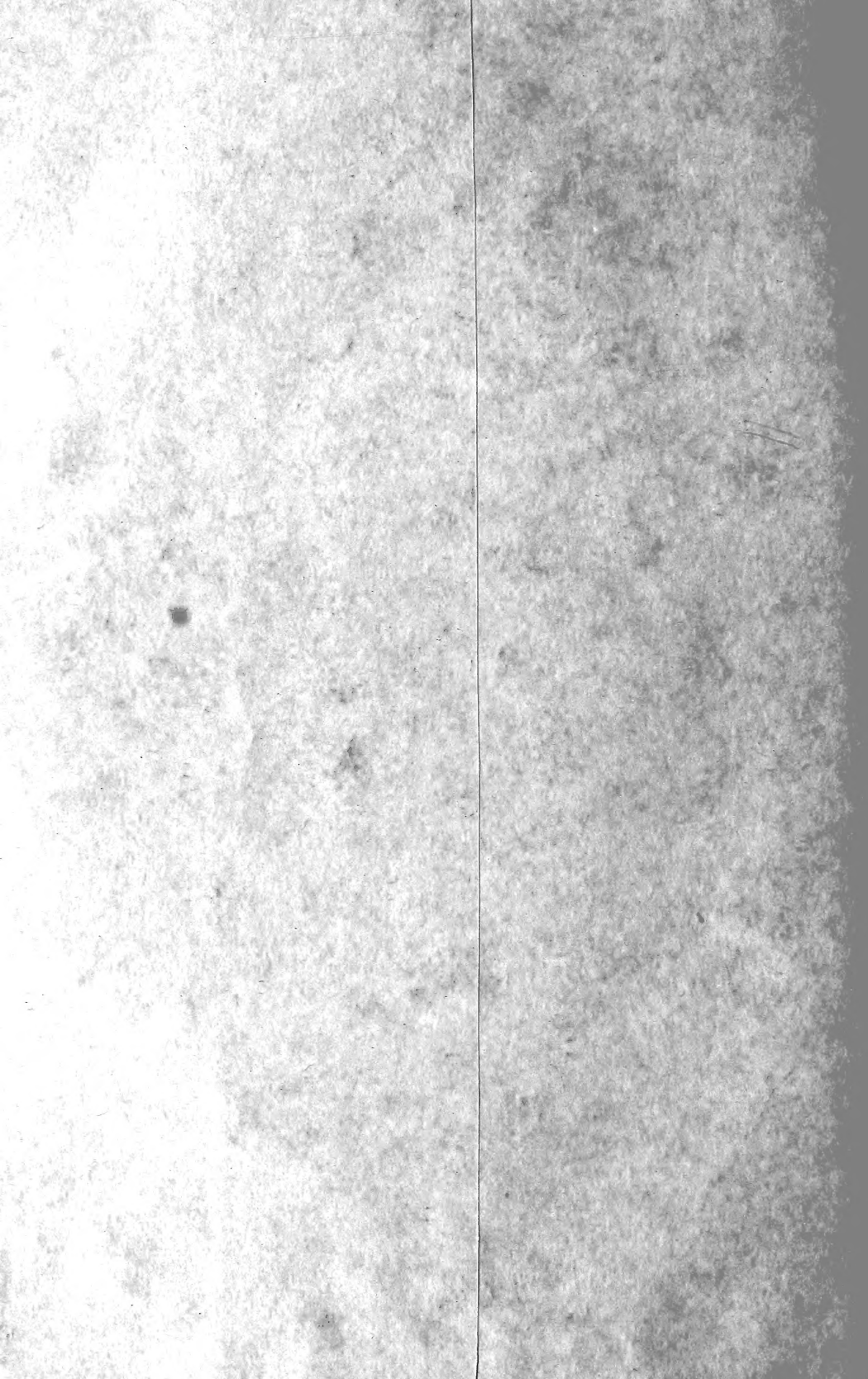


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FLORAL GUIDE



1868.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

**SPLENDID FLOWERS.**—We refer to a splendid specimen of a Japan Lily, called *Lilium roseum*, which is now in bloom in our garden. We think it surpasses anything in the Lily line, we have ever seen. It measures nearly six inches across, and is white, dotted on the inside with rose colored spots. We obtained the bulb two years ago, of Vick, the great florist, of Rochester, N. Y., who is the largest dealer in Bulbs in the United States. We have always received what we sent for, in ordering of him, and his seeds and bulbs can always be relied upon. In about a month it will be time to procure bulbs for bedding, and also to put in these Lillies. Vick furnishes an Illustrated Catalogue for ten cents, giving full description of them all, and the manner of growing them.—*Brandon Times*, Brandon, Wis., Aug. 31, 1867.

**FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS.**—We take this opportunity of acknowledging our great indebtedness to Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., for numerous favors in the shape of flower seeds and bulbs. Mr. Vick's reliability as a Seed and Bulb Dealer, will be warmly vouched for by any of his numerous friends in this vicinity, and his generosity in all his dealings with us has never been surpassed by any of the numerous seedsmen with whom we have had dealings. The promise of flowers the present season is already beginning to be realized in the flowering of early bulbs, received from his gardens last fall. With his FLORAL GUIDE as an instructor, and a few of his seeds and bulbs, all of which can be had for a very small sum, any person can have a fine display through the entire summer. The English and German Pansies, Zinnias, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, and other flowers which we received from him last summer, were seen and admired by many, who pronounced them superior to any they had ever seen. All who spend a few dollars in beautifying their grounds with flowers, will find a rich reward in the enjoyment of the beauty thus added to their homes.—*Eagle County Press*, Polo, Ill., April 20, 1867.

It is time for the ladies to be looking up their flower seeds, to start their plants for transplanting, to see to it that they shed joy in the New England homes, after a season of war, mourning, and captivity even. There is no better way for them to make a start than to send for "Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide," so easily obtained of James Vick, Esq., importer of choice flower and vegetable seeds, Rochester, N. Y. It needs but to be seen to be admired, and an enthusiasm for flowers springs up in the breast of even the homespun farmers, and they are prompted at once to let the daughters and wives buy some of Vick's never failing seeds, and begin to make ready for a flower plot. How much would each large town, village, and even small towns, be adorned, if all the

ladies in Franklin county would but start up a new zeal in the flower department, and get ready for a grand, glorious display of the Floral tribe at our next Cattle Show. The way to do it is to become acquainted with that true friend to beauty, James Vick, Esq., who has done more to secure choice seed, and import rare bulbs and plants, than any other person in the United States. His being an editor and publisher for a score of years, where man's courage, patience and temper is so tried, even purses made to suffer, by slack subscribers and tardy pay-masters, has not one whit lessened his ideas of beauty, but he has for the past six years been using the pen, shovel, hoe, and exquisite taste, in the floral department; so no one need remain ignorant of method, or destitute of seeds and bulbs for flower gardens, if they but apply in season to him for supplies. I hope everybody in the county will sit down and write him a letter and call for a supply of seeds, &c., to make the summer time fragrant with rare flowers, in town and county.—*Gazette and Courier*, Greenfield, Mass., March 25, 1867.

In connection with the nurseries at Rochester, it is proper to take some notice of the extensive and rapidly increasing seed establishment of JAMES VICK. He now occupies, in the southeast part of the city, twenty-three acres of ground for growing seed, chiefly flower seeds, and employs six horses and about twenty-five men and women. The collection of bulbs on these grounds is large—over a hundred thousand tulips flowered the past season, and the collection of lilies is probably the largest in the world. Other flowers presented a brilliant and magnificent appearance. More than fifty persons are employed in the seedrooms in the city during the business season, in packing seeds and filling orders. Two persons are constantly employed in opening letters, often working from fifteen to eighteen hours a day, more than a thousand orders frequently being received in a day. The postmaster states that on some days last season, these letters constituted one-eighth of all that came to Rochester. From seven hundred to a thousand orders are generally filled each day—making over seventy thousand last year, addressed to forty-five thousand different customers. Eleven thousand dollars were paid for postage the past year.—*Country Gentleman*, Albany, Aug. 29.

**BEAUTIFUL.**—We were last week presented by Mr. Rich. Johnson, of East Groveland, with a splendid bouquet of flowers, consisting principally of Carnations and Pinks, which we think cannot possibly be beaten in this section. Mr. Johnson got his seed of Mr. Vick, the celebrated florist, of Rochester, who is noted for the good quality and variety of his seeds.—*Republican*, Geneseo, Sept. 1867.

*See Third and Fourth Pages of Cover.*

GARDENS ON EAST AVENUE.



## WHAT MY CUSTOMERS SAY.

My Customers are all well pleased with the way in which I serve them. They think they not only receive the full worth of their money but a good deal more, and so every year send me thousands of letters expressing their thanks, though I have never in one case asked anything of the kind. I give extracts from a few received the last year, as well as some of previous years, to show that my course has always been the same.

1862.

From S. PARTRIDGE, JR., London, C. W., Nov. 3, 1862.

I called on you last April, in Rochester, and purchased a few seeds, among which was the Double Zinnia, for which I was awarded a special prize at the last Provincial Exhibition held here. All the seeds I purchased were first class, and gave me so much satisfaction that I am determined to aid in their dissemination, so far as my influence goes. I will send you the prize tickets obtained at the Exhibition above mentioned.

From Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1862.

The seeds which I ordered of you came duly to hand, and I have this summer enjoyed the charming results. Some of my Double Zinnias were exceedingly fine—equal to the description—and the bloom lasts beyond any other flower, some remaining fresh and vivid for full six weeks—I mean the same blossom. I never wish better seed.

The extensive advertisers in our columns each spring, give, we have no doubt, good seeds generally, and are worthy of confidence; we now speak of one of them *from our own knowledge* (JAMES VICK, of Rochester), from whom we purchased last spring the seed of a beautiful collection of annuals, which gave a most brilliant and satisfactory display through the summer.—JOHN J. THOMAS, Ed. Country Gentleman.

1863.

BADLY SWINDLED.—READ.

EDS. RURAL:—JAMES VICK advertises in the RURAL. Well, so far, that is a good recommendation. He desires people to send for his catalogue of seeds, bulbs or tulips, crocuses, hyacinths, lilies, &c., &c. Well, people ought to send for it out of curiosity, if nothing more. It is sent free of charge or postage—only take the trouble to write for it. I sent for it after seeing his advertisement in the RURAL, thinking that if such a good paper as that would advertise his “bizniz” he must be a reliable man. Yes, in spite of all the caution we hear almost daily against Eastern Nurseries and seedsmen,—especially from Western dealers,—I did send for it, and, worse than that—for it is said “Experience is the only school in which fools can learn.”—I sent for bulbs, and induced several friends to do the same! To-day the bulbs came! They didn’t keep our “ready” without making any returns, but they really came—and proved to be the *finest bulbs we ever saw, all in good order, “baker’s dozen,” and sent by mail free of postage!* “That’s what’s the matter,” and what I have to complain of, is that bad swindle which people inflict upon themselves by allowing their suspicions to cheat them out of many luxuries which they might otherwise enjoy.

Who does not love flowers! And how few persons have gardens from which you might take even a decent bouquet! But there are some would-be florists who love flowers just as some good, dear, pious, stingy people love the LORD,—with all the heart, but *none of the purse*. They “almost worship flowers,” but are appalled if you chance to suggest buying them. I ought to add, however, that I have called on the others who also sent for bulbs, and they were all disappointed,—all nicer than they expected. Too bad, but we’ll be martyrs just this time.

Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 14, 1863.

L. G. BEDELL.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A LAW SUIT.

The following is a part of a facetious letter published in the *Rural New Yorker*, January 2, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Before commencing an action against you for damages, I thought I would write you, and see if you are willing to make the “*amende honorable*” for certain “actions and things” which this individual has suffered at the hands of two firms of RURAL advertisers. For, have you not, at divers times, promised to protect the subscribers of the RURAL NEW YORKER against the impositions of designing men?

Now, Mr. Editor, there is one Rochester man that you have advertised extensively, surnamed VICK; I suppose his father must have called him JAMES, as I see he appends something of that sort to his other name. I put money in a letter and sent it to him. What do you suppose he sent me in return? Seed! yes, cabbage seed, tomato seed, flower seed. Well, that was not what I complain of. But of this:—The cabbage seed all grew! Well, anybody knows that was not right that ever bought a paper at a “store.” You may fool young birds “with chaff,” but not one who has bought cabbage seed for years, and never had a dozen plants to a paper grow. Then, did not all the tomatoes grow “smooth,” when every novice knows that they ought to be rough like a wash board. It won’t answer, Mr. Editor, to have them “smooth.” If you do their skins will “peel.” You know, too, that flower seeds have no business to grow *double*, like those flowers that Mr. VICK sent us. We know better, for have not our mothers raised *Zinnias*, and such things, from our boyhood up, and who ever saw double ones? It is clearly not legitimate. It is time a stop was put to such things!

Finally, Mr. Editor, if you are willing to “chalk up,” and do the fair thing, I will be reasonable in my bill of damages. But if you compel us to “go to law,” you will be made to suffer considerable, “if not more.”

Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1863.

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

## 1864.

From LAURA A. FULLER, Little Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1864.

Dear Vick:—Allow a "farmer's daughter" to express her "firm belief" in Vick. I can say from "actual experience," that you are decidedly an "institution." I confess I was somewhat faithless of the result of the experiment when I sent to you for the first time, last spring, for seeds, but the Vic-tory has been signal beyond my most sanguine hopes. I have some idea, however, of "taking you up" for not advertising your flowers as highly as they deserve, and I really think it would be the duty of some one to "take their part," did they not "speak for themselves." The seeds all came up to the fullest expectation and true to name, and notwithstanding they were planted in "cold Catteraugus," and have had an unusually unnatural flower season to perfect in, they have all exceeded our brightest anticipations. The Zinnias did splendidly—only a small fraction turned out semi-double—all the rest were more double than advertised by a large per cent. They have made a fine display all summer, and are in full glory at the present writing. Some of the plants have borne near a hundred flowers. The Asters are charming—perfect loves in fact—being of different hues and perfectly double. Pansies fine—many beautiful varieties. The Balsams are of every desirable color and very double,—have been much praised. The Phloxes have also made a fine show. The best quality of your flowers is their constancy—most of them have been in blossom all summer, and bid fair to last until frost. I have also a very fine bouquet of Everlasting flowers for winter.

In conclusion allow me to add: the flowers have all given general satisfaction to all who have had the pleasure of viewing them, and have gained many warm admirers, not only for themselves, but, also, for their noble benefactor, James Vick.

From Dr. HARRISON, Jr., Selkirk, Canada West, Sept. 25, 1864.

The seed I have procured from you these two years have given me the best satisfaction of any I have ever seen, and you may depend on me for a permanent customer. The flower seeds have produced splendid flowers in spite of the unfavorable season, and there are few who pass my garden, even at this late season, without stopping to admire them.

From R. J. ELLIS, Newport, Campbell Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1864.

Mr. Vick, you should see my Zinnias. I planted my seed in a hot-bed, put the plants out as soon as free from frost, six inches apart in a row twenty feet long; then, as they came into bloom, pulled out every single or inferior plant. Thus I left only thirteen plants in twenty feet; but for over four months I have had the finest show of Zinnias ever seen. The plants are to-day two feet high and two feet wide, and show over four hundred flowers (by count) of the most brilliant colors, and very double. The one pictured in your Catalogue is nothing to my flowers. They are admired with enthusiasm by all who see them. My Stocks and Asters were beyond all expectations, though I had "great expectations." My Cannas cover a yard of ground each with their graceful leaves. My Cockscombs are magnificent in the extreme. All the fancy gardeners who have seen them, say they beat anything they ever saw. I am potting them to put in cold frame, where I can enjoy their rich beauty until Christmas. I have only time to say, my Dianthus Chinensis (of which we took all your thirteen varieties) are good, as also Salpiglossis, Petunia, Ipomœa, Scabiosa, Nasturtiums, and so on to over ninety varieties, which we got from you, except the Portulaca which did not come double, and the Grasses and Pansies which were killed by dry weather. But I got ten times my money's worth in sweet beauty.

## 1865.

From Dr. DANIEL WISE, Editor Sunday School Advocate.

The box of Bulbs came duly to hand. If they do as well as the Zinnias, Asters, and Everlasting Flower Seeds I had of you in the Spring, they will make my lawn brilliant with Tulips. I had some of the largest Double Zinnias that an old and skilful gardener in my neighborhood had ever seen. They astonished him. You are getting to be the prince of Seed and Bulb sellers, and deserve this honor.

From Mrs. E. SCOUGHAL, Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. 30, 1865.

My beds are full of the most beautiful flowers that I ever saw, and my neighbors say there is not so fine a sight between Hastings and Battle Creek, a distance of thirty miles, such Petunias, Asters, Stocks and Pansies with their almost endless variations. It would be tedious for you to read all I could write concerning this little spot of beauty. I will only add that the seeds received from you last Spring were all good—very good.

From ANNA BALL, Springfield, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1865.

I have learned more about the cultivation of flowers and Vegetables in your Catalogues than in all the other books and journals I have ever read. I have the most beautiful flower garden that I know of for miles around. The Double Heddwigii Pinks are the most admired of all, yet all the other flowers are very pretty and equaled my anticipations, excepting the Double Rose-Flowered Portulaca, which proved single.

From Mrs. ELLEN J. F. GLEED, Morrisville, Vt., Sept. 23, 1865.

The seeds purchased of you last Spring (Asters, Pansies and Ten-Week Stocks), exceeded all I had ventured to hope. The Asters are still in bloom—gorgeous, many of them, others delicately and exquisitely colored, all splendidly imbricated. A large bouquet, composed wholly of Asters and Ten-Weeks Stocks, took the first premium at our County Fair.

From R. JAYCOX, Stockbridge, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1865.

About the seeds I procured of you last Spring. The Zinnias came out finely and are splendid; the Ten-Week Stocks have made a fine show; the Asters were the best ever seen here; but the best thing of all was the Cockscomb you sent me of your own accord; it was the wonder of all who saw it.

From W. BLACKMAN, Newton, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1865.

My seeds were excellent. Out of nearly fifty varieties all grew but three, and two or three of the grasses. My garden was magnificent. Such Dahlias, Stocks, Asters, Zinnias, Dianthus, and in fact everything else, have seldom been seen in this place—I may say never before. If I am not mistaken you will have many orders for seeds from this place next Spring.

From H. B. HONE, McGregor, Iowa, Oct. 23, 1865.

I have much pleasure in informing you that your collection of Everlasting Flowers have far surpassed what we expected. As I am the first that succeeded in growing them, I exhibited a bouquet at our County Fair, and gained the first premium.

From SARAH DAVIS, Millgrove, Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1865.

I thank you a thousand times for your beautiful flower seeds; they were splendid. The Zinnias and Asters were elegant. I cannot speak enough in their praise, but must say I had the prettiest flowers of any around here. My Calliopsis, Heddwigii and Lasciniatus Pinks, (Enothera, Pansies, Petunias, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stocks, and all the rest but the Chrysanthemums, were beautiful. All the rest who sent by me were satisfied with their seed. Uncle is proud of his Turnips, and Aunt thinks there never was such Tomatoes as she has got, all grown from seed obtained from you.

From JOHN BARTLETT, Oshawa, C. W., Oct. 10, 1865.

At this opportunity I may as well tell you about the seeds I purchased of you last Spring. Considering the season, they did exceedingly well; none of them failed to germinate. Nearly all of the Zinnias came double; they were the prettiest flowers we had—were prettier than the Dahlias. The Stocks and Asters came very double. The Everlasting Flowers and Snapdragons were very brilliant and showy. I was much pleased with the Melons, especially the White Japanese and Skilmær's Netted, which were the most delicious Melons I ever tasted.

1866.

From ELIZA BAILEY, Rawsonville, Ohio.

I could not let the season pass without letting you know about my beautiful flowers. My Cannas came up, and now they are in full bloom. My *Tigridia* was beautiful, I never saw anything like it; also my Phlox, Zinnia, Helichrysum, Balsams and Dianthus. My flowers far exceeded my expectations. They were handsome, yes, more than handsome, beautiful. My son sent to you for all his garden seeds; they all proved good. We can recommend your seed to be the first quality.

From ANNA WARNER, of "The Island," near West Point, author of "Wide Wide World," &c.

I have had much pleasure through the Summer from seed obtained from you last Spring. My Pansies have been, and are exquisite. Friends say they have seen none such in any other garden. The *Daturas* and Balsams were very fine, and the little white *Enothera* as lovely as it could be.

From C. H. SWEET, Syracuse, N. Y.

All the seeds I had from you were excellent, and I had the pleasure of dividing with my neighbors some of the handsomest and best vegetables grown anywhere in my neighborhood. I must tell you about [the Lettuce, *Carter's Giant White Cos*. I put out about 100 plants, and when they had grown to about eight or ten inches across, the outer leaves were thick and tough and bitter. I thought I was sold, so pulled up about forty of them to make room for other stuff, leaving the balance to see what they would come to, and in due time I had heads as large and nearly as solid as Early York Cabbage, and as sweet and tender as any I ever saw. I shall not pull up any another season you may bet. I am only an amateur gardener, but I talk a good deal about your seeds, and hope to send you some orders the coming season as the result of my talk.

From E. M. SIMPSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I scarcely know how to inform you of the result of our investment in your seeds this season, otherwise than by huge notes of exclamation and admiration. From the advent of the first Sweet Pea, to the latest blossoming Pansy, every morning has brought some fresh marvel of beauty and fragrance, till (though we have always been flower fanciers), it seemed as if an entirely new volume of Flora were opened, of whose treasures the half had not been told. Persons who hardly knew before that God had ever created a flower, have had their attention attracted by our beautiful display this summer, and announce their intention of cultivating flowers hereafter as well as corn and potatoes; while those who have cultivated them with delight before, recognizing the superiority of those obtained from you, will without doubt be upon your Spring list of customers. I have scarcely room to particularize the varieties which pleased us most, all being so charming, whether Asters, Balsams, Pinks, Pansies, *Petunias*, *Phloxes*, Sweet Peas or *Mignonette*. The *Pansies* were *marvels*.

From W. S. HACKMAN, Peru, Ill.

I owe you a "going over," for your seeds did more than you said they would. My *Salpiglossis* were the first in this town, and good. My Asters the best I ever saw. A great many Germans looked at them—they are Aster men—but they all said they were the finest they ever saw. The Pansies were fine, and the *Dianthus Chinensis* gave me more satisfaction than any flower I ever grew, the *Lacinatus* especially. A great many measured three inches and more, and as double—double is no name. I almost made up my mind there never were as good Pinks as mine, and everybody said so too. They have bloomed all Summer and are covered with bloom now. I thought so much of them, I struck over five hundred cuttings of the best ones. My *Carnation* and *Picotee* seed you sent gratis have done well, and some few are in bloom the first season. Shall want some seed next Spring. I wish you could tell your customers the value of the Chinese Pink.

From JOHN HOWE, Memphis, Mich.

The American Institute Farmers' Club (as reported by Solon Robinson in the N. Y. Tribune), was asked the question by one of its outside members, "where can I find an honest seedsman?" the querist telling a most doleful tale of his *Diogenes* search after one. The answer was, "hard to tell." If I had been there I should have answered, from my own experience, "in Rochester, N. Y." But as I believe you are a modest man, I should not have liked to tell the name of this honest seedsman, for I doubt not it would make you blush as prettily as those beautiful Zinnias you sent me. In fact the whole lot of flower seeds were so good. And the vegetable seeds, I think if I had numbered them I should have found that every seed grew. I thank you for your catalogue, but excuse me if I find one fault with it; the engravings (though well executed), fail to give a just idea of the perfection and beauty of the flowers.

1867.

From Mrs. G. E. TAYLOR, Graniteville, South Carolina, August 10, 1867.

I have obtained so much pleasure from my seed purchased last Spring, that I am anxious to obtain your Bulb Catalogue which you promise your customers. My Zinnias are far superior to the illustration, my Phlox is most brilliant, and my Asters, Pinks, Pansies and Everlasting Flowers as beautiful as I have ever seen.

From JENNIE E. POSEY, Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 14, 1867.

The seeds you sent me last Spring did remarkably well considering the summer was so dry. The *Lychnis* were the only ones that didn't come up, out of the forty papers you sent me. The Chinese Pinks are splendid. I never saw anything of the kind so handsome as they are. The Zinnias about half of them came double and are beautiful. The *Phlox Drummondii*, Pansies, and other things too numerous to mention, are just what you recommend them to be, and are greatly admired by everybody who sees them.

From MARTHA K. DOERR, Pontocuc, Ill., Sept. 9, 1867.

We have some of the finest flowers I ever saw. All visitors say they never saw the like, though we had a severe drouth. I have had to water my flowers for two months, and lost some of my finest. The Pansies are a wonder to everybody. We shall tell you more hereafter.

From Miss MARY V. GAUNT, Holden, Mo., Sept. 25, 1867.

The flower seeds obtained from you last Spring, gave great satisfaction, and I hope to get a great many more next Spring. My Zinnias were the "wonder" of my neighbors, and were certainly very beautiful. The *Dianthus Chinensis* were far more beautiful than I ever expected, and I suppose will be still prettier next Spring.

From B. P. CRITCHELL, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15, 1867.

Many thanks for the fine *Ricinus* seed I got from you last Spring. I have two of the finest specimens of the giant species, "Giganteus," one sixteen feet four inches high, and one thirteen feet; and these, if they are not frosted, will grow twenty feet high; the large one is thirteen inches around the stalk. They are admired by all who see them.

From Miss SARAH TRUAX, Alamo, Ind., Aug. 16, 1867.

My seeds that I got from you last Spring have been a source of much pleasure to me this Summer. My *Drummond Phlox* are making a fine show, and also the Pansies. Zinnias are very nice and double. I have some that measure fourteen inches in circumference—three or four different colors. I have a bed of *Amaranthus*, with *Love Lies Bleeding* in the middle of the group; they are six feet high, and have chains a foot and a half in length. I have more flowers than any one around here, and they are more tastefully arranged (thanks to your Catalogue), a number of which my brother gave me. I learned more about the cultivation of flowers in that than I ever knew. My *Dianthus* are very nice, and the *Tropeolum* is beautiful beyond description. Visitors grow wild over my flowers—declare they are the sweetest things they ever saw.

From G. A. CASSIL, Champaign City, Ill., Sept. 15, 1867.

The flower seed you sent me last Spring turned out beautifully, especially the Asters and Zinnias. In fact they were the finest I ever saw in this country. They were admired by all the neighbors, and there are good many I think will send for seed next Spring.

From J. E. GOODWIN, Urbana, Ill., Aug. 7, 1867.

I have the finest lot of Annuals in the whole county for miles around, all from seed bought of you last Spring.

From Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON, Gorham, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1867.

Pardon this long silence. Your seeds did well; they were praised very highly. The Pansies were beautiful. I had one pure white Balsam that was very double. But there is no use of my trying to tell half, for I can't. I counted seventeen different varieties of Petunias. I called my Phlox the seven beautiful stars. What a big story you told about those Castor Oil Beans. You said they would grow about five feet; they grew seven—had to stop them on account of the frost. We cut the largest stem of seeds and it weighed three pounds when first cut. A good many said they never saw such trees.

From Mrs. H. TURTON, Wallace, Neb., May 4, 1867.

I must tell you of my success last year. Nearly all the seeds proved satisfactory. Some did not grow, owing to the drouth. The Zinnias were very double. The Petunias and Phlox were beautiful, and blossomed some time after frost. The Balsams were more than beautiful. The Pansies were very fine. I transplanted some of them to hanging baskets, where they continued to blossom, and are still flowering finely. I have several beautiful bouquets made of the Acroclium, Helichrysum and Amaranths. My flower garden was the admiration of all, and I had many a visitor to see them and inquire where I obtained the seed.

From LUCIE MALEHORN, Westminster, Md., Aug. 10, 1867.

The flower seeds I purchased of you last Spring, have, as far as bloomed, surpassed my fondest hopes. The Dianthus, Pansies and Sweet Peas, now in bloom, are the finest I have ever seen.

From THE MOTHER SUPERIOR, Ursuline Convent, "Valle Crucis," near Columbia, S. C., March 22, 1867.

We are very much obliged to you for the fine collection of flower seed which you forwarded to us, and especially for your kindness in presenting us with the handsomely gotten up present. Your great taste and neatness in putting up your seed, are enough to recommend your conservatory, and when your seed are so fine, I am not surprised at your popularity and success, of which I wish you a continuance.

From Mrs. H. P. MORRISON, Cambridge, O., Dec. 11, 1867.

I feel as though it would be ungrateful in me not to say something to you about my flowers, the seed of which I purchased of you last Spring. My seeds almost all germinated, producing flowers far beyond my expectations. We were surrounded with beauties inexpressible, all summer, at very little expense. My Phloxes, Asters, Zinnias, &c., were of untold beauty, but my Cockscombs were the crowning success of all. I believe I never saw anything so beautiful; every one who saw them seemed astonished almost. My Asters and Cockscombs took the prize at our County Fair, and I know I could have taken it on many more of my flowers, had I exhibited them. I shall look with impatience for your next catalogue, as I intend sending for more seeds next Spring.

From JOHN F. TUCKER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1867.

It is with the greatest pleasure I take this opportunity to inform you of the success of your seeds. For the greater part of the summer, notwithstanding the extremely dry weather, the garden was a perfect bed of flowers. I should speak specially of several of them, including your Double Zinnias, which were admired by all who saw them. The Asters were splendid, some of them nearly as large as Dahlias. No one ever saw (that is in our neighborhood) so large and fine Cockscombs as I had. I have not space to specify further.

From OTIS NICHOLS, Lynn, Mass., Dec. 17, 1867.

Last Spring was my first attempt at cultivating flowers. With the aid of your catalogue, I succeeded in having the best flower garden in the neighborhood. The flower seeds had of you last Spring, proved better than I expected. The Asters and Zinnias were the best I ever saw. None that I saw in the Public Gardens in Boston were equal to them.

From Mrs. HANNAH MORRIS, Young America, Ill., Nov. 11, 1867.

Notwithstanding the cold and backward Spring, my seeds came up pretty well, and flowered most beautifully. I had some of the finest Cockscombs on exhibition at the Warren County Fair, that were ever exhibited anywhere. They were constantly admired by the throng that passed through the floral hall during those four long days of the Fair.

From WM. H. LYMAN, Leverett, Mass., Aug. 31, 1867.

Those Aster seed I obtained from you have produced the finest Asters I have ever seen—some being full three and a half inches across. A gentleman the other day who was looking at them, remarked, "I have visited a great many gardens in Europe, and a great many in this country, but that Aster is the handsomest one I ever saw,—"*Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection, white*." Indeed he spoke the truth. I do not think I have more than two plants in all my Asters, but what are perfectly double, and I have about two hundred Aster plants. All the seeds did well, especially the Sulphur Yellow Ten-Week Stock—it is indeed beautiful. Accept my best wishes and believe that I think that there is at least one honest seedsman left.

From S. M. GOFF, Addison, Vt., Oct., 1867.

As I am ordering a few bulbs, perhaps you would like to learn how I have succeeded with the flower seeds obtained of you. Not one failed. The Asters were splendid—every one double. The Ten-Week Stocks beautiful—only some two or three single out of some thirty plants; they were of the richest colors imaginable. The Double Zinnias were perfect, a long time in bloom, and of many showy colors. The Castor Beans grew over six feet high, some of the leaves were forty-three inches from point to point. The Phlox, Calliopsis, Salpiglossis, Sweet Peas, Convolvulus, Maurandya, and all the rest, were glorious, giving a constant and splendid show, which hundreds stopped to admire. The Vegetable seeds were good, in fact they were all good. I would not wish for better. The bulbs which I had of you produced good and splendidly colored flowers. Not one failed.

From L. A. RICHARDS, Woodhull, Ill.

My flower seeds came all right, with the exception of *Silene pendula*, which was forgotten. But I feel well paid with the rest; my Phlox *Drummondii* is splendid,—thirteen beautiful shades to one paper of seed. My Double Zinnias are very nice, everybody takes them for Dahlias. I shall want a good many next Spring. I had bought a great many at the store, and had such poor luck, I was afraid to try many last Spring.

From E. KALB, Rushville, Ohio.

The Crimson Egg Plant seeds I got of you were splendid. I had one stock that had fifty-three perfect eggs. Such a sight is seldom seen.

From SR. M. EULALIA, Mt. de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

I have half a mind to say dear St. Vick, so kind and generous have you proved yourself, and even the Church I am sure will confirm your position at the head of the Goddess Flora's Calendar. Not only I, but others who shared my delight have gone over the little packages of seeds with me, referring to the Catalogue at each new title with such rapturous exclamations as would have rejoiced your kind heart had you heard them, and must have made your ears burn in the distance. Already the girls from different sections of the country, are talking about sending to Vick's when they get home, so I think you will reap something more substantial than my poor thanks. Our gardener rejoices in the Melon and Radish seed.



1. *Dianthus Laciniatus*, Double.      2. *Dianthus Heddewigii*, Single.  
3. Double Dwarf *Scabiosa*.      4. Sweet Pea.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED

GUIDE FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,

AND

**Catalogue of Seeds;**

CONTAINING ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS OF

**The Leading Floral Treasures of the World,**

WITH PLAIN AND FULL DIRECTIONS FOR

SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING, AND AFTER CULTURE.

*Illustrated with Numerous Engravings.*

ALSO,

CHOICE SEEDS FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR CULTURE.

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SEVENTH EDITION.

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JAMES VICK,  
IMPORTER OF CHOICE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BENTON & ANDREWS, PRINTERS.



## GOSSIP WITH CUSTOMERS.

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ANOTHER season has passed away, and with it all the floral beauties that made Summer and Autumn so attractive. In place of the green lawn, illuminated with gay flowers, we have the pure, cold, and lifeless snow; instead of gentle zephyrs, laden with the delicious fragrance of a thousand blossoms, the blasts of the winter storm. It is the season of Nature's rest, fit emblem of the rest that awaits us all. In a few months there will be a resurrection, at once mysterious and glorious. From their winter grave will arise those forms so wonderfully beautiful, that were our admiration and delight in seasons past, all seeming more bright and more beautiful than ever. We will not, then, mourn for the present lack of buds and blossoms, but in memory live over the past—treasure up those useful lessons taught us both by our successes and failures in the garden, and set about preparing in earnest for the Spring and Summer campaign.

The past season, in many parts of our country, was rather unfavorable, especially for the smaller and more delicate seeds, and was felt quite severely by those who, having neither cold-frame nor hot-bed for the germination of seeds, were compelled to sow them in the open ground. At the East, too much rain was the constant cry; while the West was visited with drouth almost unparalleled. In this section, and in fact over a large extent of country, we had almost incessant cold rains up to the 4th of June, followed by a month without a shower worth mentioning, with a scorching sun and high, drying winds. Those who avail themselves of hot-beds and cold-frames, as we have recommended for starting seeds, are in a great measure exempt from the evils of changing and very unfavorable weather in the early part of the season.

My customers, so far as I have learned from very many letters received, have met with their usual and most gratifying success. In fact, in the seven years in which I have been furnishing the public with choice seeds, I have met with the most gratifying results—increased my list of customers from a few hundreds the first year to very many, I had almost said numberless, thousands, among them the most tasteful amateurs and extensive professional growers. I flatter myself this success is mainly the result of earnest and faithful endeavors to furnish my customers not only with fresh seeds that will readily germinate if they have a fair opportunity, but those of the finest quality, causing surprise and agreeable disappointment at their rare and unlooked-for beauty. I am encouraged in this opinion by the very flattering letters received from my customers, many hundreds and even thousands of which I have now on file. [For a few of these, see front pages.] Indeed, the gardens of my customers are the best advertisements I have; and with one customer in a village or town, the next season is sure to bring a dozen and sometimes a hundred. Occasionally a customer fails, but not more than one or two in a thousand; and in all such cases,—having taken the greatest care in testing seeds sent out,—I know want of knowledge or care, or unfavorable circumstances, must have been the cause. Nothing affords me so much pleasure as to know that my customers succeed and feel well repaid for the time and money spent to procure fine flowers. One successful cultivator exerts a wonderful influence on the taste of a town, and in a little while has hundreds of imitators. I would much rather supply a good careful cultivator with seeds for nothing, than sell them at double price to one who will allow them to perish through bad management or want of care. Occasionally I receive seeds from the best growers of Europe that do not prove exactly what was expected, for there always must be more or less uncertainty in the production of plants from seed. These cases, however, on account of greater care and experience, have of late become quite rare; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that dealings with my correspondents and friends in Europe are as satisfactory and pleasant as are those with my own customers.

I present friends with this, my seventh ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE, with pleasure, because I think it will be a welcome visitor everywhere, being respectable in appearance and truthful, while I know my old customers will recognize it as an old and beloved friend, one who has improved with acquaintance, becoming a little wiser and somewhat handsomer every year. An introduction to your friends would be very pleasant to me and perhaps profitable to all. If any of my customers would like to make a present of my Catalogue to one or more friends, I will forward it to any address desired, free of cost.

