES.

Orange.—Suitable size for mailing. 30 cents.

Angers.—Suitable size for mailing. 30 cents.

Reas Mammoth.—Suitable size for mailing. 50 cts.

NUTS.

American Sweet Chestnut.—6 to 10 inches. 10 cents each; 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100. Among all our nut bearing trees there is none so valuable as the Sweet Chestnut. It is found growing naturally over a wide extent of country, and is perfectly hardy. It will grow on almost any dry soil, affording the most valuable timber, and the sweetest and most delicious nuts that are grown in this country.

Spanish Chestnut.—6 to 10 inches. 15 cents each; 8 for \$1.00. A splendid, large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet as the American.

Butternut, White Walnut.—6 to 10 inches. 15 cents each; 8 for \$1.00.

Black Walnut.—6 to 10 inches. 15 cents each; 8 for \$1.00.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut.—6 to 10 inches. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

Almonds, Soft and Hard Shells.—2 foot trees cut back. 50 cents each.

Pecans.—1 to 1½ feet. 50 cents each.

Hickory Nut, Shell Bark.—6 inches. 15 cents each 10 for \$1.00.

MULBERRIES.

White.—12 to 15 inches. 25 cents.

Downing's Everbearing.—12 to 15 inches. 75 cts.

New American.—12 to 15 inches. 75 cents.

NEW GRAPES.

We offer the following named new grapes, which we consider very great acquisitions to our list of hardy, native grapes. Each has been fruited for some years, and the fruit of all has been before our leading horticultural societies and pomologists, and has universally re-



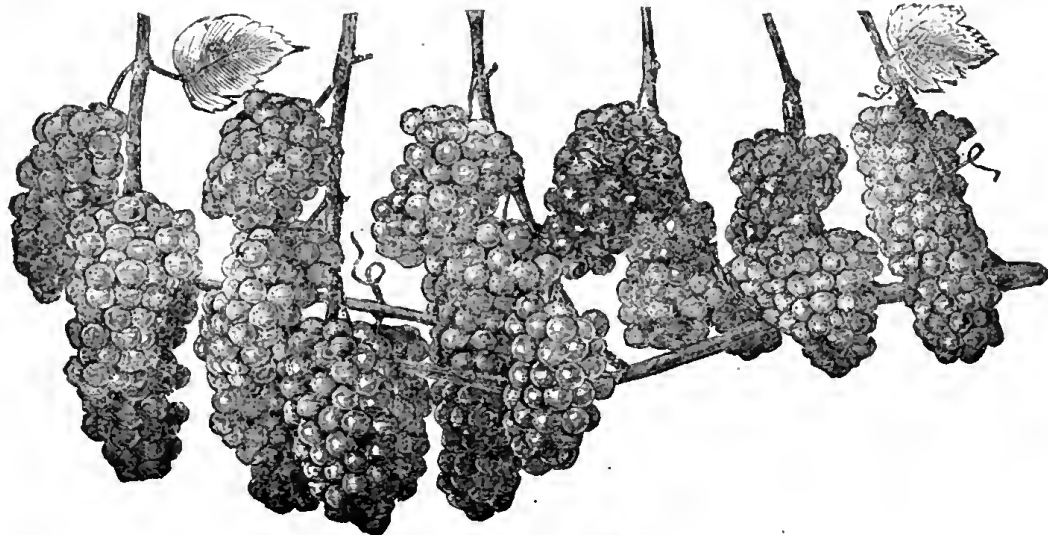
Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing.

ceived commendations, which our limited space prevents our publishing here.

Lady Washington.—This showy and beautiful white grape was originated by Mr. Jas. Ricketts of Newburgh, N. Y., who says he is confident it will vie with the Concord as to health, vigor, growth and productiveness. Bunch and berry very large; color yellowish white, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun; covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good; ripens before the Concord, and is one of the most delicious white grapes it has ever been our pleasure to taste. \$2.00 each.

Worden.—A splendid, large, black grape of the Concord type, but earlier; larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old standby, the Concord, and every way as healthy. 50 cts

Prentiss.—A new, hardy, white grape; bunch large, not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little, if any, pulp; seeds few and small; foliage healthy and thick; vine a good grower and very productive, inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close; vines hardy, and buds uninjured with thermometer 15° to 20° below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper, and was exhibited before the Western New York Horticultural Society, at Rochester, January 22, 1879, in perfect condition. Ripens with Concord. The fruit has sold in New York



Grape, Prentiss.

markets for the past four years, wholesale, in quantities of 500 to 1000 lbs., at 15 to 20 cents per lb., when Concord were selling at 4 to 6 cents, and Delawares 6 to 9 cents.

Our cut is taken from a photograph of a specimen branch twenty inches long, which weighed seven lbs.

First class, one year vines, \$1.50 each.

The Duchess.—Bunch medium to large (often eight inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white, skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, sprightly, rich and delicious; ripens with Delaware. Mr. John J. Thomas, the noted horticulturist and associate editor of the *Country Gentleman*, says of it: "I have examined, at different times, the fruit of the Duchess grape, and have seen the growth of the vine on my own grounds and elsewhere. In quality, it is unquestionably one of the most delicious of out-door varieties, and in growth the vine possesses great vigor and hardiness, withstanding our winters uninjured." \$1.50 each.

GRAPES.

Plant rows 8 feet apart, and 6 to 10 feet in the rows.

The following prices are for first class, one year vines, two year vines being too heavy to forward by mail, 25 cents each, except where noted.

Agawam, (Rogers' No. 15).—A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross; bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries very large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton.—An excellent new grape; bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality; one of the best. One of the earliest in ripening. 50 cents.



Grape, Brighton.

Croton.—Vine moderately strong, berries medium size, yellowish green; flesh melting and sweet; ripens early. 50 cents.

Clinton.—Bunches small and compact, berries nearly round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; ripens some two weeks earlier than the Isabella; a great bearer; valuable for wine and culinary purposes. 15c.

Catawba.—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent both for the table and wine. 15 cents.

Concord.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vine remarkably vigorous and free from disease. It is now being planted over a greater extent of country than any other one variety. 15 cents.

Delaware.—This is undoubtedly the best table grape, ranking pre-eminently above all others in its pure, rich, sugary, wine-like juice. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries medium size, fine wine color, translucent; vines hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens 15th September.

Eumelan.—Medium size, deep purplish black, covered with a fine bloom; fine quality, hardy, productive and early. 30 cents.

Early Champion.—Vine vigorous; bunch and berry medium in size; black, thin skin; pulp sweet and pleasant, soft and melting. Ripens earlier than Hartford.

Gæthe, (Rogers' Hybrid No. 1).—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches; berries very large, yellowish green; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; very valuable at the South.

Hartford Prolific.—Bunches large; berries large, round and dark, of medium quality. Ripens some three weeks earlier than the Isabella. Hardy and prolific. 15 cents.

Ives' Seedling.—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. 15 cents.

Isabella.—Bunches long, large and loose; berries large, oval, dark purple or black; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and rich when fully ripe. Ripens first of October. 15 cents.

Lindley, (Rogers' No. 9).—Vine vigorous, berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

Lady.—A new white grape; a seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow; skin thin, pulp tender; sweet and rich; ripens earlier than Hartford; worthy of trial in all sections. 50 cents.

Merrimac, (Rogers' No. 19).—Black, bunches large, berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to 15th of September.

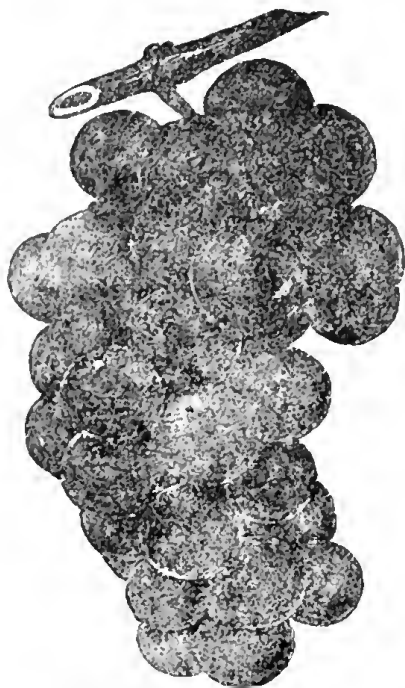
Martha.—A light colored grape. Bunches compact, berries large, round; vine a strong grower; said to be a seedling of the Concord, but ripening earlier, and sweeter.

Moore's Early.—Bunch large, berry large, round; color black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and the northern portions of the United States. 75 cents.

Massasoit, (Rogers' Hybrid No. 3).—A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

Rebecca.—Bunches rather large, berries above medium size, color light green, rich amber in the sun; flesh rich and sweet; vines moderately vigorous, rather tender when young; ripens ten days before Isabella. 50c.

Salon, (Rogers' No. 53).—A strong, vigorous vine; a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens as early as Hartford.



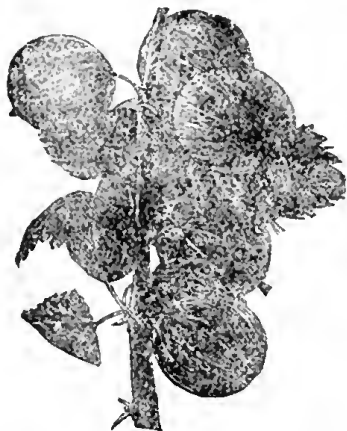
Moore's Early.

Senasqua.—Bunch large, often shouldered, compact; berry large, round; flesh firm but tender, juicy, sweet, rich; ripens about with the Concord. 75 cents.

Wilder, (Rogers' No. 4).—Bunches and berries very large, black, round; flesh tolerably tender, flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, ripening quite early.

Walter.—Bunch and berry medium, resembling the Delaware in color, but larger in size; flesh tender, rich and sweet, ripening very early; vine fair grower, with dark brown, short jointed wood. 75 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES.



Smith's Improved.

Houghton Seedling.—Small to medium, roundish oval; pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive. 15 cents.

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry should be planted in good, rich soil, in rows about five feet apart, and three feet apart in the

rows, with three or five canes to the hill. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Price, unless noted, 10 cents each; 50 cents per 10; \$3.50 per 100.

Amazon.—A very large and fine flavored berry, and one of the most vigorous of growers.

Antwerp Red.—An old variety, originally from Antwerp. Fruit large, conical, dull red; flavor rich and sweet; leaves large and plaited.

Antwerp Yellow.—Large, pale yellow, of excellent quality.

Brandywine.—A large, bright red berry, of very beautiful appearance, which makes it a favorite market variety, although not of the highest quality. It does well on nearly all soils, and endures the drought and heat of the South better than most varieties.

Catawissa.—Dark crimson, covered with a thick bloom; flavor sprightly; canes vigorous and productive.

Clarke.—Long, conical, bright crimson, juicy, sweet and excellent, but rather soft for long shipments.

Delaware.—Medium size, bright red; originated in New Jersey, where it is spoken of as one of the most delicious of berries.

Davidson's Thornless.—One of the earliest and best of the Black Caps, and nearly exempt from spines.

Doolittle's Improved Black Cap.—Although one of the first introduced, it still holds its place as one of the most valuable.

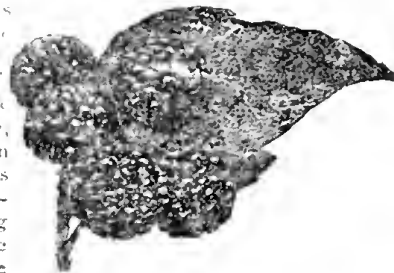
Herstine.—Very large bright crimson; fine flavored; a strong grower and abundant bearer; one of the very best berries for home use.

Highland Hardy.—An early, strong growing and very productive variety, thriving in almost any soil. Berry medium, bright red; its earliness, great productiveness, and bright, handsome appearance, make it a favorite market variety.

Kirtland.—An excellent red variety; perfectly hardy.

Lum's Everbearing.—Raised by H. B. Lum, of Sandusky, Ohio. It is similar to the Ohio Everbearing, but of larger size and more productive. 15 cents.

Gregg.—This is decidedly the largest and most prolific Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famous Mammoth Cluster; averaging when grown side by side, with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger. 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.



Gregg.

Great Western.—A Black Cap from Pennsylvania, resembling the Gregg very closely. Thought by some to be identical. 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.

Mammoth Cluster.—One of the largest, latest and best of the Black Caps; juicy and sweet.

Miami.—Large, juicy, sweet; very productive.

Philadelphia.—Dark red, good size, flesh moderately firm; plants hardy, and enormously productive. Valuable for market.

Seneca Black Cap.—Larger than Doolittle, a week later in ripening; firm, sweet and rich, hardy and very productive.

Turner.—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive throughout the entire west.



Cuthbert

NEW RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, said to stand the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor sweet, rich and luscious. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

Reliance.—A new red Raspberry of superlative excellence; firm, beautiful fruit; hardy, and an immense bearer. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.

Thwack.—This new variety appears to be gaining in favor. The canes are short—3½ to 4 feet—are as hardy as the hardiest, producing large crops of beautiful fruit; very firm, rendering it one of the best for shipping. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.

CURRANTS.

The Currant has not hitherto received the attention its merit demands. It presents us its annual offering of grateful, refreshing fruit, just at the time it is most needed. 15 cents each; the set of 8 sorts for \$1.00.

Black Naples.—Very large; fine for wine or jelly.

Cherry.—The largest of all the red currants.

La Verte Malaise.—Very large, long bunches, deep red, productive.

Red Dutch.—An old, well known, thrifty, upright sort; very productive.

Victoria.—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

White Grape.—An early and immense bearer; very valuable.

White Goindoin.—A large, light colored sort; sweet, vigorous and productive.

White Dutch.—Milder flavor than the common red, and preferable for the dessert.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant 3 by 8 feet apart.

Lawton, Kittatinny, Snyder, Early Wilson.—10 cents each; 3 sorts for 25 cents.

Hoosac Thornless and Missouri Mammoth.—15 cents each.

STRAWBERRIES.

For field culture, plant 1 by 4 feet apart, 10,000 to the acre; for garden culture, plant 1 by 2 feet apart. Any rich soil that will produce good corn or potatoes is suitable for the strawberry. The plants may be set in the spring or fall, but if set in the fall, they should be planted during September, so as to have them well

rooted before winter. When planted late in the fall they require to be well mulched to prevent their winter-killing, but the leaves and crown must not be closely covered, as strawberry plants are easily smothered.

Those marked (p) are pistillate; others are perfect in their flowers.

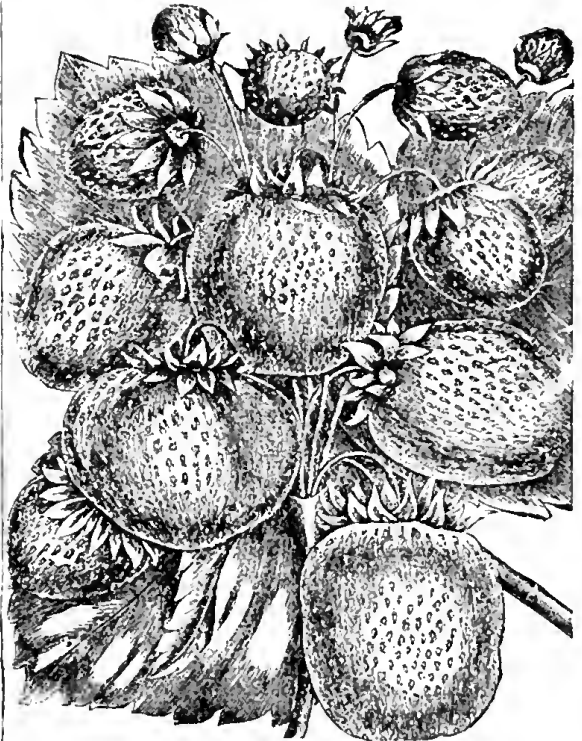
Longfellow.—A magnificent new comer from Kentucky; plants with us robust and very productive; fruit very long and necked, of large size, firm, and of good quality; promising. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.

Warren.—Plant vigorous, moderately productive; fruit of large size, fine form and color, and delicious flavor. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.

Windsor Chief.—(p) A vigorous grower with healthy foliage, and immensely productive; the fruit of large size to the end of the season. It is said to be more profitable than the old standard kinds, and more productive than the Wilson. It was grown from seed of the Champion, fertilized with the Charles Downing. Its resemblance to the former has caused some to suppose it the same. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.

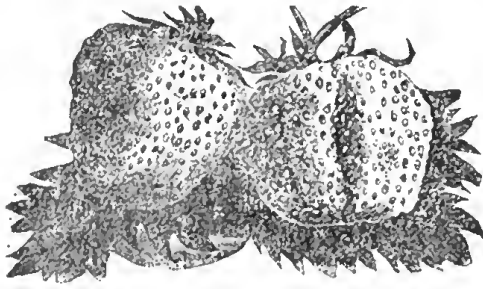
President Lincoln.—One of largest berries in cultivation; rich, dark color and fine quality. The size is really immense, irregular in form. The originator claims to have measured berries 10 to 11 inches in circumference. It requires rich soil and high culture. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.

Glendale.—So far, the best late market berry that has been tested; plant very thrifty, with tall, rank foliage, and very productive; succeeds well on both light and heavy soils; fruit of large size, regular, uniform, conical, bright scarlet color; fair quality; very firm, being fully equal to Wilson in shipping and keeping qualities. 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00.



Sharpless.

