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6-24-57
DESCRIPTIVE
OF CATALOGUE
NEW & RARE SEEDS, PLANTS & BULBS.

189 FROM
PITCHER & MANDA
UNITED STATES NURSERIES, Short Hills
N. J.

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SPRING, 1892.

General Illustrated Catalogue

OF

NEW ^{AND} RARE SEEDS
PLANTS ^{AND} BULBS

Grown and For Sale at the

UNITED STATES NURSERIES

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

(Branch Nurseries, Hextable, Swanley, Kent, England)

BY

PITCHER & MANDA

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HARRISBURG, PA.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS

1892

Partial View of Glass-houses of the United States Nurseries at Short Hills, N. J.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

IN SENDING out this large Illustrated General Catalogue, we desire to address but a few words of introduction to its readers. We hope that the Catalogue will be appreciated by those who receive it, and that it will be preserved for consultation and use when ordering plants and seeds. We have been to a very large expense in its preparation and distribution, and confidently believe that it is by far the most costly and elaborate General Catalogue ever issued by any house.

Its plan is different from that of the Catalogues of most nurserymen and seedsmen, but we are confident that it will please our customers. The magnitude of our stock precludes the possibility of issuing in a single volume an adequately illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of all the goods we carry. We have therefore issued this Catalogue of Select Articles, such as are most generally grown and with the best success, which we can recommend most strongly to our customers. To all who are forming a collection of plants in any class, or to those who are in want of any especial plant not mentioned in this Catalogue, we would say that we issue separate Catalogues and Price-Lists as follows, which are sent, on application, to any address :

PRICE-LIST OF ORCHIDS AND CYPRIPEDIUMS.

PRICE-LIST OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BULBS AND BULBOUS ROOTS AND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING.

PRICE-LIST OF HARDY PERENNIALS.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

UNITED STATES NURSERIES,
Short Hills, New Jersey.

EUROPEAN BRANCH:
Hextable, Swanley, Kent, England.

PITCHER & MANDA.

Tub-grown Plants of *LAURUS NOBILIS*.

UNITED STATES NURSERIES,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.

PITCHER & MANDA'S

HOME COLLECTIONS

OF

Choice Flower Seeds

AND

Select Vegetable Seeds

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL PROFITS.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

HOME COLLECTIONS

—OF—

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The collections offered herein, made up of varieties both Flower and Vegetable, are most certain to give pleasing results and will be found especially useful and easy of cultivation. They will succeed equally well indoors or out; instructions printed in plain type upon each packet show, in the simplest manner, how to sow, grow and flower these floral gems, while the truthfully colored portraits give an idea as to what may be expected in due season. The prices at which they are sold place them within the reach of every one.

To those who possess but a "small lot" or window garden, much amusement and recreation is to be derived, and no healthier occupation can be indulged in than that of cultivating flowers and vegetables, or anything that is connected with the "Art of Gardening."

By sowing one or more of these collections of Flower Seeds, a garden may be filled with rainbow-hued flowers from early Summer to late Fall, with old favorite flowers, endeared to us by our younger recollections; not only will the garden appear a perfect glow of color but the house, too, may be decorated with the delightfully sweet-scented flowers which gladden the heart of the invalid and inspire the young folks with joy.

The Vegetable Seeds will be found to embrace the most useful and delicious varieties in cultivation at the present day. There is no greater boon than to have fresh vegetables daily, and the satisfaction of knowing that they have been gathered from your own garden; how much sweeter the peas taste, and how much more palatable will the cucumbers, lettuce and radish be, the luxury of which is known only to those who grow their own vegetables.

As in the Flower Seed packets full cultural directions are printed on the Vegetable Seed packets, and a colored portrait of the variety displayed. Great care has been taken to select only tried, popular and most reliable varieties of vegetables, and satisfaction in this respect may be entirely relied upon.

Collection containing	6	packets of Flower or Vegetable Seed,	25c.
"	"	12	"
"	"	18	"
"	"	24	"
			\$1.00

It will be seen from the above prices that a package of these choice, pure seeds will come to less than 5 cents, which also includes the beautiful banner.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

- Collection No. 1*—Contains six varieties of the leading Vegetable Seeds: Beet, Tomato, Corn, Lettuce, Beans, and Radish.
- Collection No. 2*—Contains twelve varieties: Beet, Tomato, Corn, Lettuce, Beans, Radish, Peas, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Parsley, and Cucumber.
- Collection No. 3*—Contains eighteen varieties: Beet, Tomato, Corn, Lettuce, Beans, Radish, Peas, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Parsley, Cucumber, Squash, Turnip, Musk Melon, Spinach, Parsnips, and Egg Plant.
- Collection No. 4*—Contains twenty-four varieties: Beet, Tomato, Corn, Lettuce, Beans, Radish, Peas, Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Parsley, Cucumber, Squash, Turnip, Musk Melon, Spinach, Parsnips, Egg Plant, Salsify, Endive, Celery, Leek, Cauliflower, and Water Melon.
- Collection No. 5*—Contains six varieties of Beet, long and turnip rooted.
- Collection No. 6*—Contains six varieties of Peas, dwarf, early and late.
- Collection No. 7*—Contains six varieties of Beans, wax and green pods.
- Collection No. 8*—Contains six varieties of Lettuce, curled and hearting kinds.
- Collection No. 9*—Contains six varieties of Corn, early and late.
- Collection No. 10*—Contains six varieties of Radish, Spring, Summer and Winter.
- Collection No. 11*—Contains six varieties of Onions, red, yellow, and white.
- Collection No. 12*—Contains six varieties of Cabbage, early and late.
- Collection No. 13*—Contains six varieties of Carrots, short, half-long, and long.
- Collection No. 14*—Contains six varieties of Squash, Summer and Winter.
- Collection No. 15*—Contains six varieties of Cucumber, pickling and slicing.
- Collection No. 16*—Contains six varieties of Turnips, garden and field kinds.

FLOWER SEEDS.

- Collection No. 1*—Contains six varieties of Hardy Annuals: German Aster, Mixed Candytuft, Mignonette, large flowering, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox Drummondii, and Portulaca.
- Collection No. 2*—Contains twelve varieties of Hardy Annuals: Aster, Candytuft, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Petunia, Ipomoea (Morning Glory), Pinks, Zinnia, Nasturtium, and Marigold.
- Collection No. 3*—Contains eighteen varieties of Hardy Annuals: Aster, Candytuft, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Petunia, Ipomoea (Morning Glory), Pinks, Zinnia, Nasturtium, Marigold, Poppy, Sweet Peas, Everlastings, Ageratum, Amaranthus, and Eschscholtzia.

Collection No. 4—Contains twenty-four varieties of Hardy Annuals: Aster, Candytuft, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Petunia, Ipomoea (Morning Glory), Pinks, Zinnia, Nasturtium, Marigold, Poppy, Sweet Peas, Everlastings, Ageratum, Amaranthus, Eschscholtzia, Centaurea, Balsams, Dwarf Morning Glory, Calliopsis, Scabiosa, and Pansy.

Collection No. 5—Contains six varieties of *Balsams*: White, Scarlet, Lilac, Spotted, Peach, and Copper.

Collection No. 6—Contains six varieties of *Petunia*: White, Purple, White striped, Spotted, Rose, and Crimson.

Collection No. 7—Contains six varieties of *Morning Glory*: White, Rose, Lilac, Red, Striped, and Blue.

Collection No. 8—Contains six varieties of *Aster*: Rose, White, Scarlet, Blue, Violet, and Peach.

Collection No. 9—Contains six varieties of *Stocks*: Scarlet, Blue, Striped, Violet, White, and Rose.

Collection No. 10—Contains six varieties of *Marigold*: African Orange, African Lemon, African Striped, French Orange, French Lemon, and French Striped.

Collection No. 11—Contains six varieties of *Phlox*: White, Striped, Scarlet, Dark Red, Purple, and Yellow.

Collection No. 12—Contains six distinct types, mixed colors, double and single of *Poppies*.

Collection No. 13—Contains six varieties of *Portulaca*: White, Rose, Orange, Purple, Crimson, and Striped.

Collection No. 14—Contains six varieties of *Sweet Peas*: Scarlet, Purple, White, Red, Striped, and Light Blue.

Collection No. 15—Contains six varieties of *Zinnia*: White, Yellow, Rose, Crimson, Purple, and Striped.

Collection No. 16—Contains six varieties of *Pinks* (Dianthus): Scotch Clove, Carnations, Sweet William, Double Chinese, Diadem, and Pheasant Eye.

Collection No. 17—Contains six varieties of *Pansy*: Blue, White, Yellow, Bronze, Black, and Striped.

Collection No. 18—Contains six distinct and best sorts of *Everlastings*.

Collection No. 19—Contains six varieties of *California Poppy* (*Eschscholtzia*): White, Light Yellow, Orange, Rose, Carmine, and Orange and Rose.

Collection No. 20—Contains six varieties of *Scabiosa*: Lilac, Yellow, Cherry, Rose, Starry, and White.

Collection No. 21—Contains six distinct varieties and colors of *Calliopsis*.

Collection No. 22—Contains six varieties of *Candytuft*: Crimson, White, Purple, Flesh, Lilac, and Red.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLE.	PRICE.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH we have been in business only a few years, we believe that we have the largest and best-appointed general horticultural establishment in America, if not in the world. The accompanying plates, reproduced from photographs by our own photographer, will show the extent of our place better than words can describe it. We have now a more extensive expanse of glass than any other concern in this country, aggregating several acres. This is comprised in two departments, separated by a short distance. The older portion is the Orchid Department, consisting of twenty-one houses filled to overflowing with the largest collection of Orchids in America. Several houses are devoted entirely to *Cypripediums*, of which genus our collection is without doubt the largest and most varied in the world. Here plants, received constantly from our collectors in the tropics of both hemispheres, are potted and become thoroughly established, before being disseminated among our customers. Here, also, are extensive packing, receiving and potting-rooms; the carpenter-shop, where our packing-boxes are made, and storage-sheds for pots and other surplus stock. From the front of the Orchid Department the visitor may look off to the south, across the valley, for miles, to one of those ranges of hills which make this portion of New Jersey so attractive.

Down the hill a short distance are seen the dazzling roofs of the Chrysanthemum and Exotic departments, comprising twenty-seven immense houses, built according to the most approved ideas in greenhouse architecture. First are the Chrysanthemum-houses, a new range built within the last year and comprising seven spacious houses, each 200 feet long by 25 feet wide, with high roofs. These are set upon the hill, with a southern exposure, being arranged one above another like an immense stairway. This arrangement gives to each house the maximum amount of sunlight. The lower house of the series has an arched floor of brick and cement, supported on iron beams. Beneath this are the Bulb and Seed rooms; and still lower, forming a sub-cellar, is the capacious storage-room for bulbs and roots, where they are kept dormant until brought into air and light. In the center are the boilers and furnaces.

Separated from the Chrysanthemum-houses by a roadway is the Exotic Department, comprising twenty houses arranged in a square, with the Palm-house, which is one of the largest and finest greenhouses in America,

Partial view of our Cypripedium Exhibit at the Grand Madison Square Garden Show, November 24 to 30, 1890.

through the center; and branching out on either side are the smaller houses used for growing all kinds of greenhouse and stove-plants, and for propagating from slip or seed. Around three sides of the square run high and roomy packing and potting-sheds. A portion of one of these is used temporarily as an office, awaiting the erection of a permanent office and warehouse building, which the business demands, and which will be built the coming summer.

Farther to the south, about an eighth of a mile, are situated the Herbaceous Grounds, comprising several acres under the highest state of cultivation. Here are grown all kinds of hardy flowering-plants, and the grounds are a blaze of bloom from earliest spring until long after the first frosts. Besides this, we have a Branch Nursery in Hextable, England, including eight greenhouses and a tract of land for hardy plants. From here we disseminate through Europe all our novelties and introductions.

We are always glad to see visitors and show them around our establishment. There are two annual Exhibitions: one about the first of November, of Chrysanthemums, and the other in February, of Orchids, at which times special trains are run, bringing thousands of ladies and gentlemen out from New York and the surrounding towns, and many others from a greater distance. While we have these public Exhibitions at the above-named seasons, we are glad to have visitors come out at any time, and can always show them some fine Orchids in bloom, as well as the largest variety of greenhouse plants to be seen in this country, including many specimens of Palms, Cycads, Tree-Ferns, etc., of great size.

Time Table of Trains between New York and Short Hills.

This is an extract from a much longer list of trains, but times of trains here given are best suited to visitors.

FROM NEW YORK.		TO NEW YORK.	
Leave New York, Christopher or Barclay Street.	Arrive Short Hills.	Leave Short Hills.	Arrive New York.
7.30 A. M.	8.34 A. M.	7.53 A. M.	8.50 A. M.
7.50 "	8.54 "	8.26 "	9.20 "
8.30 "	9.40 "	9.00 "	10.00 "
10.10 "	11.17 "	9.50 "	11.00 "
11.10 "	12.19 P. M.	10.20 "	11.30 "
1.30 P. M.	2.37 "	10.55 "	12.00 M.
2.30 "	3.39 "	12.14 P. M.	1.20 P. M.
		1.44 "	2.40 "
		3.00 "	4.10 "
		5.05 "	6.10 "
		6.25 "	7.30 "

A View in one of our Palm-Houses.

Terms on Which We Do Business.

Our patrons are requested to remit by Checks, Express, or Post-Office Money-Orders on the New York Post-Office, or by Money in Registered Letters. Stamps are taken for small amounts. We will not be responsible for money sent in unregistered letters.

Postage and Express Charges.—All seeds offered by the packet or ounce are sent post-paid at the catalogued prices. Larger quantities, except in the few cases noted, are sent by express at the customer's expense, unless postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound is included in the remittance. Peas and Beans cost 15 cents per quart, and Corn 10 cents per quart for postage. We recommend our customers to have their plants sent by express, as in that case we can send larger plants, and they arrive in better condition. For far-distant points however, except in the case of bulky plants, we can send mailing-size plants at the prices quoted. All Tools and Miscellaneous Requisites are shipped at purchaser's expense for freight or express.

No charges are made for boxes, packing, or delivery to the railroad station or express-office. All goods are carefully packed, and may be sent to any part of the globe. *We guarantee the safe arrival of everything sent by express, but will not be responsible for goods sent by freight.*

Orders are solicited at as early a date as possible, that we may have ample time for their execution. Please write name, post-office, express-office, etc., plainly, and give any other information as to the best method of forwarding.

Complaints if any, should be made directly on receipt of goods. We promise prompt and just treatment of all claims presented.

Head-Gardeners and Assistants.—We have on our register the names of several practical and trusty men for the above-named positions, and will be happy to recommend them to any lady or gentleman requiring their services at any time. Address all orders, communications and remittances to

PITCHER & MANDA,
Short Hills, New Jersey.

A View in one of our Chrysanthemum-Houses.

SEEDS.

The Seed portion of this Catalogue differs in appearance from that of most dealers, but we are confident that the difference is one which will please our customers. If a person contemplating the purchase of seeds for his or her vegetable or flower garden takes up the ordinary seedsman's catalogue, he is bewildered with the innumerable varieties offered, and all described as *the best*. He has no guide, and takes haphazard, perhaps, the variety with the oddest or most prettily sounding name, oftentimes not knowing whether it is the variety best suited to his needs or not, as there is no guide on these points to be found in many catalogues. We have tried to remove this difficulty by offering only a few varieties of each article, but have endeavored to include the best and most distinct only, and those which we know to be worth growing and most likely to please the grower. These varieties are such as we are willing to stake our reputation upon.

Our customers may be surprised at not finding in the first pages of our Catalogue some vegetable "Novelties" or new-fangled varieties with melodious or high-sounding names. Perhaps some explanation, although not an apology, may be required for this lack. We have often seen seedsman's catalogues describing, in imposing phrase, varieties of vegetable seeds which, when they are tried, are found to be no better than other existing varieties, or frequently not so good. This is our first year in the seed business, and we have had no opportunity to develop any particular strains which we can recommend to our customers as superior to those described in the body of the Catalogue. And while some novelties, so-called, have been offered us by other dealers or by growers, there are none among them which we find worthy of especial praise, or which we care to send out without our own careful trial of their merits.

The few "Novelties" of flower seeds offered have been procured from sources which we know to be reliable, and the articles are such as we can recommend.

Now a word about the seeds we offer—their quality, purity and germination. We have taken every care to procure all seeds from the most reliable sources, whether in this country or Europe, and we hope that our reputation in the plant business will lead our many customers to place their orders for seeds and miscellaneous garden requisites with us and let all go together, thus saving freight. In the successful growing of crops from seed so much depends upon the soil, the weather, and the care given the plants, that we are not able to guarantee the crop in any manner, either for quantity or quality. This is the usual "disclaimer" made by seedsman. Orders will be received and accepted only subject to its conditions.

GROUP OF IMPROVED ASTERS.

Choice Flower Seed Novelties.

Tuberous Begonias.

This is a class of plants which have been developed within the past 15 or 20 years by the skill of the hybridizer. Now we have them in bright scarlet, more brilliant than Geraniums, and in all shades of rose-red and pink to white, and of late we have brilliant yellows, from pale straw-color to brilliant bronze, and all both double and single. Our collection of these plants is very large, and the last season we have carefully saved seed from the best flowers, which we offer as below. This seed of our own saving is, we assure our customers, superior to the imported seed usually offered.

Single Striped Vitatta	\$o 75	Double Scarlet	\$o 75
“ Scarlet	50	“ White	75
“ White	50	“ Yellow	75
“ Yellow	50	“ Bronze	75
“ Bronze	50	“ Pink and Rose	75
“ Pink and Rose	50	“ Mixed	50
“ Mixed	35		

The Comet White Aster.

This is a lovely new Aster, being now sent out for the first time. It is a French novelty, and the flowers resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum; the petals are long, pure white, and arranged in a way entirely distinct from most Asters. Per pkt., 50 cts.

New Rose and White “Ball” Aster.

This novelty bears very double flowers, with very symmetrically incurving petals, making the flower almost exactly spherical. They are rose color and white, and very distinct among Asters, deserving general cultivation. Per pkt., 25 cts.

New Gloxinia “Corona.”

This grand flower is remarkable for its size and striking colors. The individual blossoms are 3 to 4½ inches across, with 6, and often 7, divisions or lobes, and a large, richly veined throat of deep violet-red, passing into a beautiful indigo towards the orifice. This color gradually disappears, and the pure white outer ground is margined with innumerable dark blue dots. Another strong point in its favor is that it nearly always comes true from seed. Per pkt., 50 cts.

New Hybrid Impatiens Sultani (Balsams).

These new hybrid Balsams are offered this year for the first time, and will, we believe, find favor with all flower-lovers. The plant is of an erect free-growing habit and the flowers are borne in great profusion until frost. They are of varying shades from bright red to delicate pale pink. They are very superior to the ordinary Sultani Balsams, and are a great acquisition. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Impatiens Sultani (Balsam), “King Albert.”

This is one of the varieties described above, of a beautiful shade of rosy crimson, and produced in great profusion. Per pkt., 30 cts.

GLASGOW PRIZE COCKSCOMB. Our Select Strain.

Schizanthus pinnatus niveus.

For the first time a pure white Schizanthus is offered. It is true that white flowers have been produced by *Schizanthus pinnatus albus* and *Schizanthus grandiflorus albus*, but the former are spotted with blue and the latter with yellow. We are confident that this will find favor and prove a valuable addition. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Cardinal Poppy.

This is a variety of *Papaver somniferum*, and is distinguished from the type by its dwarfer habit of growth and the size and brilliant color of its flowers. These are immense, very double, brilliant scarlet on a white ground, and are borne 10 to 12 on a plant 18 inches high, lasting for a long time in perfection. A grand annual Poppy which we predict will prove a decided acquisition. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Tulip Poppy (*Papaver glaucum*).

A magnificent new Poppy, recently discovered in the mountains of Armenia. The plant rises to a height of 12 to 14 inches, and produces above the bluish green foliage a profusion (often 50 to 60) of large and splendid flowers of the most brilliant and vivid scarlet imaginable. The two outer petals bear a resemblance to a saucer, in which the two inner petals stand nearly upright and as if protecting the stamens. As the flowers fade, two black spots are visible at the base of the petals. The color reminds one of the bright scarlet of the Scarlet Duc van Thol Tulip, and on this account the variety has been named the Tulip Poppy.

This will prove to be one of the very best decorative annuals, its dazzling red flowers, produced in such profusion, forming a brilliant mass not to be excelled, and serving to brighten up other plants with flowers or foliage of a more somber color. The minute seed will sometimes remain for two weeks before germinating, but if planted in a hotbed it will germinate in about eight days. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Orchid Seeds.

SEEDS OF CYPRIPEDIUM HYBRIDS.

During the past season we have artificially hybridized numbers of *Cypripedium* blossoms, making crosses as distinct as the flowering season would admit of. This seed we now offer for sale to those who wish to try the experiment of raising *Cypripediums* from seed. We may say in advance that we would not recommend the experiment to any one except those with a collection of Orchids and who understand the treatment of the young plants, but to such we feel it will be a pleasure to watch the growth and development of the plant, whose flower may be a distinct and valuable form worth perhaps several hundred dollars. Our collection of *Cypripediums* is the largest in the world, and we have upwards of 2,000 seedlings ourselves which have never blossomed. Such of our seedlings, however, as have bloomed, are in most cases very valuable, and we have sold them at high prices.

The seed should be planted in sphagnum moss on the top of a pot, around a larger plant. After two leaves have developed they may be transferred to thumb-pots, and, as they grow, into larger pots. We have had them blossom in from 2 to 5 years' time from the sowing of the seed. The names of species used in the hybridization will appear on each packet of seed. Per pkt., 75 cts.

Orchids came in good order and were satisfactory.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 1, '91.

OLOF JOHNSON.

ST. LOUIS, December 26, '90.

The box of Orchids received yesterday, and were the finest we have ever seen. We thank you very much for them.

RIEMAN & CHANDLER.

Select Strains of Florists' Flowers.

Our Select Strain of Choice Florists' Flowers

As Shown on Opposite Page.

No. 1. *Calceolaria hybrida grandiflora*.

Pretty greenhouse plants, with curious slipper-shaped flowers of bright colors. Seed best sown in spring for summer blooming, and September for winter blooming. Extra-choice strain, per pkt., 50 cts.

No. 2. *Cineraria hybrida*.

Half-hardy annual, which for winter flowering should be sown the preceding summer. Much raised by florists. Per pkt., 50 cts.

No. 3. *Cyclamen Persicum giganteum alba*.

Grand free-blooming plants, much cultivated by florists. Extra-choice English strain, per pkt., 50 cts.

No. 4. *Gloxinia*.

These are among the most beautiful of greenhouse-flowering plants, and bloom freely the first year from seed. Extra-choice strain, per pkt., 50 cts.

No. 5. *Petunias, Double*.

These well-known plants for summer bedding are also very useful for house culture, and the finer sorts are much grown by florists for pot-plants. For bedding-plants also, the seed is best sown in a box in the house in January or February, the plants to be set out when the weather is favorable. Per pkt., 50 cts.

No. 6. *Primula*.

The Primulas are among the finest of flowering pot-plants and are much grown by florists. The Chinese varieties with fringed petals are the most beautiful, and are attractive in both flower and foliage. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Prize Chrysanthemum Seed.

The Elite of Collections.

Our immense collection of this grand autumn flower is looked upon by all authorities as the most select, more distinct and new varieties of worth having been distributed from our establishment than from any other in the world. Our Prize-Winners, after exhibition, are set aside and hybridized by artificial and other means to produce seed which has become crossed with other good kinds.

This last season we had seven large greenhouses, 200 by 25 feet, filled with new and the best of the older sorts. Assisted by the favorable weather during the flowering season, we were fortunate enough to procure a large quantity of seed from all types. Purchasers of this seed are entitled to compete for the

\$225 in Cash Prizes

we offer for the best three plants originated from our seed, as follows: For the best new plant, \$100; for the second best, \$75; for the third best, \$50; the winning plants to become our property, and to be delivered to us free of all express and other charges.

Prize Chrysanthemum Seed, 25 cts. per pkt.; 5 pkts. for \$1.

WELL-GROWN MIGNONETTE.

General List of Flower Seeds.

Alphabetically Arranged.

The following list contains a selection of the best and most popular annual, biennial, perennial and everlasting flowers. Larger packets than those priced in this catalogue may be had, if required, and any kinds not enumerated can be supplied at advertised price.

All Flower Seeds are sent free by mail at Catalogue prices.

	Pkt.
ABRONIA umbellata. Pretty verbena-like trailing annuals; lilac flowers	\$o 05
ABUTILON, Choice Mixed. A well-known showy greenhouse plant with beautiful bell-shaped flowers of various bright colors	25
ACROCLINIUM roseum and album. Everlasting flowers	05
AGERATUM Mexicanum. Effective bedding-plants; blue; suitable for bouquets	05
Dwarf. Blue and White.....each..	05
AGROSTEMMA coronaria atrosanguinea. Rose; blooms abundantly	05
ALYSSUM maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). White; excellent for borders, edgings and rock-work	05
saxatile. Yellow	05
compactum	10
AMARANTHUS tricolor (Joseph's-Coat). Suitable for borders and around shrub-beries	05
melancholicus. Crimson ornamental foliage-plants, suitable for subtropical gardening	05
salicifolius (Fountain-plant). Red and yellow foliage.	05
ANEMONE coronaria. Blue and varied colors; beautiful early-flowering plants	05
ANTIRRHINUM majus (Snapdragon). Mixed; very showy, hardy annual plants for beds and borders	05
AQUILEGIA (Columbine) Mixed. Admirably adapted to borders, and deserving of extensive cultivation	10
ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Dutchman's-Pipe). Popular climber, various colors	10
ASTER. These noble flowers are universal favorites. Victoria and Truffaut's Pæony-flowered are very fine Asters, being large and perfectly double.	
Betteridge's Globe-quilled. Various colors	10
Cocardeau or Crown. Various colors	10
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered. Various colors	10
Dwarf Shakespeare. Various colors	10
Giant Emperor. Various colors	10
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered. Various colors	10
" Globe Perfection. Various colors	10
Victoria Hedgehog. Various colors	10
Victoria. Various colors	10
Dwarf Bouquet. Various colors	10
Miniature. Mixed	10
China. Mixed	05
Collections of all the above kinds, containing 12 packets, separate colors	1 00
" " " " " " " " " "	60
ASPERULA azurea setosa. Blue; very attractive and hardy, blooming in the spring.	05
odorata	10
AURICULA, Choice Mixed. Saved from the finest strains	25
BALSAM (Lady's-Slipper), Camellia-flowered. Mixed; very popular plant for greenhouse and conservatory decoration	10
Rose-flowered. Mixed	10
Separate Colors.	10

	Pkt.
BARTONIA aurea. Yellow; showy, fine-flowering annual.....	\$o 05
BELLIS perennis, fl. pl. (English Daisy). Mixed, double	10
BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted Hybrid; Single Mixed. Splendid plants for decoration. The seeds we offer have been saved from the best varieties by ourselves	50
Double Mixed	75
CALCEOLARIA, Choicest Mixed. A very superior strain of flowers for greenhouse decoration. <i>Strongly recommended.</i>	25
Rugosa. Yellow	25
CALLIOPSIS. These handsome showy annuals deserve extensive cultivation; colors brilliant, and of long duration; suitable for beds and borders.	
Drummondii. Yellow	05
Tinctoria. Yellow and brown	05
Mixed	05
CAMPANULA. This is a most useful and interesting class of plants. <i>C. carpathica</i> and <i>C. carpathica alba</i> are neat and showy, and very pretty for pot-culture.	
Carpathica. Blue	05
Carpathica alba. White.....	05
Medium calycanthema. Purple or white	10
CANDYTUFT. Hardy free-blooming annuals; well adapted to borders, beds and edgings.	
Crimson	C5
Tom Thumb. White.....	10
Purple	05
Lilac	05
White Rocket	05
Mixed	05
CANNA (Indian-Shot). A stately-growing plant, with remarkably handsome foliage, pro- ducing a tropical appearance; adapted to centers of large beds.	
Crozy's Finest Mixed.....	10
Zebrina. Crimson.....	C5
Warscewiczii. Red.....	05
CANTERBURY-BELLS. Very desirable hardy plants, suitable for shrubby borders.	
Double Blue, White or Rose	10
Single Blue, White or Rose	05
Mixed	05
CARNATION, Grenadin. Brilliant scarlet. Furnishes a profusion of charming double flowers, and comes into bloom earlier than any other variety, which renders it a most valuable acquisition	10
Mixed Border	05
Choice Double Mixed. Saved from the finest kinds; can be highly recommended to produce good showy flowers	10
CELOSIA pyramidalis coccinea (Crimson-feathered Cockscomb). Splendid plants, producing feathery spikes in profusion	10
cristata variegata	10
pyramidalis aurea. Yellow	10
Huttoni. Crimson	10
CENTAUREA. Valuable silver-foliaged plants, suitable for edgings and bedding.	
Clementei. White.....	10
candidissima. White	25
gymnocarpa. Purple	10
Cyanus minor (Blue Corn-flower)	05
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Finest Double. Chinese and Japanese varieties, saved from our own choice prize collection containing all types.....each..	25
Anemone-flowering	25
Pompon-flowering	25
Annual Varieties. Handsome showy flowers for mixed borders.	
Tricolor, Single Mixed	05
“ Double Mixed	10
Frutescens (Paris Daisy).....	10
Burridgeanum.....	05

	Pkt.
CINERARIA hybrida. Superb mixed; very carefully selected strains which can not be surpassed.....	\$o 25
maritima (Dusty-Miller). Yellow; silver foliage.....	05
CLARKIA pulchella. White; useful hardy annuals; easy of cultivation; suitable for sowing in beds.....	05
pulchella flore pleno. Rose.....	05
" marginata.....	05
COBÆA scandens. One of the finest greenhouse climbers; large purple bell-shaped flowers.....	10
COCKSCOMB. A tender annual, deservedly popular for greenhouse decoration.	
Dwarf Crimson. Choicest strain.....	10
Dwarf Mixed.....	10
COLLINSIA bicolor. Purple and white; much admired, exceedingly hardy, and useful for beds, mixed borders, etc. <i>C. bicolor</i> and <i>C. verna</i> are very charming varieties.....	05
bicolor alba.....	05
verna. Blue and white.....	05
CONVOLVULUS Mauritanicus. Lilac; very useful to grow in hanging baskets, or for climbing over rockeries.....	05
minor, Separate Colors. (Dwarf Morning-Glory).....	05
" Mixed.....	05
major, Separate Colors.....	05
" Mixed.....	05
COWSLIP, Fine mixed. Recommended for decorating woodland walks and rock-work	05
CYCLAMEN Persicum giganteum. A splendid strain of this exquisite plant, to color or mixed.....	25
CYPRESS-VINE. Pretty trailing vine.....	05
DAHLIA, Double Mixed. Saved from splendid varieties.....	10
Single. Saved from our own choice collection.....	10
DELPHINIUM formosum (Perennial Larkspur). White and blue; handsome class of perennials, very hardy and showy.....	10
DIANTHUS Sinensis (Indian Pink). Various colors. These are most beautiful, having brilliant colors, varying from the richest crimson to almost white; excellent border plants.....	05
Heddewigii flore pleno. Various colors.....	10
diadematus. Mixed.....	10
laciniatus splendens. Mixed.....	10
DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Handsome perennials, suitable for banks and borders.	
alba.....	05
purpurea.....	05
ERYSIMUM Peroffskianum. Orange; attractive annuals for mixed borders.....	05
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. Showy annuals, with bright yellow, orange and white blooms; suitable for mixed borders and masses.	
alba.....	05
Californica. Yellow.....	05
crocea. Orange.....	05
Mandarin. Scarlet and orange.....	10
rosea.....	05
GAILLARDIA picta. Scarlet and yellow; beautiful half-hardy perennials with large showy flower-heads, suitable for beds and borders.....	05
GILIA tricolor. Mixed; very pretty free-flowering annuals, suitable for patches on mixed beds or borders.....	05
tricolor alba.....	05
GLOXINIA, Mixed. Extra-choice strain; an exquisite stove-plant; its decorative qualities render it invaluable.....	50
GODETIA. A brilliant and profuse-flowering class of annuals, extremely hardy and easy of cultivation; should be sown in every garden.	
The Bride. White and crimson.....	05
Lady Albermarle. Crimson.....	05
Whitneyi. Purple and crimson.....	10

	Pkt.
GOURDS. Mixed; ornamental, fine for trellis-work.....	\$0 05
GREVILLEA robusta. Ornamental-foliaged plant of graceful habit.....	15
GYPSOPHILA paniculata. White; pretty free-blooming annuals; very attractive....	05
elegans. Rose	05
HAWKWEED, Red, White, and Yellow. Showy annuals, useful for rock-work. each.	05
HELIANTHUS Californicus (Dwarf Sunflower). Yellow; well adapted for growing in large shrubberies.....	05
globosus fistulosus (Giant Sunflower). Orange	10
HELICHRYSUM. Everlasting.....	10
HELIOTROPE, Mixed. Sweet-scented bedding-plant.....	10
HIBISCUS. Primrose; handsome summer and autumn-blooming annual.....	05
HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed. Carefully saved from superb double flowers	10
Separate Colors	15
HUMEA elegans. Rose; elegant drooping fountain-like plants.....	10
IBERIS Gibraltarica. Pink and white; charming early-flowering plants for spring gardening or rock-work.....	05
sempervirens. White	05
IPOMŒA. Free-blooming climbers, exceedingly rich in colors.	
grandiflora alba (Moon-flower)	10
Bona-Nox (White Good-Night)	10
Learii. Blue	20
Mixed	10
KAULFUSSIA amelloides. Blue; pretty, hardy annuals, well adapted for edgings or small beds	05
LANTANA Hybrids. Mixed; useful bedding-plant.....	05
LARKSPUR, Dwarf Rocket Mixed. Very showy annuals; suitable for beds.....	05
LIMNANTHES Douglasii. Yellow and white; very pretty annual	05
LINARIA bipartita alba. Useful for rock-work and pot-culture, and specially recommended	05
Cymbalaria. Purple.....	05
LINUM grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax). One of the very best and most showy annuals for bedding.....	05
LOBELIA cardinalis, Herbaceous Varieties. Bright Scarlet	05
Crystal Palace Variety. Dwarf blue; charming little blue and white flowers; indispensable for beds and edgings of pots. They are treated as annuals, although some are of perennial duration.....	10
gracilis alba	05
LUPINS. Blue, Rose, Yellow, White and Mixed; the varieties of this genus are among the most beautiful of our border annuals; they will flourish in almost any place or soil.....	05
LUPINUS nanus (Dwarf Lupin). Blue	05
nanus albus. White	05
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. Scarlet; showy herbaceous perennials, suitable for mixed borders.....	05
Haageana. Scarlet	05
MAIZE. Striped Japanese.....	10
MALOPE grandiflora. Red; showy hardy annuals	05
MARVEL OF PERU (Four-o'Clock). Mixed; handsome branching perennial.....	05
MARIGOLD. Well-known half-hardy annuals; very ornamental; saved from the finest double flowers; the dwarf kinds are useful for small beds and edgings.	
African. Lemon	05
Orange	05
French, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
" Gold-striped	10
MATHIOLA bicornis. Lilac; very pretty sweet-scented annual	05
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM cordiflorum variegatum. Rosy purple; a particularly fine variety, suitable for edgings in the sub-tropical garden	20

	Pkt.
MIGNONETTE, Crimson Queen. Universally admired	So 05
Large-flowering. Buff	05
Tall Pyramidal. Reddish buff	05
New Hybrid Spiral. Buff	05
Machet. Orange-white	10
MIMOSA pudica (Sensitive-Plant). Pink	10
MIMULUS, Fine Mixed (Monkey-Flower). Handsome for greenhouse, conservatory, or window culture	10
Choice Double Mixed. Large-flowering and of great merit	10
Moschatus (Musk). Yellow	10
MYOSOTIS dissitiflora (Forget-Me-Not). Blue. Charming little flowers for spring gardening	10
palustris. Blue and yellow	10
NASTURTIUM. A very showy class of plants, most useful for bedding or edging; no flower garden should be without a bed of Tom Thumb Scarlet.	
Tom Thumb, Scarlet	05
“ Spotted	05
“ Crimson	05
“ Golden King	05
“ “ Yellow	05
“ King of. Dark scarlet	05
“ King Theodore. Black	05
“ Mixed	05
Tall Red, Orange, Yellow, Spotted, Scarlet and mixed. Very showy climbers, for covering walls, trellises or rockeries. Free bloomers	each.. 05
NEMOPHILA insignis. Blue; highly effective free-flowering annuals for bedding or edging	05
Mixed	05
NICOTIANA affinis. White; variety of the “Tobacco Plant”; ornamental foliage and fragrant flower. Charming little plant for clumps and edgings	05
NYCTERINIA Capensis. Brown; most beautiful dwarf sweet-scented plants; compact-growing, well suited for edging	10
ÆNOTHERA bistorta (Evening Primrose). Yellow and crimson; splendid large-flowering plants, very free-blooming; have spikes of yellow blossoms	05
PANSY. We offer only the choicest large-flowered varieties, and as our seed is from one of the best growers, it is sure to produce satisfactory flowers.	
Extra-Fine Large Mixed	25
Good Mixed	10
Giant Trimardeau. Mixed	15
Gem. Yellow; very useful for spring bedding	10
Lord Beaconsfield. Violet	15
Snow Queen. Pure White	15
Emperor William. Blue; splendid bedding variety	15
Faust or King of the Blacks	15
Prince Bismarck. Bronze	15
Odier. Blotched	15
Striata Perfecta. Striped	15
PASSIFLORA (Passion-Flower) cœrulea. Blue	10
PEA, SWEET. Hardy annual climber, much grown and admired everywhere, the pretty bright-colored sweet-scented flowers being fine for bouquets. They give better success if the seed is planted the preceding autumn and allowed to remain dormant in the ground over winter, but succeed well when sown in the spring.	
Mixed Colors	05
Butterfly. Red	05
Adonis. Carmine	05
White	05
Light Blue and Purple	05
Dark Red	05
Blush	05
Invincible Scarlet	05
Eckford's Hybrids	each.. 10
Everlasting	15

	Pkt.
PELARGONIUM (Large-flowering Geranium). Mixed. Very beautiful and fancy flowers	\$o 25
PENTSTEMON , Finest Mixed. Showy herbaceous perennial.	05
PERILLA Nankinensis. Purple; desirable for beds or ribbon borders	05
PETUNIA . These well-known plants for summer bedding are also very useful for house culture, and the finer sorts are much grown by florists for pot-plants.	
Hybrid Varieties, Fine Mixed	10
“ Starred and Striped	25
“ Large-flowering (superb strain). Mixed	50
“ Inimitable Dwarf	25
Grandiflora fimbriata flore plena. Finest	75
Double Fringed. Mixed	50
PHLOX DRUMMONDII . These well-known summer bedding annuals are also much used as pot-plants in the house, or for cut-flowers in the winter. The grandiflora varieties are the largest and finest.	
Grandiflora splendens, Mixed Colors	10
“ “ White, Striped, Scarlet, Dark Red, Yellow each . .	10
Stellata splendens. Brilliant crimson, with white eye	10
Variabilis atropurpurea. Dark purple	05
Nana compacta nivea (Snowball). Fine dwarf-growing variety	10
Fine Mixed	05
White, Striped, Scarlet, Scarlet and Dark Red (brilliant), Yellow each . .	10
Hortensiaeflora	10
Nana compacta. Mixed	10
PICOTEE , Mixed. Extra-choice; saved from the finest named varieties	50
POLYANTHUS , Gold-laced. Mixed; useful well-known spring-flowering plants	25
Mixed Border	10
POPPY (Papaver), Bracteatum. Brilliant crimson-scarlet	05
Orientalis. Bright orange-scarlet, with black blotch	10
Shirley. Numerous tints, from bright scarlet to soft rose, single and semi-double; large and attractive	10
Nudicaule. Beautiful clear yellow	10
Umbrosum. Bright rich crimson with black blotch	05
Danebrog. Vermilion-scarlet with white blotch	05
PORTULACA . Remarkable for brilliancy and richness of colors, and admirably adapted to beds, pots, clumps, edgings or rockeries; their dwarf compact habit and profusion of bloom give them a highly attractive appearance. A sunny situation is necessary for them.	
Fine Mixed	05
Alba flora rubra striata. White and red striped	05
Aurantiaca. Orange	05
Caryophylloides	05
Rosea	05
Splendens	05
Thellusoni. Scarlet	05
Thorburni	05
Bedmani	10
PRIMULA (Primrose). Among the finest flowering pot-plants, and much grown by florists. The Chinese varieties with fringed petals are exceedingly beautiful.	
Sinensis fimbriata (Chinese Fringed Primrose). Choicest mixed varieties, bright colors	50
“ alba	25
“ rubra	25
“ coccinea	25
“ cœrulea	50
“ globosa rubra	25
“ “ alba	25
“ kermesina splendens	25
Japonica. Mixed colors	10
Obconica. White; a very profuse-blooming species, much grown for cut-flowers	25
Vulgaris (English Primrose). The yellow Poet's Primrose of England	10

FYRETHRUM atrosanguineum. Hardy perennial, bearing crimson flowers.....	Pkt. \$0 10
aureum, Golden Feather. Hardy perennial with golden-yellow foliage.....	10
Golden Gem	10
RICINUS. Ornamental-foliaged plants, adapted to subtropical gardening.	
Borbonensis. Violet foliage	05
Gibsoni. Dwarf variety, purple stem and foliage.....	05
Finest Mixed	05
ROCKET, Purple and White. Early-flowering herbaceous plants; very fragrant	05
White	05
SALPIGLOSSIS, Mixed. Highly ornamental plant.....	05
SALVIA. Exceedingly handsome plants; admirably adapted to beds or mixed borders. <i>S. splendens</i> is a beautiful scarlet, and <i>S. patens</i> is one of the brightest of all blue-flowering plants.	
Patens	25
Splendens (Scarlet Sage)	10
SANVITALIA procumbens. Yellow; pretty dwarf free-flowering plants, suitable for beds or rockeries	05
procumbens fl. pl.	05
SAPONARIA calabrica. Charming little annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like rose-colored flowers; excellent for beds, edgings, rockeries or ribbon borders.....	05
SCABIOSA, Mixed German. Showy plants, suitable for mixed borders.....	05
SCHIZANTHUS. Mixed beautiful annuals, suitable for beds, borders and greenhouse decoration	05
SILENE pendula compacta. Rose; very showy, compact, free-flowering plants, adapted to beds and borders	10
ruberrima. Rose	05
SOLANUM capsicastrum. Red fruit; interesting ornamental plants, suitable for greenhouse	10
SPHENOGYNE speciosa. Yellow; a remarkably free-flowering plant	05
STOCKS. The Stocks are well-known and admired as summer-blooming plants, their sweet-smelling flowers being much used for bouquets. If the seed is sown in the fall and wintered in a coldframe they will come into bloom early the following spring. They also make very pretty pot-plants, and are fine for window-boxes.	
Double Ten-Weeks, Large-Flowering Dwarf. White, Scarlet, Blue, Sulphur-Yellow; separate colors.....	each.. 15
Double Ten-Weeks, Large-Flowering Dwarf, Mixed colors	10
Emperor, Large-Flowering, White or Crimson	each.. 10
Perfection, White, Yellow or Crimson	each.. 15
Wallflower-leaved, Choice Mixed.	10
Brompton or Winter, White or Crimson	each.. 15
" " Mixed	10
Dwarf Bouquet Winter, White or Crimson	each.. 15
" " Mixed	10
SWEET-SULTAN. White, Purple, Yellow and Mixed. These are sweet-scented annuals, effective for mixed borders	each.. 05
SUNFLOWER. See <i>Helianthus</i> .	
SWEET-WILLIAM. Beautiful and justly admired plants; very effective in beds, borders, or shrubberies.	
Mixed	05
Auricula-eyed. Various colors.....	10
TAGETES signata pumila. Yellow; splendid bedding-plants.....	05
THUNBERGIA, Finest Mixed. Very pretty, brilliant; flowers abundantly.....	05
VERBENA hybrida, Mixed. Handsome free-flowering plants, suitable for beds	10
Mammoth Mixed.	25
VIOLA odorata (Sweet-scented Violet). Valuable for spring gardening; also for ribbon borders.....	10

DOUBLE ZINNIA (YOUTH AND OLD AGE.)

