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Piper & Ward

DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
NEW & RARE SEEDS, PLANTS,
& BULBS.

English
Garden
Branch
Westbury Kent
England

United States
New York
Garden
N.Y.

Terms on Which We Do Business.

All correspondence pertaining to the business should be addressed to the firm and not to any of the employees.

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 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 gentlemen requiring their services at any time. Address all orders, communications and remittances to

PITCHER & MANDA,

Short Hills, New Jersey.

NOVELTIES IN Seeds, Plants and Bulbs

Introduced for 1893 by

Pitcher & Manda.

NOT ONLY the trained gardener, but the amateur as well, has doubtless long since observed the misapplication of this title "Novelties" by concerns publishing large editions of gorgeous catalogues, and claiming to present under this heading flowers, plants and vegetables recently discovered or originated, which are brought into notice by impossible drawings and glowing descriptions, seemingly with but one object—that of selling! To a very great extent this bad practice has lessened the credibility and due appreciation of the gardening public for any really new and desirable article brought before their notice by modest and true representations, many of these so-called and highly lauded novelties having turned out, after testing, to be either complete delusions or mere resurrections of some old and forgotten types, that never had sufficient individuality or merit to deserve continued prominence.

Although our establishment is not one of the oldest, yet we are recognized as leading originators and disseminators in a proper manner of really valuable new and distinct plants, which have come promptly to the front and received acknowledgment and wide distribution as the best of their respective classes. In the following pages the majority of plants offered are of our raising or introduction, while others we have selected from the descriptions of other reliable growers, with confidence that they are just what they are represented to be.

A catalogue of new and rare plants, seeds and bulbs does not necessarily cover only introductions which are thus presented for the first time, but many which, though exhibited and brought before the public before, were not in sufficient quantity to give the gardening public an opportunity to possess them. While we include some such articles, the majority of our productions are now offered to the public for the first time. The prices for these plants, seeds and bulbs have been put down as low as possible, in order that they may be within reach of every flower lover.

The attention of those who receive only this Novelty Catalogue is directed to our complete General Catalogue, a magnificent volume of 248 pages, illustrated with over 100 photo-process reproductions from photographs (taken by our own artist) of the actual stock we sell. This Catalogue, the most elaborate and expensive issued in America, is sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, which amount is returned in goods as per the offer on order-sheet in Novelty Catalogue.

In our General Catalogue will be found a long list of the most valuable and useful plants, seeds and bulbs, at popular prices, with accurate descriptions and illustrations; but it is not possible in the Novelty portion, nor even in the great General Catalogue, to publish descriptions of one-fourth of the stock we carry, the great extent and variety of which can only be appreciated by a personal visit to our Nurseries.

Seeds offered in this Catalogue will be ready for delivery after January 1st; Plants March 1st, 1893.

JAMES R. PITCHER.
W. ALBERT MANDA

PITCHER & MANDA,
SHORT HILLS, NEW JERSEY.

New Chrysanthemums.

Last spring we distributed several sets of New Chrysanthemums, which found great favor among the public, and many of the varieties made their appearance in the fall as prize-winners at the different shows throughout the country.

This year again we are glad to have to offer the following sets of New Chrysanthemums, which have been tried for two years, and which were the admiration of the 12,000 visitors who came to see our Chrysanthemum Exhibition at Short Hills. We have this year received in this country and Europe more first prizes, cups, medals and certificates than any other Chrysanthemum growers, either in this country or Europe, which confirms the superiority of our stock.

Incurved Chrysanthemums.

The incurved varieties are considered the choicest of all the Chrysanthemums. Good flowers should be perfectly globular in form, with regularly arranged broad and smooth petals, round at the tip; the color should be clear and decided. The varieties we offer are all of our own raising, and include some exceptionally fine flowers.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

Mrs. F. L. Ames. (No. 9.) One of the grandest of yellow Chrysanthemums. Flowers very large, of the richest golden yellow, of great substance and lasting qualities; plant of strong and vigorous habit, with fine foliage, and late flowering. Winner of the first premium as *the best Yellow Chrysanthemum* at Madison Square Garden (New York); also, first prize in Boston in its class, first class certificate of merit, and first class certificate at Toronto this season. (See plate, page iii.)

Mrs. Walter Cutting. (No. 17.) A grand flower, of a beautiful pearly white, suffused with blush-pink at the tips of the petals; perfectly incurved, with strong, stout stems; of vigorous habit, with graceful foliage. (See plate, page vii.)

Mrs. Henry Graves. (No. 78.) Large, full, double flowers, of a fine shade of peach-pink, beautifully incurved. The most distinct color in chrysanthemums, and sure to become very popular; a grand acquisition.

Mrs. Leslie Ward. (No. 401.) Flowers large, full and double, slightly hairy; of a beautiful shade of buff, shaded with pink, tips of petals pale yellow; a grand, telling flower; very fine habit. Awarded special premium at Madison Square Garden, New York, this season.

George Vair. (No. 90.) Flowers large, massive, full and double; inner petals bright cinnamon color, reverse of petals buff. A good variety for cut-flower exhibition.

Miss Bessie Cumming. (No. 149.) Very handsome pure white flowers, with incurved petals; of good habit, and very early flowering.

Mrs. William Clark. (No. 459.) Flowers large and double, of the purest white; the broad incurved petals are slightly hairy; a late-flowering variety.

Percy W. Burling. (No. 64.) Flowers a beautiful pure white; petals broad, incurved, and of great substance; good habit.

Marjorie Squier. (No. 77.) Large, full, double flowers of a lovely shade of pale or tender pink; petals broad, incurved; plant of vigorous habit with fine foliage.

Mr. Joseph Clarke. (No. 115.) Fine, large flowers of a deep golden yellow; full and double; outside petals tubular; strong stems, vigorous growth.

Burnham Squier. (No. 5.) Flowers large, rich golden yellow, full and double; petals broad, incurved; good for specimen plants.