Sharpless.—With the exception of President Lincoln, the largest berry of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with



Monarch of the West.

a delicate aroma; of first quality, color clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Monarch of the West.—This is a well tested and truly worthy variety; will grow on most any good soil; stands drought and wet; berry very large, firm and of most delicious quality. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Crescent Seedling.—(p) Large, conical, quite uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet, moderately firm, a remarkable grower, and considered the most productive variety known, one grower having picked 346 bushels to the acre; will bear more neglect than any other, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds. It appears alike at home in all soils. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Seth Boyden.—A very general favorite; medium early, large size, bright crimson, firm, juicy, rich, and immensely productive. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Chas. Downing.—Fruit medium to large, conical, deep scarlet, fine flavor, productive. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Jucunda.—A strawberry of the largest size, high color, holding its fruit well up on the vines; brings the highest price in market. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

We will send two plants each of the eleven varieties of strawberries named above, which may justly be considered the cream of the new strawberries of the past season, for \$1.50; we will send one-half dozen plants of each of the above, for \$3.25; or one dozen of each kind, for \$6.00.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Pioneer.—Very early, of large size, bright red, flesh firm and of excellent quality. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Iowa Prolific.—A new variety from Iowa, large and prolific, and of good quality. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Marvin.—A cross of Jucunda with Wilson, resembling to a certain extent both, although distinct from either; a berry of extraordinary promise, being one of the very latest in ripening. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per 12.

Miner's Great Prolific.—Large to very large; deep crimson, strong grower, and so enormously prolific that the fruit is literally heaped about the plants. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per 12.

Essex Beauty.—One of the early varieties; fruit firm, very large, cone shaped; crimson, exceedingly handsome. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per 12.

Duncan.—A large, early variety of delicious flavor, making it especially valuable for home use. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per 12.

Seneca Chief.—Very large, conical; dark crimson; firm, very good, late; productive and vigorous. 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Other Varieties of Strawberries that have been Fully Tested.

Price, 30 cents per 10; \$2.00 per 100.

Agriculturist (p).—Splendid berry of large size and good flavor.

Col. Cheeney (p).—Large, roundish ovate; bright scarlet; flesh rather firm; fine quality.

Dr. Warder.—Large, showy; productive; of exquisite flavor.

Green Prolific (p).—Fruit large, of fine scarlet color; very productive.

Kentucky.—A strong, vigorous, productive variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground; fruit large, bright scarlet; firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

Michigan Seedling.—Ripens a week to ten days later than Wilson's.

Nicanor.—Plants vigorous and productive; berries fair size, bright scarlet.

President Wilder.—Plant a vigorous, healthy grower, very productive; fruit large, roundish, quite regular, bright crimson scarlet, firm, juicy, sweet and rich.

Russell's Prolific (p).—Large size, pretty firm, good flavor, less acid than Wilson's.

Sterling (p).—New; highly recommended both for family use and market.

Star of the West.—Bright deep red color, smooth, flesh firm, good quality.

Wilson's Seedling.—One of the most productive and profitable varieties for market culture.

NEWER STRAWBERRIES.

ALL POSSESSING SOME POINTS OF MERIT.

Price, 40 cents per 10; \$2.50 per hundred.

Black Defiance.—A splendid sort, one of the best; very large; fine, perfect form, and fine flavor; a luxuriant grower, and productive.

Capt. Jack.—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid.

Cumberland Triumph.—A magnificent variety; berries immense, fine, perfect form, and of fine flavor; plant very vigorous and productive.

Duchesse of Edinburgh.—Recommended very highly as one of the very largest and best.

Forest Rose.—A variety of great excellence, of large size and handsome. A very luscious berry, somewhat resembling the Jucunda in color and texture. Plants very vigorous and productive.

Great American.—The plants and berries of this are prodigious. Single berries have been exhibited measuring nine inches in circumference. It ripens late, after most varieties are gone.

EVERGREENS.

In the following list we quote only such sizes of Evergreens as can be sent by MAIL.

Norway Spruce.—When planted alone on the lawn makes a majestic pyramid of living green from base to summit; perfectly hardy to withstand the severest cold of our northern winters or the greatest heat of summer. Unrivaled as a screen or wind-break. No evergreen excels it in safety of transplanting, in close, compact habit of growth, and in endurance of close pruning from year to year without injury. 2 years, 3 to 4 inches, 25 cents per 10; \$1.25 per 100; 4 years, 6 to 8 inches, 10 cents each; 50 cents per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

American Arbor Vitæ.—A hardy, pyramidal tree; when grown singly and properly sheared, a handsome object; planted closely, it makes a compact and beautiful hedge of light green. 4 to 6 inches 10 cents each; 50 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Arbor Vitæ, (Golden).—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, compact and globular in form; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the north; should be planted in a shaded situation. 4 to 6 inches \$1.00.

Arbor Vitæ, (Pumila).—A little dwarf; very fine both in color and form. 5 to 6 inches, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vitæ, (Pyramidalis).—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vitæ, (Siberian).—A small, conical shaped tree; foliage dense, dark green; perfectly hardy, and excellent for a single specimen and for hedges. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vitæ, (Tom Thumb).—A very small, compact little evergreen; very fine foliage. Makes a beautiful ornament for a small yard or cemetery lot; fine for low hedges. 4 to 6 inches, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vitæ, (Hoveyi).—A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green and very compact; hardy. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vitæ, (Victoria).—A moderately free growing variety; foliage lively green tipped with creamy white; very desirable. 6 to 8 inches, 75 cents.

Cupressus Nutkænsis.—A very fine evergreen from Nootka Sound. One of the best; foliage dark green; perfectly hardy. 6 to 8 inches, 50 cents.

Irish Juniper.—Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes 15 or 20 feet high. Much used in cemeteries. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Swedish Juniper.—Not quite as erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 or 15 feet. Perfectly hardy. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Juniperus Suecica Nana.—A dwarf variety, compact habit of growth; foliage light, not changing in winter; perfectly hardy. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Pine, (Austrian).—A strong, hardy grower, fine for wind-breaks; grows rapidly on light, sandy soils; hardy. 4 to 6 inches, 15 cents each.

Pine, (Scotch).—Like the preceding, its quick, strong growth makes it valuable for protective screens; very hardy. 4 to 6 inches, 15 cents each.

Podocarpus Nubigenis.—A rare evergreen from Japan; erect like the Irish Yew, with heavier and denser foliage. 4 to 5 inches, 40 cents.

Retinospora Plumosa.—An exceedingly handsome small evergreen, from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage. 4 to 5 inches, 25 cents each.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.—Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty; soft, plume-like foliage, of a golden color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection. 4 to 5 inches, 35 cents each.

Retinospora Squarrosa.—A small sized tree, with graceful, drooping branches and glaucous green foliage. 4 to 5 inches, 35 cents each.

Yew, (Elegantissima).—An erect little tree with variegated leaves; valuable at the South. 4 to 5 inches, 50 cents each.

Yew, (Irish).—Upright in growth, with dense foliage, of a dark, sombre hue; not quite hardy here; valuable at the South for cemeteries or small yards. 3 to 4 inches, 35 cents each.

Box Tree.—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. 4 inches, 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Catalpa, (Syringafolia).—A tree of medium size, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and large clusters of white and purple flowers. In bloom the last of July. 8 to 12 inches, 10 cents each; 30 cents per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

Catalpa Speciosa, (Hardy, or Western Catalpa).—

This early blooming, upright-growing variety appears to be much hardier than the common Syringafolia, having proved itself capable of enduring the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa, making, when planted in groves, straight, symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purposes it is one of the most durable timbers known, lasting in many well authenticated instances, nearly or quite a century. 8 to 12 inches, 10 cents each; 30 cents per 10; \$1.00 per 100.

Acer Negundo, (Ash-leaved Maple).—A distinct variety, making a handsome lawn tree. 4 to 6 inches, 20 cents each.

Tilia Americana, (American Linden, or Basswood).—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 8 to 12 inches, 20 cents.

Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut.—This is a beautiful tree, with splendid rosy-red flowers, forming a fine contrast with the white-flowering sorts. 2 years, stocky, 1 foot high, 50 cents each.

White-Flowering Horse Chestnut.—This makes an admirable tree for all ornamental planting. 2 years, stocky, 1 foot high, 35 cents each.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs.

ALTHEA FRUTEX—(Rose of Sharon.)

There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. A hardy shrub, easy of cultivation, and especially desirable on account of its blooming during the autumn months, when there few other flowers. The following varieties are hardy here:

Double Rose.—25 cents.

Double Variegated.—Pink and white. 25 cents.

Folia Variegata.—Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white; flowers double purple. 35 cents.

AZALEA PONTICUM.

A fine, hardy shrub, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 50 cents.

CALYCANTHUS.

Sweet-Scented Shrub.—Flowers purple, very double, and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time; a very desirable shrub. 25 cents.



Deutzia, fl. pl.

DEUTZIA.

Gracilis, (Slender Branched).—A very desirable, dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming. 25 cents.

Crenate Leaved, (Crenata).—Strong grower; profuse bloomer. 25 cents.

Crenata, (fl. pl).—Flowers double white, tinged with pink. 25 cents.

Crenata, (f. *alba pleno*).—A very valuable variety, of strong growth, producing its pure white, double flowers in abundance. 25 cents.

DAHPNE CNEORUM.

A beautiful, low growing, evergreen shrub, flowering very freely in early spring, and at intervals through the summer; flowers bright pink, very fragrant. 50 cents.

FORSYTHIA.

Viridissima.—Produces beautiful yellow flowers early in spring; leaves deep green. 25 cents.

HYDRANGEA. *Paniculata Grandiflora*.

6 to 10 inches, 25 cents; 15 to 18 inches, 40 cents.

LILAC.

White and Purple.—35 cents each.

PYRUS JAPONICA.

Blooms early in spring; flowers bright scarlet; very hardy. 25 cents.

PURPLE FRINGE.

A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. 25c

PHILADELPHUS, or MOCK ORANGE.

Grandiflora.—A large growing shrub; flowers snow white, in great profusion. June to July. 25 cents.

SNOW BALL.

A well known shrub, attaining the height of eight or ten feet; produces its showy white flowers in large balls or masses, in June. 25 cents.

SPIREA.

Beautiful shrubs of the earliest culture; very desirable for shrubberies or the flower garden.

Ellardii.—Rose colored flowers in spikes. 25 cents.

Calloea Alba.—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine. 25 cents.

Chamædrifolia.—One of the most desirable of the Spiræas, with small wiry branches covered in June with clusters of white flowers. 25 cents.

Eximia.—Spikes of bright rose colored flowers, very free blooming. 25 cents.

Grandiflora.—A very desirable variety, having large rose colored flowers. 25 cents.

Profuse Flowering.—Flowers white; a great bloomer. 25 cents.

Prunifolia.—A beautiful spirea; its flowers are like double, small, white daisies; blooms early. 25 cents.

Reevesii fl. pl.—Double white flowers in clusters very fine. 25 cents.

Thunbergia.—A pretty, white flowering variety, with narrow, linear leaves; valuable for forcing. 25 cts.

Van Houtte.—A strong grower; flowers pure white, in clusters; fine. 25 cts.

REODCENDRON, or ROSE HAY.

The most magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows, with broad, thick, evergreen foliage of glossy richness, which is almost hidden in May and June by a splendid array of beautiful flowers in clusters, each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet.

Catawbiense and Maximum Seedlings.—9 to 10 inches, \$1.00.

Choice named sorts, 9 to 10 inches. \$2.00.

WIEGELIA.

Rosea.—A beautiful shrub, with rose colored flowers, in May and June. 25 cents.

Rosea, (*Nana variegated*).—One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf

grower, and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens. 35 cents.

Amabilis.—Of robust habit, large foliage and flowers; deep rose color. 25 cents.

Verschafeltii.—A strong, upright grower; foliage and flowers very much resembling roses. 25 cents.

☞ We will send six shrubs, each labeled, our selection of varieties, for \$1.00.

Hardy Ornamental Climbing Vines.

AMPELOPSIS.

Quinquefolia, (*American Ivy*).—A perfectly hardy climber, of rapid growth; fine for covering walls or unsightly objects. 25 cents.

Tricolor.—A variety with leaves beautifully mottled with creamy white. 25 cents.

Veitchii.—A hardy climbing plant from Japan; it is a splendid plant for covering unsightly objects, as it clings to stone work, &c., with the greatest tenacity. The foliage is a bright glossy green, shaded with purple, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. 25 cents.

AKBIA QUINATA.

A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing, Japan vine, with magnificent foliage, producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects. 25 cents.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

Dutchman's Pipe.—A magnificent, hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and brownish flowers resembling in shape a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas. Strong plants, \$1.00.

BIGNONIA.

Radicans, (*Trumpet Flower*).—A rapid-growing plant, with large scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Monthly fragra
—A fine, rapid-growing variety; flower large and very fragrant, color red and yellow constant flower. 25c

Chinese Twining
Blooms at intervals through the summer and retain its foliage late in winter; flowers nearly white, quite distinct. 20 cents.

Scarlet Trumpet.—A strong, rapid grower, blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 20 cents.

Aurea Reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant; fine for small yards. 25 cents.

Halliana.—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November. 20 cents.

Magnevillea.—Flowers yellowish white; fragrant; evergreen in winter. 20 cents.



Bignonia.



Wistaria.

WISTARIA, or GLYCINE.

This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing very rapidly, climbing to a height of fifty feet or more, and when in bloom, is truly magnificent. It flowers in early spring, in long, drooping racemes, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes.

Brachybotria Rubra.—Flowers reddish purple 35c.
Magnifica.—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of pale lilac; of the same size

as the Chinese; vigorous and perfectly hardy. 35 cents.

Chinese, (Sinensi).—Flowers in clusters; pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall. 35 cents.

We will send six climbing vines, each labeled, our selection of varieties, for \$1.00.

PAMPAS GRASS—(Tender).

The spikes of this really ornamental grass resemble plumes of white feathers which are borne on stems above the foliage. It requires protection, or removing to the cold pit or cellar during the winter. 35 cents.

BULBS FOR SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMING.

The following Bulbs will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, when ordered at single or dozen rates; at the 100 or 1,000 rate they will be sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying the charges. No less than 6 will be sent at the dozen rate, no less than 50 at the 100 rate, and no less than 500 at the 1,000 rate. Orders with money should be forwarded as early as possible, and they will be filled in rotation. The tender Bulbs that are injured by frost, will not be sent till such danger is over in spring.

DAHLIA.



Dahlia.

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn-flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of brilliant colors so large and varied, that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender, and easily injured by frost. They should be set out three feet apart, after all

danger of frost is over, and placed in a cool cellar, and not be allowed to freeze during winter. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. Ready for shipment about April 1st.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Extra choice mixed, all named varieties.....	25	2 50
Fine mixed, unnamed, color given on label.....	20	2 00
Extra choice mixed, all named varieties, per 100.....	15	60
Fine mixed unnamed, color given on label, " ".....	8	60

DIELYTRA—(Bleeding Heart).

Tuberous-rooted plants, blooming in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in autumn will flower freely. The roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are a delicate pink color, very graceful, produced continuously from May till July. Ready for shipment about April 1st.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Dielytra, Spectabilis.....	25	2 50

GLADIOLUS.

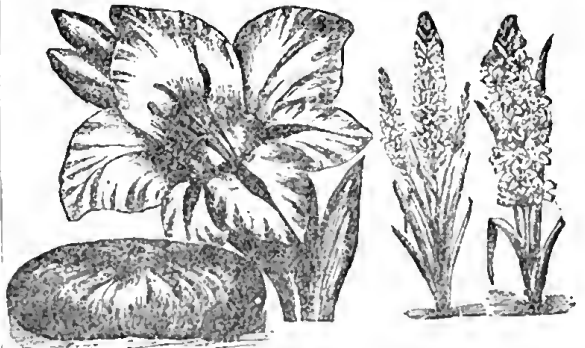
The Gladiolus may, perhaps, be placed at the head of summer-flowering bulbs. The improvements in this



Dielytra.

flower have been marked and rapid, and the varieties now embrace nearly all shades of color, and some of them are marvels of beauty.

To persons who are not familiar with the named varieties, the following collections will be valuable. They are put up in neat boxes and sent by mail, post paid. Each bulb is named, and a corresponding name is on the package:



Gladiolus, Bulb, Plant and Flower

COLLECTIONS IN BOXES. PR BOX.

- A—12 good named varieties..... 1 00
- B—12 extra choice named varieties..... 1 50
- C—12 new and rare named varieties..... 2 50
- D—12 choice unnamed varieties..... 80

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

This mixture must not be compared or regarded with the common mixed sorts, often the result of cheap, unsaleable kinds. It is composed only of named varieties of the best sorts, and represents over 150 kinds, among which is a good proportion of white, yellow, striped and blotched varieties. We guarantee that no one will be disappointed in purchasing this stock, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence.

PER 1000 PER DOZ. PER DOZ.

Choice mixed..... 40 00 5 00 75

NAMED GLADIOLUS.

The following named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower, range of color, and habit of plant. There is not one in the list that is not desirable, and every bulb has flowered the past season, and is known to be true to color and description. Ready for shipment as of April 1st.

FACH. 110Z.

- Adonis*, light cherry, lower petals yellow, with carmine blotch..... 10 1 00
- Angele*, white, slightly flesh, light carmine blotches..... 20 2 00
- Antonius*, fine spike of large flowers, cherry-colored, tinged with orange, and blazed with carmine red, pure white stains..... 15 1 50
- Arizate*, flesh color, spotted red, lower petals striped..... 10 1 00
- Arizone*, satin rose, flamed bright carmine, large, perfect flowers..... 20 2 00
- Bernard de Jussieu*, violet, shaded cherry, purple blotch..... 15 1 50
- Bijou*, bright orange cherry, flamed with scarlet, brilliant..... 15 1 50
- Brenckleyensis*, bright scarlet, fine old variety..... 10 1 00
- Calypso*, flesh color, streaked rose, and blotched carmine..... 15 1 50
- Canari*, light yellow, streaked with rose..... 15 1 50
- Ceres*, pure white, flamed lilac..... 15 1 50
- Daphne*, cherry, striped with carmine..... 15 1 50
- Don Juan*, orange red, lower petals spotted yellow..... 10 1 00
- Dr. Andry*, very bright orange, beautiful shape..... 20 2 00
- Edith*, flesh color, with darker stripe..... 15 1 50
- Emilie*, white, suffused with rose, brown blotch..... 15 1 50
- Etendard*, white, slightly suffused with carmine..... 15 1 50
- Eugene Scribe*, tender rose, blazed with carminate red..... 20 2 00
- Feli. du David*, cherry, light carmine feathered, white blotch..... 15 1 50
- Flavia*, deep red, fine..... 15 1 50
- Fulton*, velvety-vermillion, light purple blotch..... 15 1 50
- Galathea*, blash white, carmine blotch..... 15 1 50
- Greze*, intense cherry, flamed lake..... 15 1 50
- Isaac Buchanan*, new seedling, the best yellow variety yet introduced..... 25 2 50
- James Carter*, orange red, with white blotch..... 10 1 00
- James Watt*, light vermillion, pure white blotch, feathered delicate rose..... 30 3 00
- John Bull*, white, tinged with sulphur..... 10 1 00
- La Candeur*, white, lightly striped with carmine violet, perfection..... 30 3 00
- Laura*, orange red, flamed carmine, pure white blotch..... 15 1 50
- Le Poussin*, light red, white blotch..... 20 2 00

BACH. DOZ.