To give customers all the information necessary to make success certain, and thus save them from annoying failures, is the main object of my CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE; hence it is not a list of hard names, dry and unmeaning to all but the experienced florist or botanist, but a valuable DIRECTORY, and a safe GUIDE FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN—one that may be consulted with profit by all, either in the purchase of seeds or their after treatment. Under the heading, "USEFUL HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS, TRANSPLANTING, &c.," I have endeavored to give all necessary instructions in a very plain and thorough manner, telling not only *how* work should be done, but stating the reason *why*—giving in a few words the



philosophy of the whole matter. In the body of the work, in the introduction to each class, the habit of each variety is clearly stated; the situation to which it is best adapted, both for the perfection of the plant and the beauty of the garden; the season of flowering; the distance apart at which the plants should be set; the manner of sowing the seed, transplanting, and all other necessary directions, so that the most inexperienced need not fail. In addition to the descriptions, will be found life-like engravings of many of the most popular and beautiful flowers, which, together, can not fail to give a good idea of their character. Those who have been my customers for past years, know that my representations are not overdrawn. They are rather below than above the true merits of the flowers described. Many say that one-half their beauty is not told.

At the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1865, held at Utica, I received FIRST PREMIUMS for the best GENERAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, for the best ASTERS, the best PANSIES, the best SEEDLING VERBENAS, and a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded me by the Executive Committee for a fine collection of NEWLY INTRODUCED FLOWERS. At the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Williamsport the same year, my collection was awarded first prizes for best ASTERS, DIANTHUS, PANSIES, PHLOXES, and VERBENAS. In fact, my flowers were awarded, by both States, all the prizes offered in the class. In 1866 I received nearly all the first prizes offered for cut flowers by the New York State Agricultural Society, at the Fair at Saratoga, including ASTERS, PANSIES, STOCKS, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS, &c. At the Michigan State Fair, for 1867, held at Detroit, I obtained first prizes for GLADIOLI, ASTERS, STOCKS, PANSIES, etc.—in fact, all the prizes offered for cut flowers. These were grown from the same seed furnished all my customers, many of whom secured prizes at State and County Fairs all over the country.

My Seeds are obtained principally from the best growers of France, Germany, and England; while some, that experience has taught can be grown here to greater perfection, are of my own growing. Every *Novelty* that appears in any part of the world is obtained immediately, and my correspondents in Europe and elsewhere are authorized to forward everything new and desirable, as soon as it appears.

**All Seeds Free of Postage.**—I will send them by mail to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good seeds as cheaply as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to purchase poor seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money *by mail*, and in a few days the seeds will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to its destination*. All Flower Seeds will also be sent to Canada FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

**Free by Express.**—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express, FREE. No charge for packages or packing. Express packages for CANADA will be prepaid where such prepayment can be made here. In some cases I can only prepay to the nearest city or prominent village. As I usually prefer to send large and costly packages by Express, when possible, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express Office, and whether it will be convenient to send in that way.

**Money Sent at my Risk and Expense.**—All money may be sent at my risk and expense, if forwarded according to directions. Send *Post Office Money Order*, to be had at many Post Offices, or *Draft on New York*, to be had at any Bank. Large sums may be sent in bank bills by Express. Deduct the cost of obtaining the Post Office Order or Draft from the money to be sent. If bills are sent by Express, I will pay the charges here. Those who live where they can not send by Express, or obtain a Draft or Post Office Order, will enclose bills in a letter and send by mail, at my risk. Small amounts may also, in any case, be sent by mail.

**The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.**—I guarantee the safe arrival of the seeds in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with seeds without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a store in their own town. I therefore bear all the risk and all the expense of shipping.

**Don't Forget your Name, Post Office, or State.**—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names, Post Office, County, and State*, as plainly as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Sometimes we have a hundred and more letters on hand at one time without names.

**Correction of Errors.**—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do *a little more* for my friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and in the rush of business errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. An error causes me much more annoyance than the customer; and yet, in sending away a thousand packages every day, each package containing from ten to a hundred varieties, errors will occur occasionally after all our care and anxiety to prevent mistakes.

## USEFUL HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS, TRANSPLANTING, &c.

NOTHING can be more important to the amateur and florist than the selection of the choicest seeds. Without this, of course, all future operations will be in vain. Equally important is it to give them proper care and treatment; or the money spent in their purchase, as well as all misdirected labor, will be wasted. I shall endeavor not only to furnish good seeds, but such information as will, if heeded, make success almost certain. Still, practice and observation are great instructors, and no one can hope to become expert in growing fine flowers in one season. No business or profession requires more skill and care than growing choice, reliable seed. There is a constant tendency in many things to mix or degenerate; and this tendency must be understood and guarded against. This can be done only by those who understand the nature of the plants—who, in fact, give this branch of business their entire thoughts and time. This, added to great experience, and the necessary conveniences for potting, glass houses, etc., enables them to grow seeds far superior to those raised in a hap-hazard way. It is on this account that I feel no regret when my customers write, as they often do, "The flowers from your seeds were exceedingly beautiful, but I did not succeed in saving seed." The seeds of many flowers thus saved would have been comparatively worthless. As a general rule, plants with single or poor flowers produce far the most seeds. Those that are fine and double give very few. For this reason, seeds saved without system or knowledge are generally the products of worthless things; and this is why many persons say their flowers were good once but have "run out." This, too, is a great temptation to dealers and growers to send out poor seeds, and makes choice kinds always scarce and expensive. The following truthful article I copy from an English book called "*The Town Garden.*"

"*Purchase of Seeds.*—It costs as much trouble to grow flowers from bad seed as from good, and whoever takes the trouble should make sure of seed that will be worth it. The stuff sold at little seed shops is generally only good enough for the birds, and all the skill in the world would be exercised in vain upon it, with a view to getting good flowers. Some of the common kinds are pretty sure to be good, no matter where you get them; but Asters, Stocks, Balsams, Zinnias, and others prized for their high coloring and distinctiveness of habit, should be purchased at none but first-class houses. The seed of choice flowers is saved with as much care as gold dust—for it is gold dust in another form—by all the leading growers. The plants for seed are picked with the greatest care; and as the best flowers produce the least seed, and single colorless and ragged ones plenty, that which is skillfully saved is valuable to a grain, and the rubbish is valuable only in pounds and bushels. All sorts of tricks are practised upon seeds. Good seed is purchased at a fair price, and mixed with the worst to increase its quantity, so that in a packet of some hundreds there will perhaps be only half-a-dozen worth the trouble of culture, and you can not know it till your trouble is nearly over and the plants are in bloom; then you are dismayed to find only one in fifty worth looking at. Asters, Stocks, and Balsams have been brought to such high excellence by careful culture and skillful saving of the seed of the best flowers, that those who grow from penny and twopenny packets have no idea of the beauty of the flowers which may be secured from a pinch of first-rate seed. Asters are now to be had of the size and fullness of Dahlias, and of all shades of color. Balsams the same. Stocks of the best kinds produce grand pyramids, equal to the best Hyacinths; and all the leading annuals are saved in distinct colors, so that the grower is in no quandary as to what the tints will be, if the seeds come from a first-rate house, and are sown separate as received, and with tallies to distinguish them. There is an immense trade carried on in penny packets of dead or worthless seeds in London, and that is one reason why the London people are so far behindhand in the growth of flowers. As a rule, *never save seed of your own growing*; you can buy for sixpence what it will cost you five shillings in trouble to obtain; and there are a hundred chances against your saving a single pinch that shall be worth the paper you wrap it in."

I deal only with the most reliable growers in the world, and never order anything but the choicest, regardless of cost—just what I would be willing to plant in my own grounds, and such as I do plant every season. Still, among my many thousands of customers, occasionally one fails. Sending a dollar or two for choice seed will not make a florist of any lady or gentleman. This requires reading, observation, pains-taking, and a passion for the work. If you fail with anything, search for the cause. Such investigations are worth far more than they cost. Don't jump at the conclusion that the seed was bad, or this thing or the other was the cause. The florist has a host of difficulties to overcome, but patience and perseverance will conquer all.

Seedsmen are often accused of sending out seeds that will not grow; and there is doubtless some cause of complaint; but disappointment often results from improper management.

The seeds I send out are good, and will grow if fairly dealt with; but it is possible to destroy them, and some of the weaker growing sorts may be destroyed without much trouble. With each kind, I have given, in the body of the Catalogue, very plain and specific directions for sowing, etc.; but it is well that the planter should understand the philosophy of vegetation; then he will have learned a lesson of permanent value, and obtained knowledge that will be useful in all the operations of the garden. I ask attention, therefore, to the following suggestions, which, if heeded, will prevent much annoyance and loss.

**Preparing the Ground.**—The soil for flowers should be a mellow loam, if possible, made deep—a foot or eighteen inches at least—and then the plants will not suffer so much in dry weather. It should also be well pulverized—completely broken up—and made as fine and mellow as possible. It is useless to try to grow good flowers on a poor soil; so, if not naturally rich, make it so with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure. Every one—even those who do not keep a horse or a cow—can have a good pile of manure for flowers without cost. Obtain a lot of turf from the sides of the roads and the corners of the fences, place it in a pile, and throw all the soapsuds and slops upon it. In the autumn, collect the fallen leaves and put them upon this compost heap. Keep adding to it, as you have time and convenience; and when well-rotted, you will have excellent manure for flowers. Always drain the flower garden, so that water will not lie on or near the surface.

**Sowing Seeds.**—Many seem to think that seeds will grow anywhere and under any circumstances. They have seen the farmer make a hole and throw in his corn, and in a little while it was up and growing vigorously; they have learned that the seeds of our native trees and weeds grow without planting and care; and from these facts they get the idea that it is of little consequence how or where seeds are planted, so that they are in the ground. But these should remember that the seeds planted by the farmer are usually large and produce stronger and more robust plants than those of the florist, and thus are enabled to bear more hardships and to live under more unfavorable circumstances. Still, farmers are fast-learning that the better they prepare the ground, the more carefully they sow their seeds, and the more they study the nature and wants of the plants they cultivate, the better the crops. Another fact should be remembered—that not one seed in a thousand matured by our forest trees and shrubs, produces a living plant. A forest tree will produce seed enough for an acre of closely set plants. We cannot afford to purchase costly seeds and lose such a large proportion, which we shall do if we plant in the same manner. Our weeds are hardy and prolific, very tenacious of life, and are able to propagate themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances; otherwise they would not be generally known as weeds. Most of our troublesome weeds are of foreign origin, the seeds being brought here by accident. Perhaps the larger part thus introduced have lived for a season and perished unnoticed, while the hardiest became naturalized. If the florist would be satisfied with only the most hardy and prolific flowers, such as would take care of themselves, then he might pursue a careless system of planting and cultivation, and fill his grounds with Dandelions and Poppies; but he wants the rare and beautiful flowers of every land, so far as climate will permit, to adorn his garden. He must have those that flourish naturally in warmer climates and under more genial skies; and to do so, care and skill are required, and a different system of culture than is necessary for the propagation of weeds or the more hardy plants. There are others who have altogether an exaggerated view of the difficulties to be encountered in the growth of plants from seed. These views may be the result of repeated failures. They think a hot-bed or a green-house essential, and that without these conveniences little can be done in growing valuable plants. This is not the case; yet it is a fact that in a hot-bed, if properly managed, seeds will grow freely; and it is well that we should ascertain why this is so.

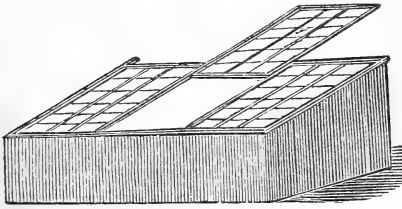
**Causes of Failure.**—In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If fine seeds are planted *too deep*, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of the warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air; so that that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

If the soil is a *stiff clay*, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that *warmth* and *moisture* are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from “coming up;” or if, during showery weather, they happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If *stiff*, the soil where fine seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mould.

If seeds are sown in *rough, lumpy ground*, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their tender roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish.

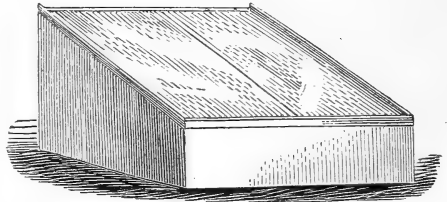
All of the foregoing cases show good reason for failure, but there is one cause which is not so apparent. The soil, we will suppose, is well prepared, fine as it can be made, and of that loamy or sandy character best fitted for small seeds. We will suppose, too, that the seeds were sown on the surface, with a little earth sifted over them, and that this was not done until the season was so far advanced as to furnish the warmth necessary to secure vegetation. Under these very favorable circumstances many seeds will grow; and if the weather is both warm and showery, very few will fail. But if, as is very common at the season of the year when we sow our seeds, we have a succession of cold rain storms, many of the more tender kinds will perish. A night's frost will ruin many more. If, however, the weather should prove warm and without showers, the surface will become very dry, and the seeds, having so slight a covering, will be dried up and perish as soon as they germinate, and before the roots attain sufficient size and strength to go down where the soil is more moist.

**Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames.**—It is to overcome these evils that hot-beds are useful. By being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, they confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to the changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days, the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash.

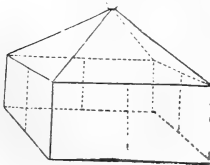


COLD-FRAME.

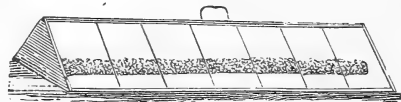
This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The *hot-bed* is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a *cold-frame*. This is simply a hot-bed frame, with sash, as shown in the engraving, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. By the exclusion of air and the admission of sun, the earth becomes warm, and the moisture is confined, as in the hot-bed. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the cold-frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hot-bed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is early enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a



BOX HAND-GLASS.



SQUARE HAND-GLASS.



LONG HAND-GLASS.

general thing, they will be hardier and better able to endure the shock of transplanting, than if grown in a hot-bed. A frame of this kind any one can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary; and air must be given on bright, warm days. Shade also is necessary. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by the hand, are called *hand-glasses*. A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on the top, will answer a very good

purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand-glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top. These contrivances, though so simple as to be made by any one handy with tools, are exceedingly useful, as they prevent the drying of the surface of the ground, and afford the plants shelter from sudden changes of the temperature, cold storms and frosty nights. The annexed engravings show several forms of which they may be made.

**Seed-Bed.**—When these conveniences are not to be had, make a bed of light, mellow soil, in a sheltered situation in the garden; and as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the ground warm, sow the seeds, covering them with a little fine earth, and if very small, sift it upon them. Some one has given as a rule that seeds should be covered twice the depth of their own diameter; that is, that a seed one-sixteenth of an inch through should be covered one-eighth of an inch. Perhaps this is as near correct as any general rule can be. If the weather should prove very dry after sowing, it would be well to cover the beds of very small seeds with damp moss, or what is better, with evergreen boughs. A covering of boards, or almost anything that will afford partial protection from the drying winds and sun, will answer a good purpose, for it must be remembered that seeds do not require light for their germination, and grow quite as well in the dark until they are above the ground. The covering should be removed as soon as the plants are above the soil, or they will become weak and pale. Of course, it is designed that plants from the *hot-bed*, *cold-frame*, and *seed-bed* shall be transplanted to the border or beds where they are to flower, and these helps are intended mainly for *Tender* and *Half-Hardy Annuals*, described in an article on the Classification of Flowers, on another page. The *Hardy Annuals* may be sown where they are to flower, though, with the exception of a few varieties difficult to transplant, it is best to grow all in the seed-bed. Some persons succeed very well by starting seeds in the house window in flower pots. A much better plan is to use shallow boxes, because the earth in small pots becomes dry very rapidly, and unless constant attention is given to watering, the plants will be partially or entirely ruined.

**Transplanting.**—After the plants in these beds have obtained their second leaves and made an inch or two of growth, they should be removed to the garden beds or border. This should be done on a dull, showery day, if possible; if not, the plants may require shading after removal until they become established. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants a good soaking with water, and also the soil to which they are to be removed, an hour or so before removal. Remove them with the transplanting trowel, and disturb the roots as little as possible. If the plants are not too thick, this is not difficult; and in sowing, it is well to have this in view, and sow evenly and thinly. As soon as the young plants come up, if too thick, a portion should be removed. A few plants, with long tap-roots, will not bear removal well. The Larkspurs are difficult; and these and the Poppies, and plants with like roots, should be sown where they are to flower. Still, there are few plants but can be removed when young, with proper care. Sweet Peas, Candytuft, and a few flowers of similar character, that do best if sown as early as the ground can be got ready, should always be sown where they are to flower.

I have endeavored to make this matter as plain as possible, because I am extremely anxious that all my customers should succeed, and not be cheated out of the reward of their labor through any mismanagement. Where more specific directions seem necessary, they will be found in the remarks accompanying the description of each variety in the body of the Catalogue.

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## TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT.

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YEARS of experience and a careful estimate have convinced me that while nearly all my customers succeed in growing superb flowers from the seeds I send them, and are more than satisfied, some two or three in a thousand totally fail, or fail to such an extent as to feel disappointment at the result. To this small number I cannot afford to give much space, but will make a few remarks that I hope will be profitable, and prevent disappointment in the future.

Some are disappointed because the flowers do not prove what they expected. It should be remembered that I do not agree to meet any one's expectations, reasonable or unreasonable. The first thing is to ascertain what you have a right to expect. Not your own notions, but the description in the Catalogue must be the standard. Then the description in the Catalogue must be understood. If I call some little delicate flower, like a Lobelia, a fine variety, you have a right to expect it to be a fine Lobelia; but have no right to expect it to be as large, fine and showy as an Aster, a Ten-Weeks Stock, or a Zinnia, or any other of our large, brilliant flowers. It is fine in its place, but not fine for a display in the garden. A tooth-brush is good for the purpose for which it was designed, but it is not exactly fitted for blacking boots. I advertise *double* Zinnias, *double* Stocks, &c., but you have no right to complain and think you are cheated if one-fourth should come single; but should pull up the single ones as fast as they show their character, and enjoy the good instead of mourning over the poor

Again, I advertise separate colors of Phlox Drummondii, Dianthus, Asters, &c. Occasionally, with some of these, you will find a little mixture of color. This, with some things, can not be avoided, even with the greatest care. There always has been, and always will be, a little uncertainty in growing flowers from seed. They are prone to mix and "sport." If it were not for this disposition, we could never obtain new varieties. When plants or trees are grown from cuttings, or are produced by budding or grafting, all mixture is the result of carelessness, accident or fraud. This is not the case with plants produced from seed. While many varieties will come almost or quite true from seed, with good care, others are far less reliable in this respect. All I can promise is that I have done all that human care and skill can do to produce distinct colors, and when there is very much uncertainty in regard to color I advertise them only as "mixed colors." For this reason I have abandoned the separate colors in Double Zinnias. After another year or two, I hope to be able to offer separate colors of this fine flower with confidence.

Occasionally we hear complaint that seeds do not grow—perhaps one or two varieties failed out of a hundred, and the cultivator is like the shepherd in the Scriptures, who left the ninety-nine in the wilderness and went in search of the lost one. This was well for the shepherd and the sheep, but is not a good plan for florists and flower seeds. If you have ten or twenty varieties, and all grow nicely but one or two, just enjoy your success, instead of making yourself miserable over your failures. The best and most skillful gardeners will fail occasionally, and neither the seed nor the gardener be very much to blame. Every professional gardener knows this. There is a wonder—a mystery—in vegetable as well as in animal life. Our friends fail, droop and die—our little ones pass away just as they are taking deep root in our hearts. We feel the deathly pangs, but cannot save. But the variety that failed was the one of all you most desired. Of course, what we can not have is what we always want the most. The fish that escapes from the hook is always the largest.

But, if you fail to any great extent, make up your mind there is trouble somewhere—some mismanagement—and resolve to find it out, if possible. Don't jump at the conclusion that the seed is bad, because it will not be true, and thousands will succeed just where you have failed, and praise the seed you condemn as bad. By concluding that you are all right and the seed all wrong, you will not only lose the seed, but the benefit of experience. It will not help the matter to say that seeds of your own growing came up in the same beds, unless you had just the same varieties. As a general rule, the finer the varieties of flowers the less vitality in the seeds. One may grow almost anywhere and anyhow, the other require the most favorable circumstances for its germination. This is particularly the case with most double flowers. I send out good seed—and only good—all being thoroughly tested, so that I can tell how many in a hundred will grow of each variety. I always expect that a few will fail. Everything that is not right is discarded.

Occasionally I am asked to replace flower seed that did not grow. If I send out seed that will not grow, by any accident or mistake, I am willing to pay two-fold; but this must be determined by growing on my own grounds, and as I plant every variety I sell, the matter is easily determined. Of course, I can not place myself at the mercy of every careless or unskillful cultivator. All my customers are furnished with exactly the same varieties of seeds, as I furnish only the very choicest of each, regardless of cost, and I refer with pleasure, and perhaps pride, to the extracts of letters from my customers of the last and previous years. Such testimony is to me above all price.

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## PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

PERHAPS in no way is there more scope for the taste and skill of the gardener, or amateur, than in the selection of plants best suited for particular decorative purposes, and their tasteful arrangement. There may be beautiful furniture in the cabinet shop, but it is not attractive—no one is pleased at the display. A hundredth part of the quantity tastefully arranged in the kitchen, drawing-room or parlor, would attract and please by its appropriateness to the purposes for which it was designed and its tasteful arrangement. As much disappointment often results from selecting seeds that produce plants not well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed, I will endeavor here, and also all through the Catalogue, to give such descriptions, and arrangement of the different classes, as will aid my customers as much as possible; still, study, observation and experience, alone will make perfect.

As before observed, much disappointment often results from an injudicious selection of seeds. Most of the trailing Lobelias, for instance, are superb for pots and hanging baskets; but if planted in the garden, to add to the effect, and where it is desirable to make a good show to be seen at a distance, they are worthless. This is the reason why one customer will write, "Those Lobelias you sent me were beautiful; I never had anything so graceful in a basket—a wilderness of delicate flowers, and in bloom so long;" while another says, "All the seeds produced magnificent flowers except those *choice* Lobelias—they were tiny things, with flowers no better than many of our weeds." The only difficulty was, that in one case they were used in the proper place, and in the other, out of place.

Some inadvertently place tall and free growing plants in the front of flower beds, instead of using them for the background; and, because they dislike them out of place, imagine that they can be of no use anywhere, while in their proper place they are really admirable. There are places where even the coarse Sunflower can be used with advantage and be made to produce a fine effect. In our descriptions of the different flowers, we have given the height to which they grow, so that no one need commit a serious error in this respect. In most cases we have also stated the purposes for which the different varieties are particularly adapted. Sad mistakes are often made with running or climbing plants. Of course they are comparatively worthless unless provided with the necessary support. Indeed, instead of being an ornament, they are almost a nuisance, if allowed to run about the ground, where they can never make a natural and healthy growth. The same plants, when used to cover an arbor or buildings or fence, or when properly trained upon a trellis provided for the purpose, are the most effective means provided for garden decoration. Here we have the true drapery of nature.

To aid in selecting seeds for special purposes, I name a few that can be used with advantage. Others, however, not mentioned here, are nearly or equally good, as I have space only to mention a few.

**Flowers for a Constant Brilliant Show.**—These will be found in the first department of the Catalogue, and are familiar, doubtless, to most of our readers. The Aster, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Dianthus, Delphinium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stock, Double Zinnia, and other varieties that we have not space to name, should have a place in every collection.

**Flowers for Masses of Color.**—In modern gardening it is quite popular to grow entire beds of a particular color. The effect is very striking. White flowers are in great demand for cutting for weddings and for wreathing the pale yet still beautiful forms of the loved who leave us for a fairer world, where storms and frosts and sickness and death are unknown. The following are some of the most desirable plants for growing in masses for display in the garden. A few of the taller varieties are most desirable for cutting.

*White*—Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Clarkia, Sweet Pea, Phlox, Portulaca, Stock.

*Blue*—Ageratum Mexicanum, Campanula, Eutoca, Gillia achillæfolia, Larkspur, Myosotis, Nemophila insignis, Nigella, Sweet Pea, Veronica Syriaca, Whitlavia grandiflora.

*Shades of Red*—Cacalia coccinea, Dianthus, Linum grandiflorum rubrum, Sweet Pea, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Silene, Stock, Zinnia.

*Yellow*—Bartonia aurea, Calliopsis, Erysimum, Eschscholtzia, Marigold, Oxyura chrysanthemoides, Portulaca, Sanvitalia, Dwarf Tropæolum.

**For a Summer Hedge.**—There are some situations where a low hedge or screen is very useful and ornamental. I don't know of anything that will make a prettier hedge, supported by neat brush, than the Sweet Pea, if sown early in the spring and deep in the ground—not less than four inches—and the earth is kept well hoed up to the plants. In good soil, the hedge will be three or four feet in height. The Amaranthus makes a fine ornamental hedge; the foliage is dark, rich, and some varieties two or three colored. Delphinium cardiopetalum always pleased me for this purpose—about eighteen inches or two feet in height. Gomphrena globosa, in a good rich soil, makes a pretty hedge two feet in height. The Double Zinnia makes a very good background or hedge. Almost any tall-growing plant may be used for this purpose.

**Ornamental-Leaved Plants.**—Plants with ornamental leaves are becoming popular in all parts of the world. They produce a very fine effect when grown in a group of half a dozen or more together. For usefulness in this respect, I know of nothing better than the Cannas, Ricinus, Amaranthus, and Perilla Nankinensis. The seed of all these but the Cannas may be sown in the open ground, and will produce a splendid effect the first season; or they may be transplanted from the hot-bed. The Ricinus has a tap-root, and if grown in a hot-bed should be in pots or in some manner so that they may be transplanted without injury. The finest I have ever grown, however, were sown in the open ground about the time of corn-planting. The Canna does best started in heat. The Ricinus is the tallest of those named—from four to ten feet high—and should occupy the center of the group.

**Flowers Desirable for Fragrance.**—For fragrance, nothing equals the Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Peas, Erysimum and Stocks.

**Climbing Plants.**—These are particularly valuable for covering buildings, fences, etc., and for making beautiful what but for them would be very unsightly. For the convenience of customers I have placed all the climbing plants in a separate department. Nothing will give more satisfaction than the Annual Climbers, when properly cared for and used in the right place.

**Flowers after Hard Frosts.**—No matter how long winter may delay its coming, the first frosts are always unwelcome. It is sad to arise, some pleasant bright morning in September or October, and find our favorite flowers covered with hoar frost, particularly as we remember that the warm sunshine will cause them to droop and die. Weeks and months must pass before we shall see their pleasant faces again. Amidst the wreck and ruin occa-



sioned by the first frosts a few pretty things always remain unscathed, and continue to bud and blossom, unchecked by even severe frosts, sometimes until almost Christmas. I will name a few of the most desirable of these frost-bearing flowers. They are from notes taken in my garden on the 18th of November.

*Antirrhinum*, Dwarf *Chrysanthemum*-flowered *Aster*, *Bartonia aurea*, Sweet-scented White Candytuft, *Centranthus macrosiphon*, Double Daisy, *Delphinium formosum*, *Erysimum*, *Gilias*, *Lupinus*, *Malope*, *Mignonette*, *Nigella*, *Oxyura chrysanthemoides*, *Pansies*, Sweet Peas, *Petunias*, *Phlox Drummondii*, Japan Pinks, *Scabiosa*, Stocks, *Verbena*.

**Ribbon Beds.**—This is a very pretty style of planting, and very popular in Europe. We very seldom see any attempt at anything of the kind in America, and the directions in most of the books are so elaborate they are really discouraging. I will try to give a few simple directions that I hope will induce some of my readers to try this very pretty method. The plan is to set plants of the same height and color in a row, several rows forming the bed. Fig. 1 represents a bed or border of flowers, say extending six or more feet wide from a hedge, fence, or building. It contains five divisions, which should be measured off in regular widths, the first one (*a*) commencing at the edge of the walk. Plant *a* with red *Portulaca*, *b* with white *Phlox Drummondii*, *c* with (blue) *Ageratum Mexicanum* or *Rocket Larkspur* (the former not so brilliant but more durable), *d* with (yellow) French *Marigold*, *e* with Double *Zinnia*, Sweet Peas, or some of the ornamental-leaved *Amaranthus*. Fig. 2 is a circular bed



FIG. 1.

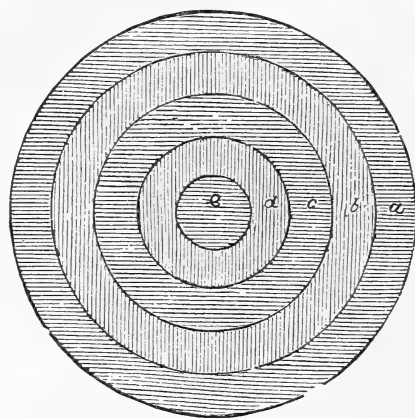


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

to be treated in the same manner, the lowest plants forming the outside ring and the highest making the center. Fig. 3 shows a section of the circular bed and the arrangement of plants in regard to height; or it will answer well for a section of a double bed say ten or twelve feet wide, with a walk on each side. In making these ribbon beds, (and their name, perhaps it would be well to say, was given on account of the arrangement of the colors like those in ribbons,) it is only necessary to be careful to set plants of the proper height, and those that will keep in flower a long time, because when one variety is over flowering the effect is spoiled. A very pretty ribbon bed is made by taking different colors of the same flower, like *Phlox Drummondii*, *Portulaca*, Stocks, or *Asters*. With a little care in studying the descriptions, and a little experience, this work will become easy and pleasant.

**For Baskets.**—*Abronia*, Sweet *Alyssum*, *Fenzlia*, *Ipomœa*, *Leptosiphon* (particularly *L. hybrida*), *Loasa*, *Lobelia*, *Mignonette*, *Mimulus*, *Nemophila*, *Nolano*, *Thunbergia*, *Tropœolum*, *Verbena*. Those of a pretty strong running habit, like *Tropœolum majus*, should have the tops pinched off if they run too far, which will make them dwarf and branching. All the varieties mentioned above, except the running sorts, are excellent for pots.

**Everlasting Flowers.**—This class of flowers are becoming every season more popular. For winter bouquets and floral ornaments, and for decorating during the holidays and other festive occasions in the winter, nothing can equal them. They are easily grown and dried. These are also given in a special department of the Catalogue, with directions for treatment.

**Ornamental Grasses** are exceedingly useful to work up with the Everlasting Flowers in all kinds of ornaments. On this point we need not attempt to give instruction, for while we have vanity enough to claim a little skill in the arrangement of such bouquets and ornaments, hosts of ladies we know far excel us in this beautiful work. These are in a separate department.

**Bulbs and Tubers.**—A choice collection of these, adapted for spring planting, will be found in the last part of the Catalogue. The *Gladioli* always give the greatest satisfaction.

**Seeds Producing Flowers the Second Season.**—These are mostly perennials, with a very few biennials. They are excellent for permanent beds or borders, and as they cause but little trouble after the first planting, and mostly flower early in the season, before annuals bloom, are very desirable. They will not, however, make a constant show of flowers during the whole season, like Phlox Drummondii, Petunias, and the like, and therefore should never have a prominent place in the garden, as, for instance, a bed in the front of the lawn, where you must have flowers all the time. They are all given in a department of the Catalogue.

**Vegetables.**—In this department will be found the choicest vegetables known, which I have taken especial pains in growing and selecting from the best seed growers in the world. I can recommend this department with confidence, as every year I am adding new and superior varieties, and offering the old sorts of superior excellence and purity. This class of seeds, as usually sold, have been far from what they should be. We are working a reform as fast as possible, but time is required to accomplish all we desire.

## CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

The flowers usually grown from seeds are HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, and ANNUALS. Shrubs and trees are obtained at the nurseries.

**HARDY BULBS**, like Tulips, Crocuses, and Hyacinths, should be planted in the autumn. **TENDER or SUMMER BULBS**, like the Gladiolus, Tuberose, and Tiger Flower, must be set out in the spring.

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS** are plants which die down to the ground every autumn, but the roots continue to live, and new branches and flower stems are thrown up for many years. Some continue indefinitely, but others die after three or four years, like the Sweet William; but if the roots are divided every year, they will continue to live and increase. These are called *Imperfect Perennials*.

**BIENNIALS** flower the second and often the third year, and then die, like the Hollyhock; but these may be preserved by dividing the roots.

**ANNUALS** flower the first season, perfect their seeds, and then die. Some varieties that are grown as annuals in a northern climate, are either perennials or biennials in their southern home, where there are no severe winter frosts. This is true of the Verbena, Marvel of Peru, etc. As annuals flower in a few weeks or months at most, after being planted, and can always be depended upon for a brilliant show, they have always been deservedly popular, and each year almost marks a great improvement in our list of fine annuals. With a proper arrangement, a continuous bloom may be kept up from early in July until frost.

Annuals are classed as *hardy*, *half-hardy*, and *tender*. *Hardy* annuals are those that, like the Larkspur, Candytuft, etc., may be sown in the autumn or very early in the spring, in the open ground. The *half-hardy* varieties will not endure frost, and should not be sown in the open ground until danger from frost is over. The Balsam and the Marigolds belong to this class. The *tender* annuals generally require starting in a green-house or hot-bed to bring them to perfection, and should not be set in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. The Cypress Vine and the Sensitive Plant belong to this class; but, fortunately, very few of our fine annuals. Some of them do tolerably well if sown in the open ground the latter part of May, but very great success is not to be expected in this way.

## COLLECTIONS.

I have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF	ASTERS, embracing most of the best sorts,.....	\$1 00
“	“ BALSAMS, “ “ “ .....	50
“	“ DIANTHUS, “ “ “ .....	1 00
“	“ COCKSCOMB, embracing six best varieties,.....	50
“	“ PANSIES, choice fancy colors,.....	\$1 00 and 2 00
“	“ PHLOX DRUMMONDI, most brilliant sorts,.....	1 00
“	“ TEN WEEKS STOCKS, most superb lot, best sorts,.....	1 00
“	“ EVERLASTING FLOWERS, most desirable sorts,.....	1 00
“	“ ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, the best and most beautiful, packages at 50 cents or .....	1 00

**SELECTION OF VARIETIES.**—Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unacquainted with the different varieties of flowers.



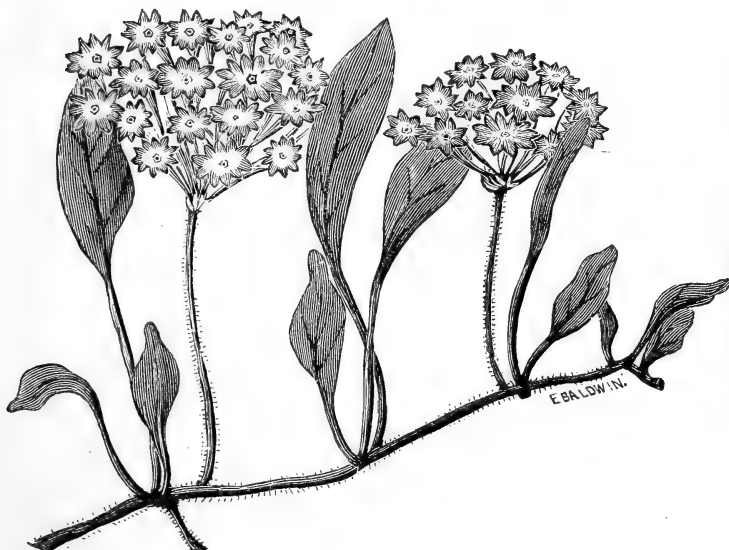
SELECT LIST

OF

Choice Imported Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

FLOWERING THE FIRST SEASON.

**ABRONIA**, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

Handsome perennials, trailing on the ground like a vine, with several branches, each five or six feet in length, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena, borne on erect stems, as shown in the engraving; continue in bloom during the whole season. Fine for baskets, and desirable in the garden. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart.

<b>Abronia umbellata</b> , rosy lilac; white eye; should be treated as a half-hardy annual, . . .	pkt. cts. 10
“ <b>fragrans</b> , white; hardy perennial, . . . . .	25

**ADONIS**, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A class of plants not very much cultivated. The flowers are very brilliant, but not numerous compared with amount of foliage and size of plant; bloom for a long time. Set twelve inches apart. The following are hardy annuals. [See engraving, p. 14.]

<b>Adonis æstivalis</b> , summer; scarlet; 1 foot, . . . . .	10
“ <b>autumnalis</b> , autumn; blood-red; 1 foot, . . . . .	10

**AGERATUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Valuable hardy annuals for beds or borders, and exceedingly useful for cutting; continue in flower the whole summer, and do well in almost any soil; flowers small, in clusters. Good for winter flowers in the house. Set six inches apart. [See eng., p. 14.]