Mrs. Denne. (No. 46.) Large, handsome flowers; petals broad, incurved; inside petals lake, rose tinted; reverse silvery pink.

Price \$1 each; the set of 12 for \$10.

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MRS. F. L. AMES." (See opposite page.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MRS. BAYARD CUTTING." (See opposite page.)

Reflexed Chrysanthemums.

In the reflexed section the petals overlap each other, and only the face is seen. This class embraces some of the finest dark shades, and many of the flowers are very brilliant. Those named below are all our own raising, and some have taken special premiums this season at Madison Square Garden, New York, Boston, etc.

Ready for distribution March 1st, 1893.

Mrs. Bayard Cutting. (No. 131.) A grand, massive flower of great substance; inside of petals a deep rose, outside of petals silvery pink; of vigorous habit. *Special premium at Madison Square Garden, New York.* One of the grandest varieties in cultivation. (See plate, page iv.)

Miss M. L. Baldwin. (No. 133.) Flowers very double, pure white, suffused with a beautiful shade of satiny pink; vigorous habit.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne. (No. 23.) Flowers large, full and double; petals tubular and reflexed, deep buff tint, shaded carmine; very early, and grand for exhibition. (See plate, page viii.)

Mrs. W. P. Henszey. (No. 116.) Very dark crimson, reverse of petals old-gold; of good substance, with stiff stems; late-flowering, and fine for specimens; one of the finest of dark Chrysanthemums. (See plate, page xi.)

Louis Menand. (No. 56.) Fine, double flowers; petals deep madder-brown, shaded lake, tipped with gold. Elegant foliage, dwarf habit; very free-flowering.

Miss Madge Clark. (No. 51.) Handsome flowers of a beautiful shade of rose, changing to pale mauve; very large, full and double, of vigorous constitution.

Whitestone. (No. 174.) Flowers pure white, very deep, with rounded petals; stiff stems, good dwarf habit, late-flowering; fine for pot culture.

White Tresses. (No. 183.) Bold, massive, high flower of pure white, with long twisted petals, full and double; stiff stems.

Mr. A. Schœninger. (No. 96.) Flowers large, full and double; color a fine shade of orange-yellow; good exhibition variety.

Sweet Lilac. (No. 69.) Large flowers, of a fine shade of rosy lilac, mottled white; full and double; true Japanese type; fine for specimen plants.

W. J. Palmer. (No. 101.) Large, full and double flowers of a bright buff-yellow color; petals reflexed, of the full Japanese type; fine exhibition variety.

Mr. Ed. G. Uihlein. (No. 156.) Flowers bold and massive; white, changing to lilac, marbled and veined with light purple; full and double; vigorous habit.

Price, \$1 each; the set of 12 for \$10.

Early Chrysanthemums.

We have great pleasure in introducing this EARLY SECTION; all of them are large flowering varieties, raised by ourselves. They are of great merit, and can be grown into full flower in October, thus enhancing the utility of this popular and favorite flower as an EARLY autumn bloomer.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

John White. (No. 294.) One of the earliest large-flowering Chrysanthemums; flowers full and double, very fine pearly white; on the style of Rohallion.

Lady Florence. (No. 31.) Flowers large and of good substance, fine rich yellow; very early, fine grower, vigorous habit; suitable for training in any shape or form.

La France. (No. 54.) Flowers full and double, of a beautiful shade of pink; one of the earliest Chrysanthemums in cultivation.

Mrs. J. T. Anthony. (No. 40.) A very early variety, flowering in October; Japan-
c reflexed; large, full flowers of a fine dark pink, changing to bluish white.

Mrs. Katherine Belle Lewis. (No. 114.) Flowers a beautiful canary yellow, with long petals; a fine Japanese variety for specimen plants.

Mr. James T. Closson. (No. 67.) Beautiful, large, incurved flowers of a fine, lemon-yellow; very early and of good substance.

Price, \$1 each; the set of 6 for \$5.

“Hairy” Chrysanthemums.

Probably no class of Chrysanthemums has produced such a sensation as the Hairy type. They lead in popular favor, and justly so. The beautiful, large flowers have a fine, downy appearance, which is produced by the glandular hairs which cover the petals. The following are our own production:

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

Mrs. William Trelease. (No. 404.) Flowers large and full, of a beautiful shade of pink, with fine double center. One of the finest of the hairy type. (See plate, page xii.)

Blushing Maid. (No. 429.) Beautiful, incurved petals of creamy white, shading to tender rose; stiff stem, good habit.

Lemon Peel. (No. 450.) Lemon-yellow, striped red, incurved petals; very free.

Garteninspector Umlauf. (No. 440.) Quite a new shade in this type; flowers chamois, tinged with pink; good, clean habit, stiff stem.

Bashful Youth. (No. 438.) Flowers a beautiful shade of blush white; petals broad, incurved; stiff stem, vigorous habit.

Modest Bride. (No. 413.) A very attractive variety; flowers creamy white, shaded with satiny pink; full and double; of good habit.

Miss Ellen Robbins. (No. 442.) Large, pure white flowers, with long, very hairy petals, showing the center, which greatly enhances the beauty of the flower.

Malayan Beauty. (No. 420.) Flowers a lovely shade of pale canary yellow; full and double; of vigorous habit; a good variety for cut specimens.

Country Lassie. (No. 448.) Flowers rich, bright pink, large, full and double, incurved; a grand flower; free grower; good for specimens.

Naivete. (No. 439.) Fine flower of a beautiful salmon-pink, with buff center; very hairy; stiff stem, vigorous grower.

Old Lady. (No. 412.) Large, pure white flowers; petals incurved, very hairy.

Gertie. (No. 434.) Flowers pale primrose-yellow, petals incurved; quite a novelty in this type; stiff stem, good for cutting purposes.

Price, 75 cents each; the set of 12 for \$7.50.