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Red ; pretty annuals, suitable for small beds, edging, or ribbon borders.....	Pkt. \$0 05
VISCARIA oculata (Rose-of-Heaven). Pink ; very ornamental, and excellent to use for borders	05
WALLFLOWER. Effective for mixed borders.	
Single Mixed.....	05
Fine Double German Mixed.....	10
WHITLAVIA grandiflora. Purple ; handsome free-flowering annuals, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers	05
ZINNIA elegans. Splendid half-hardy annuals for bedding ; the double varieties are highly effective, having rich and striking colors.	
Double Mixed.....	05
Haageana fl. pl. Orange	05
Single Mixed.....	05
Pompon	05
Zebra	10

Flower Seeds by Weight.

The following seeds are generally required in large quantities, and will be supplied at the annexed low prices by weight, in quantities of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of each kind. For prices of packets see alphabetical list of Flower Seeds.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Agrostemma	\$0 75	Marigold, African Mixed	\$0 30
Alyssum, Sweet	25	" French Mixed	30
Amaranthus melancholicus rubra	40	Mignonette, Large-flowering	15
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Finest Mixed..	40	" Pyramidal	40
Aquilegia, Fine Double and Single Mixed .	25	Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	15
Asperula azurea setosa, Blue	40	" Tom Thumb, Scarlet	25
Aster, Mixed China or German	40	" " " Yellow.....	25
Balsams, Double Mixed Camellia-flowered. i	50	" " " Crimson	25
Bartonia aurea. Golden yellow	25	" " " King of	50
Calliopsis Drummondii	20	Nemophila insignis. Blue	20
" tinctoria	20	Pansy, Very Fine Mixed	1 00
" Mixed Single.....	30	Perilla Nankinensis. Rich purple, bronze	
Candytuft, Crimson or Purple	25	foliage	50
" White	25	Phlox Drummondii, Finest Mixed	1 00
Clarkia pulchella, Pink or White	25	Poppy, Carnation, Finest Mixed	25
Collinsia bicolor	25	Portulaca. Splendid mixture	40
Convolvulus major. Mixed	25	Prince's-Feather	25
" minor. Dark blue	20	Pyrethrum (Golden-Feather)	2 00
Dianthus Chinensis	50	Salvia splendens. Rich scarlet	1 50
Digitalis, Fine mixed	25	Saponaria calabrica	25
Erysimum Perofskianum. Orange	25	Schizanthus pinnatus	50
Eschscholtzia Californica	25	Silene pendula	25
Gilia tricolor. Variegated	25	Sweet-Pea, Mixed Colors per lb., \$1..	10
" " alba	20	" " Scarlet Invincible	15
Godetia rosea alba	25	" " Painted-Lady. Rose and white	10
Helichrysum, Finest Double Mixed	50	" " Purple.....	10
Hollyhocks, Splendid Double Mixed	75	" " Scarlet-striped	10
Larkspur, Branching, Mixed	25	" " White	10
" Dwarf Rocket, Mixed	25	Stock, Ten-Weeks, Mixed	75
Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Crimson ...	50	Sweet-William, Mixed	25
Love-Lies-Bleeding (Amaranthus caudatus).	25	Tropæolum peregrinum	80
Lupinus nanus	25	Venus' Looking-glass. Blue	25
Lupins, Yellow	10	Virginian Stock. Red	25
" Rose	10	Viscaria oculata	25
" White	10	Wallflower, Finest Mixed	25
" Blue	10	Zinnia, Finest Double Mixed. per lb., \$4..	35
Malope grandiflora	25		

THE BEST OF ALL CAULIFLOWERS.

PURE WHITE HEADS.

IMPROVED
SNOW BALL
CAULI FLOWER.

Vegetable Seeds.

Globe Artichoke.

This vegetable is cultivated for its fleshy flower-heads, which are produced from September first till frost. They are cut before the flower opens and are treated like Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in spring in a rich, light, loamy soil, in drills about ten inches apart. Transplant the following spring into permanent beds, in hills three feet apart and two or three plants to the hill. In autumn cut down the old stalks and cover with a mulch of leaves or litter to protect from frost.

Sent postpaid at the prices quoted.

Large French Globe. The best variety. Buds large, deep purplish green, the scales very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Asparagus.

This is one of the finest of spring vegetables, and no garden should be without its Asparagus bed. A bed once established produces a larger quantity of wholesome palatable food, in proportion to the care it requires, than almost any other vegetable.

CULTURE.—We would recommend the beginner to secure Asparagus roots rather than try to grow them himself from the seed, as the bed will come into bearing two years sooner in the former case than in the latter. The first and most important requisite for an Asparagus bed is rich soil; the ground should be well trenched and thoroughly enriched with rotted manure—the more the better. The plants should be set in April, in rows about a foot apart and about 18 inches apart in the rows, the crowns being covered with three or four inches of earth. Cutting may begin the following spring, though sparingly the first year. Each year the tops should be cut down in autumn and the bed given a good dressing of manure and a liberal application of coarse salt. This should be forked in in early spring.

If grown from seed, it may be planted in drills in the permanent bed and thinned out, or may be planted elsewhere and set out in the bed the second year. A bed 6 feet wide and 50 feet long will supply an ordinary family; this will require one pound of seed or 300 plants.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or more Seed, 8 cts. per lb.; Roots, 40 cts. per 100 extra if sent by mail.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety. Stalks often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 40c. Strong 2-year-old roots, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Palmetto. A recent introduction. Superior to the Colossal in being more productive, more even and regular in its growth, and in condition a week or two earlier, while it is its equal in quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c. Strong 2-year-old roots, \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Cauliflower.

CULTURE.—Much the same as for Cabbage, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Like Cabbage the seed may be sown in the fall and wintered in a cold-frame for early crop. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Sent postpaid at the prices quoted.

Improved Snowball. By all odds the best Cauliflower known, whether for the small private garden or to grow for market. It is a week earlier than any other variety, is more dwarf in habit, though the head is as large, and is more sure than any other variety of forming a head in a bad season. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 20c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. A favorite variety, much grown by market gardeners. Early and good. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.

Large Algiers. A large, late sort. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

BEET
LONG
SMOOTH.

LETTUCE
SALAMANDER.

LETTUCE
BIG BOSTON.

BEET
EGYPTIAN.

BEET
ECLIPSE.

Beet.

The qualities of a good Beet are medium size, bright color, firm, even flesh, and freedom from stringiness. The roots are used as a boiled vegetable in salads and for pickling, while the tops make good "greens." The sorts named below are the best for general culture. For more extended list of varieties, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in early spring, and for succession until the first of July, in a rich, light, loamy soil which has been thoroughly pulverized. Sow in drills a foot apart and thin the plants to six inches apart in the rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; five to six pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or more, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Root flat, turnip-shaped, dark blood-red; tops small. The best variety for forcing. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 60c.

Extra Early Eclipse. One of the best for private use. Root larger than Egyptian, nearly spherical; flesh dark red, with veins of lighter shade, sweet, crisp and tender. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 60c.

Long Smooth Blood. The best late variety for winter use. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Swiss Chard or Sea-Kale Beet. Grown for its leaves only, which are treated like Spinach. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

Mangel=Wurzel and Sugar Beet.

For list of these varieties, which are mostly grown in this country as food for stock, see our Seed Catalogue.

Beans.

Of this much esteemed and indispensable vegetable we offer here only the very best sorts. We can supply any other variety worth growing, for list of which see our Seed Catalogue.

Dwarf or Bush Beans.

CULTURE.—Sow in succession from the last of April to the middle of August, in drills about 18 inches apart and 2 inches deep, dropping the beans 2 or 3 inches apart in the drill. Never hoe when the leaves are wet, as the plants are liable to rust. One quart to 100 feet of drill; two bushels to the acre.

Postage 15 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

Wax-Podded Varieties.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The giant among Wax Beans. The pods are eight to ten inches long, thick and fleshy, perfectly stringless, handsome in appearance and delicious in taste; a heavy yielder. Qt. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3, pk. \$5.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A very hardy sort, especially suitable to market gardeners on account of its freedom from rust. Pods long and flat, waxy yellow, perfectly stringless and of fine flavor; very early and productive. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 90c., pk. \$1 50, bu. \$5.50.

Improved Golden Wax. An early variety, holding the pods well clear of the ground. Pods golden yellow, tender, of good substance. (See illustration on page 44.) Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 90c., pk. \$1.50.

Flageolet Red Wax. A desirable variety, almost exempt from rust. Pods often a foot long, golden yellow, tender and good; ripe beans red. Qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

Green-Podded Varieties.

Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine. The earliest variety, pods being in condition in five weeks from time of planting. Very productive, the pods fleshy and tender. We recommend this Bean to any one—the best for family use or for the market. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME
CELERY.

· OUR SELECTED STOCK OF THIS POPULAR VARIETY IS UNSURPASSED.

Beans, Green-Podded Varieties—continued

- Early Mohawk.** An early and hardy sort, especially suitable for first planting, as it withstands more cold than most. Pods pale green, long and flat. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.
- Early Long Yellow Six-Weeks.** A desirable sort, with very long, pale green pods; beans yellow when ripe. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 90c., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.
- Extra Early Refugee.** Very productive sort. Pods tender and of fine flavor; much grown for pickling. Qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.
- Bush Lima.** This dwarf Lima is rapidly taking the place of the tall Pole Beans, as it is easier to cultivate, requiring no unsightly poles, and is two weeks earlier. The quality is equal to that of any Pole Bean. Qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75, pk. \$3, bu. \$10.

Pole or Running Beans.

CULTURE.—Plant the last of May, in hills about four feet apart each way, setting a strong pole in the center of each hill. One quart to 150 hills; ten to twelve quarts to the acre,

Postage, 15 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

- Early Jersey Lima.** The earliest of the Pole Limas; in quality and productiveness equal to the Large White Lima. Qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.
- Large White Lima.** A universal favorite, and probably the most generally grown of all Limas. Qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.
- Early Golden Cluster.** The best of the pole edible-pod beans, remaining in bearing from the middle of July till frost. Pods golden yellow, plump and tender. Qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.
- Scarlet Runner.** A variety used both as string beans and shelled. The flowers are bright scarlet, very ornamental; the seeds are mottled purple when ripe. (See illustration on page 44.) Qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.

Broad Beans.

CULTURE.—This class, most grown in England, is more hardy than the others. They should be planted as early in spring as the ground is in condition, in a stiff, loamy soil, about two inches deep and four inches apart in drills four feet apart.

Postage, 15 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

- Early Mazagan.** The earliest of the class; quite hardy, and very productive. Qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50.
- Broad Windsor.** The most generally grown sort, and the one most strongly recommended. Qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50.

Celery.

Celery is a most delicate and palatable autumn and winter relish, and should be in every garden. Though there are more than a score of kinds, the four offered below are the best.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in rich soil early in spring and keep free from weeds until early in July, when they can be transplanted to their permanent position, where they should be planted in rows about three feet apart and about six inches apart in the rows. Cultivate well and earth up carefully to blanch the stems, compacting the earth around them nearly to the top.

Sent postpaid at the prices named; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

- Giant Pascal.** A new tall-growing variety a little later than the White Plume. Requires but slight earthing up, and bleaches quickly. The stalks are long, thick, entirely stringless, and possess a rich, nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.
- Improved White Plume.** A variety of sterling worth, very early, and the handsomest Celery in the market, the tops being naturally almost white. Requires very little blanching. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- Golden Self-Blanching.** In appearance resembling the White Plume, except in color, which is a bright yellow. Stems solid, and of a rich, nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.
- Golden Dwarf.** The great Kalamazoo favorite. Solid, of good flavor, keeps well for winter. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

The Standard Variety, being the largest, most productive and sweetest of all kinds.

Celeriac, or Turnip=Rooted Celery.

These have edible roots, which are principally used for soups and stews. Requires no earthing up.

Giant. The best of the class; roots of large size and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

Chicory.

The roots, roasted, are used as a substitute for coffee; these are grown commercially to a considerable extent.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Large-Rooted. The only variety generally grown. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Corn Salad, or Feticus.

Largely grown as a winter salad. Sow in September, and on approach of winter cover with straw or boards.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Large or Small-Seeded. Either variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Cress.

Well-known salad, much used for garnishing. Must be sown in succession, as it quickly runs to seed.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Curled Cress or Pepper-Grass. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 40c.

Water Cress, True. May be grown in any stream. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

Corn, Sweet or Sugar.

This distinctively American vegetable is everywhere esteemed, and few gardens are without it. There are many good kinds in the market, but we offer below the very best. For a detailed list of the varieties we can furnish, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—Sweet Corn does best in a warm, rather dry, but highly enriched soil. Seed may be planted in hills (about six kernels to the hill) about three feet apart each way, at intervals from the middle of May to the first of July. By sowing in succession, the proper varieties of Corn fit for the table may be had until hard frost. One quart for 200 hills, eight to ten quarts to the acre.

Postage 10 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

Extra Early Cory. The earliest Sweet Corn. Ears large, light colored, of good flavor; cob red. We can recommend this Corn strongly to any one, whether growing for own use or market. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c., pk. \$1, bu. \$4.

Crosby's Early. A good variety, with rather small ears, but very productive. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c., pk. \$1, bu. \$4.

Ne Plus Ultra. One of the sweetest; of medium earliness, with small ears, the grains set irregularly, not in rows. Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bu. \$5.

Hickox Improved. Perhaps the best second early Corn. Much grown for both market and canning. Ears large, white and full. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c., pk. \$1, bu. \$4.

Evergreen Sugar. The standard late variety. Very productive, sweet and tender, remaining a long time in the green state. (See illustration opposite.) Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c., pk. \$1, bu. \$4.

Mammoth. Late, producing large ears of fine flavor in great abundance. A rank grower. Qt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c., pk. \$1, bu. \$4.

Field, Fodder, Ensilage, etc., see Seed Catalogue.

*PREMIUM
FLAT DUTCH.*

*SUCCESSION
CABBAGE.*

*RED DUTCH
PICKLING.*

*DRUMHEAD
SAVOY CABBAGE.*

*EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD.*

*EARLY SUMMER
CABBAGE.*

The six most reliable Cabbages for succession and all purposes.

Dandelion.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in drills 18 inches apart and half an inch deep. The leaves are best for salad when blanched, which can be done by partially shading the rows with boards.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Improved Broad-Leaved. The best sort. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Brussels Sprouts.

A variety of Cabbage having the stem covered with small closely crowded heads.

CULTURE.—Same as for Cabbage.

Sent postpaid at the prices named.

Tall Improved. A standard and reliable sort. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf, Improved. Sprouts compact, of fine quality. Pkt., 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Cabbage.

The varieties of this standard vegetable named below are the best for general use and can all be recommended for private use or for market growing.

CULTURE.—Cabbage requires a rich, well drained soil. For early crop the seed should be sown in the fall, about the middle of September, and wintered in cold-frames, or sown in a hot-bed in February. About the first of April the plants may be set out in the field, in rows about 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. For succession of crop, seed may be sown in April and planted out in May; and for late supply seed sown in May may be planted out in July. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; one-half pound of seed will furnish plant sufficient for an acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cents per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cents postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield. The best early Cabbage, and an old favorite wherever grown. Heads good size, pyramidal in shape, solid. We can strongly recommend our stock of this Cabbage. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Henderson's Early Summer. About two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield, but producing compact heads twice the size of that variety. The best medium early Cabbage in the market. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Henderson's Succession. This follows after the Early Summer. The head is somewhat larger, of fine quality, even and compact in texture. Of comparatively recent introduction, and a favorite wherever grown. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Premium Flat Dutch, Selected. The best of all the late Cabbages, bearing large solid heads, of good flavor and keeping qualities. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Drumhead Savoy. The best of the Savoy Cabbages. These, while not producing as large heads as other varieties, are of superior flavor, and should be in every private garden. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Red Dutch Pickling. The best of the red-fleshed Cabbages, and used mostly for pickling. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Cucumber.

CULTURE.—For very early crop, plant seed in small pots in the house. For general crop sow about the middle of May and in succession till the first of July, in hills about four feet apart each way. A sandy loam suits them best, and a shovelful of well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed in each hill before planting. One ounce for 50 hills; two to three pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

New Everbearing. Very early, producing a great number of small sized, evenly formed fruit.

One of the best for pickling. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Improved Early White Spine. Fruit large and well formed, dark green, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

Extra Early Green Prolific. Small, of a uniform size, dark green. Good variety for pickling. (See illustration on page 52.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 75c.

Giant Pera. Very long. A fine and distinct variety for table use; of recent introduction. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH.
WHITE GARGANUS
ONION.

EXTRA EARLY
DWARF ERFURT
CAULIFLOWER.

IMPROVED
WHITE SPINE
CUCUMBER.

LARGE WHITE
GLOBE
ONION.

NEW YORK
IMPROVED
EGG PLANT.

All the above are Leading Varieties.

Chervil.

A plant resembling Parsley. Grown for salads or for garnishing. Seed should be sown in succession, in shallow drills.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of either variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Curled. Beautiful foliage, used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.

Tuberous-Rooted. A variety with edible roots like Carrots. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Carrot.

CULTURE.—Soil a rich sandy loam. Sow for succession from early in spring to the middle of July, in rows about 15 inches apart, thinning the plants to five or six inches apart in the rows. Two pounds will sow an acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or more, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Extra Early French Forcing. The earliest and best for growing in frames. Root small, nearly spherical, bright orange color, with tender flesh; a very desirable sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.

Early Half-Long Stump-Rooted. A standard sort. Medium early and very productive. (See illustration on page 52.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. 75c.

Half-Long Danvers. One of the most productive. Roots even, bright orange, of good texture and fine flavor. (See illustration on page 52.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Improved Long Orange. Large, of deep color and good texture. Equally adapted for garden or field. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Egg-Plant.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hot-beds early in spring, and set out the young plants when the weather is favorable, in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows.

Sent postpaid at these prices.

Improved New York Purple. The most useful sort, and grown ten to one of any other everywhere. Fruit large, and of good quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Black Pekin. Fruit round, deep black, solid. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.

Endive.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in July or August, and when the leaves are six or eight inches long, tie together in a bunch at the top to blanch the inner leaves.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Green Curled Winter. The best for autumn or winter. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Batavian, or Escarolle. Must be tied up to blanch. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Kale or Borecole.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, and when the weather permits transplant and treat as Cabbage. These will be in condition to use during the fall and winter, as cold weather improves rather than injures them.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Though less than 18 inches high, a single plant is often three feet in diameter. The best variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Siberian, German Greens, or "Sprouts." Treated as Spinach; sown in September for winter and spring use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Brown German Curled. Dull purple. The German's favorite. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED
JENNY LIND MUSK MELON.

IMPROVED CHRISTIANA
MUSK MELON.

The above Melons combine all commendable qualities.

Kohlrabi, or Turnip=Rooted Cabbage.

The thickened stem above ground is cooked and used like Turnips. They are also grown in the same manner as that vegetable.

Sent postpaid at prices named.

Early White Vienna. Thickened stem white and tender. Must be used when young, as it becomes stringy with age. The best sort. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Early Purple Vienna. Thickened stem purple. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

Leek.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, in rows about six inches apart, and thin to an inch apart. When six or seven inches high they may be transplanted to 12 inches apart each way.

Large Flag Winter. The variety most grown; hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$2.

Lettuce.

CULTURE.—To obtain good Lettuce a rich, open soil and an abundant supply of moisture during the entire growing season is necessary. Seed may be sown in hot-beds in March, to be set out when weather permits, and in the open ground from early April on to the middle of August for a succession. Plants should be set a foot apart each way. The Cos varieties will require tying when grown, in order to blanch the leaves. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, and produce about 3,000 plants.

Postage on $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Early Curled Simpson. One of the earliest and best sorts for either family or market use.

The leaves are large, very much crumpled, dark green. The best variety for cold frames, and equally good for open ground. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Black-Seeded Simpson. Larger than the Early Curled. Leaves light green, very thin and tender. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Big Boston. One of the best forcing varieties. Head large, very compact and crisp; light green. (See illustration, page 30.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

Tennisball, Black Seed. A well-known sort, forming a solid head with few spreading leaves. Light green. Good for forcing. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market, White Seed. A well-known variety, forming compact, light green heads. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Yellow-Seeded Butter. A very desirable sort for summer, as it withstands the heat better than most. Head large, compact, of good flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Salamander Head. Another good summer sort. (See illustration, page 30.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Neapolitan (Henderson's New York). One of the best summer varieties. Large heads, very solid, and of first-rate flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.

Cos Lettuces.

These sorts form a compact head more like a Cabbage. They are the principal Lettuces grown in Europe, and are very sweet and tender. Especially useful for summer and autumn use. Should be tied up to blanch well.

Trianon. The best of the class. Unequalled for texture and delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

White Cos, or Romaine. A valuable sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

Melon, Musk.

For a more extended list of varieties of this popular fruit, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—Sow seed about the middle of May, in hills about five feet apart each way, 10 to 15 seeds being placed in a hill. Before planting, the earth should be thoroughly enriched by the addition of a shovelful or two of thoroughly rotted manure. If the growth is rank pinch back, and if the fruit is thinned out, those that remain will be of better quality. One ounce will plant 60 hills; two to three pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or over, 8 cents per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

ONION RED
WETHERSFIELD.

ONION
WHITE
PORTUGAL.

TOMATO
MIKADO.

ONION
SO. YELL. GLOBE.

ONION
YELLOW DANVERS

Select Varieties which we highly recommend for Market, Garden and Private use.

Melon, Musk—continued.

- Improved Christiana.** One of the best, very early; flesh bright orange, of a peculiarly pleasant flavor. (See illustration, page 40.) Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.
- Extra Early Hackensack.** Very early. Fruit large, in shape a flat spheroid; skin netted; flesh green, of the most delicious sweet flavor. The best of the early netted Melons. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Hackensack.** The preceding is a selected strain of this old market gardeners' favorite. About 10 days later than the Extra Early. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Improved Jenny Lind.** One of the earliest and sweetest Melons in cultivation. Fruit small, but of extra fine flavor and quality. (See illustration, page 40.) Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- Emerald Gem.** Very early. Fruit small, of fine flavor; flesh very thick, of a deep salmon color; skin smooth, deep green. A standard and very productive sort. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
- Montreal Market.** One of the largest Musk-Melons. Deeply ribbed, netted green skin; flesh thick, light green, of fine flavor. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Melon, Water.

CULTURE.—The same as for Musk-Melons, except that the hills should be about eight feet apart each way. Water-Melons are grown in their greatest perfection in the southern states. They do best in a rich, sandy soil, and delight in bright sunshine. One ounce will plant 30 hills; four to five pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

- Kolb's Gem.** Fruit very large, nearly round, striped dark and light green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender; rind thin, but very hard, making this the best shipper's melon. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Ruby Gold.** A good variety. Fruit medium to large, with thin rind and tender fine-flavored flesh. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
- Dark Icing.** Fruit very solid, with a thin dark green rind; flesh bright red and of fine flavor; juice bright red, very abundant; seeds white. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- White-Seeded Ice Cream.** Very early. Fruit of medium size; rind thin, pale green; flesh bright red, very solid, of delicious flavor. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Mammoth Ironclad.** The largest Water Melon grown, specimens sometimes weighing 100 pounds. Late, of oblong shape, with solid red flesh of fine flavor, and thin hard rind. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Citron.** For preserving. Red seed. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Mushroom Spawn.

CULTURE.—We have not space here to give sufficient directions for the cultivation of this popular vegetable. Full printed directions are sent with every order.

Postage, 8 cents per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

- English Spawn.** The most extensively grown; comes in the form of bricks. Lb. 12c., 10 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$9.
- French Spawn.** Comes loose, in boxes. Lb. 30c.

Onion.

For other varieties, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—To raise Onions a rich, sandy loam is best. The seed should be sown in early spring in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up they should be thinned to three or four inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation through the summer is necessary to keep down the weeds. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; five to six pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cents per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

- Mammoth White Garganus, or Silver King.** The bulbs of this immense Onion often weigh from two to four pounds, and are of symmetrical shape with silvery white skin, and white flesh of a mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

The Peas named above should be sown by everyone, being the most reliable and delicious of their class.

Onion—continued.

- White Portugal.** A large, flat Onion of mild flavor; recommended for private use. When young the bulbs are much used for pickling. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz. 25., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- Southport Yellow Globe.** Bulb nearly globular, of fine appearance and mild, pleasant flavor. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 10c., oz., 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.
- Large Red Globe.** Similar to the preceding, except in color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.
- Yellow Globe Danvers.** Shape a flattened spheroid. Thin, yellow skin, white flesh of mild and delicious flavor; a good keeper and a standard sort which we can recommend to any one. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.20.
- Large Red Wethersfield.** Large size, with reddish purple skin and purplish flesh. Very productive, and extensively grown. (See illustration opposite.) Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.40.
- Extra Early Flat Red.** Color light red; the earliest variety of all. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Onion Sets, Potato Onions, etc.

These are planted where Onion seed will not mature bulbs the first season, and for early use they bring in bulbs in much less time than from seed.

	Postage, 10 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail.	Quart.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	Peck.	Bushel
Yellow Onion Sets		\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$3 50
White Onion Sets		25	90	1 50	5 00
Red Onion Sets		20	60	1 00	3 50
Potato Onions		30	1 25	2 00	
Shallots		30	1 25	2 00	
Garlic Sets	per lb., 40 cts. . .				

Okra, or Gombo.

Distinctively a southern vegetable, but of the easiest cultivation anywhere. The long pods are used in soups and stews.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in drills three feet apart, and thin to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

- White Velvet.** Pods white, long, smooth; very tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Long Green.** Long green, ribbed pods. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Peas.

Although the sorts of Peas offered by seedsmen are legion, we can assure our customers that the varieties offered below are the best, and sure to give satisfaction every time. We can supply any other varieties, for list of which see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—To secure early Peas, plant seed in light rich soil and a warm sheltered situation, as early in spring as possible, in rows two or three feet apart, or for the tall varieties in double rows six or eight inches apart, between which is placed the trellis or brush for support. One quart will sow 75 feet of drill; two or three bushels for an acre.

Postage, 15 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

Tall Varieties.

- Maud S.** The earliest Pea in existence. A heavy yielder, quality first-rate in every respect. We recommend this variety strongly. (See illustration opposite.) Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.
- Alaska.** The earliest blue Pea; very productive; pods dark green; two to three feet high. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. 85c., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.
- McLean's Advancer.** A fine second early variety, with wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Two and one-half feet high. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.
- Pride of the Market.** A robust variety which should be sown thinly. Pods large, well-filled with large, finely flavored Peas. Medium late. Two feet high. Qt. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.

The most useful Radishes to plant for early and late use.

Peas—continued.

- Champion of England.** A standard variety, and without doubt one of the best sorts grown. Very productive and of fine flavor. Height four to five feet. Late. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. 75c., pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.
- Telegraph.** Medium late. Pods very large, containing 10 to 12 large peas of good flavor. Four feet. Qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.
- Telephone.** A good main crop sort for the family garden. Pods and peas large and well-flavored. (See illustration, page 44.) Qt. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bu. \$7.

Dwarf Varieties.

- American Wonder.** By long odds the best early Pea for the private garden. Peas wrinkled, of the finest flavor. Very dwarf, only nine to ten inches high. (See illustration page 44.) Qt. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.
- Stratagem.** A medium early sort, producing a great abundance of large pods filled with well-flavored Peas. Height 18 inches. Qt. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.
- Premium Gem.** An extra early sort, producing an abundance of well-filled straight pods. A very good sort for the market gardener, being more productive than American Wonder. Height one foot. Qt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c., pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.

Parsley.

CULTURE.—Sow in very early spring, previously soaking the seeds for several hours in warm water in drills about a foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart in the rows. Protect by a cold-frame for winter use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

- Extra Double Curled.** A fine variety, with beautiful foliage; for garnishing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.
- Hamburg Rooted.** Thick roots, like Parsnips. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Radish.

For complete list of varieties, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—Radishes to be good must be grown quickly. If they are grown on poor land, or if there is any halt in their growth, they are likely to become wormy or pithy. The seed should be sown as early in spring as the ground can be worked, and in succession every two weeks till the first of June, in drills about a foot apart. Winter varieties should be sown in the fall. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

- Early Scarlet Turnip.** Skin bright scarlet, flesh crisp and of mild, delicate flavor. One of the best for the private garden. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Early Scarlet Forcing.** Small, short tops, and even, beautiful roots of fine flavor. One of the very best for forcing; matures in three weeks or less. Oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.
- Early Scarlet White-Tipped Turnip.** A very early sort of good flavor. Good for forcing, or the open ground. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped.** Flesh rosy-tinted, of good flavor. A good summer variety. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- French Breakfast.** Root olive-shaped, mild, crisp and tender. Good variety for forcing, being of quick growth. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Long Scarlet Short-Top.** Root long, crisp, and of good flavor. A standard and good variety for either family or market gardeners' use. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- Chartier.** Crimson, shading to white at the tip. A good tender variety for summer; stands a long time without becoming stringy or pithy. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.
- Rose China Winter.** Bright rose color, very handsome; of good flavor, and keeps well. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP
WHITE GLOBE
TURNIP.

EXTRA EARLY
MILAN.
TURNIP.

EARLY PURITAN
POTATO.

IMPROVED AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP
RUTA BAGA.

BOSTON
MARROW
SQUASH.

Varieties that can be relied upon.

Parsnip.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring in drills about 15 inches apart, and when the plants are well up thin to about eight inches apart in the rows. Parsnips are improved by freezing. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Hollow Crown. The best variety, and the one most generally cultivated. Tender, and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.

Pepper.

Peppers are extensively used for pickling. When filled with Cabbage and pickled they are called "mangos," and form a delightful relish. For other varieties than those mentioned below, see our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in hot-beds in February and March and the plants set out in rows two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows, when all danger of frost is past.

Sent postpaid at the prices named; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

Ruby King. Immense fruit, four to six inches long; bright red, and so mild in flavor that it may be sliced and eaten with vinegar and salt like tomatoes. Very productive, and the best for general use. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Procop's Giant. A mammoth Pepper, bright red; of mild flavor, most suitable for mangos or for use raw. (See illustration.) Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Sweet Mountain, or Spanish. Similar to the preceding, but larger and milder. Used for salad. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruit small, very pungent; used for mixed pickles, either green or ripe. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Potato.

The varieties offered below are the best, selected from a list of upwards of 20 varieties in our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. Plant early in spring, in hills or rows about three feet apart. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds. If an application of land plaster is made after the plants are well up, it will be very beneficial. Ten to fourteen bushels required to plant an acre.

Early Rose. One of the earliest, and still a standard sort, and to be recommended in place of many of the so-called novelties offered by seedsmen. Our stock is grown for us in Maine, acknowledged the best state for growing seed potatoes. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

Beauty of Hebron. An early sort, with pure white flesh and pinkish skin. A favorite with many market gardeners. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

Early Puritan. Medium early. White skin and flesh. A good sort. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

Rural Blush. Medium early. Flesh slightly tinged with pink, of fine quality. A very productive sort. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

White Star. Medium early. Flesh white, cooking dry and mealy. A heavy yielder and a good main crop sort. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

White Elephant. Late. Very large, of fine quality and an exceedingly heavy yielder. One of the best for general crop. Half-pk. 50c., pk. 75c., bu. \$2, bbl. \$4.50.

Pumpkin.

CULTURE.—This is usually planted among Indian Corn. Plant in early spring, in hills about 10 feet apart each way, and treat the same as Melons.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Large Cheese. A flat Pumpkin, perhaps the best of all for family use. Very hardy and productive. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Large Tours, or Mammoth. A French Pumpkin of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Flesh salmon color. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

EARLY RUBY TOMATO.

EARLIEST AND BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Rhubarb.

CULTURE.—Best raised from the roots, as this furnishes a supply for the table the second season. They should be planted about four feet apart each way in a good rich soil. If raised from seed it should be sown in a hot-bed and the plants set out when the weather permits.

Postage on roots, 50 cts. per doz. ; on seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Victoria. The best sort for family use. Roots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz. ; Seed, pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills about a foot apart and thin to four inches apart, in the row. Cultivate same as Carrots. The roots may be left in the ground over winter, and will be improved by the exposure.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A recent introduction, superior in size and equal in flavor to the older sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Black Salsify, or Scorzonera. By many preferred to the ordinary white-rooted sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$2.

Sorrel.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart and keep the flower stalks cut down. A perennial, and lives year after year.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Broad-Leaved. The best sort for the garden. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

Tomato.

Of all vegetables, the Tomato has seen the most improvement during the past 20 years. The points to be desired are good size, symmetry, solid, well-flavored flesh, and freedom from seeds. We have selected the few varieties named below from a long list of sorts offered in our Seed Catalogue.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hot-bed or window-box in early spring, and transplant, when all danger of frost is past, to three feet apart each way. Water freely when transplanting, and shade with a shingle for a few days. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Sent postpaid by mail at these prices ; packet of any variety, 10 cts. postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. Distinct in its habit, requiring no support. Very early and prolific.

Fruit medium size, bright scarlet, solid, and with few seeds. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Perfection. Very early and productive. Fruit of good size, perfectly smooth and very meaty. Color blood red. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Beauty. Medium early. Medium size, smooth and solid. Color pinkish. A good shipper. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Lorillard. The best forcing variety. Very early and prolific. Fruit smooth, bright glossy red, of fine flavor. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Favorite. Fruit large, smooth and solid, ripening evenly throughout the season. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Table Queen. One of the largest smooth Tomatoes. Of good substance and color, and of fine flavor. Oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Early Ruby. One of the earliest. Fruit of good size and substance. Of very spreading habit. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Trophy, Selected. The standard late sort, and an old favorite for main crop. Fruit very solid and fine, produced abundantly. Oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c., lb. \$3.

Mikado. Fruit very large, but somewhat irregular. (See illustration, page 42.) Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Large Yellow. Large, and of good flavor. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit solid, small, pear-shaped. Very pretty. Oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

*CARROT HALF LONG
STUMPROOTED.*

*PEPPER
PROCOPS GIANT.*

*CARROT
HALF LONG DANVERS.*

*BUSH SCALLOPED
SQUASH.*

*CARROT
SCARLET
HORN.*

CUCUMBER GREEN PROLIFIC.

The above Varieties can be Depended upon to give Satisfactory Results.

Spinach.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills a foot apart in rich soil. The main crop is sown in September, but for summer use successive sowings may be made from April first onward. The portion left out over winter should be covered with straw in the northern states. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Large Round Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Large, round, thick leaves. One of the newer sorts. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Curled Savoy, or Bloomsbury. Leaves large, much wrinkled, tender and succulent. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Prickly. A good hardy sort. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Squash.

CULTURE.—Same as for Melons. The bush sorts may be planted three feet apart, while the trailing sorts will need to be set 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Early White-Scalloped Bush. One of the earliest. Flesh good; rind hard, adapting it for shipping. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Early Golden Scalloped Bush. Not quite as early as the preceding, but resembling it, except in color. (See illustration, page 52.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Early Summer Crookneck. Orange yellow, skin warty. Of fine flavor, and usually considered the best summer squash. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Boston Marrow. For early autumn or late summer. Shape, oval; color, bright orange; flesh dry, and of good flavor. (See illustration, page 48.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Hubbard. The best winter sort, keeping in good condition until April. Skin dark-green, flesh dry and of fine flavor. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Pike's Peak, or Sibley. A distinct and good winter sort, with thin skin and thick, bright orange flesh of delicate flavor. Oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Mammoth Chili. A good winter sort, growing to an enormous size, often 200 pounds. Oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Turnip.

The last in our alphabetical list of vegetables, and the last to mature in the autumn, is the Turnip. A longer list may be found in our Seed Catalogue, but those below are the best.

CULTURE.—For summer use seed may be sown in April, but the main crop will be sown in July or August, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart each way. Thin to six inches apart in the row. One pound will sow an acre.

Postage on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and more, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

White Egg. Oval in shape; flesh pure white, mild and sweet. One of the best. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The variety most extensively grown for early use. Flesh white, skin of top portion of root purple. (See illustration opposite.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Purple-Top Globe-Shaped. Nearly globular, solid and of good flavor. Very prolific. A standard sort. (See illustration, page 48.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Golden Ball. Flesh yellow, very sweet and delicate. The best of the Yellow Turnips. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen. Globular; flesh light yellow, of good flavor. Very productive, and a good keeper. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Ruta-Bagas, or Swede Turnips.

Extensively grown for feeding stock, but also good for the table. Keep sound and good till spring.

Improved American Purple-Top Ruta-Baga. Hardy and prolific. Flesh yellow, solid, and of good flavor. The best of the Ruta-Bagas in every respect, whether for stock feeding or table use. (See illustration, page 48.) Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

White Ruta-Baga. Large. Flesh white, sweet and good. This sort is very prolific. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Lawns and Permanent Pastures.

HOW TO MAKE NEW OR IMPROVE OLD GARDEN LAWNS, LAWN-TENNIS AND CROQUET-GROUNDS
AND BOWLING-GREENS.

Lawn Grass Seed.

When either making a new lawn or renovating an old one by sowing seed, the most important features to be first considered are the texture of the soil, and the location and surrounding influences. These should be studied before buying or sowing the seed, as grass varies, and its adaptability to different circumstances is as diverse as any other class of vegetation. This to a certain extent, we believe, explains the secret of so many failures in obtaining successful results from seed in making lawns, and convinces us of the uselessness of offering any one mixture as being suitable for all localities. To obviate this we have concluded to offer three grades or mixtures which cover the varied requirements.

It is necessary to sow the seed very thick to get the most pleasing result, sowing not less than four bushels to the acre or one quart to a piece of ground 25 by 20 feet. In early spring or fall the ground must be well dug, raked and leveled, and after the seed is sown, which should be done on a calm, dry day, rake the seed in and roll well, or in the absence of a roller pat the ground down well with the back of a spade or shovel.

The seed we offer will be found to be very clean and free from weed seeds. It weighs about 20 lbs. to the bushel. Add 10 cents per quart for postage if sent by mail.

No. 1. Suitable for exposed, dry, sandy soil, and most suitable for the southern states. Per qt., 20 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

No. 2. Suitable for medium shady or average soil. Per qt., 20 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

No. 3. Suitable for wet and shady or clayey soil. Per qt., 20 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

When ordering, customers would do well to explain the situation in which they intend to sow, and describe any peculiar influences bearing upon it, that we may, if necessary, make up a special mixture, suitable for their requirements.