<b>Ageratum conspicuum</b> , pure white; about 18 inches high; fine, . . . . .	10
“ <b>Mexicanum</b> , blue; 1 foot, . . . . .	5



ADONIS.



AGERATUM.

**AGERATUM** — *Continued.*

<b>Ageratum Mexicanum</b>	nanum, blue; dwarf; 6 inches,.....	5
“	“ albiflorum, white-flowered; fine; 1 foot,.....	10
“	“ nanum, very fine dwarf white,.....	10
“	coelestinum (Phalacræa) Tom Thumb, light blue; about a foot in height and of compact habit; abundant bloomer; fragrant,.....	10

**ALONSOA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Rather attractive tender perennials, but may be treated as half-hardy or tender annuals. Seeds sown in a hot-bed will produce flowers during the late summer and autumn months. Removed to the house, they bloom well during the winter.

<b>Alonsoa Warszewiczii</b> ,	the best variety, growing about 18 inches; flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart,.....	10
“	grandiflora, large-flowered; scarlet; 2 feet,.....	10

**ALSTROEMERIA**, Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.*

Beautiful, free-blooming plants. They will flower the first year in open ground, if treated as tender annuals, but as they require careful treatment, their culture is not recommended for amateurs generally. From eighteen inches to two feet in height. The plants should be set a foot apart.

<b>Alstroemeria aurantiaca</b> ,	orange; bulbous-rooted,.....	10
“	Braziliensis, new,.....	15
“	Chilensis, fine mixed varieties from Chili,.....	20

**ALYSSUM**, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Very free-flowering plants, useful for beds, edgings, etc., blooming the whole summer; should be set five inches apart, and then will form a mass of flowers; fine for bouquets. The “Sweet Alyssum” is as fragrant as Mignonette; flowers pure white. Seed may be sown in the open ground or transplanted from the cold-frame.

<b>Alyssum, Sweet</b> , ( <i>Koniga maritima</i> ),	hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters, something like Candytuft; 6 inches,.....	5
“	Wierczbecki, hardy perennial; flowers yellow; blooms first season; 1 foot,.....	10

**AMBLYOLEPIS**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

<b>Amblyolepis setigera</b> ,	a fragrant, showy, hardy annual, from the East Indies, growing well with ordinary care; bright yellow; 2 feet high. Set about a foot apart.....	10
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**AGROSTEMMA**, Nat. Ord. *Sileneaceæ*.



AGROSTEMMA CÆLI ROSA HYB. FL. PL.



AGROSTEMMA DWARF FRINGED.

Very pretty, free-blooming, hardy annuals, making a showy bed, and fine for cutting. Flowers like a pretty, single pink, on long, slender stems; about eighteen inches high. Bear transplanting well, and should be set five or six inches apart.

<b>Agrostemma New Scarlet</b> , bright,.....	10
“ <b>Cœli Rosa</b> , fine deep rose color,.....	5
“ “ <b>Dwarf Fringed</b> , new; beautifully fringed; rose, white center,	15
“ “ <b>hybrida flore-pleno</b> , new; very pretty when double, but not one plant in ten produces double flowers,.....	20

**AMARANTHUS**, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

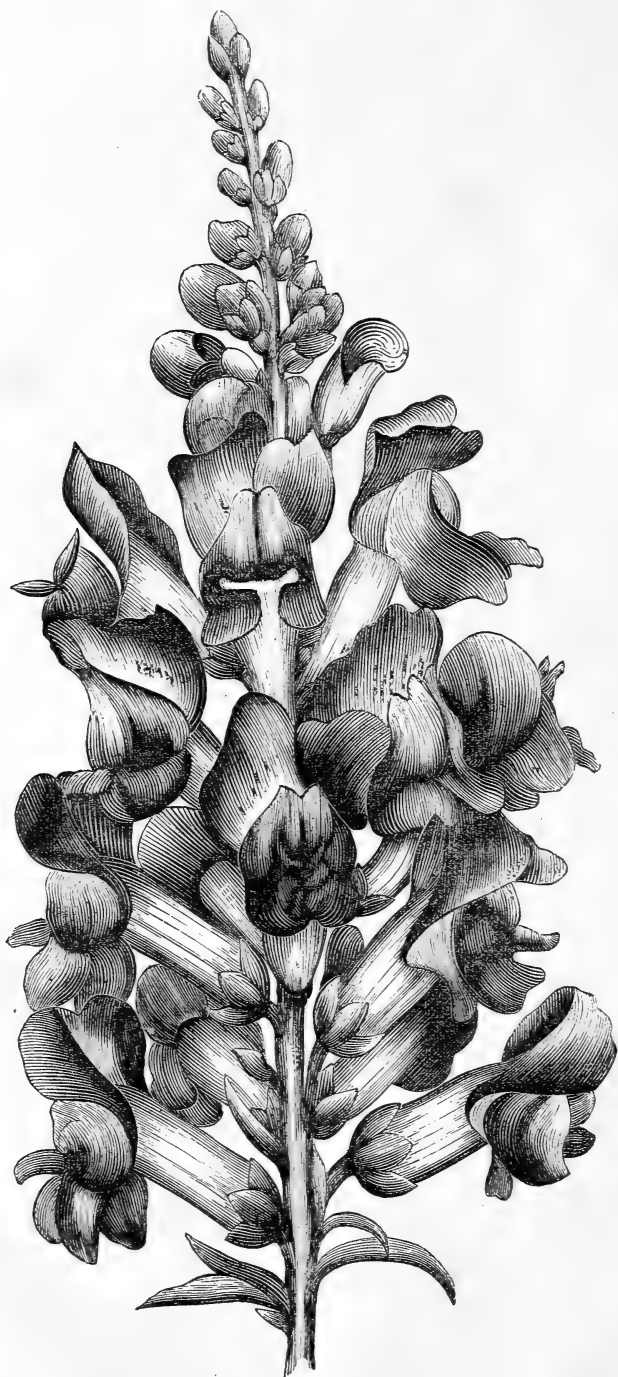
Half-hardy annuals, with finely colored foliage. Useful in many situations, as the back-ground of a flower border, or for making an ornamental hedge or a bed on the lawn. In a rich soil, where the plants make a vigorous growth, the leaves of the first three varieties sometimes lose their bright colors. They are always the most brilliant in a poor soil and dry season.

<b>Amaranthus bicolor</b> , crimson and green variegated foliage; 2 feet,.....	5
“ <b>tricolor</b> , red, yellow, and green foliage; 2 feet,.....	5
“ <b>speciosissimus</b> , carmine and yellow foliage; 2 feet,.....	5
“ <b>caudatus</b> , ( <b>Love Lies Bleeding</b> ), long, drooping “chains” of flowers; very pretty,.....	5
“ <b>cruentus</b> , ( <b>Prince's Feather</b> ), flowers similar to above, but in erect masses,	5
“ <b>melancholicus ruber</b> , of compact habit, about 18 inches in height, with striking blood red foliage; grows readily from seed; easily transplanted,	10

**ANAGALLIS**, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

A genus of plants very desirable for small beds, edgings, baskets, &c., growing about six inches high. When planted in a bed thickly, they cover the ground with a constant profusion of rich flowers. Half-hardy annuals. Set six inches apart.

<b>Anagallis grandiflora</b> , <b>Napoleon III</b> , rich maroon color; new,.....	10
“ “ <b>Eugenie</b> , fine, velvety, blue,.....	10
“ “ <b>sanguinea</b> , showy, bright red; new, fine,.....	15
“ “ <b>superba</b> , red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or mixed, each package	10
“ “ <b>Garibaldi</b> , crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new,.....	15
“ “ <b>Memoria dell' Etna</b> , bright red; fine; new,.....	20



ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS, OR SNAP-DRAGON.



**ANTIRRHINUM** (Snapdragon), Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Very showy and hardy perennials, always flowering well the first summer, and until after hard frosts. Sometimes the plants suffer in winter, but they generally flower well the second season, and sometimes the third. When it is desired to keep the plants for flowering the second or third season, never allow seed to form; and if a portion of the plant is cut down to near the surface of the ground about the middle of summer, new vigorous shoots will be produced for the next season's flowering. They exhibit a fine variety of colors and are exceedingly brilliant. Sow either in the frame or garden, early in spring. Easily transplanted. Set six to nine inches apart. [See engraving, p. 16.]

<b>Antirrhinum majus,</b>	<b>Brilliant,</b> fine scarlet and yellow, with white throat; very showy,	10
"	<b>Firefly,</b> orange and scarlet, with white throat,.....	10
"	<b>Galathe,</b> crimson, throat white, large,.....	10
"	<b>Purple and White,</b> new and fine,.....	10
"	<b>Delila,</b> fine carmine, throat white,.....	10
"	<b>White-flowered,</b> white; not showy, but good for variety,.....	10
"	<b>Ophir,</b> yellowish,.....	10
"	<b>papilionaceum,</b> blood red, throat pure white; very fine,.....	10
"	<b>caryophylloides,</b> magnificently striped,.....	10
"	<b>Striped Dwarf,</b> only about six inches high; white, striped with red; very pretty,.....	10
"	<b>Tom Thumb,</b> new; four inches in height, compact; flower stems six to eight inches; fine, but inclined to sport,.....	20
"	Best and brightest varieties mixed,.....	10

**ARGEMONE,** Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Curious, free-flowering, hardy annuals, with large, bright, Poppy-like flowers. The leaves are armed with prickles, and resemble those of the Thistle. About two feet high. Plant from ten to twelve inches apart.

<b>Argemone grandiflora,</b>	white petals, yellow stamens; flowers about four inches in diameter; very fine,.....	5
"	<b>Mexicana,</b> flowers bright yellow,.....	5
"	<b>speciosa,</b> showy,.....	5
"	<b>Hunnemanni,</b> carmine and yellow; 2 feet,.....	10

**ASTER,** Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.



A GOOD DOUBLE ASTER.

No class of flowers has been so much improved within the past twenty years as this splendid genus, and none has advanced so rapidly in popular favor. They are now as double as the Chrysanthemum or the Dahlia, and almost as large and showy as the Pæony, and constitute the principal adornment of our gardens during the autumn months.

ASTER — Continued.



ROSE ASTER,  $\frac{1}{2}$  NATURAL SIZE.

Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or a seed-bed in the garden. They can be transplanted very easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. The tall, large-flowered varieties, need a little support, or during storms of rain and wind they are easily blown down when in blossom. Set a stick in the ground, close to the roots, and fasten the stem to it at about the center. The top of the stake should be about six inches below the flowers, and it will not be seen. Engravings illustrating the habit of several varieties will be found on opposite page. The dwarf varieties are very interesting. Hardy annuals. The following are the best varieties in existence :

- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| <b>Aster, Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,</b> | very large, beautiful flowers, petals long, a little reflexed; one of the best; 20 inches to 2 feet in height; mixed colors,.....   | 15 |
| “ “ “ “   | Twelve separate colors, each color....  | 20 |
| “ <b>La Superbe,</b>                                | magnificent, large flowers, often more than four inches in diameter; 20 inches in height; mixed colors,.....  | 20 |
| “ “   | Three separate colors—rose, sky blue, and white—each color....  | 25 |
| “ <b>New Rose,</b>                                  | a new and magnificent class, between <i>Truffaut's Perfection</i> and <i>Large-flowered Imbrique</i> , about 2 feet in height, very robust, with large flowers and double to the center, the outer petals finely imbricated and of great substance. A plant in flower is shown in the engraving. Several excellent colors mixed,..... | 25 |
| “ <b>Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered,</b>               | fine, large flowers; a magnificent plant; 18 inches in height,.....   | 15 |

ASTER—Continued.



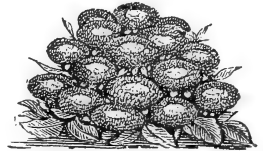
NEW VICTORIA.



EARLY-FL. DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM.



NEWEST DWARF BOUQUET.



DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FL. CROWN.

- Aster, Imbrique Pompon**, very fine; a very perfect Aster; almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; 18 inches; mixed colors,..... 15
- “ “ “ Twelve separate colors, white, blue, crimson, etc., each color 15
- “ **Cocardeau, or New Crown**, a fine flower, very double, the central petals being of a very pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc.; 18 inches,..... 10
- “ “ “ “ Carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet-brown, etc., each with white center; each variety,.... 15
- “ **New Peony-flowered Globe**, a new and very fine variety, and the earliest of the Asters—at least two weeks earlier than *Truffaut's Peony-flowered*; flowers very large; plant branching and strong, and does not require tying,..... 20
- “ **Pyramidal-flowered German**, extra, late, branching, good habit, fine grower, needs no tying,..... 10
- “ **New Giant Emperor**, very large flowers, but not numerous; mixed colors,.... 25
- “ **Giant Emperor, Snowy White**. This has proved excellent; flowers the purest white, of enormous size, and good form,..... 25
- “ **New Victoria**, flowers as large as the *Emperor Aster*, habit pyramidal, nearly two feet high, each plant bearing from 20 to 40 flowers; mixed colors,.... 30
- “ **New Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf**, a new and most desirable class, growing only about one foot in height, with large, very perfect flowers; a free bloomer; later than other varieties, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors, ..... 10
- “ **Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, Snowy White**. This is a very superb snow white variety, changing from white to azure blue as the flowers become old; every one of the flowers perfect,..... 15
- “ **Early-flowering Dwarf Chrysanthemum**, about one foot or less in height; large flowers; mixed colors,..... 25
- “ **Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered Cocardeau or Crown, Carmine**, a new, beautiful, distinct, and constant Cocardeau variety of the popular Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster,..... 50
- “ **Newest Dwarf Bouquet**. Each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground; fine for edging or filling small beds. Set plants 5 inches apart. About a dozen different colors mixed,..... 15
- “ **Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet**, about 10 inches in height; abundance of flowers; very early,..... 10
- “ **Bouquet Pompon Dwarf**, new; perfect flower; free bloomer; mixed colors,.. 25
- “ **Hedge-Hog, or Needle**, petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; very curious and fine; 2 feet,..... 10
- “ “ “ **Crimson with White Center**, new; very fine; almost always true, ..... 25
- “ **Needle Perfection, White and Light Blue**, new colors; very delicate; each, 25

ASTER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

- Aster, **New Reid's.** This is the finest *quilled* Aster grown, and the only one I advertise, excepting the *Needle*, or *Hedge-Hog*. None of the quilled varieties are as fine as those with flat petals. The plant is pretty tall and the flower fine, . . . . . 10
- " **Original Chinese**, from China; new and singular; plant tall and flowers very large, differing materially from other Asters; mixed colors, 25
- " " " Six separate colors — red rose, violet, flax-grey, flesh color, and white; each color, . . . . . 25

**BALSAM** (*Impatiens*), Nat. Ord. *Balsaminaceæ*.



DOUBLE BALSAM.

One of the most popular and the most beautiful of our half-hardy annuals, but a rich soil and good culture is needed to bring it to perfection. With good care, very few flowers will afford more satisfaction. Sow in a frame or in a sheltered bed in the garden in the spring, as soon as the weather is rather warm. Transplant when the second leaves have made a little growth. Set the plants ten or twelve inches apart, and when the side branches appear, pinch off all but three or four, and pinch out the center shoot. Those left will then grow very strong, and the flowers will not be concealed by the foliage, as is

**BALSAM** — *Continued.*



NATURAL GROWTH.



PRUNED TO FIVE BRANCHES.



SINGLE STEM.



DWARF—PRUNED.

the case when the plant is left unpruned. A very good way is to keep all the side shoots pinched off, leaving only the leading one. This will grow two or three feet in height, and be a perfect wreath of flowers. Treated in this way, they will bear closer planting. The above engravings show the effects of this style of pruning. The Extra Dwarf Balsams grow only about six inches in height, while the tall varieties will often reach nearly three feet in a rich soil.

<b>Balsam, Camellia-flowered</b> , French; very double and perfect in form; choice mixed colors,.....	15
“ “ “ Ten colors, each in separate package, each color..	15
“ “ “ <b>Spotted</b> , German; very double; the choicest; all colors, spotted with white, mixed,.....	15
“ <b>Rose-flowered</b> , French; perfectly double; choicest colors mixed,.....	15
“ “ “ Ten colors, each in separate package, each color,....	15
“ <b>Dwarf Camellia-flowered Spotted</b> , German; very fine; 8 or 10 inches in height; this and the next make a splendid border, or outside row of a bed filled with taller growing varieties of the Balsam or other flowers,.....	15
“ <b>Extra Double Dwarf</b> , very double; 6 inches,.....	15
“ <b>Half Dwarf</b> , new; 18 inches in height; very desirable,.....	25

**BARTONIA**, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

<b>Bartonia aurea</b> , a very showy half-hardy annual, with gray branches and Thistle-like leaves; flowers very brilliant yellow; will not bear transplanting very well, and we usually sow the seeds where it is to bloom, thinning the plants out so that they stand about six or eight inches apart,.....	5
“ <b>nuda</b> , a hardy perennial; flowers white, large, and produced in abundance all the season; 2 to 3 feet in height,.....	25

**BIDENS**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<b>Bidens atrosanguinea</b> , a tuberous-rooted perennial, but the roots must be taken up and preserved like those of the Dahlia. Plants grown from seed sown in a hot-bed will flower in the fall. Plant like a dwarf single Dahlia. Flowers reddish-brown, of a rich velvety texture, single, on long, wiry, slender stalks,.....	15
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**BROWALLIA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Very fine free-flowering half-hardy annuals, mostly from South America. Flowers beautiful and striking. Grow freely. About eighteen inches in height, and should be set about a foot apart.

<b>Browallia Cerviakowski</b> , blue, with white center,.....	10
“ <b>elata alba</b> , white,.....	10
“ <b>grandiflora</b> , fine blue,.....	10

**CALENDULA** (Marigold), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A coarse, free-flowering, showy, hardy class of annuals, known as the Cape or Pot Marigold.

<b>Calendula hybrida</b> , fine, single,.....	5
“ <b>ranunculoides</b> , double,.....	5
“ <b>New Sulphur Yellow</b> , superb,.....	5
“ <b>Pongei</b> flore-pleno, double, white; good, when true, but often imperfect,.....	10



CENTAUREA.



CACALIA.

**CACALIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, with small, tassel-like flowers, exceedingly useful for cutting. Sometimes called Flora's Paint Brush. Flowers in clusters, on slender stalks. About eighteen inches in height. Should be set six or eight inches apart.

- Cacalia coccinea**, scarlet,..... 5
- “ “ **flore-luteo**, yellow,..... 5

**CATCHFLY** (*Silene*), Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

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

- Silene Armeria**, (**Lobel's Catchfly**), red, white, and rose, either separate or mixed,... 5

**CENTAUREA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Free-flowering, hardy annuals, showy, but not delicate, having a somewhat weedy appearance, though much prized by some; and when grown in a mass, the bright colors are showy. Colors blue, yellow, and pink.

- Centaurea depressa**, blue, red center; 1 foot,..... 5
- “ **rosea**, pretty; rose, pink center, ..... 5
- “ **involutrata**, fine, yellow,..... 5
- “ **moschata**, (**Sweet Sultan**), white,..... 5
- “ All of above sorts mixed,..... 5

**CANDYTUFT** (*Iberis*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.



FIG. 1. CANDYTUFT.



FIG. 2. WHITE SWEET-SCENTED CANDYTUFT.

Old, popular, and beautiful hardy annuals; excellent for beds, and unsurpassed for cutting; grow about a foot in height. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom, either in the fall or as early in the spring as possible. Thin out the plants so that they will stand about four or five inches apart. The general form of the Crimson, Purple, White, etc., is shown in the engraving fig. 1; the Sweet-Scented, with very pretty foliage, in fig. 2; the Rocket bears its flowers in spikes.

<b>Candytuft, Crimson,</b> dark reddish-purple, .....	5
“ <b>Purple,</b> .....	5
“ <b>White,</b> .....	5
“ <b>Rocket,</b> pure white, in long spikes, .....	5
“ <b>Lilac,</b> bluish-lilac, .....	5
“ <b>Sweet-scented,</b> pure white and slightly fragrant, .....	5
“ <b>Rose,</b> very delicate, .....	5
“ <b>Kermesina, (Dunetti),</b> extra dark crimson, .....	5
“ All the above colors mixed, .....	5

**CENTAURIDIUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

**Centauridium Drummondii**, a very beautiful hardy annual from Texas; blooms freely, and succeeds well in any light soil; flowers orange, showy; 2 feet, ..... 10

**CLEOME**, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceae*.

Very pretty, free-flowering, half-hardy annuals, with singular flowers. Grow about eighteen inches high. Should be planted from eight to ten inches apart.

<b>Cleome uniglandulosa</b> , brownish, .....	10
“ <b>speciosissima</b> , rosy, .....	15
“ <b>integrifolia</b> , .....	25



**CALLIOPSIS**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.



CALLIOPSIS.

A very useful and showy class of hardy annuals of almost every shade of yellow, orange, and rich brown, finely marked; about two feet in height; appear best when grown in a mass. The dwarf class are only a foot in height, and are very desirable.

<b>Calliopsis</b>	<b>coronata</b> , yellow disk, encircled with crimson spots; very fine,.....	10
"	<b>Drummondii</b> , yellow, crimson center,.....	5
"	" <b>bicolor</b> , yellow, crimson center,.....	5
"	" <b>nigra speciosa</b> , rich velvety crimson,.....	5
"	" <b>nana purpurea</b> , dwarf, dark purplish,.....	10
"	" <b>marmorata</b> , dwarf, reddish-brown, marbled with yellow,....	10
"	<b>cardaminifolia hybrida</b> , plant of a compact habit, having a dense globular head, covered with thousands of bright yellow flowers during the whole season,.....	10
"	" " <b>atrosanguinea</b> , same habit as above, but rich dark bloom,.....	10
"	<b>tinctoria</b> , quilled; very fine,.....	5
"	" <b>marmorata</b> , beautifully mottled,.....	5
"	<b>Burridgi</b> , ( <i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i> ,) the most beautiful and distinct of the family; rich crimson bronze center, and orange yellow border,.....	10
"	Mixed colors of every shade,.....	10

**CANNA**, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ*.



CANNA.

Stately plants, and highly ornamental; will flower the first season if plants are raised early in a hot-bed, so that they are strong at the time of setting out in the garden. The foliage is very beautiful; flowers mostly scarlet. The next autumn the roots may be taken up and kept in the cellar, in sand, to be planted out the following spring. Should be planted in beds or groups, and nothing makes a richer bed on the lawn. Unless the plants are strong when set out, they will not produce much effect the first year. Soak the seed well in hot water before planting. Fine when grown in pots, for decoration of houses, halls, etc. Many of my customers in the West have succeeded admirably with the Cannas, and with but little trouble.

<b>Canna Indica (Indian Shot) rubra</b> , red; 2 feet high,.....	15
“ <b>Warszewiczii</b> , brilliant red, foliage striped; 3 feet high; new,.....	15
“ <b>compacta elegantissima</b> , large, reddish-yellow; free-flowering; 2 feet high,....	15
“ <b>Sellowii</b> , scarlet; profuse blooming; from Africa; very fine,.....	30
“ <b>Nepalensis</b> , superb yellow flowers,.....	10
“ Mixed varieties,.....	10

**CAMPANULA**, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

Mostly showy perennials. The following are neat, hardy, free-flowering annuals, and should be set in a mass, so as to cover the entire bed. Set plants about six inches apart.

<b>Campanula speculum rosea</b> , rose-colored,.....	5
“ “ <b>flore-albo</b> , white,.....	5
“ “ <b>grandiflorum</b> , purple,.....	5
“ “ Mixed colors,.....	5
“ <b>Lorei</b> , blue and white; very fine,.....	10

**CENTRANTHUS**, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*.

Free-blooming, compact, hardy annuals, very delicate, yet effective in beds or edgings. This is a class that pleases all, especially when grown in masses.

<b>Centranthus macrosiphon</b> , (long tube,) pale rose; 2 feet,.....	5
“ “ <b>flore-albo</b> , white,.....	5
“ “ <b>flore-carneo</b> , flesh-colored,.....	5
“ “ <b>nanus</b> , dwarf,.....	5



CALLIRHOE VERTICILLATA.



CALANDRINIA UMBELLATA.

**CALANDRINIA**, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

Fine, free-flowering plants. It is best to treat most of the varieties as half-hardy annuals, though some of them are quite hardy.

<b>Calandrinia grandiflora</b> , reddish-lilac; fine; 1 foot,.....	10
“ <b>speciosa</b> , dark purple, very showy; 4 inches,.....	10
“ <b>umbellata</b> , rosy-purple; perennial, but flowering first season; very fine,...	10
“ <b>Andrewskii</b> , hardy annual, with loose spikes of small rose-colored flowers,	10

**CALLIRHOE**, Nat. Ord. *Malcaceæ*.

Beautiful, free-flowering, hardy annuals; grow freely from seed, and are easily transplanted; should be set from one foot to eighteen inches apart.

<b>Callirhoe pedata</b> , purplish-crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,.....	10
“ <b>nana</b> , rich violet-crimson, with white eye; very desirable; 1 foot,....	15
“ <b>verticillata</b> , a procumbent variety, with large purplish-crimson flowers,....	15

**CHRYSANTHEMUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The tall-growing annual Chrysanthemums are too large and coarse, but the dwarf varieties are more desirable. The following are the best. Set about ten inches apart.

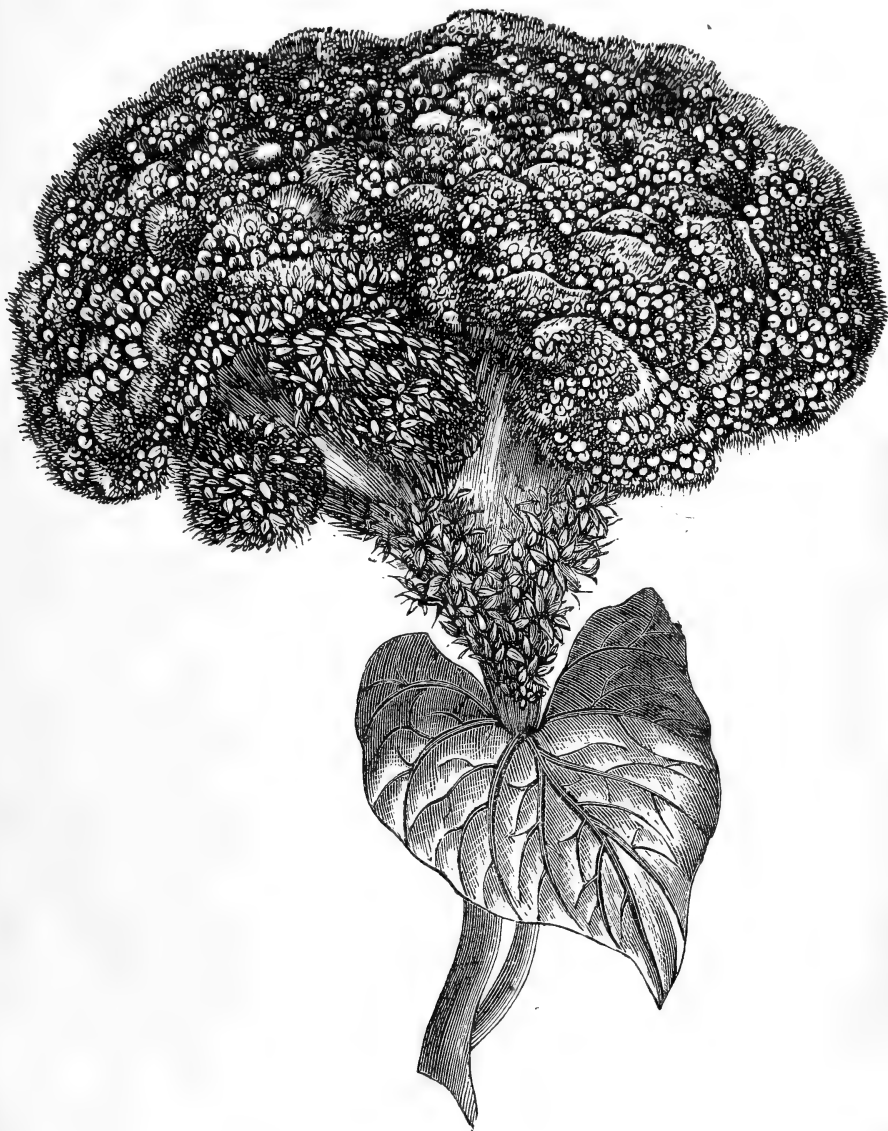
<b>Chrysanthemum carinatum Buridgeanum</b> , white, with crimson and yellow at base of petals, and a beautiful showy center; 1 foot,.....	5
“ <b>venustum</b> , crimson, with yellow and white; 1 foot,.....	5
“ <b>coronarium</b> , white,.....	5
“ <b>Dwarf Yellow</b> , new; double; fine,.....	10
“ <b>multicaule</b> , fine,.....	10

**CELOSIA**, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

Very singular, attractive, and showy annuals; when well grown, unsurpassed; succeed best started in the house or hot-bed, and transplanted into a rich, warm soil. They make fine pot-plants for exhibition, and deserve to be classed among our best annuals. We recommend them to all who will give their plants good care, and such will not blame us for the advice. *C. cristata* is the singular and beautiful Cockscomb.

<b>Celcisia cristata (Cockscomb)</b> , <b>Crimson Dwarf</b> ,.....	10
“ “ “ <b>Rose</b> “.....	10
“ “ “ <b>Yellow</b> “.....	10
“ “ “ <b>Violet</b> “.....	10

**CELOSIA** — *Continued.*



COCKSCOMB.

<b>Celosia cristata</b> (Cockscomb)	Scarlet Giant,.....	10
" " "	Tall Violet,.....	10
" " "	" Rose,.....	10
" " "	" Sulphur,.....	10
" " "	Dwarf varieties mixed,.....	10
" " "	Tall varieties mixed,.....	10
" <b>pyramidalis</b> <i>coccinea</i> ,	spikes very large, showy, scarlet; 3 feet,.....	10
" " <i>aurantiaca</i> ,	spikes scarlet, tipped with orange; 3 feet,.....	10
" <b>spicata</b> <i>rosea</i> ,	a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for winter ornaments, if picked early. Free bloomer all summer,....	10

CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

CLARKIA INTEGRIPELATA.

A showy and interesting class of hardy annuals that flower freely, with a good variety of delicate colors, and form a cheerful and attractive bed. They do not bear our hot summer suns very well, but often flower magnificently during the autumn months, even after pretty hard frosts. About one foot high. Set plants about ten inches apart.

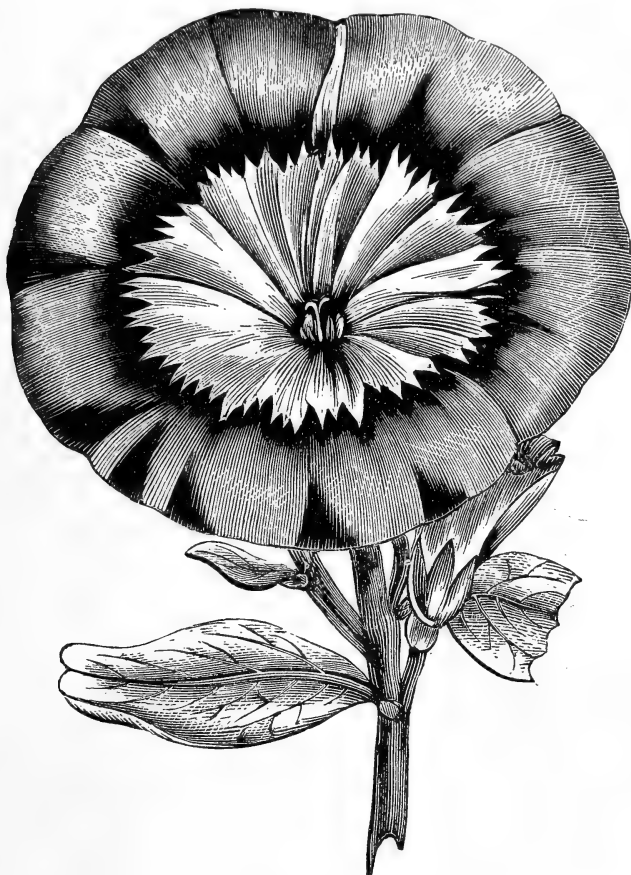
<b>Clarkia pulchella</b> ,	pretty, large-flowered; mixed colors,.....	5
“ “	<b>pulcherrima</b> , rose-violet, very beautiful,.....	5
“ “	<b>marginata</b> , rosy-crimson, edged with pure white,.....	5
“ “	<b>integrifetala</b> , large and very handsome; mixed colors,.....	10
“ “	“ <b>marginata</b> , rosy purple, edged with white,.....	10
“ “	“ <b>alba flore-pleno</b> , double white; new,.....	15
“ “	“ <b>Tom Thumb</b> , a dwarf, compact, profuse-flowering, snow white variety; new,.....	15
“ “	<b>alba</b> , white; desirable for contrast,.....	10
“ “	“ <b>Tom Thumb</b> , white, dwarf, very compact; new,.....	15
“ “	<b>flore-pleno</b> , double, very beautiful; rich magenta color; 18 in.....	10
“ <b>elegans alba flore-pleno</b> ,	double white; new,.....	10
“ “	<b>flore-pleno carnea</b> , double, flesh-colored,.....	10
“ “	“ <b>rosea</b> , double rose,.....	10
“ “	“ <b>violacea</b> , double violet,.....	10
“	Double varieties mixed,.....	10
“	Single varieties mixed,.....	5

COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

A delicate, pretty, free-blooming genus of hardy annuals, not very showy.

<b>Collinsia multicolor marmorata</b> ,	white and rose, marbled; 1 foot,.....	10
“ <b>bicolor</b> ,	purple and white,.....	5

**CONVOLVULUS**, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

A free-blooming, very popular, and beautiful class of hardy annuals. *C. major* is the well-known Morning Glory, for description of which see department of Climbing Plants. *C. minor* is a dwarf plant, growing about a foot or so in height, trailing in habit, and makes beautiful masses. Seed may be sown in the open ground very early in the spring.

<b>Convolvulus minor</b>	<b>splendens</b> , violet, with white center; new,.....	5
"	" <b>monstrosus</b> , spreading habit, with rich, large, dark purple flowers,.....	5
"	" <b>subcœruleus</b> , light blue flowers; very pretty,.....	5
"	" <b>New Dark</b> , very dark and good,.....	5
"	" <b>Variegated and Striped</b> , fine,.....	5
"	" <b>lilacinus</b> , fine lilac,.....	5
"	" <b>White</b> , very pretty for contrast,.....	5
"	" All the above mixed,.....	5
"	<b>aureus superbus</b> , new; golden yellow flowers,.....	30

**CREPIS**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

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

<b>Crepis barbata</b>	light yellow and bright purple,.....	5
"	<b>rubra</b> , red,.....	5
"	<b>Drummondii</b> , deep pink; good,.....	10
"	<b>flore-albo</b> , white,.....	5
"	Mixed,.....	5

**CUPHEA**, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ*.

pkt. cts.

An ornamental genus of plants, but the flowers of most varieties are too small for an out-door show. Half-hardy annuals. Seeds sown in frame will flower early in summer, and continue during the whole season. The plants may then be taken up and cut back, and they will bloom through the winter. The following are the best varieties:

<b>Cuphea Zimapanii</b> , very fine; branching, 2 feet; flowers large, purple and violet, and very abundant,.....	10
“ <b>eminens</b> , bright red and yellow; a fine variety; new,.....	20
“ <b>Galeottiana</b> , new and beautiful,.....	20

**DELPHINIUM**, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A very ornamental genus of free-flowering, beautiful plants, including the annual and perennial Larkspurs. They are all hardy; prevailing colors blue, white, and pink; flowers borne on long spikes. Sow the seed in the fall or as early in the spring as possible.



TALL ROCKET LARKSPUR.



FLOWER, NATURAL SIZE.



DWARF ROCKET LARKSPUR.

**Annual Larkspurs.**—The dwarf sorts make a most beautiful mass of flowers. A bed in perfection is almost equal to a bed of Hyacinths. They should stand five or six inches



**DELPHINIUM** — *Continued.*

pkt. ets.

apart. The tall, branching varieties, grow two feet in height, and are fine for bouquet-making. Plants should stand about eighteen inches apart. Sow where they are to bloom. [See engravings, p. 30, showing spikes of flowers much reduced from natural size.]

<b>Delphinium Ajacis hyacinthiflorum, (Double Dwarf Rocket,)</b>	fine ; mixed colors, . . .	5
“ <b>elatior flore-pleno, (Tall Rocket,)</b>	fine large plant, and very showy, . . .	5
“ <b>Consolida flore-pleno, (Stock-flowered,)</b>	double, branching; large flowers, fine for cutting, and showy; mixed colors, . . .	5
“ “ <b>tricolor, double,</b>	fine striped, branching, . . . . .	5
“ <b>cardiopetalum,</b>	fine ; grows about 18 inches ; makes a good hedge or border,	5



PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.