Single-flowered Chrysanthemums.

Single-flowering Chrysanthemums are not well known and grown enough to be thoroughly appreciated. They are very free-flowering, and some varieties are especially useful for training into different shapes, such as fans, standards, etc. This class embraces quite a variety of color. These enumerated are our own production, and a few should be in every collection.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

Albany. (No. 211.) Flowers a very rich, deep royal purple, with long petals.

Batavia. (No. 249.) Beautiful long petals; the base pure white, changing later to a beautiful shade of rosy lilac.

Elmira. (No. 231.) Large flowers, with extra long petals of a deep magenta pink; small center; vigorous habit.

Herkimer. (No. 269.) Good flowers of a pretty shade of rosy pink.

Hudson. (No. 226.) Flowers pure white, of medium size; vigorous, very free.

Kingston. (No. 192.) Pale primrose, approaching lemon; long petals, good habit.

Newburgh. (No. 244.) Petals semi-tubular; rosy lilac, striped white; very showy.

Oswego. (No. 236.) Flowers deep carmine, changing to purple, with fine high yellow center; very effective.

Syracuse. (No. 210.) Fine, large flowers, shaded with rosy pink; long petals.

Troy. (No. 221.) Flowers lemon-yellow, shaded carmine-red.

Utica. (No. 186.) Fine, long petals, of a deep primrose color; very handsome; strong and vigorous habit.

Watertown. (No. 215.) A beautiful shade of tender rose, changing to a deep pink.

Price, 50 cents each; the set of 12 for \$5.

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MRS. WALTER CUTTING." (See page ii.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MR. W. C. VAN HORNE." (See page v.)

Our Japanese Importation of Chrysanthemums.

In this class there is, perhaps, more diversity and richness of color than is found in any other, while some of the flowers are very varied and irregular in shape, being much admired for their peculiarity and beauty. The varieties enumerated in this section have been imported by us direct from Japan, and are very fine.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

Andes. Flowers of a beautiful shade of bronze-yellow; petals reflexed, slightly twisted; a fine late variety.

Cochineal. Enormous flowers; inner petals bright claret, reverse a light wine color; incurved; a strong and vigorous grower.

Dr. Julius Cullendrear. Extra-large flowers, perfectly double, of a very pale primrose-yellow, with incurved petals; stiff stem, vigorous growth.

Golden Gate. Large, broad, reflexed petals, of bright canary yellow; very showy.

Harvest Moon. Large flowers, full and double, of a beautiful pale lemon, with reflexed petals; strong stems, good habit.

Imperial Castle. Very large, full, double flowers, of a lovely pure white; petals incurved; very early, and fine for exhibition purposes.

Imperial Favorite. Fine, bold flowers, of a deep golden-yellow; petals large, broad, incurved.

King of the Ostrich-Plumes. Fine, full, double flowers, with laciniated petals of a beautiful deep, golden-yellow; quite a novelty in Chrysanthemums.

Mamie Sievers. Large, very handsome flowers of a lovely pale canary-yellow color; upper petals reflexed, under petals incurved; very showy.

Master of the Garden. Flowers large, pinkish white with buff center, incurved, broad petals; stiff stem, vigorous habit, late flowering.

Princess of Chrysanthemums. Creamy white, incurved; immense flowers, full and double, with twisted petals; strong foliage, vigorous habit.

Prosperity. Flowers primrose-yellow, large, full and double: petals incurved.

Price, 75 cents; the set of 12 for \$7.50.

Anemone-flowered Chrysanthemums.

This class has not the massive style of some of the Japanese type, but for graceful, distinct and delicate appearance cannot be excelled. All of these varieties have been raised by ourselves, and will be found worthy of cultivation.

Ready for distribution March 1, 1893.

Albatross. (No. 27.) Flowers pure white, full, with large center; good show sort.

Canary. (No. 88.) Fine flowers, with lemon petals, deep canary yellow center.

Cockatoo. (No. 14.) Flowers of good substance, with broad petals and white florets; pale yellow center.

Nightingale. (No. 26.) A beautiful shade of blush pink, with small center and long, broad petals.

Penguin. (No. 3.) Japanese Anemone; flowers creamy white, yellow center; a good exhibition variety.

San Joaquin. Very large flowers, with tubular petals of pure white, slightly tinged with yellow in the center.

Price, 75 cts. each; the set of 6 for \$3.50.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The entire collection of seven sets for \$38.

Novelties of Other Raisers.

We handle all the new sets sent out by other firms, and can supply the same in fine plants at their advertised prices.

New Plants for Outdoor Culture

Datura Cornucopia.

“HORN OF PLENTY.” (See Colored Plate.)

In the wilds of South America, the past year, one of our old and experienced collectors of Orchids came upon a floral gem which, while out of his usual line, impressed him so much with its beauty, magnificence and striking appearance, that he secured all the obtainable stock and sent it to us for introduction in this country. The singular form, gigantic size, striking colors, and pleasant odor of the flower make this novelty most conspicuous. We have grown it at our nurseries during the past summer, where it has been seen by many of the leading seedsmen and florists of this country and Europe, and considered the most desirable novelty of 1892-93.

The plant is of a very robust habit. The stem is thick, dark brown-purple, shining as if varnished. The branches are very numerous, spreading symmetrically three or four feet in every direction. The leaves are large, of a dark green color.

The flowers are trumpet-shaped, measuring eight to ten inches in length and five to seven inches across the mouth, and form three distinct flowers growing each within the other, the throat and mouth of corolla a most delicate French white, beautifully contrasted and marbled with royal purple on the outside. They are produced in great abundance, a single plant giving easily from 200 to 300 fragrant blooms during the season, followed by a large thorny seed-vessel, which adds to the beauty of the plant.

This novelty is of the easiest culture, requiring to be planted at the end of May, in a warm, rich soil. It can be cultivated as an isolated specimen, in masses, for centers of beds, or to fill barren places. In either case it produces a striking effect.