Seed for Pasture and Hay.

Permanent or Temporary.

The growing demand for this kind of crop proves that the sowing of mixed pasture seed is no longer an experiment, and those who have given it a fair trial can not speak too highly in its favor. Autumn and spring are equally desirable seasons for sowing grass seed for pasture, either permanent or temporary, and persons contemplating laying down ground to hay for pasture should write us for particulars concerning the advisability of sowing our mixture in preference to Timothy, the article most frequently used by farmers in this section. Our pasture-grass mixtures are superior to Timothy in many respects; producing a much larger crop of more nutritious grass, they are permanent and not liable to be winter-killed.

Permanent and Temporary Pasture-Grass Mixture.

Our mixture for the above purpose, recommended in ordinary cases for medium soil, to produce grass and clover, is made up as follows, and should be sown fifty pounds to the acre. Per bushel, \$2.25, or three bushels, sufficient to plant one acre, \$6.50.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Orchard-Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	14	English Perennial Rye-Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	6
Foxtail-Grass (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)	3	Wood Meadow-Grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>)	2
Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca Duriuscula</i>)	2	Rough-Stalked Meadow-Grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	1
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	2	Perennial Red Clover	5
Meadow-Fescue (<i>Festuca pratense</i>)	2	Perennial White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	3
Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>)	1	Alsike Clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)	1
Italian Rye-Grass (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>)	7	Yellow Clover (<i>Trefoil; Medicago lupulina</i>)	1

We also supply assortments for any purpose.

MONTVIEW LAWN, SHORT HILLS, N. J.
Showing the perfection of our Lawn Grass-Seed Mixture,

Natural Grass Seeds.

AGROSTIS canina (Rhode Island Bent Grass). A very fine variety for lawns	Lb. \$0 20
stolonifera (Fiorin or Marsh Grass). Affords very early and very late herbage.	10
vulgaris (Red-Top Grass). Very good for lawns	10
“ Recleaned, absolutely free from chaff	25
ALOPECURUS pratensis (Meadow Fox-tail Grass). Early feed ; not suitable for hay ..	20
ANTHOXANTHUM odoratum (Sweet Vernal Grass). Early ; excellent quality ; for sheep and cattle feed	20
CYNOSURUS cristatus (Crested Dog's-tail Grass). Useful for sheep-pastures	20
DACTYLIS glomerata (Orchard or Cocksfoot Grass). Great in produce and of quick reproductiveness ; withstands drought	20
FESTUCA duriuscula (Hard Fescue Grass). Withstands drought ; all kinds of stock eat it, and thrive well upon it ; verdant in winter	15
elatior (Tall Meadow Fescue Grass). Most productive ; stock eat it readily	15
heterophylla (Various-leaved Fescue Grass). Valuable for heavy early crop	30
ovina (Sheep's Fescue Grass). Very nutritious ; sheep are exceedingly fond of it	15
pratensis (Meadow Fescue Grass). Most productive and nutritious ; all stock eat it greedily, either green or as hay	15
rubra (Red Fescue Grass). Valuable for withstanding drought	10
tenuifolia (Fine-leaved Fescue Grass). Valuable for lawns and parks on account of its constant verdure	45
LOLIUM italicum (Italian Rye Grass). Valuable for early feed, rapid growth and reproductiveness	10
perenne (Perennial Rye Grass). Reproductive and very heavy	10
PHLEUM pratense (Timothy or Cat's-tail). Valuable for feed ; may be fed a considerable time and then left for hay	15
POA aquatica (Water Sweet Grass). Good for feed and hay ; very reproductive and of great bulk	50
nemoralis (Wood Meadow Grass). Excellent for wooded and shady places and for its constant verdure in any situation	20
pratensis (Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass). Early and productive ; abundant and excellent feed or hay ; not subject to drought	20
trivialis (Rough-stalked Meadow Grass). Valuable and nutritious ; all cattle readily eat it. Produces feed very early in the spring, and remains verdant nearly all the winter	20

Clovers.

TRIFOLIUM pratense (Common Red Clover)	Lb. \$0 15
hybridum (Alsike). Valuable perennial Clover	25
minus (Yellow or Red Suckling). For lawns and pleasure-grounds and for renovating new pasture	40
incarnatum (Crimson). Valuable for its early seed and early nutritious hay	20
repens (White). Valuable for permanent pastures	25
MEDICAGO lupulina (Trefoil or Yellow). For early feed and alternate courses with clover	20
ONOBRYCHIS sativa (Sainfoin or Esparset). Excellent for growing a fine quality of most nutritious food where nothing else will thrive. Will stand many years ..	15

Field Corn—Best Varieties.

Hickory King. Large white deep grain.

Early Mastodon. Said to give the largest yield of all varieties of yellow dent.

Golden Beauty. Very large grain ; yellow dent.

Queen of the Prairie. Very early yellow dent ; large yielder, and ripens in 90 days.

Yellow Flint. Well-known variety.

Above varieties are considered superior to all others for northern and eastern states.

Price, 15 cts. qt., \$2 per bus. ; two bus., \$3.75.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds.

Cereals.

	Bus.
OATS, Clydesdale Imported. White variety, weighing 50 pounds to measured bushel; very prolific and early	\$2 50
Canada. White; very excellent variety; best domestic kind	1 00
Probstier. Very excellent and prolific	1 00
RYE, Excelsior (Winter). Very prolific; from New England, said to yield 45 bus. to acre	2 00
Winter. Northern-grown, clean seed	1 50
Spring. Clean seed	2 00
WHEAT, Saskatchewan (Spring). The earliest and best hard amber variety known; noted both for yield and vigor	2 25
Fultz (Winter). A good market variety	2 25
Golden Cross (Winter). A first-class variety of recent introduction	2 25
Hybrid Mediterranean (Winter). A very heavy grain	2 25
BUCKWHEAT, New Japanese. Best variety; noted for size of grains and productiveness	1 75
Common	1 30
BARLEY, Vermont Champion. Two-rowed	2 00
Hull-less. This variety is noted for size of grains and general productiveness	2 00
Two-rowed Duck-Bill. Very early and productive	3 00
SORGHUMS. Of recent introduction; most useful. Many of the kinds, when cut for feeding, start again with renewed vigor. Thrive well in dry, hot districts and most suitable forage-plants for the southern states. The same cultivation that is required for corn suits these plants.	
Broom-Corn, Evergreen. Excellent; of fine habit, becoming popular with growers, as it is free from the large center stem and is of fine color	
.....by mail, per lb., 35 cts...	
Dhoura, Rural Branching. A non-saccharine Sorghum of late introduction, especially suitable for tropical climates	
.....by mail, per lb., 50 cts...	
“ Yellow. Earlier than the Rural Branching	
.....by mail, per lb., 50 cts...	
Halepense (Johnson Grass). A very valuable southern fodder-plant. It is a rapid-growing perennial, and does well in New Jersey	25 lbs. to bus., 4 00
Kaffir-Corn or Sorghum. The whole stalk as well as the blades cure into excellent fodder	
.....by mail, per lb., 50 cts...	
Sugar-Cane, Early Amber	
.....by mail, per qt., 30 cts...	4 00
“ “ “ Orange	30 cts... 4 00
MILLET, Hungarian Grass	48 lbs. to bus.; per bus., 2 50
German or Golden. Market price	“ 2 50
Pearl (<i>Pennisetum spicatum</i>). Enormously productive, especially suitable for the south; a good fodder-plant	by mail, per lb., 35
COTTON, Sea Island	by mail, per lb., 35
OSAGE ORANGE (<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>). Very useful for forming hedges on account of the large spines	by mail, per lb., 45
SPRING VETCHES	per bus., 4 00
FLAX SEED	“ 4 00
CANADA FIELD-PEAS, White. Excellent cattle-feed, especially north	per bus., 2 00
SUNFLOWER, Large Russian	“ “ 2 50

Fruit Seeds.

Apple	per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.; per bus., \$10 00
Cherry, Mahaleb	per lb., 50
Currant, Red, White and Black	each, per oz., 50
Gooseberry, Red, Yellow and Green	“ “ 1 00
Peach-Pits	per bus., 3 00
Pear	per oz., 25
Quince	“ 25
Raspberry	“ 75
Strawberry, Large and Red Alpine	each, “ 1 00

VIEW IN ONE OF OUR CHRYSANTHEMUM HOUSES.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums are year by year growing in popular favor, and they deserve their distinction, coming as they do when most other flowers have passed away and bleak winter is approaching. At that season we doubly welcome plants with flowers of such marvelous size, and such variety of form and color; yet so easy to care for and so free to bloom.

Our collection of Chrysanthemums is admitted to be the largest and most varied in America, if not in the world. We each year raise thousands of seedlings, from which we are able to select annually a few varieties of sterling merit, and decidedly new. These we never send out until the second year, having found by experience that nothing is certain concerning a variety which has been tried one season only. This year we are able to send out a long list of new and striking forms, beautiful in color, and, above all, of free growth.

THE CULTURE OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS is very simple; the main point is that after the cuttings are rooted, for which February is the best time, the plants should never be allowed to receive any check, but be kept in continuous growth. Care should be taken that they do not become pot-bound, or suffer from want of moisture, especially when grown in pots the whole season. Manure-water should be applied as soon as the plants become well rooted, after the last potting.

If plants are grown outdoors, they may be planted out in May, and potted in September before bringing them in for protection against frost.

To secure large exhibition-blooms the buds must be thinned, and only a few flowers allowed to each plant.

Our Success at Exhibitions.

Our Chrysanthemums the past autumn won thousands of dollars in prizes, besides several silver cups, medals and innumerable Certificates of Merit, Diplomas, etc., at the various exhibitions through the country, from New Orleans to Boston, St. Paul and Canada.

Exhibited either as plants or cut-flowers, they won amongst others the following prizes at the great Madison Square Garden Show, New York City :

First prize for 12 specimen plants.

First prize for 6 specimen plants.

First prize for 3 specimen plants.

First, second and third prizes for 1 specimen plant.

First and second prizes for 1 specimen plant, white.

First prize for 1 specimen plant, pink.

First prize for 1 specimen plant, crimson.

First prize for 1 specimen plant, yellow.

First prize for 20 standards.

First prize for 10 standards.

First prize for 5 standards.

First prize for 1 standard.

First prize for 15 plants.

First prize for 20 specimens.

First prize for 10 specimens.

First prize for 5 specimens.

First prize for 12 Japanese.

First prize for 12 varieties single-flowering.

First prize for 6 varieties single-flowering.

Silver Cup, and a number of Certificates of Merit.

We also won Silver Medals and a number of Certificates and First Prizes in Boston, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee; and, in fact, all through the country. A great many of the varieties received as many as eleven First Prizes outside of the Medals and Certificates won in England, Belgium and Germany, to detail which would take several pages.

Mrs. E. D. ADAMS. (WINNER OF 14 FIRST PRIZES.) \$1 each; six for \$5.

\$225 for Three Chrysanthemum Plants.

To induce the origination of new varieties, we will give for the best three (3) new varieties grown from our seed, delivered to us at Short Hills, N. J. before December, 1892, all express charges and other expenses prepaid—

For the Best New Variety, plant in bloom \$100 00

For the Second-best New Variety, plant in bloom 75 00

For the Third-best New Variety, plant in bloom 50 00

On condition that the sender forfeits all ownership in the prize-winning plant.

Seed, per pkt., 25 cents; five pkts. for \$1.

Set of Prize Reflexed Varieties.

I. MRS. E. D. ADAMS. Flower very large; petals of medium width, very long, twisted, the outer ones swirled, as if the flower had been turned swiftly on its stem; color pure white. One of the best and most distinct white Chrysanthemums in cultivation. We had specimens 18 inches over the flower from tip to tip of petals. Makes a grand bush-plant.

II. MRS. W. S. KIMBALL. Flower very large, full, double; pale blush or creamy white, with a yellowish center; petals very broad, reflexed. One of the best for exhibition.

III. ADA McVICKAR. A plant of strong habit, producing immense creamy white flowers, with broad, thick, reflexed petals. A grand variety, and one of the best for either specimen blooms, bush-plants, or standards.

IV. MRS. J. HOOD WRIGHT. Flower large, full, double, of the purest white, with reflexed, twisted petals. A strong grower, and one of the finest early varieties in cultivation.

V. COL. H. M. BOIES. A plant of vigorous habit, with very large rose-pink flowers; twisted petals, veined with a lighter shade; very full center. Grand exhibition variety.

VI. FRANCES TARBOX. Large flower, with full center; petals broad, convex, silvery pink, with a narrow line of pale lilac at the extreme edge. A grand early-flowering variety.

VII. MRS. HERBERT LEON. Flower very large, full, double; pink, with broad reflexed petals. A very fine early variety.

VIII. MRS. M. F. GALLAGHER. Flower large, semi-globular, with full center; petals deep maroon-crimson above, paler below. One of the very best dark varieties.

IX. MRS. E. D. CHURCH. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation; flowers fully double, medium size, borne on stout stems; last long in perfection; pink in various shades.

X. MRS. R. BENNER. Flower medium size, of a deep lilac-pink color, with a red center. A very striking late variety.

XI. BABY CLEVELAND. Flower semi-globular, full and double, of medium size, with broad petals; color lilac-pink—a very fine and telling color among Chrysanthemums.

XII. MR. A. G. RAMSAY. Flower of medium size, full center; petals broad; upper surface of the expanded limb deep Indian red, yellowish at the tip, under surface yellowish, veined with lines of red. A grand and striking variety.

Price, \$1 each; \$10 for the set of twelve.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1892.

HARRY MAY. (WINNER OF 14 FIRST PRIZES.) \$1 each; six for \$5.

Set of Prize Incurved Chrysanthemums.

I. HARRY MAY. Flower very large and deep, full, double, forming when well opened a massive sphere; color deep old-gold, with occasional reddish veins; petals very broad and thick, spoon-shaped. Foliage very luxuriant, thick and leathery, deep green; quite distinct among Chrysanthemums. One of the most vigorous of all varieties in cultivation, and unsurpassed for growing either as a standard, as a bush-plant, or for cut-blooms for exhibition purposes.

II. MISS M. COLGATE. Flowers perfectly hemispherical, compact, with a full center; petals broad, incurved. A grand pure white variety; a strong grower and free flowerer; good for all exhibition purposes.

III. MR. HICKS ARNOLD. A strong-growing and floriferous variety, bearing large, full, double flowers of an old-gold color, lighting up wonderfully by artificial light. When fully open the flower is almost spherical. The freest-growing variety known, and one which may be grown with success for almost any purpose.

IV. MRS. DR. H. A. MANDEVILLE. Large flower, perfectly spherical, with broad, incurved petals of a terra-cotta yellow. Plant of vigorous habit, and good for exhibition purposes.

V. MR. D. S. BROWN. Flower medium size, semi-double; of a clear canary-yellow color when first opening but changing to cream color as the petals expand. A distinct color.

VI. MISS BERTHA N. ROBISON. Flower rose-pink, with red center; very early, of large size and good substance. One of the earliest and best varieties for exhibition purposes, either for pot-plants or cut-flowers.

VII. GEORGE SAVAGE. Flowers very large, pure white, with broad, strongly incurved petals, making the flower almost hemispherical and very solid. A grand variety, of vigorous and free-flowering habit, and useful for cut-blooms for exhibition.

VIII. MRS. JOHN EYERMAN. Flower semi-globular, full, double; petals decidedly spoon-shaped, the lower half being tubular, while the limb is broadly expanded; upper surface rose-pink, lower pale lilac. A grand variety for exhibition purposes.

IX. DR. H. A. MANDEVILLE. Flower large, full, double, bright chrome-yellow; petals very long and twisted, with a swirled habit—the upper incurved, while the lower are reflexed towards the stem. One of the grandest varieties in cultivation.

X. MOHICAN. Flower large, of a deep mahogany color; petals incurved, covering the center well when fully expanded. Plant of vigorous growth and habit, and the flower of a distinct color in collections.

XI. PAWNEE. Flower very large, Indian red, with yellow shadings; massive, incurved. A fine late-flowering variety.

XII. MRS. T. F. MERCER. Flower large, blush white; petals broad, incurved, the inner regularly imbricated, the outer more spreading. One of the best varieties for exhibition purposes, and valuable on account of its late flowering.

Price, \$1 each; \$10 for the set of twelve.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1892.

SACRAMENTO, May 12, 1890.

The Chrysanthemum plant you so kindly sent to replace the lost one came safely and I thank you many, many times. It was quite a surprise, as I did not expect you would go to the trouble to send one plant. I appreciate what you have done, and will take pleasure in recommending you to my friends. I hope to send you a larger order another year.

MISS MARY M. BARRETT.

MRS. DR. H. A. MANDEVILLE. (WINNER OF 4 FIRST PRIZES.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 63.)

Set of Six Anemone-Flowered Chrysanthemums.

I. **THE HERALD.** One of the grandest of the section. Flowers very large, bright golden yellow; the central florets tubular, large, an inch or more long, notched at the rim, crowded into a compact head; ray petals in a single row, very long, drooping when old.

II. **EGRET.** Flower of medium size, pure white; central petals strap-shaped, standing upright; ray petals in a single row, reflexed.

III. **DOVE.** Flower pure white; central petals short, erect; ray petals numerous, partly incurving.

IV. **PIGEON.** Flower pale delicate pink; disk petals strap-shaped, very numerous and crowded; ray petals few, reflexed.

V. **DUCK.** Flower medium size, white, the ray petals in several rows.

VI. **HERON.** Flower very large, rose-pink; ray petals in several rows.

Price, \$1 each; \$5 for the set of six.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1892.

Set of Twelve Prize Single-Flowered.

I. **NEWARK.** Large pure white flower, with very broad and thick round petals.

II. **NEWTON.** A fine free grower, with large flowers of rose-pink color.

III. **TRENTON.** Large pure white flower, with narrow pointed petals.

IV. **PRINCETON.** Large flower of bright golden yellow, with pointed petals.

V. **CAMDEN.** Large lilac-pink flower, with tubular spathulate petals.

VI. **SALEM.** Flower of salmon-rose, with tubular spathulate petals.

VII. **BOONTON.** Large rose-pink flower, with narrow pointed petals.

VIII. **RAHWAY.** Large white flower, with reflexed pointed petals.

IX. **HACKENSACK.** Very large flower of lovely pale pink; petals decidedly spoon-shaped.

X. **MITFORD.** Flower pure white, with long narrow petals.

XI. **ORANGE.** Flower bright golden yellow, with large and broad petals.

XII. **BURLINGTON.** Flower pure white, with long tubular petals.

Price, 75 cents each; \$7.50 for the set of twelve.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1892.

ANCHORAGE, KENTUCKY, *November 7, 1889.*

The Chrysanthemums I bought from you last spring are gorgeous and I am having an exhibition of my own, but would like very much to see yours. Will want some of the new kinds next spring.

T. C. HURBS.

ALBANY, *February 21, 1891.*

I have received your Chrysanthemums in first-class order. I thank you for the two extra ones you presented to me.

LEONARD MARX.

MISS ANNIE MANDA—The Fragrant Chrysanthemum. \$1 each; six for \$5.

Set of Twelve of the Hairy (Mrs. Alpheus Hardy) Type.

We are glad to have so fine a set to offer of this most interesting type of the Chrysanthemum, very greatly widening its range of color and habit.

I. MISS ANNIE MANDA. Flower very high and compact, perfectly double, incurved; of the purest white. The numerous petals are well furnished with long glandular hair-like outgrowths, giving the flower a unique appearance, far surpassing in attractiveness the celebrated Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. The plant is of a strong and vigorous habit, carrying the flower erect on a stout stem. Another great recommendation of this new variety is that the flower is sweetly scented.

II. MR. H. BALLANTINE. Flower rather flat, showing the center somewhat, of a beautiful old-gold or bronzy color. A free grower and a good acquisition.

III. MARBLE. Flower pure white, of medium size; the strongly incurving petals are evenly imbricated, giving the flower a compact and solid appearance.

IV. PEARL-SHELL. Flower very large, semi-double, of a beautiful pale pink. A free-growing plant.

V. NACRE. Flower large, almost double, of a fine clear silvery pink color—a most attractive shade; petals incurved.

VI. ALABASTER. Flower large, borne upright on a stout stem; white, with a yellow center, the petals incurving.

VII. PEERLESS. Flower of loose and graceful texture; white, with light yellow center. A good grower.

VIII. CHASTITY. Large, full flower; white, with a yellow center; petals strongly incurved; very distinct and attractive.

IX. SIMPLICITY. Flower of good size; white, with a green center—a coloring quite unusual; petals incurved.

X. VANITY. Flower large, semi-double, of a lilac-pink color; the petals are but sparingly hairy, and are incurved.

XI. PURITY. Flower very large, single; pure white, with a large yellow button-like center; petals very broad, slightly reflexing.

XII. W. A. MANDA. THE NEW GOLDEN YELLOW HAIRY CHRYSANTHEMUM. Flower very large, of a clear golden yellow color. The plant is vigorous in growth and the flower is borne upright on a stout stem. This is the grandest introduction from Japan made during the past year, and no collection can afford to be without this variety.

Price, \$1 each; \$10 for the set of twelve.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1892.

CHESTER, S. C., April 4, 1890.

The box of Chrysanthemums came last Friday in good order, were potted at once, and have not wilted. The plants are fine and I thank you much for your kindness and generosity.

H. A. GREEN.

ADRIAN, MICH., Feb. 28, 1891.

The Chrysanthemum novelties came to hand the 26th inst., in very fine condition. We have received all American novelties for '91 except those of Hill & Co. and J. C. Vaughan, and must say that yours are certainly the finest plants yet received.

NATHAN SMITH & SON.

W. A. MANDA—The Golden Hairy Chrysanthemum. The grandest introduction of 1892.
\$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 67.)

Other Introductions for 1892.

J. Forsterman's Introduction.

Bronze October Beauty. A fine sport of that variety, of a rich bronze color. 75 cts.

John Thorpe's Set.

E. A. Wood. Velvety crimson, shaded gold; incurved and finely shaped. \$1.50.

John H. Taylor. White, flecked and mottled. \$1.

J. Schuyler Matthews. Red-bronze, reflex of petals gold. \$1.

Ki-Ku. Deep pink, shading to silvery pink. \$1.

Hazel Gallagher. Bright rose-pink, reflex silvery pink. \$1.

Mrs. W. H. Phipps. A grand variety; pure white. \$1.

Miss Helyett. Fine shade of violet-amaranth. \$1.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. Light mahogany-red, reverse light yellow. \$1.50.

Sweet Lavender. White, shaded blush and lavender. \$1.

Volcanic. Canary-yellow, reverse of petals lighter. \$1.

The set of ten for \$10.

Ready March 1, 1892.

George W. Childs. Deep rich velvety crimson, with no shade of brown or chestnut; a grand variety. \$1.50. Ready March 1, 1892.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Set.

Ella May. Primrose-yellow; apricot center. 60 cts.

Mrs. J. Forsterman. Extra-large, snowy white. 40 cts.

Surprise. A unique shade of bronzy red. 40 cts.

Faultless. Deep golden yellow; extra-large. 40 cts.

Mrs. F. Schuchardt. Creamy white, tinted delicate rose. 40 cts.

Indian Chief. The coloring is a vivid and strong crimson. 40 cts.

Julius Roehrs. A rich violet-rose, reverse silvery pink. 50 cts.

Evening Glow. Deep yellow; bronze-red shadings. 40 cts.

Popularity. A delicate shade of flesh-pink. 40 cts.

Goldfinch. Deep crimson, reverse light bronze. 40 cts.

David Rose. Rosy claret, edged with silvery white. 40 cts.

Majesty. Deep glowing red. 40 cts.

The set of twelve for \$4.

Ready March 1, 1892.

Nathan Smith & Son's Set.

Mrs. Gov. Fifer. (Japanese.) Flowers flat, pure white.

Harry Balsley. Flowers a beautiful shade of pearl-pink, shading to Mermet pink.

Redondo. (Incurved Japanese.) Inside of petals orange, reverse old-gold.

Goguac. A white sport from Mrs. Irving Clark.

Spartel. (Mrs. Hardy type.) Color delicate rose-pink.

Mrs. C. D. Avery. Flower a new shade—pure dandelion-yellow.

Price, \$1 each; the set of six for \$5.

Ready March 1, 1892.

DR. H. A. MANDEVILLE. (Winner of 3 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 63.)

Spaulding's 1892 Novelties.

Roslyn. A superb flower of clear Mermet rose-pink petals thick and heavy; very large. \$1.50.

E. Hitzeroth. Bright lemon-yellow; novel form. \$1.50.

Lillian Russell. Broad-petaled; clear silvery pink. \$1.

Ada H. LeRoy. Deep rose-pink; large flower. \$1.

Col. Wm. B. Smith. Rich and bright golden bronze; very broad petals. \$1.50.

Ruth Cleveland. Very delicate silvery pink. \$1.

H. F. Spaulding. Rich apricot-yellow, shading to rose. \$1.50.

J. N. May. Extra-large, deep oxblood-red. \$1.

Mrs. J. W. Morrissey. A mammoth flower of silvery pink. \$1.

Eva Hoyte. Large flower of brightest yellow. \$1.50.

A. Ladenburg. A clear delicate rose-pink. \$1.

Shenandoah. A fine new shade—deep chestnut-brown. Prize-winner at Philadelphia. \$1.

The set of twelve for \$10.

Ready March 1, 1892.

Spaulding's Castlewood Collection.

J. S. Fassett. (Japanese.) Lilac-crimson, showing pink.

C. F. Whiting, Jr. Rice chestnut, old-gold and bronze.

Elsinor. Large; clear bright orange.

Mrs. J. L. Kearney. Pearl-white, shading to peach-pink.

Ethel Paul. A large snow-white flower.

Amy Carey. Rich clear light brown.

Fair Maid of Perth. A round ball of purest white, tipped rose.

Columbian. Bright scarlet in color.

Belle of Orange. Brightest and richest canary-yellow.

Cornelia Beckwith. Large clear snow-white.

T. H. French. A handsome brilliant scarlet.

Looking Backward. Deep rich purple.

Chicago. Delicate shell-pink, changing to white.

O. S. Hubbell. Anemone variety; bright lemon-yellow.

Mamie Craig. White, with beautiful shading of pink.

Christopher Columbus. Deep dark crimson.

Price, 50 cents each; the set of sixteen for \$6.

Ready February 1, 1892.

E. G. Hill's Set for 1892.

Dr. Covert. Bright golden yellow.

Edward Hatch. Soft lemon and bright pink.

Fred. Dorner. White, faintly penciled in pink.

Mrs. A. J. Drexel. Rich velvety lake.

Mrs. M. Simpson. A medium shade of yellow.

Marguerite Jeffords. A splendid ball of amber.

C. B. Whitnall. (Incurving Chinese.) Velvety maroon.

O. P. Bassett. Large and full red flower, of the shade of the favorite Cullingfordii.

Jos. H. White. A fine globular white variety.

John Bertermann. Pure white, shading to cream.

Mrs. Robert Craig. Pure white; a fine grower.

Mrs. L. C. Madeira. Bright golden orange.

Price, \$1 each; the set of twelve for \$10.

Ready March 1, 1892.

GEORGE SAVAGE. (Winner of 6 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 63.)

General Collections of the Best Standard Chrysanthemums.

Incurved.

	Each.
Ada Spaulding. Fine incurved pink	\$o 15
Alaska. White Chinese.....	15
Ami Hoste. Large flower, with broad petals of yellow-brown, striped with carmine...	50
Belle Poitevine. Large incurved spherical flowers, pure white; very free-flowering variety	15
Belle Hickey. (Chinese.) Large, incurved, pearly white.....	15
Bronze Queen of England. (Carter, 1886.) Bright bronze-brown, tinted rose; large ..	15
Camille Flammarion. Lilac-rose; very fine coronet, fine orange-yellow, broad petals; good grower	50
Golden Empress of India. (Loader, 1877.) (Syn., Bruce Findlay.) Pale yellow; very large, with broad finely incurved florets	15
Golden Stone. Fine chrome-yellow	25
Ivory. (Chinese.) Pure white	25
Jardin des Plantes. (J. Salter, 1859.) Deep golden yellow	15
Jeanne d'Arc. (Lacroix, 1881.) Blush white, tipped purple	15
John Doughty. Rosy fawn; very fine	15
Kearsarge. (Chinese.) Flowers light mauve, supported on stiff stems, well furnished with foliage.....	15
Lady Slade. Light pink; good	25
Lord Wolseley. (Orchard, 1883.) Bronzy red, rather large.....	15
Malibran. (Del.) Clusters of large flowers of a soft rosy color; early variety	15
Miss Annie Hartshorn. (Chinese.) Large, pure white, double	15
Mlle. Camille Richard. Large flower, imbricated; light rose, with center of old-gold..	35
Mme. A. Mante. Fine orange-yellow	25
Mme. Darrier. Bronze-yellow	25
Mme. Delobel. Flower broad; purple, mixed with brown and old-gold	25
Mme. Eugene Puvrez. Brick red	25
Mme. Ferdinand Bergman. Broad petals of white, with creamy center	15
Mme. Frederic Mistral. Purplish pink; large.....	25
Mme. Pierre Louis Blanchard. Buff; very fine	25
M. R. Balmant. Lilac-rose	25
Mrs. James R. Pitcher. White Chinese; fine	15
Mrs. Sam. Houston. Large Chinese incurved; pure white	15
Notaire Boursignour. Buff; fine.....	25
Princess of Teck. Fine large pink.....	75
Sabine Mea. Large globular flower of a beautiful golden yellow	15
Yonitza. Creamy white; fine and large	25

The whole collection of Incurved Varieties for \$5.

Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Achievement. White, primrose center; large and broad petals	25
Admiration. Lilac, white center.....	15
Advance. Japanese incurved; fine, large, well-formed	15
Alberic Lunden. Large flower, with recurved petals of rich crimson	25
Alcazar. Large incurved Japanese; immense flowers	15
Alphonse Karr. Silvery pink; very broad petals curiously twisted; very fine	25
Annie Clibran. Curiously shaped flower, very full; violet-rose; very good.....	35
Atlanta. Fine high flower, with loose, somewhat twisted petals, of good substance; beautiful delicate mauve.....	25
Avalanche. (Japanese.) Large, fine, double; broad white petals	15
Baronald. Large fine flowers of a rich deep red, shaded golden bronze.....	15
Ben d'Or. Pure golden yellow	15

ADA MCVICKAR. (Winner of 11 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 61.)

Japanese *Chrysanthemums*, continued.

Each.

Beauty of Castle Hill. Large yellow petals, with outer edges beautifully marked with chocolate; a grand exhibition variety	So 25
Bronze Felicite. Fine large flower of sulphury bronze; very good	15
Capucine. (Roz.) Incurved petals; grand early variety	15
Cesare Costa. Large flower; broad petals of a reddish color	35
Charles A. Reeser. A novel and peculiar shade, quite distinct; a fine recurved rosy pink, with lighter shadings	15
Charles Pratt. Maroon; fine flower	15
Clara Reimen. A rich lavender-rose, shading to silvery rose	15
Cleopatre. Broad petals of a chamois color, shaded with rose	15
Comte de Germiny. (Veitch, 1881.) Nankeen-yellow	15
Cortez. (H. P. Walcott.) Large incurved flowers, with broad stiff petals of mahogany color inside, lighter on the outside. Awarded first-class certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society	15
Crystal Wave. Fine white variety; very late	15
Cythere. (Del.) Large petals; amaranth-purple, shaded with brown	15
D. J. Quinton	15
Dr. Chas. Brigham. Large full flower, flat petals; pure white. Fine grower	25
Dr. Delaux. Copper-bronze, twisted petals; fine flower, and a desirable variety	15
Duchess. Rich deep red, each petal tipped with golden yellow. The flowers are very large, in dense clusters	15
Duke of Berwick. (Delaux, 1887.) Creamy white, splashed or striped rosy purple ..	15
Eduard Lefort. Flowers composed of spiral petals; rich purple, tinged with white ..	25
Edwin H. Fitler. Rich brilliant yellow, slightly streaked with red	25
Edwin Molyneux. (Cannell, 1886.) A most distinct variety; rich chestnut-crimson, golden reverse; large bloom	15
E. G. Hill. Very large and fine flower; yellow, with red shading; an excellent variety ..	15
Eleanor Oakley. Chrome-yellow; fine flower; profuse	25
Emin. Immense flowers with fluted petals of delicate pink; full and of great beauty ..	35
Etoile de Lyon. White, changing to pink	35
Excellent. Large, Japanese, pink-rose; fine for exhibition or cut-flower purposes ..	15
Frank Wilcox. Rich golden amber, slightly shaded deep bronze	15
Gaston Menier. Broad petals of brick-red color	25
G. F. Moseman. Incurved; buff without, bright terra-cotta within	15
Gipsy. A very large, flat, incurved flower of bright mahogany color, distinct from any in cultivation	15
Giovanni Mazzi. Very bright rose, reverse white—a pleasing contrast of color	35
Gloire Rayonnante. Rose; tubular needle-like petals	15
Gloriosum. (Waterer, 1885.) Varying from orange to golden yellow; very fine	15
Gold. Clear golden	15
Grandiflorum. (1863.) (Syn., Mr. Barnes.) Golden yellow; very fine and large ..	15
Grand Mogul. White, tinted rose	15
Harman Payne. (L. Lac.) Very large flower	15
Harry E. Widener. Bright lemon-yellow, without shadings. Flower large, on stiff, stout stems that hold the flowers erect, without support	25
Holborn Beauty. Broad petals, curiously incurved toward center; lower part pale yellow, upper bronze	35
H. Waterer. (Waterer.) The best of the late varieties. Of enormous size, yellow, slightly suffused with copper-red in the center	15
Iroquois. Large flowers with tubular petals, flat at the ends; magenta-red, showing off the Nankeen-yellow center	15
Ithaca. Flowers full; outside petals tubular, rose color	15
Isidore Feral. Pink; straight broad petals, full flower	25
James R. Pitcher. Rose; reflexed	25
J. Collins. Coppery bronze	25
J. R. Pearson. Fine double flower of pearly pink; showy variety	25
Jennie Y. Murkland. Rich golden yellow, shaded apricot; a superb variety	15
Jean Humphrey. Large flowers of a fawn color; outer petals long, tubular, with spatulate ends; the inner incurved, of a fawn color	15
John Dyer. Good strong grower; broad petals of extra substance, perfectly double; chrome-yellow, striped entire length of petals with fine red lines	25
John Lambert. Fine, large, deep and full flower of cream-white, with reflexed drooping petals	15

Miss BERTHA A. ROBISON. (Winner of 13 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 63.)

Japanese Chrysanthemums, continued.

Each.

John Lane. A magnificent pink ball in appearance; fine for pots and splendid for cutting	\$o 15
John Thorpe. Richest deep lake	15
Jules Toussaint. Very large flower; broad petals of a carmine color, silvery underneath	15
Kioto. Large incurved flower of deep yellow	15
La Fortune. (L. Lac.) Petals large and long, golden yellow	15
La Perle. Paper-white; very fine	25
Landon Humphrey. Flowers of the same shape as Ithaca, but much deeper rose color; a showy variety	15
L. B. Dana. A very fine early-flowering variety; buff color	15
L. Canning. Fine double flower, composed of long and broad pure white petals; very free grower	15
Llewellyn. Light terra-cotta; immense flower, and an excellent exhibition sort	25
Leopard. Indian-red, spotted yellow; fine variety	15
L'Evenement. Rose and white	15
Lilian B. Bird. Came in the same set with Mrs. Alpheus Hardy; of the very largest size, with full, high center; petals tubular, shrimp pink	15
Louis Boehmer. One of our introductions of a former season. It closely resembles Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, except in color, which is deep pink inside and silvery pink or lilac on the outside. This now well-known variety is a strong grower, and quite an acquisition to the type of hairy Chrysanthemums	25
Malibran. Soft rose, changing to white; early	15
Massalia. Broad petals of a deep red color	15
Medusa. Has long thread-like petals of white; one of the most distinct Chrysanthemums	35
Miss Mary Wheeler. Pearly white, the petals delicately tinted on outer edge with pale pink; of exquisite form; a good grower and very profuse bloomer; very beautiful	15
Miss M. Cartledge. Very large flowers of lilac-pink; free grower, and excellent for exhibition	25
Marguerite. Rose-purple; fine	35
Meyerbeer. Dark purple with violet shading; large flowers of a spiral form	15
Marvel. White, with a large maroon spot in center	15
M. Bourguignon. Large round flower of a deep crimson	15
M. Harry Laing. Tubular petals of light rosy color, with golden center; early variety	15
M. H. de Fortanier. Very large flower; broad petals of a garnet-red color	15
M. R. Owen. Large flower, with twisted petals of a white color, shaded with rose	15
M. Hilliot. Terra-cotta; very showy	25
M. Ulrich Brunner. Magenta; loose twisted petals, full flower	35
M. Victor Patallier. Chrome-yellow, a showy variety, large-flowered	25
Mme. Bruant. White, deeply shaded lilac-pink; fine flower; good for exhibition	25
Michigan. Double flower of rich magenta	25
Model. Large full flower of the finest shade of deep pink, not unlike Grace Wilder carnation. One that will become very popular	15
Molly Bawn. Those acquainted with Syringa will need no word of praise for its sport —Molly Bawn. It is pure white, and having been grown two years, its color is shown to be fixed	25
Monadnock. (H. P. Walcott.) Full flower, consisting of bright yellow tubular florets	15
Moonstone. (H. P. Walcott.) Large irregular flat flower, with broad silver-white pointed petals	25
Mont Blanc. White Japanese	15
Mons. Bernard. Purple	15
Mr. H. Cannell. (Cannell, 1886.) Deep lemon; large, full, handsome bloom, after the style of Thunberg	15
Miss Mary Weightman. A magnificent and very distinct chrome-yellow; in form loose and feathery, but very large and full. Flowers ten inches across. Early	25
Miss Minnie Wanamaker. A fine creamy white incurved flower, forming a perfect ball; quite distinct from any white Chrysanthemum in cultivation; of a free and dwarf growth	15
Miss Meredith. Fine pink; incurved	15
Mme. Lacroix. White; free bloomer	15
Mme. Drexel. White; tinted rose	15
Mme. Gaston. (Menier.) Large double flowers; ground chamois	35

COL. H. M. BOES. (Winner of 5 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 61.)

Japanese Chrysanthemums, continued.

Each.

Mme. Bacco. Soft rose	\$0 15
Mme. Louis Langlois. White, tinted rose	15
Mme. Clemence Audiguier. (Marrouch, 1879.) Deep mauve; very large blooms, broad incurving florets.	15
Mme. R. Sautel. Twisted petals of bright rose-lilac, pointed silver; hue variety	35
Mme. Marie Clos. Rosy pink	25
Mme. Marie Hoste. Broad petals of creamy color, slightly bordered with rose	50
Mme. Marie Mawet. Flower deep yellow, shaded and spotted with red	25
Mme. Alfred Carriere. Broad petals of milky white; good globular flower	25
Mme. Edouard Lefort. Lacinated reddish petals, pointed with yellow.	25
Mme. Leon Collin. Orange-yellow, shaded red	25
Mr. G. Herring. Light claret; twisted florets, drooping, full center; very fine.	25
Mrs. F. Jamieson. Orange-bronze full flower; fine large exhibition variety	35
Mrs. E. W. Clarke. Large incurved Japanese of a deep bronze color; a grand variety	25
Mrs. Fottler. Japanese incurved; fine soft rose; a fine variety for cut-flower or exhibition purposes.	25
Mrs. Irving Clark. Pearly white on the margin, shading to deep rose in the center, which is beautifully whorled; reflexed; very large and distinct.	25
Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Of distinct and unique appearance; bright pink.	15
Mrs. N. G. Thomas. Very large incurved flower, having broad creamy white petals; a free-growing variety.	25
Mrs. Langtry. White Japanese.	15
Mrs. G. Herring. Fine light pink; immense flower, with loose twisted petals; good	25
Mrs. John Wright. White, large	15
Mrs. T. C. Price. Fine yellow Japanese; one of the best.	15
Mrs. Libbie Allen. Japanese incurved; well-formed large yellow flower not unlike the Mrs. W. K. Harris; grand variety	25
Mrs. Grace Hill. Japanese incurved, of good form and substance; delicate blush color	25
Mrs. Frank Clinton. Very large, partly incurved flower; canary, changing to straw color; very free-flowering	25
Mrs. DeWitt Smith. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large incurved Japanese; flowers large, very double; outer petals beautiful soft rose, changing to white toward the center; fine exhibition variety	15
Mrs. Hicks Arnold. Flowers very large and deep, of a beautiful and soft rose color; dwarf grower, the stiff stems being covered with foliage up to the flower. The finest early variety in existence	15
Mrs. Charles Dissel. A great improvement on Mrs. Frank Thomson	15
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Flower very large, composed of a number of long petals of rose-madder	15
Mrs. G. C. Schwab. Large Japanese; white, shaded throughout with pink; free-grower; good for exhibition.	35
Mrs. D. D. L. Farson. Very delicate pink; well-shaped flower; fine variety	25
M. D. Reydellet. Fine large Japanese; dark pink, tipped white; very fine and excellent for exhibition	25
Mrs. C. H. Wheeler. Maroon-red; Japanese, incurved; type of a grand form.	15
Mrs. B. Harrison. White Japanese	15
Mrs. John Fogg. Yellow	15
Mrs. A. C. Burpee. Yellow; reflexed Japanese	15
Mrs. Jessie Barr. White, incurved; fine	15
Mrs. Sloper. Japanese; long narrow twisted petals, of old-gold color.	15
Mrs. W. K. Harris. (Waterer.) Deepest rich golden yellow.	15
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Large, red; of fine form	15
Mrs. Anthony Waterer. Pale blush	15
Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. The original "hairy" variety	25
Mrs. C. H. Wheeler. Immense, perfect-shaped flowers; outside petals orange, deep red center; distinct and late.	25
Mrs. Frank Thomson. Large, incurved, with broad petals; mottled deep pink, with silvery back.	15
Mrs. G. Bullock. Pearly white flowers, very large and flat; very fine for exhibition purposes	15
Mrs. H. Cannell. (Cannell, 1886.) Pure white; large and handsome blooms; florets broad, sometimes quilled, and much incurved.	15
Mrs. T. H. Spaulding. Eight and a half inches in diameter; petals very broad and long, twisting and bending towards the center; of the purest snow-white	25

MR. HICKS ARNOLD CHRYSANTHEMUM, Standard. (Winners of 12th First Prizes.) □\$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 63.)