- Le Titien*, bright rosy scarlet..... 25 2 50
- Lieut. Stearns*, pink, yellow throat..... 15 1 50
- Lord Byron*, brilliant scarlet, flaked pure white, very showy..... 20 2 00
- Louis Van Houtte*, dazzling red, late..... 10 1 00
- Madame de Vetry*, French white, purple carmine blotch..... 15 1 50
- Madame Domage*, rose, spotted with amaranth, striped with white..... 20 2 00
- Mme. LeSeble*, pure white, purplish rose blotch, beautiful..... 20 2 00
- Madame Monneret*, rose, white stripe, and carmine blotch..... 15 1 50
- Marie Dumortier*, light flesh color, purplish blotch..... 15 1 50
- Mathilde de Landevoisin*, white, slightly tinted with flesh-colored rose, streaked with crmine..... 25 2 50
- Mazzeppa*, orange rose, yellow blotch, feathered..... 10 1 00
- Meteor*, brilliant dark red, large, pure white blotch..... 25 2 50
- Meyerbeer*, brilliant scarlet, blazed with vermillion, very fine spike..... 30 3 00
- Napoleon III*, bright scarlet, the center of the petals white striped, extra fine..... 15 1 50
- Nestor*, light yellow, lower petals darker, striped with red..... 30 3 00
- Ophir*, dark yellow, purple blotch..... 20 2 00
- Othello*, bright orange red, dwarf habit..... 15 1 50
- Pendope*, blash white, lower petals tinted yellow, streaked carmine..... 15 1 50
- Princess of Wales*, white, flamed carmine-rose and carmine blotch..... 10 1 00
- Proserpine*, rosy-white, very strongly marked with deep rose and crimson-violet, extra fine..... 20 2 00
- Raphael*, deep vermillion, white center, purple feathered..... 20 2 00
- Keine Victoria*, pure white ground, with rosy violet stain, fine..... 25 2 50
- Romulus*, brilliant dark red, large, pure white blotch..... 15 1 50
- Robert Fortune*, orange lake, shading to purple crimson, veined white, perfection..... 25 2 50
- Sappho*, very fine cherry, tinted with orange, on lower divisions a pure white stain striped with red, brilliant..... 20 2 00
- Shakspeare*, white or blash white, blazed with rosy-carmine, large, rose-colored stain, admirable..... 40 4 00
- Stella*, white, slightly tinted yellow, flamed carmine..... 20 2 00
- Sulphureous*, sulphur-colored..... 20 2 00
- Thalia*, white, flamed and streaked with carmine..... 20 2 00
- Thunberg*, cherry orange, pure white blotch..... 20 2 00
- Van Dyck*, crimson amaranth, striped with white, very fine..... 25 2 50
- Vesta*, white, with purplish blotch on yellow ground..... 25 2 50
- Vulcan*, scarlet purple, velvet-like, very rich, shaded with purple in the center..... 20 2 00
- Zenobia*, rose, tinged with violet and flamed with dark carmine, large blotch, feathered with crimson..... 20 2 00

LILIUM.

The Lily has been, with eminent propriety, styled the "Queen of Flowers," and truly no flower conveys so adequate an idea of queenly beauty, majestic grandeur, and faultless purity, as the Lily. Their culture is simple, and with a little care, failure is impossible. Select



Lillium, Auratum.



L. Candidum.



L. Tigrinum, double.

a deep, rich soil, enrich it well with thoroughly decomposed manure, and set the bulbs from three to six inches deep, according to size. In the autumn the bed should be protected by a liberal covering of leaves or litter, and care should be taken that the bulbs have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. The bulbs can be transplanted either in spring or autumn, but should be kept out of the ground the shortest possible time. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. Many of the varieties force well in green-house, but are more suitable for parlor culture.

	EACH.	DOZ.
<i>Auratum</i> , new, golden Japan lily, extra large bulbs	50	5 00
<i>Brownii</i> , magnificent	75	17 50
<i>Lancifolium</i> , <i>album</i> , white Japan lily	40	4 00
" <i>roseum</i> , rose spotted Japan lily	25	2 50
" <i>rubrum</i> , white and red spotted	25	2 50
<i>Canadum</i> , white, single	25	2 50
" spotted	40	4 00
" variegated foliage	50	5 00
<i>Chalcedonicum</i> , brilliant scarlet, recurved blossoms	75	7 50
<i>Longiflorum</i> , pure white, very fragrant	15	1 50
<i>Tigrinum</i> (Tiger Lily), orange, spotted black	15	1 50
" <i>stove pleno</i> (Double Tiger Lily), extra large bulbs, giving from 20 to 30 flowers	40	4 00

Jacobean (Amaryllis Formosissima), deep scarlet. 40 4 00
Fortunei, deep scarlet, spotted with black 40 4 00

MADEIRA VINE.

Tuberous-rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called "Mignonette Vine." It is of rapid growth and from a few tubers, vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage. The tubers are tender, and must be protected from frost during winter.

Madeira Vine Tubers	EACH.	DOZ.
	10	75

TRITOMA.

Sometimes called "Red Hot Poker." It is really a fine plant, quite hardy though requiring some protection through winter. The flowers are produced in large spikes of rich, orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart and in November cut the plants back near the ground and cover the bulb with dry litter, which remove in the spring.

Tritoma uvari	EACH.	DOZ.
	25	2 50

TUBEROSE.

Of all the summer-flowering, bulbous plants, we think the Tuberose the most desirable. The flowers are waxy white, double, and so fragrant as to perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful for forming button-hole bouquets in large bouquets, or



Lillium, Chalcedonicum.



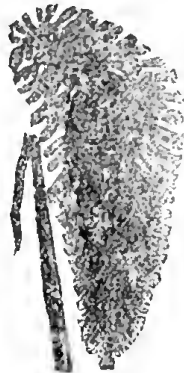
L. Longiflorum.



L. Lancifolium.



Madeira Vine.



Tritoma



Tuberose, Tall.



T. Pearl.

as single specimens. Each bulb flowers but once, but the smaller bulbs can be set out for future flowering, when their growth is completed. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five inch pots half full of cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich earth, mixed with sand. Plant the bulbs in this in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth, out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather in autumn; if they do not, the pots can be brought in, and they will bloom in the

house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent by mail before April 1st.

ALL FLOWERING BULBS.

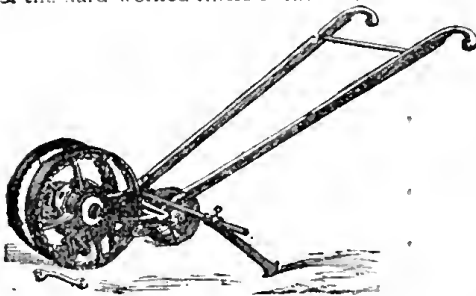
	EACH.	DOZ.	100.	1,000.
<i>Double White, tall.</i>	10	75	4 00	35 00
<i>Pearl, double dwarf white.</i>	10	1 00	5 00	49 00

We have an unusually fine stock of Tuberose bulbs, all grown under our personal supervision. If florists require several thousand, we shall be glad to make special prices for almost any quantity up to 150,000.

SEED DRILLS.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Firefly Plows.

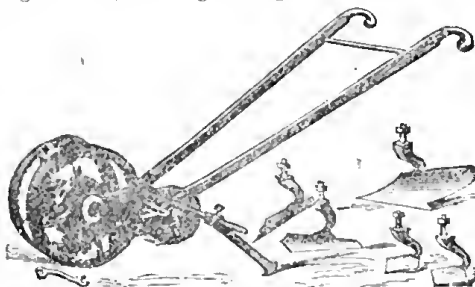
The best known and latest improved implements for the garden and farm. Thoroughly made and finely finished; no similar tools that we have ever sold have been so popular. Most people imagine they are only playthings for the rich, and farmers and gardeners have been humbugged so much they will not believe the truth but the truth is that every one of these implements is a practical, all day tool, made expressly to save the time, labor and money of the hard-worked tillers of the soil.



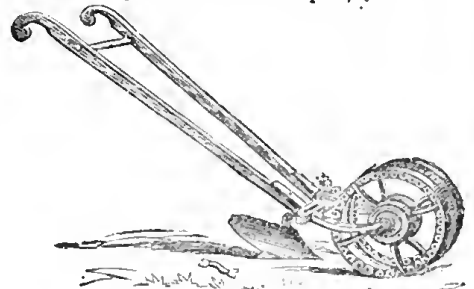
Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill.

The Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill.—No hoeing attachments. Sows with ease and accuracy, at any exact depth or thickness, all garden, field and nursery seeds possible to be sown with a drill, and quickly repays its cost in saving of seed, time, labor and better crops to all who grow these vegetables for home and market. The hopper revolves with the carrying wheels, thus avoiding complicated stirring devices, while preventing clogging and insuring regular dropping. Regularity of depth and evenness of covering are insured by the arrangement of the plow. A good marker, a self-clearing plow, and the absence of all gearing and agitators, leave these drills without a rival in durability, simplicity, and ease of management. Price, boxed and delivered at express office or depot, \$12.00.

The Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator and Wheel Plow.—Every reader of our catalogue having a vegetable garden, large or small, should own this delightful labor-saving tool. It sows all garden seeds accurately, opening, covering and rolling down at one operation. By removing one bolt it can be quickly made into an admirable garden cultivator, wheel hoe or wheel plow. As a plow alone, it will put the garden in admirable order, and keep it so, the work equaling in quality that of a horse cultivator, besides opening furrows, covering, hilling, &c. Price, boxed and delivered at express office or depot, \$ 00.



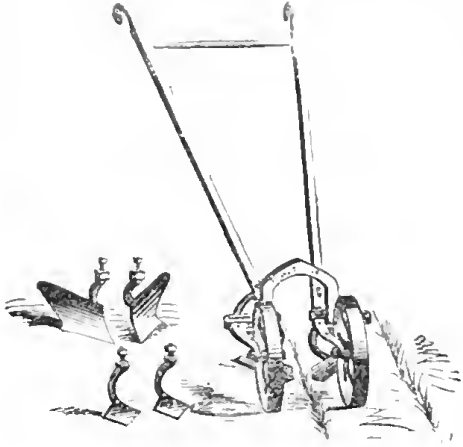
Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.



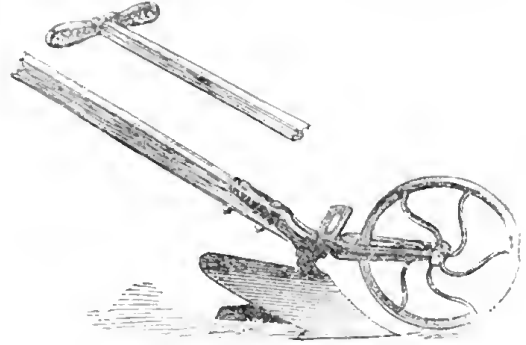
The same as a Wheel Plow.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe will do the work of five to ten men with hand hoes, among market garden and root crops, small nursery stock, &c., and is especially adapted to ornamental culture. The wheels can be set two, six or ten inches apart. It has three pairs of hoes, plows and cultivator teeth, capable of every variety of work. It cuts from six to sixteen inches wide, throwing soil from the row as desired. Price, boxed and delivered at express office or depot, \$9.00.

Firefly Hand Hoe and Plow.—This tool does nearly the whole work of tending the garden from spring to fall, opening furrows, covering, hoeing and plowing to or from shallow or deep; and for

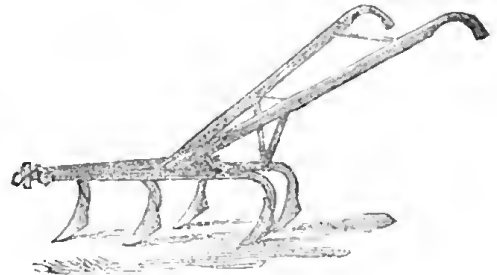
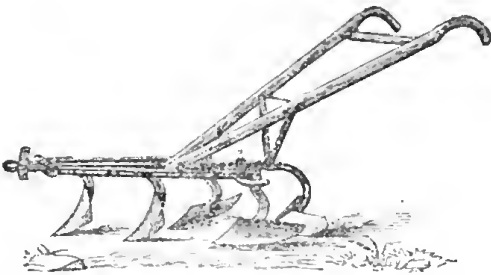


Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator.



Firefly Hand Hoe and Plow

1881 is made stronger and better, and with eyes for attaching a drawing rope when breaking up the garden deep before planting in the spring. Price, boxed and delivered at express office or depot, \$3.50.

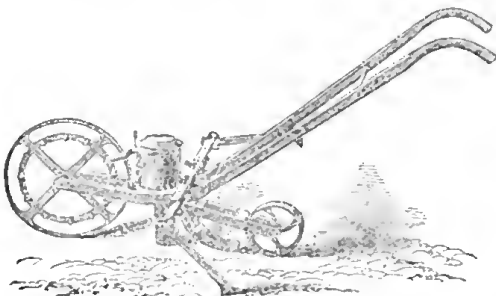


Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.—This is the most recent and valuable improvement in horse hoes. A wrought iron frame with tempered and polished steel blades make it light, strong, easily managed, and very durable. Particularly useful in tending corn, potatoes, cotton, broom corn, tobacco, rice and roots, in all stages of their growth. The side hoes are reversible, throwing to or from the row as desired, leaving the ground ridged much or little. Every machine is supplied with two extra teeth, to convert it into an ordinary cultivator. Price, boxed and delivered at express office or depot, \$12.00.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.—This drill is designed to be used in field or garden. When in operation, it opens the furrow, drops the seed accurately at the desired depth, covers it and lightly rolls it, and at the same time marks the next row, all of which is done, with mechanical precision, by simply propelling the drill forward. In this way it sows, with an evenness and rapidity impossible for the most skilful hand to do, all the different varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Incom Corn, Fodder Corn, &c.

The agitator stirs the seed in the hopper thoroughly by a positive motion, which insures continuous and uniform delivery, and the bottom of the hopper is made sufficiently dishing to sow the smallest quantity of seed. When desired, the movement of the agitator can be checked, and the drill may then be propelled forward or backward without dropping seed. A simple contrivance accurately gauges the uniform deposit of the seed to any required depth, thus avoiding the risk of planting at irregular depths, or so deep in places as to destroy the seed. The markers

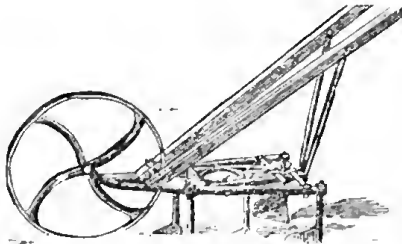


Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.

are made adjustable for the purpose of marking the rows at any desired distance apart, and they mark them distinctly whether the ground is even or uneven. Another great advantage which it possesses over any other machine is that it is the only drill which has an indicator with the names of different seeds thereon. This indicator is devised to simplify the adjustment for sowing different varieties of seeds. It is securely attached to the side of the hopper, in plain sight, and is made use of for changing from sowing one kind of seed to another by simply turning it until the name of the seed to be planted comes up to the indicator-pin, which revolves the dial, attached to the bottom of the hopper, until the right sized hole in it for planting that seed comes directly into place. This ingenious invention is a great improvement over any other method in use, and is wonderfully convenient, besides being entirely reliable.

Price, \$13.00 boxed and delivered at depot or express office.

Holbrook's Hand Cultivator.

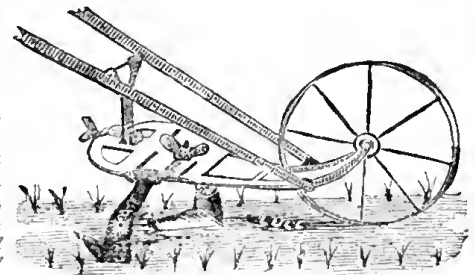


Holbrook's Hand Cultivator.

This hand cultivator has proved a great labor saving implement, and given general satisfaction for garden and field use. The teeth are of cast steel, and cut from three to fifteen inches wide between rows, or both sides of the row at once, if preferred. The rear teeth have side guards, to allow them to work within half an inch of plants, and save nearly all the hand weeding - any experienced gardener will appreciate this. It is light, durable, simple, easy to operate, and thoroughly pulverizes and mellowes the soil. It has a neat, iron frame, cast steel teeth superior to mild steel iron ones, and easier operated. It does the work of six to ten men with hoes. Packed in one and a half cubic feet, weighs 23 lbs.

Price, packed and delivered at express office or depot, \$7.00.

Ruhmann's Hand Cultivator. - One of the best, simplest and most durable machines we have ever seen for working among onions, carrots, beets, beans, peas, &c. It is strong, easily adjusted, having but two bolts, can be adjusted to work from seven to sixteen inches, can be regulated to any height, and will do the work of eight men with hoes. Knives of best cast steel. Weight, boxed, 35 lbs. Price, boxed and delivered at freight or express office, \$5.50.



Ruhmann's Hand Cultivator.

LAWN MOWERS.

BUY THE BEST.

THE CHARTER OAK LAWN MOWER.

Light, easy running, durable, and does splendid work. Its chief features are simplicity of construction, perfectness in its manufacture, ease of operation, easy way of sharpening the knives when dull, and particularly its adapting itself to slopes, undulating lawns, ridges and valleys.