Plants, in three-inch pots, will be ready for distribution after March 1. Single plants, 35 cts.; three plants, \$1.

New Carnations for 1893.

Blanche. A white variety of great merit; calyx strong, non-bursting. Flowers medium to large, pure white, deeply fringed; extremely free blooming.

Dr. Smart. Flowers medium to large, and grow mostly one on a strong 12 to 15-inch stem; of a peculiar pinkish cream color, striped with crimson; calyx strong, never bursting.

Grace Battles. In color this is the ideal pink, delicate yet striking, and a very free bloomer. The petals are large and of great substance. The flowers are borne on stout, erect stems, and are full, yet not full enough to burst the calyx. Was awarded Silver Medal by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, November 10, 1891.

Madame Diaz Alberteni. Flowers very large, center round and full; a delicate flesh pink, with a very strong clove fragrance; strong stem, good keeper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds. Large flowers with broad petals, of a bright, clear pink, slightly clove-scented. A strong and vigorous grower, and has excellent keeping qualities.

Purdue. The flower is large and globular, of a rather deep pink—exceedingly brilliant by gas-light; stem very strong; a good keeper, and requires staking.

Richmond. A very strong and vigorous grower with very heavy foliage. The flowers, which are over three inches in diameter, are finely fringed and of a brilliant carmine color; the calyx is strong, and never bursts; a great acquisition.

Spartan. This variety is a splendid grower, rather dwarf. Flowers very large and full; of a deep carmine, shaded with scarlet, very brilliant; stem strong; foliage grassy.

Wabash. Flower medium to large, of symmetrical build, never bursting, and of a brilliant deep crimson, finely fringed; very free bloomer.

Western Pride. Very free bloomer; stem strong and somewhat branching. Flower medium to large, of fine form; white, striped bright scarlet; calyx strong, never bursting.

Wm. Scott. This is, in style of growth, between the tall-growing Richmond and the more dwarf Spartan. Flowers large and non-bursting; of a deep Grace Wilder pink; a little irregular in shape, but not to any disadvantage; stems long; good keeper.

Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

For standard varieties, see our General Catalogue.

INTRODUCTION OF PITCHER & MANDA,
SHORT HILLS, N.J.

DATURA CORNUCOPIA
(HORN OF PLENTY)

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MRS. WM. P. HENSZEY." (See page x

CHRYSANTHEMUM "MRS. WM. TRELEASE." (See page vi.)

Novelties in Bulbs.

New Double Begonia, "Chrysanthemiflora."

In this entirely new variety we introduce quite a novel feature in Begonias. The flowers, which are medium in size, though larger than *B. Grand Alexandre*, have long, straight petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum, which are of a lovely shade of soft, tender rose color. The plant, which is of vigorous habit, grows about one foot high, and has long foliage. Altogether, it is quite a new type in this class, and will undoubtedly tend to the development of yet more pleasing results. Price for large, dry bulbs, \$1.50 each.

New Double Begonia, "Petit Henri."

This charming variety, which we now offer for the first time, will be found to be one of the greatest acquisitions of recent introduction among Begonias. The flowers are of a very showy and peculiar shade of orange-brick in color, and very double, whilst the habit of the plant, being very dwarf and compact, makes it exceedingly effective and brilliant in beds and borders. Price for large dry bulbs, \$1.50 each.

Fine New Cannas.

Alphonse Bouvier. Flowers rich scarlet vermillion, on tall spikes; leaves green; of vigorous habit, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. One of the very best. \$1 each.

Captain P. Suzzoni. Very large flowers of light yellow, dotted with chestnut; handsome light green foliage; height, 4 feet. \$1 each.

Nellie Bowden. A grand novelty. Flowers pure bright yellow, without spots, having, however, a touch of red in the throat. Very free bloomer, producing flowers in immense trusses; foliage a rich green; height, 3 feet. \$1 each.

Paul Marquant. A fine new Canna of vigorous habit, growing about two feet high; the flowers are salmon, changing to rosy carmine; the foliage is beautiful bright green; a great acquisition. \$1 each.

For all other varieties of Cannas, see Bulb portion of General Catalogue.

Dwarf Calla=Lily, "The Gem."

(*Richardia nana*.)

This is a novelty of great merit, which we can highly recommend, having given it a very fair trial with the ordinary variety known as the Calla lily. The flowers are somewhat smaller than the ordinary variety, and it is in every way its superior for a pot-plant. It is very prolific in flowering, throwing four to five blooms from one medium-sized bulb, and seldom grows higher than one and a half feet. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Tigridia grandiflora rosea.

(*Large-flowered Peacock-Flower, or Mexican Shell-Flower.*)

A large cultivator in Europe of this showy summer-flowering bulb called our attention to this new and improved variety. We feel certain it will become a standard sort, and take the place of all others when better known. The flowers are four to five inches across, of a beautiful lilac shading, spotted with deeper rose. They grow in great profusion, blooming all summer, and form a most attractive plant from their oddity as well as their loveliness. The variety known as *Grandiflora alba* makes a very pleasing contrast when used with this new sort. Dry bulbs, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

For other Bulbs for spring planting, see Bulb portion of General Catalogue, and for fall planting see our Special Bulb Catalogue.

New Hardy Plants.

Heliopsis Pitcherianus.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is a new plant, and one that has no equal among all the hardy herbaceous plants. It is perfectly hardy, grows 2 to 3 feet in height, and spreads out 3 to 4 feet. It is a perpetual bloomer, flowering the whole summer. The flowers are about two inches in diameter, of a beautiful, deep golden-yellow color and very thick texture; they are very useful for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time, on which account it is a far superior plant to *Coreopsis lanceolata*. No collection of hardy plants should be without this variety. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen. (See plate, page xv.)