Japanese Chrysanthemums, continued.

Nippon. White Japanese	\$o 15
October Beauty. One of the earliest varieties, flowering by October 1; medium size, good substance, and lasting; color at first dull pink, changing to white.....	15
Ontario. Fine incurved flower, showing center; bright chrome-yellow; very free-flowering	25
Oswego. Good stiff stem, fine double flower; creamy white, tinged with lemon-yellow in the center	25
Oriental. Salmon, beautifully shaded crimson petals incurving to center; very large .	35
P. Radaelli. Blush-white, loose petals; full flower.....	35
Pelican. (Boucharlat, 1885.) Pure white, with large blooms; long, broad, curled florets, cut at the tips; late, of medium height.....	15
Peter the Great. (Carey, 1875.) Lemon-yellow; large blooms, with flat, incurved florets; midseason; tall, and useful as a specimen	15
Philippe Lacroix. (E. Lac.) Flowers very large; soft rose, changing to white in the center; a grand variety.....	15
President Arthur. Immense rose flowers, opening in whorls, and measuring eight and a half inches across.....	15
Puritan. Pure white, tinted with lilac; large, good habit; one of the finest for bush plants	15
Raleigh. Japanese incurved; of a buff color, tinged with rose; the protruding middle petals are lemon-yellow	15
Ramona. (H. P. Walcott.) Japanese incurved; a very large full flower, made up of an unusual number of slender, long, stiff, tubular florets, of a bright amber color, which are closely incurved and form a flower of great substance. Awarded first-class certificate by Massachusetts Horticultural Society.....	15
Reward. Large spreading flat flower of reddish violet color; good and sturdy grower, free-flowering	15
Rohallion. Japanese reflexed; of great depth, petals long, twisted, open at the end; of beautiful dark chrome-yellow; strong grower, and one of the most distinct Chrysanthemums known	25
Renee. Upper part of petals rich plum color, under side silver; fine incurved; a grand acquisition.....	50
Robert Bottomley. Fine white.....	25
Robert Flowerday. Striking incurved Japanese variety; upper part plum color, lower silvery gray; very effective	25
Rose Laing. Violet-crimson petals, outside color silvery. Early.....	25
Rubrum Striatum. Crimson, shaded violet and yellow	15
Secrétaire-General Cassagneau. Flower very large; petals white, shaded with rose....	15
Shasta. (H. P. Walcott.) Japanese; large spherical blooms of tubular florets of pure white. Awarded first-class certificate by Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in England. Dwarf-growing plant with stiff stem; excellent for cutting and lasting ..	15
Snowball. A well-named variety, having perfectly round flowers of the purest white ..	15
Soleil d'Automne. (Rozain.) Flowers lacinated; sulphur-yellow, changing to white center	15
Soleil Levant. (Syn., Infante d'Espagne.) Delicate yellow; large; blooms long, with tubulated florets; mid-season; dwarf.....	15
Souv. de Van Houtte. Fine blush-pink.....	35
Souvenir d'Alfred Motte. (De Rey.) Incurved large flowers, red with yellow tip....	15
Stars and Stripes	15
Superbæflora. Carmine rose and white; grand variety	25
The Bride. A magnificent pure white variety of distinct, perfect shape; fully as good as Mrs. George Bullock, but of entirely different appearance.	15
Thomas Stevenson. Buff; fine large flower	25
Twilight. Large flat and full flower, opening with a lemon tinge, but becoming pure white. The flowers are produced on large stout stems.....	15
Tyro. Good stout grower, high flower; very broad petals of light fawn color.....	25
Unique. Deep lake color.....	15
Val d'Andorre. (Syn., Gaillardia.)	15
Veil Or. (L. Lac.) Large flower of deep yellow; very fine	15
Violet Rose. Japanese; large flower, incurved, of a beautiful shade of rose-violet color; one of the finest	15
Vice-President Audiguier. Flowers very large, with broad petals of a soft rose color, with white points	50

MRS. W. S. KIMBALL. (Winner of 8 First Prizes.) \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 61.)

Japanese Chrysanthemums, continued.

Volunteer. Soft rosy peach, drooping; immense flower, fine for exhibition	\$o 25
Vierge Japonnaise. Pure white, curiously twisted petals; fine double flowers	35
Ville Marseilles. Blush white; fine flower	35
White Cap. Reddish violet color, with white tips	15
W. M. Singlerly. Glossy carmine; extremely floriferous and beautiful; certainly much the best variety of its color	15
Wm. H. Lincoln. A magnificent golden yellow variety, with straight, flat, spreading petals. An extra-large flower, completely double, and of great substance	15
W. W. Coles. Brick-red; fine flower	15
Yellow Dragon. (Syn., Golden Dragon.) Bright golden yellow; long, broad, drooping, curled florets	15
William Lane. Fine large flower of sulphur-yellow, deeply shaded pink; broad petals, very showy	35
W. W. Lunt. Large, massive flower, lemon-yellow; very effective	25
Zangbar. Yellow; good flower	25
Zillah. Bronze	25

The whole collection of Japanese Chrysanthemums for \$35.

Reflexed Chrysanthemums.

Alice Bird. (Syn., Buttercup.) Yellow	\$o 15
Amy Furze. (Coombe, 1886.) Blush-rose, with a lilac tinge.	15
Bohemia. Large reflexed flowers of deep Venetian-red color, supported on stout stems; lasts long in perfection and is considered the best red Chrysanthemum	25
Connecticut. Of the same robust constitution as the former. The flowers are large, with twisted petals of deep madder, the tips white; a striking variety	25
Cullingfordii. Brilliant crimson, under side old-gold; fine	15
Diadem. Rosy purple, tipped gold; very fine	35
Eugene Giat. Immense flower; brilliant violet-amaranth, reverse silver; fine and rich flower	35
Flora Fewkes. Sulphur-white, reflexed	15
La Triomphante. (Reydellet, 1885.) White, suffused with delicate purplish rose; large deep blooms	15
Mme. Cuvelier. Plum color; one of the best	35
Martinmas. Blush-white; profuse bloomer	35
Mlle Annais Reydellet. White, striped rosy lilac; fine	35
Old-Gold	25
President Hyde. Large, full, double, reflexed Japanese; twisted outer florets; rich yellow; fine habit and free-flowering	15
Sam Sloan. Very large and fine; pale blush, finely incurved, lasting a long time	15
Robert Owen. Golden-yellow, shaded gold and violet	15
William Holmes. Upper part deep red, lower old-gold	25

The whole collection of Reflexed Chrysanthemums for \$3.

Anemone-flowered Chrysanthemums.

Bessie Pitcher. Deep rose, with lighter center; a grand flower	\$o 15
Duchess of Westminster. White, with sulphur disc; florets very fine	35
Delaware. Large flower, pale yellow near the center; the best anemone variety; first-class certificate in England	50
Eva. Light rose	15
Fabiana de Mediana. (Lacroix, 1883.) (Syn., Fabias de Maderañaz.) Deep lilac guard florets, which are broad, of great length, and drooping; blush, shaded purple, disc very large	25
James Weston. White ray florets, with primrose disc; one of the best	35
Lady Margaret. (J. Salter.) Pure white guard florets and disc; large, midseason; tall	15
Lily Burgess. Rich clear rose; incurved smooth petals, with very small anemone center of bronzy pink; lasts a long time and is quite distinct	15
Mme. Chas. Leboeque. Yellow	35
Mme. Cabrol. Silvery blush and rose center; an immense flower	15

DAISY. (Winner of 3 First Prizes.) 35 cents each; six for \$1.75.

Anemone-flowered Chrysanthemums, continued.

Each.

Miss Annie Lowe. (Lowe, 1887.) Bright yellow guard florets, light yellow disc ; large, midseason ; tall	\$0 15
Mrs. Judge Benedict. Straw-yellow anemone.....	15
Thorpe, Jr. A most beautiful variety of a rich pure yellow ; flowers of an immense size and perfect form	15

The whole collection of Anemone-flowered Chrysanthemums for \$2.25.

Pompon Chrysanthemums.

Clara. Very early, white ; September.....	\$0 15
Flora. (Syn., Late Flora and Yellow Perfection.) Deep golden yellow	15
Frederick Pele. Rosy lilac.....	15
Jacintha	15
L'Ami Conderchet. Blush-white	15
Lord Mayor. Pink ; early	15
Maud Pitcher. Bronze.....	15
Miss Phillis Broughton. White.....	15
Mad. D. M. E. Piccol. Rosy lilac	15
M'lle. Elise Jordan. (Delaux.) Soft lilac-pink ; full globular bloom, very neat ; early, dwarf and free	15
Mrs. Cullingford. White, changing to blush.....	15
Orange Beauty. Orange-yellow.....	15
White St. Crousse	15

The whole collection of Pompon Chrysanthemums for \$1.50.

Single Chrysanthemums.

Catawba. Single flower, with curiously shaped and cut petals of rose-pink color ; large and strong-growing	\$0 25
Chicopee. Very large flower, composed of flat petals ; magenta inside, outer side fawn color	25
Daisy. Fine single flower of pure white ; very symmetrical and artistic in shape. Grand variety for specimens ; see plate	35
Mariposa. Semi-double, very early ; floriferous variety of light chrome-yellow.....	25
Moravia. Loose single flower, white in center and graduated into light mauve tint....	25
Mrs. G. B. Topham. Very large semi-double flower, broad petals ; color white, tinted on the edge with lavender	25
Orizaba. Large massive flower, showing center ; good stiff petals of bright chrome-yellow color.....	25
Stella. Fine flower with long pointed petals of beautiful soft rose color	25
Ulysses. Flower opening flat, and incurving afterward ; large yellow eye, growing on stout stems, magenta, outer side deep lilac....	25
Washta. Semi-double flat flower ; long, spatulated, tubular petals of deep chrome-yellow color.....	25
Wichita. Single deep rosy pink ; very free	25

The whole collection of Single Chrysanthemums for \$2.50.

WILKESBARRY, February 12, 1891.

The Chrysanthemums arrived this morning in fine condition. I have never received such fine, healthy plants.

C. S. BECK.

MARSHALL, ILL., June 20, 1889.

The Chrysanthemums arrived in the best of order ; many thanks for your promptness, also for the extras.

N. B. DRYOE.

HENRY, ILL., November 17, 1891.

The Chrysanthemums arrived very nicely and excel anything we have, and are the admiration of every one.

MISS L. P. DAVIS.

A View in one of our Palm-Houses.

Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

Most plants are beautiful only when in blossom, which is a small part of the year, but there are plants which are alike attractive, decorative and beautiful in winter as well as summer. Such are the Palms, the Ferns and the many foliage-plants of all kinds.

Palms are among the noblest and most decorative of plants. While in our glass houses we cannot approach the grandeur and magnificence of specimens growing in the open air in the tropics, still we can show many fine specimens from 10 to 25 feet in height, and many species early take on their stately form and are as beautiful when a foot high as when twenty times that height. The small specimens can be used for almost any purpose—for the parlor, for the hall, for table decoration, etc.—while the larger ones are the grandest and most showy plants which can be had for decorating churches, ball-rooms, etc.

As beautiful and almost as easy of treatment are the Tree-Ferns, with their branching finely divided fronds, giving them an individuality equal to that of the Palms. Then there are the smaller Ferns, beautiful in color, texture and outline, and useful for all decorative purposes.

Many varieties of plants are of easy culture in the parlor or sitting-room, or in any small conservatory; and no home, however humble, should be without a few plants to brighten up the cheerless days of our northern winters.

The list of plants which follows comprises a small portion of our stock, but we have included in this the best varieties and those most grown and easiest of culture. We are confident that our customers will be pleased with this selection, and by ordering any of the plants mentioned they are not likely to be disappointed. We publish a Price-list of Stove and Greenhouse Plants which contains a much larger assortment and is a nearly complete list of our large and varied stock. This Price-list is sent to any address on application.

We are always glad to give estimates for filling greenhouses and conservatories, and solicit correspondence from all who contemplate building new greenhouses or making additions to their collections.

Palms.

This section includes the grandest and most decorative plants of the entire vegetable kingdom. While in their native habitat they grow to an immense height and live for many years, most species early take on their characteristic leaves and habit of growth, and thus are beautiful when a foot high, as well as when twenty or forty times that height. This fact makes them especially useful for all decorative purposes. Small palms are much used for vases and jardinières in parlor, sitting-room or hall, and also for table decoration at dinner-parties, etc. Many species will stand a considerable amount of exposure and rough usage, and the dust, smoke and changes of temperature of the ordinary living-room do not have a deleterious effect upon them. Many varieties are sturdy enough to allow of their being placed on the lawn in summer if the situation is not exposed to strong, cold winds. While of the general stock of Palms we have plants from 50 cents upwards, of some of the rarer sorts we have only a few specimens, and the prices given below are according to the specimens. Full particulars as to size, etc., will be given on application.

COCOS WEDDELIANA. 75 cents each; three for \$2.

- ARECA Baueri** (*Rhopalostylis Baueri*; *Seaforthia robusta*). Leaves pinnate, scaly or mealy on the ribs and nerves, the divisions closely set, about 2 feet long by 1½ inches broad in large plants, rather stiff, pointed. Petioles very short, without spines. From Norfolk Island. Fine hardy palm for decoration. \$1.
- A. lutescens** (*Hyophorbe Indica*). Leaves long, arched, pinnate, the divisions very numerous; lanceolate, pointed, rich-green above and below. An elegant and fine species from Mauritius. One of the best decorative plants in use. 50 cts.
- A. monostachya** (*Bacalaria monostachya*; *Linospadix monostachya*). The "Walking-stick Palm," so called on account of its stem, which rarely exceeds the thickness of one's thumb. Leaves pinnate, drooping, from six inches to a foot long; divisions very broad, irregularly incised at the ends; dark green. From tropical Australia. \$1.
- A. Sanderiana**. Leaves pinnate, the pinnae green, marked with yellowish green blotches; petioles glaucous, with a bloom. A grand addition, and one which will prove a very useful palm. \$3.
- A. Verschaffeltii** (*Hyophorbe Verschaffeltii*). Leaves pinnate, nearly erect, gracefully arching at the top, the leaflets narrow—when full-grown, 1½ to 2 feet long and about 1 inch broad; the midribs white. A very characteristic palm. \$2.
- CARYOTA**. The "Fish-tail Palm," so called from the fact that the final divisions of the leaves are triangular, somewhat the shape of the tail of a fish. They are excellent ornamental plants, especially *C. sobolifera* and *C. urens*. From the latter species the natives of Ceylon obtain a sweetish liquor, the yield from each tree being three or four gallons a day, from which they make a coarse sugar. \$1.
- COCOS**. A genus of elegant stove palms, which in their native countries grow to magnificent proportions. It includes the true cocoanut-palm which is cultivated throughout the tropical world.
- C. Weddelliana**. Leaves pinnate, the divisions long and narrow, green above, glaucous below; stem covered with black, interlacing fibers. "This is probably the most elegant small palm ever introduced into Europe, and one that should be in every collection of stove plants." 75 cts.
- GEONOMA**. A genus of very elegant dwarf-growing palms, allied to *Chamædorea*. They require plenty of heat and moisture.
- G. gracilis**. Leaves pinnate, the divisions long and slender; dark green. A graceful species, of an arching habit. \$2.
- KENTIA**. A genus of palms allied to *Areca*, with gracefully recurved fan-shaped leaves, including several of the most useful for decorative purposes. The *Kentias* will all withstand considerable rough usage, and are generally considered the best plants for decorative purposes.
- K. Belmoreana** (*Howea Belmoreana*). The "Curly Palm." Leaves pinnate, the divisions taper-pointed. The most useful of the genus for decorative purposes, on account of its fine habit. \$1.
- K. Canterburyana** (*Hedyscepe Canterburyana*). Leaves pinnate; divisions numerous, nearly equal, taper-pointed. A stately palm. \$1.
- K. Forsteriana** (*Howea Forsteriana*). Very similar in habit to *K. Belmoreana*, having all its fine qualities. \$1.
- K. Macarthurii** (*Ptychosperma Macarthurii*). Leaves pinnate, arching; leaflets truncate and unequally toothed at the end. An elegant species from New Guinea. \$2.50.
- LATANIA**. A genus of palms with recurving fan-shaped leaves; the stems are marked with circular scars after the leaves have fallen.
- L. Borbonica** (*Livistona Chinensis*). A desirable species, with leaflets very much reflexed; the petioles enclosed in a mass of fiber at the base and with the edges armed with short spines. Very useful for decoration. 50 cts.
- PHŒNIX**. A genus of palms including the Date Palm, whose fruit is well-known in commerce. Many grow to a great height in their native country, Asia and Africa. The young plants are very suitable for decorative purposes. The leaves are pinnate, usually spreading and recurved.
- P. Canariensis**. Much resembles *P. rupicola* in growth, but the leaves are stiffer. \$2.
- P. reclinata**. Leaves pinnate, the pinnae slender, spreading. Very general in cultivation. \$2.
- P. rupicola**. One of the handsomest species of the genus. The leaves are pinnate, the divisions long and narrow, the lower ones reduced to flat spines. A very gracefully growing palm, and on that account very useful for decoration. \$2.50.
- P. tenuis**. Resembling *P. dactylifera*, but finer and more slender. A very useful species for decorative purposes. \$2.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA. \$3 each.

- RHAPIS.** A genus of Chinese and Japanese palms of upright habit, with reed-like stems and divided leaves.
- R. flabelliformis.** Stem slender; leaves 5 to 7-parted, the segments somewhat plaited; edges hairy. A low-growing species. Very useful and hardy for decoration. \$2.
- SABAL.** A genus of palms with spreading fan-shaped leaves, including several formerly included under *Chamærops* or *Corypha*.
- S. Adansonii** (Dwarf Palmetto). Leaves fan-shaped, almost circular. Stem short, buried in the earth. The divisions of the leaves are cleft at the apex and are from 20 to 30 in number. The petioles are not toothed. \$2.
- SEAFORTHIA elegans** (*Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana*). (Illawarra Palm.) Leaves pinnate, dark green, the divisions narrow; petioles sheathing at the base. An elegant and useful species. 50 cts.

Half Specimens of any of the above,.....\$3 to \$5 each.

Large " " " " \$7 to \$10 each.

Collection of 6 Palms, our selection, for.....\$5.

" " " " " " \$10.

☞ For other varieties, see Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

Cycads.

The Cycads, like the Palms, are very extensively used for decorating ball-rooms, halls, etc., or for subtropical gardening in the summer, as well as for conservatories and greenhouses. The pinnate fronds, which surmount the trunk in a spreading crown, are of hard, leathery texture, and withstand considerable rough usage. The best known and most useful is *Cycas revoluta*. Our collection comprises fine specimens of many rare species, as well as all the better-known sorts in quantity. The prices are for plants of medium size, though we have larger plants at a proportionate increase in price, and are pleased to give intending purchasers full particulars at any time.

The Cycads are among the best of decorative plants. They are of a majestic appearance, broadly spreading slow growers, never attaining great size, and are well suited for placing in a hall or parlor, or outdoors in the summer months, as they will withstand considerable ill-usage.

CYCAS revoluta (The Sago Palm, or Palm of Victory). The best known, and a grand species.

The pinnate fronds grow from 2 to 6 feet long, and the pinnæ are about one-fourth inch broad, of a stiff leathery texture, dark green color. The stem is stout and slow-growing, but in old plants will sometimes attain the height of 6 or 7 feet. \$1.

ZAMIA integrifolia. The "Coontie" of the southern states. A cycadaceous plant of the same general appearance as *Cycas revoluta*, but much smaller, and with broader pinnæ. A very fine decorative plant, as valuable as *Cycas revoluta*. 75 cts.

Araucarias.

Evergreen cone-bearing trees from New Zealand and the adjacent islands. The branches are arranged in the most symmetrical manner, in whorls, giving the tree a unique and very attractive appearance. In a young state they are particularly suitable for table decoration. In addition to the plants offered below, we have some fine specimens of which will be sent intending purchasers.

ARAUCARIA Cookii. An excellent variety for general purposes, having shorter frondose branches than *A. excelsa*. \$2.

A. excelsa. This is the most well-known variety, and is especially suitable for the conservatory and greenhouse. It lasts a long while in good condition, and is very much used in house decorations, as it keeps its shape in dark places better than most other plants. \$3.

A. excelsa glauca. A very handsome variety with silvery leaves, which give it an elegant appearance. It is especially useful for table decoration. \$4.

☞ For other varieties see Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

VRIESIA SPLENDENS. \$1.50 each.

Bromeliads.

An interesting class of plants, sometimes called Lobster Orchids, because, like so many of the true Orchids, they are air-plants. The leaves are harsh and stiff, often spiny at the margins, and sometimes very handsomely marked. The flowers are in long spikes or panicles, and are less remarkable for themselves than for the great number of bright red or yellow bracts with which they are intermixed. These bracts, which last a long time, give an odd and very distinct appearance to the plant when in blossom.

ÆCHMEA fulgens. Flowers rich red with a bluish tip, fifty or more in a large branching panicle. Flowering in August or September. \$2.

ANANASSA sativa. The common Pineapple, cultivated throughout the tropics. The broad pointed leaves, spiny edged, are spreading, and from the center rises the flowerstalk. \$1.

A. sativa variegata. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long; green, broadly margined with rich creamy yellow, tinged with red towards the margins. A handsome plant, and one of the best of variegated plants for vases, etc. \$5.

BILLBERGIA Liboniana. Sepals bright red, petals shorter, whitish at base, purple at the tip. Leaves crowded in a short whorl. \$1.

B. rhodocyanea. Petals rose-colored at first, afterwards becoming white and later blue; bracts rose-colored. The leaves green, tinged purple, and banded with white. The inner leaves are shorter than the outer and all are spiny margined. A fine species. \$1.

CARAGUATA lingulata splendens. An exceedingly pretty plant; an erect stalk, with numerous large brilliant scarlet bracts. \$3.

ENCHOLIRION Saundersii. Leaves dark green; upper surface glaucous, mealy, with violet dots; under surface violet, with green blotches. One of the finest and most distinct Bromeliads. \$1.50.

GUZMANNIA melionis. Leaves dark green above, banded longitudinally with purple; purple below. A fine and showy plant. \$2.

NIDULARIUM splendens. Leaves dark green, floral ones red; a very handsome plant. A native of South America. \$2.

TILLANDSIA Lindenii vera. Flowers lilac-blue; flower-scape a bright red. Leaves olive-green, recurved. A dwarf grower, and one of the most beautiful of the tribe. \$1.

VRIESIA splendens. Flowers yellow; bracts fiery purple. Leaves from 18 inches to 2 feet long, about 3 inches broad; green above, lighter green, beneath with dark transverse bands. Flowerspike crowded, 2 to 3 feet high. As its specific name denotes, a splendid variety. From Guiana. \$1.50.

V. splendens major. A greatly improved variety of the preceding, growing as large again as the type. A grand plant. \$2.50.

Price of 6 varieties of Bromeliads, one of each, our selection, \$5.

Aroids.

This very large family of mostly tropical plants includes a great number of species and varieties useful for decorative purposes. Especially useful and interesting is the large genus *Anthurium*.

ALOCASIA illustris. Leaves bright rich green with olive-black patches. From India. \$3.

A. macrorrhiza variegata. A very strong-growing variety; has large bright green leaves with slightly waved margins, blotched and marbled with white; footstalks also streaked with pure white. \$1.

A. metallica. Leaves rich bronze color on surface; purple beneath. A good variety for table decoration. From Borneo. \$1.

A. Sedeni. Leaves bronzy green with distinct ivory-white. \$2.

A. Thibautiana. Leaves deep olive grayish green; midrib grayish white, with numerous veinlets branching from it. From Borneo. This is the finest of the genus. \$3.

A. zebрина. Sometimes known as Snake Plant on account of the likeness of the stems of the leaves to the skin of a snake. Leaves rich dark green. From Philippine Isles. \$2.

ANTHURIUM CRYSTALLINUM.
\$1 each; six for \$5.

GROUP OF FLOWERING ANTHURIUMS.
\$1 to \$3 each.

ANTHURIUM. A genus of greenhouse plants with noble leaves and curious brilliantly colored flowers. The bright red spathe (in some varieties white or pink) is remarkable for its size and brilliant color and for its lasting quality, for it remains in perfection a long time on the plant. They are in bloom nearly the entire year, and always attract attention by their oddity and bright colors. Very useful for table decoration or for a stand in parlor or sitting-room, as well as for greenhouse or conservatory; the bright colors of the spathes afford a great relief to the green in tropical foliage decorations.

A. Andreanum. A valuable species. The spathe is open, of a leathery texture, color an orange-red, the spadix yellowish. The flowers remain fresh on the plant a long time, thus making it especially valuable to florists. \$2.

A. crystallinum. Cultivated for its foliage, which is bright green, with the principal veins marked with white. The young leaves are of a violet color. \$1.

A. *Ferrierense*. A hybrid between *A. ornatum* and *A. Andreanum*. The spathes are about 5 inches long by 4 broad, bright red; the spadix about 4 inches long, white. A handsome variety. \$2.50.

A. grande. Has very large foliage of dark green color with ivory-white veins, giving it a beautiful appearance; should be in every collection. \$1.

A. ornatum. Spathe 5 to 6 inches long, white; spadix purplish, with white dots, about the same length as the spathe. \$5.

A. regale. Leaves large, 1 to 3 feet long; dull green with white veins, and in the young leaves tinged with rose. Valuable for summer decoration. \$1.

A. Scherzerianum. Spathe 3 inches long by 2 wide, brilliant scarlet, borne on a red stalk spadix orange colored. Leaves a deep rich green, of a leathery texture, 18 inches long and 2 or 3 inches wide. A very compact grower, and the spathes remain in beauty a long time. \$1.

DIEFFENBACHIA. These plants are among the most valued for all decorative effects. The foliage is large, and the various species display many beautiful effects of variegation and marking.

D. *Baraquiniana*. Leaves light green, irregularly spotted with white; midrib pure white.
Native of Brazil. \$1.

D. **Bowmanni.** A large-growing variety with rich, deep green leaves, with irregular parallel marking of a pretty pea-green color; one of the best known and most useful species for decorative work. \$1.

D. *eburnea*. A pretty species, with a close and compact habit; leaves light green, spotted with white; stems pale cinnamon. \$1.

D. *Leopoldii*. A fine species, of resplendent beauty. Leaves deep green, broad midrib of ivory-white. \$3.

D. *magnifica*. Leaves shining somber green, thickly variegated, with blotches of white. \$2.50.
D. *picta*. Leaves light green, spotted with white. \$1.

D. *Neo-Guineensis*. Leaves light green, striped with dark green, spotted with grayish white spots; very effective. \$3.

D. *Shuttleworthii*. A very pretty variety from Columbia; leaves light green, with a feathery white band along the midrib. \$1.

D. **splendens**. Leaves rich velvety green, freely marked with whitish blotches, forming a striking contrast to the ground color. \$2.

DIONÆA muscipula (Venus' Fly-Trap). One of the most curious and most interesting plants in existence. The whole shape and style of the plant is remarkable, but it is its so-called carnivorous habit which attracts the most attention. 50 cts.

PHILOTÆNIUM Lindeni. A very useful stove-plant, with beautiful variegated leaves. The leaves are light green, with a broad midrib and veins of pure white. \$1.

POTHOS argyrea. A beautiful stove climber, with silvery green leaves, requiring same cultivation as Anthuriums. Native of Philippine Isles. 50 cts.

P. aurea. Leaves dark green, irregularly variegated by bands or fantastic-shaped blotches of creamy yellow. A very distinct and free-growing plant. 50 cts.

SCHIZMATOGLOTTIS crispata. Somewhat resembles *Dieffenbachia* in growth, and has fine
gravish green leaves, edged with dark green, the midrib being a light color. 50 cts.

S. pulchra. Leaves light green, blotched with numerous metallic gray spots; very effective. \$1.
S. variegata. Beautiful plant of fine habit, and very pretty variegated leaves. \$1.

6 Varieties of Aroids, 1 of each, our selection, for\$5.

12 " " " " "\$15.

👉 For other varieties, see our Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

SARRACENIA DRUMMONDII, \$1 each; six for \$5.

NEPENTHES, or PITCHER-PLANT, \$2.50 each.

Pitcher=Plants.

These are among the most curious and interesting of cultivated plants, and no collection should be without a few representatives. The plants are mostly grown in a warm Orchid house, and hung from the rafters. The leaves are expanded into the form of a pitcher, which holds water in which insects are drowned, thus furnishing nutriment to the plant. From this fact they are called "carnivorous plants."

- NEPENTHES.** A most interesting genus, the members of which are natives of Borneo and the East Indies. The pitchers are formed at the ends of the leaves and hang downward, while an expansion of the leaf beyond the pitcher furnishes it with a lid. The pitchers are variously colored and veined, and many of the varieties are very handsome. They are best when grown in baskets, and require a rather high temperature to fully develop their beauty and oddity.
- N. coccinea.** Pitchers crimson, slightly marked with yellow; shaped like a flask. The lid is oblong, smaller than the mouth, striped and speckled with red on a green ground; very effective. \$2.
 - N. Dominiana.** A handsome garden hybrid of robust growth, with dark green leaves. Pitchers deep green and slightly spotted. \$2.
 - N. Hamiltoniana.** A beautiful variety, with oblong pitchers of a coppery bronze color, spotted with purple. Recurved lid; a very distinct variety. \$5.
 - N. hybrida maculata.** A free-growing variety, bearing pitchers about 10 inches long, profusely streaked with reddish purple on a dark green ground. \$4.
 - N. intermedia.** A handsome hybrid with green pitchers, spotted with red. The lid is slightly hooded. \$3.
 - N. lævis.** A very distinct variety, with small, light green pitchers, slightly marked with red. \$2.
 - N. Mastersiana.** A very pretty variety, with deep claret-red pitchers; thinly hairy, slightly spotted with purple; throat pinky cream, with red spots. A distinct and free-growing variety. \$5.
 - N. Morganæ.** A beautiful hybrid, with pale green leaves and red midrib. Pitchers beautifully mottled with bright red on very pale green ground. \$3.
 - N. Rafflesiana.** An attractive plant with yellowish pitchers, spotted with red and shaped like a flask. \$2.

Six varieties of *Nepenthes*, one of each, our selection, for \$15.

SARRACENIA. In this genus the whole leaf is somewhat in the form of a pitcher. They are half-hardy and should be grown in a coolhouse, but require a moist atmosphere. They are decidedly interesting.

- S. Drummondii.** One of the best of its genus, with long erect trumpet-shaped narrowly winged leaves. The leaf is hairy within, white in color, and variegated with purple veins. This species often produces a second crop of pitchers late in the season, which makes it valuable for winter growing. \$1.
- S. Drummondii alba.** A tall-growing variety, leaves beautifully shaded with transparent white; flowers purple. \$2.
- S. flava.** Leaves two feet long, yellow, marked with purple veins; trumpet-shaped. A very useful plant. 50 cts.
- S. flava maxima.** A very distinct and handsome kind, with large pitchers and broad lids of a bright green color. \$1.
- S. psittacina.** Leaves about 4 inches long, marked with white spots and reticulated with dark veins; flowers purple. \$1.
- S. purpurea (Huntsman's-Cap).** Has spreading leaves about 6 inches long, with erect hairy spathes or lamina. 50 cts.
- S. rubra.** Leaves erect, pale reddish green, marked with purple veins; an interesting and valuable variety. \$1.
- S. variolaris.** Leaves erect, 10 inches long, trumpet-shaped; yellowish, spotted with white near the summit; lamina hairy, marked with purple veins. \$1.

Six varieties of *Sarracénias*, one of each, our selection, for \$5.

☞ For other varieties, see Stove and Greenhouse Catalogue.

ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE. \$1 each; six for \$5.

Ferns.

For pure beauty of foliage, nothing can equal the Ferns, and no collection of plants should be without a few representatives of this order. From the dwarf species a few inches in height, to the lofty Tree-Fern with a trunk 12 to 15 feet high, and with broad fronds extending nearly the same distance horizontally, they are alike beautiful. Many species are especially suitable for cultivation in jardinières or window-boxes, either by themselves or with flowering plants. Many varieties are cultivated extensively for cutting, and nothing else mingles so nicely with roses as fern fronds. For this purpose the *Adiantums* are especially suitable.

ADIANTUM. This genus, the Maidenhair Ferns, includes some of the most beautiful of the entire class. The fronds are, in general, much divided, and their stems are glossy black.

A. bellum (handsome). A grand variety with tufted fronds about 4 inches long. It succeeds well in greenhouse or Wardian case. 50 cts.

A. cuneatum. The best-known variety of *Adiantum*, and much used with flowers. No place is complete without it. 25 cts.

A. dolabriforme (lumulatum). A very pretty hanging variety best suited for baskets. Easily propagated, as young plants form at the end of the fronds. 75 cts.

A. Edgeworthii. Discovered in the Himalaya mountains. The fronds are narrow, the stem being covered with down or hair. It grows well in baskets. 50 cts.

A. excisum. Fronds 6 to 18 inches long, wiry and densely tufted. First found in Chili; a splendid variety for general purposes. 50 cts.

A. Farleyense. So called from the fact that it was discovered on Farley Hill, Jamaica. It is perhaps the grandest variety of *Adiantum*, and requires stove treatment, or warm greenhouse. It is a strong grower, often producing fronds 18 inches to 2 feet long and 10 inches wide, but must never be allowed to get dry. No collection is complete without this variety. \$1.

A. gracillimum. One of the most graceful and beautiful of greenhouse ferns. The segments are very small and numerous, on large fronds, and give the plant a very charming appearance. 50 cts.

A. rubescens (hispidulum). The fronds are covered with down or hair, which gives it a somewhat peculiar appearance. 25 cts.

A. trapeziforme. A stove species from the West Indies. A grand exhibition variety, with fronds about 3 feet long and 1 broad. It also lasts well in the drawing-room, as the segments are harder than most of the other varieties. 75 cts.

A. Williamsii. One of the most beautiful of the greenhouse Maidenhair ferns. In a young state the fronds are dusted with a yellow powder. Its home is in the mountains of Peru. 75 cts.

Six varieties of *Adiantums*, one of each, our selection, \$2.50.

ASPIDIUM aristatum variegatum (Shield-Fern). This is a handsome variety, and is of easy cultivation. 50 cts.

ASPLENIUM Belangerii. A pretty variety from the Malay Peninsula, with fronds 12 to 18 inches long and 2 to 3 inches broad, rounded at the top. 50 cts.

A. bulbiferum. A strong-growing greenhouse species with fronds often measuring 2 feet in length and 10 inches broad. Young plants are often produced on the upper surface of the old fronds which will root very easily in light soil. 50 cts.

BLECHNUM spicant. A very pretty Fern, admirably suited to the greenhouse or Wardian case. 25 cts.

DAVALLIA tenuifolia stricta. A very useful Fern, of rapid growth; well suited to jardinières and general work. Fronds 9 to 12 inches long. 25 cts.

LOMARIA. The *Lomarias* do not form very long trunks, but are handsome dwarf sorts of Tree-Ferns.

L. discolor. A greenhouse species with fronds 2 to 3 feet long and 3 inches broad. A native of Australia. Price on application.

L. gibba. A well-known variety of good habit. It is much used for centerpieces for dinner-tables and decorations generally. \$2.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUS (BALLOON FLOWER). \$1 each; six for \$5.

- LYGODIUM scandens** (Climbing-Fern). This is a very useful Fern for covering bare walls in the fernery or greenhouse. It also forms a good substitute for Smilax in making bouquets, etc. It requires the same treatment as the Adiantums and is of rapid growth. 50 cts.
- NEPHROLEPIS**. A genus of beautiful and distinct Ferns; very useful for all decorative purposes.
- N. exaltata**. An excellent variety, of drooping habit, suitable for rockery or baskets. Fronds 1 foot to 2 feet long and 4 inches broad, slightly seeded or scaly. 50 cts.
- N. davalloides furcans**. A beautiful and distinct crested variety of robust growth, sending forth numerous arching fronds from 3 to 4 feet long; of good habit and fine general appearance. \$1.
- N. rufoescens tripinnatifida**. A grand variety with erect fronds, of very noble appearance. It is most useful for greenhouse decoration or Wardian cases, and always gives great satisfaction. \$1.
- ONYCHIUM Japonicum**. A very useful Fern for table decoration; its light graceful fronds show to perfection when so used. One of the best for general cultivation. 50 cts.
- PLATYCERIUM alcorni** (Stag's-Horn Fern). The fronds are divided into broad segments like a stag's horn. This Fern is reckoned among the grandest, most beautiful and most extraordinary of all Ferns. They thrive well in baskets or shallow pans, and also when fastened to a block of wood with a little peat around the roots. \$1.
- POLYPODIUM aureum**. Is well suited to rock-work and thrives well under general greenhouse culture. \$1.
- PTERIS**. One of the most valuable groups, including several exceedingly beautiful and useful sorts.
- P. argyræa**. A very useful variety of strong growth and good habit, fronds measuring from 2 to 3 feet long. It is a very distinct variety; having a band of white down the center of the leaves, it presents a beautiful variegated appearance. 50 cts.
- P. Cretica albo lineata**. Very useful for jardinières and table decoration generally. A grand variety. 25 cts.
- P. Victoria**. One of the grandest Ferns ever introduced. The foliage is neatly divided, the sterile fronds being much broader than the fertile ones. The center of the frond is beautifully variegated with silvery white, giving the plant a most unique appearance. \$1.50.
- SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare** (Hart's-Tongue Fern). A fine old variety, very useful for all kinds of decorating. Grows best in cool greenhouse. 25 cts.

6 Ferns, our selection	\$3.
12 " " "	6.
25 " " "	12.

Selaginellas.

These plants, resembling Mosses, are very useful for decorative purposes, being treated like Ferns. They are especially useful for table decoration for filling jardinières, etc.

- SELAGINELLA Africana** (Vogelii). A tall, erect variety, with small branched leaves, often tinged with pink. 25 cts.
- S. cæsia**. A pretty trailing variety, with pale straw-colored leaves. A well-known greenhouse species. 25 cts.
- S. caulescens**. A strong-growing plant of good habit; stems generally 12 inches long, standing erect. 50 cts.
- S. filicina**. One of the handsomest varieties for stove cultivation, with bright crimson stems. Native of the Andes. 50 cts.
- S. flabellata**. A stove species of bright green color. 35 cts.
- S. Martensii variegata**. Very decorative; of dwarf habit. Good greenhouse variety. 35 cts.
- S. umbrosa**. A strong-growing variety; very suitable for jardinières and table decoration generally. 35 cts.
- S. viticulosa**. A stove species from Central America with bright green leaves about 9 inches long. 50 cts.

Six varieties of Selaginellas, one of each, our selection, \$2.

ARALIA FILICIFOLIA. 50 cents each; six for \$2.50.

Other Beautiful-Leaved Plants for the Stovehouse.

ARALIA. Valuable decorative plants, with finely divided or symmetrically lobed foliage of singular beauty and distinctiveness. Very useful for any decorative purpose.

A. Chabrierii. A handsome stove-plant with very pretty pinnate, dark green leaves with crimson midrib, suitable for table decoration. \$1.

A. filicifolia (fern-leaved). The stem and leafstalks are purplish, marked with white spots; crowned with deeply cut bright green leaves with purplish midrib; very effective. \$2.

A. Guilfoylei. A splendid variety from the South Sea Islands, with beautifully variegated leaves. 50 cts.

A. Sieboldii. A strong-growing greenhouse species with large green leaves; very useful as a house-plant. 50 cts.

A. Sieboldii variegata. A great improvement on *A. Sieboldii*, the leaves being edged round with a white band. \$1.50.

BEGONIA, Variegated-leaved Section. A large class of plants, including many very desirable varieties. For the most part, the Rex varieties are the best, and their numerous sorts are remarkable for the strange combinations of colors exhibited in the leaves. Many varieties have a reddish or greenish bronzy metallic luster suffused over the surface of the leaves.

B. argentea guttata. A tall-growing variety with light green leaves, having numerous silvery spots; the under sides are red. 50 cts.