Sizes and prices as follows:

10-inch cut,	\$15 00
13 " " "	18 00
15 " standard size,	22 00
18 " for large lawns,	30 00
28 " pony mower,	100 00
32 " horse mower,	125 00

We supply any extra parts of these mowers. We warrant them in every particular.



PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER FOR 1881.

The advantages of the Philadelphia mower are:

The machine will cut as well when turning a short corner as when pushed straight forward.

Being single geared, the friction and number of the parts is reduced one-half.

So few parts being used enables each to be made very strong, and the machine is so compact and stiff that it is almost impossible to damage it by any reasonable abuse.

With proper care these mowers will last twenty years, which reduces the yearly expense of cutting the grass to a trifle over one dollar, making it a paying investment.

10 inches wide, 6 1/2-inch wheel, can be used by a lady, weight, 30 lbs	\$14 00
12 inches wide, 6 1/2-inch wheel, can be used by a boy,	16 00
14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	18 00
16 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20 00
18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	22 00
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	24 00
15 " 8 1/2-inch " " " " " "	22 00

Horse Machines, new pattern:

30 inches wide, with draft rod; power required, light horse, weight, 315 lbs	\$100 00
30 " " shafts and seat, " " " " " "	120 00
36 " " " " " " " " " " " "	160 00

We supply extra parts of these mowers.



“PERFECTION”

REVOLVING
LAWN AND GARDEN
SPRINKLER & FOUNTAIN!



DIRECTIONS: Screw on to hose so that the Sprinkler will stand upright when the pin is placed in the soil. Turn on the water according to the circle desired to be watered.

—:0:—
PRICE, \$1.25.
—:0:—

Guaranteed to do as much as any Sprinkler made.

The Perfection is warranted by the inventors to accomplish as much as any sprinkler in the market at the same pressure, and its superiority is shown by its simplicity, ease with which it can be cleared of any obstructions, effectiveness while working in a strong wind; also the circle watered can be reduced to any desired size, by turning the supply partly off.

By its simple construction, it can be used on hill side or terrace.

In connection with a force pump, it can be used with good effect in green-houses, hot-beds, &c.

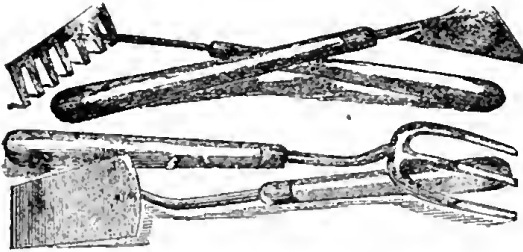
The bearings and working parts are made of brass, and it is complete in itself; has only to be screwed to the hose, and the pin stuck in the ground, to be used.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of the price, \$1.25.

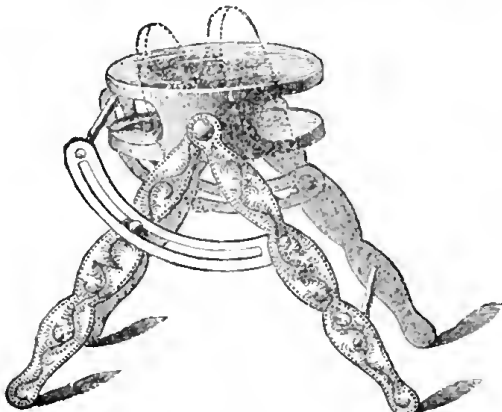
LADIES' FLORAL TOOLS.

These Floral Sets are now so universally known that they need no description here. They have steadily increased in public favor ever since their introduction seven years since, and have received the unqualified approval of all, we believe, of the leading florists of the country, and will be appreciated by every lady in the land, who cultivates flowers.

Put up in sets of four pieces, handsomely boxed. Price, per set, three-quarters polished, \$1.25. Supplied by our agents, or will send them by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.



A VALUABLE INVENTION. THE IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE COMPOUND MICROSCOPE.



No. 1.

world. Its focus is adjustable, power reliable, price low, quality first class, form compact, action simple, utility unquestioned, use practical, design unique, construction admirable.

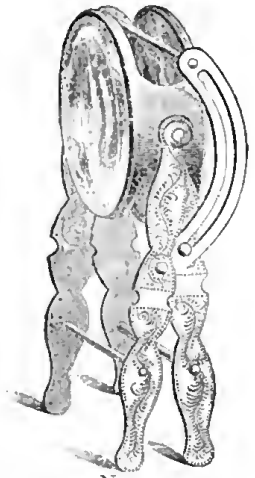
Everybody engaged in banking, engraving, cloth, silk, linen or cotton purchasing, botanical study, machine making, manufacturing, the examining of insects, flowers, leaf formations; minerals, the ova of fishes, birds, fowls, and hundreds of other professional, industrial and scientific occupations, may find a ready daily or hourly use for this wonderful little instrument. Price, nickel embossed, \$3.00, by mail, prepaid.

Patented December 25th, 1877.

Cut No 1—Represents the microscope one-half size, open—the dotted lines showing the lateral position of focus.

Cut No 2—Represents the microscope closed ready for placing in the pocket or for shipping.

The best thing for its various purposes ever presented to the American public. This novel microscope may be applied to manifold practical uses, for the daily convenience of lawyers, bankers, brokers, mineralogists, miners, botanists, entomologists, students in natural history; cloth, silk or woolen purchasers; gunsmiths, machinists, quartz provers, gold and silver ore handlers, linen buyers, carpet factors, bleacheries, watchmakers, physicians, fine tool makers and many other professional men or artizans. *The Compound Microscope has no rival in the*



No. 2.

TROWELS, by mail, prepaid, common garden 35c, best steel, 50c each.

WHALE OIL SOAP, for destroying insects on plants. In using, dissolve in water and sprinkle or syringe the plants, being careful not to use it too strong. Price per pound, 20 cents; per pound, by mail, prepaid, 35 cents.

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION No. 1 HYDRONETTE PUMP.

The improved Hydronette is an invaluable implement for sprinkling flowers, watering lawns, washing windows, carriages, &c., and for extinguishing fires. It is made in a very durable manner, handsomely nickel plated, and cannot easily get out of order. The pump has a sprinkler and rubber hose attached. It will sprinkle your flowers, wash your windows, destroy worms on grape vines, tobacco plants, and potato vines, and commends itself to every gardener, farmer and household. Price of pump, complete, \$2.00.



The Improved Double-Action Hydronette Pump.

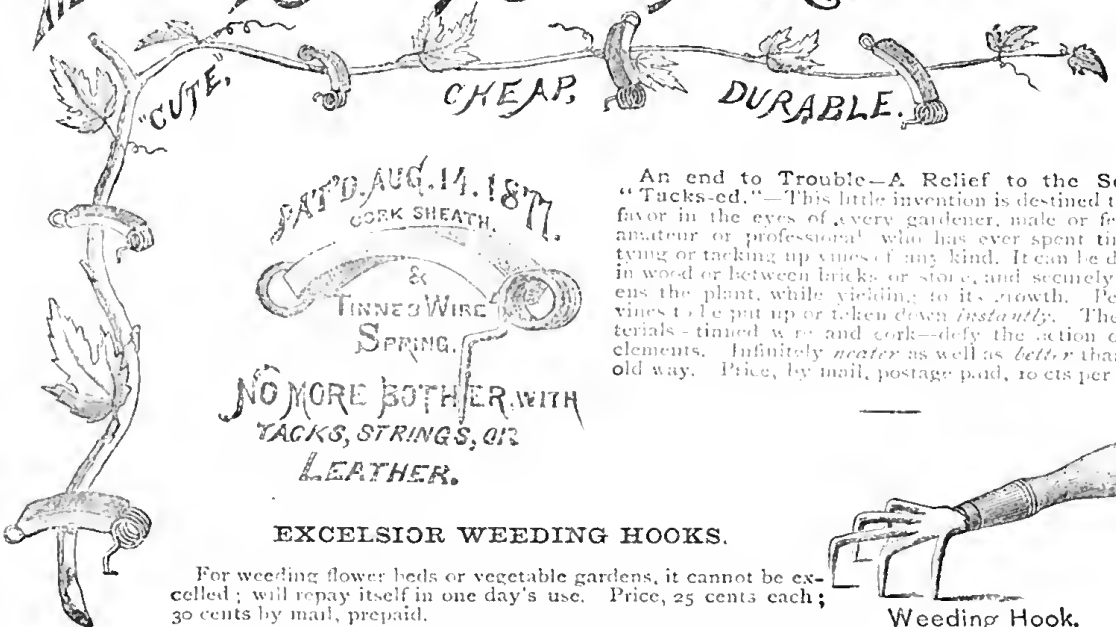


Button Hole Bouquet Holder.

BUTTON HOLE BOUQUET HOLDERS.

For the preservation of flowers when worn on the coat or dress, or in the hair. Price, by mail, prepaid, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

MULLER'S VINE-FASTENER.



PAT'D. AUG. 14. 1877.
CORK SHEATH.
&
TIN WIRE
SPRING.
NO MORE BOTHER WITH
TACKS, STRINGS, OR
LEATHER.

An end to Trouble—A Relief to the Sorely "Tucks-ed."—This little invention is destined to find favor in the eyes of every gardener, male or female, amateur or professional, who has ever spent time in tying or tacking up vines of any kind. It can be driven in wood or between bricks or stone, and securely fastens the plant, while yielding to its growth. Permits vines to be put up or taken down *instantly*. The materials—tin wire and cork—defy the action of the elements. Infinitely *neater* as well as *better* than the old way. Price, by mail, postage paid, 10 cts per doz.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOKS.

For weeding flower beds or vegetable gardens, it cannot be excelled; will repay itself in one day's use. Price, 25 cents each; 30 cents by mail, prepaid.



Weeding Hook.

GUY'S GERMAN PLANT FOOD.

For flowers, foliage plants, palms, ferns, bulbs, &c. Composed of nitrogen, ammonia, and other chemicals essential to the growth of plants, producing a luxuriant growth and generous blooming. Plants fed with it are not often troubled with insects. Put up in wooden boxes, with full directions for use.

Price, small size box, for testing, 10 cents; by mail, prepaid 15c.
"larger " containing five times the quantity, 25 cents; by mail, prepaid 40c.

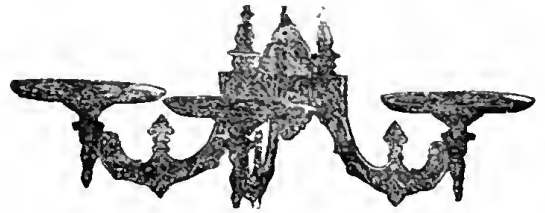
TIN FOIL.—Best American; for lining wire designs or baskets, and wrapping around the handles of bouquets. Price, per pound, 35 cents; per pound, prepaid, by mail or express, 50 cents.

WINDOW BRACKETS.

They are made of iron, finished in ebony and gold, fancy designs, and so made as to swing in to any position desired.



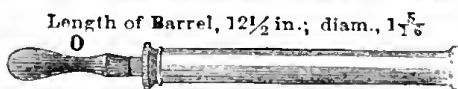
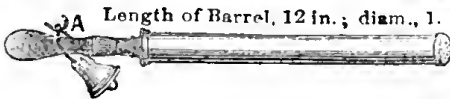
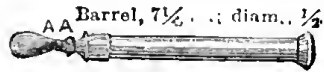
No. 4.



No. 7.

No. 1, one pot bracket, 5-inch arm, cup 4 inches in diameter,	price,	30 cents	: by mail or express, prepaid,	50
No. 2, " " " 6 " " " 5 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	40	"	70
No. 3, " " " 8 " " " 6 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	50	"	1 00
No. 4, two " " " 5 " " " 4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	75	"	1 20
No. 5, " " " 6 " " " 5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	30	"	1 45
No. 6, " " " 8 " " " 5 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1 00	"	1 50
No. 7, three " " " 8 " " " 5 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1 25	"	2 00
No. 8, " " " 10 " " " 6 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1 50	"	2 25

BRASS GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN SYRINGES.



These syringes are useful for all horticultural purposes, and are fitted with cups or roses for ejecting water in one stream, or dispersing it in the most gentle manner, or with great force, when required. They are specially adapted for cleansing plants and flowers from those destructive insects which are so injurious to them, by means of whale oil soap liquid, tobacco juice &c. They are very strongly made from the best quality of brass, finely polished, elegant in appearance, not liable to dent or become injured. Strong in all their parts and if properly cared for, will last a life time. Sent only by express at expense of purchaser.

No. AA parlor syringe, very small with one fine spray rose	1 50	No. D, one stream and one spray rose	5 00
No. A one stream and one spray rose	2 50	No. O, one spray rose holes of L. R.	2 50
No. B, " " " "	3 00	No. OO, " " " "	3 50
No. C, " " " "	4 00	No. 1, one spray rose and one stream rose	3 50

DRIED FLOWERS, GRASSES, &c.

French Immortelles, white, per bunch of 100 sprays, 85 cents; yellow, dark blue, light blue, black, orange, pink, magenta red, green, or purple, per bunch, 75 cts. Ornamental Grasses, natural proz. 20c., pr lb. \$2 00 bleached " 25c. " 2 50 fancy cold " 30c. " 3 00 Flowers, Grasses &c., postage paid, at above prices.



Pampas Plume.

French Moss, dried and colored green; useful for working in with the above flowers and grasses; in wax work it is largely used to good advantage. Per package, 25 cents, postage paid. Pampas Grass Plumes — These beautiful, silvery-white plumes are the finest of all grasses for decorations, and are becoming almost indispensable for ornamenting parlors, churches and halls. They are silvery white, and retain their beauty for years. To develop the plumes to their original size and beauty, they should be held before a hot fire a few moments shaking them briskly at the time. Medium size, 18 to 30 in. 25c. ea. Large " 30 to 40 in. 20c. ea. By mail or express, prepaid, 10 cents each must be added to pay postage and boxing. Lake Superior Moss, or Ground Pine. — Used very extensively in decorating churches, public buildings and private residences, for the holidays. It is

worked into innumerable designs. Keeps green for weeks, and even months. Per pound, post paid, 25 " 100 lbs., by express or freight, not prepaid, 9 00 " 500 " " " " " 42 50 " 1000 " " " " " 75 00

Assorted Garden Labels. — A complete assortment for amateur gardeners and florists put up in a neatly stained box, and can be sent by mail or express to any part of the country. It is very useful and convenient, and should be in the hands of every lady who cultivates flowers. Contents of Box: 240 four-inch labels, 75 five-inch labels, 34 eight-inch labels, 15 ten-inch labels, 95 wired tree labels, 25 leather strips, 1 box tacks. Price for box complete, by mail or express, prepaid, \$1.50.

The Language of Flowers. — A neat little work of 120 pages, printed in fine style, on beautifully tinted paper, and contains several fine engravings. It not only gives the language, but the poetry of flowers, and clear and practical suggestions in reference to floral decorations and floral conversation. It is so arranged that the botanical name of the flower may be referred to. This work should be in the possession of every lover of flowers. Price, by mail, post paid, bound in paper, 25 cents; bound in cloth, 50 cents.

Insects on Flowers and House Plants, and How to Destroy them. — This is a valuable little book of directions to window gardeners and lovers of flowers how to overcome and destroy insects on their plants, both out-doors and in-doors. It tells how to fertilize and stimulate plants, the experiences of cultivators in keeping their plants healthy. Among the topics are these: "Red Spider," "Aphis," "Green Fly," "Worms in Pots," "Rose Slugs," "Rose Bugs," "Snails," "Caterpillars," "How to Destroy Insects on Garden Fruit Trees and Vegetables," etc. It is exceedingly valuable also to housekeepers, as it tells all about "Ants" and all "House Bugs." Price, 30 cents, by mail, post paid.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

FOR SALE BY

D. M. FERRY & CO.

AND SENT FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

FARM, GARDEN, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.

Allen's New American Farm Book	\$2 50	How to Destroy Insects on Flowers and House Plants	paper.. \$ 30
American Grape Growing and Wine Making	1 50	Language of Flowers paper 25c., cloth..	50
American Rose Culturist paper..	30	Lyman's Cotton Culture	1 50
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75	Mohr on the Grape Vine	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50	My Vineyard at Lakeview	1 25
Bonnier's Method of Making Manures paper .	75	Onion Culture. paper	20
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75	Our Farm of Four Acres. paper 30c. cloth	60
Bull's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing.	1 00	Parsons on the Rose, by Sam'l B. Parsons	1 50
Broom Corn and Brooms paper..	50	Potato Culture (prize essay). paper	25
Dane's Muck Manual	1 25	Quinn's Money in the Garden.	1 50
Eastwood on Cranberry	75	Quinn's Pear Culture	1 00
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers paper..	60	Riley's Potato Pests paper	50
Every Woman in Her Own Flower Garden. paper .	50	Robinson's Ferns in Their Homes and Ours	1 50
Fild's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.	1 25	Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden.	1 50
Flax Culture paper .	30	Roe's Success with Small Fruits.	5 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 50	Schenck's Gardener's Text Book	75
Fuller's Forest Tree Culture.	1 00	Stewart's Irrigation	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50	Tobacco Culture. paper	25
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1 50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.	1 50
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist. paper	25	Waring's Draining for Profit and Health	1 50
Fult's Peach Culture	1 50	Waring's Elements of Agriculture.	1 00
Gregory on Onion Raising paper	30	Wheat Culture paper	50
Harris' Talks on Manures	1 50	White's Cranberry Culture.	1 25
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50	White's Gardening for the South	2 00
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure.	1 50	Winlow Flower Garden	75
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.	1 50	Winter Greenhouses at Home	1 00
Hop Culture paper	30		

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, &c.