**Perennial Larkspurs.**—The perennial varieties will usually flower the first season, if seed is got in early. The plants should stand about eighteen inches apart.

<b>Delphinium formosum,</b>	brilliant blue, with white eye ; splendid, . . . . .	10
“ “ <b>cœlestinum, new ;</b>	celestial blue ; flowers large, spikes long, . . .	25

**DELPHINIUM**—*Continued.*

pkt. cts.

<b>Delphinium elatum</b> , (Bee Larkspur), .....	5
“ <b>Chinense</b> , fine shades of blue, white, and pink, mixed, .....	10
“ <b>Mad. Jules Bourgeois</b> , new and extra; sky blue, .....	15
“ <b>Mad. Gerard Leight</b> , new, .....	15
“ New varieties mixed, .....	15

**DIANTHUS**, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

A splendid genus of the most beautiful perennials grown. The Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*), the Carnation and Picotee (*D. caryophyllus*), and the Garden Pink (*D. hortensis*), belong to this genus; but, as they do not flower until the second season, will be described in the proper place. The species known as *D. Chinensis*, embracing the old Chinese Pink, very much improved of late years, and the new and superb varieties from Japan, known as *D. Heddewigii* and *laciniatus*, are among the most brilliant and useful of our garden flowers. The last two run into many varieties, the result of hybridization with flowers of monstrous size and varied and rich in coloring. Plants of the tall growing sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height, while the dwarf kinds make handsome, low, compact bushes, excellent for the garden and unsurpassed for pots. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed. Easily transplanted. Set the plants from six to twelve inches apart, according to varieties—the dwarf sorts only about six inches. Flower freely during the whole summer.

<b>Dianthus Chinensis rubrus striatus</b> , double, white, striped with red, .....	10
“ “ <b>purpureus striatus</b> , double, white, striped with purple, .....	10
“ “ <b>flore-albo pl.</b> , fine double white, .....	10
“ “ <b>imperialis</b> , (Double Imperial Pink) mixed, .....	10
“ “ <b>imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus</b> , double, blood red, .....	10
“ “ Best double varieties mixed, .....	10
“ “ <b>Heddewigii</b> , a splendid, large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled. [See frontispiece.] .....	15
“ “ “ <b>flore-pleno</b> , often double, but sometimes only semi-double. Strong, hardy plants, .....	15
“ “ “ <b>fl. pl. atropurpureus</b> , new, with large, dark red, double flowers; beautiful and constant, .....	15
“ “ <b>laciniatus</b> , flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored, .....	15
“ “ “ <b>flore-pleno</b> , magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated [see frontispiece]; splendid colors. Seeds saved only from finest flowers, .....	25
“ “ Mixed seed of the last five varieties, .....	20
“ “ <b>nanus atrosanguineus</b> , very dark, double; 6 inches, .....	10
“ “ “ <b>fl. pl. cupreus</b> , dwarf; copper color, .....	15
“ “ “ <b>roseus</b> , very splendid, .....	20
“ “ “ <b>pumilis</b> , .....	10
“ “ Best dwarf varieties mixed, .....	15
“ <b>hybridus atropurpureus</b> , double; blood red, .....	10
“ “ <b>roseus pl.</b> , double rose, .....	10
“ “ <b>violaceus pl.</b> , double violet, .....	10
“ <b>Gardnerianus</b> , double, and sweet-scented, .....	20

**DATURA**, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

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

<b>Datura Wrightii</b> is one of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, shaded with lilac, sweet-scented, .....	10
“ <b>humilis flava flore-pleno</b> , a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scented; should be started early under glass, or it will not flower well, .....	15
“ <b>Metel</b> , large, white, .....	10
“ <b>fastuosa alba plena</b> , fine, double white, .....	10
“ <b>atroviolacea plenissima</b> , new; very fine, .....	25

**DOUBLE DAISY (Bellis)**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Pretty little border flower. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed, or in open ground. Will flower late the first season. Easily transplanted. A portion will be found single, and these can be removed. Set plants about six inches apart. They do not always stand our winters without injury, and plants sometimes suffer in very hot seasons.

<b>Bellis perennis</b> , best German seed, .....	20
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**ERYSIMUM**, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

pkt. cts.

Hardy annuals, growing about eighteen inches in height, with spikes of flowers resembling a single Wallflower, sweet-scented, very hardy, and fine, especially late in the season. Very good for cutting.

<b>Erysimum Perowskianum</b> , deep orange flowers,.....	5
“ <b>Arkansanum</b> , sulphur yellow, fine,.....	5

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA**, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceae*.

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

<b>Eschscholtzia Californica</b> , bright yellow, darker in center,.....	5
“ <b>crocea</b> , orange, darker in center,.....	5
“ <b>alba</b> , white and fine,.....	5
“ <b>tenuifolia</b> , flowers small, pale yellow, resembling the Primrose, and numerous; a miniature plant, only 6 inches in height,.....	5

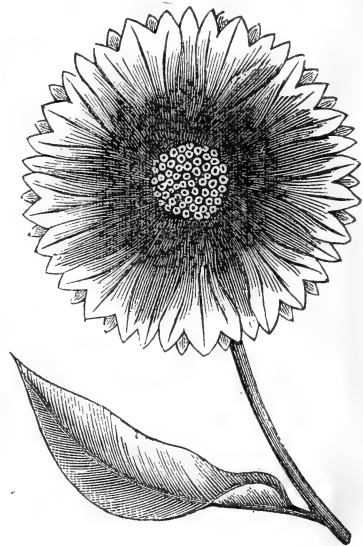
**EUTOCA**, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Free-flowering annuals, hardy, about one foot in height, rather showy, good colors. Desirable for cutting. [See engraving, p. 34.]

<b>Eutoca viscida</b> , dark blue; pretty,.....	5
“ <b>Wrangeliana</b> , very pretty; lilac; 6 inches,.....	5
“ <b>multiflora</b> , flowers more freely than the others,.....	5



FENZLIA DIANTHIFLORA.



GAILLARDIA.

**FENZLIA**, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceae*.

**Fenzlia dianthiflora**, a very beautiful, free-flowering little plant, from California, growing less than six inches in height. Nothing can be finer for pots, baskets, etc. Flowers reddish lilac, with crimson center,.....

25

**GAILLARDIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

A very valuable class of plants. The prevailing colors are brownish-red, yellow, and orange. They are constant bloomers, giving a good display. Plant in beds or masses. They flower early and continue until frost. Half-hardy annuals. Will bear transplanting well. Set eight or ten inches apart. About eighteen inches in height.

<b>Gaillardia picta</b> , or <b>Painted</b> , brownish-red, bordered with yellow,.....	5
“ <b>Josephus</b> , very brilliant, red and orange,.....	5
“ <b>albo-marginata</b> , red, bordered with white,.....	5

**GILIA**, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

An early and free-flowering genus of hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot in height. Very pretty when grown in masses, but not very showy as single plants. The flowers are small, borne in panicles. Good for cutting.

<b>Gilia</b> <i>achillæfolia</i> , purplish-lilac,.....	5
“ “ <i>alba</i> , pure white, and desirable,.....	10
“ “ <i>flore-roseo</i> , a new, delicate rose colored variety of this well known annual,.....	20
“ <i>nivalis</i> , dwarf; white flowers; fine,.....	5
<b>Gilia</b> <i>capitata</i> , sky blue,.....	5
“ “ <i>flore-albo</i> ,.....	5
“ <i>tricolor</i> , rose, yellow, and purple,.....	5
“ “ <i>flore-albo</i> , white,.....	5
“ “ <i>flore-roseo</i> , rose,.....	5
“ <i>spec. ex California</i> , lilac,.....	5
“ Mixed varieties,.....	5



EUTOCA.



GODETIA.

**GODETIA**, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, with flowers of a Primrose form, grown in spikes. Do not always bear the sun well in dry, exposed situations, but often very beautiful. One foot to eighteen inches in height. Should be planted about one foot apart. Some of my customers at the West have succeeded so well with this flower that they think I do not recommend it sufficiently.

<b>Godetia</b> <i>amœna</i> , large, pink flowers, with red spots; fine,.....	5
“ “ <i>flore-albo</i> , white, good,.....	5
“ <i>Schamini</i> , fine, blush and white, with rosy belt in the center; new and good..	5
“ <i>The Bride</i> , a new and fine variety,.....	10
“ <i>Lindleyana</i> , lilac, with carmine center,.....	5
“ “ <i>Tom Thumb</i> , new; compact, free-blooming,.....	25

**HEDYSARUM** (French Honeysuckle), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Almost all the species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful Pea-like flowers. The following are hardy biennials, flowering first season.

<b>Hedysarum</b> <i>coronarum</i> , fine scarlet,.....	5
“ “ <i>flore-albo</i> , white,.....	5

**HELIANTHUS (Sunflower), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.**

pkt. cts.

Well-known, tall-growing plants, with brilliant yellow flowers. They produce a fine effect in proper situations among shrubbery, as screens, etc. Hardy annuals.

<b>Helianthus Californicus grandiflorus</b> , flowers very large and double, orange; 5 feet, . . .	10
“ <b>argophyllus</b> , yellow, leaves silky white; some of the flowers are striped with brown; mostly come double, but not all; from South America, . . .	10
“ <b>Double Green-centered</b> , a very large flower, the center quite green and large when the flower is young; as it becomes older, the center becomes smaller, until the whole is a fine, large, perfectly double flower. Plant grows from five to eight feet, . . .	10
“ <b>New Mammoth Russian</b> , . . .	10

**HIBISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.**

An extensive genus, but those named below should be treated as half-hardy annuals. Flowers large and showy; plants about eighteen inches in height, and should be set about the same distance apart.

<b>Hibiscus Africanus</b> , cream color, brown center; 18 inches, . . .	5
“ <b>calisureus</b> , white, rich brown center; 18 inches, . . .	5
“ <b>Thunbergii</b> , flowers buff color; 2 feet, . . .	10
“ <b>immutabilis</b> , rosy flowers; 3 feet, . . .	15
“ <b>coccineus</b> , scarlet; 3 feet, . . .	20

**HOLLYHOCK, CHINESE, (*Althæa Sinensis*), Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.**

A good hardy annual; flowers showy and double; about thirty inches in height; very much resembling the common Hollyhock. Blooms late in the season. Get it started as early as possible in the spring.

<b>Chinese Hollyhock, Scarlet</b> , very bright and showy; new, . . .	10
“ “ <b>Mixed colors</b> , . . .	10

**HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.**

<b>Hunnemannia fumarifolia</b> , a beautiful herbaceous plant, with pretty, yellow, tulip-shaped flowers; from Mexico; 2 feet, . . .	10
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**HYMENOXYIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.**

<b>Hymenoxys Californica</b> , a free-flowering, hardy little annual; fine for small beds or edgings; flowers bright yellow, with orange center; about one foot in height, . . .	10
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**ISOTOMA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*.**

A class of small plants, resembling the Lobelia. Flowers in great profusion, neat and pretty, but not showy. Half-hardy annuals. About one foot in height.

<b>Isotoma petræa</b> , cream-colored, . . .	10
“ <b>axillaris</b> , blue, . . .	10

**KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.**

Pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals. Fine for beds or masses, and growing about six inches in height. Set about five or six inches apart. [See engraving, p. 36.]

<b>Kaulfussia amelloides</b> , light bright blue, . . .	5
“ “ <b>rosea</b> , rose, with red center, . . .	5
“ <b>atroviolacea</b> , new; intense violet; the richest color imaginable, . . .	20

**LAVATERA, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.**

Hardy, showy annuals, something like Malope. Grow from two to three feet, and are effective in proper situations for tall plants.

<b>Lavatera trimestris</b> , rose and pink striped, . . .	10
“ “ <b>alba</b> , white, . . .	10

**LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.**

A genus of low, hardy annuals, with small, beautiful flowers, not showy, but delicate and pretty. If seed is sown in the autumn, they will flower early and well, but they do not always bear our summer heat. A little shade, as the north side of a fence, is of advantage.

<b>Leptosiphon densiflorus</b> , flowers in clusters, purple, . . .	10
“ <b>aureus</b> , golden yellow; dwarf; fine for edging, . . .	10
“ <b>luteus</b> , pale yellow; plant small; fine for edging, . . .	10
“ <b>androsaceus</b> , pure white and lilac, large; very fine, . . .	10
“ <b>hybridus</b> , splendid colors; new; small; excellent for pots, baskets, etc., . . .	20

**LINUM (Flax), Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.**

<b>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</b> , a very beautiful half-hardy annual, of a neat, slender habit, with brilliant crimson blossoms throughout the summer; grows from 18 inches to 2 feet; planted a foot or more apart, makes a beautiful bed, . . .	10
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KAULFUSSIA.



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA HYBRIDA, PLANT REDUCED.



LOBELIA ERINUS.



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA HYBRIDA, FLOWERS NATURAL SIZE.

**LYCHNIS**, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Valuable, hardy perennials, generally flowering the first season. Some are quite well known, while others are comparatively new, and some of these are excellent.

<b>Lychnis Chalcedonica</b> , scarlet, its bright color giving it a fine appearance when grown in masses; 2 feet, .....	5
“ “ <b>carnea</b> , flesh-colored; 2 feet, .....	5
“ “ <b>flore-albo</b> , white; 2 feet, .....	5
“ <b>Haageana</b> , very beautiful flowers, large and brilliant, vermilion-colored; plant dwarfish, flowering very freely; 1 foot, .....	15
“ “ <b>hybrida</b> , large flowers; white, rose, red, etc.; 1 ft., [see eng. p. 36.]	15
“ <b>Sieboldii</b> , new; large and superb; white; 1 foot, .....	25
“ <b>Presslii multiflora</b> , very fine and free bloomer, .....	10
“ <b>fulgens</b> , very brilliant; 18 inches, .....	10
“ <b>grandiflora gigantea</b> , new; flowers very large, of various colors, .....	80



LUPINE.



PODOLEPIS.

**LUPINUS** (Lupine), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

A well-known genus, very conspicuous and showy. The following are hardy annuals. They do not transplant well.

<b>Lupinus affinis</b> , blue and white; 1 foot; very fine, .....	5
“ <b>Cruikshankii</b> , blue, white, and yellow; 3 feet, .....	5
“ <b>Hartwegii</b> , 2 feet; mixed colors, .....	5



**LUPINUS** — *Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<b>Lupinus hirsutissimus</b> , hairy; 2 feet; very fine, .....	10
“ <b>hybridus superbus</b> , superb; purple, lilac, and yellow; 2 feet,.....	5
“ “ <b>atrococcineus</b> , the most showy Lupine ever introduced; flowers bright crimson-scarlet, with white tip; spikes large, handsome,	30
“ <b>tricolor mutabilis</b> , new; cream color, changing to mottled purple,.....	20
“ Mixed varieties,.....	5

**LOBELIA**, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ.*

A class of plants of great utility and beauty when properly used. A few are hardy perennials, of robust habit, with erect spikes of flowers. *L. cardinalis* is the finest of these. Many varieties are of a trailing habit, and bear a profusion of delicate flowers, particularly adapted for hanging baskets and similar decorative purposes. [See eng. p. 36.]

<b>Lobelia cardinalis</b> , our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat,.....	10
“ “ <b>Queen Victoria</b> , new hybrid; splendid large scarlet flowers, dark leaves,.....	25
“ <b>hybrida grandiflora</b> , large, dark blue flower, with white eye; very excellent,	10
“ <b>gracilis rosea</b> , rose-colored; new,.....	10
“ <b>ramosa</b> , branching; very fine, large, dark blue flowers,.....	10
“ <b>gracilis erecta</b> , of fine, compact growth; excellent for pots,.....	10
“ <b>Lindleyana</b> , fine rose; thick, compact growth,.....	10
“ <b>Erinus marmorata</b> , marbled, blue and white,.....	10
“ “ <b>compacta</b> , deep, rich blue,.....	10
“ “ <b>alba</b> , new and fine white,.....	10

**MIMULUS**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Very pretty, delicate, low, free-flowering plants, not showy for the garden, but fine for winter flowering in the conservatory, or for pots or baskets. The seed is very fine and will need care in sowing.

<b>Mimulus roseus pallidus</b> , new and very fine, .....	20
“ “ <b>flore-albo</b> , a new and very fine white,.....	20
“ <b>cupreus</b> , beautiful, orange and crimson,.....	20
“ <b>hybridus tigrinus</b> , as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias,.....	20
“ “ <b>brunneus</b> , stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers; novelty of last year,...	50
“ “ <b>flore-pleno</b> , a new double Mimulus from Mr. Bull's cele- brated collection; flowers more durable than any other Mimulus; perfectly hardy in England,.....	1.00
“ <b>cardinalis</b> , fine scarlet,.....	10
“ <b>moschatus</b> , ( <b>Musk Plant</b> ),.....	10
“ <b>quinquevulnerus maximus</b> , from finest named varieties,.....	10



MIMULUS HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS.



MACHÆRANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA.

**MACHÆRANTHERA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

**Machæranthera tanacetifolia**, hardy annual; habit of plant dwarf and branching; flowers purplish, with yellow center, resembling some of our native Asters,..... 10

**MALOPE**, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

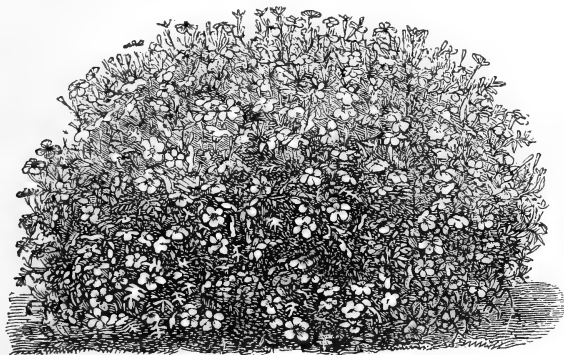
Very fine and showy half-hardy annuals. Seed may be sown in frames, and they will flower quite early; or they may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to blossom. Flowers single, resembling those of the Hollyhock. Grow two feet high, and should be about eighteen inches apart.

<b>Malope grandiflora</b> , large, purple flowers,.....	5
“ “ <b>alba</b> , pure white,.....	5

**MARIGOLD** (*Tagetes*), Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Very effective half-hardy annuals, extremely showy in the garden, and continuing in flower from early in summer until frost. No possible objection to this class of flowers, but their peculiar fragrance. The African are the tallest, generally growing two feet, and are very showy; the French are more rich and perfect, and are from 6 to 18 inches high.

<b>Tagetes erecta</b> , ( <b>African Marigold</b> ), Tall Orange, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Tall Sulphur, light yellow, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Tall Quilled Orange, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Tall Quilled Sulphur, light yellow, double,....	5
“ “ “ “ All the above mixed,.....	5
“ <b>patula</b> , ( <b>French Marigold</b> ), Tall Orange, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Tall Brown, double; branching; 18 inches,....	5
“ “ “ “ Tall Striped, yellow and brown striped; beauti- ful; 18 inches,.....	10
“ “ “ “ Dwarf Sulphur, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Dwarf Brown, double,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Striped Dwarf, double, yellow and brown,....	5
“ “ “ “ Dunett's New Orange, very superior, new,....	10
“ “ “ “ Tall varieties mixed,.....	5
“ “ “ “ Dwarf varieties mixed,.....	5
“ <b>pulchra punctata</b> , spotted, double, fine,.....	5



TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILA—PLANT IN BLOOM.

**Tagetes signata pumila**, a beautiful plant, from 12 to 18 inches in height, forming a globular, dense mass of about the same diameter, as round as a ball. The flowers are single, bright yellow, marked with brown. The plant is very pretty, and late in the season is covered with flowers. We have counted a thousand on a plant. They are beautiful as single plants, and form a delightful bed on the lawn..... 15

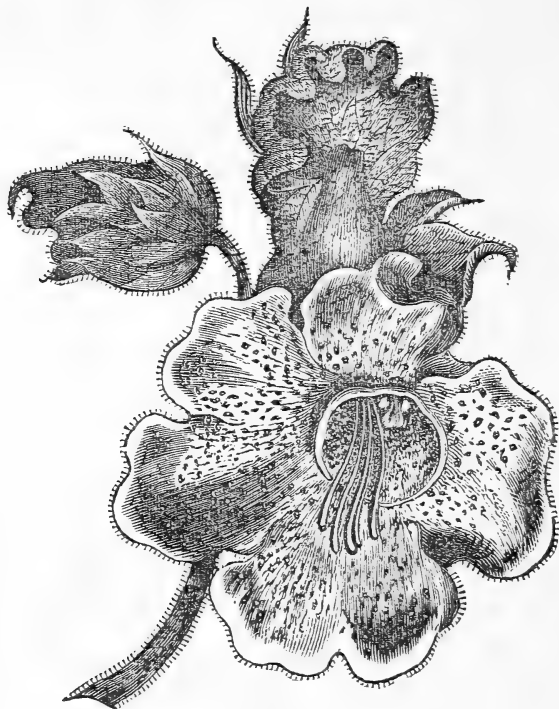
**MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**, Nat. Ord. *Ficoideæ*.

Half-hardy and tender annuals, of dwarf habit and fine foliage; good for baskets, etc.

<b>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</b> , ( <b>Ice Plant</b> ), prized for its singular icy foliage,....	10
“ <b>tricolor</b> , pink, with purple center,.....	10
“ “ <b>album</b> , white,.....	10
“ <b>glabrum</b> , light yellow,.....	5

**MIGNONETTE** (*Reseda*), Nat. Ord. *Resedaceæ*.

<b>Reseda odorata</b> , ( <b>Sweet Mignonette</b> ), a well-known, fragrant, little hardy annual, essential in every garden; per oz. 25c.,....	5
“ “ <b>grandiflora</b> , large-flowered; with larger flowers than the preceding, but no better for ordinary purposes,.....	5

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. *Pedaliaceæ*.

MARTYNIA.

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

<b>Martynia formosa</b> ( <i>fragrans</i> ), purple, very sweet-scented,.....	10
“ <b>lutea</b> , yellow.....	10
“ <b>craniolaria</b> , white.....	10
“ <b>proboscidea</b> , bluish flowers; the seed-vessels, when tender, used for pickles,.	10
“ All the above mixed.....	10

MIRABILIS, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

*Mirabilis Jalapa* is the old and well-known Four-o'clock. It is really a beautiful plant, of fine habit, glossy, bright foliage, with fragrant flowers, beautifully colored and marked. Should be treated as a tender or half-hardy annual. About two feet in height and branches freely. Plant about two feet apart. Makes a fine summer hedge, if set in a row, ten or twelve inches apart. Seed may be sown in frames, or in the open ground where plants are needed. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

<b>Mirabilis Jalapa</b> ( <i>Marvel of Peru</i> ), Chamois,.....	5
“ “ “ Crimson,.....	5
“ “ “ Lilac,.....	5
“ “ “ Lilac, striped with white,.....	5
“ “ “ Red, striped with white,.....	5
“ “ “ Tricolor,.....	5
“ “ “ Violet,.....	5
“ “ “ White,.....	5
“ “ “ Yellow,.....	5
“ “ “ Yellow and red,.....	5
“ “ “ All the above mixed,.....	5
“ “ “ <b>foliis-variegatis</b> , flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, striped,.....	10
“ <b>longiflora</b> , white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long..	10
“ “ <b>violacea</b> , same as above, but violet color,.....	10

**MYOSOTIS**, Nat. Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Small, pretty plants, mostly perennials that flower the first season if sown early, when the weather is cool, bearing an abundance of small star-like white and blue flowers. Delight in a rather moist situation, but will answer in any fair garden soil. Fine for moist rock-work.

<b>Myosotis alpestris</b> , blue; 6 inches,.....	10
“ “ white; 6 inches,.....	10
“ <b>palustris</b> , ( <b>Forget-me-not</b> ), white and blue; 6 inches,.....	10
“ <b>Azorica</b> , dark blue; new; fine; 1 foot.....	20

**NEMESIA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Pretty, free-blooming, half-hardy annuals, growing about eight inches in height. Habit compact, and the curious and delicate flowers so numerous as to hide the leaves. Should be planted in masses, four inches apart.

<b>Nemesia floribunda</b> , white and yellow,.....	10
“ <b>versicolor compacta</b> , various colors,...	10
“ “ <b>cœrulea</b> , light blue,.....	10
“ “ <b>alba</b> , white,.....	10

**NEMOPHILA**, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

A beautiful class of hardy, low annuals. They are very free bloomers and the blossoms are extremely delicate as well as beautiful. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers. They do finely all the summer, if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart. A few plants set early among spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, etc., flower splendidly. A few seeds scattered over beds of bulbs in the Fall have always flowered beautifully with me. Some of my customers, particularly at the West, report great success with these beautiful and delicate flowers.

<b>Nemophila insignis</b> , beautiful light blue,.....	5
“ “ <b>striata</b> , white and blue striped,.....	5
“ “ <b>marginata</b> , celestial blue, edged with white,.....	5
“ <b>maculata</b> , large, white flower, blotched with violet,.....	5
“ “ <b>grandiflora</b> , flowers very large and showy,.....	15
“ <b>atomaria</b> , white, spotted,.....	5
“ “ <b>oculata</b> , very pretty light blue, with large, dark eye,.....	10
“ <b>discoidalis elegans</b> , rich velvety maroon, bordered with white; new and fine,.....	5
“ “ <b>marmorata</b> ,.....	5
“ The above mixed,.....	5

**NIGELLA**, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.



NIGELLA HISPANICA.

Curious hardy annuals, with finely cut leaves, very singular flowers, and quite showy. The leaves and seeds of most species are aromatic. Seed may be sown directly in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted with care.

**NIGELLA** — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

<b>Nigella</b> <i>Damascena</i> , light blue; double; about 1 foot, .....	5
“ <i>nana</i> , dwarf; variety of colors; 6 inches, .....	5
“ <i>Hispanica alba</i> , large-flowered; very fine; 18 inches, .....	5
“ “ <i>atropurpurea</i> , purplish-blue; fine; 18 inches, .....	10
“ <i>Fontanesiana</i> , very much like <i>N. atropurpurea</i> , but blooms two months earlier, .....	25

**NOLANO**, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ*.

Trailing hardy annuals; flowers resembling *Convolvulus minor*. Fine for hanging baskets, rock-work, etc. Prefer a light soil.

<b>Nolano</b> <i>atriplicifolia</i> , blue, white, and yellow, .....	5
“ <i>grandiflora</i> , large; variety of colors, .....	5
“ “ <i>alba</i> , .....	5
“ <i>paradoxa</i> , violacea, violet, with white center; splendid, .....	5

**NYCTERINIA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Half-hardy annuals, small, about eight inches in height, with sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers. Not showy, but very good for edgings or small beds.

<b>Nycteria</b> <i>selaginoides</i> , pink, with yellow center, .....	10
“ <i>Capensis</i> , white, yellow center; very sweet-scented, .....	10



OBELISCARIA.



OXYURA.

**OXYURA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<b>Oxyura</b> <i>chrysanthemoides</i> , a free-flowering, hardy annual, about 18 inches in height; flowers golden yellow, edged with white; a beautiful plant, .....	10
--	----

**OBELISCARIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

Showy plants, to be treated as half-hardy annuals. About eighteen inches in height. Flowers curious, with acorn-like centers and drooping petals. [See engraving, p. 42.]

<b>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</b> , ray flowers rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow,.....	10
“ <b>aurantiaca</b> , yellow; new,.....	10

**ENOTHERA** (**Evening Primrose**), Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

A very fine genus of showy plants, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early in the morning. Some of the newer varieties are truly magnificent, and will attract as much attention as anything that can be grown. Some are perennials, but the following, which are the best, all flower the first season.

<b>Enothera Veitchii</b> , a very pretty half-hardy annual, growing about 1 foot; flowers bright yellow, with a red spot at the base of each petal,.....	5
“ <b>Drummondii</b> , large, yellow flowers, about 3 inches in diameter; perennial, but not quite hardy; flowers the first season; 2 feet,....	5
“ “ <b>alba nana</b> , new; dwarf; flowers pearly white,.....	20
“ <b>rosea</b> , dwarf; perennial; not quite hardy; flowers first season; rose-colored,	10
“ <b>versicolor</b> , chamois, or pinkish,.....	5
“ <b>cinnabarina</b> , rich orange yellow, throat salmon; perennial,.....	15
“ <b>acaulis alba</b> , a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground. The flower is snowy white, about four inches across, with a calyx tube four or five inches in length. Each plant produces one and sometimes three of these beautiful flowers every evening. Few objects are more beautiful than a bed of this elegant <i>Enothera</i> . Grow plants in frame, or seed-bed, and set about six inches apart,.....	10
“ <b>Lamarckiana grandiflora</b> . This is one of the most showy of this very showy genus. The plant grows about three feet high, branches freely, and blossoms most abundantly. Flowers bright yellow, four inches and more in diameter, borne in large clusters. Plants may be grown in a hot-bed or in the border; should be set from two to three feet apart. Flowers well the second year, unless the plants are exhausted by blooming the first,	10

**PALAFOXIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<b>Palafoxia Hookeriana</b> , a very fine new annual, of a dwarf, branching habit; flowers rosy crimson, with a dark center; continues in bloom well through the summer,.	20
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**PECTIS**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<b>Pectis angustifolia</b> , a new dwarf annual, of a dense habit, with a citron-like fragrance; flowers yellow and abundant,.....	25
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**PERILLA**, Nat. Ord. *Labiataæ*.

<b>Perilla Nankinensis</b> , an ornamental-leaved, half-hardy annual; leaves deep mulberry, or dark purple; 18 inches,.....	5
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**PHACELIA**, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Rather interesting and curious hardy annuals. Hardly enough flowers for the foliage, but good for bouquets.

<b>Phacelia congesta</b> , light blue,.....	10
“ <b>tanacetifolia alba</b> , white,.....	10

**POPPY** (**Papaver**), Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Very showy and well-known border flowers. The following are hardy annuals, or hardy perennials that flower the first season, and all fine. Rather difficult to transplant, and will all do well if the seed is sown, early in the spring, where the plants are to flower. The large double varieties are extremely brilliant and showy, growing about two feet in height, and in proper situations are not surpassed by any border flower. The single Opium Poppy is large, white, very attractive when in bloom, but does not continue long.

<b>Poppy, Ranunculus-flowered</b> , small, double, various colors,.....	5
“ <b>Murselli</b> , mixed colors, very showy, double,.....	5
“ <b>Carnation</b> , double, mixed colors,.....	5
“ <b>involutratum maximum</b> , fine; perennial,.....	5
“ <b>Peony-flowered</b> , large flowers, very double; mixed colors,.....	5
“ <b>somniferum</b> ( <b>Opium Poppy</b> ), true single,.....	5
“ “ “ “ double; splendid large flowers; twelve separate colors, each color,.....	5
“ “ “ “ the same mixed,.....	5



GROUP OF FANCY PANSIES.



**PANSY** (*Viola tricolor*), Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

A popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. If plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first; but as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. The fancy varieties, of which we give a group in the engraving, are of fine habit, great beauty, and are well adapted to our climate. My Pansy seed is the choicest, from the most noted growers of Europe, and can be relied upon for magnificent flowers. Seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. I have obtained the first prize for Pansies at the New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan State Fairs, and at every exhibition where I have shown them.

<b>Pansy, Faust's King of the Blacks</b> , almost coal black, coming true from seed,.....	20
" <b>Sky Blue</b> , with lovely new shades of light and nearly sky blue; very fine,.....	15
" <b>Dark Blue</b> , shades of deep dark blue; very rich; new,.....	30
" <b>Violet</b> , with white border; very fine; somewhat resembling the fancy Geraniums,	20
" <b>Red</b> , bright coppery colors, but not strictly red,.....	20
" <b>Pure Yellow</b> , always true to color,.....	20
" <b>White</b> , sometimes slightly marked with red or purple,.....	20
" <b>Striped and Mottled</b> , extra, and very showy,.....	20
" <b>Yellow Margined</b> , beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow; entirely new,	20
" <b>Marbled Purple</b> , new colors; very fine,.....	20
" <b>Bronzed Auricula-flowered</b> , new; very fine French variety,.....	35
" <b>Mixed seed of above sorts</b> ,.....	20

**PHLOX DRUMMONDII**, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

No annual exceeds the Phlox for a brilliant and constant show. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a cold-frame or hot-bed earlier in the season; and in either case, from June, during the whole summer and autumn, they make a most brilliant bed of showy yet delicate flowers. A good bed of Phloxes is a sight that dazzles the eye with its brilliancy. Every one who cultivates only half-a-dozen annuals should have *Phlox Drummondii*. Some varieties are of extremely delicate coloring, while others

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—*Continued.*

pkt. cts.

are brilliant and dazzling; and when mixed in a bed, show an almost endless variety of colors. The Phlox, in a good rich soil, will grow to a foot or eighteen inches in height, but as there is not sufficient strength in the main stem, it will not stand entirely erect. A foot apart is quite near enough to set the plants, unless the soil is very poor. If too thick, they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in separate beds or in ribbon fashion, its constant bloom making it very desirable for these purposes.

<b>Phlox Drummondii,</b>	<b>Deep Blood Purple,</b>	10
"	<b>Brilliant Scarlet,</b>	10
"	<b>Large Blue, white eye,</b>	15
"	<b>rosea, beautiful rose color,</b>	15
"	<b>albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye; new,</b>	25
"	<b>Leopoldi, splendid deep pink, with white eye,</b>	10
"	<b>Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,</b>	15
"	<b>Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white; new,</b>	20
"	<b>violacea, violet, striped with white; new,</b>	15
"	<b>flore-albo, pure white,</b>	15
"	<b>oculata, pure white, with purple eye,</b>	10
"	<b>rosea marmorata, fine rose, marbled, white eye; new,</b>	15
"	<b>marmorata violacea, fine violet marbled; new,</b>	15
"	<b>Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new,</b>	25
"	<b>variabilis, violet and lilac,</b>	15
"	<b>Isabellina, new; light yellow; not as bright as we would all desire, but the nearest approach to yellow yet produced,</b>	25
"	<b>All varieties mixed,</b>	10

PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A well-known and favorite hardy annual. The improved varieties of the few past years are splendid. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June that will continue to bloom abundantly until frost. Seed may be sown in a cold-frame or hot-bed, or in the open ground. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. The engraving represents some of the finest varieties of Petunias, as grown in my own grounds. They come pretty true from seed, though not reliable in this respect. Plants from seed are larger and produce more flowers than those grown from cuttings, and commence flowering almost as early.

<b>Petunia hybrida grandiflora</b>	<b>Kermesina,</b>	25
"	<b>maculata, splendid spotted,</b>	25
"	<b>venosa, variety of colors, beautifully veined,</b>	20
"	<b>rosea, splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat,</b>	25
"	<b>Countess of Ellesmere, dark rose, with fine white throat,</b>	10
"	<b>Blotched and Striped,</b>	25
"	<b>Finest mixed, saved only from the above named varieties,</b>	20
"	<b>Double. The seed I offer is the best to be obtained in Europe. Last season, seventy-five per cent. produced good double flowers. Package of 50 seeds,</b>	50

PLATYSTEMON, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

**Platystemon Californicus,** a low-growing hardy annual, spreading in habit, flowering freely; fine for small beds, edgings, baskets, etc.; creamy, spotted with orange; fragrant, 10

PODOLEPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.*

Pretty, free-flowering plants, very graceful, somewhat resembling the Rhodanthes. Generally grow about a foot in height. [See engraving, p. 37.]

<b>Podolepis auriculata,</b>	<b>bright yellow,</b>	5
"	<b>gracilis, pinkish,</b>	5
"	<b>alba, white,</b>	10

PORTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ.*

Brilliant, popular hardy annuals, with large, salver-shaped flowers, purple, crimson, yellow, white, striped, etc. Perfectly hardy, and delight in a warm situation and sandy soil. There are few low-growing plants that can be compared to this for brilliance of color and abundance of blossoms. Excellent for a bed on the lawn, which should be full and rounding toward the center. Sow seed in the open ground early.

<b>Portulaca alba striata,</b>	<b>white, striped with rose and red,</b>	5
"	<b>caryophylloides, rose, striped with deep carmine,</b>	5
"	<b>New Rose, fine rose color,</b>	10



GROUP OF PETUNIAS.

PORTULACA—Continued.