B. maculata. A very pretty variety, with narrow leaves, spotted with white. 30 cts.

B. manicata aurea. Very fleshy stems, producing light green leaves with large golden markings. Flowers delicate pink. 75 cts.

B. metallica. Leaves are produced on erect stems, and are of a bronzy purple metallic hue. 25 cts.

B. Rex. Of the very many varieties of this fine species, those offered below are the best and most distinct new ones.

Begonia Rex Varieties.

Adolph Pollock. Leaves gray metallic color, spotted around edge with olive-gray. 50 cts.

Argentea Hirsuta. Reddish purple leaves, largely marked with silvery spots; the veins distinct. 50 cts.

Count de Limmingki. Bright silvery leaves, main ribs purplish red. 50 cts.

Duc de Brabant. A grand variety; leaves with dark center and light green edges are borne on hairy stems. 50 cts.

Louis Cappe. Silvery gray, with broad olive-green ribs. 50 cts.

Louis Closson. Small metallic leaf, largely marked with purplish gray. Young leaves very bright. 50 cts.

Lucie Closson. A beautiful variety having small leaves, with bright metallic colors beautifully interwoven and spotted with green. 50 cts.

Madame Siebold. Gigantic zinc-colored leaves, edged with a purplish tinge and marked with small green spots. 50 cts.

Mrs. A. Barron. Olive-green, with band of silver around center of leaf. 50 cts.

Roi Fernando Major. Beautiful light-shining leaves, spotted with deep green. 50 cts.

Voi Lactee. Silvery leaf with broad green ribs. 50 cts.

Any of the above, 50 cts. each; six for \$5.

BERTOLONIA Van Houttei. An elegant dwarf-growing stove-plant, cultivated for its beautifully marked leaves, which are of a deep olive-green with magenta veins and pink spots interwoven; it also has a quantity of white hairs on the surface which give it a very unique appearance. \$2.

CAMFYLOBOTRYS (Hoffmannia) Ghiesbreghtii. A splendid stove-plant with long leaves; upper surface dark velvety green with very prominent veins, under surface dull purple-red; flowers yellow, but of very little value. 50 cts.

C. Ghiesbreghtii variegata. An improved form of the above, with blotches of creamy white, yellow and red on the leaves. 75 cts.

CISSUS discolor. A very pretty stove climber; found in Java, 1854. The leaves on the upper surface are bright velvety green, mottled with white; the under side is deep reddish purple. This plant is a very free grower and always gives satisfaction. 50 cts.

REX BEGONIA, LOUIS CLOSSON. 50 cents each; six for \$2.50.

- CROTON** (*Codiaeum*). This class includes some of the most beautiful of greenhouse foliage-plants. The leaves are curiously variegated, usually in symmetrical patterns, with white, yellow, red, pink, etc., and in addition to being brightly colored, many varieties are of interest on account of the strange shapes of the leaves, which may be long and narrow, much reflexed or recurved, or often coiled, while in others they are curiously lobed or cut. Crotons are especially useful for table decoration.
- C. *acubæfolium*. A free-growing variety, with dark shining leaves with yellow spots, and midrib tinged with dark pink. 35 cts.
 - C. *Baron Rothschild*. A beautiful variety with broad leaves, which while young are of a shining light green with golden spots and yellow midrib, changing to a deep purplish red with red midrib and reddish golden spots as they grow older. 50 cts.
 - C. *Disraeli*. Leaves marked with golden ribs and veins on a dark green ground. Broad leaves, and somewhat halbert-shaped. 50 cts.
 - C. *elegans punctatum*. Leaves narrow, and about 12 inches long, beautifully spotted with golden spots. 35 cts.
 - C. *interruptum*. Long, narrow-leaved variety, leaves sometimes spirally twisted; surface dark purplish green, crimson midrib. 35 cts.
 - C. *majesticum*. A variety of elegant drooping habit, with long narrow leaves of deep olive-green color, marked with crimson. 50 cts.
 - C. *maximum*. A splendid variety, with dark shining leaves; golden midrib, and blotched with yellow. \$1.
 - C. *Queen Victoria*. A free-growing variety, with rich golden yellow leaves mottled with green; midrib magenta, changing to crimson. 50 cts.
 - C. *variegatum*. One of the best, with light green leaves beautifully marked with white. 50 cts.
 - C. *viridis*. Leaves dark green, with yellow midrib. 35 cts.
 - C. *volutum*. Leaves golden and green, twisted. 50 cts.
 - C. *Weismanii*. Long leaves, with golden margins on a dark green surface. \$1.

6 varieties of Crotons, one of each, our selection \$4.

12 " " " " " " " " \$8.

For other varieties, see our Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

- DICHORISANDRA Siebersii**. A beautiful stove herbaceous perennial, having dark green leaves, with white midrib and margins very effective. \$2.
- D. *undata*. Broad, dark green leaves, with longitudinal bands of green lighted with silver. The leaves are much undulate, and of a uniform purple on the under side. \$1.
- DRACÆNA** (including *Cordyline*). Valuable stove foliage-plants of stately habit, with upright, spreading or recurved broad rich leaves, which in most species are variously banded or striped with red, purple or silvery white. This variegation, which gives a distinct individuality and beauty to the plants, is most marked in a young state. In some species the color will be laid on in the form of longitudinal stripes, in others it is a broad marginal band, while in others it appears as irregular blotches or transverse bands.
- D. *Alsace-Lorraine*. Leaves very dark purple, with the margins bright scarlet, the same color continuing down the petiole; the sheathing portion of the leaf dark purple. The young leaves bright scarlet throughout. A very handsome variety. \$2.
- D. *amabilis*. Leaves 24 to 30 inches long and 4 or 5 inches wide; ground color glossy green, marked with pink and yellowish white. A very striking plant. \$1.
- D. *Cantrelli*. A hybrid between *D. excelsa* and *D. terminalis*. Leaves oblong, taper-pointed, of a bronze-green color, the older leaves with red border, the younger ones with an irregular border of pink, flushed with red. One of the most vigorous and free-growing varieties, growing rather tall, with the leaves rather erect. One of the finest colored *Dracænas* in cultivation. \$1.
- D. *Draco* (Dragon-Tree). This very fine species is very graceful when young. There are few better ornaments for conservatory than well-grown specimens of this plant. \$1.
- D. *inlvisia*. Leaves 2 to 4 feet long and 1 to 2 inches wide, acuminate; color dark green, without variegations. A very useful plant for decorative purposes, the leaves drooping outward in a very graceful manner. From New Zealand. 25 cts.
- D. *Lindenii*. A variety of *D. fragrans*, but differing from that in having bands of varying shades of yellow and yellowish white the whole length of the leaves, the body color of which is a bright green. Very useful for decorative purposes. (See cut, page 106.) \$2.
- D. *Mrs. Heine*. Foliage bright green, lined with yellow. A fine strong-growing new variety, with reflexed leaves. \$1.

DRACÆNA LINDENI. \$2 each; six for \$10.

DRACÆNA, continued.

- D. Massangeana.** A variety of *D. fragrans*, with broad leaves, green, striped with white. Like *D. fragrans*, it is a valuable decorative plant. \$1.75.
- D. Neo-Caledonica.** Leaves dark green, purplish at the base; the extreme margin also purple, in the young leaves pink. This is one of the finest and most useful of *Dracænas*, on account of its fine habit and hardy qualities. \$1.
- D. Shepherdii.** Leaves broad, with channeled petioles, the margins of which are tinted with a bronzy orange which continues up to the marginal portion of the lower half of each leaf. The leaves color gradually, the younger ones being green, with the portions which are tinted in the old leaves of a lighter shade. 50 cts.
- D. terminalis.** The original of a number of the best varieties; a native of the South Sea Islands. Leaves tapering towards each end; color a dark or brownish green with red variegation. An old favorite, and one that is used very largely for decorative purposes. 25 cts.
- D. Youngii.** A strong and rapid grower, and very desirable. The leaves are broad, somewhat spreading, light green marked with deep red and flushed with rosy; in the older leaves changing to a bronzy tint. 50 cts.

6 varieties of *Dracænas*, one of each, our selection.....\$3.

12 " " " " " " "\$8.

For other varieties, see our Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

ERANTHEMUM albo marginatum. A very handsome stove-plant, with leaves broadly margined with white, and irregularly suffused with gray; very effective. 50 cts.

FICUS. A very useful genus, to which the well-known India-rubber tree, *Ficus elastica*, belongs. Their leaves are of a leathery texture, glossy green, and the plants are very useful for all decorative purposes.

F. elastica. This splendid plant is very extensively grown, and is a good house-plant. 50 cts.

F. elastica variegata. A beautiful variegated form of the above. A grand house-plant. \$2.50.

F. Indica. A good greenhouse plant, with small, round dark green leaves. 50 cts.

F. Parcelli. A very ornamental stove-plant, with beautifully variegated leaves. \$1.

F. quercifolia. A stove variety, with leaves very much the same shape as the oak. \$1.

FITTONIA argyroneura. A species of stove evergreen trailing plant, with vivid green leaves interlaced with a net-work of pure white veins. 25 cts.

HOFFMANNIA refulgens. A pretty plant with green leaves suffused with red; under part of leaves reddish. 50 cts.

MARANTA. A genus of valuable stove foliage-plants, interesting on account of their beautifully variegated and curiously marked leaves.

M. bicolor. Ground color; pale glaucous green, with blotches of dark olive between midrib and margin; under side rosy purple. \$1.50.

M. Chimboracensis. Leaves light green, with a zigzag belt of olive-green and white. An elegant species. 50 cts.

M. Kerchoveana. Leaves short and grayish green, with a row of purplish blotches on each side of the midrib. 50 cts.

M. Legrelliana. Very dark green leaves, relieved by a band of white. \$1.

M. Liitzii. Leaves deep metallic green, with feathery markings; purplish violet beneath. \$1.

M. Makoyana. A grand variety with distinct markings. Outer margin deep green, the central portion semi-transparent, with oblong blotches of deep green. \$1.

M. Massangeana. Leaves beautifully covered with rich markings. Outer portion olive-green, the middle silvery gray color, ornamented with large blotches of dark velvety purplish maroon; a very neat grower. \$1.

M. Porteana. Leaves bright green, striped with white. An elegant, erect-growing species. 50 cts.

M. princeps. A superb, large-growing species, with rich dark green leaves, margined with yellowish green; purple beneath. 50 cts.

M. pulchella. Much resembles *M. zebrina* in general appearance. 50 cts.

M. Van den Hecki. Very distinct and handsome variety; rich dark glossy green, midrib broadly margined with silvery white. \$1.

M. zebrina (Zebra Plant). Beautiful velvety light green, barred with greenish purple; under side dull purple. This is a well-known variety, and for general usefulness is not surpassed. 50 cts.

Six varieties of *Marantas*, one of each, our selection, \$5.

For other varieties, see our Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. 75 cents each; six for \$3.75.

- MIKANIA violacea.** A slender climbing stove-plant. Native of tropical America. 50 cts.
- PANAX** *Victoriæ*. A distinct variegated-leaved stove-shrub, the leaves forming a dense plummy, gracefully recurring mass of foliage. Native of South Pacific Islands. Very useful for table decoration. \$1.50.
- PANDANUS.** Valuable decorative plants from the East Indies, commonly called Screw Pines on account of the leaves being, in most species, arranged spirally on their axes. *P. Veitchii* is a very useful species, the leaves being marked with white.
- P. caricosus.** A variety with dwarf habit, branching at the base, with narrow glaucous leaves. \$1.
- P. Javanicus variegatus.** A plant of great beauty, with long, narrow variegated leaves, slightly pendulous, armed with white spines on the edges. \$1.
- P. utilis.** A very useful variety, with long green leaves, armed with red spines. A good house-plant. 50 cts.
- P. Veitchii.** A grand plant, with long, narrow variegated leaves. Very useful as a house-plant. \$1.
- PEPEROMIA argyreia** (*Saundersii*). A handsome plant of compact habit, with thick, fleshy leaves of a metallic white hue, and veins bright green. A native of Brazil. 35 cts.
- PHRYNIUM variegatum.** A beautiful stove herbaceous perennial, with variegated leaves 6 inches long, borne on long, fleshy stalks. Especially suitable for table decoration. \$1.
- SANCHEZIA nobilis.** A lovely stove-plant from Ecuador, with leaves of a glaucous green color, striped with white; the form and habit of the plant are particularly attractive. 50 cts.
- TRADESCANTIA discolor.** A free-growing plant, with thick, fleshy green leaves, purple on the under side. 25 cts.
- T. fuscata.** A stove-plant with leaves about 6 inches long, clothed with dark hairs.
- T. tricolor.** A trailing plant, with pretty leaves in three distinct colors. Very useful for general work. 15 cts.

6 varieties of Foliage-Plants for Stovehouse, one of each, our selection, \$2.50.

12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$6.00.
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$12.00.

Other Beautiful-Leaved Plants for the Greenhouse or the Coolhouse.

- ABUTILON Thompsoni.** A very free-growing decorative shrub, suitable for greenhouse or for planting out in summer. The leaves are light green, and very much spotted with yellow. 25 cts.
- ASPARAGUS.** A very useful class of decorative plants, the finely divided foliage being especially useful for bouquets; unequalled for house culture.
- A. plumosus.** A beautiful evergreen climber with spreading branches. It forms an excellent pot-plant, and is invaluable for cutting. The best plant for house culture. 75 cts. and \$1.
- A. plumosus nanus.** An improvement on the above, as it is more dwarf and spreading. \$1.
- A. tenuissimus.** A tall-growing variety with very graceful branchlets; very much used by florists for mantel decorations, etc. 35 cts.
- ASPIDISTRA lurida.** A very graceful plant, with long evergreen leaves. Very useful for decorating. 75 cts.
- A. lurida variegata.** A variegated form of the above, the leaves being beautifully marked with pure white. \$1.
- AUCUBA Japonica.** A beautiful evergreen shrub, with shining pale green leaves, beautifully spotted with yellow. 50 cts.
- CYPERUS alternifolius.** An elegant greenhouse plant of compact habit, with long narrow green leaves arranged in an umbellate manner. 25 cts.
- C. alternifolius variegatus.** A beautifully variegated form of the above. Very useful for table decoration. \$1.
- C. papyrus** (*Egyptian Papyrus*). A very useful plant. \$1.

ALOCASIA METALLICA. \$1 each; six for \$5. (See page 93.)

GREVILLEA robusta. A very easily grown foliage-plant of graceful habit ; one of the best for general purposes. 50 cts.

HEDERA (Ivy), in varieties. A very useful class of trailing plants. 25 cts.

ISOLEPIS gracilis. A useful plant with grass-like foliage ; much used for jardinières. 15 cts.

LAURUS nobilis (Sweet-Bay Tree). Very useful for setting out on the lawn in summer. Fine standards and pyramids (see cut, page 4) ; price on application. Small plants, 50c.

MIMOSA pudica (Sensitive-Plant). So called on account of the leaves closing up when touched or sharply shaken. 25 cts.

NERTERA depressa (Bead-Plant). A smooth creeping plant, thickly covered with leaves. 50 cts.

PANICUM variegatum. An elegant little greenhouse plant ; extremely pretty when grown in baskets or for hanging over large pots, etc. Leaves white-striped and pink-tinted. 15 cts.

ROHDEA Japonica variegata. A beautiful greenhouse plant, somewhat resembling *Aspidistra lurida variegata*. \$1.50.

VINCA major variegata (Periwinkle). A pretty trailing plant, with light green leaves and white margins. 25 cts.

6 varieties of Foliage-Plants for the Coolhouse, one of each, our selection, \$2.50.

12 " " " " " " " " " " \$6.00.

For other varieties, see our Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.

Stove and Greenhouse Flowering Plants.

Many useful winter and early spring-flowering plants for the greenhouse or for forcing may be found in our Bulb Catalogue, which will be sent on application.

ADHATODA cydoniæfolia. An excellent plant for general work, with rich purple and white flowers. 50 cts.

ALLAMANDA nobilis. A beautiful evergreen stove-plant with bright yellow flowers ; the throat is of a little deeper tint. One of the best species. From Brazil. 50 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. A beautiful climbing-plant, well suited to covering pillars or trellis work. \$1.

Azaleas.

We are the largest dealers in this popular winter and early spring flowering plant in this country, and have made a careful study of the many varieties offered. We can assure our customers that the following are the very cream of the popular flowering varieties in demand in the New York market :

A. Borsig. One of the best double whites ; a beautiful and chaste flower.

Apollo. Brilliant scarlet, metallic reflection.

Bernard Andre. Double ; bright rose.

Bernard Andre alba. A superb white flower ; very double.

Ceres. Light rose, sometimes semi-double.

Deutscher Perle. Pure white double ; very early.

Baron de Vriere. Snow-white ; red stripe, sulphur blotch.

Dr. Moore. Bright rose, with white and violet.

Eugenie de Kerkhove.

Emperor de Brazil. Flesh color, with white border.

Hermion. Double white, with carmine.

Joseph Vervaene. Dark red, margined white ; large flower.

Louise Pynaert. White, striped violet ; semi-double.

Mad. Louis Van Houtte. Rose, striped amaranth.

Mad. Marie Planchon. Pure white ; semi-double.

Mad. De Grevy. Delicate rose, bordered white.

Mad. van der Cruyssen. Deep rose ; very large.

Memoir de Louis Van Houtte. Large and brilliant rose flowers.

Punctulata. Creamy white, spotted red.

Raphael.

Queen of Whites. Pure white ; fine form.

Oswaldt de Kerkhove. Lake rose ; fiery blotch.

PANAX VICTORILE. 50 cents each; six for \$2.50. (See page 109.)

Azaleas, continued.

Sigismund Rucker. Lilac-rose, bordered white; saffron blotch; attractive and unique.
Versicolor. Large; white, striped and sprinkled carmine.
Souv. de Prince Albert. Double, rose and white, white edge.
Empress of India. Salmon-rose, flamed with white and carmine.

Fine strong bushes of any of the above varieties, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

" " " " " " " " \$2 " \$20 "

Bouvardias.

A beautiful class of plants for fall and winter-blooming; very valuable for cut-flower purposes.

Alfred Neuner. Large double white flowers, composed of three perfect rows of petals of the purest waxy white.

Davisonii. White, often tinged pink.

Elegans. Extra-sized flower, of a light scarlet-carmine color; one of the best single varieties.

Hogarth fl. pl. A beautiful double variety, with light scarlet-carmine flowers; double.

President Garfield. Similar to Alfred Neuner, with beautiful pink flowers.

President Cleveland. A grand single-flowering variety, with dazzling scarlet flowers.

Price, 25 cts. each; set of six varieties, \$1.25.

CLERODENDRON Balfourii. A beautiful stove climber, with very pretty white and red flowers. A good exhibition plant. 50 cts.

CUPHEA Llavæ. A grand flowering plant, forming large masses covered with flowers. The individual flowers are large, the tube being bright red, the opening of which is purplish blue, while the protruding pollen masses are white, making a very strong and rare combination of color. This is a very useful plant for flower-beds, baskets, etc. 50 cts.

ERICA hyemalis. A beautiful greenhouse evergreen, with pretty white and pink flowers. 75 cts.

E. Wilmoreana. A most useful plant, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers about 12 inches long. \$1.

EUCHARIS Amazonica. A tropical bulbous plant from New Grenada requiring stove treatment. The flowers are pure white, drooping, about 4 inches across, and are borne on erect stems in bunches of from 3 to 6. 25 cts. each bulb.

EUPHORBIA jacquiniæflora. One of the most handsome winter-flowering plants, the bright orange-scarlet flowers forming long wreaths. 50 cts.

GARDENIA Florida (Cape Jessamine). A beautiful greenhouse evergreen shrub, with white, sweet-scented flowers; very useful plant. 50 cts.

New Genistas or Cytisuses.

Of late years these plants have attained such a popularity that we were induced to procure the whole stock of the new and beautiful seedlings raised by Mr. James Dean, which attracted so much attention at the Lenox Lyceum exhibition last spring. They are very beautiful, especially for Easter decoration, and will form a grand addition to the flowering class of plants. Plunge outdoors until middle or last of October in mulch, and give plenty of water, and the smallest of the plants will be ready for a seven-inch, and many for an eight-inch pot by fall. Following are the twelve, with description by Mr. Dean.

Eldorado. A most distinct variety, of a drooping habit; flower-spikes large, and of a bright yellow; the plant remains in flower longer than any of the other Genistas.

Gold. Good variety, with beautiful foliage; good habit; flower deep golden yellow, and of good size.

California. A very distinct Genista with fine foliage; flower deep yellow, of good size and substance.

Lemon. Flower of a pale or lemon-yellow color, which is a most distinct shade in the Genistas.

Canary. Flower light shade of yellow; foliage distinctly cut, and of a new type.

Oriole. Beautiful plant, with good foliage and dark golden yellow flowers.

NEW GENISTA. 75 cents each; set of twelve new varieties, \$7.

Genista, or *Cytisus*, continued.

Arizona. Fine form and foliage, and good yellow flower; very strong grower.

Primrose. Foliage very distinct and finely cut; pale yellow flowers.

Golden Gate. Foliage very distinct, of a dark green color; flowers bright yellow. A good plant of fine habit.

Amber. Foliage distinct; flowers very light lemon-yellow.

Sunshine. Foliage good; flowers large and of a most beautiful bright yellow; fine robust grower.

Citron. Foliage very distinct; good grower, producing fine spikes of golden yellow flowers.

Price, 75 cts. each, or the set of twelve for \$7.

GOLDFUSSIA hyssopifolia. A beautiful evergreen stove-plant with light blue flowers; very delicate and pretty. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS Cooperi. A nice greenhouse plant with finely variegated leaves and light pink flowers. 25 cts.

H. Cooperi tricolor. An improved variety of the above; leaves three-colored; very fine plant for vases in summer time. 25 cts.

HYDRANGEA in varieties. A genus of greenhouse or hardy deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs. Very useful for garden and pot-plants. 75 cts. to \$3.

IMANTOPHYLLUM miniatum (*Clivia miniatum*). A beautiful greenhouse plant, with long dark green leathery leaves, producing a large head of deep orange flowers on a stem about 2 feet long. \$1.

IMPATIENS Lucy. A very pretty soft-growing plant with dark red balsam-like flowers. 50c.

JASMINUM gracillimum. A well-known and popular plant, on account of its large pure white, sweet-scented flowers. 50 cts.

J. grandiflorum. A warm greenhouse plant, with yellow flowers, reddish underneath. 50 cts.

LAPAGERIA alba. One of the most beautiful greenhouse climbers. The flowers are pure white, pendent and waxy. \$3.50.

L. rosea. A fine red variety. A strong free grower. \$2.

L. rubra superba. A grand variety, with fine large flowers of rich crimson. \$3.

LIBONIA floribunda (*Jacobinia*). A very ornamental and free-flowering plant for greenhouse decoration; flowers very abundantly, and its tubular drooping, scarlet, yellow-tipped flowers give it a very graceful appearance. 25 cts.

LINUM trigynum (Flax). A free-flowering evergreen greenhouse plant, producing very ornamental deep orange flowers. 50 cts.

LOBELIA Cavanillesii. A beautiful greenhouse plant with yellow flowers and very narrow leaves. 25 cts.

MYENIA erecta (*Thunbergia erecta*). A grand stove-plant of erect growth, having very pretty dark blue flowers, with rich orange throat and pale yellow tube. Blooms very freely. 75c.

OPHIOPOGON Jaburan variegatus. A very pretty half-hardy plant, producing in dense spikes flowers of a deep violet hue, above green leaves variegated with creamy white. 75 cts.

PASSIFLORA in varieties (Passion-Flower). A great number of varieties are now under cultivation, including many stove, greenhouse and hardy climbers, which differ very much from each other, both in shape of leaves and flowers. Fine varieties, 75 cts.

PELARGONIUM in varieties. Most of these require greenhouse treatment, and always give satisfaction. A very free-blooming plant. 25 to 50 cts.

PIEROMA elegans. An elegant stove-shrub when well grown, forming a fine exhibition plant. Foliage bright shining green, producing an abundance of rich large blue flowers during May and June. 75 cts.

PLUMBAGO Capensis (Leadwort). A beautiful greenhouse shrub, with small green leaves and mauve-colored flowers. It is sometimes used for bedding in summer. 25 cts.

P. coccinea. A strong-growing variety, with broad entire leaves and dark red flowers. Admirably adapted to the stovehouse. 75 cts.

REINWARDTIA tetragynum. A fine winter-flowering greenhouse plant, worthy of extensive cultivation, producing large yellow flowers; very effective. 50 cts.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM Jasminoides. A beautiful greenhouse climber of very easy culture, covered during the early spring months with a profusion of clusters of white fragrant flowers. 75 cts.

RUELLIA formosa. A pretty free-flowering plant with fine scarlet flowers. 50 cts.

LINUM THUYUM. 50 cents each; six for \$2.50.

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A View in one of our Orchid-Houses.

Orchids.

Year by year Orchids have been more and more appreciated, until now they are the fashionable flower. No collection of plants is complete without a few representatives of this "Royal Family," and no fashionable event is "up to date" unless cut Orchids are used in the decorations. Our collection of these popular and indispensable flowers is the largest in America, and includes almost every known variety of horticultural importance. The list which follows includes only the best varieties, and those which we recommend most strongly to the amateur, or the beginner in Orchid culture.

It is a wrong idea, and one which we have been trying for several years to eradicate—this belief that to grow Orchids requires an extensive house, built for their especial accommodation, and a professional gardener to devote his entire time to their care. On the contrary, very many varieties, including some of the grandest and most free-blooming ones, are of easy culture; and any one with a small greenhouse or conservatory in which he grows geraniums, fuchsias, ferns and other common greenhouse plants, may enjoy Orchids as well.

Orchids are, as a rule, air-plants, and in their native countries grow upon the branches of trees, exposed more or less to direct sunlight, and copiously moistened several times a day during the growing season by the heavy tropical showers. When grown under glass in temperate countries they are usually grown either in ordinary pots, or in wooden baskets or cribs. In either case the pot or basket is filled half full of broken crocks for drainage, for, while they delight in an abundant supply of moisture, water must not stand around the roots or the base of the plant, or the soil will become sour and rotten. The best potting material is sphagnum moss and fibrous peat; a few terrestrial species require to be potted in loam, but as a rule moss and peat is the proper material.

All true epiphytal Orchids require a season of growth and a season of rest, corresponding to the wet and dry seasons in their native countries. When the plants begin to make a new growth, usually in spring, the quantity of water given should be gradually increased until the maximum is reached, when the new pseudobulb is nearly full size. It should then be reduced gradually until the growth is well ripened, after which only enough water should be given to keep the plant from shriveling. Soft or rain-water should be used where possible, and in general the temperature may be kept at from 55 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Some shading will be required to protect from the rays of the burning sun during the hot days of spring and summer, though many varieties do better if given considerable direct sunlight. So much for general cultural directions; special exceptions and variations are noted under the individual species in the following pages.

A few words about Orchids in general, to give the reader a definite idea of what they are, and to enable him, with the help of the illustrations, to understand the descriptions given, will not be out of place in a catalogue of this kind. Most true epiphytal Orchids have thickened leaf-stems, called pseudobulbs, which serve the same purpose in the economy of the plant as the bulb of the tulip or onion and the thickened root of the dahlia and the turnip. The leaves are thick and leathery, and remain on the plant for many years. The flowers of Orchids vary greatly in size, shape, color and arrangement; but in general we may say that each flower consists of six parts, corresponding to the divisions of a lily. The outer whorl of three are called sepals, and are usually similar and colored alike. The three segments of the inner whorl are the petals, though the two upper ones only are generally so called, the lower being called the lip. The lip is usually the most conspicuous and most brightly colored portion of the flower, and is often very curiously shaped, forming the "slipper" or pouch of the *Cypripediums*.

CATTLEYA TRIANAÆ. \$2 each; six for \$10.

Aërides odoratum.

The name *Aërides* signifies "Children of the air," and was given to this genus by a Portuguese missionary when the species was discovered by him in the latter part of the last century. Though the first of the genus to be introduced, it is still perhaps the best. The flowers, which are an inch across, waxy white with a purple blotch, and very fragrant, are produced in drooping racemes from the axils of the two-ranked leaves. Found in various parts of India and in southern China, where it grows upon trees, sending down a singular network of long white cord-like roots. Grows best in a basket. Flowers from May to July. \$2 and \$3.

Anguloa Clowesii.

A vigorous-growing coolhouse Orchid with large, tulip-shaped flowers of bright yellow, emitting a powerful fragrance, and borne singly on tall scapes 10 or 12 inches high, several stalks rising from a single pseudobulb. A native of Columbia, where it is found on mountains of 5,000 to 6,000 feet elevation. Grows best in a pot with fibrous peat; needs good drainage, and should not receive much direct sunlight, but requires a liberal application of water when growing. Flowers in summer. \$2 and \$3.

Brassavola glauca.

Flower borne singly on a short stem; sepals and petals bright yellow, lip orange, and throat white; very fragrant. This pretty species is a native of Mexico, and grows best on a block in an intermediate temperature. It requires a liberal supply of water while growing, but very little during the resting season. Flowers in early spring. \$2 and \$3.

Calanthe.

The *Calanthes* are terrestrial Orchids of vigorous growth, and are especially recommended to beginners on account of their being of easy cultivation, thriving in any ordinary greenhouse, and because their handsome flowers are produced in great abundance in mid-winter, at a time when Orchid flowers are in most esteem.

- C. vestita.** The best-known variety. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, milky white, with a yellow or red center, on a 20 to 50-flowered raceme 2 to 3 feet high, very useful for cutting. After the plant has done flowering, the bulbs should be taken out of the pots and stored away like *Caladiums* until May, when they should be repotted in a compost of turfy loam, peat and mold, with good drainage. Care should be taken not to give too much water until the new growth is well started, when they should have a liberal supply until the bulbs begin to ripen and lose their leaves. A temperature of 65 to 70 degrees should be maintained while the plant is in growth. A native of south-eastern Asia. Flowers in December and January. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Veitchii.** A hybrid variety of great merit. Flowers 2 inches across, bright rose color, with a white throat, in many-flowered spikes, sometimes 3 feet long, which are useful for cutting. The plant resembles *C. vestita*, and the cultivation should be the same as is recommended for that variety. \$2 and \$3.

Cattleya.

The *Cattleyas* are among the grandest and most beautiful of the whole Orchid family. The species are all natives of South or Central America, where they are found growing on the lower branches of large trees. Where not otherwise noted, those named below can be grown either in baskets or in pots, in clean fern fiber and a little sphagnum moss. They all require a liberal supply of water during the growing season, but the supply should be much reduced after the new pseudobulbs are formed. A medium temperature, plenty of light and good ventilation are necessary for success.

- C. citrina** (The Tulip Orchid). This variety differs from other *Cattleyas* in the fact that instead of bearing a stalk of flowers upright, its usually solitary flower hangs downward. It is large, of a clear lemon-yellow color, and most deliciously sweet-scented. Should be cultivated on a block with a little sphagnum moss, being fastened on with copper wire. A native of Mexico, and flowering in April and May. \$1 and \$2.

CELOGYNE CRISTATA, \$2 each; six for \$10.

Cattleya, continued.

- C. Dowiana.** A grand and distinct species with very large and strikingly colored flowers, borne on a 2 to 6-flowered scape. The sepals and petals are of a rich nankeen yellow, while the lip is of an intense purple, shaded with violet-rose and streaked with lines of golden yellow. This beautiful species is best grown in a basket, and requires more heat than is usually given to *Cattleyas*. A native of Costa Rica; flowers in August and September. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Bowringiana.** Flowers about 2½ inches across, rich rosy purple with darker veins, on a tall 5 to 10-flowered stem. A very pretty variety, and one of the easiest in cultivation. Native of Honduras. Flowers in October and November. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Gaskelliana.** A valuable variety, with immense flowers 6 or 7 inches across, resembling *C. Mossiæ*, but of somewhat lighter tints. Sepals and petals pale purple; lip purple, the limb pale mauve with a large yellow blotch. A native of Venezuela. Flowers in July and August, when but few of the finer varieties are in bloom. \$2 and \$3.
- C. gigas.** Rightly named *gigas*, being the largest-flowered *Cattleya* known. The flowers are often 8 inches across, on a 3 to 5-flowered scape. The sepals and petals are of a delicate mauve-purple, while the lip is rich crimson-purple with a large blotch of yellow in the throat. One of the grandest of the group, requiring a slightly higher temperature than most varieties. A native of New Granada. Flowers in July and August. \$3 and \$5.
- C. intermedia.** Flowers 4 inches across, borne 3 to 5 on an erect scape. The sepals and petals are soft rose-purple, and are narrower than in most varieties. The lip is paler, having a large violet-purple blotch on the slightly spreading limb. A good variety, and of easy culture. A native of Brazil. Flowers in May, June and July. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Mendellii.** A grand variety with large flowers, varying from white to a pale, glossy pink, and with a large, spreading, crimson-purple lip, much crimped at the margin and with a yellow blotch in the center. One of the easiest to cultivate, and strongly recommended to beginners. A native of New Granada. Flowers in late spring and early summer. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Mossiæ.** One of the finest Orchids in cultivation—the large sweet-scented flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, being borne on a tall 3 to 5-flowered scape. They vary much in color, running through different shades of lilac and rose. The large lip is rich purple, with a lilac border, and is much crimped at the margin. A native of Venezuela. Flowers from April to August. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Percivaliana.** The flowers of this species are shaped much like *C. Mossiæ*, but are smaller and generally darker in color. The lip is especially brilliant, being of a rich crimson, margined with rosy pink, and marked with golden yellow in the throat; margin much fringed. From New Granada and Venezuela. Flowers from November to February. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Trianæ.** The most useful Orchid in cultivation; flowering in midwinter when Orchid flowers are most in demand, and remaining a long time in perfection, even after being cut. The flowers are from 5 to 8 inches across, varying from almost pure white through all shades of rose, lilac and purple, most exquisitely blended. They are borne 2 to 4 on a stem from the ripened bulbs. A native of the mountains of New Granada, especially near the head waters of the Magdalena river, where it is found in great abundance growing on trees or rocks. Flowers from December to April. \$2 and \$3.

Chysis bractescens.

The flowers of this species are 2½ to 3 inches across, and grow 5 or 6 in a semi-drooping raceme. The sepals and petals are thick and fleshy, pure white; the lip also is white, but is marked with a yellow blotch and numerous purple lines. It may be grown either in pots or in baskets, but the former is recommended. During the growing season it should have a liberal supply of water and a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees, but while at rest it should receive but little water and may be removed to a cooler part of the house. A native of Mexico. Flowers in March and April. \$2 and \$3.

Cœlogyne.

- C. cristata.** One of the finest winter-flowering Orchids, and one of the easiest to grow. The very fragrant flowers are pure white, except the lip, in the center of which is a yellow blotch, and the veins of which are ornamented with a golden yellow fringe. The flowers are borne in a somewhat drooping many-flowered raceme, and last a long time

LÆLIA ANCEPS. \$1 each; six for \$5

Cælogyne cristata, continued.

in perfection. When in bloom the plant may be taken into the parlor or dining-room, where, by giving the bulbs a slight sprinkling each day, being careful not to wet the flowers, they will remain in perfection for three weeks or more. May be grown either in pots or in baskets, but we recommend the former. During the growing season water should be liberally supplied, but the quantity should be decreased while the plant is at rest. An airy, light house and temperature of 50 to 60 degrees suit it best. A native of the East Indies. Flowers January to March. \$2 and \$3.

- C. *speciosa*. A free-growing and free-flowering plant, requiring the same cultivation as *C. cristata*. The flowers, which are 3 inches or more across, are usually produced in pairs on a short stem. The petals and sepals are pale yellowish brown; the large 3-lobed lip is yellow, brown, white and red, beautifully blended, and bears two ridges covered with a delicate and beautiful fringe. A native of Java, and flowers at various times throughout the year. \$2 and \$3.

Cymbidium.

- C. *eburneum*. A fine species, producing large lilac-scented flowers on usually 1-flowered scapes, 10 to 12 inches high. The sepals and petals are ivory-white, while the lip is white, stained with yellow. Habit of plant and culture same as *C. Lowianum*, next described. A native of Burmah, China, etc. Flowers in March and April. \$2 and \$3.
- C. *Lowianum*. A handsome species, which should be in all amateur collections. The flowers are yellowish green and whitish yellow having lines of brown and a large blotch of brownish red on the lip. They are 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced along almost the entire length of the stout arching spike, which is sometimes 4 feet high. The leaves are Iris-like, often 2 feet long, and arranged in two ranks. As Cymbidiums have thick fleshy roots, they are best grown in pots of turfy peat, and should never be allowed to become dry, though during the fall and winter the quantity of water should be much reduced. A temperature of 65 to 75 degrees will be required during the growing season. A native of Burmah, flowering in March and April. \$3 and \$5.

Dendrobium.

Among the Dendrobiums are included some of the most beautiful of cultivated Orchids. They are natives of southeastern Asia, the Malay Archipelago and Australia, and in their native habitat are found growing upon the trees, exposed to the full force of the sun. They therefore should have a decided resting season, marked by an almost entire absence of moisture.

- D. *crassinode*. A pretty species, with large white, purple and yellow flowers, borne in twos or threes from the pendulous pseudobulbs. The culture should be that recommended below for *D. Wardianum*. A native of Moulmein, flowering from January to April. \$1 and \$3.
- D. *Devonianum*. This species has been called the "King of Dendrobiums." The flowers are 2 inches across and are borne in immense clusters, containing sometimes as many as 100 blossoms, on the long pendulous pseudobulbs. The sepals and petals are white, tinged with pink, and the latter tipped with purple; lip white, with two orange blotches at the base, and a purple one at the apex; margin of lip delicately fringed. Should be grown in a basket or on a block, and requires a high temperature and plenty of moisture in the growing season. It is a native of India, Siam, etc., and flowers in May and June. \$1 and \$3.
- D. *nobile*. One of the first Orchids cultivated and one of the most beautiful. The flowers are 2 to 3½ inches across and are borne in twos and threes on the upright pseudobulbs. They are very fragrant, of a translucent texture, white and various shades of purple; very showy. Culture same as recommended for *D. Wardianum*. A native of India. Flowering usually in spring and early summer. \$1 and \$2.
- D. *thyrsoflorum*. Flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, waxy-white, with a brilliant orange or orange-red lip. They are produced in great abundance in many-flowered drooping clusters. This beautiful species is best grown in a pot, and during the summer should have a liberal supply of moisture and a high temperature. A native of Burmah and Moulmein. Flowers in April and May. \$1 and \$2.

LYCASTE SKINNERI. \$2 each; six for \$10.

Dendrobium, continued.

D. Wardianum. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, borne in twos and threes, sometimes to the number of 40, along the drooping pseudobulb. Sepals and petals white, tipped with purple; lip bright orange, with two eye-like spots of crimson-magenta. A species of striking beauty, requiring to be grown in a basket or on a block. During the growing season it should be kept in a temperature of about 60 degrees and should be liberally supplied with water; but during the resting season, from December to April, water should be almost entirely withheld. Plenty of air and partial sun in autumn will ripen the bulbs. Native of northern India. Flowers in May and June. \$1 and \$2.

Epidendrum vitellinum majus.

An interesting species on account of its color. The flowers are an inch and one-half across, of a brilliant orange-scarlet, and are produced in 6 to 15-flowered racemes which last two months or more in perfection. It is a native of Mexico, growing on the mountains where the temperature sometimes descends below the freezing-point. It therefore does best in a comparatively low temperature—about 50 to 55 degrees—but requires plenty of moisture during the growing season. While at rest, from December to May, less moisture will suffice. Flowers in May, June and July. Best grown in a basket. \$2 and \$3.

Lælia.

- L. albida.** A desirable species, producing 3 to 6 medium-sized flowers at the top of a scape $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Their colors are white and pale pink, veined with yellow. It is best grown on a block or in a basket with plenty of drainage, in a very little moss, and delights in a temperature of 50 degrees in the resting season to 65 in the growing season, with plenty of air, all the light possible, and only sufficient shade to protect it from the burning sun. Native of Mexico, flowering from November to January. \$1 and \$2.
- L. anceps.** A beautiful species, coming into flower about Christmas. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter and are borne on a 4 to 6-flowered tall scape, sometimes 3 feet high. The sepals and petals are rosy blush; the lip deep purple, shaded and marked with rose and yellow. Culture same as for *L. albida*. Native of Mexico. \$1 and \$2.
- L. purpurata.** This has been called the grandest Orchid in cultivation. Its flowers are sometimes 8 inches across, borne 3 to 7 on an erect scape. The sepals and petals are pure white, while the large lip is of the most brilliant purple, with a pale yellow throat. Requires in general the same culture as Cattleyas, but the resting season is from December to May. Flowers in May and June. A native of Brazil. \$2 and \$3.

Lycaste.

- L. aromatica.** Of easy culture. Flowers fragrant, golden yellow, singly at the top of short scapes, lasting in perfection for a month or more. Culture same as *L. Skinneri*. Native of Mexico, flowering in June and July. \$1 and \$2.
- L. Skinneri.** Especially recommended to beginners, being of very easy culture and producing a profusion of large, fragrant flowers of striking beauty. As many as 12 flowers are sometimes produced from a single pseudobulb, and the individual blossoms last a long time in perfection. The sepals and petals vary from pure white through all shades of blush to deep rose; the 3-lobed lip is white, spotted with crimson. Pot-culture in fibrous peat with a top-dressing of moss, a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees, partial sun and plenty of light and air, are the necessary conditions to give good results. Flowers usually from January to April, after which a slight rest should be given till after the new growth has advanced an inch or two. A native of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.