Helianthus mollis grandiflorus.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is one of the finest of the Sunflower family. It grows only four feet in height, and produces in the early fall, large well-shaped, bright yellow flowers. The plant is perfectly hardy, of free growth, and a grand addition to hardy herbaceous plants. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Helianthus hybridus.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is a natural hybrid between *Helianthus mollis grandiflorus* and probably *Helianthus doronicoides*. It grows a foot to 18 inches taller than *H. mollis*, while the flowers are of a slightly deeper color, and have the same form and quality as the former. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Iris Germanica "Rohallion."

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is the richest colored variety of the many types of the popular German Iris. It grows only 15 to 18 inches in height; the flowers are large, the erect petals or standards being of rich yellow, while the lower drooping petals or falls are of the richest brown-red, veined yellow towards the center. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Yucca filamentosa variegata.

Everybody who is acquainted with *Yucca filamentosa* knows its desirability as a hardy flowering plant. This new introduction is much more valuable, having leaves beautifully margined with white, thus giving the plant a fine appearance; perfectly hardy. Price, \$1.50 each.

New Rose, "American Belle."

(JOHN BURTON.)

This grand acquisition is a pink colored sport from "American Beauty;" it has the same good qualities as the type, and on that account should be in every garden. Plants ready after April 1, 1893. Price of plants from 2½-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

For our extensive collection of Hardy Plants, see our General Catalogue.

HELOPSIS PLICATIFLORA (Pitcher & Manda). (See opposite page.)

CATTLEYA GRAVESIANA (Pitcher & Manda). (See opposite page.)

New Orchids.

Cattleya Gravesiana.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Flower very large—nine inches or more in diameter—well proportioned; sepals and petals of a deep rosy color; lip broad, fringed, flat; lower portion a soft rose, with deep purple veins; the upper part of the expanded lip has two large blotches of a rich orange-yellow color, which continues right through the throat, giving the flower a most unique appearance, which, judging by the bulb, growth and flower, suggests an intermediate form between *Cattleya speciosissima* and *C. Mossiae*. Price on application. (See plate on p. xvi.)

Cymbidium Lowii Mandaianum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This distinct variety of *C. Lowii* has the flower of the same size and shape as the type, with the exception of the lip, which is yellow, with a white blotch on the inside. Price on application.

Cypripedium Amesianum atratum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Differs from the type by its short and broad leaves; also in the flower, which is very large; the lower part of the dorsal sepal is very dark brown, the petals very broad, much spotted at the base, and a dark brown line through the middle; lip large, heavily veined with dark brown. Price, \$20 each.

Cypripedium Amesianum grandiflorum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This great improvement over the type was raised by crossing *C. villosum giganteum* with the pollen of *C. venustum*. It differs from the type by its large dorsal sepal, larger petals and lip. The growth also differs, being large, with shorter and broader leaves. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium Brownii.

(*C. leucorrhodum* × *C. magniflorum*.) (PITCHER & MANDA.)

The growth and leaves are similar to *C. leucorrhodum*, but the flower nearly one-third larger than that variety in all its parts. The dorsal sepal is incurving, white, shaded with rose, and with a green blotch at the base; lower sepal very large, nearly pure white; petals broad and flat, with bright, rosy ends; lip large, roundish, rosy purple, with a green cast. Price on application.

Cypripedium Edwardii.

(*C. Veitchii* × *C. Fairieanum*.)

Leaves about 5 inches long and one and one-half broad; deep green, faintly tessellated and glossy; dorsal sepal two inches long, white, tinted with green at the base, and vinous purple near the margin; petals 2½ inches long, undulated as in *C. Fairieanum*, margined with black hair; the border is vinous purple; lip long, narrow, pale green, with brighter reticulations, dotted at the base and on inside with vinous purple, shaded with brown on the front; staminode large, netted with bright green. Price on application.

Cypripedium Godefroyæ leucochilum.

This distinct variety differs from the type by its lip, which is pure white; the dorsal sepal and petals are also much more spotted than in the type. Price, \$10 each.

Cypripedium Greyanum.

(*C. Druryi* × *C. Ciliolare*.) (PITCHER & MANDA.)

This beautiful and distinct hybrid was obtained by crossing *C. Druryi* with the pollen of *C. ciliolare*. Leaves rather short, thick, dark green, tessellated with a darker green; flower large, well proportioned; dorsal sepal pointed at the top; ground color pale yellow, tinged with green, with a broad, dark, vinous purple line through the middle, and delicately shaded with a similar color. Petals broad, prominently marked with a broad stripe of reddish purple through the middle, and thickly spotted at the base. Lip large, of a yellowish green cast, shaded with light brown and finely dotted in the upper portion. Price on application.

Cypripedium insigne Barri.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

The flower is the shape and size of *C. insigne Nilsoni*, with white margin and a few brown purple spots at the top; the other part of the dorsal sepal is thickly covered with small dark brown spots running in regular and irregular lines. The petals and lip are yellowish green, shaded with dark brown. Price \$20 each.

Cypripedium insigne Boiesianum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

The flower is the shape and size of *C. insigne Maulei*, the dorsal sepal being spotted all over, save the white margin, with dark brown spots in irregular lines. Petals and lip greenish yellow, shaded with brown. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium insigne Gravesianum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Distinguishes itself from the type by its much stronger growth and large flower on a tall stem. The flower is the shape of *C. insigne maximum*, with a broad white margin around the dorsal sepal, on which are large brown spots, running upwards in regular lines, and a bunch of smaller ones on the sides of the lower part of the dorsal sepal. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium insigne Krauseanum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Flower shape and size of *C. insigne Maulei*, with a broad white margin in the dorsal sepal; the lower part is brown, covered with faint brown spots, running in lines; sepal and lip yellowish green, shaded brown. Price, \$20 each.

Cypripedium insigne McFaddenii.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A very distinct type of *C. insigne*, much resembling *C. insigne Amesianum*, having a broad dorsal sepal with wide margin; the lower part is beautifully shaded and covered with minute brown spots running in regular lines; petals and lip yellowish green, slightly shaded with brown. Price on application.