<b>Portulaca Thellusonii</b> , fine crimson,.....	5
“ <b>splendens</b> , rosy purple,.....	5
“ <b>aurea</b> , straw-colored,.....	5
“ “ <b>vera</b> , deep golden yellow,.....	5
“ “ <b>striata</b> , sulphur yellow, striped with gold,.....	10
“ Fine mixed,.....	5



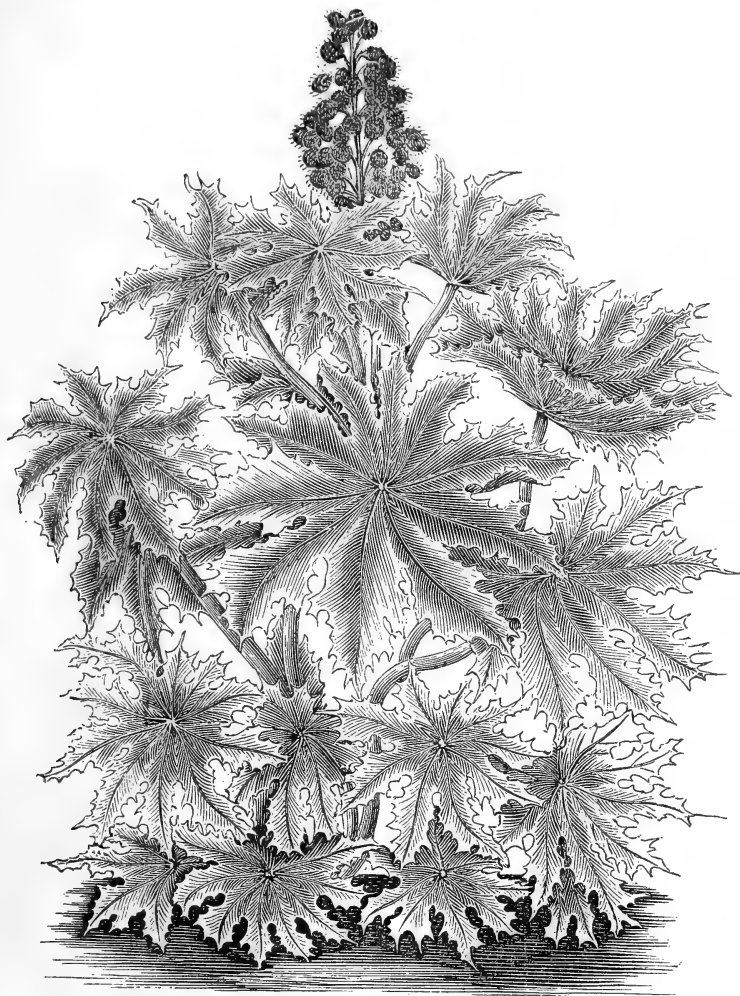
DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED PORTULACA.

<b>Portulaca, Double Rose-flowered</b> , a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors as well as striped. New, and a splendid acquisition. About three-fourths of the plants produced from seeds are double. It is so difficult to obtain seed sure to produce double flowers, that reliable seed will doubtless continue costly for some time. Package of 25 seeds, first quality, imported,.....	25
“ “ Six distinct colors— white, white striped with red, yellow, orange, rosy-purple, crimson— package of 25 seeds of either color.....	50

**RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)**, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus. In the latter part of summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed vessels, will be gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem almost to illuminate the grounds until hard frosts. [See engraving on page 49.]

<b>Ricinus macrocarpus</b> , whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 feet,.....	15
“ <b>purpureus major</b> , purple, magnificent; 6 feet,.....	20
“ <b>Borboniensis</b> , beautiful; splendid large leaves; 15 feet,.....	20
“ <b>sanguineus</b> , blood red stalks, scarlet fruit; one of the best; 5 feet,.....	10
“ <b>Africanus hybridus</b> , new and fine; stalk and fruit rose,.....	20
“ <b>giganteus</b> , new; very large, fine and showy,.....	25
New species, from the Philippines; gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet, .....	15
“ <b>nanus microcarpus</b> , new; dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in height; fine for the outside of groups,.....	25



RICINUS.

**SALVIA**, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.

Very ornamental plants for beds or borders, growing freely in any light, rich soil; from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Their beautiful spikes of gay flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Must be treated as tender annuals, and plants should get a good start in the hot-bed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Very little success must be expected from sowing seed in the open ground. They make fine fall and winter ornaments for the house or conservatory. Two to three feet in height.

<b>Salvia Roemeriana</b> , scarlet; beautiful.....	10
“ <b>punicea nana</b> , scarlet; dwarf; splendid; new; tender; 18 inches.....	10
“ <b>coccinea</b> , scarlet; small, but good.....	10
“ “ <b>splendens</b> , scarlet; large and showy.....	15
“ <b>bicolor</b> , blue and white; fine.....	10

**SILENE**, Nat. Ord. *Sileneae*.

**Silene pendula ruberrima**, a low, branching plant, covering as much ground as a strong Verbena; branches brownish red, and the leaves and calyx partaking of the same color, giving the plant a very striking aspect; flowers bright carmine-rose, in great profusion.....

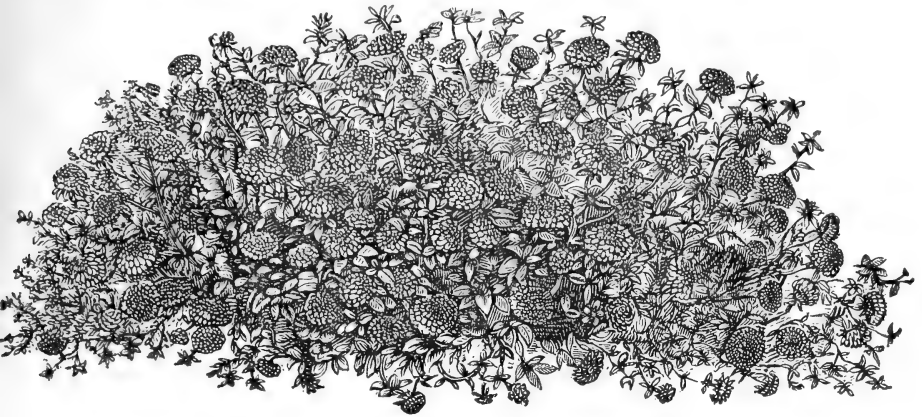
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SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*<sup>2</sup>

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A very fine and too much neglected half-hardy annual. The colors are varied and of peculiar richness, the texture resembling the richest velvet, and beautifully pencilled. About eighteen inches in height; dwarf, one foot. Set about six inches apart, they make a magnificent bed. Seed may be sown under glass; will do well out-doors, but much the best in a light sandy soil.

<b>Salpiglossis</b>	<b>coccinea</b> , splendid scarlet,.....	10
"	<b>azurea grandiflora</b> , large, blue,.....	10
"	<b>purpurea</b> , purple,.....	10
"	<b>sulphurea</b> , yellow,.....	10
"	<b>atrococcinea</b> , dark scarlet, beautifully spotted; new,.....	15
"	<b>variabilis</b> , splendid; new; very large flowers,.....	10
"	Mixed colors, extra, from selected flowers,.....	10
"	Dwarf, finest mixed colors,.....	10



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS FLORE-PLENO—PLANT IN BLOOM.



SANVITALIA—FLOWERS, NATURAL SIZE.



SCABIOSA.

**SANVITALIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

**Sanvitalia procumbens flore-pleno**, a beautiful low plant, with bright yellow double flowers; fine for pots, baskets, etc. This was a novelty of 1866, and has proved quite desirable. Only about one-half came perfectly double. The engravings show the habit of the plant and flowers of the natural size. . . . . 25

**SAPONARIA**, Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Nice little plants for small beds and edgings. Annuals, growing about six inches. Should be grown in masses or clumps.

**Saponaria Calabrica**, deep pink, . . . . . 10  
 " " alba, white, . . . . . 10  
 " " marginata, new and very fine, . . . . . 10

**SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)**, Nat. Ord. *Dipsacæ*.

A very showy and pretty class of half-hardy annuals, excellent for beds and for cutting for table bouquets and other ornaments. Of all colors, from almost black to white. The tall varieties are about two feet in height, the flowers being supported on long, wiry stems.

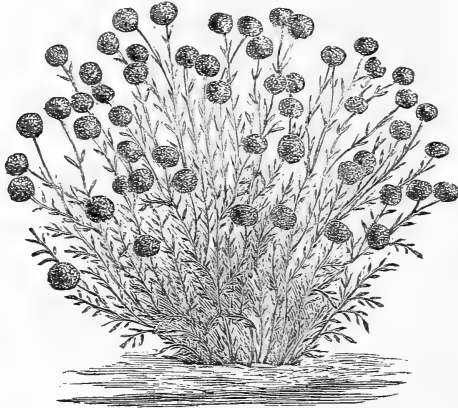


SCABIOSA — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

The dwarf varieties are about one foot high. May be grown in frames, or the seed sown in open ground quite early in the spring.

<b>Scabiosa atropurpurea,</b>	Dark Purple,.....	5
"	Brick Color,.....	5
"	Dark Purple and White,.....	5
"	Lilac and Purple,.....	5
"	Lilac,.....	5
"	White,.....	5
"	All colors mixed,.....	5
"	Dwarf, mixed colors,.....	5
"	<b>stellata,</b> starry ; seed vessels excellent for winter bouquets,.....	5



DOUBLE DWARF SCABIOUS.

**Scabiosa nana fl. pl. var.**, a new double dwarf Scabious, a novelty of last season, and quite meeting its recommendation. The flowers are of all the beautiful colors of this family, the general appearance of which is shown in the frontispiece. The plant is of a roundish, dwarf, compact habit, and a most abundant bloomer until after very hard frosts. The appearance of the plant in blossom is shown above. 25

**STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, (*Mathiola annua*),** Nat. Ord. *Crucifera*.

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every delicate and desirable tint, delightful fragrance, early flowering, and abundance of blossoms. Flowers in splendid spikes. The seeds offered are from the best German grower of this splendid flower, all from selected pot-plants, and more than three-fourths will produce fine double blossoms. Seeds may be sown in the hot-bed or cold-frame; or in the open ground in May. Easily transplanted when small. They should be removed from the seed-bed before they become "drawn," or slender, or the flowers will be poor. Make the soil deep and rich. Set the plants about twelve inches apart. Half-hardy annuals.

<b>Stock, New Largest-flowering Dwarf.</b>	Plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent long spikes of very large double flowers; [the engravings on page 53 show (fig. 1) the habit of the plant and (fig. 2) a spike of flowers, natural size;] all colors mixed,.....	20
"	<b>New Largest-flowering Dwarf,</b> White, flesh color, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light brown, dark brown, reddish-brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash color, etc.; colors in separate packages, each one.....	20
"	<b>New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red,</b> the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new, and a great acquisition in color,.....	25
"	<b>Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf.</b> Plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of very large flowers, very fine; many choice colors mixed,.....	20
"	<b>New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue,</b> new and fine,.....	50
"	<b>Dwarf German,</b> a fine dwarf variety; very free bloomer,.....	15
"	" <b>Sulphur Yellow,</b> very fine,.....	50
"	<b>Branching, German;</b> pretty large growth; habit of plant branching; spikes of flowers numerous, long and rather loose; fine for bouquets, [the engraving (fig. 3) on page 53 shows the habit of the plant].	15



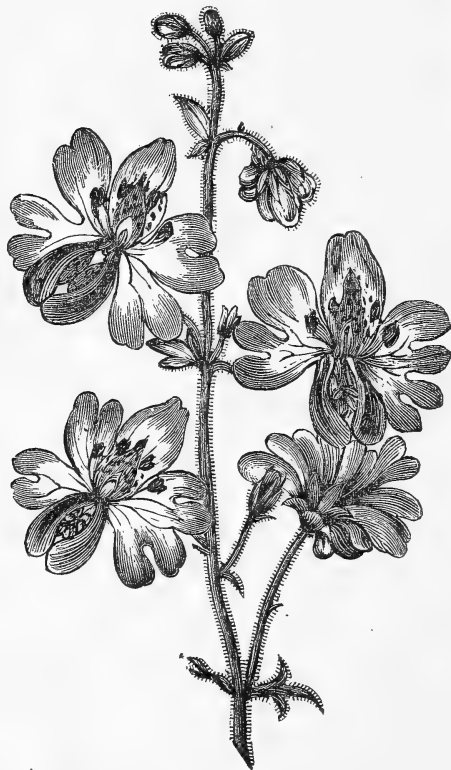
TEN-WEEKS STOCKS—FIGS. 1 & 2, LARGEST-FLOWERING DWARF. FIG. 3, BRANCHING

**STOCK, TEN-WEEKS** — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

<b>Stock, Wallflower-leaved</b> , smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower; dwarf habit; fine flower. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors,.....	20
“ <b>Early Autumn-flowering</b> , commences flowering in the autumn and are in perfection until frost. If removed to the house, will bloom abundantly during the winter, and may be set in the ground again in the spring.....	25
“ <b>New Hybrid</b> , the foliage between rough and Wallflower-leaved; flowers large and splendid,.....	20
“ <b>semperflorens</b> , or <b>Perpetual-flowering</b> , dwarf; fine flowers; very free bloemer late in the season,.....	20
“ <b>Miniature</b> , only about six inches in height; fine for edgings, if the plants are set four or five inches apart, and make a beautiful bed set a little further apart,...	20

**SCHIZANTHUS**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.*



SCHIZANTHUS.

An interesting and beautiful class of half-hardy annuals not often seen in gardens. Fine for green-house in winter, or other in-door decoration. Somewhat of a climbing habit, and, if supported, grows three feet in height, bearing hundreds of bright, singularly-colored flowers. Heavy rains and the hot sun often injure plants out-of-doors. Sow the seed in a hot-bed, if possible.

<b>Schizanthus grandiflorus oculatus</b> , various shades, fine blue center; new,.....	5
“ “ “ <b>atropurpureus</b> , large, rich crimson-purple flowers, with black eye; novelty of last year,.....	25
“ “ “ <b>albus</b> , flowers large, pure white, with sulphur eye; novelty of last year,.....	25
“ <b>pinnatus</b> , rose and purple; very pretty,.....	5
“ <b>retusus</b> , scarlet, rose, and orange; very fine,.....	5
“ “ <b>albus</b> , white and yellow,.....	5
“ <b>Grahami</b> , red and orange,.....	5
“ “ <b>carneus</b> , flesh color,.....	5

**SENSITIVE PLANT** (*Mimosa*), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

pkt. ets.

**Mimosa pudica**, a tender annual, curious from the fact that, when touched, its leaves close and droop, from which habit the name is derived. It requires starting in heat, and must not be put in the open ground until the weather is quite warm..... 10

**SOLANUM**, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

A magnificent genus of the most beautiful ornamental fruit-bearing plants. Seed should be sown under glass, and the plants treated as the common Egg Plant.

**Solanum marginatum**, with silvery, glittering leaves; new; 2 feet,..... 20  
 “ **Gilo**, scarlet fruit, size of Cherry; 2 feet,..... 10  
 “ **Melongena ovigerum fructu-albo**, White Egg,..... 10  
 “ “ **fructu-coccineo**, Scarlet Egg,..... 15  
 “ **Texanum**, Tomato-shaped, wax-like, vermilion,..... 10  
 “ **sisymbriifolium**, fruit curious,..... 15

**TROPÆOLUM**, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ*.

A very splendid class of half-hardy annuals, generally known as the Nasturtion. The foliage of most varieties is light green, clear and beautiful. Flowers large, of all the different shades of yellow, orange and red, and very brilliant. This flower has of late been much improved, the blossoms being larger and more showy. The varieties of *T. majus* and *T. Lobbianum (hybridum)*, and the Canary Flower (*T. peregrinum*), are fine climbers for covering arbors, trellises, etc., and will be found described in the appropriate place among the climbers; but, when allowed to run on the ground, and are pegged down, they make a most brilliant bed, especially if a few of the largest leaves are removed and the straggling branches pinched. *T. minus* and its varieties are dwarf, round-headed plants, about a foot high, and make fine showy beds.

**Tropæolum minus**, **Dark Crimson**,..... 10  
 “ “ **Crystal Palace Gem**, sulphur, spotted with maroon,..... 10  
 “ “ **Dwarf Spotted**, yellow, spotted with crimson,..... 10  
 “ “ **Tom Thumb Beauty**, orange and vermilion,..... 10  
 “ “ **Tom Thumb Yellow**,..... 10  
 “ “ **Carter's Tom Thumb**, scarlet,..... 10  
 “ “ **Tom Thumb Rose**, an entirely new color in Nasturtions; habit similar to *Scarlet Tom Thumb*,..... 50  
 “ “ **King of Tom Thumbs**, new; foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet, produced in great abundance, making a blaze of brilliance,..... 25  
 “ “ **King Theodore**, new; foliage similar to *King of Tom Thumbs*, but the flowers almost black,..... 25

**VERBENA**, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.

Well-known and universally popular bedding plants; may be treated as half-hardy annuals. Seeds should be sown under glass, if possible, early in the spring. Plants grown from seed are much more healthy, and make larger and hardier plants, than those grown from cuttings.

**Verbena hybrida**, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers,.... 20  
 “ “ **New Italian Striped**, very excellent flowers, with broad, Carnation-like stripes of blue, scarlet, purple, etc. Inclined to sport, I find, though many have come true,..... 25

**VERONICA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An extensive genus of ornamental plants. The following are dwarf, hardy annuals, and very charming; fine for ornamental work, such as baskets, rock-work, etc. They are excellent for small beds or masses. About four inches in height.

**Veronica Syriaca**, bright blue,..... 10  
 “ “ **flore-albo**, white,..... 10

**VINCA**, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

A genus of beautiful green-house perennials, but may be treated as tender annuals for the garden. If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early, in a warm situation, they will flower beautifully in the autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Not suitable for out-door sowing.

**Vinca rosea**, rose; 2 feet,..... 10  
 “ “ **alba**, white, red eye,..... 10  
 “ “ **nova spec.**, pure white; new,..... 10

**VIRGINIAN STOCK** (*Malcomia maritima*), Nat. Ord. *Crucifera*.

Pretty, free-flowering, little, hardy annuals; fine for small beds or edgings. May be sown where they are to bloom, or may be transplanted. Set about four inches apart. Should be grown in masses—a number of plants together. About six inches in height.

VIRGINIAN STOCK—*Continued.*

Virginian Stock, Red, .....	5
“ “ White, .....	5
“ “ New Rose, .....	10
“ “ Mixed colors, .....	5

WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

Whitlavia grandiflora, a very fine, free-growing, hardy annual, about 18 inches high, with clean, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers; excellent, .....	10
“ “ alba, similar to above, but white; new, .....	20
“ gloxinoides, an elegant novelty of last season, of the same habit as <i>W. grandiflora</i> , with a multitude of Gloxinia-like blossoms; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue, .....	25

WIGANDIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydroleaceæ.*

The finest of ornamental-foliaged plants, with large, broad, beautiful leaves. Seed sown in the hot-bed early in spring will produce fine plants by the middle of summer.

Wigandia Caracasana, .....	20
“ urens, .....	20



DOUBLE ZINNIA—PLANT IN BLOOM.

**ZINNIA, NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED,** Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. pkt. cts.

A splendid large plant and beautiful flower; as double as the Dahlia. It is perfectly adapted to our climate, will thrive in any good, rich soil, and may be transplanted as safely as a Cabbage plant. Seeds may be sown under glass early in the spring, or in the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over. The plants begin to blossom when quite small, and continue to increase in size and beauty until frost. The same flower will continue in perfection for two months or more. The plants branch freely, and grow over two feet in height. Plants in good soil should be set about twenty inches apart each way. My seeds are saved only from perfectly double flowers, and two-thirds, no doubt, of the flowers produced will be double; they are also of every desirable color that has thus far been obtained. It is a good plan to set the plants closer than recommended, and pull up all that prove single. The places will soon be filled, as the Zinnia branches freely when accommodated with space. Often the first flower that opens is imperfect, while those following will be perfectly double. I often have flowers six inches in diameter, and my customers, particularly on the rich prairie soils of the West, tell much larger stories.

**Zinnia, Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed,**..... 10

**ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.**

The Climbers are a very important class of plants, and, in the hands of the skillful gardener or tasteful amateur, are made to assume any desired form. No other class of plants are so entirely subject to control. The strong growing varieties can be made in a short time to cover fences, arbors, and buildings, and give both beauty and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for low screens, pots, baskets, and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use these plants for the purposes to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must be not only furnished, but provided in time; for the plants once neglected, and given to a wrong course, can not be got into good habits without much trouble, if at all.

**CALAMPELIS,** Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*.

**Calampelis scabra,** (*Eccremocarpus scaber*), a very beautiful climber; flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. Seeds vegetate with some difficulty, and should be grown in heat. Good, strong plants should be obtained for setting out about the first of June..... 15

**CARDIOSPERMUM,** Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*.

**Cardiospermum Halicacabum,** a curious, half-hardy annual, from India; called Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff, on account of its inflated, membranous capsule. Flowers not showy, but singular. Needs brush or some other support..... 10

**COBCEA,** Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

**Cobcea scandens,** the most useful of climbers, on account of its rapid growth, fine foliage, and large blue flowers. Plants should be grown in a hot-bed or frame. Seed requires some care in starting. If put in the open ground, it will generally rot, and the few that grow will be so late that but little growth and but few flowers will be produced before frost. We have, however, seen some remarkable exceptions to this rule, even here; and in the South and Southwest it does well sown in open ground. When strong plants are set out early in the spring, in a rich soil, they often grow twenty or thirty feet, with two or three main branches. In the autumn the plants can be taken up and potted for the house..... 10

**CONVOLVULUS,** Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

The *Convolvulus major*, or Morning Glory, is a very beautiful and useful annual climber, making a rapid growth, and completely covering arbors, trellises, or buildings, in a very short time. The flowers are well known, and are exceedingly delicate as well as large and showy. The seeds may be sown in the open ground early in the spring. Support should be furnished as soon as the plants show a disposition to run. If this is neglected too long, they will not afterwards attach themselves readily.

**Convolvulus major,** White..... 5  
 “ “ White and violet striped..... 5  
 “ “ White, striped with blue..... 5  
 “ “ Dark blue..... 5

CONVOLVULUS—*Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<b>Convolvulus major</b> , Rose, .....	5
“ “ Lilac, .....	5
“ “ Violet striped, .....	5
“ “ <b>Michauxii</b> , fine striped, .....	10
“ “ <b>incarnata</b> , bright red, .....	10
“ “ <b>atrosanguinea</b> , dark red, .....	10
“ “ <b>tricolor</b> , new and fine; three-colored, .....	10
“ “ All the above mixed, .....	5

**DOLICHOS**, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Very beautiful climbing plants, resembling the running bean, but the flowers are more beautiful, as the common name (Hyacinth Bean) indicates. The seeds may be started in pots for early flowering, but it is better to plant them later in the season where they are to bloom. The seed pods are as pretty as the flowers, being in the purple-flowered variety a beautiful purple, shining as though freshly varnished. The large varieties grow from six to twenty feet in height, but the growth upward may be checked by pinching off the tops. They always give good satisfaction, and should be grown more generally.

<b>Dolichos Lablab</b> , (Hyacinth Bean), a very fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers, .....	10
“ “ <b>albus nanus</b> , white; dwarf, .....	10
“ <b>spec. giganteus</b> , large; free grower, .....	20

**GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS (ORNAMENTAL)**, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

A very useful class of plants for covering old trees, walls, fences, arbors, etc. The foliage is good, while the fruit is of the most singular forms and of bright and peculiar markings. Treatment as for Squashes.

<b>Gourd</b> , <b>Hercules' Club</b> , large, long, club-shaped, .....	10
“ <b>Smallest Lemon</b> , yellow; neat and pretty, .....	10
“ <b>Pear-formed</b> , yellow and green, striped with cream, .....	10
“ <b>Gooseberry</b> , small, bright green; fine, .....	10
“ <b>Striped Apple</b> , small, yellow, beautifully striped, .....	10
“ <b>Egg-formed</b> , like the fruit of White Egg plant, very beautiful and new, .....	15
“ <b>Orange</b> , the well-known Mock Orange, .....	5
“ <b>Momordica Balsamina</b> , very pretty; orange and red, .....	10
“ <b>Tricosanthes Colubrina</b> , true Serpent Gourd, striped like a serpent, changing to carmine, .....	10
“ <b>Cucurbita leucantha longissima</b> , .....	10
<b>Cucumber</b> , <b>Cucumis dipsaceus</b> , Teasel-like, yellow, very elegant, .....	10

**IPOMCEA**, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulacæ*.

A superb genus of plants. Under the name of *Convolvulus*, we have given descriptions of the common Morning Glory, sometimes called *I. purpurea*. The *Ipomœas* are more tender than *Convolvulus*, with magnificent, large flowers, and are fine climbers. All require to be started under glass, and afterwards should be planted in warm, sheltered situations. They are fine for green-house decoration, baskets, etc.

<b>Ipomœa limbata elegantissima</b> , a beautiful variety, with large Convolvulus-like blossoms, of a rich mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt, .....	25
“ <b>hederacea superba</b> , Bay-leaved, large flowers, sky-blue, bordered with white, .....	25
“ <b>grandiflora superba</b> , splendid large flowers, sky blue, with a broad border of snowy white, .....	25
“ <b>cordigera</b> , new; small rosy-crimson flowers; free-flowering, .....	25
“ <b>Quamoclit</b> , (Cypress Vine), tender climber; flowers small but elegant and striking; foliage beautiful; heat is required for starting the plants:	
“ “ “ Scarlet, .....	10
“ “ “ White, .....	10
“ “ “ Rose, .....	10

**LOASA**, Nat. Ord. *Loasacæ*.

Fine climbers, with very curious and beautiful flowers, borne in great abundance. The branches are covered with stinging hairs that give pain when touched. All who are annoyed by having their flowers picked by visitors, will find this much better at giving a useful hint than the usual sign, “Hands off.” In training the plants, it is necessary to use gloves. [See engraving on opposite page.]

<b>Loasa nitida</b> , yellowish; light green leaves, .....	10
“ <b>lateritia</b> , large, dark red flowers in abundance; very fine, .....	10
“ <b>Herbertii</b> , fine scarlet, .....	10





LOASA.

**MAURANDYA**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Graceful and free-blooming climbers, for the green-house or out-door culture, but especially useful for baskets and other in-door decorations. Plants should be grown in the hot-bed or green-house, and put out in the garden when the weather becomes warm. Grow five or six feet in height. Flowers like Foxglove in form.

<b>Maurandya Barclayana</b> , blue and white,.....	15
“ “ <b>purpurea grandiflora</b> , dark blue; new,.....	15
“ “ <b>Scarlet</b> , very bright,.....	20
“ <b>Finest mixed</b> ,.....	15

**PEAS, FLOWERING**, (*Lathyrus*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

The Flowering Peas are among the most useful and beautiful of our hardy annuals. Nothing can be better for cutting for bouquets. For a garden hedge or screen, or little clumps, supported by common pea sticks, exceedingly desirable. If the soil is rich, they will grow to a great height; and continue in flower all summer, if the blossoms are cut freely or the pods picked off as fast as they appear. The *Sweet* varieties are as fragrant as Mignonette, and should be planted in every garden. Sow three or four inches deep, pretty thickly, as early in spring as possible; don't wait for warm weather. Hoe up as for common garden peas, and furnish support early.

<b>Pea, Lord Anson's</b> , Light blue; 2 feet; delicate small flowers; no fragrance,.....	5
“ “ “ White; 2 feet; same habit as above,.....	5
“ <b>Tangier</b> , Scarlet; 4 feet; no fragrance,.....	5
“ “ <b>Painted Lady</b> ; 4 feet; red petals, white center; no fragrance,.....	5
“ <b>Winged</b> , Scarlet; beautiful small flowers; low, creeper,.....	5

PEAS, FLOWERING—*Continued.*

SWEET PEA.

Pea, Winged, Yellow; same habit as Scarlet Winged,.....	5
“ Sweet, Scarlet Invincible, a beautiful new deep scarlet variety,.....	25
“ “ Scarlet, .....	5
“ “ Scarlet, Striped with White,.....	5
“ “ White, .....	5
“ “ Purple, .....	5
“ “ Purple, Striped with White,.....	5
“ “ Painted Lady, rose and white,.....	5
“ “ Blue Hybrid, white and pink, shaded with blue,.....	10
“ “ Black, very dark,.....	10
“ “ “ with light blue,.....	10
“ “ Tricolor,.....	5
“ “ All colors mixed,..... per ounce, 15 cts.; per pkt	5

**PHASEOLUS (Bean),** Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

pkt. cts.

Very useful running annuals, for making screens, etc. If the soil is deep and a little damp, they flower the better.

<b>Phaseolus bicolor, (Scarlet Runner),</b> .....	5
“ <b>Painted Lady,</b> .....	5
“ <b>White Lady,</b> .....	5
“ <b>ensiformis giganteus, (Giant Bean),</b> pods 2 feet long,.....	10

**SCYPANTHUS,** Nat. Ord. *Loasacæ*.

<b>Scypanthus elegans,</b> a very pretty climber; flowers yellow, curious,.....	15
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**TROPÆOLUM,** Nat. Ord. *Tropæolacæ*.

*Tropæolum majus* is a fine climber, growing ten or twelve feet in height, comprising several varieties, differing in the color of both flower and foliage. In some the leaves are a bright lively green, in others very dark. The flowers are of all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. Seeds may be planted in the open ground, or transplanted. *T. Lobbianum* is very desirable for the greenhouse, and will also answer well for a summer climber when started in the house. *T. peregrinum* is the Canary Flower, with bright yellow, curious flowers, in long racemes.



TROPÆOLUM MAJUS.

<b>Tropæolum majus atropurpureum,</b> dark crimson,.....	10
“ “ <b>coccineum,</b> scarlet,.....	10
“ “ <b>Dunett's Orange,</b> dark orange,.....	10
“ “ <b>Ed. Otto,</b> splendid bronze, silky and glittering; new,.....	15
“ “ <b>Scheuerianum,</b> straw color, striped with brown,.....	10
“ “ “ <b>coccineum,</b> scarlet, striped,.....	10
“ “ <b>Schulzii,</b> brilliant scarlet,.....	20
“ “ <b>luteum,</b> yellow,.....	10
“ “ Common mixed; seed pods when green used for pickles; oz. 15c,...	5
“ <b>Lobbianum, Caroline Smith,</b> spotted,.....	20
“ “ <b>Lilli Smith,</b> orange-scarlet,.....	20

TROPÆOLUM — *Continued.*

		pkt. ets.
Tropæolum Lobbianum	Napoleon III, yellow, striped with vermilion,.....	25
"	" Giant of Battles, brilliant carmine,.....	25
"	" Queen Victoria, vermilion, striped with scarlet,.....	25
"	" Gen. Garibaldi, new; orange, shaded with scarlet,.....	50
"	" Mixed varieties,.....	20



CANARY FLOWER.

**Tropæolum peregrinum**, (Canary Flower,) fine climber, with an abundance of yellow flowers all the summer and autumn; fine for arbors, trellises, etc..... 10

**THUNBERGIA**, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*.

Beautiful half-hardy annuals in the garden; fine for the conservatory, where they flower beautifully. Of twining habit, and need support, though they do well when allowed to run over the bed. Succeed best if started under glass. Excellent for baskets

**THUNBERGIA** — *Continued.*



THUNBERGIA.

and all house decoration, for which it should be much more generally used in preference to many poor weedy things entirely worthless, and others much inferior, that strangely seem to be received with more favor. The only objection to the Thunbergia is that it starts rather slowly; but when it begins to run, it makes rapid growth.

<b>Thunbergia Bakeri</b> , pure white; very fine,.....	15
“ <i>alata</i> , yellow, or buff, with dark eye,.....	15
“ “ <i>unicolor</i> , yellow,.....	15
“ <i>aurantiaca</i> , bright orange, with dark eye,.....	15
“ “ <i>unicolor</i> , bright orange,.....	15
“ Above mixed,.....	15

**TWEEDIA**, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*.

<b>Tweedia cœrulea</b> , handsome hardy climber, with blue flowers; should be sown early, in heat, to obtain strong plants and good flowers,.....	10
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**EVERLASTING FLOWERS.**

No class of plants has claimed more attention of late than the Everlasting Flowers. We all feel regret when the season of blossoms is over, and we can no more walk in the garden and feast on its beauties. Here we have a class of flowers that will retain their form and color for years, and their beauty can be enjoyed at all seasons. They make excellent bouquets, wreaths, or any other desirable winter ornament. The flowers should generally be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in small bunches, and so that the stems will dry straight. If the bunches are too large they will mildew. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed.

**ACROCLINIUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

One of the best of the Everlasting Flowers; as beautiful as, and somewhat like, *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, but of stronger growth and quite hardy. Gather the flowers for drying as soon as they open, or even when only partially opened. Plant about eight inches apart. Both about one foot in height.

<b>Acroclinium roseum</b> , bright rose color,.....	10
“ “ <i>album</i> , pure white,.....	10
“ Both colors mixed,.....	10

**AMMOBIUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. ets.

**Ammobium alatum**, a good white Everlasting Flower; hardy annual; 2 feet in height; good for the garden as well as drying,..... 5

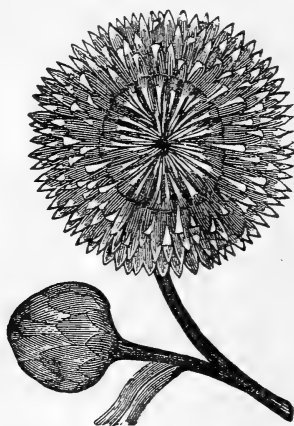
**GOMPHRENA**, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

A well known Everlasting, sometimes called English Clover. Flowers should not be picked until well matured and of full size, which will not be the case until the end of summer. The seed of the Gomphrena does not germinate very well in the open ground, and it is therefore best to sow it in a hot-bed, if possible. If not, put the seed in warm water, and allow it to stand in a warm place for twenty-four hours before planting. Set the plants about a foot apart. About eighteen inches in height. Fine for the garden as well as for drying. Makes a good summer hedge. The seed is surrounded with a cottony coating. If this is removed the seed will start to grow much easier, especially in the open ground.

<b>Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranth)</b>	<b>alba</b> , pure white,.....	5
"	"	5
"	"	5
"	"	5
"	<b>carnea</b> , flesh-colored,.....	5
"	<b>Striped</b> , red and white,.....	5
"	<b>rubra</b> , dark purplish-crimson,.....	5
"	<b>aurea superba</b> , bright orange, large and fine; must be picked before the lower scales begin to drop,.....	5
"	Above mixed,.....	5



ACROCLINIUM.



HELICHRYSUM.

**HELICHRYSUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

An exceedingly handsome class, mostly large and showy plants for the border, and of the greatest value for winter bouquets and other floral ornaments. The flowers of all the varieties except the last four are large and full, as shown in the engraving, and of a good variety of colors. Plants generally about two feet in height. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Even the buds are handsome and make up beautifully. Always save a few. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily. The last four varieties are yellow, flowers small and delicate, and the seeds do not germinate readily. Sow them under glass if possible.

<b>Helichrysum monstrosum</b> , large, showy flowers; variety of colors, double,.....	10
" " <b>roseum</b> , double, fine rose color; beautiful,.....	10
" " <b>Double Red</b> , very bright and fine,.....	10
" " <b>Double White</b> , pure,.....	10
" " <b>Double Yellow</b> ,.....	10
" <b>bracteatum</b> , bright yellow; 18 inches,.....	10
" <b>minimum</b> , dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors; 1 foot,.....	15
" <b>nanum atrosanguineum</b> , brilliant crimson; new; 1 foot,.....	15
" <b>brachyrrhynchum</b> , dwarf, 6 inches,.....	10
" <b>strictum</b> , ( <i>Chrysocephalum strictum</i> ), new orange; 3 feet,.....	10
" <b>elegans</b> , ( <i>Morna elegans</i> ), small, yellow flowers; 18 inches,.....	10
" <b>capitatum</b> , ( <i>flavissimum</i> ), yellow; new; 18 inches,.....	10

## NOVELTIES FOR 1868.

The following are the NOVELTIES presented to the attention of florists for the present year. They are collected from every available source, in various parts of the world. A few I have tested, but mainly the descriptions are from foreign growers.