American Bird Fancier paper	30	Lewis' Practical Poultry.	1 50
Canary Birds. paper 50c. cloth	75	Miles on the Horses Foot	75
Coburn's Swine Husbandry	1 50	Quincy's New Bee-keeping.	1 50
Cole's American Veterinary	75	Quincy on Soiling Cattle.	1 25
Cook's and Cooking Food for Animals. paper .	20	Randall's Sheep Husbandry.	1 50
Corbet's Poultry Yard and Market, paper 50c., clo	75	Randall's Practical Shepherd.	2 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50	Saunders' Domestic Poultry paper..	40
Dadd's Am. Reformed Horse Book, 8vo new.	2 50	Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 50
Dadd's Am. Reformed Cattle Doctor, 8vo new	2 50	Stoddard's An Egg Farm paper 50c., cloth	75
Geyelin's Poultry Breeding	1 25	Willard's Practical Fatter Book	1 00
Guenon on Milch Cows	75	Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry.	3 00
Harris on the Pig	1 50	Yonatt & Spoung on the Horse	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-keepers	1 75	Yonatt & Martin on Cattle	1 50
Keeping One Cow	1 00	Yonatt on the Hog	1 00
King's Bee-keeper's Text Book. paper	75	Yonatt on Sheep	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen's Rural Architecture.	1 50	Hooper's Dog and Gun paper 30c., cloth	60
Atwood's County and Suburban Houses.	1 50	How to Plan	1 00
Batty's Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration.	1 50	Hunter and Trapper	1 00
Batty's How to Hunt and Trap	1 50	Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
Corson's Cooking School Text Book and House-keeper's Guide	1 25	Norton's Scientific Agriculture	75
Corson's Twenty-five Cent Dinners for Families of Six paper..	25	Reed's House Plans for Everybody.	1 50
		Richardson on the Dog paper..	30
		Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book	30
		Waring's Earth Closets and Earth Sewage, paper.	50

"SUCCESS WITH SMALL FRUITS."

By Rev. E. P. Roe.

We desire to call especial attention of our friends to this, the most comprehensive and trustworthy work on the subject yet published. It is beautifully illustrated, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound. Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says of it. "It must do a good deal towards accomplishing the desire of the author, *i. e.* to make the growing of small fruits more general and more attractive. Mr. Roe speaks from a wide and successful experience. The facts are attractively presented, and a full index will enable the very busy man to find any topic he may desire at any time. In all that pertains to berries, we have nothing to compare with it, in our country or in any other."

Sent, prepaid, on receipt of price, \$5.00.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HOMESTEAD SUPERPHOSPHATE,
HOMESTEAD COTTON, CORN, AND WHEAT GROWER,
HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER,
Made from pure acid Blood Meat, Bone Black, and Potash.
HOMESTEAD RAW BONE MEAL.**

Our works are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and have every appliance to enable us to furnish Standard Fertilizers at the lowest price. Our machinery is of modern and improved construction, and our goods are made under the guidance of an able chemist, who inspects every lot before being placed on the market.

As manufacturers of animal charcoal, we have at our hands the most valuable material used in making fertilizers—viz: Bone Black Dust. This fertilizing substance contains eighty per cent. of phosphate of lime, against fifty-five per cent. contained in raw bones; and its well known value commands so high a price in the European markets that but very few manufacturers of fertilizers in this country use it. Although the Homestead fertilizer costs us more to manufacture than if prepared of the materials generally used, we shall continue its present high standard, and place on the market a genuine pure Bone Black Phosphate.

REDFORD, MICH., June 13th, 1880.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.:

Gentlemen—The enclosed is a photograph of Wheat which was grown on my farm. Each was cut from a space of ground five feet square, and put in with a nine-hoe fertilizer drill, and seven inches apart. This is showing a less difference than the field will average. This was the third crop of wheat grown on the same ground, the soil being sand and clay loam. Each had the same chance, with one exception—the best had at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre of Homestead Superphosphate.

This wheat was cut the 11th day of June, 1880, and weighed at the time of cutting, 6½ pounds and 3 pounds respectively.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HUGH HOUK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of August, 1880.

ANSEL B. PIERCE,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

This wheat was examined, cut and weighed by us, on the 11th day of June, 1880.

JAMES APPLING,
ALFRED HARRIS,
ANSEL B. PIERCE.



MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS: MEDINA, ORLEANS CO., N. Y., August 7th, 1879.

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find a photograph of some barley. This barley was grown on A. H. Poler's farm, four miles south of Medina, Orleans Co., New York.

I made a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered all that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and where there was no phosphate. I let it lay in the sun one day to cure, then weighed each bundle as you see it on the photograph.

The phosphate was put down with the seed with a fertilizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. These bundles were cut side by side, only six inches apart. The one on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homestead Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. *This is correct.*

A. H. Poler also experimented on corn, potatoes and winter wheat, with as good results on each as on his barley. Of course he has not harvested his corn; but it stands sixteen inches higher than the rest of the corn, and earing one-half better.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. POLER.

ACTUAL RESULT AT OUR SEED FARM ON LETTUCE SEED.

Homestead produced.....	583 lbs. per acre.	116 lbs. of Lettuce Seed, at \$1.25.....	\$145 00
Where none was used.....	497 " " "	560 lbs. of Homestead, at \$40 per ton.....	11 20
Difference in favor of Homestead	116 " " "	Actual profit per acre.....	\$133 80

D. M. FERRY & CO.

*** Send for Circulars, giving full reports of results, and all particulars in regard to use.

In places where we have no authorized agents we will send sample barrels of 200 lbs. Homestead Superphosphate on receipt of \$4.00; Cotton, Corn and Wheat Grower, \$5.00; Homestead Tobacco Grower, \$6.00.

ODORLESS FLORALIS.

Prepared Expressly for Lawns, Flower Gardens, Pot and House Plants.

DIRECTIONS.—Use three tablespoonfuls of the manure to a gallon of water. Steep twelve hours before using, and keep well stirred while being applied. Do not apply oftener than once in two weeks.

PRICES. {	Box containing 10 lbs.....	\$1 00
	" " 25 lbs.....	2 00
	" " 50 lbs.....	4 00

Sent anywhere in the United States or Canada, by express or freight, on receipt of cash orders.

Good Agents Wanted in Every Town.

TERMS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Our **TERMS** are Strictly **CASH WITH THE ORDER.**

FREE OF POSTAGE or EXPRESS CHARGES.—Where Packets, Ounces, Two Ounces, Quarter Pounds, Half Pints or Pounds are ordered at list prices, they will be sent free by mail or express (except Bird or Flax seeds, to which sixteen cents per pound must be added for postage), unless Congress alters the present postal law to our prejudice.

PINTS AND QUARTS.—Where Pints, Quarts and Four Quarts are ordered at list prices, thirty cents per quart, fifteen cents per pint must be added for postage or express charges; and they will then be sent free.

PECK, BUSHEL AND BARREL LOTS.—Where Peck, Bushel or Barrel lots are ordered, the freight or express charges must be paid by the party ordering, as they have the advantage of our bushel rates, even when ordering only one-quarter bushel.

In those cases where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to forward goods unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of not filling the order, and returning money to the person ordering.

SEEDS BY MEASURE.—One-fourth Bushel and over sold at bushel rates; Four Quarts and over, up to one-quarter bushel sold at four quart rates; less than Four Quarts sold at quart, pint or half pint rates.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT.—Half Pound and over at pound rates; less than Half Pound lots are charged at ounce, two ounce or quarter pound rates.

BAGS.—To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 25 cents must be added for a new bag, in which to ship.

DO NOT ASK US TO SEND C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense; and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—The money must always accompany the order, and can be sent safely by P. O. Order, by Draft on N. Y., by Express, and usually (though not always) by Registered Letter. The expense of sending either way can be deducted from amount sent, and we will return full amount in seeds. It is unsafe to send currency in letter, and only small amounts of one dollar or less should be so sent.


SIGN YOUR NAME.—There is scarcely a day that we do not have more or less letters containing orders and money, which we cannot fill, because the party has failed to sign any name; again, they often neglect to give P. O. address; and the post mark being barred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope in all cases where you can, and fill up the blanks and sign your name, and you will have no occasion to censure us.

CLUBS. Persons desiring to form a Club, or to order in larger quantities than usual, or even for their own use in large or small quantities, will be supplied at the following liberal discounts, and the seeds sent by mail, post paid. *This applies to vegetable seeds in packets only, and at catalogue prices, and not to seeds in bulk:*

Send us \$1.00, and select packets to the value of.. \$1.15	Send us \$5.00, and select packets to the value of.. \$6.15
“ 2.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ . 2.35	“ 10.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ . 12.50
“ 3.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ . 3.60	“ 20.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ . 26.00
“ 4.00, “ “ “ “ “ “ . 4.85	

GUARANTEE.—Complaints frequently made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as, or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the properties of seeds induced by temperature, &c. For the above reasons, it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances; and we wish it distinctly understood that *while we exercise the greatest care to supply every article true to name and of the very best quality, it is hereby mutually agreed that we are not in any respect responsible for the seed sold by us, either as to quality or kind, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.*

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

 All varieties in heavy face type are of superior quality.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ARTICHOKE—See page 15.					
Large Globe	10	35	60	1 00	3 50
Jerusalem, <i>tubers</i> , per lb., by mail, prepaid.....	40	Orders received and placed on file, and goods shipped in Spring as soon as weather will permit.			
" " 3-lb. package, by mail, prepaid.....	1 00				
" " per ¼ bu., by fit. or exp. not prepaid.....	1 00				
" " per bu.,	3 50				
ASPARAGUS—See page 15.					
Giant	5	10	15	25	60
Conover's Colossal.	5	10	15	25	75
Roots, one year old, by mail, prepaid				per 100,	1 50
" two "				"	2 50
" " by express, not prepaid.....				"	1 50
BEANS, Dwarf—See pages 15-17.					
D. M. Ferry & Co's New Golden Wax	10	20	30	50	1 75 9 00
Crystal White Wax.....	10	40	75	1 75	4 00
Ivory Pod Wax	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Early China Red Eye	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Early Mohawk.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Early Red Valentine.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Early Newington Wonder.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
German Wax, black seeded.	10	20	30	50	1 75 9 00
German Wax, White seeded.....	10	20	30	50	1 75 9 00
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Early Rachel	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Refugee, or Thousand to One.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Golden Cranberry	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Large White Marrow	10	15	20	25	75 5 00
White Corn Hill	10	15	20	25	75 5 00
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	10	15	20	30	1 00 5 50
Red French Kidney	10	15	20	25	75 5 00
Dwarf White Navy.....	10	15	20	25	75 5 00
BEANS, Pole, or Running—See pages 17-19.					
Dutch Case Knife.....	10	15	25	40	1 50 8 00
London Horticultural.....	10	15	25	40	1 50 8 00
Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.....	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Large White Lima	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Indian Chief, or Tall Wax.....	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Giant Wax, red	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Southern Prolific.....	10	20	35	60	2 00 12 00
Scarlet Runner.....	10	20	30	50	1 75 9 00
Carter's Champion Runner.....	10	25	40	75	....
White Runner.....	10	20	30	50	1 75 9 00
BEET—See Pages 19-22.					
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Turnip Bassano, <i>true</i>	5	10	15	25	75
Early Blood Turnip	5	10	15	25	75
Early Blood Turnip, <i>improved</i>	5	10	15	25	80
Egyptian Blood Turnip, <i>true</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	25	75
Henderson's Pine Apple	10	15	25	40	1 50
Half-Long, Dark Blood, Rough-Skinned.....	10	15	25	40	1 25
Long Dark Blood	5	10	15	25	75
Long Dark Blood, <i>improved</i>	5	10	15	25	80
French Yellow Sugar	5	10	15	25	60
French White Sugar.....	5	10	15	25	60
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar	5	10	15	25	75
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar	5	10	15	25	1 00
Long Red Mangel Wurzel	5	10	15	25	60
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel..	5	10	15	25	75
Norbitan Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	25	75
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	25	60
Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	25	75

Add 30 Cents per Quart for Postage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
BEET, Continued -					
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel	5	10	15	25	60
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet	5	10	15	25	75
BROCOLI —See pages 22-23.					
Early Purple Cape	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Carter's Summer	10	60	1 00	1 75	..
Leannington	10	1 25	2 25	4 00	..
BRUSSELS SPROUTS —See page 23.					
Best Imported.	5	15	25	40	1 50
CABBAGE —See pages 23-26.					
Little Pixie.	10	25	40	75	2 25
Early Jersey Wakefield <i>true, best American</i>	5	70	1 25	2 00	7 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early York	5	25	40	75	2 25
Early York	5	15	25	40	1 50
Early Wyman, <i>American</i>	10	70	1 25	2 00	7 00
Early Large York	5	15	25	40	1 50
Early Sugar Loaf	5	20	35	60	1 75
Henderson's Early Summer, <i>true</i>	10	70	1 25	2 00	7 00
Newark Early Flat Dutch	10	70	1 25	2 00	7 00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, <i>American</i>	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Early Winnigstadt	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
German Filderkraut	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Early Drumhead, <i>imported</i>	5	25	40	75	2 50
Early Bleichfield Giant	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Fottler's Early Drumhead, <i>true American</i>	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Early Large Schweinfurt	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Imperial French Ox Heart	5	20	35	60	1 75
Red Dutch, for Pickling	5	20	35	60	2 00
Fine Blood Red	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Stone Mason Marblehead	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Late Flat Dutch, <i>English</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Late Flat Dutch, <i>American</i>	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
D. M. F. & Co's Premium Flat Dutch	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Large Drumhead, <i>English</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Large Drumhead, <i>American</i>	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
D. M. F. & Co's Premium Drumhead	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Quintal Drumhead, <i>true French</i>	10	35	60	1 00	3 50
Green Glazed	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Savoy, Dwarf Ulm	10	25	40	75	2 50
Savoy, Green Globe	5	20	35	60	2 00
Savoy, Improved American	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Savoy Drumhead	5	20	35	60	2 00
CARROT —See Pages 26-27.					
Earliest Short Horn, <i>for forcing</i>	10	15	25	40	1 50
Early Scarlet Horn	5	15	25	40	1 25
Danvers, <i>new</i>	10	15	25	40	1 50
Early Half-Long Scarlet, <i>Stump-Rooted</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, <i>Stump-Rooted</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
New Intermediate	5	15	25	40	1 25
Long Red Altringham	5	15	25	40	1 50
Long Orange	5	10	15	25	1 00
Long Orange, <i>improved</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large White Belgian	5	10	15	25	75
CAULIFLOWER —See pages 27-29.					
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt... Per pkt. 50c, ¼ oz. \$3.00, per 1 oz. \$10.00	..	..	..	..	..
Early Snowball	..	..	..	..	..
Early Roman, <i>violet color</i>	10	2 50	4 50	8 00	..
Early London	5	75	1 25	2 00	..
Extra Early Paris	5	1 25	2 25	4 00	..
Early Erfurt	5	1 25	2 25	4 00	..
Early Walcheren	5	75	1 25	2 00	..
Early Paris	5	1 00	1 75	3 00	..
LeNormand's Short Stem	10	1 50	2 75	5 00	..
Nonpareil	5	1 00	1 75	3 00	..
Late London	5	75	1 25	2 00	..
Veitch's Autumn Giant	10	1 50	2 75	5 00	..
Thorburn's Wonderful	10	1 50	2 75	5 00	..
CELERY —See pages 29-30.					
Crawford's Half Dwarf	5	55	1 00	1 75	5 50
Dwarf White Soul, <i>self blanching</i>	5	20	35	60	2 00
Sandringham Dwarf White	5	20	35	60	2 00

CELERY, Continued—

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Boston Market					
Seymour's White Solid	5	55	1 00	1 75	5 50
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson	5	20	30	50	1 75
Seymour's Red Solid	5	25	40	75	2 25
Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted	5	20	30	50	1 75
Celery Seed, for flavoring	5	20	30	50	1 75
		10	15	25	75

CHICORY—See page 30

Large Rooted or Coffee	5	10	15	25	1 00
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COLLARDS—See page 31.

True Rosette	5	25	40	75	2 50
Georgia, or Creole	5	20	35	60	2 00

CHUFA, or Earth Almond—See page 30

Chufas cannot be sent with safety till danger of frost is over in Spring. Orders will be received, placed on file, and filled in rotation at the proper time.

CORN—See pages 31-32.

	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qt.	Bu.
Early Boynton Sweet, earliest sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 50
Early Six Weeks, very early	10	15	20	25	75	4 50
Early Minnesota Sugar, very early	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Excelsior Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 00
Black Mexican Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 50
New Triumph	10	15	20	25	75	4 50
Early Red Naragansett Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 00
Crosby's Extra Early Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Russell's Early Prolific Sugar	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Early Sweet, or Sugar	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Moore's Early Concord Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Egyptian Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 50
Mammoth Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	4 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Early Adams	10	15	20	25	75	3 50

FIELD VARIETIES.

Early Canada	10	15	20	25	75	2 50
Blunt's Prolific	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Chester County Mammoth	10	15	20	25	60	3 00
Compton's Early	10	15	20	25	60	3 00
Lackawaxen	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Improved King Philip	10	15	20	25	50	2 50
Tuscarora	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Early White Flint	10	15	20	25	50	2 50
Ohio Dent	10	15	20	25	50	2 50
Large Yellow Eight-Rowed	10	15	20	25	50	2 50
Large Red Blazed Eight-Rowed	10	15	20	25	50	2 50
Rice, for parching (bushel lots in ears)	10	15	25	40	1 50	
Boston White, for parching (bushel lots in ears)	10	15	25	40	1 50	

Add 30 Cents per Quart for Postage.

CORN, BROOM.—See page 33

Dwarf, Evergreen					60	6 00
Improved Evergreen					50	5 00

CORNSALAD, or Feticus—See page 33.

	5	10	15	25	1 00
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CRESS, or Peppergrass—See page 33.

Curled	5	10	15	25	75
True Water	10	50	85	1 50	5 00

CUCUMBER—See pages 33-34

Early Russian	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early White Spine	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Frame	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Short Cree	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Cluster	5	10	15	25	1 00
Bismark long, light green, our own	5	15	25	40	1 50
Improved Long Green	5	15	25	40	1 25
London Long Green	5	15	25	40	1 25
Long Green	5	10	15	25	1 00
Small Gherkin, for pickles	10	30	55	1 00	3 00
Boston Pickling	10	15	25	40	1 50
D. M. F. & Co's Perfection Pickling, best pickling	10	30	55	1 00	3 00

EGG PLANT—See Pages 34-35.