Masdevallia.

The Masdevallias are all terrestrial Orchids of easy culture, with curious, usually bright-colored flowers.

- M. amabilis.** Has orange-carmine flowers of a nearly triangular outline, measuring 3 inches from tip to tip. They are produced abundantly on 1-flowered scapes about 9 inches high, from grass-like foliage. Culture same as recommended for *M. Harryana*. A native of Peru. Flowers in April and May. \$1 and \$2.

A Corner in our *Odontoglossum*-House.

Masdevallia, continued.

- M. Harryana.** Perhaps the best of the genus. The flowers are 3 inches long and vary in color from lilac to crimson and blood-red. They are produced single upon scapes 15 to 18 inches high. It is a very free-flowering plant of easy culture, and requires a comparatively low temperature, say about 50 degrees, and as it has no pseudobulbs, moisture should not be withheld at any time. In order to keep the temperature down and the air moist during the summer, a lean-to house with a northern exposure is recommended for this and the other species of the genus. It is a native of New Granada, and flowers from April to July. \$1 and \$2.
- M. Lindeni.** Resembles the preceding in the character of the plant and the shape of the flower; but the flowers are somewhat larger, are produced on somewhat shorter scapes, and are of a brilliant magenta color. The flower-scape is also colored like the flower itself. It requires the same culture as *M. Harryana*. A native of New Granada, flowering in May and June. \$2 and \$3.

Odontoglossum.

Grand Orchids are the *Odontoglossums*, with their large and brilliant flowers. No genus is generally more desirable, and their culture is by no means difficult.

- O. citrosum.** One of the most beautiful of Orchids. The flowers, which are 3 inches across, are produced in a long, drooping raceme, containing 10 to 20 flowers. They are white varying to rose color, and are exquisitely lemon-scented. It thrives best in a basket with fibrous peat and a little moss, a temperature of about 55 degrees, with plenty of light and air, but shaded from the direct sunlight, and allowed a strongly marked season of rest after the new pseudobulbs have formed. It flowers in May and June and is a native of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.
- O. crispum.** This Orchid has been called the queen of the whole family. The flowers are 2 to 3 inches across, white, with some reddish-brown spots on the lip, and are produced in long, arching racemes of 6 to 12 flowers. The plant should be potted in a mixture of good sweet peat and sphagnum moss with plenty of drainage, and should never be allowed to get dry. It should be kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees, in a lean-to house of northern aspect, such as is recommended for the *Masdevallias*. In summer the plants should be shaded and kept as cool as possible. A native of New Granada, flowering somewhat throughout the year, mostly from January to May. \$1 and \$3.
- O. grande.** This fine species, the largest of the genus, is known as the "Baby Orchid," from the shape of the crest of the lip. The flowers are from 4 to 7 inches in diameter, and are usually borne on 4-flowered scapes. The sepals and petals are clear yellow, blotched with chestnut-brown, while the lip is yellowish white, sparingly spotted with brown. It is one of the most easily cultivated of Orchids, as well as one of the most beautiful, and is best grown in pots in fibrous peat and kept at an average temperature of 55 degrees. The resting season is from January to June and should be strongly marked. Flowers from September to December. A native of Guatemala. \$1 and \$2.

Oncidium.

A most attractive genus, providing flowers of especially peculiar shapes and coloring. Nothing can be more graceful or delicate than the flowering spikes of some of the species.

- O. crispum.** A pretty, free-flowering species, producing from 20 to 50 flowers on a single spike. The individual flowers are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, of a deep glossy brown, marked with yellow. Best grown in a basket with plenty of drainage and very little moss. During the growing season it delights in plenty of light and moisture, and even in the resting time water should not be entirely withheld. A native of Brazil, flowering from December to February. \$2 and \$3.
- O. Papilio.** The "Butterfly Orchid"; a striking and beautiful species which attracts much attention, and deservedly, at our Orchid exhibitions. The flowers are 4 to 6 inches across, yellow, marked and blotched with red, and usually open one at a time at the top of a tall scape. The three petals are narrow and all point upward, corresponding to the two antennæ and the proboscis of a butterfly, while the two broad sepals and the 2-lobed lip correspond to the wings. It should be grown in a basket with plenty of drainage and a very little moss, in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. A strong plant is sometimes in blossom the entire year. A native of Trinidad. \$2 and \$3.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CITROSUM. \$2 each; six for \$10.

Peristeria elata.

This interesting species is commonly called the Holy Ghost Orchid, from the shape of the column in the center of the flower and the case of the lip, which has two spreading wing-like processes and a beak-like top, giving it a resemblance to a dove. The flowers themselves are wax-like, sweet-scented, 2 inches across, and are produced, several together, at the top of a tall scape. The plant should be grown in a pot, a compost of fibrous loam and leaf-mold, with some drainage, being most suitable. When in growth a liberal supply of water should be given, but in the resting season a much less quantity is necessary. Flowers from June to September, remaining in flower for weeks. A native of Panama. \$2 and \$3.

Phaius.

- P. grandifolius.** A terrestrial Orchid producing a spike of flowers often 3 or 4 feet high. The flowers are each about 4 inches in diameter, white outside, reddish brown within, with markings of yellow and red. Of comparatively easy cultivation, requiring a warm moist atmosphere and liberal waterings. They should be potted in a compost of fibrous loam, chopped sphagnum and sand. After the growth is formed they should be removed to a cooler position and receive less water. Native of China and Australia, flowering in March and April. \$1 and \$2.
- P. maculatus.** An Orchid with pretty flowers and variegated foliage. The leaves are 1½ to 2 feet long by about 4 inches wide, dark green, marked with numerous yellow spots. The flowers are 2 or 3 inches across, soft yellow, marked with reddish brown, and are produced at the top of a tall scape to the number of 10 or 15. The culture is similar to that recommended for *P. grandifolius*. A native of North India and Japan. Flowers in March and April. \$2 and \$3.

Phalænopsis.

The Phalænopses grow in the hottest regions of the globe, and for the most part very near the water, where the air is very moist except in the resting season. Therefore in cultivation the air should be as moist as possible, and the temperature should be kept at about 70 degrees, except during the resting season, which is from December to March, when the amount of water should be much reduced and a lower temperature will suffice. They are best grown in baskets, which should be nearly filled with drainage, with a little moss on top.

- P. amabilis.** A lovely Orchid, producing a spike of white flowers 3 inches across, which last a long time in perfection. This species is a native of the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., and flowers during the winter. \$3 and \$5.
- P. Schilleriana.** An elegant Orchid which sends up a long spike of lovely flowers, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet. The flowers are from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, of a pretty rose-purple ground color, suffused with white and spotted with purple and yellow. Requires the same culture as *P. amabilis*. A native of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. Flowers from January to March. \$5 and \$7.

Saccolabium giganteum.

The flowers of this species are small, but are produced in profusion, forming a cylindrical, almost solid spike 1 foot long and 3 inches through. Their color is cream or pale yellow, spotted with purple, and they exhale a most powerful fragrance. The flower-spike remains in perfection about a month. The leaves also are striking in appearance, being produced in two opposite ranks on a short, erect stem. They should have the same general treatment as the Phalænopses. A native of Rangoon. Flowers in summer. \$2 and \$3.

Sophronitis grandiflora.

A dwarf plant, producing large brilliant scarlet flowers with an orange lip, singly, from the top of the pseudobulb. They keep for a week or more when cut and placed in water, but on the plant they will last for many weeks. This plant is of easy culture, only requiring of be kept moderately moist, and should not be dried off during the resting season. A native to Brazil, flowering during the winter months. \$1 and \$2.

ONCIDIUM PAPILIO (True Butterfly Orchid). \$2 each; six for \$10.

Sobralia macrantha.

This is a terrestrial Orchid with tall reed-like foliage and large rich purple flowers. The flowers are very evanescent, lasting only one day ; but they are produced in succession, and a good plant is rarely out of flower from May to July. It should be grown in large pots in rich loamy peat, with good drainage, and should be given a liberal supply of water at the roots. During the winter the supply of water should be reduced, but the plant should never be allowed to become dry. A native of Costa Rica. \$3 and \$5.

Trichopilia suavis.

An esteemed variety of easy culture. The flowers are about 4 inches in length, very fragrant, and are produced, usually in threes, on short drooping peduncles. Their color is white, with markings of red and yellow. It may be grown either in pots or in baskets, in a mixture of peat and moss, with good drainage, and during the growing season they require a liberal quantity of water, which should be reduced after the new growth is formed. A native of Costa Rica. Flowers in May and June, lasting about a month. \$2 and \$3.

Vanda cœrulea.

A grand Orchid, one of the finest of the autumn-flowering species. The flowers are 4 inches across, of a pale blue color, marked with azure-blue, and are borne on light blue pedicels, 10 to 18 forming a large raceme. The plant does best if grown in a basket with only broken pots and moss, in a temperature of 60 degrees, with plenty of light and good ventilation. The flowering season is from October to December, after which a slight rest should be given until March. A native of the Khasya Hills in northern India. \$2 and \$3.

Zygopetalum Mackayi.

This species produces 5 or 6 large greenish yellow flowers blotched with brown and marked with white and blue, very sweet-scented. It should be potted in turfy peat and a little sphagnum, and kept in a temperature of about 60 degrees. The flowering season is from November to March, at which time water should be given but sparingly, never allowing them to become dry, however. A native of Brazil. \$2 and \$3.

Collections of Orchids at Reduced Prices.

We will send our selection of flowering-plants at following prices :

6 Orchids in 6 varieties, for \$5.

12 Orchids in 12 varieties, for \$10.

25 Orchids in 25 varieties, to include *Cypripediums*, for \$25.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 12, 1890.

The Orchids are received in excellent condition. First ones here; will order some more. Thanks for extras.

B. HECKFORT.

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 5, 1889.

The Orchids were received in fine condition, and I am much pleased with them, as a matter of course.

C. S. BECK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1890.

The Orchids arrived safe and were very much admired; they give us eminent satisfaction.

HENRY SMYTHE.

ROHALLION, March 27, 1891.

I have to thank you for your consignment of Orchids which arrived in perfect order and give every satisfaction. The packing was so well done that the plants were quite uninjured.

G. A. SWENY.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1889.

Orchids came to hand safely and afford very much pleasure already. Thank you for your promptness.

J. K. MYERS.

A View in one of our Cypripedium-Houses.

Cypripediums.

Although this is only a genus of the family of Orchids, its members are so numerous and so varied that we prefer to include them under a separate head. Our collection of Cypripediums numbers upwards of 400 varieties and is the largest in the entire world. The list which follows includes the best for the amateur—those of easiest cultivation and of moderate price.

Cypripediums are the easiest-grown of all Orchids. Pot-culture is preferable, the potting material being sphagnum moss and fibrous peat, with plenty of drainage. The plant should be elevated above the rim of the pot, to remove any chance of stagnant water standing around the base of the plant, and the material should be closely packed about the roots. They do not require any rest like other Orchids, but should be kept watered all the year round. A temperature of 55 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit suits them well, with plenty of light and ventilation, and shading only from the burning sun.

Cypripediums, more than all other plants, perhaps, have been operated upon by the hybridists, so that now, while only a little more than 100 natural species are known, three times that number of hybrids are represented in our collection. Cypripediums are among the most durable of flowers, the blossom lasting in perfect condition on the plant a long time—sometimes as many as twelve weeks—while when cut and kept in water they will last for three or four weeks.

Cypripedium albo-purpureum. A hybrid, *C. Schlimii* × *C. Dominicanum*. Flowers resembling *C. Sedeni*, but larger; sepals ivory-white, touched with pink; petals twisted, pink; lip crimson, marked with white and rose. A plant of easy growth, blooming from January to June. \$10.

C. Ashburtoniæ. A hybrid between *C. barbatum* × *C. insigne*. Flowers large; dorsal sepal green and white, marked with purple; petals reddish brown with purple veins; lip pale purple. A free-growing variety, often flowering twice a year, but mostly during the winter. \$2 and \$3.

C. barbatum. A fine and desirable species. The flowers are large, borne singly at the top of a tall scape; dorsal sepal green and white, marked with purple; petals same color, with numerous warts bearing tufts of black hairs; lip blackish purple. The leaves are variegated or tessellated with white. A native of the Malay region, flowering from April to July. \$1 and \$2.

C. barbatum superbum. The flowers in this fine variety are more distinct in colors than *C. barbatum*, the white being purer and the purple more brilliant. The leaves are also more strongly marked. \$2 and \$3.

C. bellatulum. A pretty little dwarf-growing species, differing from the most of the Cypripediums in the shape of the flower. The flower is borne on a low scape three or four inches high, and is nearly circular in outline. The color of the whole flower, which is three inches across, is white, spotted with purplish black. The leaves are large, green marbled with gray. A native of Cochin-China and the adjacent islands. Flowers at various times; in a large collection, some plants will be in bloom at all times. \$2 and \$3.

C. Boxallii. A desirable free-flowering species, with large shiny flowers; dorsal sepal green, white and purple; petals and lip greenish yellow, tinged with purple. A native of Burmah, flowering from December to February. \$2 and \$3.

C. callosum. Flowers very large, remaining a long time in perfection: dorsal sepal white, striped with dark chocolate-crimson; petals and lip greenish, marked with crimson. A native of Cochin-China, flowering in winter months. \$3 and \$5.

C. calurum. A hybrid between *C. longifolium* and *C. Sedeni*. The sepals and petals are pale green, marked with rose color, while the lip is deep rose-pink. Several flowers are produced along a tall scape. Strong plants, blooming continuously, \$3 and \$5.

CYPRIPEDIUM CAUDATUM. \$3 each.

Cypripedium, continued.

- C. caudatum.** One of the most interesting of Orchids. The colors of the flowers are yellow, brown and purple, with some red spots on the lip. The petals are abnormally developed and hang downward, often to the great length of two feet; the sepals are also long (about six inches) and slender. A native of Peru and New Granada, flowering in April and May and remaining in perfection for four or five weeks. \$3 and \$5.
- C. ciliolare.** A fine species, resembling *C. superbiens*, but the sepals and petals are more hairy. A native of the Philippine Islands, and flowering in spring and early summer. \$2 and \$3.
- C. conchiferum.** A hybrid, *C. caricinum* $\times$ *C. Roezlii*. The flowers are pale green, shaded with yellow and spotted sparsely with brown, and are borne on tall branching scapes. The foliage is tall and grass-like. \$5.
- C. concolor.** A pretty little plant bearing small flowers of a clear pale yellow, sparingly spotted with dots of cinnamon-red. The foliage is spotted with gray above and is purplish below. Requires more light than most, and should be grown near the glass. A native of Cochinchina, usually flowering in autumn. \$5.
- C. Crossianum.** A hybrid, *C. insigne* $\times$ *C. venustum*. This fine variety bears solitary flowers on tall, hairy scapes; the dorsal sepal is very large, whitish, with green lines and purple spots; petals chocolate-colored; lip brownish yellow with green veins. Flowers in the autumn. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Curtisii.** A fine species with a very large lip; the lip, sepals and petals are of different shades of brown, green and purple, curiously blended. A native of Sumatra, flowering in May and June. \$10.
- C. Dauthierii.** A desirable species, bearing large, conspicuous flowers; the dorsal sepal is reddish brown and white; lip large, yellowish green, netted with lines of dark green. Flowers in the autumn. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Dayanum.** Flower 4 inches across, solitary on a tall scape; sepals white, with green veins; petals deep purple, shaded with green and margined with black hairs; lip similar in color to the petals. The foliage is yellowish green, marbled with olive-green. One of the most beautiful variegated-leaved Orchids. A native of Borneo, flowering in May and June. \$5.
- C. Dominionum.** A hybrid between *C. caricinum* and *C. caudatum*. This fine species produces from 3 to 5 flowers on a scape; the sepals are whitish yellow; petals 8 inches long, hanging downward, twisted, pale yellow marked with rose color and green; lip large, yellow with brown veins. Flowers in autumn. \$2 and \$5.
- C. Dominionum rubescens.** A variety superior to the type, distinguished from it by the larger flower and the sepals hanging straight downward, not twisted. \$10.
- C. grande.** A hybrid, *C. caudatum* $\times$ *C. longifolium*. A grand and handsome variety, producing large flowers, in twos or threes, at the top of a scape 2 to 2½ feet high. The petals are a foot or more long, drooping as in *C. caudatum*, rose-crimson and cream color; the lip is large, white, yellow, brown and rosy crimson. The leaves are long and reed-like. \$10.
- C. Harrisianum.** A hybrid variety, being the first artificially hybridized Cypripedium to blossom. Its parents are *C. villosum* and *C. barbatum*. The dorsal sepal is large, shining, dark purple, white at the top; petals and lip brown-purple, marked with green. A very easily grown and desirable species, often blooming several times a year. \$2 and \$5.
- C. Harrisianum Pitcherianum.** A very fine variety, having the dorsal sepal nearly flat, of a beautiful vinous purple color. \$10.
- C. Harrisianum luteolum.** A very free-flowering variety, with a yellowish instead of whitish dorsal sepal. The foliage is dark green. Flowers in the fall. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Haynaldianum.** Flowers in various shades of green and yellow, marked with blotches of brown and rose, produced 2 to 6 on a scape which is often 2 feet high. A beautiful species, but not as easy as most to cultivate. A native of the Philippine Islands, flowering in March. \$2 and \$5.
- C. hirsutissimum.** Flowers very large, often measuring 6 inches across, color purple, shaded with green and purple-red, while the margins of the sepals are covered with long blackish bristles. A very desirable species, a native of northern India and flowering in spring. \$2 and \$5.

CYPRIPEDIUM HARRISIANUM. \$2 each; six for \$10.

Cypripediums, continued.

- C. Hookeræ.** Flowers yellowish brown and dark green, shaded with rosy purple and reddish brown, borne singly on a slender scape. The foliage is very dark green, marked with blotches of cream-yellow. The species is of easy cultivation, and is one of the best of variegated-leaved sorts. A native of Borneo, flowering in summer. \$1 and \$2.
- C. insigne.** One of the first of tropical Orchids introduced to cultivation, and still one of the best for general cultivation. The plant will do well in any ordinary greenhouse, or even in a sunny window. *C. insigne* is one of the cheapest species, and at the same time one of the easiest cultivation, and on these accounts is most strongly recommended to the beginner. The flower is 4 inches across, with a shiny surface, in various shades of green from pale to bright apple, marked with purple, and the dorsal sepal margined with white. It is a native of India, blooming freely from November to March, the flowers often lasting 12 weeks in perfection on the plant, and 3 or 4 weeks when cut. \$1 and \$2.
- C. insigne albo-marginatum.** In this variety the dorsal sepal has a broader band of white on the margin. \$2 and \$3.
- C. insigne Chantini.** In this form, the entire upper half of the dorsal sepal is pure white, with many large violet spots on the surface, and the lip is reddish brown instead of green. \$5.
- C. insigne maximum.** A fine form with very large flowers. \$2 and \$3.
- C. lævigatum.** This species bears 3 or 4 flowers on a stalk about 1½ feet high. The flowers are large, white and greenish yellow, marked and spotted with purple, green and brown. The long narrow drooping petals, spirally twisted, give a distinct character to the plant. A native of the Philippine Islands, flowering in the spring. \$2 and \$3.
- C. Lawrenceanum.** One of the most beautiful species, and at the same time one of the easiest cultivation and one of the cheapest. Flower large, borne singly on a tall scape, color purplish brown and green, shaded with red, except the large dorsal sepal, which is white with lines of brown-purple. The foliage is dark green, tessellated with yellow. A native of Borneo, flowering in summer. \$1 and \$2.
- C. Leeanum.** A hybrid variety, *C. insigne* × *C. Spicerianum*. The general color of the flower is of various shades of green and reddish brown, except the large dorsal sepal, which is pure white, with scattered spots of mauve. Flowers November to January. \$3 and \$5.
- C. longifolium.** A variety of easy cultivation, producing 6 to 10 flowers at the top of a stalk 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are green, in several shades, streaked and marked with reddish brown and purplish. A native of Central America. The flowers open one at a time along the stalk, and the plant is often in blossom for half the year. \$2 and \$4.
- C. Lowii.** A pretty and interesting species, bearing from 2 to 5 flowers on a tall scape. The flowers are large, of several shades of green, yellow and purple, marked and spotted with black and deep purple. It is a native of Borneo and flowers usually in spring. \$5.
- C. nitens.** A very beautiful hybrid, obtained by crossing *C. insigne* with *C. villosum*. The flowers are large, purplish brown, and the dorsal sepal has a broad margin of white, spotted with deep purple. Flowers from November to February. \$5.
- C. niveum.** A very distinct and pretty species with rather small flowers borne singly on a low scape. They are pure white, with the exception of a few spots of pale cinnamon-brown, scattered over the sepals and petals. The leaves are dark green above, blotched with light green, and are a vinous red below. A native of the Straits of Malacca, flowering in spring and summer. \$2 and \$3.
- C. oenanthum.** A hybrid variety, *C. Harrisianum* × *C. insigne Maulei*. The general color of the solitary flower of this fine variety is purple, variously marked with green, white and yellow. \$5.
- C. Pearcei.** A species of easy culture, with long narrow sedge-like leaves and greenish flowers; the petals and sepals are margined with white and the lip is spotted with some black dots. A native of Peru, blooming in summer. \$2 and \$3.
- C. porphyreum.** A hybrid between *C. Roezlii* and *C. Schlumii*, with flowers that are borne several on a tall scape; resembles *C. Sedeni*, but a little larger. Flowers in the autumn. \$3 and \$5.
- C. Roesslii.** Resembles *C. longifolium*, bearing 3 or 4 flowers, white, purple, greenish and yellowish, on a tall scape. A native of the Philippine Islands and blossoming at various times throughout the year. \$2 and \$3.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE. \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

Cypripediums, continued.

- C. Schlimii.** An interesting little species, requiring a moderately cool atmosphere and plenty of moisture at all seasons. The flowers are small, white and rose color. A native of the mountains of New Granada, flowering at various times throughout the year. \$5.
- C. Sedeni.** One of the most useful of all the many hybrid varieties. Its parents are *C. longifolium* and *C. Schlimii*. The flowers are of shades of rose, crimson and white, and are produced in succession on a long scape bearing many flowers, so that a plant is in blossom for many months. \$1 and \$2.
- C. selligerum.** A hybrid between *C. laevigatum* and *C. barbatum*. The dorsal sepal is white and green, with crimson lines; the petals and lip are reddish purple. The foliage is beautifully mottled with very dark green. Flowers in summer. \$3 and \$5.
- C. stenophyllum.** A hybrid obtained by crossing *C. Schlimii* with *C. Pearcei*. The flowers are produced in considerable numbers along a tall stalk, and are of an almost uniform soft pink. Flowers from October to December. \$5.
- C. superbiens.** The leaves of this fine species are light yellowish green, mottled with darker green. The flowers are very large, borne singly on the tall scape; the sepals and petals are white, green and purple, while the lip is brown-purple. A native of Java, flowering in summer. \$5.
- C. superciliare.** A hybrid, *C. barbatum* $\times$ *C. superbiens*, and resembling the latter; but the flower is smaller and the petals bear a larger number of warts. Flowers in spring. \$3.
- C. Swanianum.** A hybrid between *C. Dayanum* and *C. barbatum*. The flowers are larger than in *C. barbatum* and last a long time in perfection. The colors are white and brownish green and purple, marked and lined with shades of green and purple. Blooms usually in spring. \$5.
- C. venustum.** One of the first East Indian Orchids introduced to cultivation. The leaves are dark bluish green, mottled with grayish green. The flowers are green and purple, variously marked and striped in several shades. It is a very durable flower, and is produced during January and March. A native of India. \$1 and \$2.
- C. villosum.** A very vigorous and free-flowering species, the flowers of which have a shiny surface as if varnished. Their colors are pale green, white and brownish yellow, the latter predominating. A native of Moulmein flowering from January to March. \$2 and \$3.

Special Collections at Reduced Rates.

As a special inducement, we offer these to our customers,* the kinds to be left for our selection:

6 Cypripediums, in 6 varieties, for \$5.00.

12 Cypripediums, in 12 varieties, for \$10.00.

NEWBURGH, August 6, '89.

Box containing *Cypripedium* received on the 4th inst. Mr. Jenkins directs me to express his entire satisfaction with, and thanks for, your liberal treatment. Personally I may say that I concur in every sense with the above.

HARRY V. FERRY.

NORTH EASTON, September 25, '89.

Your *Cypripediums* arrived here on the 24th inst. and were in first-class condition. The Rossii's are doing nicely, from 8 to 13 growths on a plant, and I think they will blossom with us this winter.

McFARLAND & ANDERSON

OTTAWA, KANSAS, January 25, '90.

The *Dendrobium* you sent me last spring is now a magnificent mass of flowers, and I feel so bumptious over my success, that as soon as the spring opens, I am going to build my little greenhouse, and then you will hear from me further.

JAMES F. FITZGERALD

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 22, '90.

The case of Orchids arrived safely on Wednesday evening and were at once unpacked. They had come in excellent condition, and we are highly pleased with them.

M. I. YOUNG.

TOPEKA, KAN., August 5, '89.

The Orchids arrived in good order. I am much pleased with them. Please accept my thanks.

MARY J. KITCHELL.

MISS FINE CO. N. Y.

View of a portion of our Herbaceous Grounds.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to or near the ground each autumn, coming forth again in renewed vigor in the following spring.

Who amongst our many readers does not remember the old farm homestead with its pretty beds of bright-colored flowers, nearly always in bloom, requiring or getting scarcely any attention, remaining years in the same place, increasing in size of plants and profusion of blooms, until they became so matted together as to appear as one plant of many colors and shapes of flowers? How often will our memories wander back to the dear old beds of lilies, the pæonia (or as they were popularly called, "pinies"), the gorgeous hollyhocks, and the waving masses of phloxes, relieved here and there by the quaintly-formed columbine and the shy violets, pansies and forget-me-nots!

We are glad to observe of late a general revival of interest in these old-time favorites and we prophesy that in a few years every garden from the Atlantic to the Pacific will again welcome the nodding trusses and waving masses of Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

PLANTING.—Of course this requires some little judgment if effective borders or beds are desired. The low-growing varieties should be selected for planting near the edge, and the taller sorts graded up toward the center or back. For the wild garden almost any way will do, so as to make as natural and picturesque an appearance as possible, leaving of course enough room between the plants for cultivation. For rock-work, low marshy places, margins of lakes, secluded spots, etc., the hardy herbaceous plants are just the thing needed, making glad the waste places and furnishing an abundance of elegant blooms to decorate the house. In cemeteries they are invaluable. Instead of weeds above a neglected grave, pretty flowers can be grown at a trifling cost, requiring no care to speak of, which will continue to grow and bloom many years after the loving friends who planted them have passed away.

CARE.—Very little if any is needed; a fairly good soil to begin with, occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, the cutting down of the old dead tops and a slight covering of a few of the varieties in choice collections, being sufficient.

DIVISIONS.—To increase the stock, with advantage to your various groups and beds, lift up the plants, divide the roots, and remove a portion of them to another part of the ground. By dividing roots in this way you may also supply plants to your friends and neighbors. Fall is the best time for doing this.

VARIETIES.—In selecting an order, care should be taken to get a collection that will furnish a continuance of bloom the entire season. Therefore, when requested, we will select suitable varieties for inexperienced customers; with our experience we can supply collections of both large and small extent that will give entire satisfaction in any situation. Correspondence solicited from persons laying out extensive places, and estimates furnished for any quantities desired; our stock of Herbaceous Plants is the most extensive in the United States.

Six Plants furnished for the price of five.

Twelve Plants furnished for the price of ten.

ACHILLEA, "THE PEARL." The best Double White Hardy Plant, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen. (See opposite page.)

- ACHILLEA millefolia rubra.** A variety of the common Yarrow, with pretty rose-colored flowers in small terminal clusters, lasting long in perfection. 25 cts.
- A. Ptarmica plena** (Double Sneezewort). A useful border-plant, with pure white double flowers, very good for cutting. 20 cts.
- A. serrata plena** (The Pearl). One of the very best white-flowered plants for the border or for cut-flowers. The flowers, which are borne in great profusion upon erect footstalks, much resemble a pompon Chrysanthemum. They last longer in bloom than the other varieties, and are somewhat later. (See plate.) 25 cts.
- A. tomentosa** (Downy Yarrow). A most useful plant for rock-work. It is of dwarf habit, with woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers, produced in large flat clusters on short erect stems. 20 cts.
- ACONITUM barbatum** (Bearded Monk's-Hood). A useful hardy border-plant with cream-colored flowers, the middle sepals of which are bearded. July. 25 cts.
- A. Napellus** (Common Monk's-Hood). A very beautiful summer-blooming plant with large blue flowers in a long terminal raceme. 20 cts.
- ADIANTUM pedatum** (Maidenhair Fern). A delicate and beautiful hardy fern. 20 cts.
- AGAVE Virginica** (American Aloe). A plant allied to the Century-Plant, with a similar rosette of pointed fleshy leaves. Suitable for rockery or ribbon border. Flowers greenish yellow. 35 cts.
- AGROSTEMMA coronaria** (Rose Campion). A pretty plant with broad silvery leaves; of very easy culture. The flowers are bright pink, borne all summer on tall branching stems. 20c.
- A. coronaria alba.** A beautiful plant with pure white flowers. 25 cts.
- AJUGA** (Bugle). Very pretty dwarf plants of procumbent habit, with whorled leaves of a bright color, and flowers borne in the axils of the leaves. Very useful for covering ground.
- A. alpina.** A splendid bedding-plant with fine white flowers. 25 cts.
- A. Genevensis.** Very suitable for rock-work; flowers vary from blue to rose and white. The foliage is handsome. 25 cts.
- A. pyramidalis.** Flowers blue or purple, borne on erect stalks about 6 inches high. 35 cts.
- A. pyramidalis alba.** A variety of the above with white flowers. 35 cts.
- A. reptans.** Flowers blue; but the plant is more cultivated for its foliage, which forms a compact mat the whole summer. Suitable for rock-work. 15 cts.
- A. reptans variegata.** A very pretty variety with leaves variegated with white. 25 cts.
- ALTHEA** (Hollyhock). One of the oldest favorites of the garden; either for backgrounds against hedges or walls, or for groups with some pretty varieties of hardy plants around them, nothing can be finer.
- Single Varieties Mixed. 20 cts.
- Double Varieties Mixed. 20 cts.
- Double Colors to name, consisting of White, Rose, Dark Maroon, Buff-Salmon, Buff Dark Center, Yellow, Canary, Dark Rose, Light Rose, Blush Dark Center, Crimson, Salmon, Light Salmon, White Dark Center, Mottled. 25 cts. each.
- ALYSSUM saxatile compactum.** An easy-growing plant of dwarf compact habit, with yellow flowers; one of the best spring-blooming plants for rockery or borders. 25 cts.
- AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). One of the best-known climbers. Foliage changes to bright crimson in autumn. 20 cts.
- A. Veitchii.** One of the most desirable climbers for stone or brick walls. Foliage much smaller than the preceding variety, and clinging to its support like the Ivy; leaves turn to bright crimson in the fall. 25 cts.
- AMSONIA tabernæmontana.** A very useful border-plant, with pale blue flowers on erect stalks. 20 cts.
- ANEMONE** (Wind-flower). A very large genus of hardy plants, suitable for border and cut-flowers. The flowers are borne on erect delicate stems, which gives them a most graceful appearance.
- A. Japonica alba.** This is one of the best fall-flowering perennials; it produces white flowers with a center of bright yellow stamens in September and October. (See plate.) 25 cts.
- A. Japonica elegans.** A grand variety, with pale rose-colored flowers about 3 inches across. 30c.
- A. Japonica rosea.** Very similar to *A. Japonica elegans*. 25 cts.
- A. patens Nuttalliana.** A pretty border-plant, with purple flowers borne on erect stalks. 25c.
- A. Pennsylvanica.** Pretty white flowers with a tinge of red on the under side. 15 cts.
- A. sylvestris.** Pure satin-white flowers, fragrant and slightly drooping. Sometimes known as Snowdrop Wind-flower. 25 cts.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE). 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, (See opposite page.)

- ANTHERICUM** *liliastrum major* (Lilywort). A very ornamental border-plant, with pure white lily-like flowers rising from tufts of sword-like leaves. 25 cts.
- AQUILEGIA** *Canadensis* (Columbine). Flowers scarlet and yellow; easily grown in any soil. 15 cts.
- A. chrysantha**. One of the finest plants for the herbaceous border. Blooms all summer; flowers bright primrose-yellow, with long spurs. (See plate, page .) 25 cts.
- A. Skinnerii**. Sepals green; limb of petals yellow; spur orange-red; very striking. 35 cts.
- A. vulgaris alba**. Much used for cut flowers. Flowers white. 20 cts.
- A., Mixed Varieties**. 15 cts.
- ARABIS** *albida* (Rock-Cress). A useful rock-plant of dwarf trailing habit, with white flowers and hoary foliage. 20 cts.
- ARMERIA** *maritima* (Sea-Pink). A pretty alpine plant with red or rose flowers. 20 cts.
- A. maritima alba**. A white variety of the above. 35 cts.
- ARTEMISIA** *Abrotanum* (Old Man). A low shrub with aromatic finely divided foliage. Flowers yellow. 25 cts.
- A. Ludoviciana**. A trailing species with silvery foliage. 25 cts.
- A. pontica**. A plant well adapted to pot-culture as well as garden work, with silvery aromatic foliage. Excellent for summer carpet-bedding. 20 cts.
- ASCLEPIAS** *tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed). A very useful border-plant, with hairy foliage and bright orange-red flowers. This is the most brilliant of all our native plants. Thrives well in dry sunny situations. 25 cts.
- ASTER** *Douglasii*. A pretty species with purple flowers in loose panicles. 35 cts.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ**. One of the finest species. Flowers large; purple with orange center. 20c.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea**. Flowers rosy purple. 20 cts.
- A. ptarmicoides**. A splendid variety, with large white flowers borne in great abundance. 25c.
- A. surculosus**. Flowers violet, an inch or more across. 35 cts.
- AUBRIETIA** *Eyrei*. A beautiful little spring-blooming plant, with rich violet-purple flowers. Much used for rockeries. 25 cts.
- A. Græca**. A good variety of compact habit, producing light purple flowers. 20 cts.
- A. violacea**. A free-blooming variety with large violet flowers, fading reddish. 25 cts.
- AZALEA** *amœna*. A beautiful dwarf-growing hardy evergreen shrub, with red flowers. \$1.
- A. arborescens** (Smooth Azalea). A good variety with shining green leaves and light rose-colored, fragrant flowers. \$1.
- A. mollis**. Flowers many-colored; very useful for forcing as well as for shrubberies. 50 cts.
- A. rustica** (new). A useful plant, similar in growth to *A. mollis*, only the flowers are double and of somewhat brighter colors. \$2.50.
- BAMBUSA** *Metake*. An exceedingly ornamental Bamboo of vigorous growth, producing flower-spikes in abundance, often growing to the height of 6 feet. 50 cts.
- BAPTISIA** *australis* (Blue False Indigo). One of the finest tall early blue flowering plants in cultivation. Flowers borne in racemes at the end of the branches. 25 cts.
- BELLIS** *perennis* (White Double Daisy). A very pretty plant, growing to the height of 3 or 4 inches. 15 cts.
- B. perennis**, Red Double Daisy. 15 cts.
- BERBERIS** *Aquifolium* (Holly-leaved Barberry). A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy green spiny leaves and bright yellow flowers. 35 cts.
- BOLTONIA** *asteroides*. A rare and beautiful native species, with aster-like flowers of a white color and yellow center. Grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet. 25 cts.
- B. glastifolia**. Similar to the above, but has pink flowers. 25 cts.
- BUXUS** *sempervirens* (Common Box). A pretty evergreen shrub, much used for edging and decorating. 15 cts.
- CALLIRRHOE** *involucrata*. An elegant trailing plant, with poppy-like flowers of a bright crimson color, produced in great abundance. 25 cts.
- CALTHA** *leptosepala*. A beautiful spring-flowering plant, with white buttercup-shaped flowers. 30 cts.
- C. palustris**. Flowers bright golden yellow; thrives best in a damp situation. 20 cts.
- C. palustris plena**. A fine double yellow-flowered variety. 35 cts.
- C. palustris monstrosa plena**. A magnificent double-flowered form with bright golden yellow flowers. 35 cts.
- CALYCANTHUS** *glaucus* (Allspice). A hardy shrub, with purple flowers about 2 inches across. 40 cts.

ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See page 153.)

- CALYSTEGIA pubescens plena.** A useful climber, growing well in any soil; flowers quite double and a bright rose color. 25 cts.
- CAMPANULA** (Harebell; Bell-flower). One of the largest and at the same time most useful genera of ornamental-flowering hardy plants. The flowers are for the most part bell-shaped. The varieties offered below may be grown in any garden soil and are especially good for cut-flowers or massing.
- C. Carpathica.** Flowers blue, flaring bell-shaped, on long stems, produced all summer. 20 cts.
- C. Carpathica alba.** A pure white variety of the preceding. 20 cts.
- C. grandiflora.** Flowers deep slaty blue, 3 to 4 inches across when fully expanded. One of the best blue-flowered perennials, and is often known as *Platycodon* or *Wahlenbergia*. 25c.
- C. lactiflora.** A fine species for the border; bears milky white flowers. 20 cts.
- C. media** (Canterbury-Bells). A well-known and handsome biennial, with flowers ranging through blue, purple and white. 20 cts.
- C. media flore pleno.** A double variety of the above. 25 cts.
- C. Mariesii.** A grand variety with beautiful purple flowers. 30 cts.
- C. persicifolia.** This and its varieties are among the most useful plants for garden work. Flowers pale blue, produced on a somewhat one-sided raceme. 20 cts.
- C. persicifolia alba.** A grand variety with white flowers. 20 cts.
- C. persicifolia alba plena.** A variety of fine compact habit, with double white flowers. Much used for forcing in early spring. 25 cts.
- C. pyramidalis.** A very effective plant for borders, with large spreading bell-shaped flowers in crowded racemes. 25 cts.
- C. pyramidalis alba.** A grand white variety of the preceding. 35 cts.
- C. Siberica.** A grand plant; has hairy foliage and bears bluish violet flowers of a drooping nature. 20 cts.
- CATANANCHE cærulea.** A very pretty plant with blue flowers. They thrive well in ordinary border soil. It is one of the best summer herbaceous flowers for cutting. 25 cts.
- CARDAMINE pratensis plena.** A desirable plant for moist situations, sometimes known as Cuckoo-flower. Flowers double white and rose color. 20 cts.
- CASSIA Marylandica** (Senna). Has large pinnate leaves of a glaucous hue and yellow flowers shaped like a bean-blossom. This is noted for its medicinal powers. 25 cts.
- CENTAUREA macrocephala.** A very attractive plant, the leaves of which are large, with a rough surface; the flowers are borne on tall leafy stems and are of golden yellow. 25 cts.
- CLEMATIS** (Virgin's-Bower). A genus of profuse-blooming hardy perennials, highly ornamental and extremely useful for covering trellises, summer-houses, old stumps, walls or rock-work. Where a mass of bloom and foliage is wanted nothing can surpass them. All are climbers in the following list, except the first species.
- C. Davidsoni.** A fine species, bearing large axillary clusters of fragrant blue hyacinth-like flowers of erect habit. 35 cts.
- C. florida.** Greenish white flowers, spreading habit. 50 cts.
- C. patens.** Strong climber with deep blue flowers. 35 cts.
- C. Pitcheri.** A very free climber with bell-shaped purplish flowers. 50 cts.
- C. Flammula.** A very vigorous climber; one of the oldest and best. Flowers white, produced in clusters and of a most delightful fragrance. Excellent for cutting. 35 cts.
- C. Jackmanni varieties.** This type are all large-flowered and present a gorgeous sight when in full bloom; the brilliancy of their bloom is unsurpassed, and their profuse blooming qualities make them great favorites wherever known. We have a very large list of varieties, embracing all the colors, but select the following as among the best. Extended lists can be supplied if parties desire. (See plate.) 50 cts. each.
- Andersoni Henryi.** Pure white; very free-flowering.
- Countess of Lovelace.** Bluish lilac, double.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Rich purplish violet.
- Gem.** Deep lavender-lilac.
- Jackmanni.** Intense purple, very free; a standard old variety, and a great favorite.
- Jackmanni Superba.** Deeper and larger than the preceding.
- Lord Neville.** Rich dark blue.
- Gipsy Queen.** Velvety purple, very free-bloomer.
- Rubra Violacea.** Maroon shaded purple.
- Sir Garnet Wolesley.** Bluish shaded bronze.
- Star of India.** Violet-purple, with rosy purple band in center.
- William Kennett.** Deep purple, changing to lavender.

SINGLE DELPHINIUM.
25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See opposite page.)