<b>Antirrhinum multiflorum</b> , flowers rose and white, not so large as those of <i>A. majus</i> , but produced in great abundance during the whole season; plant 6 inches in height, very hardy,.....	\$0 25
<b>Aphanostephus ramosissimus</b> , a half-hardy annual from Texas, 4 inches in height, much branched, the flowerhead with a yellow disk and violet-blue ray florets; of a close carpet-like growth; blooms profusely throughout the summer,.....	25
<b>Artemisia spec. ex St. Petersburg</b> , an ornamental plant of rapid growth and pyramidal habit, with delicate, light-green, needle-like foliage,.....	25
<b>Aster, Newest Dwarf Bouquet, White</b> , a new and fine color in this class,.....	25
<b>Bidens Warscewicziana pinnata</b> , from South America; 3 to 4 feet in height, much branched; flowers with an orange disk and white rays; suitable for large gardens,.....	25
<b>Briza compacta</b> , an erect, compact-growing, very distinct variety of Quaking Grass,.....	25
<b>Celosia nana aurantiaca pyramidalis</b> , bright, fawn-colored panicles, and fine foliage,.....	25
<b>Celosia pyramidalis versicolor</b> , light crimson flowers, verging on crimson-violet,.....	25
<b>Celosia pyramidalis versicolor foliis atrobruneis</b> , reddish-brown foliage and golden-orange panicles,.....	25
<b>Centaurea moschata atropurpurea</b> , of a deep purple, closely verging on crimson,.....	25
<b>Centaurea pseudo-depressa</b> , plant of dwarf habit; ray florets fine blue, the central ones reddish-purple,.....	25
<b>Centaurea, spec. ex Teneriffe</b> , 18 inches in height, with thick leaves, the flowers resembling those of <i>C. cyanus</i> , but much larger and of a fine azure blue,.....	25
<b>Chrysanthemum carinatum hybridum fl. pl.</b> , flowers of various shades—orange, scarlet, rose, and reddish-brown,.....	25
<b>Cineraria hybrida kermesina</b> , flowers pure crimson, constant,.....	50
<b>Clarkia elegans alba pura</b> , flowers pure white,.....	25
<b>Clarkia integripetala carnea</b> , Tom Thumb, a delicate flesh-colored variety,.....	25
<b>Clarkia pulchella marginata fl. pl.</b> , very double; bright magenta, with a beautiful white margin,.....	25
<b>Cosmos bipinnatus exaristatus atropurpureus</b> , a variety with dark purple flowers,.....	25
<b>Dianthus barbatus nigricans</b> , distinguished from other varieties of Sweet William by its dark violet foliage and brilliant deep red flowers,.....	25
<b>Dianthus Heddewigii lilacina</b> , flowers pure lilac; in bloom a long time; excellent for borders or small beds,.....	25
<b>Eryngium Bromeliæfolium</b> , a fine herbaceous plant,.....	50
<b>Eschscholtzia crocea striata</b> , flowers orange, striped with lemon,.....	25
<b>Eschscholtzia dentata sulphurea</b> and <b>E. dentata aurantiaca</b> , two new varieties of great curiosity; each petal has its edges lapped upon itself, with a mark of deeper color running up the center, the edges curiously jagged or toothed; each.....	25
<b>Felicia angustifolia</b> , a low greenhouse shrub from New Holland, with narrow foliage, the flowers with a yellow disk and purple-violet rays. In habit it resembles an Aster, and in color a Cineraria. Blooms in spring,.....	50
<b>Gloxinia hybrida grandiflora</b> , a new and distinct tribe, with large and thick leaves of a light green color, which are bent toward the pot so as to cover it almost entirely; the flowers are very large and of the most brilliant colors,.....	50
<b>Gomphrena globosa aurantiaca Isabellina</b> , yellowish-white; constant,.....	25
<b>Helianthus grandiflorus plenissimus</b> , flowers very large and so double that, when fully expanded, they are like a globe; plant 4 to 5 feet in height,.....	25
<b>Helianthus Maximiliani</b> , 4 to 5 ft. high, with orange-yellow flowers and narrow leaves,.....	25
<b>Helianthus rigidus</b> , 6 to 9 feet in height; flowers 4 inches in diameter; leaves coarse,.....	25
<b>Helianthus Texanus hybridus</b> , 10 to 12 feet in height; blooms abundantly,.....	25
<b>Ixodia alata</b> , a soft-wooded shrub from New Holland, 5 feet high, with short dark green leaves, and everlasting flowers resembling those of <i>Ammobium alatum</i> ,.....	50
<b>Impatiens Balsamina atrosanguinea plenissima</b> , a new and fine dark red very double variety of Balsam. Packet of five seeds,.....	50
<b>Impatiens Solferino</b> , said to be one of the finest Balsams, with densely double flowers, which are striped like Carnations. Packet of five seeds,.....	50



<i>Ipomœa hederacea alba grandiflora intus rosea</i> , handsome white flower, with dark rose throat,.....	per seed, \$0	40
<i>Ipomœa hederacea alba grandiflora intus rosea semi-plena</i> , of the same form and color as the preceding; a few petals tongue-shaped, which appear from the corolla to transform the flower into a semi-double one, seldom seen in this family; per seed,		50
<i>Ipomœa hederacea atrocarminea grandiflora alba marginata</i> , a handsome variety, with brilliant carmine flowers edged with pure white,.....	per seed,	40
<i>Ipomœa hederacea atrocarminea grandiflora azurea marginata</i> , brilliant carmine flowers edged with clear azure blue,.....	per seed,	40
<i>Ipomœa hederacea atrolilacea grandiflora azurea marginata</i> , dark lilac flowers, edged with bright azure blue,.....	per seed,	40
<i>Ipomœa grandiflora alba picta carminea</i> (with silver marbled leaves), flowers white, dotted with brilliant carmine,.....	per seed,	60
<i>Ipomœa grandiflora alba picta lilacina</i> (with golden marbled leaves), white flowers, spotted with clear lilac,.....	per seed,	60
<i>Ipomœa hederacea grandiflora atrocarminea intus alba</i> (with silver marbled leaves), flowers dark carmine, with large white throat,.....	per seed,	60
<i>Leavenworthia aurea</i> , an annual from Arkansas, of very dwarf habit, single flowers half an inch in diameter, with white petals stained at the base with deep yellow,		25
<i>Myosotis alpestris rosea</i> , a rose-colored variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not,.....		25
<i>Myosotis Azorica var. celestina</i> , flowers sky blue, and produced in great profusion,		25
<i>Nemophila discoidalis argentea</i> , flowers silvery white, spotted with chocolate,.....		25
<i>Nemophila discoidalis nigra</i> , flowers, when young, of a pure jet black,.....		25
<i>Nierembergia frutescens</i> , a soft-wooded shrub from Chili, 30 inches in height, well branched; same foliage as <i>N. gracilis</i> , but of a more elegant habit; the flowers are also of the same color, but a little larger and more open,.....		50
<i>Oenothera chrysantha</i> , perennial, 6 to 7 feet in height, the flowers resembling those of <i>Oenothera Lamarckiana</i> ,.....		25
<i>Oenothera Drummondii lacinaefolia</i> , characterized by its vigorous growth and narrow, strongly lacinated leaves,.....		25
<i>Pentstemon Colvilli</i> , from California; flowers purple, somewhat drooping; hardy,...		25
<i>Pentstemon Fendleri</i> , from the Rocky Mountains; 12 to 15 inches high; flowers light purple; quite hardy,.....		25
<i>Pentstemon speciosus</i> , flowers of a deep sky-blue tint, borne in large panicles; hardy,		25
<i>Phlox Drummondii Violet Queen</i> , violet, distinct, with a very large white eye, the largest annual Phlox grown,.....		25
<i>Primula Chinensis fl. albo pl.</i> ,.....		1.00
<i>Primula Chinensis fl. rubro pl.</i> ,.....		1.00
<i>Sphenogyne speciosa aurea</i> and <i>S. speciosa sulphurea</i> , two beautiful varieties, one a fine golden orange, the other a bright sulphur; each,.....		25
<i>Stock, Large-flowering Ten-weeks, Dark Blood-red, Wallflower-leaved</i> ,.....		50
<i>Tagetes patula aurea nana fl. pl.</i> , a pure golden dwarf French Marigold, very double,		25
<i>Tropœolum Lilli Schmidt, Tom Thumb</i> , a very profuse bloomer, with intensely bright scarlet, very large flowers, the petals overlapping each other, so as to form very perfect flowers,.....		50
<i>Tropœolum Tom Thumb cœrulea rosea</i> , rose-colored, underlayed with a blue tinge,		50
<i>Tropœolum pyramidalis</i> , grows in the form of a dwarf pyramid; blooms profusely; flowers bright scarlet, thrown well above the foliage,.....		50
<i>Viscaria elegans picta</i> , an elegant variety, the center of the flower dark crimson, gradually merging into a bright scarlet, belted with a pure white margin,.....		25

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<i>Aquilegia lucida</i> , light blue, large, strong grower,.....		10
<i>Aquilegia lucida fl. pl.</i> , very double and perfect,.....		25
<i>Aquilegia spectabilis</i> , dark, blackish purple, edged with white; very pretty and striking,.....		10
<i>Gladiolus</i> , saved from the choicest hybrid varieties, and well worthy the attention of growers,.....		50
<i>Pentstemon Cobœi</i> , from the Rocky Mountains; 2 feet in height; flowers delicate purple, throat dotted with maroon,.....		25

#### ANEMONES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Set three inches deep, and five or six inches apart.

<i>Anemone</i> , single, brightest colors,.....	per dozen, \$0	40
“ double, best mixed colors,.....	“	50
“ single scarlet,.....	“	40
“ double scarlet,.....	“	60

**HELIPTERUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.



HELIPTERUM SANFORDII.

- Helipterum Sanfordii**, new, and at least one of the choicest Everlasting Flowers. The plant grows about a foot in height. The flowers are small, of a beautiful rich yellow color, and grow in globular clusters. The engraving shows the habit of the plant and a cluster of the flowers. . . . . 15
- “ **anthemoides**, flowers pure white; elegant, and very abundant bloomer, . . . 15
- “ **corymbiflorum**, new; fine clusters of white, star-like flowers; not showy in the garden, but good for drying, . . . . . 15

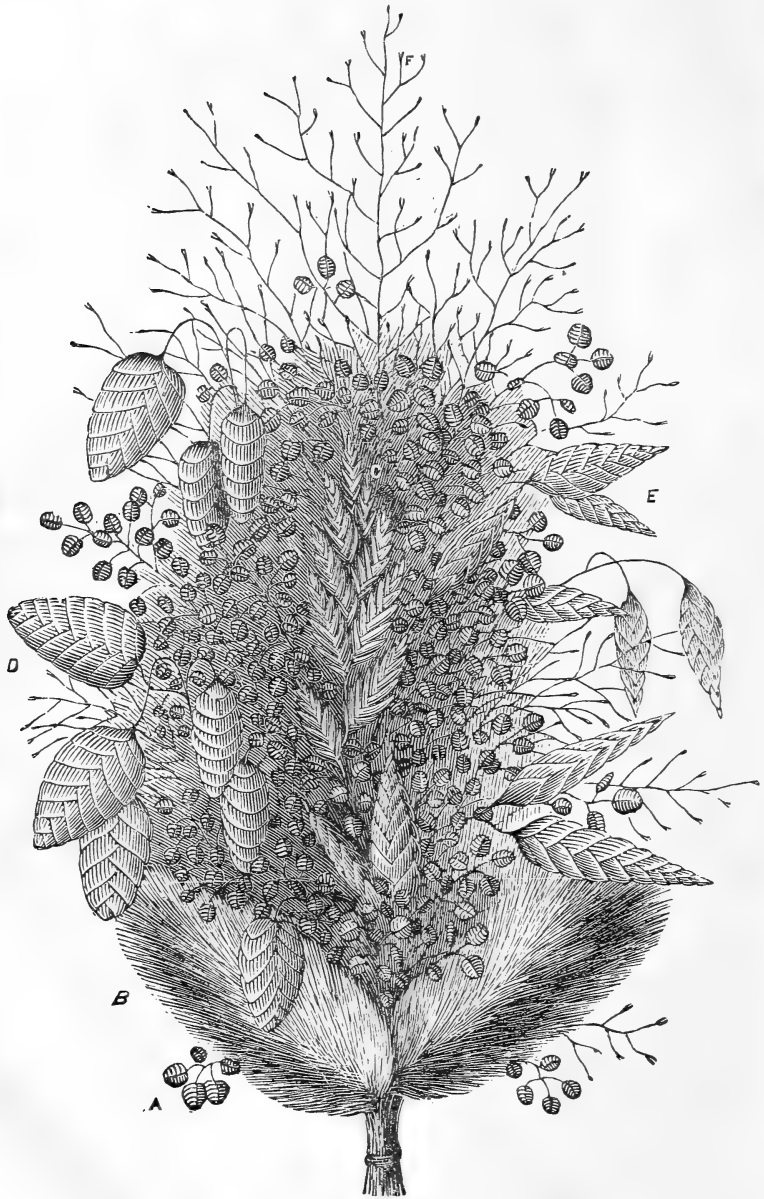
**POLYCOLYMNA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

- Polycolymna Stuartii**, a hardy, rather coarse annual, with large white flowers, of no special beauty in the garden, but very useful for winter flowers; trailing, . . . . . 5

**RHODANTHE**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A most delicate and charming Everlasting Flower, of a rich rose color, bell-shaped before fully expanded, and then like a Daisy. Does not always flourish well in our hot summers; when it happens to do well, nothing can be more beautiful. The new varieties seem to be more hardy.

- Rhodanthe Manglesii**, an old favorite; fine for house-culture, but delicate for out-door; it often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden, . . . . . 10
- “ **maculata**, new; more hardy and robust than *R. Manglesii*; rosy purple, . . . 10
- “ “ **alba**, new; pure white, yellow disk, . . . . . 15
- “ **atrosanguinea**, new; a very beautiful flower; plant dwarfish and branching in habit; disk flowers dark purple and violet, ray scales bright purple or magenta, . . . . . 15



BOUQUET OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

A, *Briza geniculata*; B, *Lagurus ovatus*; C, *Brizopyrum siculum*; D, *Briza maxima*;  
 E, *Bromus brizoporoides*; F, *Agrostis nebulosa*.

**WAITZIA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

pkt. cts.

An interesting class of Everlastings, bearing their flowers in clusters; mostly delicate and pretty; the newer varieties very desirable. The flowers should be picked very early, or the center becomes discolored. The seed is very small, and should be sown under glass.

<b>Waitzia acuminata</b> , new and very beautiful,.....	25
“ <b>corymbosa</b> , new; of bushy, compact habit, and producing an abundance of flowers, of a pinkish white, with yellow disk, the outer scales, or under side of the flower, finely tinged with purple,.....	25
“ <b>aurea</b> , new; fine yellow,.....	25
“ <b>grandiflora</b> , new; flowers large, golden yellow, very abundant and magnificent; plant strong,.....	25

**XERANTHEMUM**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Free-blooming annuals, of neat, compact habit, growing about a foot in height. Leaves whitish or silvery. Flowers abundant and of the most desirable colors, on strong stems; very fine for bouquet making. Seeds germinate freely. Bear transplanting well. Set plants about ten inches apart.

<b>Xeranthemum</b> , <b>Large Purple-flowered</b> , the largest-flowered, very double and fine,....	10
“ <b>cœruleum</b> , double; light blue,.....	10
“ “ <b>compactum</b> , very compact, round-headed plant, dwarf,.....	10
“ <b>Double White</b> , very fine,.....	10

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**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.**


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Several varieties of the Ornamental Grasses are interesting in the garden, though of course not brilliant, and desirable for cutting with flowers in summer; but they are particularly valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, wreaths, and other ornaments, in connection with the Everlasting Flowers, for which purpose they should be cut when green, at about the time of flowering, and dried in the shade. The engraving on page 66 will show the characters of some of the best Grasses.

<b>Agrostis nebulosa</b> , the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; very delicate,.....	10
<b>Briza maxima</b> , an elegant shaking Grass; one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses; perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in spring; 1 foot,.....	5
“ <b>geniculata</b> , fine; small; flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches,.....	15
“ <b>minor</b> , very small and pretty; sow early; 6 inches,.....	5
“ <b>media</b> , hardy and good; between <i>maxima</i> and <i>minor</i> ,.....	10
<b>Brizopyrum siculum</b> , new; dwarf; with shining green leaves; very pretty; 8 inches,.....	10
<b>Bromus brizopoides</b> , a very fine grass with elegant hanging ears; well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or in winter; flowers second summer; something like <i>Briza maxima</i> ; 1 foot,.....	5
<b>Ceratochloa pendula</b> , very fine spikes,.....	10
<b>Chloris radiata</b> , small growth and tassel-like; very pretty; blooms freely; hardy; may be sown in the garden early; 1 foot,.....	10
<b>Chrysurus cynosuroides</b> , ( <i>Lamarkia aurea</i> ,) new; dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes; very dwarf, and useful for small bouquets; must be picked as soon as the head is well formed,.....	10
<b>Coix Lachryma</b> , ( <i>Job's Tears</i> ,) grows about 2 feet; broad, corn-like leaves,.....	5
<b>Erianthus Ravenneæ</b> , new; said to be as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles in appearance and habit of growth,.....	20
<b>Gynerium argenteum</b> , ( <i>Pampas Grass</i> ,) the most noble grass in cultivation; flowers second season; not quite hardy here, though we have kept plants well by covering with leaves,.....	20
<b>Lagurus ovatus</b> , dwarf; very pretty; fine, showy heads; sometimes called Hare's-tail Grass; 1 foot; sow early,.....	5
<b>Pennisetum longistilum</b> , a very graceful grass, growing 18 inches,.....	5
“ <b>fasciculatum</b> , new and fine,.....	25
<b>Stipa pennata</b> , ( <i>Feather Grass</i> ,) magnificent, but rather difficult to grow without heat; flowers second year,.....	15
“ <b>elegantissima</b> , a new and elegant grass from Australia,.....	50
<b>Trycholœna rosea</b> , a very beautiful rose-tinged grass; 2 feet,.....	15
<b>Zea Japonica fol. var.</b> , ( <i>Striped-leaved Japanese Corn</i> ,) the leaves finely striped with white,.....	10

## FLOWERING THE SECOND SEASON.

**ACONTIUM** (Monkshood), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

pkt. cts.

Hardy, showy perennials, with long spikes of showy flowers; sometimes called Turk's Cap. The flower resembles in form the old cavalry hat. About two feet in height.

<b>Aconitum</b>	<b>Napellus</b> , fine blue and white, .....	5
"	<b>Kusnezowi</b> , new, from the Amoor, .....	25
"	<b>Lycotconum</b> , fine purple, .....	10
"	<b>Canariense</b> , yellow, .....	15

**ADONIS**, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

**Adonis vernalis**, a handsome perennial border plant; flowers yellow, and produced in May and June; prefers a rather light soil; seed may be sown where it is to flower; about a foot in height, .....

10

**ALYSSUM**, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

**Alyssum saxatile compactum**, superb golden yellow, compact, free-flowering perennial, about 18 inches in height, .....

15

**AQUILEGIA** (Columbine), Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

A very showy and in every way interesting and beautiful genus of hardy perennials. Flowers curious and fine; colors varied and striking. Bloom early in the summer. Seed may be sown in open ground. A bed of fine *Aquilegias*, when in flower, is not excelled.

<b>Aquilegia</b>	<b>Double</b> , mixed colors, .....	10
"	<b>Carnation</b> , or <b>Striped</b> , new; white, with broad red stripes; double; splendid, .....	15
"	<b>Pyrenaica</b> , dwarf, compact habit; fine foliage; flowers bright blue, .....	10
"	<b>Skinneri</b> , very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, .....	20
"	<b>gigantea</b> , large flowers; robust growth, .....	25

**CAMPANULA**, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

A class of plants generally of strong growth, perfectly hardy, free bloomers, and of great beauty. Seed may be sown in the open ground.

<b>Campanula</b>	<b>Carpatica</b> , blue; fine; dwarf; 1 foot, .....	5
"	" <b>flore-albo</b> , white; dwarf; 1 foot, .....	5
"	" <b>Mixed colors</b> , .....	5
"	<b>Medium</b> , ( <b>Canterbury Bell</b> ), large flowers; 2 feet; blue and white; mixed or separate, each, .....	5
"	" <b>flore-pleno</b> , double, blue; 2 feet, .....	10
"	" <b>album flore-pleno</b> , double, white; 2 feet, .....	10
"	" <b>lilacea flore-pleno</b> , double lilac; 2 feet, .....	10
"	<b>grandiflora</b> , large, star-like, blue flowers, .....	10
"	<b>Leutweinii</b> , new; splendid light blue flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; plant dwarf, only 1 foot, .....	20
"	<b>pyramidalis</b> , blue; beautiful large plant; 3 feet, .....	10
"	" <b>alba</b> , same as above; pure white, .....	10

**CARNATION** (*Dianthus caryophyllus* var.), Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

The most magnificent of all the *Dianthus* family. Flowers large, beautiful, and delightfully fragrant; a rival of the Rose. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground, and the second summer they will flower. We give an engraving of one of the English prize varieties, on page 69. It is not likely that any as fine as this will be grown from seed, but there is no difficulty in raising very excellent flowers. Some will prove poor, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy; but when old, they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year.

<b>Carnation</b>	German seed from named flowers, .....	25
"	Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, .....	50
"	Choicest, with white ground, .....	50
"	" with yellow ground, .....	50

**DIGITALIS** (Foxglove), Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Showy and useful perennials for the border. Bloom the second summer from seed. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. [See engraving, p. 69.]

<b>Digitalis</b>	<b>purpurea</b> , purple flowers; 3 feet, .....	5
"	" <b>alba</b> , white; 3 feet, .....	5



PRIZE CARNATION.



DIGITALIS, OR FOXGLOVE.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.

**DIGITALIS** — *Continued.*

pkt. ets.

<b>Digitalis lanata</b> , white and brown; 2 feet,.....	5
“ <b>gloxinæflora</b> , new; beautifully spotted; very fine; 4 feet,.....	25
“ <b>Nevadensis</b> , red, purple spots; 3 feet,.....	15
“ <b>ferruginea gigantea</b> , tall and fine,.....	10
“ Mixed varieties,.....	10

**HOLLYHOCK** (*Althea rosea*), Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

This old garden flower has been much improved of late, and is becoming a great favorite with both amateurs and florists. In situations suitable for tall flowers, nothing can be finer than the double Hollyhocks. Biennials. New plants may be obtained from seed or by dividing the roots. [See engraving, p. 69.]

<b>Hollyhock, Double</b> , very double and fine, from the best named collections in Europe; more than 90 per cent. will produce excellent double flowers,.....	15
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**HONESTY** (*Lunaria*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

<b>Honesty, Purple</b> , a showy, very hardy, free-flowering perennial, growing about two feet in height. Seed pods silvery white, and useful for winter bouquets.....	5
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**HUMEA**, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

<b>Humea elegans</b> , a beautiful ornamental biennial, growing about four feet high; produces a very fine effect; requires glass to grow young plants with much success; very fine for conservatory and other decorative purposes,.....	15
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**IPOMOPSIS**, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

Handsome, free-growing, half-hardy biennials, with long spikes of rich orange and scarlet flowers, not excelled for the conservatory or out-door decoration. Foliage very fine, similar to Cypress Vine, and growing 3 or 4 feet high. Bloom a long time. Difficult to keep over winter, but often do well in a dry place. Much moisture in winter will kill them.

<b>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</b> , orange,.....	10
“ <b>Beyrichii</b> , scarlet,.....	10
“ <b>elegans superba</b> , orange scarlet,.....	10
“ <b>rosea</b> , new; fine,.....	20
“ <b>cupreata</b> , new,.....	20
“ <b>Jaune Canarie</b> , canary yellow,.....	20

**LINUM** (*Flax*), Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

Very graceful and beautiful; delicate foliage and flower-stems; the flowers appear as if floating in the air.

<b>Linum perenne</b> , blue,.....	5
“ “ <b>album</b> ,.....	5
“ “ <b>roseum</b> , new; beautiful rose-colored,.....	15
“ <b>luteum</b> , yellow,.....	15
“ <b>Narbonense</b> , splendid,.....	15
“ <b>candidissimum</b> , large flowers, snowy white,.....	25

**ŒNOTHERA** (*Evening Primrose*), Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

Hardy and showy perennials, opening their large yellow flowers in the evening.

<b>Œnothera Missouriensis, elata, and Fraseri</b> , all desirable; each,.....	10
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**PAPAVER** (*Poppy*), Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Very showy, hardy perennials, with very large, bright flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground.

<b>Papaver bracteatum</b> , scarlet; 3 feet,.....	10
“ <b>croceum</b> , orange; 1 foot,.....	10
“ <b>orientale</b> , very large; red; 3 feet,.....	10
“ <b>fugax</b> , orange-red, or saffron; 18 inches,.....	10

**PEAS, PERENNIAL**, (*Lathyrus*), Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Sometimes called Everlasting Peas. Beautiful climbers, and valuable for covering arbors, etc., the flowers resembling those of the Sweet Pea, but in larger and more dense clusters. Soak the seed before sowing.

<b>Lathyrus latifolius</b> , red,.....	5
“ “ <b>albiflorus</b> , white,.....	25
“ “ <b>roseus</b> , rose-colored,.....	10
“ <b>grandiflorus splendens</b> , large-flowered, showy,.....	10
“ <b>rotundifolius</b> , round leaves; purple,.....	10
“ Mixed varieties,.....	10



**PENTSTEMON**, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

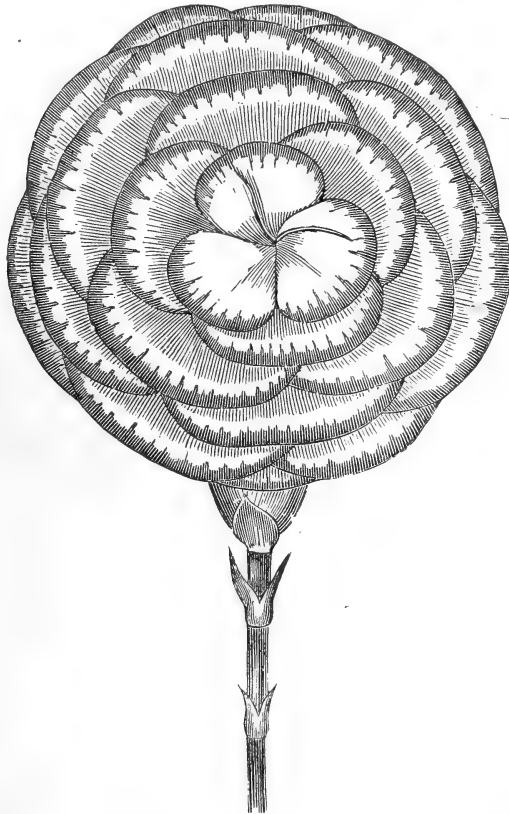
A genus of very ornamental perennials, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, in a cool, shady place, or under glass.

<b>Penstemon Wrightii</b> , splendid scarlet,.....	15
“ <b>Murrayanum</b> , magnificent vermillion,.....	25
“ <b>cordifolium</b> , scarlet; fine for conservatory,.....	15
“ <b>gentianoides coccinea</b> , splendid scarlet,.....	20
“ <b>grandiflorum</b> , lilac-purple; 3 to 4 feet in height,.....	25
“ <b>barbatus Torreyi</b> , the finest of all the Pentstemons; flowers 2 inches in length, crimson and yellow; stem strong, 6 feet in height,.....	50
“ <b>acuminatus</b> , light scarlet; 2 feet in height, .....	30
“ Mixed varieties,.....	15

**PETALOSTEMON**, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

A genus of beautiful perennials, natives of the Western and Southern States; sometimes called Prairie Clover. The flowers are small, crowded in dense spikes or heads.

<b>Petalostemon candidum</b> , flowers white; spikes 1 to 3 inches long; stem 2 to 4 feet in height, sparingly branched,.....	10
“ <b>violaceum</b> , flowers bright violet purple; spikes an inch and half long; about 2 feet in height,.....	10



PICOTEE.

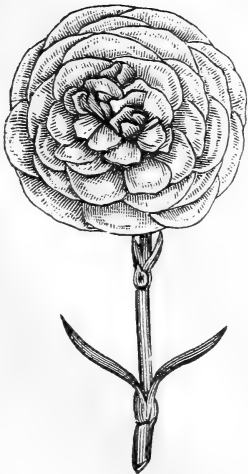
**PICOTEE** (*Dianthus caryophyllus* var.), Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very much like the Carnation, as fine, and more delicate in its coloring. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June, will flower well the next season. Seed started under glass earlier, by fall will make stronger plants. Treatment like the Carnation.

<b>Picotee</b> , German seed, from named flowers only,.....	25
“ Italian Seed, saved from prize flowers only, .....	50



SWEET WILLIAM PERFECTION.



DOUBLE PINK.

**PINK** (*Dianthus hortensis*), Nat. Ord. *Silenaceæ*.

Very closely related to the Picotee and Carnation, but smaller flowers. Plant dwarfish, about one foot, and quite hardy. Flowers very beautiful and very fragrant. Seed may be sown under glass or in the garden. Treatment same as Carnation.

**Pink**, Best double, mixed colors,..... 20 -

**POTENTILLA**, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

Desirable herbaceous plants, about 18 inches in height; fine for mixing with shrubbery; colors brilliant.

**Potentilla**, mixed varieties, of best colors,..... 10

**PRIMULA**, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

A genus of most beautiful dwarf alpine plants; hardly able to endure the extremes of our climate, yet often succeeding admirably when plants are put out in a cool, shaded place, like the north side of a fence or screen. Seed should be sown under glass, and they come up much more freely with bottom heat.

**Primula auricula**, finest mixed,..... 15

“ “ choice seed from best named flowers,.... 25

“ **elatior polyantha**, (**Polyanthus**), extra quality,.... 15

**ROCKET** (*Hesperis*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferaæ*.

Fine early spring-flowering plants; very fragrant; excellent for bouquets; grow freely; about 18 inches in height.

**Rocket, Sweet Purple**,..... 10

“ “ **White**,..... 10

**STOCK, BROMPTON, (*Mathiola incana*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. pkt. cts.**

A very beautiful Stock, biennial, but not hardy enough for our winters; excellent for winter flowers in the green-house, or for the border, if kept over winter in a cool, dry place, with plenty of light.

<b>Stock, Brompton,</b>	best mixed colors.....	20
“ “	<b>Violet,</b> dwarf habit; new and beautiful.....	25
“ “	<b>Carmine,</b> the largest-flowering and most beautiful of the Winter Brompton Stocks; 80 per cent. coming double from seed.....	1.00
“ <b>Emperor,</b>	hybrid between Brompton and Annual; splendid for winter flowering.....	25

**SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*), Nat. Ord. *Silenaceae*.**

This old and popular flower has been improved greatly in the past few years. The *Perfection* or *Auricula-flowered* are of exceedingly beautiful colors, clear, distinct, and varied; trusses of very great size, with single flowers as large as an American quarter. *Dunetti* is a very rich, dark red variety, and one which I have always found constant. Sow seed in the open ground early in the spring, or in the hot-bed; transplant as soon as plants are large enough. Let them stand about a foot apart. Next season they will flower well, and for a year or two after; but it is best to grow new plants from seed, after a year or two of flowering. [See engraving, p. 72.]

<b>Sweet William, Perfection,</b>	.....	10
“ “	<b>Double,</b> a very splendid double variety of the <i>Auricula-flowered Sweet William</i> , very large and perfectly double.....	25
“	<b>Common Double,</b> .....	10
“	<b>Dunetti,</b> blood red; velvety texture.....	10

**WALLFLOWER (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.**

A very fine class of biennial plants, but, like the Brompton Stock, will not endure our winters. Fine for houses, or may be lifted in the autumn and kept in a light cellar, or any cool, dry place, where there is light enough.

<b>Wallflower,</b>	fine mixed colors, double.....	20
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**FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE.**

<b>Bocconia frutescens,</b>	a new and beautiful foliaged green-house plant, excellent for beds of ornamental-leaved plants.....	50
<b>Calceolaria hybrida tigrina,</b>	spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe... ..	50
“ “	<b>nana.</b> This charming variety grows only six or eight inches in height, and is of very compact habit.....	50
“ “	<b>grandiflora,</b> very large, superb flowers.....	25
“	<b>rugosa,</b> shrubby; seeds saved from finest shrubby varieties.....	50
<b>Campanula Vidalis,</b>	white; very showy; from the Azores.....	25
<b>Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation,</b>	choicest Italian seed.....	50
<b>Chrysanthemum Indicum,</b>	finest double.....	25
“	<b>Pomponé, or Dwarf,</b> splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers... ..	50
<b>Cineraria hybrida,</b>	of first quality; most perfect.....	25
“ “	<b>New Dwarf,</b> of compact growth; very splendid.....	25
<b>Clianthus Dampieri,</b>	magnificent green-house shrub; fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers.....	50
“ “	<b>alba var.,</b> a new and remarkably fine variety, with large white flowers, having a bright scarlet line around each petal, <i>per seed</i> .....	25
<b>Gloxinia hybrida,</b>	best quality, fine, choice flowers, from Benary's fine collection.....	25
“	<b>erecta,</b> a splendid variety, with upright flowers.....	50
<b>Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose)</b>	<b>cupreata,</b> fine deep copper-carmine.....	25
“ “	<b>fimbriata,</b> red; extra.....	50
“ “	white; extra.....	50
“ “	<b>striata,</b> new; white, fringed, striped with red.....	75
“ “	<b>erecta superba,</b> new; splendid variety.....	75
“ “	“ “ <b>albo-violascens,</b> pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine, and an exceedingly free bloomer.....	1.00
“ “	<b>filicifolia rubra,</b> .....	75
“ “	<b>flore-pleno,</b> a wonderful acquisition, a very large percentage of the flowers being perfectly double and of the most delicate colors... ..	2.50
“	<b>mollis,</b> .....	75
<b>Swainsonia splendens,</b>	new; flowers in racemes of pea-shaped blossoms; vivid rose, blotch in the center of pure white; said to be splendid.....	75
<b>Tropæolum pentaphyllum,</b>	.....	25

## SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS.

The Summer Bulbs are a most brilliant class of flowers. Being tender, they are destroyed or injured by freezing, and therefore must be taken up in the autumn, and kept in the cellar or some place free from frost, to be returned to the ground in the spring. They are easily kept in good condition, and will richly repay for the little care required in their treatment. These Bulbs will not be forwarded until severe frost is over, so that there will be no danger of injury on the way. Where Bulbs are ordered with Seeds, the *Seeds will be forwarded at once* and the Bulbs sent as soon as the weather will permit. Customers must not therefore feel disappointed because they do not find the Bulbs in the first package.

### GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of our Summer Bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, and often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious and interesting manner. When cut and placed in water, the spikes will continue to flower for a long time. The culture is very simple. Set the bulbs about nine inches apart, and cover about two or three inches. Then keep the earth mellow, and place a neat stake to support the spikes in storms. I have never known a case where the Gladiolus failed to give the most perfect satisfaction, opening a new field of beauty to those unacquainted with its merits. For in-door decoration—such as ornamenting the dining table, schools, churches, etc.—it is unsurpassed, making a magnificent display with little trouble. As soon as the leaves become somewhat dry, take up the bulbs, let them dry in the air for a few days, then cut off the tops and store the bulbs out of the way of frost, for next season's planting. Look at them occasionally. If stored in a place too moist, they will show signs of mildew. If this appears, remove them to a dryer position. If the bulbs shrivel, it shows they are getting too dry.

I have, I think, the largest, and certainly one of the best, collections of Gladioli in the country—over three hundred thousand fine bulbs—more than one-half imported this winter from the best growers in France, the remainder of my own growth, and such as have attracted so much attention in my exhibitions at various State Fairs.

<b>Adonis</b> , light cherry, lower petals whitish, light yellow throat, .....	\$0.35
<b>Aglæ</b> , salmon colored and rose, large flower, .....	40
<b>Amabilis</b> , scarlet, blotched with yellow, .....	20
<b>Archimede</b> , reddish-salmon, lower petals striped with rosy-carmine, .....	25
<b>Aristote</b> , light rose, striped with red, lower petals marked with violet and carmine, ..	35
<b>Berenice</b> , rose, striped with red and spotted with purplish-carmine, .....	40
<b>Brenchleyensis</b> , deep, flaming scarlet; an old variety but the best of the scarlets, ...	20
<b>Calendulaceus</b> , bright nankeen, .....	50
<b>Calypso</b> , light rose, striped with dark rose and spotted with carmine, .....	50
<b>Canary</b> , light yellow, shaded with rose, .....	50
<b>Celine</b> , white, spotted and striped with carmine, .....	50
<b>Ceres</b> , pure white, blotched with purple, .....	1.00
<b>Charles Dickens</b> , very delicate rose, tinted with chamois and blazed and striped with carmine and bright rose; new, .....	2.00
<b>Chateaubriand</b> , cherry-rose, light ground, .....	35
<b>Comtesse de Bresson</b> , rosy-pink, beautifully shaded and mottled with crimson, .....	30
<b>Couranti fulgens</b> , brilliant crimson, .....	20
<b>Danae</b> , white, spotted with violet, .....	75
<b>Daphne</b> , light cherry, red stripes, stained with crimson and carmine, .....	35
<b>Don Juan</b> , bright red, tinged with orange, lower petals spotted with yellow, .....	20
<b>Dr. Andry</b> , very bright orange, beautiful form, .....	40
<b>Duc de Malakoff</b> , orange red, blazed with lighter stripes, white ground, .....	1.00
<b>Edith</b> , large flower, rose-carnation with darker stripes, .....	30
<b>Egerie</b> , light salmon, stained with carmine and orange, .....	40
<b>Eldorado</b> , fine pure yellow, slightly striped with red, .....	1.00
<b>Emma</b> , clear carmine, .....	25
<b>Endymion</b> , bright rose, tinged with purple, large, .....	50
<b>Fanny Rouget</b> , bright rose, striped with carmine, .....	20
<b>Flora</b> , large flower, perfect shape; white ground, shaded with lilac and rose; long, fine spike, .....	1.50
<b>Fulgens aurea picta</b> , fine red, spotted and striped with yellow, .....	35
<b>Galathea</b> , fine white, with carmine spots and stains, .....	35
<b>Gandavensis</b> , red, marked with yellow, amaranth stripe, .....	15
<b>Gil Blas</b> , cherry red, .....	40
<b>Goliath</b> , light red, spotted and striped with carmine, .....	35



GROUP OF GLADIOLI.