Early Long Purple	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Black Pekin, extra early, and very large	10	75	1 25	2 00	7 50
Large New York Purple	5	60	1 00	1 75	6 00
D. M. F. & Co's Improved Purple, extra large	5	75	1 25	2 00	7 50

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ENDIVE — <i>See page 35.</i>					
Green Curled.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	10	20	35	60	2 00
GARLIC, Bulbs — <i>See page 35.</i>					
GOURD — <i>See page 35.</i>					
Sugar Trough.....	10	20	75	1 25	4 00
<i>For other varieties, see Flower Seeds.</i>					
HORSE RADISH, Small Roots. —By mail, prepaid, each 100; per doz 500..					
By ft. or exp. not prepaid, per 100, \$1.00..					
KALE, or Borecole — <i>See page 35.</i>					
Tall Green Curled Scotch.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
German Dwarf Green.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
German Dwarf Purple.....	10	20	35	60	2 00
Sea (Chou Marin).....	10	25	40	75	2 50
KOHL RABI — <i>See page 36.</i>					
Early White Vienna.....	10	25	40	75	2 50
Large Green.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Large Purple.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
LEEK — <i>See page 36.</i>					
London Flag.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
LETTUCE — <i>See pages 36-37.</i>					
Early Tennis Ball, true black seeded, for forcing.....	10	25	40	75	2 50
Green Fringed.....	10	75	1 25	2 00	7 50
Simpson's Early Curled.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Boston Market.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Early Boston Curled.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Philadelphia Butter.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Ferry's Early Prize Head.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Large India Head.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Hanson.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early White Head, good for forcing.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Early Curled Silesia.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Frankfort Head.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Large Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Victoria Cabbage.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Brown Dutch.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
White Paris Cos.....	10	25	40	75	2 50
MAR FYNIA — <i>See page 37.</i>					
Pickling.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
MELON, MUSK — <i>See page 38.</i>					
Surprise, new.....	10	25	40	75	2 50
Bay View.....	10	30	55	1 00	3 00
White Japan.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Yellow Canteloupe.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Yellow Canteloupe, improved.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Jenny Lind.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Skillman's Fine Netted.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Skillman's Fine Netted, selected.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Green Nutmeg.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Improved Large Green Nutmeg.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Pine Apple.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Allen's Superb.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Casaba, extra fine.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Green Persian.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Long Yellow.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
MELON, WATER — <i>See pages 39-40.</i>					
Early Jersey.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Phinney's Early.....	10	15	25	40	1 25
Chinese Sculptured Seeded.....	10	15	25	40	1 50
Black Spanish.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Long Island.....	5	10	15	25	80
Mountain Sweet.....	5	10	15	25	80
Mountain Sprout.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Orange, the flesh separates easily from the rind.....	5	15	25	40	1 00
Ice Cream, true white seeded.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless, the best.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Gypsy, the largest.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Citron, for preserving.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
MUSHROOM SPAWN — <i>See page 40.</i>					
English, by mail, prepaid.....					
French, by express, not prepaid, 3-lb. boxes, \$2.00.....					30

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
MUSTARD —See page 40.					
White English	5	10	15	20	50
Brown Italian	5	10	15	20	50
Southern Giant Curled	5	15	25	40	1 50
NASTURTIUM —See page 40.					
Tall Mixed	5	15	25	40	1 50
OKRA —See page 41					
Tall White	5	10	15	25	80
Dwarf White	5	10	15	25	80
ONION —See pages 41-44 All prime new stock, and mostly our own growth, on our own Seed Farms Beware of cheap Onion Seed much of which is old and worthless See page 43 for directions for growing Onions					
Extra Early Red	10	50	85	1 50	5 00
Early Red Globe	10	55	1 00	1 75	5 50
Large Red Wethersfield	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Large Red Wethersfield, extra, our own growth, heavy seed	5	45	75	1 25	4 50
Large Yellow	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Yellow Danvers	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Yellow Globe Danvers, extra, our own growth, heavy seed	5	45	75	1 25	4 50
White Portugal	5	45	75	1 25	4 50
White Globe	10	60	1 00	1 75	6 00
El Paso or Large Mexican	10	60	1 00	1 75	6 00
IMPORTED VARIETIES.					
White Silver Skin, for pickling	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
New Giant Rocca, of Naples	10	35	60	1 00	3 50
New Neapolitan Marzalone	10	35	60	1 00	3 50
Giant White Italian Tripoli	10	35	60	1 00	3 50
New Queen true best keeper	10	50	85	1 50	5 00
BULBS					
English Multipliers			Qt		Bu
Top Onions			35	about	10 00
Yellow Bottom Sets			35	"	9 00
Red			35	"	10 00
White			40	"	11 00
Above are approximate prices per bushel, subject to variations of the market and our ability to procure stock. The price per quart will hold good through the season or as long as our stock lasts					
PARSNIP —See page 44					
Long Dutch, Sugar	5	10	15	25	75
Hollow Crown	5	10	15	25	75
PARSLEY —See pages 44-45.					
Carter's Fern Leaved	10	15	25	40	1 50
Fine Triple Curled	5	10	15	25	1 00
Myatt's Garnishing	5	10	15	25	1 00
PEAS —See pages 45-47					
EXTRA EARLY SORTS.					
Ferry's First and Best	10	20	30	50	1 75
D M F. & Co's Extra Early	10	20	30	50	1 75
Laxton's Alpha	10	20	30	50	1 75
Kentish Invicta	10	20	30	50	1 75
Ferry's Extra Early Tom Thumb	10	20	30	50	1 75
Carter's First Crop	10	15	25	40	1 50
Blue Peter or Blue Tom Thumb	10	20	30	50	1 75
McLean's Little Gem	10	20	30	50	1 75
Premium Gem	10	20	30	50	1 75
Caractacus	10	15	25	40	1 50
EARLY SORTS					
Extra Early Kent true	10	15	25	35	1 25
Early Kent common	10	15	20	30	1 00
Extra Early Philadelphia	10	15	25	40	1 50
Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke	10	15	25	35	1 25
Early Daniel O'Rourke common	10	15	20	30	1 00
Bishop's Early Dwarf	10	15	25	35	1 25
Bishop's Long Pod Dwarf	10	15	25	35	1 25
Dwarf Champion	10	20	30	50	1 75
McLean's Dwarf Prolific	10	15	25	40	1 50
Laxton's Dwarf Prolific	10	15	25	40	1 50
McLean's Advancer	10	20	30	50	1 75
LATE SORTS					
Yorkshire Hero	10	20	30	50	1 75
Eugene	10	20	30	50	1 75
Champion of England	10	15	25	35	1 25
Champion of England, choice	10	15	25	35	1 25

Add 25c per qt for postage.

PEAS—Continued.	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qt.	Bu.
Blue Imperial	10	15	20	30	1 00	6 00
Large Blue Imperial, <i>choice</i>	10	15	25	35	1 25	6 50
Dwarf White Marrowfat	10	15	20	25	75	4 00
Large White Marrowfat.	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Large White Marrowfat, <i>second quality</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3 00
Large Black-Eye Marrowfat	10	15	20	25	75	3 50
Large Black-Eye Marrowfat, <i>second quality</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3 00
Dwarf Sugar, Edible Pods, <i>grey seed</i>	10	30	50	70	2 50	14 00
Tall Sugar, Edible Pods, <i>grey seed</i>	10	30	50	70	2 50	14 00
FIELD SORTS						
Common White Field.	<i>about</i>	10	15	20	40	1 50
Common Blue Field	"	10	15	25	50	2 00
Golden Vine, White Field	"	10	15	25	50	2 00
Creoper, White Field	"	10	15	25	50	2 00
Early Crown, White Field	"	10	15	25	50	2 00
Blue Prussian Field	"	10	15	25	60	3 00

PEPPER—See pages 47-48.	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Chili	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Large Squash	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Large Bell, or Bull Nose	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Sweet Mountain	5	30	55	1 00	3 00

POTATOES—See pages 48-50.	1 Lb.	2 Lb.	3 Lb.	¼ Bu.	½ Bu.	Bu.	Bbl.
Mammoth Pearl, <i>yields double most sorts</i>	75	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00	3 50	8 00
Magnum Bonum <i>true not the English variety</i>	75	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00	3 50	8 00
Beauty of Hebron	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Alpha	50	75	1 00	1 00	1 50	2 50	5 00
Early Snowflake	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Extra Early Vermont	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Burbank's Seedling	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Trophy	50	75	1 00	1 00	1 50	2 50	5 00
Triumph	50	75	1 00	1 00	1 50	2 50	5 00
Improved Peachblow	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Ruby	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Early Ohio	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Brownell's Superior.	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Compton's Surprise	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
Early Rose	40	60	80	75	1 00	1 75	4 00
St. Patrick	75	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00	3 50	8 00
Pride of America	75	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00	3 50	8 00

Prices quoted are subject to fluctuations of the market and our ability to obtain stock. We send by express or mail *prepaid* at the quotations. Quarter bushels and upwards sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying charges. We cannot become responsible for changes in weather by which they may become injured en route. All orders for Potatoes must be accompanied with the money. They will be registered and filled in rotation, as soon as weather will permit in Spring. Orders from the South will, however be executed early enough for early Spring planting.

PUMPKIN—See page 50.	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Yellow (per bu, \$1 00).	5	10	15	20	40
Cushaw	5	10	15	25	1 00

RADISH—See pages 50-52	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Long Scarlet Short Top	5	10	15	25	75
Early Long Scarlet Short Top, <i>improved; French Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Long Scarlet	5	10	15	25	75
Wood's Early Flame	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Round Deep Scarlet	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, <i>English Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	75
Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, <i>French Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, <i>new</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early White Turnip-Rooted, <i>English Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	75
Early White Turnip-Rooted, <i>French Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
Golden Globe	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Yellow Summer Turnip-Rooted	5	10	15	25	1 00
Grey Summer Turnip-Rooted	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Rose Olive-Shaped, <i>English Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Rose Olive-Shaped, <i>French Seed</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
New French Breakfast, <i>English Seed</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
New French Breakfast, <i>French Seed</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
D. M. F. & Co's Perpetual Market	10	15	25	40	1 50
Long White Naples	5	10	15	25	1 00

WINTER VARIETIES.

Scarlet China, <i>English Seed</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
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	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
RADISH—Continued.					
Scarlet China, <i>French Seed</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
White China	10	15	25	40	1 25
Long Black Spanish	5	10	15	25	75
Long White Spanish	10	15	25	40	1 25
California Mammoth White China.....	10	15	25	40	1 50
RAPE for sowing— <i>See page 52</i>				15	40
RHUBARB or Pie Plant—<i>See page 52.</i>					
Victoria	5	20	35	60	1 75
Giant	5	20	35	60	1 75
Linnaeus	5	20	35	60	1 75
Rhubarb Roots.....					25 cents each \$2.00 per doz
" " by mail, prepaid, 40 cents each					4.00 " "
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—<i>See page 53.</i>					
SALSIFY.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
SPINAGE—<i>See page 53.</i>					
Round Summer.....	5	10	15	20	50
Improved Thick-Leaved	5	10	15	25	75
Savoy-Leaved	5	10	15	25	75
Prickly Winter	5	10	15	20	50
SQUASH Summer—<i>See pages 53-54.</i>					
Early Yellow Bush Scallop	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early White Bush Scallop	5	10	15	25	1 00
Summer Crookneck	5	10	15	25	1 00
AUTUMN, or WINTER SORTS.					
Improved American Turban	5	15	25	40	1 25
Essex Hybrid, <i>new</i>	10	25	40	75	2 25
Marblehead, <i>true</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
Butman	5	15	25	40	1 25
Boston Marrow	5	15	25	40	1 25
Winter Crookneck	5	10	15	25	1 00
Hubbard, <i>true</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
SUGAR CANE—<i>See page 54.</i>					
Early Amber				15	40
SUNFLOWER—<i>See page 54.</i>					
Large Russian				15	40
TOBACCO—<i>See page 55.</i>					
Connecticut Seed Leaf	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
White Burley	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Virginia	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Maryland Broad Leaf	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Havana	10	50	75	1 50	5 00
Yellow Oronoco	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Silky Pryor	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
TOMATO—<i>See pages 55-56.</i>					
Little Gem	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Essex Early Hybrid, <i>extra selected stock</i>	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Early Trophy	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Hundred Day	10	40	75	1 25	4 00
Hubbard's Early Curled Leaf	5	25	40	75	2 50
Ferry's Improved Early Large Smooth Red	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Early Conqueror	5	25	40	75	2 50
Canada Victor	5	25	40	75	2 50
Paragon	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Acme	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Hathaway's Excelsior	5	25	40	75	2 50
Trophy, <i>true</i>	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
General Grant, <i>excellent for canning</i>	5	25	40	75	2 50
Large Red	5	25	40	75	2 50
Large Red Fegec	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Golden Trophy	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Large Yellow	5	25	40	75	2 50
Green Gage	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Red Cherry	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Red Pear-Shaped	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Turk's Turban	25	1 50	2 50	4 50	...
TURNIP—<i>See pages 56-57.</i>					
WHITE FLESHED SORTS.					
White Egg	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early White Stone	5	10	15	25	60
Jersey Navet	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early White Flat Dutch	5	10	15	25	60
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved.....	5	10	15	25	75

TURNIP, Continued—	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	
Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved, <i>improved</i>	5	10	15	25	75	
Cow Horn or Long White.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Improved Purple Top Mammoth.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Large White Flat Norfolk.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Large Red Top Flat Norfolk.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Pomeranian White Globe.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Pomeranian White Globe, Strap-Leaved.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	15	25	1 00	
Sweet German.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Seven Top.....	5	10	15	25	60	
YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.						
Early Yellow Finland.....	5	15	25	40	1 50	
Early Yellow Malta.....	5	10	15	25	1 00	
Orange Jelly or Robertson's Golden Ball.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Large Amber Globe.....	5	10	15	25	75	
RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDEN						
Yellow Swede or Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	25	60	
Carter's Imperial Purple Top Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	25	60	
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Bangholm Swede.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Sweet Russian or White Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	25	75	
SWEET HERBS—See pages 59-62						
Anise.....	5	10	15	25	1 00	
Balm.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00	
Basil, Sweet.....	5	25	40	75	2 50	
Bene.....	5	20	35	60	2 00	
Borage.....	5	20	35	60	2 00	
Caraway, for sowing.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Caraway, for flavoring.....					50	
Catnip.....	5	60	1 00	1 75	6 00	
Chamomile.....	5	75	1 25	2 00	7 50	
Coriander for sowing.....	5	10	15	25	75	
Coriander for flavoring.....					50	
Dandelion, <i>common</i>	5	40	75	1 25	4 00	
Dandelion <i>improved, very early; new</i>	5	75	1 25	2 00	7 50	
Dill.....	5	10	15	25	1 00	
Fennel Sweet.....	5	10	15	25	1 00	
Horchound.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00	
Hyssop.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 50	
Lavender.....	5	20	35	60	2 00	
Marjoram, Sweet.....	5	25	40	75	2 50	
Penroyal.....	5	1 50	2 50	4 00	15 00	
Rosemary.....	2	50	85	1 50	5 00	
Rue.....	5	15	25	40	1 50	
Saffron.....	5	15	25	40	1 50	
Sage English Broad Leaf.....	5	20	35	60	2 00	
Savory, Summer.....	5	20	30	50	1 75	
Tansy.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00	
Thyme, English.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00	
Wormwood.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00	
FRUIT SEEDS—See pages 62-63.						
Apple Seeds.....		Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	Bu.	
Cherry Stones <i>mahaleb</i>		10	25	75	60	6 00
Cherry Stones <i>mazzard</i>				50		
Peach Stones, <i>Natural Virginia</i>				40		3 00
Pear Seed.....		30	1 00	3 00		
Plum Stones.....				50		
Quince Seed.....		25	75	2 50		
HEDGE AND SHRUB SEEDS—See page 63.						
Box Elder.....		10	15	25	1 00	
Catalpa <i>Speciosa</i>		40	75	1 25	4 00	
Eucalyptus Globulus, <i>Australian Blue Gum, or Fever Tree</i>		1 00	1 75	3 00	10 00	
Locust Honey, <i>gleditschia tricanthos</i>		10	15	25	60	
Osage Orange..... (Per bushel of 33 lbs. 8.00).....		10	15	25	60	
BIRD SEEDS—See page 63.						
Canary.....						10
Hemp.....						10
Rape.....		10		15	25	
Maw.....		10	15	20	30	

BIRD SEEDS—Continued.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Millet	10	15	25	10
Lettuce	10	15	25	75
Cattle Bone	10	15	25	50
Mixed Bird Seed	10	15	25	10

CLOVER—See pages 63-64.