DOUBLE DELPHINIUM.
30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

- CONVALLARIA majalis** (Lily-of-the-Valley). A favorite with everyone, and very useful for cut-flowers; the small white flowers are very sweet-scented. 20 cts.
- C. majalis ovalifolia marginata aurea**. A variety of the above with variegated leaves. 30 cts.
- COREOPSIS grandiflora**. The flowers of this variety are especially valuable for cutting, being borne on long stems; they are golden yellow, and about 3 inches across. 20 cts.
- C. lanceolata**. One of the finest hardy plants, with bright golden yellow blooms on long wiry stems; admirably suited for cutting and they last fresh for many days in water. 15c.
- C. rosea**. These flowers are rather small and of a red-rose color with a yellow disk. 20 cts.
- CRUCIANELLA stylosa**. A very good plant for a low border; the leafy stems form a compact mat, on which lie the numerous heads of elegant rose-colored flowers. 20 cts.
- CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile** (Lady's-Slipper). The finest of our native species. Tall and leafy; sepals white and the full rounded lip white, tinged with a delicate rose color. 50c.
- DELPHINIUM**. This is a bold and attractive group of hardy perennials, deserving of general cultivation. Nothing can surpass them, with their long stout spikes of soft pleasing colors, varying through almost every shade of blue, from the palest silvery to the deepest indigo, many possessing shades so finely blended as to resemble a bee. By removing the stems as soon as the flowers have fallen, a second spike will form, thus lengthening their flowering season.
- D. Sinensis**. Assorted; pretty and effective, one foot high. 20 cts.
- D. Hybrid varieties**. Single. (See plate.) 25 cts.
- D. Hybrid varieties**. Double. (See plate.) 30 cts.
- DIANTHUS** (Pink). An old-fashioned and favorite border-plant, bearing large brightly colored flowers, some with contrasting colors in concentric rings, some with a bright color splashed on a white ground. For border they are essential to every collection.
- D. barbatus** (Sweet-William). Flowers various colors, and a general favorite. 20 cts.
- D. barbatus flore pleno**. Like the preceding, but with double flowers. 25 cts.
- D. deltoides**. Flowers rose-colored, rising from grass-like tufts of foliage. 25 cts.
- D. Hispanicus**. A beautiful species, delighting in a sunny situation, and bearing a quantity of bright crimson flowers. 20 cts.
- D. monadelphicus**. 20 cts.
- D. plumarius plenus**. The double garden pink, with bearded petals; very fragrant. 20 cts.
- D. plumarius albus plenus**. A double white variety. 20 cts.
- DICENTRA eximia**. Flowers rose color, in shape resembling the Bleeding-Heart. 25 cts.
- D. formosa**. A delicate plant with bright red flowers. 30 cts.
- D. spectabilis** (Bleeding-Heart). Flowers heart-shaped, in long drooping racemes of a rose-crimson color. One of the most useful border-plants. 20 cts.
- D. spectabilis alba**. A grand variety with white flowers. \$1.
- DICTAMNUS Fraxinella** (Gas-Plant). A showy plant, with erect spikes of curious flowers which have the odor of lemon-peel. 35 cts.
- D. Fraxinella alba**. A white variety of the preceding. 35 cts.
- DIGITALIS** (Foxglove) **gloxinoides**. A fine variety, with large flowers like a Gloxinia, on long terminal racemes. 15 cts.
- D. gloxinoides alba**. A fine white variety. 20 cts.
- D. gloxinoides purpurea**. A very fine hardy-growing plant of ornamental appearance. Flowers bright purple. 20 cts.
- D. purpurea alba**. A grand white variety. 20 cts.
- DODECATHEON Meadia** (Shooting-Star). A distinct and elegant plant, with rosy purple or lilac flowers, the same shape as a Cyclamen. Thrives best in a shady, moist situation. 25 cts.
- DORONICUM Clusii** (Leopard's-Bane). A beautiful spring-blooming plant with rich yellow flowers, mostly used as a border-plant. 30 cts.
- D. plantagineum excelsum**. A splendid variety with large bright yellow flowers on long stems; most useful for cutting. 30 cts.
- ECHINACEA purpurea** (Cone-Flower). A desirable plant with purple flowers, fading at the tips of the ray florets to grayish green. 25 cts.
- ELYMUS glaucus**. A beautiful perennial grass with arching blue leaves, growing to the height of 4 feet; very useful for planting in the shrubbery. 25 cts.
- EPIMEDIUM** (Barrenwort) **macranthum**. A low-growing plant, with graceful racemes of pure white flowers; in early spring. 25 cts.
- ERIGERON glaucus**. A handsome border-plant with purple aster-like flowers. 25 cts.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS GRANDIPLEXUS. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen. (See opposite page.)

- ERINUS alpinus.** A very neat little plant for the rockery, with purple flowers. 25 cts.
- E. alpinus albus.** A splendid white variety. 25 cts.
- ERYSIMUM pulchellum.** A grand alpine plant with sulphur-yellow flowers, rising from compact tufts of dense foliage. 20 cts.
- ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** Flowers metallic purple or amethyst color; a grand plant for shrubberies. (See plate.) 25 cts.
- EULALIA Japonica.** The most ornamental and useful grass in cultivation. Leaves 3 feet long; deep green, flower-spikes purplish. 25 cts.
- E. Japonica variegata.** Leaves green, marked with a yellow stripe. 50 cts.
- E. Japonica zebrina.** Variegated, with horizontal yellow bands. Height 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts.
- EUPATORIUM ageratoides** (White Snake-Root). A strong-growing plant, with pure white flowers in compound corymbs. 25 cts.
- E. altissimum.** Flowers white, in dense corymbs about 3 feet high. 20 cts.
- E. purpureum** (Trumpet-Weed). A native plant with purple flowers; in terminal corymbs. 20c.
- EUONYMUS radicans.** A very useful climber, clinging tenaciously to walls or stumps like the ivy, with small shining green foliage, remaining in full leaf during winter. 20 cts.
- E. radicans variegata.** Similar to the preceding in habit of growth, but has beautiful green and golden foliage, changing in the winter to a pretty carmine-crimson tint; certainly one of the handsomest foliaged climbers in cultivation. 25 cts.
- EUPHORBIA corollata** (Flowering Spurge). A very free-blooming plant, with small flowers surrounded by five white bracts like petals. Excellent for cutting. 20 cts.
- FUNKIA** (Day-Lily). Handsome plant with broad leaves, often banded with white; bears pretty blue or white flowers.
- F. cordata.** 25 cts.
- F. cucullata.** A species with hooded leaves. 20 cts.
- F. grandiflora.** Flowers pure white; leaves heart-shaped, with incurving edges. 35 cts.
- F. lanceolata.** A good variety with long narrow leaves and white flowers. 20 cts.
- F. lanceolata albo-marginata.** Leaves beautifully variegated with white. 25 cts.
- F. undulata variegata.** Leaves beautifully variegated and of a wavy appearance. 25 cts.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora.** A beautiful border-plant, bearing fine yellow flowers with a ring of crimson. Excellent for cutting. 25 cts.
- GALUM Mollugo** (Bedstraw). Flowers white, in terminal clusters; useful for bouquets; plants much used for rockeries. 20 cts.
- GENTIANA Andrewsii** (Closed Gentian). Flowers bright blue, crowded in a terminal cluster. 20 cts.
- GERANIUM platypetalum** (Crane's-Bill). A nice border-plant, with deep violet flowers of a velvety appearance. 25 cts.
- GEUM rivale** (Water Avens). Good border-plant with nodding purplish orange flower. 20c.
- G. rivale album.** A white variety of the preceding. 25 cts.
- GLECHOMA hederacea fol. var.** A splendid hardy trailing plant, with small light green leaves edged around with white. Much used for vases, etc. 20 cts.
- GOODYERA pubescens.** Leaves green, delicately veined with silver; grows best in deep shady places. 20 cts.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata.** A free-growing plant, with very small white flowers, giving the plant a most unique appearance. 20 cts.
- G. Stevenii.** Flowers white, larger than the preceding. 20 cts.
- HELENIUM autumnale** (Sneeze-Weed). A grand and conspicuous plant, with large flat lemon-yellow flowers; grows about 4 feet high. 20 cts.
- H. pumilum.** Flowers bright yellow, produced in great abundance. 25 cts.
- HELIANTHUS** (Sunflower). Superb summer and autumn-bloomers. The bright yellow flowers borne on long stems, making them invaluable for cutting. The double varieties last a long time and are strikingly handsome. They grow well in any garden soil.
- H. atrorubens.** Ray florets yellow, central ones dark red; 2 to 5 feet high. 25 cts.
- H. decapetalus.** Flowers yellow, medium size, on slender stems. 20 cts.
- H. decapetalus multiflorus.** Flowers larger than the preceding. 25 cts.
- H. decapetalus multiflorus anemoneiflora.** A fine plant for cutting. Flowers shaped somewhat like an anemone. 35 cts.
- H. decapetalus multiflorus plenus.** A very fine double variety, and very free-blooming; the flowers are bright yellow, and similar in shape to a Chrysanthemum. 20 cts.
- H. decapetalus multiflorus grandiplenus.** Improvement on preceding; grand. (See plate.) 35c.

HYPERICUM MOSEHANUM. (New.) 75 cents each; six for \$3.75. (See opposite page.)

Helianthus, continued.

- HELIANTHUS divaricatus.** A useful species, producing yellow flowers in early summer. 20c.
H. dornoioides. A coarse species with leaves often a foot long. Flowers yellow. 25 cts.
H. giganteus. Flowers bright yellow, of a medium size. 25 cts.
H. Maximilianus. A grand late variety; flowers bright yellow, borne on long stems; much used for cutting. (See plate.) 20 cts.
H. orgyalis. A species of elegant habit, with long graceful drooping leaves and yellow flowers. 25 cts.
H. rigidus. Flowers golden yellow, with dark center. 20 cts.
H. rigidus præcox. A very early variety. 35 cts.
H. rigidus semiplenus. A semi-double variety; a great acquisition. 35 cts.
H. strumosus. A tall-growing variety with medium-sized yellow flowers. 20 cts.
HELIOPSIS lævis (Ox-eye). A pretty plant, with bright yellow flowers about 3 inches across. 20 cts.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). This is a general favorite, as it produces pure white flowers about 3 inches across in mid-winter. 20 cts.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day-Lily). A section of very pretty ornamental plants with lily-like flowers of various colors. Very useful for planting in shrubberies or on lawns. The foliage is long and grass-like, while the flowers follow each other very quickly.

- H. Dumortieri.** Flowers large, orange yellow. 25 cts.
H. flava. Flowers bright golden yellow, sweet-scented. 20 cts.
H. fulva. The most common species. Flowers tawny yellow. 15 cts.
H. fulva plena. A very superior variety with larger and more distinct flowers than *H. fulva*. 20 cts.

H. Kwanso. Flowers large, bronzy yellow. 25 cts.

H. rutilans. Fine yellow flowers in early summer. 25 cts.

H. Thunbergii. A most desirable species, with fragrant golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.

HEPATICA angulosa. Anemone-like flowers of a sky-blue color. Early spring. 35 cts.

H. triloba. Flowers pinkish or white, with beautiful evergreen leaves. 15 cts.

H. triloba cærulea plena. A splendid double blue variety of the preceding. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS Californicus. A tall stately plant of recent introduction, bearing large white flowers with purple center. 35 cts.

H. militaris. A variety with halbert-shaped leaves and rose-colored flowers. 30 cts.

H. incanus. A grand plant, with large white flowers; of recent introduction. 30 cts.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A well-known plant, with large clusters of white flowers; one of the very best shrubs. 35 cts.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (St.-John's-Wort). Grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers; a continuous bloomer. (See plate.) 75 cts.

IBERIS cordifolia. A neat plant about 1 foot high, with heads of pure white flowers. 25 cts.

I. saxatilis. A very dwarf-growing species with small white flowers. 25 cts.

I. semperflorens. An early variety with sweet-scented white flowers. 25 cts.

I. semperflorens plena. A handsome form with double white flowers. 40 cts.

I. sempervirens (Common Evergreen Candytuft). Valuable for cutting. Flowers pure white. 25 cts.

IRIS (Fleur-de-Lis). One of the most unique and beautiful border-plants, heretofore sadly neglected; the peculiar shape of the flower and the elegant combinations of colors render them great favorites wherever known. No collection is complete without a few varieties.

I. biflora. Very bright violet-purple. 20 cts.

I. Caroliniana. A fine species discovered by W. A. Manda in 1885, in North Carolina. Leaves long, with red base; flowers bright blue. 50 cts.

I. cristata. Rich blue, fringed and striped orange. 20 cts.

I. cuprea. Orange, resembling a small Day-Lily. 25 cts.

I. flavescens. Sulphury yellow, veined with purplish bronze. 25 cts.

IRIS Germanica. This is the broad-leaved type, embracing several distinct varieties, but totally distinct in flower. When taken as a whole they form a group unparalleled in beauty. Nothing can vie with them but the orchids from the tropics. (See plate.) 30 cts. each.

Alba. White.

Amelia. Purple, dark veins.

Canary Bird. Canary-yellow.

Florentine. White, tinted blush; large.

Cebere. Purple, tipped with white and yellow.

IRIS GERMANICA VARIETIES. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. (See opposite and preceding pages.)

Iris Germanica, continued.

L'Innocence. White, slightly reticulated purple and orange.

Mad. Chereau. White, edged and feathered violet.

Othello. Intense purplish blue.

Purple King. Purple, with darker purple marks.

Queen of May. Rosy lilac, veined yellow.

Spectabilis. Deep purple; free-flowering.

Violet Queen. Violet-purple, reticulated white.

IRIS Kämpferi. A new group from Japan, totally distinct in flower from all others. They form strong tufts of lovely bright green foliage from 3 to 4 feet in height, surmounted by large Clematis-like flowers, both single and double, of almost every shade of color. They prefer sunny moist situations. 30 cts. each.

Alex. von Humboldt. Single, large, pure white.

Duchess of Belcourt. Single; very large purplish crimson flowers.

Beatrice. Double; white variegated purple, yellow blotch.

Bride. Single, white; large flower.

Lævigata. Fine rich violet, elegantly veined.

Mad. Helen von Siebold. Single, rose colored, very dwarf.

Mad. Legrelle d'Hanis. White, light rose center.

Macbeth. Maroon-blue, tinged purple, yellow blotch in center.

Mineola. Single, large, bluish purple; fine.

Minister Mori. White, deeply laced with pink.

Oudemansi. Single, pure white.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting Pea). A very fine deciduous plant of climbing habit. It blooms very freely in clusters of dark rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

L. maritimus. A useful climber with large purple flowers. 35 cts.

LEPACHYS pinnata. Similar to *Rudbeckia speciosa*. Flowers large, light yellow, the ray florets much drooping. 25 cts.

LIATRIS scariosa (Button Snake-Root). A first-rate border-plant, with bright purple flowers. 20 cts.

L. spicata (Blazing-Star). Flowers purple, about 1 inch across. 20 cts.

LIGUSTRUM vulgare (Privet). A very useful shrub, much used for edges. 35 cts.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal-Flower). Flowers brilliant red, of elegant shape and habit, borne on a tall spike. It grows best in moist situations. This is the richest-colored native flower of autumn. 20 cts.

LOTUS corniculatus. Flowers bright yellow, changing to orange color with age. Plant of a creeping habit, admirably suited for rock-rock. 20 cts.

LYCHNIS alpina. A charming plant, with bright pink flowers in a compact terminal head. 25 cts.

L. chalcidonica. A showy border-plant, with heads of rosy scarlet flowers; height 2 to 3 feet; a fine market plant. 20 cts.

L. Japonica. 25 cts.

L. Viscaria splendens. A fine variety, with bright crimson flowers of a superior type. 25 cts.

LYSIMACHIA Nummularia (Moneywort). A fine useful plant of creeping habit, with bright yellow flowers, for covering barren places where grass will not grow. 15 cts.

MENTHA piperita (Peppermint). Fragrant foliage much used in medicine. 15 cts.

M. viridis (Spearmint). The well-known mint used for sauces, etc. 15 cts.

MONARDA didyma (Horsemint). One of the most showy and useful border-plants; color bright red, surrounded by bracts which are tinged a dark blood-red. 20 cts.

M. fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). Flowers produced in heads of a lilac-purple. 20 cts.

MYOSOTIS elegantissima (Forget-Me-Not). Deep sky-blue flowers, produced in great profusion. 15 cts.

M. palustris semperflorens. A great improvement on this favorite variety; flowers large, with good stems and elegant for cutting; both the above varieties grow best in moist, shady situations. 25 cts.

GENOTHERA (Evening Primrose) *fruticosa*. Very showy; produces bright yellow flowers 1½ inches in diameter, open in the evening. Fragrant. 20 cts.

O. fruticosa major. A large-flowered form of the preceding; a fine plant for massing in shrubbery, producing flowers in great profusion three months. 25 cts.

O. taraxacifolia. Flowers white, turning reddish as they fade; foliage like a Dandelion. 25c.

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANUS. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen. (See page 155.)

- OPUNTIA Rafinesquii** (Prickly-Pear). Flowers large, bright yellow, sometimes with red center; joints 9 to 10 inches long. 25 cts.
- O. vulgaris** (Common Prickly-Pear). Flowers sulphur-yellow; fruit edible; joints broad and flat. 25 cts.
- OSMUNDA regalis** (Royal Fern). A large-growing variety, fronds often 5 feet long; succeeds best in a wet situation; sometimes known as the Flowering Fern. 35 cts.
- PÆONIAS**, Herbaceous. Old established favorites, long neglected but now growing in popularity; their immense flowers backed by a heavy shining foliage present a beautiful appearance in the early spring months. For cutting they are invaluable in their season, and command a good price.
- P. varieties** to color, all double. Crimson-Lake, Crimson, Crimson-Red, Rose, Dark Rose, Light Rose, Light Rose Blush Center, Very Dark Rose (extra-large), Silvery Pink, Dark Red, Pure White. 35 to 50 cts. each.
- P. officinalis**. The old-fashioned dark crimson variety, double. 25 cts.
- P. mixed**. Varieties of the above. 25 cts.
- P. corallina**. A fine early-blooming variety with large deep rose-colored flowers. 50 cts.
- P. tenuifolia**. A distinct sort with elegantly divided fennel-like foliage and deep carmine single flowers; one of the most attractive. 35 cts.
- P. tenuifolia plena**. A double-flowering variety of the preceding, with large full double deep crimson flowers; a dwarf compact grower, and an elegant sort. 75 cts.
- PÆONIA arborea** (Tree-Peony). These species, natives of Japan, are a grand addition to a garden; they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, covered in spring with immense flowers, and present an elegant appearance.
- P. Moutan**. The old well-known variety, with light rose semi-double flowers. 75 cts.
- P. Reine Elizabeth**. An elegant new variety, of which we have a fine stock. One of the finest Tree-Peonies grown. The flower is extraordinarily fine, of globular shape, with broad satiny petals of a splendid salmon-pink, glowing with scarlet; blossoms measuring upwards of nine inches in diameter. Two-year grafted plants, \$1.50 each.
- P. named varieties**. We have an elegant assortment of fine named varieties, embracing all colors. Good strong plants, \$2.
- PAPAYER** (Poppy). An admirable border-plant for all purposes. The tall-growing species make fine bright-colored masses, while the dwarf varieties are excellent for edging. Of very easy cultivation, and their bright showy clear-colored blooms are very desirable for cut-flowers.
- P. alpinum**. A species of rare delicacy and beauty; flowers sulphur-rose and white; foliage fern-like; height 6 inches. 30 cts.
- P. bracteatum**. Very showy blood-red, with distinct black center; height 4 feet. 25 cts.
- P. involucratum maximum**. A fine variety; flowers large, red, with a black spot at the base of each petal; height medium. 30 cts.
- P. nudicaule**. A beautiful dwarf perennial, flowers orange, yellow and white, very graceful; grows one foot high; excellent for edging, close dense grower; the blooms are fine for cut-flowers. 20 cts.
- P. orientale** (Oriental Poppy). One of the showiest hardy perennials, producing flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, of a deep scarlet color, with a dark spot at the base of each petal; stem strong and hairy; height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts.
- P. orientale semiplenus**. Similar to above, with half double flowers of a rich crimson color. 30 cts.
- P. Parkmanii**. A fine bold-growing plant with large flowers of a rich red color, with black blotches in the lower part; a grand plant for borders; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. 50 cts.
- P. pilosum**. A very free-flowering species, with large flowers of a salmon-red color, having white blotch at base of petals; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. 25 cts.
- PARDANTHUS Sinensis**. A fine plant for shrubbery borders; flowers orange, borne on tall branching stalks during August and September. Foliage resembling the Iris. 20 cts.
- PASSIFLORA** (Passion-Flower) **incarnata**. A hardy climber; flowers fragrant, petals white, corona having a double circle of purple rays. 35 cts.
- P. Constance Elliot**. Flowers pure white, excepting a slight coloring at base of corona; rapid grower. 25 cts.
- PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi**. A very striking plant, growing in tall clumps 3 feet high, with deep scarlet flowers. 25 cts.
- P. diffusus**. Flowers purple, on stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, thickly set and blooming nearly the entire summer. 25 cts.

Bud of *PHILOX PANICULATA*. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See opposite page.)

Pentstemon, continued.

PENTSTEMON lævigatus digitalis. One of the finest tall-growing white-flowering border-plants; flowers tube-shaped and borne in great profusion. Very ornamental, and fine for cutting. 25 cts.

P. pubescens. A smaller-growing variety with spikes of lilac flowers in early summer; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. 20 cts.

PHALARIS arundinacea variegata (Ribbon-Grass). A very ornamental and useful grass, finely marked with white; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 15 cts.

PHLOX. These flowers are favorites of long standing, and their beauty is now within the reach of every one; the variety and habit of bloom fit them for every position in the garden. A carpet of the low-growing species is a bright spot of color in spring, while the taller-growing or *Paniculata* varieties are well fitted for cutting and effective planting for summer and fall-blooming. No plant in the entire list gives more general satisfaction than the genus of *Phlox*.

P. amœna. A good bedding favorite with bright star-like flowers of pink, which are produced in great profusion throughout April and May. 15 cts.

P. Carolina. A very useful plant similar to *P. ovata*, but taller. 10 cts.

P. ovata. Reddish purple in round heads; slender stem, 2 feet high; blooms in June. 25c.

P. reptans (Creeping *Phlox*). A close-growing dwarf species, with clusters of purple or violet flowers in spring. 20 cts.

P. stellaria. A fine free-flowering species with white flowers. 25 cts.

P. subulata (Moss-Pink). A prostrate species of great beauty, forming carpets or tufts of moss-like foliage, covered in spring with a profusion of white and pinkish flowers; the foliage remains beautiful throughout the season and also varies in color. 15 cts.

P. subulata alba. Similar to the above, but producing pure white flowers. 20 cts.

PHLOX paniculata varieties. This class or type are among the most useful and gorgeous of the whole class of hardy plants. The blooms are produced in immense heads and in great profusion; they withstand almost any kind of weather, either wet or dry, and still bloom; indeed they will succeed and bloom where scores of other plants will perish. Unsurpassed for effective flowers with little trouble and expense. (See plate.) 25 cts. each.

Bonle Helydon. Light pink, crimson eye.

Croix de Wooman. White, with lavender cross.

Ellen Terry. Deep rosy pink, crimson eye.

J. H. Slocum. Rosy pink, scarlet eye.

Junco. Deep salmon, crimson eye.

Jeanne d'Arc. White, vermilion eye.

Le Feu de Monde. Deep pink, crimson eye.

Michael Buckner. Bright crimson.

Mad. T. Languier. Deep rosy pink, bright vermilion eye.

Mrs. Selamæ. Light rose, scarlet eye.

Richard Walter. White, crimson eye.

The "Pearl." Pure white, fine large flower; does not shatter; fine for cutting, as its lasting qualities are superior to any variety in cultivation.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica (Obedient-Plant). An elegant erect plant with flesh-colored flowers, blooming all summer; height 2 feet. 20 cts.

POLEMONIUM cœruleum (Jacob's-Ladder). An elegant plant with graceful foliage and erect stems; flowers bright blue with yellow stamens, borne in clusters in spring; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 20 cts.

P. cœruleum album. Similar to the above, with white flowers; both varieties fine for cutting. 25 cts.

P. reptans. A fine dwarf species, forming dense clumps, covered in spring with clusters of large blue flowers. 25 cts.

POLYGONUM cuspidatum (Knot-Weed). A tall leafy plant, best grown as an isolated specimen, as its bushy habit and handsome foliage are very effective; flowers produced in feathery white racemes all summer. 25 cts.

P. Sachalinense. A handsome, bushy plant, of habit similar to the preceding. 25 cts.

POTENTILLA. A very interesting class of plants of strong growth, producing an abundance of flowers of the most brilliant and effective colors. They are wonderfully attractive, when once known become great favorites. 25 cts. each.

P. Eldorado. Purple, suffused with yellow; double.

P. Emile. Double flowers; yellow, bordered red.

P. Milton. Yellow, blotched with bright red; large and full. Double.

P. M. Daudia. Dark vermilion, slightly marked with yellow; very large and double.

HIBISCUS INCANUS. (New.) 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. (See page 155.)

Potentilla, continued.

- P. Mrs. Rollinson.** Mahogany, suffused with orange.
P. purpurea plena. Rich dark scarlet, dwarf; double.
P. lutea plena. Yellow; double.
P. versicolor. Flaked and blotched like a carnation; double.
P. Vesuve. Bright red, flushed yellow; double.
P. Victor Lemoine. Vermilion, striped yellow; double.
P. violacea. Deep violet color.

POTERIUM Canadense. A robust-growing branching plant with ornamental leaves and white flower-heads. Fine for single specimens. 25 cts.

PRIMULA (Primrose). No collection of spring flowers is complete without a few of these charming little plants; a little care in covering in the late fall will protect them from the severe weather of winter, and the great number of flowers produced will more than repay you for a little extra trouble. They are not as generally grown as they would be if their merits were more fully appreciated.

- P. denticulata Cashmeriana.** Requires a moist situation; produces heads of light purple flowers. 35 cts.
P. Japonica. One of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. Flowers lilac-pink or rose, on stout stems, in spring. 25 cts.
P. Sieboldii. Very useful for rock-work or choice border; good for forcing, producing large heads of showy flowers, varying from pure white to deep rose; one of the prettiest varieties in the genus. 35 cts.
P. Sieboldii lilacina. Lilac-colored fringed flowers; free, large and fine. 35 cts.
P. Sieboldii violacea. Deep violet color; profuse bloomer. 35 cts.
P. vulgaris, in varieties. The wild English Primrose, with pretty flowers of a sulphur-yellow color. 20 cts.

PYRETHRUM. No plants are more useful for outdoor culture. From the beginning of summer they commence blooming and continue as long as the weather continues open. In dry weather they should have occasional soakings. The double varieties are fine for cutting.

- P. lacustre.** An erect-branching plant, producing in the fall a profusion of large pure-white daisy-like flowers on long stems. 35 cts.
P. roseum, double varieties. This is the well-known double hardy Feverfew. The flowers are exceedingly varied in color, having a great resemblance to a well-formed Aster or Chrysanthemum, and are produced in abundance during the summer months. For cut-blooms or for decorative purposes the fern-like foliage with the finely formed flowers are extremely handsome. 35 cts. each.

Argentine. Pure white, small flowers, good habit.

Bon Ami. White quilled, sulphur center.

Capt. Nares. Deep purplish crimson.

Imbricatum Plenum. Deep carmine, tipped white.

Mont Blanc. Pure white, large, good habit.

Minerva. Clear bright rose.

Mad. Bourchalet. Fine white, large.

Pericles. Peach color, golden center; fine.

Princess of Metternich. Pure white, orange center; large, good habit.

Paul Jorru. Outer petals pale rose, center cream shaded lilac.

Spectabile. Light rosy lilac, large, fine form.

White Aster. White, pure like an Aster.

PYRETHRUM roseum, single varieties. The increased taste for single flowers the past few years has been remarkable, and in some cases the demand for single varieties far exceeds that for double; each has its separate uses, and hence no collection is complete without both. 25 cts. each.

Albicans. Pure white.

Arnold. Bright amaranth.

Berenice. Crimson, shaded purple.

Cadmus. Dark maroon.

Cahades. Clear white.

Eleon. Carmine.

Hellate. Crimson.

Glowworm. Purplish crimson.

Medusa. Bright rose.

PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM (The Giant Daisy). 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See opposite page.)

Single Pyrethrums, continued.

Margaritæ. Lilac, rosy.

Mammoth. Purple.

Raphane. Cherry-rose.

P. uliginosum. A tall, handsome species, blooming in the fall; large white flowers like a Marguerite, and taking the place of that flower in the fall. For florists and cut-flower purposes it is very profitable. (See plate.) 25 cts.

RAMONDIA pyrenaica. A fine plant for pots or rock-work, with bright purple flowers in spring. 35 cts.

RUDBECKIA (Cone-Flower). A group of very bright and easily grown plants, and indispensable in every collection; fine for massing and cutting.

R. fulgida. Rays orange-yellow, disc dark purple; 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts.

R. laciniata. A tall-growing species with disc and petals pale yellow; height 3 to 4 feet. 25c.

R. maxima. Distinct, foliage bluish green; large flowers; disc dark, petals yellow, drooping, giving the flowers an elegant appearance; height 5 to 6 feet. 30 cts.

R. speciosa (Oxeye Daisy). A splendid plant, bearing in the greatest profusion flowers of orange-yellow, with dark purple disc; requires sun; 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts.

R. submentosa. Petals yellow, disc dark brown; fine for border; height 4 to 5 feet. 30c.

RUELLIA ciliosa. A pretty plant bearing a succession of large purplish lilac flowers during summer and fall; height 3 to 4 inches. 30 cts.

SALVIA prætensis (Sage). A fine low border blue-flowering plant, producing spikes of a splendid blue continuously from May to July. Fine for cutting; height 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood-Root). A pretty spring flower; plant in clumps in the wild garden. Flowers white, foliage ornamental; height 6 inches. 15 cts.

SANTOLINA incana. A pretty low-growing plant for edging, the entire growth being covered with silvery hairs; height 6 to 8 inches. 20 cts.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. Flower-heads very large, pale blue; in bloom from June to August; height 1 foot. 30 cts.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare (Hart's-Tongue Fern). A bushy broad-leaved fern of easy growth and ornamental appearance. 25 cts.

SEDUM (Stone-Crop). An elegant species for rock-work and borders; has fleshy leaves and bright flowers.

S. carneum. Pink stem, forming large mats of foliage. 20 cts.

S. Fabarium. An upright-growing variety, with soft rosy pink flowers; height 10 to 18 inches. 25 cts.

S. spectabile. One of the best border-plants grown; has pale green leaves, and large heads of pink flowers in late summer; 1 foot high. 25 cts.

S. spectabile album. Similar to above, with white flowers. 25 cts.

S. spectabile fol. var. Similar to the preceding, with variegated foliage. 25 cts.

SILPHIUM perfoliatum (Compass-Plant). A tall, stout-growing plant; flowers clear lemon-yellow; excellent for cutting and for massing against a tall background. 25 cts.

SOLIDAGO lanceolata (Golden-Rod). A fine fall-blooming plant; the Golden-rod is the representative American flower, and every collection should have a few; height 2 feet. 15 cts.

S. occidentalis. 20 cts.

S. rigida. Flat heads; 3 to 5 feet. 25 cts.

S. seratoria. Flat heads; 3 feet. 20 cts.

S. lanceolata. Obconical heads; 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts.

SPIRÆA (Meadow-Sweet). Fine useful and ornamental plants, with graceful foliage and sprays of feathery flowers; will grow almost anywhere; many varieties are excellent for cutting.

S. aruncus. White flowers, produced in many slender spikes; 4 feet. 25 cts.

S. astilboides. Flowers white, in spikes; graceful; dwarfer than above. 35 cts.

S. filipendula. Flowers white and rose; erect habit; 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts.

S. filipendula plena. Pearly white double flowers, fern-like foliage, elegant for cutting; 2 to 3 feet. (See plate.) 25 cts.

S. Japonica. A fine species with symmetrical foliage and pure white flowers. 20 cts.

S. Japonica compacta. A fine new variety; flowers and spikes very large and much freer blooming. 30 cts.

S. Japonica fol. purpurea. Purple foliage. 25 cts.

ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. (See page 145.)

SPIRÆA, continued.

- S. Japonica aurea reticulata*. Beautiful green foliage, veined yellow. 25 cts.
S. Lindleyana. Tall-growing, 4 to 8 feet high, with long terminal panicles of white. 50 cts.
S. palmata. Broad palmate leaves and brilliant crimson flowers. 25 cts.
S. ulmaria plena. Handsome foliage; large panicles of white flowers, double. 25 cts.
S. ulmaria variegata. Similar to above, with variegated foliage. 25 cts.
- STATICE latifolia*. Fine for low borders; flowers feathery, bright blue, borne in large panicles; fine for cutting. 35 cts.
- STELLARIA Holostea* (Satin-Flower). A semi-prostrate plant, covered in spring with white star-like flowers. 20 cts.
- STOKESIA cyanea*. Summer-flowering, with solitary aster-like bright blue flowers. 30 cts.
- STYLOPHORUM diphyllum* (Celandine-Poppy). A pretty border-plant, with large foliage and yellow poppy-like flowers all summer. 20 cts.
- TECOMA* (Trumpet-Flower) *grandiflora*. A splendid climber with large trumpet-shaped bright orange-scarlet flowers in clusters; fine for covering old trees, walls, trellises, etc., and very ornamental. 50 cts.
- THERMOPSIS Caroliniana*. A fine plant for tall borders, with spikes of yellow flowers; height 4 feet. 25 cts.
- THYMUS folius variegatus*. The well-known Variegated Thyme; an elegant little plant for borders, pots, baskets, etc.; green and gold foliage. 20 cts.
- TRADESCANTIA* (Spiderwort). Interesting and of easy growth.
- T. pilosa*. Similar to *Virginica*, with a more hairy-like appearance. 20 cts.
- T. Virginica*. A pretty border-plant, with a succession of violet-blue flowers. 15 cts.
- T. Virginica alba*. Similar to above, with white flowers. 20 cts.
- T. Virginica alba major*. Like preceding, with large white flowers. 25 cts.
- T. Virginica rosea*. Flowers reddish purple; distinct. 20 cts.
- TRILLIUM grandiflorum* (Wood-Lily). A striking plant with pure white flowers; foliage shining green; good for forcing and cutting. 10 cts.
- TROLLIUS* (Globe-Flower). Fine border-plants, not so well known as they should be.
- T. Europeus*. An excellent border plant, blooming in spring, with pale yellow flowers; height 6 to 12 inches. 25 cts.
- T. gigantea*. An erect, strong-growing variety, similar to preceding. 35 cts.
- T. latus*. Flowers greenish yellow, nearly white. 20 cts.
- TUNICA saxifraga*. A pretty prostrate plant, with delicate branching stems and small pink flowers; blooms all summer; 9 inches. 20 cts.
- VERBASCUM Phœniceum*. A useful plant, with red, white or violet flowers. 25 cts.
- VERONICA* (Speedwell). A group of plants of varied colors and habit, but of uniform beauty; the leafy stems end in dense spikes of bright-colored flowers.
- V. longifolia subsessilis*. A new species from Japan; flowers deep rich blue, produced in erect spikes a foot in length. 35 cts.
- V. rupestris*. A prostrate variety with spikes of dark blue flowers. 20 cts.
- V. spicata*. Bright blue flowers, slender spikes. 15 cts.
- V. spicata alba*. A fine variety for cutting; flowers white. 25 cts.
- V. Virginica*. A tall-growing variety, with long spikes of white flowers; 3 to 6 feet. 20 cts.
- VINCA minor* (Periwinkle). Foliage shining green, creeping, flowers blue; fine for growing under trees and barren places where grass will not grow. 10 cts.
- V. minor alba*. Similar to above, with white flowers. 20 cts.
- V. minor fl. pl.* Flowers double. 15 cts.
- V. minor fol. argentea var.* Foliage marked silvery white. 25 cts.
- V. minor fol. aurea var.* Foliage marked golden yellow. 25 cts.
- V. purpurea fl. pl.* Double purple flowers. 25 cts.
- VIOLA* (Violet). Favorites of the garden in every and all countries: some varieties are only spring-blooming, while others bloom the entire summer; require shade.
- V. cucullata*. A variegated variety, with blue flowers. 10 cts.
- V. cucullata alba*. Pure white flowers. 20 cts.
- V. odorata var.* Sweet English violet. 25 cts.
- V. odorata alba*. White. 15 cts.
- V. odorata, Marie Louise*. Double, light blue. 15 cts.
- YUCCA filamentosa* (Adam's-Needle). Very handsome for planting in the lawn; leaves pointed, covered with terminal hairs; flowers white, bell-shaped, on immense spikes. 35 cts.

OUR STRAIN OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. (See opposite page for descriptions and prices.)

Plants for the Flower Garden.

For the benefit of those of our customers who desire a class of plants for their gardens, and do not like to divide their orders, we have added the following list of varieties of the most popular summer-flowering plants. Great care has been exercised in the selection of the different classes, and we believe they are the best.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

This is a class of plants deserving more attention than they have received in this country up to the present time. They are among the finest flowering plants for the greenhouse or for bedding out in the summer. Their flowers, which are often five or six inches in diameter, and in the double sorts as full as a camellia, may be had in all shades of red, orange, yellow, white and pink, including the most brilliant scarlet and crimson. They are of easy culture, and should be in every collection. Our own strain, unsurpassed in this country or Europe, contains some of the finest varieties, remarkable both for size and shades of color.

Single Varieties.

A grand strain, of pure and true colors.

	Each	Per doz.
Dark Red	\$0 35	\$3 50
Orange Red	50	5 00
Rose	35	3 50
Dark Rose	50	5 00
Pure White	35	3 50
Blush White	35	3 50
Pure Yellow	75	7 50
Yellow, all shades	50	5 00
Bronze or Copper Color	50	5 00
Mixed Colors	20	2 00

Fine Named Double Varieties.

Under this head are included some of the grandest varieties known, very free growers. Flowering all summer, they form the finest decorative plants for windows and piazzas.

	Each.
Adeline Lefevre. Rose, spotted red	\$0 75
Blanche Duval. White; very free-flowering variety	75
Charlemagne Denisard. Red, striped white	1 75
Clemence Denisard. Deep rose; one of the finest varieties	50
Grand Alexandre. Carmine-red; very floriferous	75
Madame Arnoult. Soft rose; a grand variety	1 00
Nana Floribunda. Red; free-flowering variety	1 00
Reine Isabelle. Clear red; fine flower	75
Rosa Monde. Salmon-rose; very fine	50
Double Varieties. Unnamed, assorted	\$5.00 per doz..
Double and Single Varieties. Mixed	\$3.50 per doz..

NEW EVERBLOOMING CANNAS. For prices and descriptions see opposite page.

Seed Saved from Named Tuberous Begonias.

Single Varieties, in all assorted colors, 25 cts. per pkt. ; large pkt., 50 cts.
 Double Assorted Varieties, 50 cts. per pkt. ; large pkt., \$1.
 Single and Double Varieties, Mixed. 35 cts. per pkt. ; large pkt., 75 cts.

Canna.

Stately and ornamental foliage-plants, indispensable for grouping on the lawn, or for single specimens for producing effects.

Madam Crozy. A grand variety about 3 feet high, with flowers of unusually large size and fine rounded petals ; color crimson-scarlet, distinctly bordered yellow. A truly grand variety. \$1.

Star of 1891. An elegant dwarf-growing free-blooming new variety of this popular class of plants ; grows to the height of 2 to 3 feet, blooming at every shoot ; large flowers of a bright dazzling scarlet, good either for pot-culture or the open ground. \$1.

Ehemanni. Large wide light green leaves ; flowers crimson, fully 3 inches long ; fine. 25 cts.

G. Couston. Flowers light primrose-yellow, mottled bright orange. 25 cts.

Gen. Boulanger. Leaves dark green ; flowers canary-yellow, mottled and streaked with crimson-scarlet. 25 cts.

Louis Chretien. Bright canary-yellow, beautifully blotched and spotted with crimson. 25 cts.

Noutoni. Foliage deep bluish green, very compact ; flowers rich shade of crimson-scarlet ; very free. 25 cts.

Tonkin. Fine large yellow flowers ; elegant. 25 cts.

Price per set of last 6 varieties, \$1.25, or entire set of 8 for \$3.

New French Cannas.

Victor Gaulin (dwarf). Fine large flowers, of a dark solferino, green foliage.

Multiflora. Large spike of a rich flame color ; strong grower, green foliage.

Emile Guchard. Large flowers of a beautiful crimson ; leaves a fine metallic color ; good grower.

Revol Massot (dwarf). Brilliant red, mottled with yellow ; large spike, green leaves.

Pictata. Pale yellow, mottled with scarlet ; fine large flowers ; extra-fine variety.

Bihorelli. Scarlet ; fine strong grower ; leaves metallic color.

Admiral Courbet (dwarf). Fine yellow, mottled with scarlet ; fine large flower ; green leaves.

Guttermanni. Pale salmon, streaked with rose ; strong grower ; very fine.

Louis Roefflen. Deep rose, self shaded ; very beautiful ; strong grower.

Saffrona. Yellow, streaked with saffron ; dwarf ; immense flower.

Felix Crouse. Deep rose, shaded with solferino ; dwarf ; leaves green.

Deputel Henoy. Pale yellow, streaked with rose ; strong grower.

Price, 75 cts. each ; the set of 12 for \$7.50.

New Carnations.

The following new varieties, now offered for the first time, we believe possess points of superiority over the older sorts.