GLADIOLUS—*Continued.*

Hector, delicate rose,.....	\$0.25
Helene, white, spotted and striped with violet,.....	50
Imperatrice, white, spotted with rosy-carmine, beautiful,.....	35
Imperatrice Eugenie ( <i>Souchet</i> ), very large flower, perfect shape, white, blazed with violet rose inside and lilac outside,.....	2.50
James Carter, light orange red, very bright, with a large and fine pure white stain,.....	1.50
James Watt, large flower, light vermilion, stain very large, pure white, striped with delicate rose,.....	1.50
Janire, salmon, flaked with crimson on yellow ground,.....	40
Jeanne d' Arc, white, tinged and striped with rose and purple,.....	60
John Bull, pure white, large and excellent,.....	50
Juno, white, striped with lilac, purple stains,.....	1.50
Lord Granville, light yellow, stained with deep yellow and striped with red,.....	60
Lord Raglan, salmon, spotted with scarlet,.....	75
Louis Van Houtte, red, blotched and spotted with violet,.....	25
Madame Adele Souchet, large flower, fine form, white ground, blazed with carmine and rose,.....	1.00
Madame Binder, pure white, with carmine and rose stripes,.....	75
Madame de Vetry, creamy-white, spotted with carmine,.....	1.00
Madame Eugene Verdier, red, striped with purple,.....	75
Madame Herincq, creamy-white, marbled with violet,.....	20
Madame Leseble, pure white, large purplish rose stains,.....	1.00
Madame Place, beautiful rose, with white spots,.....	1.00
Marie, pure white, stained with deep carmine; very beautiful,.....	1.00
Mons. Blouet, rosy-carmine,.....	25
Mons. Vinchon, light salmon, striped with white,.....	30
Neptune, bright red, striped and spotted with carmine,.....	35
Osiris, purple, marked with white,.....	40
Othello, light red, bright,.....	35
Pallas, bright rose, shaded with orange, with violet and carmine spots,.....	40
Pegase, rosy-salmon, mottled with carmine and maroon,.....	25
Pellonia, rose, spotted with crimson,.....	30
Penelope, large flower, white, carnation flakes,.....	50
Prince Imperial, very large white, slightly flesh-colored, stained with carmine and violet	75
Queen Victoria, very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine,.....	1.50
Rebecca, white, shaded with lilac,.....	75
Solfatare, the finest yellow,.....	1.00
Sulphureus, sulphur colored,.....	50
Triomphe d'Enghien, carmine, shaded with yellow,.....	30
Vesta, white, shaded and marked with carmine,.....	50
Fine American Seedlings,.....	25

In addition to the above I have many varieties, received this season from the best French growers, of the newest sorts, many of which I have not yet tested, but which could be supplied in small quantities. Prices ranging from \$1 to \$3.

The Gladiolus, and all other Summer Bulbs, should be planted as soon as the weather becomes warm in the spring—about the season known as corn-planting time. The Gladiolus, however, is the most hardy of the Summer Bulbs; and if the soil is tolerably dry, no injury will be likely to result from very early planting.

## DAHLIAS.

I have a very fine collection of Dahlias, and tolerably large, but I fear not enough to supply the demand, and not a great number of any one variety. They are not stored so as to be counted readily, and an estimate shows about twenty-five thousand. Last season my own stock became exhausted, and although in some cases I paid more to obtain good tubers than the price to my customers, the result was not always satisfactory. In most cases, I shall be able to forward any name desired, and in every case will do my best to suit in regard to the precise color and habit. Those who are not particular about names will therefore please to order the colors, etc., desired. Good tubers will be sent out about the 1st of April. Price 30 cents each, or \$3 per dozen. Well rooted green plants in pots can be forwarded by Express in May, at the same price, but this must be at the expense and risk of the person ordering.

## TUBEROSE.

A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on long stems, two feet in height, each stem having about a dozen flowers. 15 cents each.

## AMARYLLIS.

*Amaryllis formosissima* (*Jacobean Lily*), bright, showy, crimson, lily-like blossoms, each bulb producing two to three large flowers. About 18 inches in height. 50 cents each.

**TIGRIDIA.**



TIGRIDIA.

A beautiful and curious shell-like flower, giving abundance of bloom for a long season. A small bed of these bulbs is scarcely ever without flowers. About 18 inches in height.

**Tigridia pavonia**, red, spotted with crimson. 15 cents each.

**Tigridia conchiflora**, yellow and orange, with spots almost black. 20 cents each.

**MADEIRA VINE.**

An excellent climber, with beautiful, thick, glossy, light green and almost transparent leaves, climbing to almost any desired height. The flowers are small, borne in racemes, and very sweet-scented. Excellent for baskets or other in-door work. 15 cents each.

**HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS.**

The following are very desirable Hardy Plants that, once set, will continue to improve for a number of years. They may be increased by dividing the roots, which will be of benefit to the plants.

**CHINESE PEONIES.**

The Chinese Pæonies are justly celebrated, on account of their large size, delicate coloring, and fragrance. There are a great many varieties with but little real difference. I have a hundred or more named kinds, but the following classes embrace nearly all, and are types of the whole:

**Red** — Pinkish red, sweet-scented; represented by *Fragrans* and *Humei*, and others of similar character.

**White** — Shaded more or less with creamy yellow, sometimes tinged with rose toward the center; very well represented by *Double White* and *Whitleyi*. Of this class there is a very large collection. 50 cents each.

**LILIES.**

I offer a splendid lot of Japan Lilies, magnificent bulbs, well preserved for spring planting.

<b>Lilium lancifolium rubrum</b> ,.....	50 cts.
“ “ <b>roseum</b> ,.....	50 “
“ “ <b>album</b> ,.....	75 “

**DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.**

A hardy, beautiful, and graceful tuberous-rooted plant, with fine gracefully drooping racemes, nearly a foot in length, of heart-shaped, curious, pinkish flowers, sometimes called Bleeding Heart. 25 cents each.



## V E G E T A B L E S .

I feel very great pleasure in presenting the Vegetable Department of my Catalogue, the present season, as I have good reason to believe that everything will give good satisfaction. All possible pains have been taken in growing and importing to secure the greatest possible purity, while the vegetating properties are tested before packing, and no seed will be permitted to leave my establishment that will not grow with fair treatment.

### ASPARAGUS.

pkt. cts.

This, now popular vegetable, is a native of the salt marshes of Europe and Asia. The seed may be sown either in the spring or autumn, in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing—about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill fifty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center without stepping upon them. The plants may be allowed to remain in the seed-bed until two years old. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with about four inches of manure. A good many varieties are advertised, with but little difference.

**Asparagus, Giant**, the best; per lb. 1.25; per oz., ..... 10

### BEAN.

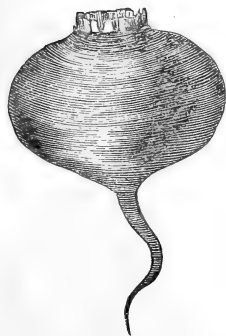
Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not set out too early in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting until the ground is tolerably dry and warm. The Dwarf varieties grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, need no support, and are planted either in drills or hills. The drills should be not less than a foot apart, two inches deep, and the seed set in the drills from two to three inches apart. The usual method in hills is to allow about half a dozen plants to a hill, and the hills two by three feet apart. Rows are best for the garden. A quart of ordinary sized beans is about fifteen hundred, and will sow about two hundred and fifty feet of rows, or one hundred and fifty hills. Hoe well, but only when dry. Running Beans are generally less hardy than the Dwarfs. The usual way of planting is in hills, about three feet apart, with the pole in the center of the hill, which should be set before planting. A very good way is to grow the running varieties in drills, using the tallest pea brush that can be secured conveniently. When the plants reach the top of the brush, pinch off the ends. The effect will be to cause greater fruitfulness below. In a stiff soil, especially, the Lima comes up better if planted carefully with the eye down.

- Dwarf or Snap Beans—Early Rachel**, the earliest, and very hardy; desirable as a String Bean; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Early Valentine**, very early and tender for String Beans; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Early China**, early, tender for String Beans, and good for shelling; per pint, 25c 10
- Early Mohawk**, a hardy, productive, and excellent String Bean; a week later than the above varieties; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Dwarf Wax or Butter Bean**, a very scarce and yet popular variety wherever known; early; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender, and almost transparent, stringless; seeds black when ripe; per pint, 50 cts., ..... 20
- White Kidney or Royal Dwarf**, one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Turtle Soup**, rather late, very productive, excellent for String Beans, and, when dry, making a soup resembling that from turtle; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Red Flageolet**, one of the strongest growing of the Dwarf Beans; rather late, productive, fine for Snap Beans, or for shelling; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- White Marrowfat**, clear white, large, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per pint, 25 cts., ..... 10
- Running Beans—Case-Knife**, a hardy, valuable, white variety, excellent for shelling, fair for String Beans; per pint, 30 cts., ..... 10
- Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry**, a hardy, productive, round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent either green or dry; per pint, 30c 10
- Large Lima**, the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, not too early. Per pint, 40 cts., ..... 15
- Small Lima or Sieva**, more hardy than the preceding, and sure of a crop; but inferior in quality; per pint, 40 cts., ..... 15
- Giant Wax**, a new variety with thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy looking pods; very tender and excellent as a Snap Bean; wonderfully productive, keeping in bearing a very long time; seeds red; per pint, 75 cts., ..... 25

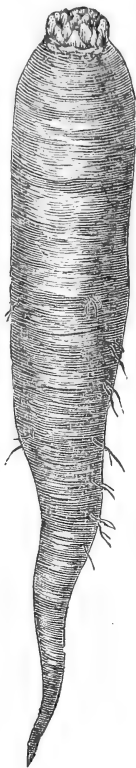
**BEET.**



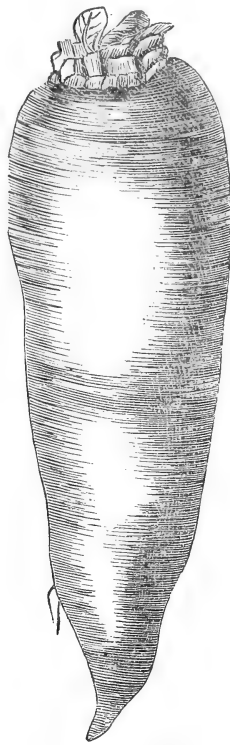
EARLY BASSANO BEET.



EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.



LONG BLOOD BEET.



LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

The Beet is a favorite vegetable, and is exceedingly valuable, being in use almost from the time the seed-leaf appears above ground until we are looking for its appearance the next year. Treated like Spinach, the Beet is unequalled, and can be used in this way until the roots are large enough for cutting up. To preserve the roots in fine condition during the winter, take them up carefully before hard frosts, and pack them in a cool cellar, and cover with earth. For spring use they may be pitted in the ground. The seed will germinate more surely and rapidly if put in warm water and allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. Plant in drills, about two inches deep, and the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. The plants may be thinned out and used as necessary from the time they are two inches in height, finally leaving the plants in the rows about six inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about an inch apart. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill. About five pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre.

- Beet, Extra Early Bassano**, an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter, and by some is preferred over all others for a winter Beet; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 10
- Early Blood Turnip**, turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 10
- Henderson's Pine Apple**, compact, short-topped variety; roots medium-sized and of a deep crimson; much liked here by gardeners and amateurs; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 15
- Long Blood Red**, a popular winter sort; long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 10
- Imperial Sugar**, the sweetest Sugar Beet, said to contain 17 per cent. of sugar; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 10
- Whyte's Black**, a very superior dark Beet; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 15
- Carter's St. Osyth**, new and excellent; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 15

**BEET** — *Continued.*

pkt. cts.

<b>Beet, Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet</b> , a variety cultivated for the leaf-stalks, which are served up like Asparagus. The young leaves are treated as Spinach. They will bear cutting often; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 15 cts.,.....	10
<b>Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red</b> , for cattle; per lb. 75 cts.; per oz.,.....	10
“ “ <b>Long Yellow</b> , for cattle; per lb. 75 cts.; per oz.,.....	10
“ “ <b>Olive-Shaped Red</b> , large, for cattle; per lb. 80 cts.; per oz.,	10

**BROCOLI.**

Brocoli is very much like Cauliflower; as a general thing, somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. It is also more hardy; and this is of great advantage in latitudes where the winters are mild, as there Brocoli can be left out, and may be cut as fast as it heads during the winter. Here, it would have to be taken up and placed in the cellar, or buried like Cabbage. Sow the seed in hot-beds, early in the spring, or in May in a nicely prepared seed-bed in the open ground. Transplant as soon as plants are ready — say about two inches in height — in a rich soil, and keep it clean and mellow during the summer. For a hot, dry climate, the Cauliflower is best suited to endure summer heat.

<b>Brocoli, White Cape</b> , large, white, fine; per oz. \$1.00,.....	20
<b>Covent Garden</b> , early, white; per oz. \$1.00,.....	20
<b>Lee's Early White Sprouting</b> is a fine variety, giving one large crown or central head, and numerous small ones; seems better adapted to our climate than any other variety we have tried; per oz. \$1.00,.....	20
<b>Portsmouth</b> , fine, sulphur yellow; per oz. 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Knight's Protecting</b> , pure white, fine; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**

A valuable member of the Cabbage family, giving a great number of little heads on the main stalk, as shown in the engraving, page 82. The stem sometimes grows more than four feet in height. These small heads are very tender and delicate in flavor late in the fall, or they can be kept in the cellar for winter use. Culture, same as for Cabbage.

<b>Brussels Sprouts</b> , per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
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**CABBAGE.**

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, and thorough working. If these requirements are met and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine, solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain; and this is particularly the case with the Marblehead varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. The large varieties require to be planted about three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. Always give Cabbage a deep, rich soil, and keep it mellow. For early winter use, keep a few in a cool cellar. The main crop will be better kept out of doors, set in the earth closely, and covered with straw or leaves, with a little earth over all.

<b>Cabbage, Early Dwarf York</b> , small, very early; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	5
<b>Large York</b> , larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	5
<b>Wheeler's Imperial</b> . This is the best early variety we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance. Per lb. \$3.50; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Wakefield</b> , (American seed,) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market; almost as large as the Ox-heart; the earliest, and sure to head. This seed is grown for me in New Jersey, and is true and the best. Per oz. \$1,.....	25
<b>Little Pixie</b> , very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lb. \$4.00; oz. 40 cts.,	10
<b>Carter's Superfine Early Dwarf</b> , small, early, and compact; lb. \$4.00; oz. 40c.,	10
<b>Enfield Market</b> , fine, large, compact head; very early and superior; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Kemp's Incomparable</b> , a very superior very early variety; compact; per lb. \$3.50; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Champion</b> , small, early, very superior and fine-flavored; lb. \$3.50; oz. 35c.	10
<b>Early Schweinfurth</b> , a new, valuable early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use, and of large size; per oz. 75 cts.,.....	20
<b>Burnell's King of the Dwarf</b> , a new London variety, said to be the earliest Cabbage grown; very dwarf, growing close to the ground; very fine and sweet-flavored; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Large French Oxheart</b> , a fine heart shaped Cabbage, coming into use after <i>Early York</i> and other of the earliest sorts; very tender and fine-flavored, and heads freely; per lb. \$3.50; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10

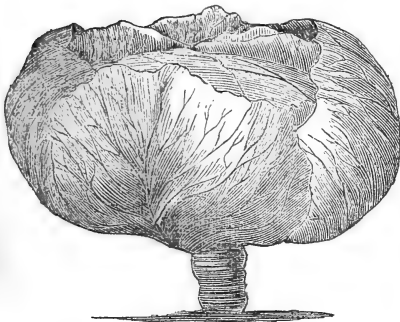
**CABBAGE** — *Continued.*



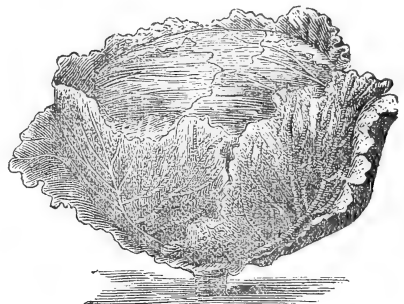
EARLY WAKEFIELD.



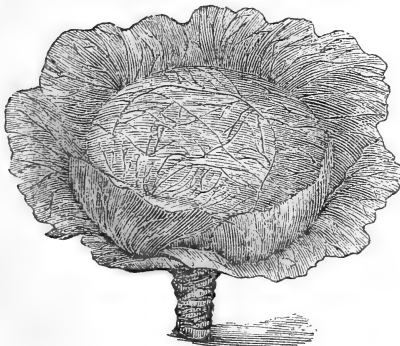
EARLY YORK.



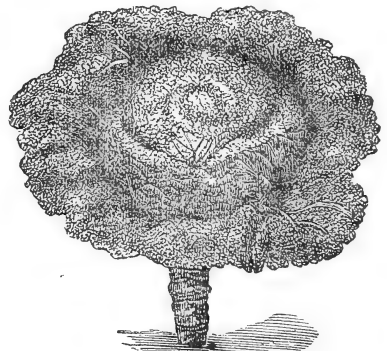
MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.



EARLY SCHWEINFURTH.



FLAT DUTCH.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

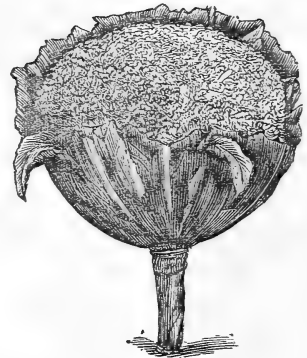
<b>Cabbage, Sugar-loaf</b> , a very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head ; a great favorite with many ; per lb. \$4.00 ; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Winningstadt</b> , a fine, tender variety, sugar-loaf in form ; one of the best summer sorts ; but if sown late, makes a good fall or even winter Cabbage ; per lb. \$6.50 ; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Premium Drumhead</b> , a very superior drumhead variety, grown from choice heads ; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Erfurt Large White</b> , large ; excellent ; per lb. \$8.00 ; per oz. 60 cts., .....	15
<b>Stone Mason Marblehead</b> , a large, solid, tender and excellent free-heading winter Cabbage ; per lb. \$6.50 ; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Marblehead Mammoth</b> , an excellent, very large winter Cabbage ; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size.,.....	25
<b>Premium Flat Dutch</b> , heads well and keeps over finely ; per lb. \$6.50 ; oz. 50c.	10

CABBAGE—*Continued.*

	pkt. cts.
<b>Cabbage, Large Flat Dutch</b> , good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	5
<b>Drumhead Savoy</b> , one of the very best winter Cabbages; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25c.,	10
<b>St. John's Day Late Drumhead</b> , a very fine large late variety; per lb. \$2.25; per oz. 25 cts., .....	5
<b>Large Late Bergen</b> , excellent winter sort; per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Flat Brunswick Drumhead</b> , fine, late; per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Large Late Blood Red</b> , pure; for pickling; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Blood Red</b> , fine, early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage, if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts., .....	10



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



CAULIFLOWER.

## CAULIFLOWER.

The most delicate and delicious of all the Cabbage family, and requiring the same culture and treatment; but, being more delicate, the good culture and richness of soil recommended for Cabbage are absolutely necessary for Cauliflower. Gardeners often sow seed in autumn for early Cauliflower, and keep the plants over in frames; but by sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. They require a deep, very rich soil, and the earth should be drawn well towards the stem, especially late in the season, when the flowers are about to form. For late Cauliflower, sow the seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a tight fence or building, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young. The flower buds form a solid mass, of great beauty and delicacy, sometimes called the "curd," on account of its resemblance to the curd as prepared for cheese-making. Its appearance we have attempted to show in the engraving. In the autumn, plants which have not formed the "flower" or "curd" may be taken up and placed in a light cellar, with a little earth at the roots, and they will generally form good heads for winter use.

<b>Cauliflower, Early Paris</b> , early and fine; short stalk, white head; per oz. \$2,.....	25
<b>Erfurt Large Early White</b> , a large and excellent early Cauliflower; per oz. \$3,	40
<b>Erfurt Earliest Dwarf</b> , the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head, so acknowledged by the best gardeners of Europe; per oz. \$16,.....	1.25
<b>Early London</b> , a well known and valuable variety; per oz. \$1,.....	15
<b>Lenormand's</b> , one of the largest and hardiest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz. \$1.25,.....	20
<b>Lenormand's Short-Stemmed</b> , new; extra fine; per oz. \$5,.....	65
<b>Large Asiatic</b> , a fine, large, late variety, and one of the best large sorts; per oz. \$1,	15
<b>Stadtholder</b> , a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; per oz. \$1,	15
<b>Walcheren</b> , a very hardy variety, and by many considered the best; per oz. \$1,...	15
<b>Frogmore Forcing</b> , very superior for forcing; stem short; per oz. \$1.25,.....	20
<b>Carter's Dwarf Mammoth</b> , early, dwarf, compact, and hardy; per oz. \$3.50,...	40

**CARROT.**



LONG YELLOW BELGIAN.



EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN.



LONG ORANGE.



LONG WHITE BELGIAN.

The Carrot should always be furnished with a good, deep, rich soil, and as free from stones and lumps as possible. It is waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil. Seed should be got in early, so as to have the benefit of a portion of the spring rains. Sow in drills about an inch deep; the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left at from four to five inches apart in the rows, according to kind. The Short Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly, almost in clusters. To keep the roots nice for table use, place them in sand in the cellar; but for feeding, they will keep well in a cellar, without covering, or buried in the ground. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and two pounds is the usual quantity per acre.

- Carrot, Early French Short Horn**, small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 10  
**Surry, or Studley**, good; fine keeper; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 5  
**Long Orange**, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 5  
**Altringham**, selected; red; fine; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 5  
**Altringham Yellow**, a fine variety; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 5  
**Large Yellow Belgian Green-Top**, rich, fine for feeding; lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cts., 5  
**Long White Belgian Green-Top**, fine for Cattle; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cts., 5

**CELERY.**

To obtain good Celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, or cold-frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When about six inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches—about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mold at the bottom, and never obtain good Celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well-rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil can not get between them; and during Sep-

**CELERY**—*Continued.*

pct.

tember and October, earth up well for blanching. Those who grow Celery for market extensively, do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the plow. Take up the plants late in the fall, just before winter sets in. A little may be placed in the cellar, covered with sand or earth, for immediate use. The best way of keeping is to dig a trench about a foot wide, deep enough to stand the stalks of celery erect, leaving the tops a foot below the surface. Place them in this trench, without crowding; then cover with boards and plenty of leaves and straw. This can be opened any time during the winter, commencing at one end, and removing enough to the cellar to last a week or ten days.

<b>Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White</b> , one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp, and of an exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Cole's Crystal New White</b> , dwarf, solid, crisp, and good flavor; per oz. 35 cts.,..	10
<b>Lion's Paw</b> , fine, large, white; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Goodwin's White</b> , very fine, solid; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Sealey's Leviathan</b> , white, very large and solid, and unsurpassed in flavor; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Brighton Hero</b> , new; very fine pink; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Laing's Mammoth Red</b> , fine flavor, large; excellent keeper; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Ivery's Nonsuch</b> , fine new red variety; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Turnip-Rooted</b> , ( <i>Celeriac</i> ), forming turnip-shaped bulbs, of celery flavor; oz. 35c.	10

**CHERVIL.**

Recommended as a substitute for the Potato. Roots as large as Short-Horn Carrot, between a good Potato and Chestnut in flavor. Sow like Carrot seed, in rows, in May or September; the roots will be fit to dig about the middle of the second summer.

<b>Chervil, Tuberos</b> , per oz. 25 cts.,.....	10
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**CHICORY.**

This is the best substitute for Coffee. Should be planted in the spring, like Carrots, and receive the same culture. In the autumn the roots may be taken up, washed clean, cut up and well dried, and afterwards roasted and ground like Coffee. This is the article used mainly for the best Dandelion Coffee, and is largely imported from Europe, while we can grow it here as easily as Carrots. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, in rows, about fifteen inches apart. When the plants are an inch or two in height, thin out to about six inches apart in the rows. An ounce will sow about one hundred and fifty feet of drill; from two to three pounds to the acre.

<b>Chicory, Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg</b> , per lb. \$1.25; per oz.,.....	15
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**CORN.**

The varieties of Sweet Corn I offer are the finest grown, and great pains have been taken to secure entire purity.

<b>Corn, Extra Early Dwarf Sugar</b> , low plant, about two and a half feet; productive for so early a sort; ears about six inches long; very sweet; per pint 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Darling's Extra Early Sugar</b> , next to above in earliness—a week or so later—and a very superior variety in every respect; ears eight inches; pr pint 40 cts.,	15
<b>Russel's Prolific</b> , about as early as Darling's, larger, and very productive. Can be furnished only in packets. ....	25
<b>Early Eight-Rowed Sugar</b> , following the preceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint, 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Twelve-Rowed Sugar</b> , a fine variety; ears about nine inches long, very thick; per pint, 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Mammoth Sugar</b> , ears nine inches long, very thick; small cob; per pint, 30 cts.,	10
<b>Asylum Sugar</b> , rather late; plant tall; ears long; pint, 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Stowell's Evergreen</b> , late; per pint, 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Burlington or Adams</b> , very early, white, fair size; not "sweet," or wrinkled; per pint, 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Parching</b> , best white; per pint 25 cts.,.....	10

**CORN SALAD.**

A favorite salad plant in Europe, and very hardy. Sown in August and protected with a few leaves during the winter, it can be gathered in the spring very early. Sown in April, it is soon in use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

<b>Corn Salad</b> , per oz. 15 cts.,.....	5
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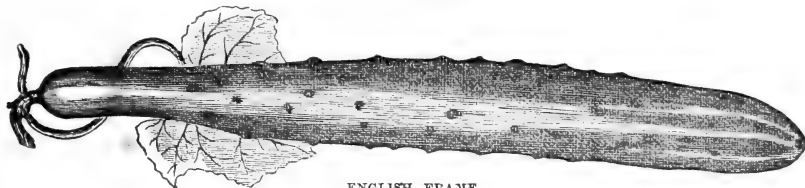
**CRESS (Pepper-grass.)**

The Cresses are excellent and healthful salad plants, of a pungent taste, and are much prized. They are often mixed with lettuce and other salad plants. Sow the seeds thick in a hot-bed, or, later in the season, in a warm spot in the garden.

**CRESS**—*Continued.*

	pkt. cts
<b>Cress, Fine Curled</b> , superior; will bear cutting several times; per oz. 10 cts.....	5
<b>Plain-Leaved</b> , tender and delicate, fine for salad; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Broad-Leaved Garden</b> , sometimes used for soups; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Australian</b> , new; leaves delicate green; flavor mild and fine; per oz. 10 cts.,....	5
<b>Perennial American</b> , resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	10
<b>Water</b> , does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams; per oz. 70 cts., .....	20

**CUCUMBER.**



ENGLISH FRAME.



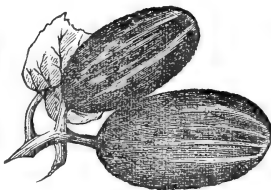
LONG GREEN.



WHITE SPINE.



EARLY CLUSTER.



EARLY RUSSIAN.



EARLY FRAME.

The hardiest varieties—in fact, all the American or common sorts—will produce a medium and late crop, if the seed is sown in the open ground in well prepared hills, as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well rotted manure, eighteen inches in diameter—a large shovelful of manure to each hill—and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger of bugs is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary, but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with six inches of earth; in the center of this plant the seed, and cover with a small, box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air as needed; and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be removed; but if it should continue cold, raise the box by setting a block under each corner, and let the plants run under. The fourth of July is the time we always remove the glasses. Always pick the fruit as soon as large enough, as allowing any to remain injures the fruiting of the vine. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

<b>Cucumber, Early Russian</b> , very early, hardy and productive, small, growing in pairs; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Early Green Cluster</b> , next in earliness to the above; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,.....	5
<b>Early Frame</b> , a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,.....	5
<b>Early White Spine</b> , an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers, and called "New York Market;" per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,.....	5



CUCUMBER — *Continued.*

pkt. cts

**Cucumber, Improved Long Green**, a very fine long fruit of excellent quality ; per lb. \$2.00 ; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 10

The following are splendid foreign varieties, represented by the large fruit in the engraving on page 85. They differ a little in form, but have the same general appearance. They are mostly what are called "frame" varieties, because they are cultivated in frames, under glass, or in houses. The first four varieties are the hardiest, and will do well if coaxed a little early in the season, under boxes covered with glass.

**Cucumber, Chinese Long Green**, long, productive, and hardy,..... 25  
**Stockwood**, fine, hardy, standard sort ; every way superior,..... 25  
**Wood's Long Ridge**, a fine hardy variety,..... 25  
**Bedfordshire Surprise**, hardy and excellent,..... 25  
**Roman Emperor**, fine long fruit,..... 25  
**Gladiator**, fine, large,..... 25  
**Glory of Arnstadt**, excellent,..... 25  
**Lord Kenyon's Favorite**, a very fine, large, black-spined English variety,..... 25  
**Cuthill's Highland Mary**, very superior and productive ; hardy ; fine for forcing, 25  
**Sion House Improved**, fine ; constant ; good bearer ; one of the best English sorts, 25  
**Mills' Jewess**, new and excellent,..... 25  
**Victory of Bath**, new and splendid,..... 25  
**Godfrey's Black Spine**, new, long, and excellent,..... 25  
**Wonder**, fine quality ; very long ; white spined,..... 25  
**Sir Colin Campbell**, fine ; large ; black spined,..... 25  
**Long Green Southgate**, one of the finest English varieties,..... 25

## EGG PLANT.



LONG PURPLE.

PURPLE EGG PLANT.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.

A tender plant, requiring starting in the hot-bed pretty early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. The seed may be sown with Tomato seed ; but more care is necessary at transplanting, to prevent the plants being chilled by the change, as they scarcely ever fully recover. Hand-glasses are useful for covering at the time of transplanting. Those who have no hot-bed can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. There are various modes of cooking, but the most common is to cut in slices, parboil, and then fry in batter.

**Egg Plant, Early Long Purple**, eight or nine inches long, productive ; per oz. 75 cts., 10  
**Round Purple**, medium size ; per oz. 75 cts.,..... 10  
**Improved New York Purple**, very large and fine ; the best ; per oz. \$1.25,.... 10  
**Striped**, fine fruit and beautiful ; new,..... 20

## ENDIVE.

Salad plants ; sometimes used for soups, but mostly for winter salads, blanched. For a summer crop, seeds may be sown at intervals during the season. After the plants are up, thin out to three or four inches. Blanch by tying up, or earthing as for Celery. A sowing may be made in August in a sheltered place. The late crop must be blanched by covering with a flower pot, or something of the kind.

**Endive, Green Curled**, one of the best and hardiest sorts ; per oz. 35 cts..... 10  
**White Curled**, like above, except its color, and less hardy ; per oz. 35 cts.,..... 10  
**Batavian Yellow**, large, broad, yellowish leaves ; not as fine in appearance as the others ; per oz. 35 cts.,..... 10

**KOHL RABI.**

pkt. cts

Intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip we have this singular vegetable. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as shown in the engraving, page 96. Above this are the leaves, somewhat resembling those of the Ruta Baga. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and are very tender and delicate when young, possessing the flavor of both Turnip and Cabbage, to some extent. In Europe they are extensively grown for stock, and are thought to keep better than the Turnip, and are found to impart no unpleasant taste to the milk. Seed should be sown, for a general crop, in May or June, like Turnip seed, in drills; or they may be transplanted like Cabbage. To raise a few for the table, it is not best to sow until the middle of June.

<b>Kohl Rabi, Large Early Purple</b> , beautiful purple; tender, and excellent for the table; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Large Early White</b> , fine and tender for table; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts.,.....	10
<b>Large Late Green</b> , large and excellent for stock; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts.,...	10
<b>Large Late Purple</b> , large and fine for stock; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts.,.....	10

**LEEK.**

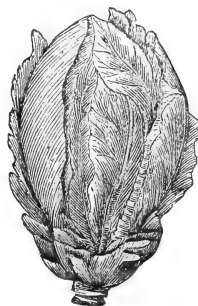
Somewhat like the Onion, but does not form a bulb; prized for soups.

<b>Leek, Broad Flag</b> ,.....	10
<b>Musselburg</b> , very large and fine,.....	10

**LETTUCE.**



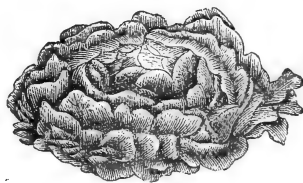
GREEN CURLED.



PARIS WHITE COS.



MALTA DRUMHEAD.



LARGE PALE GREEN ASIATIC.

Lettuce is divided into two classes; the *Cabbage*, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the *Cos*, with long head and upright, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the *Cos* the most crisp. The Curled varieties have the habit of the Cabbage, and are very pretty for garnishing, but otherwise not quite equal to some of the plain sorts. Seed sown in the autumn will come in quite early in the spring, but not early enough to satisfy the universal relish for early salad. The hot-bed, therefore, must be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty of air and water on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young — say two inches in height. Let the plants in the rest of the bed be about three inches apart, and, as they become thick, remove every alternate one. Keep doing so, as required, and the last will be as large as Cabbages. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them. The soil must be very rich. For summer use, sow the seeds of the Cabbage varieties in a cool, moist place, as the north side of a fence. The large kinds of Lettuce should not be crowded — eight or ten inches is near enough.

## LETTUCE—Continued.

pkt. cts.

<b>Lettuce, Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage</b> , very large and superb; per oz. 25 cts.,...	5
<b>Large Pale Green Asiatic</b> , a large and good Cabbage variety; per oz. 25 cts.,...	5
<b>Victoria Cabbage</b> , hardy and fine for early sowing; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Neapolitan Cabbage</b> , very large; best variety for summer; per oz. 75 cts.,.....	15
<b>Imperial White</b> , large Cabbage; hardy; desirable for winter sowing; oz. 40 cts.,	10
<b>Large Princess</b> , fine large Cabbage; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	5
<b>Mammoth Cabbage</b> , a very fine new large sort; per oz. 50 cts., .....	10
<b>Nonsuch Cabbage</b> , very early and excellent; large, solid heads; per oz. 40 cts.,	10
<b>Early Tennis Ball</b> , one of the earliest and best heading varieties; per oz. 60c.,	10
<b>Green Curled</b> , a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; oz. 45c.,	10
<b>Early Egg</b> , very early; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	5
<b>White Silesian</b> , early; rather loose head; tender; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>Brown Silesian</b> , larger than the white, and endures warm weather better; oz. 35c.	10
<b>Carter's Giant White Cos</b> , new; superb, large, and exceedingly tender; oz. \$1.25	20
<b>Golden Cos</b> , a very fine tender variety; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Essex Champion</b> , new, and one of the best of the Cos family; per oz. 50 cts.,...	10
<b>Paris White Cos</b> , one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz. 60 cts.,.....	10
<b>Moorpark Cos</b> , new; very large and fine; per oz. 45 cts.,.....	10
<b>Snow's Compact</b> , dwarf, compact, and fine; Cos; per oz. 35 cts.,.....	10
<b>London White</b> , fine Cos variety; per oz. 60 cts.,.....	10



MARTYNIA.



DWARF OKRA.

**MARTYNIA.**

A hardy annual plant of strong growth, with curious seed-pods very highly prized by many for pickling. They should be used when tender—about half grown.

**Martynia proboscidea**, per oz. 50 cts.,..... 10

**MELON.**

In this latitude we must give the Melon all the advantages we can command to secure early maturity. The most sheltered, sunny exposure, and the warmest soil, must therefore be selected. The same course of treatment is recommended as for Cucumbers.