Mammoth, or Large Red	per bushel, Market Price	..	..	..
Medium Red (or June)	per bushel of 60 lbs \$20.00	10	15	20
Alsike, or Swedish	per bushel of 60 lbs \$20.00	10	15	20
Cannon Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian	per bushel of 60 lbs \$20.00	10	15	20
White Dutch	per bushel of 60 lbs \$20.00	10	15	20
Lucerne, or Alfalfa	per bushel of 60 lbs \$20.00	10	15	20

GRASS SEEDS—See pages 64-67.

	per lb.	per bu.	Market Price	Bu.
Timothy	30c.	per bu.	Market Price	..
Orcard Grass	40c.	per bu.	50c.	3 50
Red Top	40c.	per bu.	50c.	14 "
Fowl Meadow, or False Red Top	40c.	per bu.	50c.	12 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky, extra clean	40c.	per bu.	50c.	14 "
Blue Grass, English, (<i>Fescue pratensis</i>)	50c.	per bu.	60c.	24 "
Perennial Rye Grass	40c.	per bu.	50c.	20 "
Wood Meadow Grass	50c.	per bu.	60c.	14 "
Sweet Vernal Grass	60c.	per bu.	70c.	..
Hungarian Grass	25c.	per bu.	30c.	50 "
Millet common	25c.	per bu.	30c.	50 "
(German)	25c.	per bu.	30c.	50 "
Egyptian or Pearl	50c.	per bu.	60c.	50 "
<i>by frt. or exp. not prepaid, per 5 lbs \$1.00; per 10 lbs \$1.50</i>				
Fine Mixed Lawn Central Park Mixture	40c.	per bu.	50c.	20 "
Flint's Extra Fine Mixed for permanent lawns (16 selected grasses)	60c.	per bu.	70c.	20 "

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—See pages 67-68

Wheat, Winter, Diehl	3 lbs.	by mail, prepaid,	\$1.00;	per bu. of 60 lbs.	2 25
Clawson	3	"	1.00;	60 "	2 25
Fultz	3	"	1.00;	60 "	2 25
Treadwell	3	"	1.00;	60 "	2 25
Spring, White Russian, best	3	"	1.00;	60 "	2 50
Barley, common	3	"	1.00;	48 "	1 75
Naked or Hulless	3	"	1.50;	48 "	4 00
Oats Russian White, new best	1	"	50;	per ½ bu.	16 "
	3	"	1.00;	per bu. of	32 "
Oats, Bohemian, or Hulless	3	"	1.00;	32 "	2 50
Rye	3	"	1.00;	36 "	1 75
Buckwheat, common	3	"	75;	48 "	1 50
Silver Hull	3	"	1.00;	48 "	2 00
Flax Seed for sowing	10;	per lb.	10;	56 "	2 00
Hemp Seed	25;	per lb.	25;	44 "	3 00
Spring Vetches, or Tares	40;	per lb.	40;	60 "	5 00

Wire Flower-Pot Stands.

Flower Stands are always shipped as Freight, with trifling expense, and two or three can be sent as cheaply as one



PRICE LIST.

No. 1	Stand, Bronzed, circular	\$6 50
" 2	" " square	6 50
" 5	" " like cut	8 00
" 5½	" " Gothic arch	8 00
" 6	" " without border	5 50
" 8	" " square Gothic arch	5 50
" 9	" " triangular, for a corner	6 00
" 10	" " new, with arch and basket	10 00
" 11	" " new style	8 50
" 17	" " arch stand 7 feet high	14 00
" 20	" " double, with arch	11 00
" 21	" " square	8 00
" 23	" " revolving stand	6 50
" 24	" " " "	7 50
" 25	" " three-legged	5 50
" 25½	" " with arch	7 00

No. 5, with Arch, \$8.00.

6 feet 4 inches high; length 4 feet; depth 32 inches; top shelf 12 inches diameter.

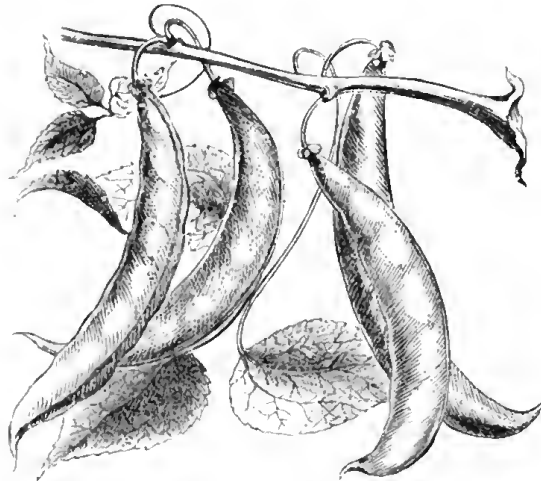
Catalogue of Wire Stands, Arches, Baskets, &c., sent post free upon application.

NEWER VARIETIES.

The following varieties are either of recent introduction or have been tested and found worthy special commendation. We can, with confidence, recommend them to the most critical market gardeners.

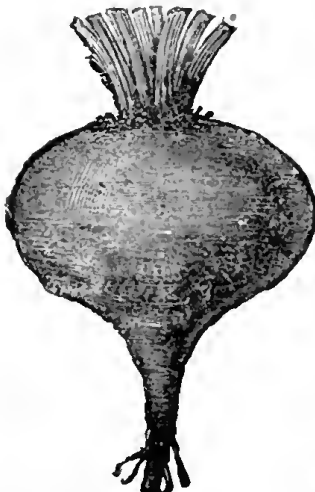
BEANS, Crystal White Wax.—A distinct, new bush bean with waxy transparent pods of very rich flavor. The pods are stringless, succulent, crisp and tender, and though quick to mature they are slow to harden, so snap beans of this variety can be had of delicious tenderness and sweetness for a long time. As the pods are very fleshy and the seeds small this sort is scarcely surpassed for pickling purposes and its slightly and attractive appearance makes it a specially valuable kind for the market gardener.

Per packet 10 cents: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 30 cents; pint, 75 cents, quart, \$1.25. If by mail or express, prepaid, 15 cents per pint, 30 cents per quart must be added.



Ivory Pod Wax

BEANS, Ivory Pod Wax.—This magnificent variety, of very recent introduction cannot be too highly praised as a sort for the home or market garden. It is fully a week earlier than the German Wax, and the pods are of a beautiful ivory white, even before fully grown. When they attain their full size they are large, long, brittle, stringless and of a pure transparent waxy white color. The beans are medium size, oval, white and smooth and very easily threshed when ripe. As a snap bean it excels almost every other variety in tenderness and creamy flavor, and, like our well known Golden Wax, is especially valuable also as a shell bean for win-



Bastian's Early Blood Turnip Beet.

ter use, without doubt it is the *most productive* wax bean now grown, the vines, which are strong, compact growers, being a perfect mat of pods the entire season.

Per packet 10 cents: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40 cents, pint, 75 cents, quart \$1.25. If by mail or express, prepaid, 15 cents per pint, 30 cents per quart must be added.

BEEET, Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.—Another years trial with this variety convinces us that there is no better or more profitable Beet to raise for market now in cultivation. It is as early as the Bassano, of a darker better color and always grows perfect in shape even where the seed is thickly sown. It is very tender and sugary when cooked, and only needs to be more widely known to become a general favorite. Market gardeners will find this variety very satisfactory.

Per packet 5 cents, oz. 10 cents, 2 oz. 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents, lb. \$1.00.

CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield true, best American.—This well known cabbage is deservedly popular with market gardeners in the vicinity of our large cities. It is without doubt, the *most profitable* early variety as the heads are of fine quality, compact, solid, endure shipping to considerable distance, and are produced at just the right season to command a good price. Our stock of this variety is grown with special care and can be depended upon as one of the very best strains in cultivation. (See cut on page 23.)

Per packet 5 cents: oz. 70 cents, 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00.

CABBAGE, Early Bleichfield Giant.—This new cabbage is well worthy of wide and extensive cultivation. It is of German origin and where it has been grown in this country has been highly recommended. It is short stemmed a reliable very solid header, and very tender and delicious when cooked. Market gardeners will do well to give this cabbage a trial as the earliest of the large drumhead varieties.

Per packet 10 cents: oz. 40 cents; 2 oz. 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

CABBAGE, Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.—This has proved to be a most excellent second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. We can recommend it highly for planting in the South as it withstands the heat and forms uniformly large, solid heads. (See cut on page 25.)

Per packet 5 cents: oz. 30 cents; 2 oz. 55 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

CABBAGE D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market we consider this sort superior to any other late cabbage, and as it is one of the best keepers it is the kind most extensively cultivated for fall and winter use. It is a sure header and with good cultivation, on moist, rich ground ninety five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Our stock of this variety is *extra selected, of our own raising* and is at least equal to any other strain of this standard variety. Per packet 5 cents; oz. 40 cents; 2 oz. 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.



D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium

CARROT Danvers—A new variety which originated in Danvers, Mass. where with the best cultivation they raise from twenty to thirty tons per acre. It is stump-rooted, of medium length, rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome and from its length easily dug. It yields an immense bulk with the shortest length of root. On our own seed farms it has proved worthy of all the commendations bestowed upon it. (See cut on page 27.)

Per packet 10 cents. oz. 15 cents. 2 oz. 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents. lb. \$1.50

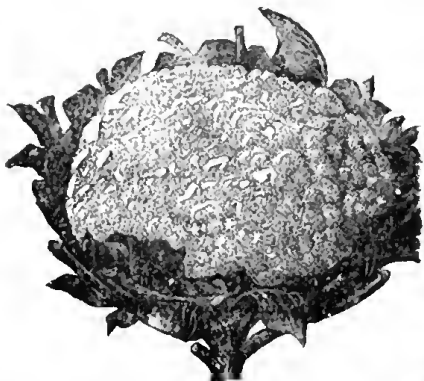
CARROT, Improved Long Orange.—An improved strain of the old Long Orange obtained by careful selection for years of the best formed and deepest colored roots. Roots long, large near the crown, tapering regularly to a point, color, a deep orange. A very reliable cropper and suitable in every way for both the table and main field crop.

Per packet 5 cents. oz. 15 cents. 2 oz. 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents. lb. \$1.25

CAULIFLOWER Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra selected.) An extra early variety and the sort so much prized in Germany for early market use. Scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. If planted first of March, heads nine inches to one foot in diameter will be produced early in June, in which month the whole crop can be marketed. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves, and can be planted 20 inches apart each way. Highly recommended for early market and family use, and we think can be entirely relied



Imp. Long Orange



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

upon, as the seed is selected with extra care by one of the most careful growers in Germany.

Per pkt 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.00. oz. \$7.00

CELERY New Golden Heart—A new and entirely distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is entirely solid, an excellent keeper and of fine nutty flavor. When blanched the heart which is large and full is of a pure golden yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Per packet 10 cts. oz. \$1.00. 2 oz. \$1.75. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00. lb. \$10.00

CORN Early Boynton Sweet or Sugar.—We introduced this variety four years ago, and after repeated trials and tests with other early varieties, we firmly believe this is the earliest variety of sweet corn in existence. The ears are small rather pointed, and when mature the kernels are much shrivelled. It is of course intended only for first early, and as a week's time makes a great difference in the profits of a market gardener, this variety will be found valuable. Per pkt 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c. pt. 20c. qt. 25c. 4 qts 75c. bu. \$4.50

CORN, Black Mexican Sweet.—Unlike any other variety of sweet corn the kernels of this sort are a bluish black when fully ripe, but scarcely noticeable when green. It is early and produces good-sized ears with well filled kernels which are sweet, tender and delicious. For table use and the home garden we consider this variety particularly desirable on account of its delicious quality.

Per pkt 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c. pt. 20c. qt. 25c. 4 qts 75c. bu. \$1.50

CORN New Triumph—A very valuable new variety which has already gained great popularity. It is the earliest of all the large varieties and is scarcely surpassed for sweetness, richness and delicacy of flavor. Ears are large and when cooked present a fine white appearance. It is very productive of vigorous growth and a superior market variety.

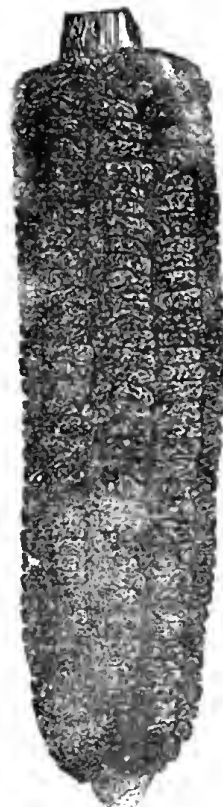
Per pkt 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c. pt. 20c. qt. 25c. 4 qts 75c. bu. \$1.00

CORN Chester County Mammoth—When genuine seed of this variety is planted on good soil the yield under good cultivation is from 100 to 125 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Ears are large and well formed, each having from

fourteen to twenty-four rows of long kernels of a deep bright yellow color. It is not a hard flint corn but very sweet and nutritious, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder. It is a sure cropper and hardy but should not be grown in the extreme North where the season is not long enough to mature it. It is undoubtedly one of the best yellow field corns and we think one trial will convince any farmer of its merits.

Per pkt. 10c. pt. 15c. qt. 20c. 4 qts 60c. bu. \$3.00

CORN Blunt's Prolific—This is an eight-rowed white flint variety with short well shaped ears and small cobs. The stalks average eight to ten feet high



Black Mexican Sweet

and bear from three to eight ears each. The originator, by scientific selection and careful cultivation, has so improved the variety, by increasing the number of ears to each stalk, that it is now one of the most prolific sorts. It makes a superior quality of pure white meal, and though it cannot be grown successfully in the extreme North in every other locality it will be found a valuable acquisition. Per pkt. 10c.; ½ pt. 15c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bu. \$1.50.

CORN, Lackawaxen.—A new variety of field corn. It completes its growth in ninety-five days, and has yielded one hundred and forty-seven bushels shelled corn per acre. The following is from the *Historical Register of the Paris Exposition, 1878*: "The new field corn named Lackawaxen was awarded a special prize gold medal for being the largest variety both in length of ear and size of grain, of any variety exhibited by any nation."

Per pkt. 10c.; ½ pt. 15c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bu. \$1.50.

CORN, Compton's Early.—Stalks about ten feet high; ears bright yellow ten to twelve inches long, often two on a stalk. It has matured in seventy-six days from planting and yielded one hundred and eighty-one bushels shelled corn per acre. A case of ears was placed on exhibition at the Centennial and a field was entered for the premiums offered by Mr. Conrad Wilson of New York, and two prizes awarded it.

Per pkt. 10c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 60c.; bu. \$1.00.
On all Corn 15c. per pint must be added to prepay postage or express charges.

EGG PLANT, Black Pekin.—As early as the Early Long Purple, and as large as the later varieties. Neatly round; skin black glossy and smooth; more prolific and delicate than the old varieties. Weighs eight to ten pounds. Flesh fine-grained and white. Very desirable for market gardener's use. Our stock of this variety is grown in frame especially for our trade.



Black Pekin

and our customers can rely upon getting genuine seed of this valuable variety.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 75c.; 2 oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

LETTUCE, Green Fringed.—An exceedingly ornamental variety for table use, the edges being beautifully fringed and crimped. The inside of the leaves are white, the edges a delicate shade of green. The leaves are not quite so tender as those of some varieties but they are fit for use nearly the entire season and their ornamental appearance makes this sort especially desirable for table decoration. (See cut on page 36.)

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 75c.; 2 oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

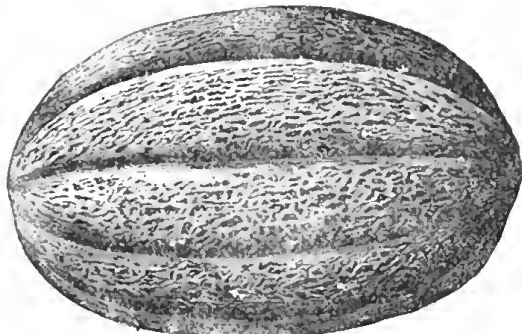
LETTUCE, Ferry's Early Prize Head.—The best lettuce ever introduced. It forms a mammoth head slightly tinged with brown, and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to run up to seed; of delicious flavor and very hardy.

Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; 2 oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

MELON, WATER, D. M. Ferry & Co's. Peerless.—This melon, originated and introduced by ourselves several years ago, has steadily increased in public till now it is well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It is unquestionably the best water melon in cultivation. Of medium size, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, melting, and sweet as honey.

Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.

MUSK MELON, Bay View.—The largest, most prolific, best flavored and finest musk melon in cultivation. In quality and flavor the Bay View excels all other varieties of cantaloupes. The flesh is very deep, of a rich green color, granular, juicy and peculiarly luscious and sweet.

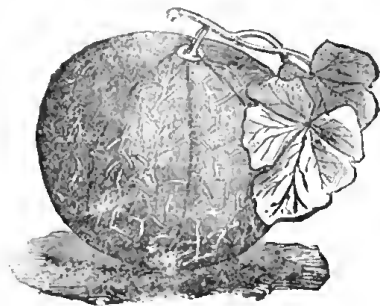


Bay View.

With ordinary cultivation it will grow from 10 to 15 lbs in weight with a length of from 16 to 18 inches. As a market melon wherever introduced it sells at extra prices, on account of its beauty, large size and fine quality. It can be picked quite green, will ripen up finely and carry safely for a long distance.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 2 oz. 55c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

MUSK MELON, Surprise.—This new melon has a thin, cream colored skin which is thickly netted. The flesh is of a deep salmon color very thick and of delicious quality. The melon is round and about the same size as the Nutmeg quite as prolific and somewhat earlier. The exquisite flavor of this melon has made it a favorite wherever introduced and on our trial grounds the past season it ranked among the very choicest kinds. Our stock is saved from selected melons and can be relied upon.