Cypripedium insigne Robinsonianum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A very distinct type of *C. insigne*, having flowers the shape and size of *C. insigne Maulei*. The dorsal sepal has a shade of pink on the boundary of the white margin and the spotted portion, which is very distinct. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium insigne Savageanum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

The flower is the shape of *C. insigne Chantinii*, but much larger, having a broad white margin in the dorsal sepal, which is thickly spotted with large brown spots; petals and lip green, shaded with brown. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium insigne Wrightianum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A distinct variety, having stronger growth, and the large, bold flower which is characteristic of the *C. insigne Coulsonii* type. The dorsal sepal is very large and long, having a broad, white margin; the lower part is covered with large brown spots, running in irregular lines; petals broad, standing out; yellowish green, shaded with brown; lip large, green, shaded brown. Price, \$20 each.

Cypripedium Josephianum.

(*C. Druryi* × *C. Javanico-superbiens*.) (PITCHER & MANDA.)

Leaves long, thick, green, with darker green tessellation; flower large, well-proportioned; dorsal sepal ovate, incurved, traversed with bright green veins on a white ground, save the middle, which is marked with a broad band of vinous purple; lower sepal much smaller, white, with green veins. Petals outstretched, beautifully veined with green on the white ground, except a purplish line through the middle; lip rather narrow, rounded, pointed upwards; yellowish green, shaded and spotted with purple towards the opening; staminode slightly horseshoe shaped, whitish with dark green veins through the center. Price on application.

Cypripedium Lleanum incurvum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A very distinct type of *C. Lleanum*; distinguishes itself by its dorsal sepal, which is very much spotted and incurved, instead of recurved, at the lower part. Lip is also distinct from the type, being pink, slightly shaded with brown. Petals same as the type. Price on application.

Cypripedium luridum.(*C. Lawrenceanum* × *C. Villosum superbum*.) (PITCHER & MANDA.)

Leaves large, broad, yellowish green, beautifully tessellated with a darker green; stem 10 to 12 inches high, dark brown. Flower very large and bold; the dorsal sepal large, recurved, yellowish green, veined with brown; lower sepal large, yellowish green; petals and lip very large, green, shaded with brown. Price, \$20 and upwards.

Cypripedium pellucidum.(*C. insigne Maulei* × *C. Dayanum*.) (PITCHER & MANDA.)

Growth very compact; leaves greenish yellow, tessellated with brown; flower medium size, well-proportioned; sepals and petals of a yellowish green, lined and tinged with brown; the dorsal sepal has three or four rows of very small brown spots, running in irregular lines. Price, \$20 each.

Cypripedium Niobe Shorthillense.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Differs from the type by its shorter and broader growth and larger flower; the green in the dorsal sepal comes nearly half way up, and the purple line is also more pronounced; lip yellowish green, shaded with dark brown. Price on application.

Cypripedium radiosum Shorthillense.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A very distinct variety; differs from the type by its much larger growth and flower; the dorsal sepal is broad, having the vinous purple more pronounced; lip is very dark brown. The leaves have a silvery appearance, derived from the silvery leaved *C. Lawrenceanum*, one of its parents. Price on application.

Cypripedium Vernixium atratum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This very distinct variety differs from the type by its shorter and broader leaves, longer stem and larger flower; the dorsal sepal is mottled and lined with brown-purple; petals also spotted all over with the same color; lip same as the type. Price, \$25 each.

Cypripedium Venusto=Spicerianum.(*C. Venustum* × *C. Spicerianum*.)

Growth compact; leaves of dark brown color, purplish brown underneath; stem 6 to 8 inches high; dorsal sepal white at the top, yellowish green at the base, through which lines of minute spots run upwards; petals greenish, spotted all over with small purple dots, and purplish lines running through the middle; lip of a same color, shaded slightly with brown. Price, \$15 each.

Lælia purpurata Mandaiana.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This beautiful variety is very distinct, both in the growth and flower. The bulbs are yellowish green, upright; leaves rather narrow, pointed; the flower is much larger than the ordinary type, the sepals and petals broad, pure white; lip large and broad, pure white, with a few fine streaks of pale lilac through the middle. Only one plant; size and price on application.

Mormodes pardinum unicolor.

Differs from the type by its much larger growth; also in the flower-spike, which is over two feet long. The flowers are of a deep lemon-yellow color, and as many as 30 flowers are produced on a single stem. Price, \$10 and \$15 each.

Odontoglossum Kramerii album.

This beautiful novelty has the flower as large as the type, of a beautiful snow white color, save the yellow crest in the middle; much freer bloomer than the type. Price on application.

For cheap Orchids, see our *General Catalogue* or our *Special Price List of Orchids and Cypripediums*.

Novelties in Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

Adiantum cuneatum variegatum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

Everybody can appreciate the beauty and grace of the common Maiden-hair Fern; add to that the beautiful variegation which distinguishes this new candidate for popular favor, and note that it includes the same qualities as the green form as regards graceful habit, free growth, and everything, and we think no collection of plants, however small, can afford to be without it. The constancy of the variegation gives it not only a beautiful, but a unique appearance amongst all Ferns in cultivation, and makes it one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Price, 2-inch pots, \$1 each; 3-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 4-inch pots, \$2 each. (See plate.)

Allamanda Williamsii.

The Allamandas are all beautiful, and this grand addition, of garden origin, forms a fine bush, covered with large, light yellow flowers. It is one of the finest flowering pot-plants for stove and greenhouse. Price, \$3 each.

Alocasia Lasalliana.

This is one of the finest aroids in cultivation, growing 6 to 10 feet in height. The upright-growing leaves, which are on long foot-stalks, are dark, shining green, with deep incisions, similar to *A. Sanderiana*, while the much lighter colored midribs stand out prominently. Altogether, it is one of the most ornamental stove plants of recent introduction. Price, \$25 ea.