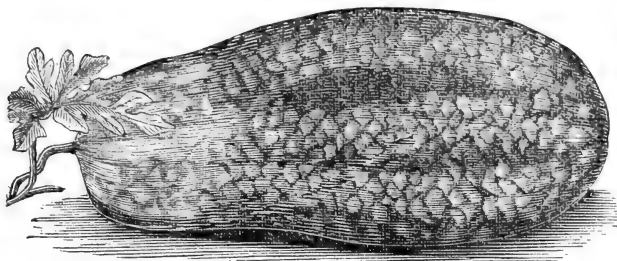
**Musk Melon.** The following varieties are hardy and productive, and well adapted to general culture, as they will give a good crop of fine fruit with ordinary care:

<b>Early Christina</b> , early; yellowish-fleshed; per lb. \$3; per oz. 25 cts.,.....	10
<b>Prolific Nutmeg</b> , a very good, hardy, and prolific variety; fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted; flesh thick, green, and of good flavor; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	15
<b>Nutmeg</b> , medium size, round; flesh green, of good quality; per lb. \$2; oz. 20c..	5
<b>White Japanese</b> , deliciously and delicately sweet; flesh thick, very pale green; skin creamy white and very thin; per lb. \$6; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	15
<b>Fine Netted</b> , an early, delicious Melon; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	5
<b>Green Citron</b> , large, with thick, green flesh; good flavor; per lb. \$2; oz. 20 cts.,	5
<b>Pineapple</b> , dark green, oval, netted; flesh thick, sweet, and juicy; per oz. 20 cts.,	5
<b>Persian</b> , very large; good; rather late; green-fleshed; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,	5
<b>Allen's Superb</b> , an excellent variety; per oz. 30 cts.,.....	10

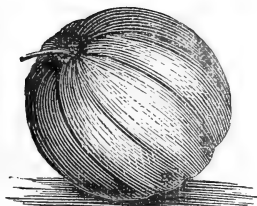
**Water Melon**, requires about the same treatment as Musk Melon:

**Mountain Sweet, or Ice Cream**, dark green; flesh red, sweet, and rich; early and hardy; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,..... 5

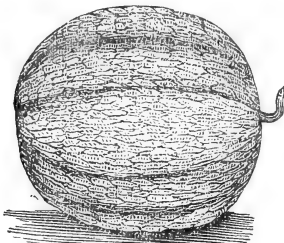
MELON—Continued.



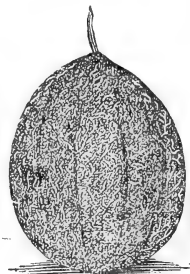
MOUNTAIN SWEET WATER MELON.



WHITE JAPAN MUSK MELON.



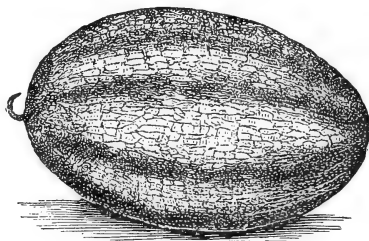
PROLIFIC NUTMEG MUSK MELON.



NUTMEG MUSK MELON.



GREEN CITRON MUSK MELON.



NETTED MUSK MELON.

- Water Melon, Mountain Sprout**, a good variety; long, striped; scarlet flesh; one of the best, but not quite as early as *Mountain Sweet*; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cts., 10
- Black Spanish**, an old variety and one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh; sweet and rich; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts., ..... 10
- Goodwin's Imperial**, a good melon for amateurs, of fine quality; per oz. 60 cts. 15
- Apple-Seeded**, small, round, sweet, and tender; keeps well after ripe; oz. 50c., 15
- Orange**. The flesh separates easily from the rind; fair quality,..... 10
- Citron**, for preserves; per lb. \$3; per oz. 30 cts., ..... 10

MUSTARD.

Used as a salad early in the spring, sometimes with Lettuce and Cress. Sow at intervals, in rows, quite thickly. Cut when about two inches high. For a crop of seed, sow in April, in drills a foot apart, and thin the plants to about five inches apart in the rows.

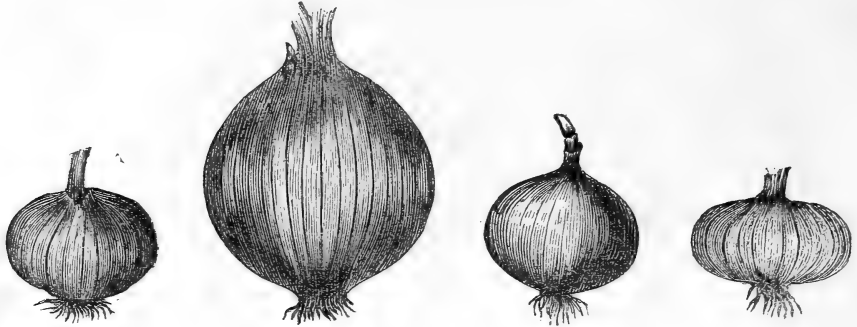
**Mustard, White**, best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb. 50 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.,... 5

OKRA.

Finely adapted to the South, where it is generally used. The green seed-pods are used in soups, etc., to which they give a thick, jelly-like consistency, and a fine flavor. At the North the seed should be started in a hot-bed. Set the plants from two to three feet apart. [See engraving, page 88.]

- Okra, Long Green**, long, pale green, and ribbed; per oz. 15 cts.,.....
- Dwarf White**, earliest and best for the North; per oz. 20 cts.,.....

ONION.



WETHERSFIELD RED.      LARGE ROUND MADEIRA.      YELLOW DANVERS.      SILVER-SKINNED.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil, or it will not do well enough to pay for the trouble. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure and get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant; then thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds; and if your seed is good, you will have a large crop of Onions. On no other conditions can you hope for success. The Onion is very sensitive, and takes affront easily; it won't do to slight it in the least. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart. When the young Onions are three or four inches high, thin so that they will stand about two inches apart. Disturb the roots of Onions as little as possible, either in thinning or hoeing, and never hoe earth toward them to cover, or hill, as we do most other things. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

- Onion, Wethersfield Red**, one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size, red, roundish; productive; heads and keeps well; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c., 5
- Early Red**, early and good; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 5
- Large Red**, oval; sure cropper; good; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 5
- Danvers Yellow**, an early, productive, good keeping, excellent Onion. My seed is from the original producer of this fine Onion. Per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts., 5
- Large Yellow**, a fine, large, oval Onion; forms bulbs readily; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20c. 5
- Silver-Skinned**, true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; lb. \$4; oz. 30c. 10

The following are foreign varieties, and generally do not form bulbs as readily as our American sorts. When got out early, in rich soil, these fine European sorts often give very splendid crops of solid Onions.

- Onion, Large Strasburg**, flesh-colored; large; good keeper, and productive; per oz. 30c. 10
- Sulphur Yellow, or White Spanish**, excellent; good size; mild; handsome,.... 10
- Large Madeira, or New Giant**, oval or flat; very large and good; per oz. 30 cts., 10
- “ “ “ “ round; per oz. 30 cts.,..... 10

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For out-door sowing always prepare the seed by placing it in quite hot water and allowing it to soak for twenty-four hours. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley makes a pretty edging for the walks of the vegetable garden, and is the most beautiful of all plants used for garnishing.

- Parsley — Enfield Matchless**, one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; oz. 20 cts., 5
- Myatt's Garnishing**, large, finely curled, bright green; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 5
- Giant Curled**, very large growth, finely curled; per oz. 20 cts., ..... 5

PARSNIP.

The Parsnip flourishes best, and gives the longest, largest, smoothest roots in a very deep, rich soil — one that has been made rich with manure the previous year. Manure, especially if fresh, makes the roots somewhat ill-shaped. Sow as early in spring as the ground can be made ready, pretty thickly, in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart and about an inch deep. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill very thickly. Six pounds of seed is the usual quantity sown on an acre. The portion of the crop required for spring use can remain in the ground during the winter. If a portion is covered heavily with leaves, they can be dug at any time. A few can be stored in a pit or cellar. For feeding cattle, no root is superior to the Parsnip. There are several varieties, but they differ very little. Soil and culture are of good deal more importance than varieties.

## PARSNIP—Continued.

pkt. cts.

<b>Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown.</b> This is one of the very best parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb. 80 cts; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Guernsey, improved;</b> very excellent standard sort; per lb. 80 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.	5
<b>Student,</b> a new variety, not so long as the preceding, generally about fifteen inches, tapering rapidly from top to bottom; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cts.,...	5

## CHOICE ENGLISH GARDEN PEAS.

The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be got in as early as the ground can be got ready—the sooner the better. If the *Earliest* sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The *Later* will come in about the Fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of *Early*, and the same of *Later*, as soon as practicable in the spring, a good supply will be obtained from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to fifty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high, or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. As they are early off the ground, Cabbage can be planted between the rows, or the space can be used for Celery trenches. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. Keep well hoed up and stick early. My Peas are all imported direct from the best growers of England, and will be found far superior to the varieties generally cultivated.

## EARLIEST.

<b>Pea, Carter's First Crop,</b> earliest and most productive; height 30 inches, and the haulm literally covered with peas; per quart, \$1.20,.....	25
<b>McLean's Little Gem,</b> a new, green, wrinkled, marrow Pea, as dwarf as <i>Tom Thumb</i> , of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; per quart, \$1.70,.....	30
<b>McLean's Advancer,</b> a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 1.20,.....	25
<b>Tom Thumb,</b> very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 70 cts.,.....	15
<b>Daniel O'Rourke,</b> 30 inches; early, productive, and popular; per quart, 60 cts.,	10
<b>Waite's Caractacus.</b> This is claimed by some to be the best early Pea; habit and height same as <i>Daniel O'Rourke</i> ; several days earlier; per quart, 80 cts.,	15
<b>Early Kent,</b> 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; per quart, 60 cts.,....	10

## SECOND EARLY.

<b>Bishop's New Long-Podded,</b> 2 feet; good quality, early and prolific; per qt., 70c.	15
<b>Bishop's Dwarf,</b> 1 foot; early, good bearer; per quart, 70 cts.,.....	15
<b>Double Blossom Frame,</b> 3 feet; very good early sort; productive; per qt., 50c.,	10
<b>Harrison's Glory,</b> 30 inches; an olive-colored Pea; productive; per quart, 70c.,	15
<b>Napoleon,</b> 30 inches; wrinkled; light green; rich, sweet; per quart, 80 cts.,....	15
<b>Eugenie,</b> 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet and rich; per quart, 80 cts.,.....	15
<b>McLean's Epicurean,</b> a new, early, wrinkled Pea; said to be very large, of delicious flavor, and very productive; only two feet in height; per qt., \$1.20	25
<b>McLean's Prolific,</b> 18 inches; white; wrinkled; fine; per quart, 60 cts.,.....	10
<b>McLean's Princess Royal,</b> 1 ft.; very productive, long podded; sweet; qt. 70c.	15

## GENERAL CROP.

<b>Carter's Surprise,</b> 3 1-2 feet; an improved large blue Pea, excellent in quality and very productive; per quart, \$1.00,.....	20
<b>Blue Scimitar,</b> 3 feet; like <i>Prussian Blue</i> ; productive; per quart, 70 cts.,....	15
<b>Prizetaker,</b> 4 feet; rich and productive; per quart, 60 cts.,.....	10
<b>Blue Imperial,</b> 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and productive; of fair quality; qt., 60c.	10
<b>Champion of England,</b> 5 feet; rich, sweet; popular everywhere; per qt., 80c.	15
<b>Dwarf Green Mammoth,</b> 30 inches; very large; sweet; per quart, 80 cts.,....	15
<b>Veitch's Perfection,</b> 3 feet; delicious, large, wrinkled; per quart, 80 cts.,.....	15
<b>Knight's Dwarf Green,</b> 30 inches; good quality; productive; per quart, 80 cts.,	15
<b>Knight's Dwarf White,</b> 30 inches; white; wrinkled; fine; per quart, 80 cts.,...	15
<b>Waite's King of the Marrow,</b> 5 feet; large, sweet, and productive, bearing a long time; per quart, 80 cts.,.....	15
<b>Dwarf Sugar,</b> 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; of good quality shelled; qt. \$1.20	25
<b>Tall Sugar,</b> 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, \$1.20,.....	25

## PEPPER.

Capsicum or Pepper is cultivated mainly for pickles. It is used as seasoning in many ways, and sometimes medicinally. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed, if possible. If not, select a warm place in the garden for a seed-bed, and sow as soon as the soil is warm—in this latitude, about the middle of May. Transplant when three or four inches high.

PEPPER — *Continued.*

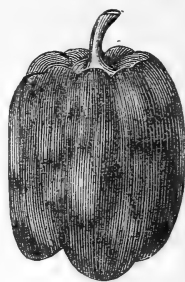
CAYENNE.



LONG RED.



CHERRY.



LARGE BELL.

<b>Pepper, Tomato-Formed Red</b> , large—3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length—ribbed; flesh thick, mild and pleasant; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Large Bell</b> , very large—nearly 4 inches long and 3 in diameter; glossy red; early; flesh thick and very mild; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Sweet Mountain</b> , or <b>Mammoth</b> , much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; oz. 50c.	10
<b>Long Red</b> , beautiful and productive; 4 inches in length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne; oz. 50c.	10
<b>Long Yellow</b> , similar to above except in color; both are late, and the plants should be started in a hot-bed; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10
<b>Cayenne</b> , small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; per oz. 75 cts.,.....	10
<b>Cherry-Formed</b> , small, round, very productive; makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz. 50 cts.,.....	10

## PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin is now but little used, except for agricultural purposes, the finer varieties of Squashes having taken its place in the kitchen. The following are the best.

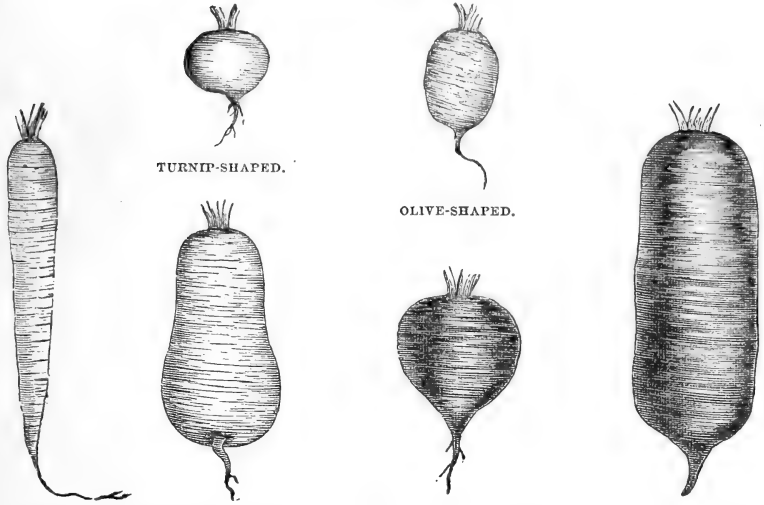
<b>Pumpkin, Large Cheese</b> , size large; skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb. \$1; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Cushaw</b> , solid flesh; fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb. \$1; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Connecticut Field</b> , per lb. 50 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5

## RADISH.

The Radish must make a rapid growth to be fit for use; it will then be crisp and tender, and of mild flavor. If grown slowly, it will be hard, fibrous, and disagreeably pungent. For early use, seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants so that they will stand two inches apart in the rows. Give plenty of light and air, or they will become drawn—that is, slender—and worthless. For out-door beds, select a warm, sunny location, with a sandy soil. A little new earth from the woods, as a top dressing, before the seeds are sown, will be of great service. A top-dressing of soot, or even coal ashes, will be of much benefit, as we have found by long experience. The great point is to get the plants to grow rapidly after the seed-leaf appears above ground, so as to be out of the way of the black beetle that proves so troublesome when they are young, puncturing every leaf. Sow soot, ashes, or dust, over them frequently, as the beetle dislikes gritty food. The Winter Radishes should be sown in July or August, about the time of Turnip sowing. Treatment the same. They may be kept in a cool cellar and covered with earth for winter use. Put them in cold water for an hour before using. An ounce of Radish seed will sow ten feet square; six or seven pounds are necessary for an acre.

<b>Radish Rose Olive-Shaped</b> , oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose colored; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cts.,.....	5
<b>Scarlet Olive-Shaped</b> , very much like the above except in color; lb. \$1.25; oz. 15c	5
“ “ <b>White Tip</b> , called <i>New French Breakfast</i> ; very tender and beautiful; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	10
<b>White Olive-Shaped</b> , like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	10
<b>Long Scarlet Short-Top</b> , the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; per lb. \$1; per oz. 10 cts.,.....	5
<b>Long Scarlet, Covent Garden Special</b> , an improved variety of Long Scarlet; but our Scarlet is No. 1, and we never could see the difference; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 20 cts.,.....	10

**RADISH** — *Continued.*



LONG SCARLET. CHINESE ROSE WINTER. ROUND BLACK SPANISH. LONG BLACK SPANISH.

- Radish, Salmon Color**, like *Scarlet Short-Top*, but lighter in color; per lb. \$1; oz. 10c. 5
- Long White Naples**, a beautiful, long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 10
- Red Turnip**, round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per lb. \$1; per oz. 10 cts.,..... 5
- White Turnip**, similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb. \$1; per oz. 10 cts.,..... 5
- Chinese Rose Winter**, sow in summer, same as Turnips; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25c., 10
- Chinese White Winter**, an excellent white winter Radish, like *Chinese Rose*, except in color; per lb. \$3.50; per oz. 35 cts.,..... 10
- Black Spanish Winter, Round**, per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 10
- “ “ **Long**, per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 10
- Large White Spanish Winter**, per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 10
- Raphanus caudatus**, the celebrated Japan Radish that attracted so much attention last season. The seed-pods grow two feet in length, and about an inch in diameter at the largest part. They are eaten as a salad or cooked as Asparagus. The little flea troubles the plants very much when small. It is a very curious plant, but may never become popular..... 25

**SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.**

A delicious vegetable. Cut into small pieces, it makes a fine soup, like that from Oysters. It is also par-boiled, grated fine, made into small balls, dipped into batter, and fried; also cooked whole, as Parsnips. Culture and treatment same as for Parsnip.

**Salsify**, per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts.,..... 5

**SPINACH.**

To grow Spinach in perfection, the soil must be rich. Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about six inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring.

**Spinach, Round, or Summer**, for spring sowing; per lb. 75 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.,..... 5

**Prickly, or Fall**, hardiest and best for fall or very early spring sowing; per lb. 75 cts.; per oz. 10 cts.,..... 5

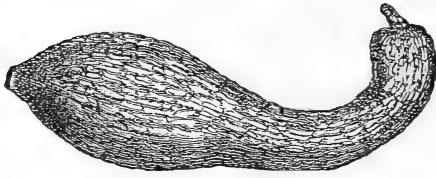
**New Zealand**, very large and luxuriant; endures drouth well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cts.,..... 10

**SQUASH.**

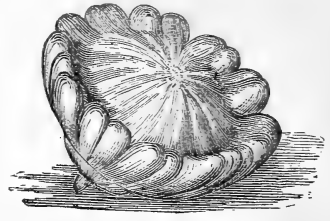
The Squashes are all quite tender, and therefore no progress can be made in starting them until the weather becomes somewhat warm and settled. The winter varieties should, however, be got in as early as possible, and a rapid growth encouraged. Treatment the same as for Melons and Cucumbers.



SQUASH — *Continued.*



SUMMER BUSH CROOKNECK.



EARLY BUSH SCOLLOPED.



HUBBARD.



WINTER CROOKNECK.

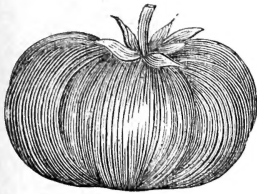
- Squash, Early Bush Scollop**, a good, early, summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Plant in hills, three feet apart. Per lb. \$1.25; oz. 15c. 5
- Early Bush Crook-Necked**. This is the richest summer Squash; very early and productive. Plant in hills, three feet apart. Per lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cts.,... 5
- Hubbard**. The very best winter Squash grown, and the only one we would advise to cultivate; almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cts.,... 10
- Turban or Turk's Cap**, a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange, fine, almost as good as *Hubbard*, and weighing about six pounds; per oz. 50c 15
- Boston Marrow**, a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per oz. 25 cts. 10
- Winter Crook-Neck**, of fair quality, very hardy, and a good keeper; pr oz. 15c. 5

**TOMATO.**

The Tomato is a long time in forming and ripening its fruit, and all lovers of this vegetable anxiously await the desired event. To obtain *early* varieties, therefore, is the great desire; and every year, almost, we have new kinds advertised from one week to five weeks earlier than anything known. After trying everything offered, I am satisfied that there is nothing materially earlier than the *Early Smooth Red*, as I offer it. Much may be accomplished in promoting earliness by saving seed only from the earliest fruits ripened. For this reason I have saved my Tomato seeds from the earliest fruits only. To obtain plants early, sow seed in the hot-bed early in March. In about five weeks they should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, and becoming hardened, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground; that is, if there is little or no danger of frost. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house, starting them even in the kitchen. The soil for early Tomatoes should not be too rich, and a warm, sheltered location should be selected, if possible. The Tomato may be made very pretty by training on a fence or trellis, like a Grape vine. No plant will better bear trimming.

- Tomato, Early Smooth Red**, early, very smooth, round, medium size, of good quality, and productive; per oz. 40 cts.,... 5
- Keyes' Early Prolific**, as early as *Smooth Red*, a good many ripening together; productive; uneven. Seems to be variable in different localities. Per oz. 75c. 10
- Eureka**, a strong growing variety, partaking somewhat of the tree habit; fruit good size and of fair quality; ripe 10 or 12 days after *Smooth Red*; oz. 75c., 10
- Tilden**, large, smooth; ripe with *Eureka*; not as solid as *Early Smooth Red*, and ripening unevenly — one part of the fruit being green while the other seems perfectly ripe; per oz. 40 cts.,... 5

**TOMATO** — *Continued.*



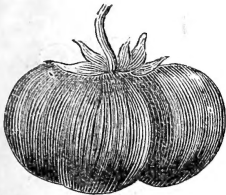
TILDEN.



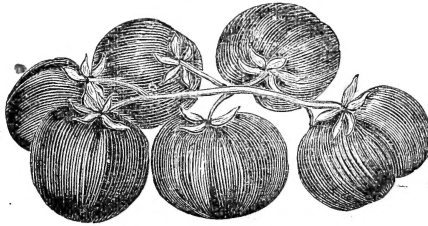
LESTER'S PERFECTED.



EUREKA.



KEYES'S EARLY PROLIFIC.



ORANGEFIELD.



EARLY SMOOTH RED.

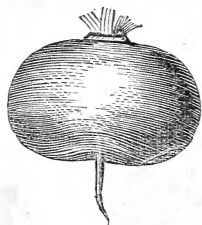
- Tomato, Orangefield.** This is a variety I obtained from JAMES CARTER & Co., of London, Eng., under the name of *Orangefield*. It is different from *Dwarf Orangefield*, as imported from other parties, but is the earliest, most productive, sweetest, and richest Tomato I have ever seen or tasted. The fruit is rather small, but grows in large clusters. . . . . 15
- Lester's Perfected**, light red or pinkish color, tolerably smooth, large, and very solid, with few seeds; per oz. 40 cts., . . . . . 5
- Large Yellow**, bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz. 40 cts., . . . . . 5
- Large Smooth Red**, very large, smooth; per oz. 30 cts., . . . . . 5
- Fejee Red**, good; of large size, and productive; per oz. 40 cts., . . . . . 5
- Pear-Shaped**, fine for preserving or pickling, . . . . . 5
- Plum-Shaped Yellow**, for preserving and pickling, . . . . . 5
- Cherry, Yellow and Red**, for preserving or pickling, each, . . . . . 5
- Strawberry, or Winter Cherry**, a distinct species; prized for preserving, . . . . . 10

**TURNIP.**

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

- Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch**, size medium; grows quick; per lb. \$1.25; oz. 10c., 5
- Early Yellow Dutch**, one of the best for the garden; per lb. \$1.25; oz. 10 cts., 5
- White Norfolk**, a popular variety for feeding; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., . . . 5
- Strap-Leaved White-Top**, roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., . . . . . 5
- Strap-Leaved Red-Top**, similar to above, purple above ground; lb. \$1.25; oz. 10c. 5
- Early White Stone**, a good, globe-shaped Turnip; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., 5
- Early Yellow Stone**, similar to above, except in color; per lb. \$1.25; oz. 10 cts., 5
- Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball**, very early and fine; lb. \$3; oz. 20c., 10
- White Globe**, large, white; fine for field culture; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., . . 5
- Long Red Tankard**, good and productive sort for field crop; lb. \$1.25; oz. 10 cts. 5
- Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen**, excellent; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., . . . . . 5
- Stone, or Stubble**, does well if sown late; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., . . . . . 5
- Robertson's Golden Ball**, an excellent yellow variety; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20c., 10
- Yellow Malta**, fine, rather small, very smooth; per lb. \$2; per oz. 20 cts., . . . . 10

## TURNIP—Continued.



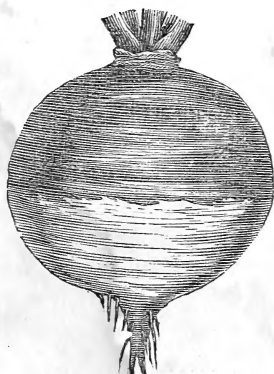
YELLOW MALTA.



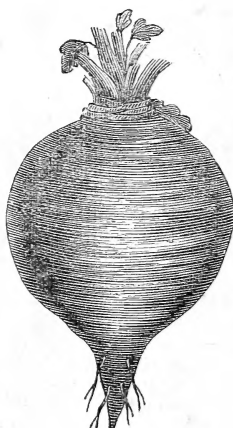
RED TOP STRAP-LEAF.



GOLDEN BALL.



GREEN-TOP SWEDE.



LAING'S PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.



KOHL RABI.

Swedes, White Sweet, White Red-Top, Green-Top, Laing's Purple-Top, Carter's Improved Purple-Top, Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, Skirving's Liverpool, Sutton's Champion, Large London, each, per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 10 cts., pkt., 5

## SWEET HERBS, &amp;c.

A few of the Sweet or Aromatic Herbs are found in every household, and should be provided for in the vegetable garden. Sow in spring in shallow drills. Those that require drying should be cut when the flowers are opening.

Anise; Balm; Sweet Basil; Borage, used as a salad, and thought to be exceedingly healthful; Caraway; Large Sweet Fennel; Lavender; Sweet Marjoram; Rosemary; Sage; Summer Savory; Winter Savory; Broad-Leaved English Thyme; Summer Thyme, French; Winter Thyme, German; each, per packet, 5 cents.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Broom Corn, Dwarf, per quart.....	\$0.40
Chinese Sugar Cane, per quart.....	50
Clover, White, per lb. \$1.00; per oz.,.....	10
“ Alsike, per lb. \$1.50; per oz.,.....	15
Lawn Grass, French mixed, per quart.....	35
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean seed, per quart.....	35
Sweet Vernal Grass, per lb. \$1.50; per oz.,.....	15
Carter's Improved Garnishing Kale, very ornamental; per pkt.,.....	50
Sea Kale, per oz. 30 cts.; per pkt.,.....	10
Rhubarb, Linnæus and Myatt's Victoria, each, per oz. 25 cts.; per pkt.,.....	5
Scorzonera, or Black Salsify, cultivated like common Salsify; per oz. 25 cts.; pkt.,.....	10
Tobacco, Connecticut Seed Leaf; Oronoco, early; Japan, new; each, pr oz. 50c; pkt.,.....	10
“ Maryland; Florida; Virginia; each, per oz. \$1; per pkt.,.....	20
“ Havana, true, per oz., \$1.25; per pkt.,.....	25
“ Latakia, introduced from Mt. Lebanon by BAYARD TAYLOR; peculiar, with large, broad leaves; said to be exceedingly aromatic; per oz. \$1.50; pkt	25

# THE THREE LITTLE SPADES,

BY MISS ANNA WARNER,

Author of "Dollars and Cents," in twenty-four chapters.

Children, it will never do to tell the grown up readers of *Harper's Weekly* all the work that was done that summer by our three little spades, and as I cannot tell you without telling them, this must be my last chapter. Many other things that I might say about weeds, and seeds, and earth-worms, and caterpillars, must be kept for "The Three Little Spades," when it comes out in book form, which I hope will be soon. And so, as I can not go through the summer with you just now, the best thing I can do is to jump at once to the end of the summer, and finish with that.

Summer was passing softly away, like a sweet dream; vanishing silently, like a bird hiding herself before the frost of sight. There had been no frost yet, and the gardens were in full bloom; the three spades, and heart's-ease, and anemones, and zinnias, and geraniums—there was a splendid show. The children thought they were as happy as they could possibly be, when suddenly an event took place which proved that when people are gardeners, there is no end to their happiness; or, rather, that it stretches on in such long perspective that it is quite impossible to guess where the end is.

The event was this: Mr. Vick sent the children his Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs for fall planting and spring blooming. Absolutely sent it to them, for themselves—a new, fresh Catalogue, with a pink cover, and with such flower pictures inside that Lily nearly screamed with delight at the sight of them. Sam had brought it from the post office after tea, and now in the lamp-light the three young heads clustered together above its pages. "A double hyacinth!" "A parrot tulip!" "Crocuses!" You could hear such exclamations every few minutes, but smothered and softly spoken so as to disturb no one else. The children talked hardly above their breath, even in their wonder and admiration.

"But oh dear! what's the use, after all?" said Lily at last. "We havn't got any money! I guess Mr. Vick did'n't know that."

"I'm very glad he sent it, though," said Clover; "I like to know about things. I think it was so kind of him, Lily. But what are 'hardy bulbs,' I wonder? That's on the cover."

"Hardy Bulbs," said Mr. May, looking up from his paper with a quizzical face, "mean, in this case, only tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, snow-drops, and such other trifles."

Such trifles! Clover and Lily looked at each other, and Primrose heaved a sigh that came from the very lowest corner of her heart.

"They're to be planted right off," put in Jack, peering over at the Catalogue, "and then they stick up their heads through the first snow, and are covered with flowers immediately. That's being hardy bulbs."

"Jack, Jack! remonstrated his mother. "You are certainly a hardy boy."

"They're so grateful and grasping, these girls, mamm!" said Jack. "Here they've had flowers upon flowers all summer, and now they're cryin' for hardy bulbs!"

"We're 't cryin' for hardy bulbs," said Lily, indignantly.

"Come here Prim," said Mr. May, throwing down his paper; "let me see your eyes."

Now Prim's eyes were certainly not tearful as she raised them for her father's inspection, but wistful they certainly were. Jack had some reason for declaring that they were full of crocuses and snow-drops.

"I don't see the drops of any sort," said Mr. May, smiling. "Prim, would a dollar's worth of hardy bulbs make you quite happy?"

Prim laughed—there was no need to say a word more.

"Here it is, then,—or rather here they are," said her father, as he once more took three dollar bills from his pocket-book and laid one before each of the children. "Now if Mr. Vick happens to have an endless variety of Catalogues what will become of my purse?"

\* \* \* \* \*

"I suppose," said Mr. May, standing on the rug and looking at his wife, after the young ones had gone to bed, "that you would as lieve have <sup>our</sup> hardy bulbs display their colors in the children's gardens as anywhere?"

"Could not be in a better place," she answered, smilingly.

Whereupon Mr. May sat down and wrote another order, and put it in the same envelope; and the children in their little beds never dreamed what he had done.

In due time the bulbs arrived, beautifully packed in a little box, and at first the children did not notice how much too large the box was for their small lists. But when they began to pull out the little packages from the loose seeds in which they were stowed, and to read new names on this one and that one, they were almost beside themselves. Each bulb was separately wrapped in soft paper, with a nice printed label; and when they had said a few times, "That's your's Clover," or "That's Prim's," then the word was, "whose is this? and this?" And their father, stand-by and laughing at them said, "You will have to divide." Then they knew all. But even Mr. May was surprised, after that, by a whole package of snow-drops, for which nobody had sent, but which Mr. Vick had put in "just to please himself," Lily declared.

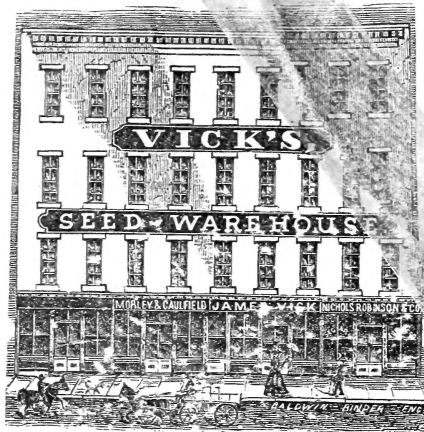
"Papa, what *could* make him do it?" said Primrose. "Did you tell him I wanted 'em, and had'n't any more money?"

"No, I did not tell him that," said her father, laughing. "But some people, you know, do more, and some less, than they are asked. Now Mr. Vick likes to do more."

"Well, I wish everybody did," said Primrose; "it makes people so happy."

## CATALOGUE OF TULIPS, HYACINTHS, AND ALL HARDY BULBS,

Published on the 1st of August, each year.



From Moore's Rural New Yorker, Nov. 2, 1867

### VICK'S SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES VICK is a name fast becoming famous—a household word—among the cultivators and lovers of Flowers all over the land. And its possessor is entitled to both fame and fortune for his persistent, long-continued and successful efforts to improve and extend the culture of the most beautiful products of the Floral Kingdom. As the author of the writer, Mr. Vick accompanied me, many years ago, (through the pages of an *Amherse Farmer, Horticulturist and Rural New Yorker*), to promote the movement in Floriculture, and we have since known him as a careful and successful cultivator of choice flowers for over a quarter of a century. For many years he was an amateur—cultivating flowers for the love of them only; but a few years ago he entered the arena as a professional cultivator, and also as an importer and grower of seeds, bulbs, etc., in which field he rapidly acquired a reputation and celebrity that places him in a most enviable position. From a comparatively small beginning, Mr. V. has, by care, industry and the display of rare taste and skill, established an immense trade, so great that he has been obliged to largely increase his grounds, and seek a commodious block for his headquarters in this city, both of which are briefly described below.

Mr. Vick's Warehouse, represented above, is in a new building on Mill st., near the post-office, and between the offices of the two principal Express Companies. The establishment occupies a block 65 by 45, and four stories in height. On the lower floor are the office and sales-room for home customers: the next consists of a large room where seeds are packed to fill orders—fifty persons or more, being thus employed during the business season—a room devoted exclusively to the work of opening letters, of which a thousand are sometimes received in a day; another room con-

tains the orders filed for future reference. On the third floor one large room is used for packing flower seeds in bags, another for vegetable seeds, and there is likewise a printing room with presses, &c., for working the colored plates and putting the Catalogues and other matter in type. The upper story is used for storage.

The Garden and Grounds of Mr. V. are principally located on East Avenue, where he resides. He here owns and cultivates twenty-three acres. These grounds are mostly devoted to growing flowers for seed. The display of flowers during the season has been far ahead of any of the kind ever before seen in this city. More than one hundred thousand flowers of the most beautiful varieties of annuals and biennials are now in blossom over many acres.

If any of our readers above is a simple "puff," or paid notice, they are mistaken. Mr. Vick is not a voluntary, without hint taken, or solicited, but Mr. Vick, given because we believe in him, and his establishment we believe in recommending to the tens of thousands of our readers who cultivate or desire the most beautiful of earth's products—Flowers.

From the Rochester Express, Sept. 12, 1867.

ACRES OF FLOWERS.—There is just now a glorious exhibition at Mr. Vick's plantation on East Avenue. Several acres of his grounds are covered with fall flowers in full bloom, presenting a variety and combination of beautiful colors not to be found elsewhere in the world. He has a large plot of Zinnias, which have been brought by careful cultivation to a remarkable development. Besides these, which are alone worth a day's journey to see, are Phlox, Verbenas, Asters, Cockscombs, Petunias, Double Rose Portulaca, Balsams, Pansies, and fifty other Annual and Perennial plants, now in their best estate. This show is incomparable with anything that is seen elsewhere in this State, or perhaps in any country; and the enterprise of Mr. Vick in experimenting in this department of Floriculture, is appreciated by all lovers of these beautiful natural productions, which serve to ornament the dwellings of high and humble, and give pleasure to wise and simple.

From Hampshire (Mass.) Express, Oct. 3, 1867.

J. L. Skinner, Esq., Editor of Express:—Having received several letters from Amherst and vicinity, asking me where I obtained the bulbs of the Dahlias on which I drew the first premium at our late Fair, I would respectfully inform the parties, and also those who are desirous of purchasing good bulbs and seeds, that they were obtained from Mr. James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. I can recommend Mr. Vick as being an honest seedsman, and any one dealing with him will find him so.

W. H. LYMAN.

Seed Warehouse, No. 10 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.