Surprise.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 2 oz. 50c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

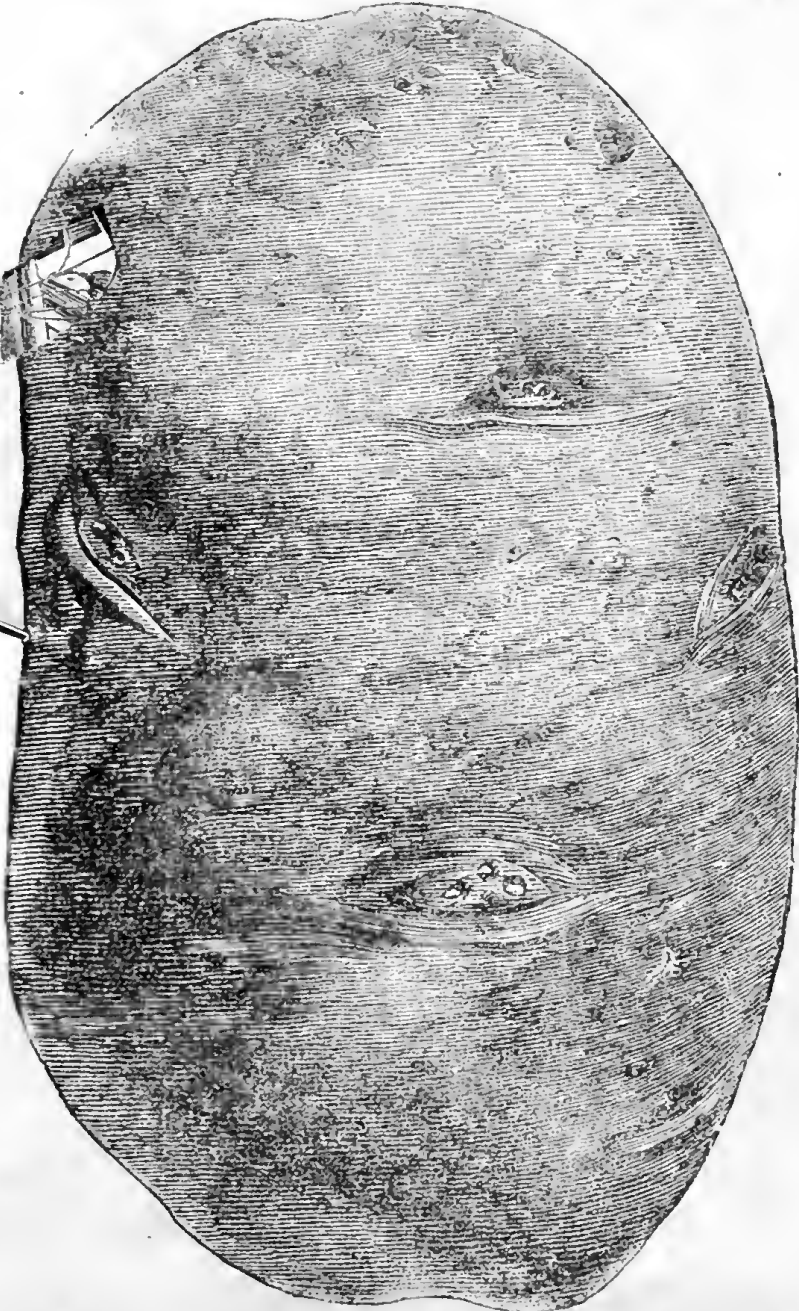
MUSTARD, Southern Giant Curled.—This mustard is very highly esteemed in the South where the seed is sown in the fall and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. The seed is brown and pro-

For continuation of desirable Newer Varieties see Third Page of Cover.

THE MAMMOTH PEARL POTATO.

Growers of Potatoes will find this Variety will Produce a Bountiful Crop in spite of the bugs.

It ripens in August, and can be dug at any time at your leisure, and for productiveness, it is "immense," yielding double any ordinary variety. Vines, short and thick, standing upright as a tree, protecting the hill from the hot rays of the sun.



This new and wonderful early variety was selected from over 2500 seedlings. It is free from rot, and never hollow. Skin and flesh pure, pearly white. Cooks like a snow ball. Eyes few, and even with the surface.

Save the time and expense of Fighting the Bugs after July, by growing the Mammoth Pearl.

PRICE: { 1 Lb. 2 Lb. 3 Lb. ¼ Bu. ½ Bu. Bu. Bbl.
\$0 75 1 25 1 50 1 50 2 00 3 50 3 00

We send by express or mail, *prepaid*, at 15 quotations. Quarter bushels and upwards sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying charges. *We cannot become responsible for changes in weather, by which they may become injured en route. All orders for Potatoes must be accompanied with the money. They will be registered and filed in rotation, as soon as weather will permit in Spring. Orders from the South will, however, be executed early enough for early spring planting.*

What those who have tried the White Russian Wheat say of it.

49¾ Bushels from one Bushel of seed.—From Geo. W. Abbott, Harvard, Clay Co., Nebraska. I sowed one bushel of White Russian Wheat, from which I threshed 49¾ bushels of very good wheat. Other wheats in this vicinity yielded 10 to 20 bushels per acre.

Could sell his Crop at a Big Price.—From Jas. M. Williams, Monroe, Iowa. I take pleasure in reporting the success I had with the White Russian Wheat I bought last Spring. I sowed two bushels on one acre, and harvested 42½ bushels. I sowed two other varieties, and think the white Russian produced double that of any sown on my farm. It has attracted the attention of a great many farmers, and I could have sold my crop at a big price, but I shall keep it for next year's seed.

From "*The Western Rural*" We have heard the White Russian Wheat so highly spoken of that we think it must be a valuable acquisition for farmers who cultivate this important cereal staple. We have also seen a very large number of highly complimentary letters from farmers who have tested it and have yet to learn that it has failed to give satisfaction where it has had a fair trial. We advise farmers to try it for themselves.

The Russian Far in Advance.—From Daniel Pulver, Delhi, Iowa: I sowed two bushels of the White Russian Wheat by the side of two bushels of the "Lost Nation" Wheat which I sent to Minnesota for and find in comparing them that the White Russian is far in advance, both in quality and quantity, besides it is about a WEEK EARLIER, and does not lodge.

22 Bushels from ½ Bushel of Seed—From Ed Mayon, Stewartville, Minn.: The half bushel of White Russian Wheat I sowed on half an acre, from which I harvested 22 bushels of good plump wheat.

Wished he had sent for 10 Bushels instead of 2.—From J. E. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa: The two bushels of White Russian Wheat I sowed on a little more than one and a fourth acres and harvested 41 bushels of nice plump wheat. I think it will yield 40 bushels per acre in a good wheat season. It beats all other Spring wheat in this vicinity. I will save all I raise for seed. I wish I had sent for 10 bushels last Spring, which would have furnished me enough seed for my next year's crop.

35 Bushels from one of Seed—From Hugh M. Williams, Denison, Iowa: I purchased last Spring one bushel of the White Russian Wheat and sowed it on one acre of ground, corn stalk ground, lightly plowed on the 22 of April, and it yielded 35 bushels, machine measure. My Odessa put in the same day, and on the same soil, yielded 18 bushels per acre; the Odessa rusted badly, while the Russian was not affected at all with rust.

Heads Eight Inches Long.—From Henry Cameron, Pilot Grove, Grayson Co., Texas: I purchased and sowed 4 lbs. of the White Russian Wheat last March, from which I threshed two bushels. There were heads in my patch EIGHT INCHES LONG. The grain is very fine and large. My neighbors would like to buy.

46 Bushels per Acre.—From A. G. Quinn, Humphrey, Platte Co., Neb.: Of the White Russian Wheat I sowed ¼ of an acre, and harvested 11½ bushels, at the rate of 46 bushels per acre. I shall sow all I raised.

NOTE—Parties living at a distance from here can, at a very small expense (\$1.00), get three lbs. by mail and if you sow it in drills two feet apart, and drop kernels close together every two inches along the drill, then hoe and work the ground like carrots or ruta bagas, till the wheat is two feet high, you will find that the wheat if planted on rich, clean soil, will stool out and cover the ground increasing your stock of wheat immensely. From 3 lbs. in this way you can grow from 5 to 10 bushels. *This is a fact. Try it.* Read the following testimony on this subject:

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with the White Russian Spring Wheat I obtained of you last year. From the 3 lbs. I raised eight measured bushels.

WM. M. BENNETT, North Colebrook, Conn.

RUSSIAN WHITE OATS.

This new variety of oats has already been tested in nearly all portions of the country, from Maine to California, and the reports from almost all the States of the Union are unanimous in its commendation as the heaviest yielder in cultivation. *One hundred and fifty-seven* pounds of clean oats were harvested from a single *ounce* of seed last season. In nine-tenths of the reports the yield exceeded 500 fold increase.

The Russian White Oats are prolific without parallel, and with ordinary cultivation will yield 100 bushels per acre. They are extremely hardy, enduring the coldest climate in our country without injury, and are absolutely rust proof. Each kernel planted will produce twenty-five to forty heads from sixteen to twenty-two inches in length. The straw is large and strong enough to support the enormous heads of this variety. The grain is heavy and the chaff light, so that a measured bushel weighs considerably more than a bushel of ordinary oats. All things considered, this is the most valuable variety of oats now grown, and is destined, when known more widely, to become the standard sort.

PRICE.

1 pound by mail, prepaid.....	50c.
3 " " "	\$1.00
1-2 bu. (16 lbs.) by freight or express, not prepaid.....	1.50
1 " (32 ") " " "	2.50
10 " " " " "	at 2.25 per bu.

New 2 bushel bags to ship in; 25 cents each, extra. All orders for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, and upwards, require a bag.

TESTIMONIALS.

RUSSIAN WHITE OATS

Four Hundred Bushels on Four Acres of Land. From E. A. DOBSON, Genesee County, N. Y.—This is to certify, that from the ten bushels of Russian White Oats, I got three hundred and fifty six (356) bushels of clean oats by measure—weighing 36 pounds to the measured bushel—which makes 400½ bushels of 32 lbs, raised on four acres of land in an apple orchard, one acre of which was old trees, the balance of the trees ten years old. The ground being in good condition, I used no manure or phosphate. I consider them the best oats I ever saw. I also think they are rust-proof, as they did not rust and stood up well, while my other oats rusted.

Hardy, Prolific and Rust-proof. J. NIELSON, of Ozaukee Co., Wisconsin, writes—The one ounce of Russian White Oats you sent me last spring was sown April 26th in drills about 24 x 6 inches apart, on land that had a slight dressing of barnyard manure the year before, and was then planted with corn. No fertilizer of any kind used this year. The soil was a sandy loam. The oats were harvested August 12th, this year, and after being threshed and cleaned, weighed forty eight pounds (768 ounces), all of which was yielded from the one ounce you sent me. The oats are very hardy, prolific and rust-proof; in short, all you claim for them is true.

One Hundred and Five Bushels for Two. From J. R. McMAHAN, Winona Co., Minn.—Would say in regard to the two (2) bushels of Russian White Oats you shipped Mr. Palmer and me: We sowed, reaped and threshed the crop together, and obtained one hundred and five (105) bushels of beautiful oats. We are perfectly satisfied with them.

Twice as Prolific as ordinary Oats, on poorer ground. From MYRON TURRELL, Milwaukee, Wis.—The bushel of Russian White Oats you shipped me yielded 50 bushels, thresher's measure, while three bushels of my common oats yielded but 75 bushels on just as good ground, if not a little better.

Plump and Heavy. Forty Pounds per Bushel. From E. C. MERICK, Kennebec Co., Maine.—The trial bushel of Russian White Oats was a success, though it was very dry at the time of heading and filling. The oats were plump and well-meated, and a measured bushel weighed 40 pounds. I believe they are superior to any variety I have ever sown.

Entirely Free from Rust. From C. C. OLDS, Norfolk Co., Ont.:—You will please find enclosed the sum of eight dollars, which makes up the balance due for the two bushels of Russian White Oats you sent me last spring. My neighbor and I are both well pleased with the oats, and intend sowing them altogether next spring. My own bushel brought me 37, and my neighbor's 47. We find them free from rust, as you said. The heads are very fine, and straw sufficiently stout to hold them up.

Mr. OLDS subsequently wrote: * * * In telling you the Russian White Oats would not rust, I might have said that they were sowed alongside of the Norway Oats at the same time and the latter were quite rusted and light, while in the former no rust could be seen. Our spring grain did not come up evenly last season, especially oats, spots of which did not commence growing till along in June. This was owing to a drought after seeding time. We had as a consequence an excellent opportunity for testing your new oats on this point.

Perfectly Satisfied, and will recommend them to all. From Jno. F. HILLIKES, Chemung Co., N. Y.—The Russian White Oats you sent me last spring have proved perfectly satisfactory, and all you recommended them to be. They are hardy, very heavy berry, unusually productive, and rust-proof. I shall sow all I have next spring. I sowed them on 30 rods of land (½ an acre and 10 rods) and received 56 bushels—thresher's measure—70 bushels by weight. I shall recommend them to all.

Best Oats he ever had on his place—1680 Ounces from One. Mr. AUGUSTUS MORQUIN, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., who raised 1680 Ounces clean Oats from a single Ounce of Seed, writes: October 23, 1879—The Russian Oats stood 5 feet high, and some of the heads contained 200 kernels, and from 15 to 25 heads from each kernel planted. They are the best oats I ever had on the farm.

Don't know how long and large the Heads ought to be to be extra, but his assorted Heads ran from nineteen to twenty-two inches in length. Mr. ALFRED ROSE, Yates Co., N. Y., who raised in 1879, from a single ounce of Russian White Oats, one hundred and fifty seven pounds (2512 ounces) under date of September 29, writes: I will now send you my report upon the Russian Oats you sent me, and I am sorry that I did not send you the 20 heads. My reason for not doing so is this: at the time I cut the oats I selected 40 heads and secured them, as I supposed, and when I got ready to send them to you I found them nearly destroyed by mice. (At this time the balance of the oats were threshed.) Now I don't know how long and large the heads ought to be to be extra, but my assorted heads ran from 19 to 22 inches long, and the whole crop would average 16 inches long, with from 25 to 45 heads from each kernel planted.



Russian White Oats.

duces plants which grow about two feet high and form enormous bunches, *six of which will fill an ordinary barrel.*

Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.

ONION, New Queen.—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in February, it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in summer, which will keep good until the following summer; and if sown in July, will be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use till the following autumn. This variety is in great request among pickle manufacturers and as our seed was grown especially for us in the vicinity of Naples, Italy, it can be depended upon to produce those beautiful miniature white onions which are so desirable for pickling.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 2 oz. 85c.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

PEAS, Ferry's First and Best.—In this variety we think we have what *will suit the most critical market gardener.* We have been experimenting for years with a view of obtaining the *earliest* variety, and one that would *ripen all its pods within a very few days* so that the gardener could clear off the ground and plant another crop after having had the full advantage of the high price for the first peas coming into market. This is the selection of the *earliest ripening* for a series of years and is recommended with the *greatest confidence* as being unsurpassed for earliness and evenness of ripening, desirable qualities for a market variety. About forty-five days from planting is the average time for ripening the whole crop.

Per pkt. 10c.; ½ pt. 20c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; 4 qts. \$1.75; bu. \$9.00.

15 cents per pint must be added to prepay postage or express charges.

PEAS, Premium Gem.—A new and valuable variety, growing about fifteen inches high and as it is ready for use in forty-five days from sowing is probably the earliest of the dwarf, green, wrinkled varieties. The pods are very long, of a dark, glossy green color;

vines more robust than Little Gem; peas of very fine quality. The most remarkable characteristic is its wonderful prolificness; as many as twelve pods often appearing on a single stem.

Per pkt. 10c.; ½ pt. 20c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; 4 qts. \$1.75; bu. \$9.00.

15 cents per pint, 30 cents per quart must be added to prepay postage or express charges on peas.

RADISH, Early Round Deep Scarlet.—A valuable improvement on the ordinary Scarlet Turnip Radish, and will be found to be very useful for market garden purposes. The color of the skin is very dark red, so much deeper than the common scarlet as to attract attention. The flesh is white, crispy, and it has a very small top. Last season, in New York market, it brought a third more than the Scarlet Turnip. It is equally well adapted for growing in frames, greenhouse or open ground.

Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety of the same size and shape as the Scarlet Turnip, but of a deeper scarlet color with white tip. It is early, of excellent flavor, and as it is so desirable for table use from its ornamental appearance it has already become very popular as a market variety.

Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

SQUASH, Essex Hybrid.—A new and excellent variety, a cross between the Hubbard and American Turban, having the color and shape of the Turban with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is one of the richest flavored, finest grained and sweetest of the squash family, as well as one of the best keepers. The flesh is very thick, rich colored and solid with only a small cavity for seeds. It is very productive and as it is the earliest of the winter varieties can be planted later in the season than other winter sorts.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 2 oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

TOMATO, Essex Early Hybrid.—This new Tomato is early, solid, large, rich flavored and grows *perfectly smooth.* It is of a bright pink color and the most desirable shape. It ripens very evenly and as the flesh is very hard and solid it makes one of the very best kinds for marketing and shipping. It is wonderfully productive and a vigorous grower, producing more fruit fit for market than almost any other sort.

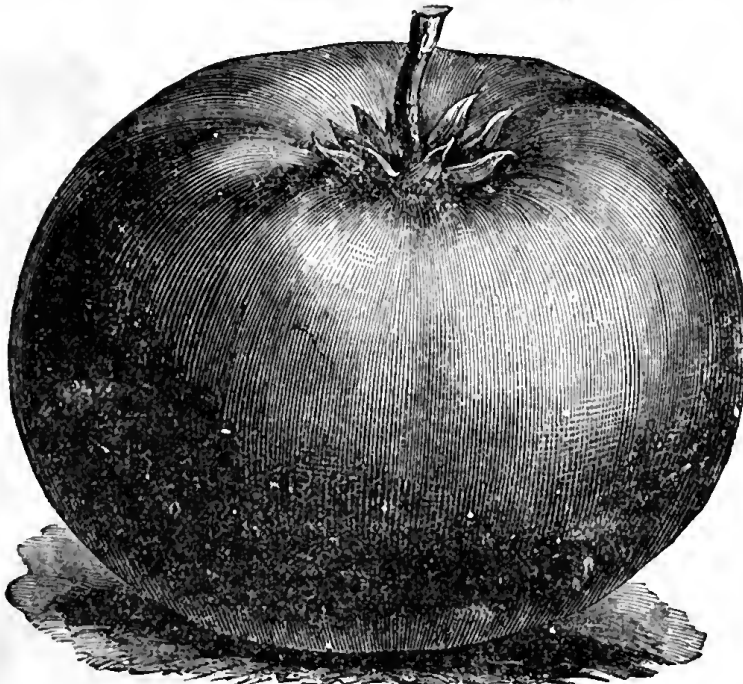
Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

TOMATO, Hundred Day.—As an early market variety this certainly excels. It is of medium size, rather flat, and of a distinct bright scarlet color. From its size, shape and color, we think it would be selected on the market in preference to larger and smoother sorts. We were particularly pleased with it last season on our own grounds.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

TOMATO, Early Trophy.—Identical in form and size with the well-known Trophy. A selection of the earliest fruits for several seasons has given us a strain of this very desirable tomato that has the added quality of earliness.

Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.



Essex Early Hybrid Tomato.



DETROIT, MICH.