Anthurium Reynoldianum pallidum.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This beautiful variety of *A. Reynoldianum* produces a spathe of flowers of a soft pink or nearly white color. It is a superb addition to this useful class of decorative Anthuriums. Price, \$5 each.

Asparagus Pitcherianus.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This grand addition to this useful class of plants was imported by us from Natal, amongst *A. plumosus nanus*. Both in manner of growth, and also foliage, it is intermediate between *A. tenuissimus* and *A. plumosus*. The foliage is of much harder texture than any of the above, and of a beautiful green, while it is one of the freest growing coolhouse plants. Only a few plants, at \$2.50 each.

Begonia Rex, President Carnot.

This is undoubtedly the finest of the light colored Rex Begonias. The leaves are very large, rounded and massive, silvery white all over, with the exception of a few irregular, dark green blotches; a very free grower. Price, \$1 each.

Begonia Rex, "Surprise."

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is a beautiful sport of Begonia Lucie Closson; the leaves are the same size and shape as the above variety, while the coloring is entirely distinct. The color next to the leaf-stalk is reddish green, surrounded by a very wide margin of silvery white, while the edges are very beautiful yellow-green color, spotted with white. Price, \$1 each.

Chamædorea Pringlei.

A new, rather dwarf Palm, growing from two to four feet in height. The fronds are two feet in length, and the pinnæ are narrow and of a dark green color. Price, \$10 each.

Dichronema Leucocephala.

A very ornamental grass, with long, narrow, green leaves, and flowering stems a foot to eighteen inches high, with white flower-heads and bracts; very striking. Price, \$1 each.

ADIANTHUM CUNEATUM VARIEGATUM (Pitcher & Manda). (See opposite page.)

SARRACENIA MANDAIANA (Pitcher & Manda). (See opposite page.)

Nephrolepis exaltata plumosa.

A grand new Fern, in the way of *Nephrolepis davalloides furcans*. The fronds are 12 to 18 inches long, of a light green color, and beautifully crested. Price, \$2.50 each.

Sabal glauca.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A provisory name. The seed of this beautiful Palm was introduced without any record being kept of its native habitat or country. It is a dwarf-growing Palm, with fine, broadly divided foliage, of a light green color on the upper surface, while underneath is a beautiful glaucous blue. As it will take years to determine its proper name, we have given it this provisory name; but whatever it is, it is a grand addition. Price for fine plants in 4-inch pots, \$1 each.

Sarracenia Mandaiana.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

A few plants of this rare and beautiful plant have been collected growing in company with *S. flava* and *S. Drummondii*, of which it is no doubt a natural hybrid, being intermediate between the two above-named species. The pitchers grow about two feet in height, are trumpet-shaped, and broad at the opening; color light green, with slight white mottling. The lid is large and broad, slightly incurving, undulated at the edges, dark green shaded with red and blotched with white. (See plate, page xxii.) Price, \$5 each.

New Selaginellas.

S. Pitcheriana. (PITCHER & MANDA.) A neat and beautiful addition to this class of plants, growing about six inches high. The fronds are dark green on the upper surface, while the stem under-surface is bright red. Price, 75 cents each.

S. Lageriana. (PITCHER & MANDA.) Stronger growing plant than the preceding, with fine, broad fronds of a beautiful light green color. A fine pot-plant. Price, 75 cents each.

Tillandsia argentea.

A beautiful Bromeliad, with narrow recurving leaves covered with white down, giving the plant a very striking appearance. Price, \$12 each.

New Dracænas.

D. australis aurea striata. This is a beautiful and striking plant for coolhouse culture. The broad leaves, which are the same size as *D. australis*, are beautifully variegated with a number of yellow stripes running lengthwise. A plant that will have a great future. \$10 ea.

D. DeSmetiana. A grand hybrid, with broadly oblong leaves. The ground color is rich bronze, beautifully colored on the margin with red and white. Price, \$5 each.

D. indivisa atropurpurea. (PITCHER & MANDA.) Beautiful new variety of this popular class, with bright crimson-red foliage. One of the most desirable additions to the cool section of Dracænas. Price, \$7.50 each.

Kentia Dumoniana.

A beautiful addition to these most popular Palms. It is of a very dwarf habit, with short front stalks; the fronds are also short and recurved, with narrow pinnæ, giving the plant the peculiar aspect of a miniature *K. Belmoreana*. Price on application.

Maranta Lageriana.

(PITCHER & MANDA.)

This is the finest addition to this useful genus of plants, having been discovered in Colombia by our collector, whose name it bears. The plant grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the leaves are obovate, with prominently standing veins of a rich bronze color, the under leaf being rich dark red. The plant is of very free growth. (See plate.) Price, \$2.50 each.

Zamia Lindenii.

A grand and rare Cycad, re-discovered by our collector in Colombia. The trunk varies from six inches to two feet in length, and six to twelve inches in circumference. The fronds are long, loosely set with broad oval leaflets of a beautiful light green color, which is quite bright pink when the leaflets are young. One of the most striking plants amongst Cycads, and which no collection should be without. Price, \$25 each.

For other varieties of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, see our General Catalogue.

Novelties in Vegetables.

The Variegated Silver-leaved Potato.

This Potato is an excellent one for the table, being full of granular substance, and when cooked is white, mealy and of a delicious flavor. The color is a pale red (resembling the "Early Rose"), oblong in form, and with flat or level eyes, thus obviating waste, and should be classed among the medium earlies. All the foregoing qualities alone make it a desirable variety to be cultivated, but beyond this it is a *picturesque ornament* for private grounds and gardens, on account of its beautiful attire of leaves; therefore it can also be grown and cultivated in the finest parks, where, of course, the ordinary sorts of potato would be quite out of place. Consequently it is of two-fold value, merging in one article the useful with the ornamental. It is effective either as a single plant or as a group in beds, and its appearance is similar to *Acer negundo fol. var.*, or the variegated elder. Pot-plants ready March 1, 1893. 25 cts. each, 5 plants for \$1. (See plate, page xxv.)