Aurora. Like Grace Wilder, but more delicately shaded ; has no white streaks and is of exquisite fragrance.

Crimson Coronet. Healthy, medium-sized grower, early and continuing bloomer ; good size and form, deeply fringed and fragrant ; color fine shade of crimson.

Peachblow Coronet. Similar to the above in habit and growth, except color, which is a beautiful peach-pink.

Grace Darling. A healthy medium-sized grower and an early, profuse and continuous bloomer ; flowers large ; 2½ inches in diameter, with long stems.

Golden Triumph. Clear canary-yellow ; healthy vigorous habit, medium height ; continuous bloomer.

Puritan. Pure white ; very large, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter ; good substance, and lasting long after being cut ; fragrant, and a continuous bloomer.

Thos. Cartledge. Color deep carmine, resembling old *La Purite* ; strong grower ; productive ; early bloomer.

Price, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen ; set of 8 for \$2.50.

CYPRIPEDIUM SEDENI. (See page 141.)

Carnations of 1891.

- Angelus.** Semi-double flowers of pink, a shade darker than the favorite Grace Wilder.
American Flag. Regularly striped crimson and white; strong and healthy; long stems.
Constasy. Similar in color to Portia, but larger flowers.
Edelweiss. Flowers pure white; good habit.
Golden Gate. Deep golden yellow; clear unblemished color; healthy, free, full, large flowers; continuous bloomer.
Hector. A first-class scarlet; strong healthy grower, making plants 18 inches across; will supplant the well-known Portia as a forcing variety.
Lizzie McGowan. Pure white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; one of the finest white varieties grown.
Nellie Bly. Beautifully fringed, and regularly striped red and white.
J. R. Freeman. Clear cardinal-crimson; best of its color; strong healthy habit and free-flowering.
Wm. F. Dreer. Rosy pink; strong, healthy, upright grower.

Price, any of the above, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; set of ten for \$2.

Standard Varieties.

- Anna Webb.** Brilliant crimson; all the points of a good carnation.
Grace Wilder. Still the most popular pink carnation; grown largely for cut-flowers.
Fred Creighton. Pink; vigorous, early and a continuous bloomer; long stems.
Hinze's White. Large full white, slightly tinged with pink sometimes; hardy and vigorous grower.
L. L. Lamborn. Very large flowers, pure white; succeeds better in some localities than others.
Mrs. Fisher. White; the leading Boston forcing variety; one of the best.
Portia. Brilliant glowing scarlet; very prolific; a standard variety everywhere.
Silver Spray. White; freely produced on long stems, grown largely for cut-flowers.
Tidal Wave. Carmine-pink; fragrant, free-blooming; a grand cut-flower variety.

Price, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

Coleus.

Bedding Varieties.

- Crimson Verschaffeltii.** The oldest variety and still much the best of crimson color.
Chicago Bedder. Semi-dwarf; bright mahogany-red.
Crimson Bedder. Dark crimson; tall grower, with large and heavy foliage.
Golden Bedder. Clear yellow; dwarf habit.
Firebrand. Maroon, shaded and flamed fiery red.
Glory of Autumn. Chocolate-crimson; one of the finest.
Hero. Dark purple, becoming purplish black in the sun; curled and fringed leaf.
Kirkpatrick. Dark green, white center; fringed.
John Goode. Mixed green and yellow, changing to bright yellow. This variety affords a good contrast to Verschaffeltii.
Peter Henderson. Light green; creamy white center.
Yeddo. Emerald-green center on yellow ground.

Price, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

Varieties for any Purpose.

- Attraction.** A mingling of brown, yellow, maroon and green; very rich and effective.
Bizarre. Purplish pink center, dark shading; green border.
Black Knight. Nearly jet-black; dwarf foliage.
Fitzpatrick. Yellow ground, marbled red; strong growth.
Mrs. Watts. Dark olive, broad pink border; spotted carmine.
Minnie D. Similar to Yeddo except leaf; splashed and spotted crimson.
Nellie Grant. Bright crimson, bordered with yellow.
Rob Roy. Crimson-scarlet, verging on vermillion.
Sunset. Center deeply veined carmine; brown and maroon border; very attractive.

CYPRIPEDIUM LAWRENCEANUM. (See page 139.)

Coleus, for any Purpose, continued.

Spotted Gem. Black, brown, crimson and green, marbled yellow; remarkable in coloring.

Silver-Leaf. Green with large white center.

Variabilis. Light green ground, shaded maroon with lemon center; serrated edge, penciled yellow.

Price, any of the above, 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; set of twelve varieties, \$1.20.

Fancy Coleus.

Alhambra. Dark bronzy maroon with brilliant carmine center; very rich and attractive.

Acme. Large leaf; purplish maroon, shaded crimson.

Amethyst. Amethyst-purple, green and bronze.

Diamond (New). Purple and maroon center, mottled green; toothed foliage.

Mars. Broad leaf; vermilion, spotted yellow and light green.

Mrs. Garfield. Center deep carmine; light shading; broad band of brown and maroon, edged light green.

Pink Gem. Large; light pink, bordered green.

Ruby (New). Pale green, serrated; ruby blotch in center, merging into pale lemon and white.

Topaz (New). Clear golden yellow, overlaid with emerald-green, edged and veined purple.

Uranus. Broad leaf; cinnamon-red, edged yellow.

Venus. Resembling brocaded velvet in various colors.

Yellow Boy. Yellow ground, light crimson center.

Price, any of the above, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen; set of twelve varieties, \$1.50.

Geraniums.

Double-Flowered Varieties.

Belle Nancienne. Blush margin, crimson center; large flower, in a good and well-formed truss.

Ernest Lauth. Deep crimson, illuminated scarlet; immense trusses; large flower.

Gloire de France. Salmon-white, distinct salmon-red center; very large, and of free-blooming habit; one of the best.

Golden Dawn. Beautiful golden orange shade; perfect shape.

Heteranthe. Soft rosy scarlet; strong grower; the finest bedding variety grown.

LeContable. Deep bright rose; fine shape; very free and strong.

La Centaure. Dark rose pink; large trusses; fine.

Le Cid. Very compact; brilliant crimson-red; fine bedder.

Mary Hill. Rich, deep pure pink flowers, of large size and perfect form; beautiful.

La Favorite. The best double white grown.

S. A. Nutt. Dark crimson; perfect shape; large truss.

White Swan. Pure white, in large trusses; fine; an elegant variety for cutting.

Price, 10 cts. each; set of twelve varieties, \$1.

Single-Flowered Varieties.

Luminere Electrique. One of the best; rich crimson, surrounded with orange; produces a most striking color effect.

Leon Perault. Rich dark scarlet; large truss.

La Vestal. Pure white; stands sun without change.

Mad. Alfred Mame. Soft rosy scarlet; fine bedder.

Mary Hallock Foote. Pale salmon, pure white eye.

Protee. Silvery lilac; white shadings.

Poet Nationale. Delicate pink, deepening to peach-bloom.

Perle. Pure white; large trusses; free grower.

Queen of the West. Light orange-scarlet; one of the best bedders grown.

Soleil Couchant. Beautiful orange-scarlet; dwarf grower.

Sam Sloan. Velvety crimson; fine large truss.

Trophee. Rosy flesh color, tinted with lilac; novel.

Price, 10 cts. each; set of twelve varieties, \$1.

SINGLE DAHLIA. For descriptions and prices, see opposite page.

Single Dahlias.

The variety of vivid colors in the flowers of this plant has brought it of late years into popular esteem. Nothing can be more beautiful for border shrubberies or in odd corners of the garden than this plant, which bears flowers in great profusion, of every imaginable shade of color. They are also most desirable for bouquets, more useful for that purpose than double varieties. Their culture is similar to that of the double varieties, being much freer than the latter in growth. They should be planted out in May and June, four feet apart in a well-drained soil, selecting a sunny situation, as they do not succeed well in the shade. Fix a stick to each plant to protect it from high winds.

When done flowering in autumn, cut down the tops, lift the tubers and store them in a cold cellar until planting-time.

They can be raised very successfully from seed, which should be sown the end of March in a warm place. As soon as possible after germination, transfer to small beds. Keep in a rather cool place till time of planting out.

We have gone to considerable trouble and expense to select one of the best strains of this valuable plant, and name 25 of the very best kinds which we consider the cream; but have upwards of 150 varieties, a list of which we will gladly send anyone upon application. We can furnish plants in any of the following varieties for 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen. Seed, 25 cts. per pkt.; five pkts. for \$1.

Alleghany. Flowers yellow, tinged with red; of medium size.

Appalachicola. Fine apricot; clematis-shaped flowers.

Astoria. Beautiful rose-white, yellow center; very free.

Atlanta. Deep crimson, self-shaded; well-formed.

Chattanooga. Flowers large, bright red and well-formed.

Chihuahua. Magenta, with yellow-shaded center.

Colorado. Flowers flame, medium size and free.

Conshohocken. Beautiful flame; large flowers.

Illinois. Crimson, self-shaded and well-formed.

Jumbo. Bright red, large and very free-flowering.

Kennebunk. Bright red and medium size.

Mattapan. Beautiful rose-shaded with yellow center.

Niagara. Light yellow; medium size and well-shaped.

Ohio. Old-gold, shaded very handsomely.

Oneida. Bright yellow; large and well-formed flowers.

Orizaba. Beautiful orange flame; large, perfect flowers.

Pawtucket. Bright red; flowers medium size and free.

Saco. Good scarlet, with yellow shading; very free flowering.

Saratoga. Bright red, medium size and good shape.

Stella. Fine white, large size and perfect form.

Tabor. Pure white, large size and well-formed.

Topeka. Flowers yellow, medium size and good shape.

Troy. Brick-red; medium size and well-formed.

Double Dahlias.

The Double Dahlia is so well-known that it needs no comment as to its desirability and beauty for garden decoration. We have also made a very careful selection of this particular type of Dahlia, and are convinced that in the few varieties we name below, will be found the very best kinds in cultivation.

We can furnish dry roots of the following varieties at 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen.

A. D. Livoni. Pink; medium.

Catherine. Yellow; small.

Cameliaflora. White; medium.

Guiding Star. White; small.

Linnæus. Pink; dwarf; medium.

Lyndhurst. Scarlet; cactus.

Miss Dodd. Yellow; large.

Mixtures. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI VAR. For prices and descriptions, see page 149.

Roses.

Heretofore we have refrained from offering a list of varieties of this favorite flower in our former Catalogues, but from the many orders received and at the urgent solicitations of many of our customers, we have concluded to present the following brief list of varieties selected from many hundreds, being fully certain they will give satisfaction. However, if friends desire any other varieties, we will gladly procure them from reliable growers and forward with their other orders at lowest prices. The prices charged are for good, strong plants.

Select Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

American Beauty. Deep brilliant pink, shaded carmine; large and richly fragrant.
 Dr. Lindley. Magnificent dark crimson-maroon.
 Dinsmore. Scarlet crimson; profuse bloomer.
 Gen. Jacqueminot. Rich dark crimson, velvety shade; a standard reliable variety.
 Gen. Washington. Dark crimson; fine large flower.
 Heinrich Schultheis. Rosy pink; delicately shaded.
 La Reine. Beautiful clear rose; large flower.
 Mad. Alfred Rougemont. Pure white, delicately shaded.
 Magna Charta. Dark pink-shaded; large and fragrant.
 Mrs. John Laing. Delicate shell-pink; very fine.
 Pæonia. Clear bright red; fragrant.
 Paul Neyron. Lovely dark pink; exceedingly large.
 Victor Verdier. Brilliant rosy carmine, edged purple; very deep and rich.

Price, 1st size, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

"	2d	"	30	"	3.00	"
"	3d	"	15	"	1.50	"

Select Everblooming Roses.

Appoline. Dark pink; full and fragrant; a free grower, and in every way valuable.
 Bon Silene. Brilliant carmine; exquisite tea scent.
 Chas. Rovolli. Carmine, changing to silvery rose, shaded yellow.
 Catherine Mermet. Delicate pink; elegant bud of great size; very prolific.
 Douglas. Dark rich crimson; very free-flowering.
 Duchesse de Brabant. Soft rosy tint; very profuse.
 Duchess of Albany. Deep pink, nearly approaching a red; very profuse; known as the Red La France.
 Etoile de Lyon. Golden yellow; one of the best.
 Hermosa. Light rose, large and full; very profuse.
 La France. Delicate peach-pink; large flower.
 Meteor. Rich deep velvety crimson; profuse bloomer. 75 cts.
 Mad. Caroline Kuster. Light yellow, tinged pink.
 Mad. Hoste. Creamy white, amber center. 75 cts.
 Marie Guillot. Pure white; excellent bedding variety.
 Mad. de Watteville. Creamy white, edged pink.
 Malmaison. Flesh color; very large flowers of fine form; an old favorite.
 Niphetos. Pure white, pointed buds; very free.
 Papa Gontier. Dark carmine-crimson; fine bedder, and very free in bloom.
 Pierre Guillot. Double, dark crimson; fine bedder.
 Perle des Jardins. Rich yellow; large size and perfect form.
 Rainbow. Beautiful pink, ground striped and splashed with carmine; small plants. 75 cts.
 Sunset. Golden amber, tinged and shaded copper. 75 cts.
 Souv. de Wootton. Carmine-crimson; fine flower; very fragrant.
 The Bride. Pure white; very large, fine form; one of the best.

Price, 1st size (except where noted), 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

"	2d	"	"	"	"	30	"	3.00	"
"	3d	"	"	"	"	10	"	1.00	"

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM. See page 109 for price and description.

Polyantha or Miniature Roses.

- Clothilde Soupert.** White, pink center; borne in clusters in abundance; good bedder.
Mignonette. Dark pink; extra-fine for cemeteries.
Perle d'Or. Saffron yellow, tinged copper; very profuse.
Paquerette. Pure white; exceedingly floriferous, and forms a fine border to other roses.

Price, 1st size, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per dozen.

" 2d " 15 " 1.50 "

Climbing Roses.

- Anna Maria.** Large, rosy pink; hardy.
Baltimore Belle. Pale blush; double, and of fine form; a beautiful hardy rose.
Gem of the Prairies. Violet-crimson.
Queen of Prairies. Pink, cup-shaped; entirely hardy and of extremely vigorous habit.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. An elegant climber for conservatories; golden yellow flowers, delightfully fragrant. \$1.

Price, 1st size, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

" 2d " 30 " 3.00 "

Water-Lilies and other Aquatics.

These beautiful plants can be grown so easily that no collection, however small, is considered complete without a few varieties. The tender sorts can be grown in small tubs, streams, or ponds, and can upon the approach of cold weather be removed to greenhouse or cellar and by not allowing them to get dry, be easily wintered over. The hardy sorts will succeed well in any stream or pond, and stand the winters in latitudes where the water does not freeze solid, that is, so as to reach the ground at the bottom of pond.

Our list of varieties contain the best and easiest to grow, which have been selected with great care.

Hardy Aquatics.

- NYPHÆA alba candidissima.** A grand free-growing and flowering variety with broad wax-like petals of a pure white color. It is a general favorite. \$3.
N. flava (The Yellow Water-Lily). A charming addition to any collection, with its broad leaves variegated with brown and its bright yellow deliciously scented flowers. 50 cts.
N. marliacea chromatella. A beautiful new variety with light yellow flowers and orange stamens. It has very fine bold foliage, which in a young state is variegated with brown, and is a continuous bloomer. \$2.
N. odorata. Flowers pure white and fragrant; a most useful flower. It can be most successfully grown in a tub. Strong roots, 35 cts.
N. odorata rosea (Pink Water-Lily). This is a grand acquisition to our list of hardy Nymphæas. It is a free bloomer of a deep pink color and delicious fragrance. The flowers average a larger size than general. \$2.
N. tuberosa. An interesting variety with white flowers. 50 cts.
NELUMBium speciosum (Egyptian Lotus). This plant, though coming from semi-tropical regions, endures cold marvelously well, short of actual freezing. Flowers a bright rose color, with creamy white at base of petals. They are very fragrant. Strong flowering tubers, \$3.

6 varieties of Aquatic plants, one of each, our selection for \$9.

12 " " " " " " " " " " \$15.

6 " " Bog " " " " " " " \$5.

12 " " " " " " " " " " \$9.

Tender Aquatics.

- NYPHÆA Devoniensis.** One of the best Water-Lilies in cultivation. The flowers are a beautiful rosy red, with scarlet stamens. It grows very freely and has rich green leaves, marked with brown blotches. \$2.50.

ADIANTUM BELLUM. For price and description see page 99.

- N. dentata*. A species from Sierra Leone, having white star-shaped flowers of an agreeable odor. The leaves are green. \$2.50.
- N. Lotus*. A grand variety, with large and beautiful white flowers similar to *N. rubra*. \$2.
- N. rubra*. A magnificent species from India, with grand foliage and flowers. The flowers are somewhat cup-shaped with broad brilliant red petals. \$3.
- N. scutifolia* or *cærulea*. An old and popular variety; has very fragrant blooms of a beautiful lavender-blue, about four inches across. \$2.
- N. Zanzibarensis* (The Royal Purple Water-Lily). A grand variety with very dark blue or purple blooms of great size and delightful fragrance. By some declared to be the finest of the whole family. Strong flowering bulbs, \$5.
- N. Zanzibarensis azurea*. One of the best. Flowers azure-blue. Should be in every collection. \$2.50.
- N. Zanzibarensis rosea*. Similar to *N. Zanzibarensis* except in color of flowers, these being deep rosy pink. \$4.

Heliotropes.

- Chieftain*. Dark lilac flowers in a very large truss; a fine dark variety.
- Mad. Blonay*. White; very large.
- Jersey Beauty*. Bright mauve purple.
- Mad. Bruant*. Flowers large; lilac with white eye.
- Queen of Violets*. Deep violet-purple, large white eye; distinct and very fine.

Price, 15 cts. each; set of five varieties, 50 cts.

Lantanas.

- Aurantiaca*. Bright orange flowers, covering the whole plant; very effective.
- Flora*. Orange and pink.
- Hendersonii*. Orange, changing to bright crimson.
- La Neige*. Pure white.
- Pluie d'Or*. Bright yellow; dwarf and bushy.
- Triumph*. Dark orange.

Price, 10 cts. each; set of six varieties, 50 cts.

Fuchsias.

- Black Prince*. Single; tube and sepals carmine, corolla pale pink; large and well open.
- Carl Halt*. Corolla pinkish red, striped white; single.
- Covent Garden White*. White tube and sepals, corolla rose; single.
- Elm City*. Double; very dark corolla, sepals bright crimson; dwarf; fine market variety.
- Ernest Renan*. Tube and sepals pure white, corolla rose color; single.
- Flocon de Nieve*. Single; tube and sepals coral-red, corolla pure white.
- Mons. Thibaut*. Single; tube and sepals dark red; corolla vermilion, tinted violet.
- Mrs. Marshall*. White tube and sepals, rosy scarlet corolla; single.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill*. Double; tube and sepals reddish crimson, corolla pure white; very large flower.
- Phenomenal*. Double; tube and sepals bright coral-red, corolla violet; exceedingly large.
- Perle von Brun*. Sepals red, corolla fine white; double; very free.

Price, 20 cts. each; set of twelve varieties, \$2.

Petunias.

We offer an elegant assortment of single and double varieties which we can sell at the following prices:

Double, twelve best varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Single, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ARECA BAUERII. For price and description see page 89.

Bulbs

For Spring Planting and Summer Flowering.

AMARYLLIS. The Amaryllis is among the grandest bulbous plants, some species bearing from 2 to 6 immense flowers, 6 to 10 inches across, on a spike three feet high. They are all tender plants and must be grown in pots in the house, or some species may be set out in the border and brought in before the approach of frost.

- A. *Atamasco* (*Zephyranthes Atamasco*; "Flower of the West Wind"). These produce extremely beautiful pinkish white lily-like flowers during the entire summer. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
- A. *Belladonna* (*Belladonna Lily*). An autumn-blooming species, bearing from 6 to 12 flowers, white or purplish and sweet-scented. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
- A. *formosissima* (*Sprekelia formosissima*; Jacobean Lily). Large and showy flowers of a fine deep scarlet, on a scape 2 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- A. *reginea* (*Mexican Lily*). Flowers large, dark red, shaded with white and orange. \$2.
- A. *rosea* (*Zephyranthes rosea*). Perianth rose-colored, about 3 inches across, the segments greenish below the middle; a free-blooming species. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

AMORPHOPHALLUS Rivieri (Snake-Palm or Umbrella Arum). This genus, closely allied to the Arum, includes some of the largest flowers in the world. The flower-stalk, which appears before the leaves, is marbled brown and reddish, and bears an immense flower somewhat like the Calla Lily in shape, but of a rosy green color; the stalk, including the flower, which is about half the length, grows from 2 to 3 feet high. 75 cts. each.

ANEMONE coronaria or *Hortensis* varieties. These include several desirable and pretty free-flowering plants which, though not entirely hardy in the northern states, will succeed perfectly if planted in the spring. They include the best of the ordinary Anemones, and are among the best of early-blooming flowers. They come in almost all colors, single and double, and are admirable for cut-flowers.

Single, all colors mixed. 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Double, all colors mixed. 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

BEGONIA. See special mention on page 169.

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's-Ear). A grand plant with immense leaves, having a distinctly tropical effect. Prices, 15, 25, 50 cts. and \$1 each, according to size of bulbs.

C. *Fancy-leaved*. See Herbaceous portion of this Catalogue.

CALLA LILIES.—*White Calla* (*Richardia Ethiopica*). These are very extensively grown in greenhouses and may be had in flower at almost any season. They will live and grow from year to year, if allowed to rest a while during the summer, and occasionally reported to supply fresh nourishment. 25 cts.

Black Calla (*Arum sanctum*). A novelty of recent introduction. The leaves resemble those of the common Calla, but the flower is much larger; it is dark purple above and greenish below, while the spadix is black. A curious and interesting plant. \$1.

Spotted Calla (*Richardia alba maculata*). Fine spotted leaves. 15 cts.

Yellow Calla (*Richardia hastata*). Yellow flowers. \$1.50.

CANNA. See page 171.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., December 5, 1891.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA

Gentlemen—It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge your kind compliments and the receipt of the Azalea plants, which came to hand in fine condition. I have had long practice as a practical gardener in Great Britain and the United States, and I must truly say that I have never seen so fine a lot of plants for the money, packed in the best way to go a great distance.

Yours very respectfully,

WALTER INGRAM.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA. For price and description see page 91.

Gladioli.

These are the most popular and showy of summer and autumn-flowering plants. The flowers, which are arranged in a long spike, vary in color from pure white to deep crimson and yellow and purple shades, many varieties being peculiarly striped and blotched. The varieties offered below belong to the early-flowering section, which bloom in July outdoors, but which may be had in the spring by planting in pots in the house. They should be planted outdoors in a rich soil, but the use of fresh manure should be avoided. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep and a foot apart, in a situation somewhat sunny, but protected from rough winds. In hot weather plenty of water must be given. In the southern states they may be planted in the fall, but even when protected they are only precariously hardy at the north, so that it is better not to depend on leaving the bulbs out over winter.

Named Varieties.

The following beautiful varieties at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., except where noted.

- African.** Crimson-black, with white blotch in the throat.
- Antonius.** Scarlet-cherry, pure white blotch.
- Apollon.** Rosy lilac; finely striped white in the center.
- Brenchleyensis.** Vermilion-scarlet; fine variety, and especially good for masses.
- Calypso.** Flesh-colored, streaked rose and blotched carmine.
- Ceres.** White with purple spots.
- Clemence.** Delicate satin rose, darkly shaded.
- Constance.** Amaranth-red with creamy white blotch; very vigorous.
- Cræsus.** Large yellow flower, darkly shaded towards the center and edged with amaranth-red.
- Delicatissime.** Pure white, edged with lilac.
- Dumont d'Urville.** Bright cherry, pure white blotch, and flaked and striped rich carmine; long spike.
- Emilie.** Pure delicate white, flamed with carmine.
- Fatma.** Large ivory-white flowers, suffused and striped with exceedingly brilliant rosy salmon; violet blotch.
- Gen. Phil. Sheridan.** Fire-red with white line running through each petal, having a pure white blotch on the lower division.
- Lamarck (de).** Cherry, tinted with orange and blazed with red; very large pure white stain.
- Lord Byron.** Bright scarlet, with pure white blotches.
- MacMahon.** Orange, with red stripes.
- Martha Washington.** Large light yellow spike, lower petals tinged with red.
- President Lincoln.** Exceedingly large and perfect spike, blush-white, rose-flaked, and crimson-blotched.
- Pyramide.** Perfectly formed spike, coming to an acute angle at the top; orange-rose—a very brilliant shade.
- Roi Leopold.** Deep blush-rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded with currant-red; white blotch.
- Shakespeare.** Pure white, suffused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch.
- Snow-White.** An extremely handsome flower. 25 cts.
- Sylvie.** A perfect white flower, slightly edged with delicate cherry-rose.
- Zenobia.** Rose, tinged with violet.

Gladioli in Mixtures.

These are especially fine for bedding, and of moderate cost.

- All Colors Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.
- Extra-Fine American Hybrids, Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.
- White and Light Varieties Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.75 per 100.
- Striped and Variegated Varieties Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.75 per 100.
- Pink Varieties Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.75 per 100.
- Red and Scarlet Varieties Mixed.** 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.
- Yellow Varieties Mixed.** 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Scarlet and Pink, with White Throats.** 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.
- Lemoine's Butterfly Gladiolus, Mixed.** 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

LILIUM TESTACEUM. (See opposite page.)

DAHLIAS, Single and Double. See page 177.

EUCHARIS Amazonica (Lily of the Amazon). 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GLOXINIA. These plants are among the most beautiful of greenhouse and conservatory plants, bearing large bell-shaped flowers in great abundance of the most strikingly rich colors. We have imported this year from France a large quantity of choice seedling bulbs, which arrived in splendid condition and are sure to produce fine flowering plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HYACINTHUS candicans (Giant Summer Hyacinth). This is an exceedingly luxuriant free-growing plant with tall spikes, bearing pretty bell-shaped flowers like a Hyacinth. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IRIS. See Herbaceous portion of this Catalogue.

LILIES (*Lilium*). For description and more extended list see last fall's Bulb Catalogue. All varieties therein offered we can also furnish at this season of the year.

L. auratum (The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan). 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. " vittatum rubrum. Red variety of the above. 80 cts. each, \$9 per doz.

L. " pictum. Red-blotched. \$1 each, \$11 per doz.

L. " macranthum. Very large flowers, broad petals. \$1 each, \$11 per doz.

L. " virginale alba. Very widely expanded, large white flowers. \$1 each, \$11 per doz.

L. " Wittei. Snow-white, with wide yellow band. \$1.50 each, \$17 per doz.

L. Batemanni. Orange apricot color. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. Brownii. Immense trumpet-shaped flowers, white within and brownish purple without. \$1.25 each, \$14 per doz.

L. Canadense (Canadian Lily). Yellow, varying to orange, having reddish purple spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. elegans. Mixed varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Krameri. Recently introduced from Japan. 30 cts. each, \$3.35 per doz.

L. longifolium. White, trumpet-shaped. Fine bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

L. Leichtlini. Reddish yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

L. Martagon. Purple pyramid. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. speciosum album (*L. lancifolium album*). Large white flower with green band through each petal. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

L. speciosum rubrum. Red variety of the above. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. testaceum. Petals reflexed; beautiful cream color. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

L. tigrinum (Common Tiger-Lily). Golden red, spotted with black. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. " splendens. Very large. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. " flore plenum. A semi-double form. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MADEIRA VINE (Climbing Mignonette). Bears very beautiful fragrant white flowers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star or Frost-Flowers). Bears freely all summer in sunny positions exquisitely beautiful, large scintillating white flowers, and should be cultivated by every one. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

OXALIS. Summer-flowering. Very handsome as edgings, producing flowers in abundance. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

PANCRATIUM Calathinum (Peruvian White Sea Daffodil). This plant is worthy of special mention, the Peruvian bulb producing an abundance of very large fragrant, pearly white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RANUNCULUS, Double. These are bright-colored summer-blooming plants, and may be had in all colors from white through yellow, orange, purple, and scarlet, to almost black. The flowers are good size, perfectly double, and as beautifully imbricated as a rose. They should be planted in the spring.

1c Persian Varieties Mixed. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

French " " " " " "

Turbar. " " " " " \$1.50 per 100.

TIGRIS-A (Peacock-Flower or Mexican Shell-Flower). Very charming summer-blooming bulb, producing freely, very attractive flowers throughout the whole summer. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail at the prices quoted.

TOOLS AND REQUISITES. For prices see following pages.

Miscellaneous Garden Requisites.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, FLOWER-POTS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES, ETC.

	Each		Each
Axe, with handle, Medium size.....	\$1 25	Hook, Bill	\$1 50
" " Heavy	1 65	" Brush	2 00
" " Pruning.....	50	" Grass, or Sickle, Size No. 1.....	35
Bamboo Stakes, 5 foot.....	\$2 per 100..	" " " " 2.....	50
Barrow, Garden, No. 1, Small Size.....	4 50	" " " " 3.....	60
" " 2, Medium.....	6 00	" Potato.....	50
" " 3, Large.....	6 25	Horse Lawn Boots....per set of 4, \$12.50..	
Bellows, Powder, Large.....	2 00	Hose, Rubber—	
" " Small.....	1 00		Per foot
" Vaporizer, Large	2 25	Very best, ½ inch	\$0 18
" " Small	1 25	" " ¾ "	20
Brush, Aphis.....	65	" " I "	25
Chisel, Grafting	65	Good quality, ½ inch.....	12½
Dibber. Two sizes	50	" " ¾ "	13
Floral Tool-Set. Four pieces with long handles.....	1 25	" " I "	20
Forks, Digging, 4 tines.....	80	Hydronette Pump.....	6 25
" " 5 "	95	Knives, Asparagus	1 25
" " Manure, 4 "	80	" Grass or Edging, with handle. 50	
" " 5 "	95	" Budding.....	\$1 and 1 25
" Hay, 2 tines.....	45	" Pruning.....	\$1, \$1.25 " 1 50
" " 3 "	60	Labels, Wooden—	
" Hickory, Stable	60		—Per 1,000—
Fumigator, Excelsior, 4 qt. size.....	2 50	Pot or Garden, 4 in., pointed....	\$0 50 \$0 75
" " 8 " "	3 75	" " 5 " "	75 1 00
" " 12 " "	5 00	" " 6 " "	1 00 1 25
" " 16 " "	6 25		—Per 100—
Glasses, Hyacinth—		" " 8 " "	\$0 35 \$0 50
Tall. Assorted colors...per doz., \$1.75..	20	" " 12 " "	45 60
Low (Tye's patent). Assorted colors...per doz., \$1.75..	20	Tree or Plant, notched, 3½ in ..	\$0 45 \$0 60
Gloves, Gardeners'	1 00	" " copper-wired, 3½	
Glass-Cutter and Glazing-Tools		inch.....	1 75 2 00
" " " " "		" " notched, 6 inch..	1 25 1 75
Glazing-Points. 1,000 in a box.....			Each
" " " " "		Lawn-Mower, New Model, 10 inch.....	\$8 00
Glazing-Pincers	65	" " 12 "	9 25
Hoes, Draw or Field, 5 inch.....	35	" " 14 "	10 50
" " 6 "	40	" " 16 "	11 50
" " 7 "	45	" " 18 "	12 75
" " 8 "	50	" " 20 "	14 00
" Scuffle or Push, 5 "	65	Line, Garden, Braided linen.....	
" " 7 "	80	per 100 feet, 45 cts....	
" " 9 "	90	" " Braided cotton	
" Warren. 1st size, Small.....	60	per 100 feet, 25 cts....	
" " 2d " Medium.....	70	Mattock, with handle.....	1 25
" " 3d " Large.....	85	Mats, Archangel	Prices variable.
" Onion, 1 prong.....	35	Mole-Trap, Hale's.....	2 25
" " 2 "	40

PTERIS VICTORIA. (New.) For description and price see page 101.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES, continued.

Nozzle, Hose—

	Each.
Brass, with stop-cock, spray and stream-tips, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	\$0 90
1 inch	1 15
Graduating spray, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	1 00
1 inch	1 15

Plow, Subsoil—

1-horse size	10 00
2	12 50
2 " with wheel and draft-rod.....	17 00

Rakes—

Steel, Garden, 6 teeth.....	25
" " 8 "	35
" " 10 "	40
" " 12 "	45
" " 14 "	50
" " 16 "	60
Wooden, Hay, 12 teeth.....	35
" Lawn, 22 teeth.....	40

Raphia, for tyingper lb., 20 cts..

Reels, Hose—

Holding 100 feet of hose	3 25
Holding 200 feet of hose.....	3 75

Reels, for Garden Line, Large	1 00
" " " " Small.....	60

Rollers, Iron Lawn—

Section.	Width of Each Sec.	Height.	Weight.	
2	7½ in.	15 in.	125 lbs.	7 50
1	20 "	20 "	220 "	12 50
2	12 "	20 "	300 "	16 25
3	12 "	20 "	450 "	22 50
2	12 "	24 "	400 "	19 50
2	12 "	28 "	500 "	22 50

Saws, Pruning, Two-edged, 46 inch.....	75
" " " " 18 "	80
" " " " 20 "	85

Scissors, Grape-Thinning 75

Scythes, Lawn, 30 to 38 inch.....	1 40
" Hay or Grass, 30 to 38 inch.....	1 00
" Snath or Handles.....	85
" Bush.....	1 00

Scythe-Stones, English Round Talacre...	15
" " American	15

Shears, Pruning, Solid Steel, 7½ in.....	1 25
" " " " 8½ "	1 60
" " " " 9½ "	2 00
" " Ladies' 7 "	75

Shovels—

	Each.
Best Quality, Square Point, Long or Short Handle	\$1 00
Ames' Extra Quality	1 25
" Round Point	1 00
Potato, steel wire, large	1 75

Spades—

Best Quality, Square Point, Long or Short Handle.....	1 00
Ames' Extra Quality	1 25
Sprinkler, Lawn, 4-arm	4 00
" " 8 "	5 50
" " Perfection	1 60
" Plant, Rubber bulb, ½ pint....	75
" " " " 1 "	1 10

Stakes, Plant—

Per doz. Per 100.

Round, tapering, painted green:		
2 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 00
3 ft.	45	3 25
4 ft.	75	5 00
5 ft.	90	6 00
Square, tapering, painted green:		
2 ft.	25	1 60
3 ft.	45	3 00
4 ft.	65	4 50
5 ft.	75	5 00
6 ft.	95	6 50
Dahlia-Poles, round, green:		
3 ft.	65	4 50
4 ft.	90	6 00
5 ft.	1 10	7 50
6 ft.	1 25	9 50

	Each.
Syringe, Brass, No. A.....	\$2 50
" " " 2	4 25
" " " 11	5 00

Thermometer—

Tin, Japanned, 7 inch	20
" " 8 "	20
" " 10 "	25
" " 12 "	25
Cylindrical or Dairy	75
Registering	3 50
Hotbed and Mushroom Bed. 12 in	2 50
Tree Pruner, Waters', 4 ft.....	1 25
" " 6 "	1 60
" " 8 "	1 90
" " 10 "	2 00
Tree Scraper	60

Trowel—

Solid Steel, welded, extra-strong, 6 in..	65
7 in.	70
8 in.	75
American, 5 in.	13
6 in.	15
7 in.	20
8 in.	25

DIEFFENBACHIA MAGNIFICA. For description and price, see page 95.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES, continued.

Watering-Pots, Galvanized, 6 qt.....	\$0 90	Per lb.
" " 8 ".....	1 00	
" " 10 ".....	1 25	
" " 12 ".....	1 50	
" " 16 ".....	1 75	
" " French 6 qt..	1 50	
" " " 8 ".....	1 75	
Wax, for Grafting	\$0 35	
" French. ¼ and ½ lb. packages	1 00	
Weeders—	Each,	
Hand Excelsior.....	\$0 15	
" Noyes'.....	25	
" Hazeltine's	20	

Flower=Pots.

STANDARD MAKE.

Height and width inside.	Each	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
1¾ inch.....	\$0 08	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 ".....	09	55	4 50	
2¼ ".....	10	60	5 00	
2½ ".....	11	75	5 75	
3 ".....	12	80	6 50	
3½ ".....	20	1 25	10 00	
4 ".....	25	1 45	11 50	
5 ".....	35	2 25	18 00	
6 ".....	55	3 75	30 00	
7 ".....	\$0 10	85	5 60	45 00
8 ".....	15	1 25	7 80	
9 ".....	20	2 00	13 75	
10 ".....	25	2 35	15 95	
11 ".....	30	3 25	21 85	
12 ".....	40	3 75	25 00	
14 ".....	50	5 80	38 75	

HOOP FLOWER-POTS.

	Each	Per doz.
8 inch.....	\$0 20	\$ 2 15
9 ".....	30	3 00
10 ".....	45	4 50
12 ".....	60	6 00
14 ".....	90	9 00
16 ".....	1 50	15 00
18 ".....	2 40	24 00
20 ".....	3 60	35 00
24 ".....	5 40	54 00

HAND-MADE FLOWER-POTS.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
7 ".....	\$0 65	\$ 4 50	
8 ".....	90	6 25	
9 ".....	\$0 15	1 50	11 00
10 ".....	20	1 75	12 75
11 ".....	23	2 25	17 50
12 ".....	25	2 65	20 00

HAND-MADE FLOWER-POTS, continued.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
14 inch.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$31 00
16 ".....	1 00	10 00	75 00
18 ".....	1 65	16 50	

SEED-PANS.

	Each	Per doz.
6 inches square.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
8 " ".....	20	2 00
10 " ".....	25	2 50
12 " ".....	30	3 00

ROUND SEED or LILY-PANS.

Height	Width		
4 inches.	8 inches.....	\$0 12	\$1 20
5 ".....	10 ".....	13	1 30
6 ".....	12 ".....	15	1 50
7 ".....	14 ".....	20	1 85
8 ".....	16 ".....	22	2 15
9 ".....	18 ".....	35	3 25

ROSE-POTS.

Height	Diameter	Per 100	Per 1,000
3 inches.....	2 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3½ ".....	2½ ".....	60	5 50

GLAZED CUT-FLOWER VASES.

Height	Diameter	Each	Per doz.
7 inches.....	5 inches.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
8 ".....	6 ".....	25	2 50
9 ".....	7 ".....	30	3 00

FLOWER-POT STANDS.

Diam.	Per doz.
4 inch.....	\$0 15
5 ".....	18
6 ".....	25
7 ".....	30
8 ".....	40
9 ".....	65
10 ".....	80
11 ".....	1 00
12 ".....	1 20
14 ".....	1 40

The Chrysanthemums arrived in excellent condition. I have never seen plants so vigorous and well developed.
Please receive my thanks.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 17, 1891.

P. C. RICKETTS.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA PLENA. For price and description, see page 165.

Materials for Orchid-Culture.

Cribbs. Well made, of seasoned cherry, such as we ourselves use—		Per doz.
Size, 4 inch		\$1 65
" 5 "		2 00
" 6 "		2 15
" 7 "		2 40
" 8 "		2 65
" 10 "		2 85
" 12 "		3 60
Fibrous Peat, picked, ready for use.....		Per bbl.
Peat, as collected.....		\$4 50
Sphagnum Moss, best quality, picked, ready for use.....		2 75
Sphagnum Moss, as collected.....		4 50
		2 75

Insecticides and Fertilizers.

INSECTICIDES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Fir-Tree Oil.....per pt., \$1..		Carbolic Soap, in ¼ lb. packages .	\$0 65
Persian Powder.....	\$0 65	Tobacco Soap.....	45
Paris Green.....	35	Gishurst's Compound.....	50
Powdered White Hellebore.....	40	Whale-Oil Soap.....	20
Slug-Shot.....5 lbs., 35 cts..		Tobacco-Stems. 50 lb. bale.....	1 00
Hammond's Grape-Dust for Mildew		Tobacco-Dust. Very finely sifted.....	
.....5 lbs., 40 cts..		25 lbs. for \$1.50; 10 lbs. for 80 cts..	10

FERTILIZERS.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.	
Lawn.....	\$0 05	\$3 75	Compressed Sheep-Manure. The best natural
Bone Meal.....	05	3 75	fertilizer for either potted plants or for the
Cotton-Seed Meal.....	05	3 25	open ground; free from all seeds of noxious
Peruvian Guano.....	05	3 25	weeds. Dissolved in water makes the best
Ground Bone.....	05	3 25	liquid manure. Prices: In cakes, per lb.,
Crushed Bone.....	05	3 25	5 cts.; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.50. Prices for
Unleached Canadian Ashes.....	05	2 50	the same, pulverized, per lb., 5 cts.; per bag
			of 100 lbs., \$3.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE PYRETHRUMS. For description and prices, see page 163.

Books.

A list of Horticultural and Gardening Books, a selection of which should be in the library of every florist, gardener, or amateur grower and lover of plants and flowers.

- The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening.** A practical Encyclopedia of Horticulture for Gardeners and Botanists. By G. Nicholson, and others. *Illustrated with numerous full-page plates printed in colors, and over 2,000 accurately executed wood-cuts in the text.* The most complete work of the kind ever published, giving full particulars regarding all kinds of exotic and hardy plants and vegetables in cultivation. 4 vols., imp. 8vo, including the supplement of new species and varieties, cloth, gilt edges, \$20.
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