Pitcher & Manda's "Ice Lettuce."

This is a novelty of the first rank and the most recommendable sort of the whole collection of Lettuces. The curly edged leaves are very smooth and tender, of a bright green-reddish tint, and have small indents which are continually filled with dew-drops, thus keeping the leaves always fresh. When seen in the sunshine, truly this lettuce seems to be covered with small pearls of ice—hence the name "Ice Lettuce" was given to it. It grows very quickly, and in all respects must commend itself to those who try it. In consequence of the excessive and continuous heat experienced this year, only five per cent. of the 2 to 3 feet circumference heads went into seed; we can therefore offer but a limited quantity, at 50 cts. per packet. (See illustration, page xxvi.)

Burpee's Bush Lima-Bean.

Comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, from two to three feet in diameter. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color and thick leathery substance of the leaves indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops. It is also a sure cropper, and an immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well-known large pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty, the largest and best Lima-beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles. Per pkt., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt., 40 cts.; per pt., 75 cts.; per qt., by mail postpaid, \$1.40; per qt., by express, \$1.25.

*The Variegated
Silver Leaf
Potato*

New Variegated Silver-leaf Potato. Showing the type and superior quality of the tubers.
(See opposite page.)

NEW ICE LETTUCE, Pitcher & Manda's Ice Lettuce. A new and distinct variety, embracing most desirable qualities. (See page xxiv.)

Watermelon "Homerus."

(ITALIAN INTRODUCTION.)

This is the "ne plus ultra" of all Watermelons, opening quite a new path to the culture of this vegetable. The shape of the fruit is oblong, and the skin is light green, somewhat marbled or veined; a good specimen weighs more than 40 pounds. The juicy flesh is rather more solid than usual, of ruby color, and of a delicately perfumed flavor. But what renders this kind most curious are the seeds, which, owing to their softness and almond-like flavor, can be eaten together with the flesh. In fact, this kind might rightly be called "The Almond Melon." 25 cts. per packet.

Nonesuch Sweet-Corn.

An entirely new Sweet-Corn, with good-sized ears, strong-growing qualities and heavy yield. The cob is pink in color, with white grains, of good size, tinted with pink at cob end. There is no glaze or flint in it, therefore it must be sweet and tender. It is 12 to 14-rowed, and comes in use after Moore's Concord, with larger ears. The fodder is of beautiful color, tinted with pink, both on leaves and stalk. A great acquisition. 25 cts. per pint, 50 cts. per quart.

The Stanley Pea.

A very handsome and large-podded Pea, being a cross between American Wonder and Telephone. It is an extraordinary cropper when given a rich, loamy soil; grows 18 inches high, and requires no bush. The pods often measure four inches in length by over two inches in circumference. It ripens very evenly, so that nearly the entire crop may be taken at one picking. Per 2-oz. packet, 15 cts.; per ½-pt. package, 40 cts.

Tomato *semperfructifera*.

(THE EVERFRUITFUL TOMATO.)

This is a wonderful cropper, with large clusters of plum-shaped, somewhat flattened fruits of a bright scarlet color. The clusters seldom bear less than 50 fruits, and often more. The plant ripens the first fruits towards the end of May, producing continually until late fall. This kind is therefore well adapted for growing on trellis-work out doors, or in the frame, where if well grown it will produce fruits all the year round. Although the fruit is small, the flesh is solid and of excellent flavor. 25 cts. per packet.

For all other Vegetable Seeds, see our General Catalogue.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *March 10, 1892.*

Thanks for Catalogue received. It is a magnificent one, and the finest I have seen.

E. C. POWELL, *Asst. Editor.*

OTTAWA, *March 14, 1892.*

Again I have to thank you for the costly and most excellent Catalogue I had the pleasure of receiving this morning. I wish you every success.

J. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Novelties in Flower Seeds.

Ball or Jewel Asters.

This beautiful class of Asters which belongs to the short-petaled Pæony-flowered section, seems to have attained a great popularity. The flowers are very double, with symmetrically incurving petals making them almost exactly spherical. **Apple Blossom, Deep Rose, Crimson, Rose and White, Purple Violet.** Each color, per pkt., 25 cts. The collection of five colors, onepacket of each, \$1.

Pitcher & Manda's Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

Our own saving, from our unexcelled collection. This is a class of plants which has 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.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Single Striped Vitatta	\$0 75	Double Scarlet	\$0 75
" Scarlet	50	" White	75
" White	50	" Yellow	75
" Yellow	50	" Bronze	75
" Bronze	50	" Pink and Rose	75
" Mixed	25	" Mixed	50

New White Margaret Carnations.

Although only of recent introduction, this class of Carnations has become a most important article for every one who requires cut-flowers, and justly so, now that they are well known to yield such a rich profusion of large, sweet-smelling and generally double flowers, from four to five months after the time of sowing. We find that this valuable race will produce self colors fairly true from seed, and now offer a *pure white* flowering variety, of which 75 per cent. accurately represent the type. 25 cts. per pkt.

Centaurea cyanus nana compacta "Victoria."

This fine annual is especially adapted for carpet-bedding, and equally suitable for pot-culture; it cannot fail to be greatly appreciated when more generally known. The single blooms are somewhat smaller than those of the ordinary Corn-Flower, and larger than those of the dwarf variety, and in color a brighter blue than either. The plant grows six inches high, forming a perfect ball, completely covered with flowers; it will quickly be found a desirable acquisition to the flower garden. 25 cts. per pkt.

Pitcher & Manda's Prize Chrysanthemum Seed.

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. 25 cents per pkt., 5 pkts. for \$1.

The prizes offered last year for the best varieties raised from our seed have been awarded to the following parties: First prize (\$100) to Mr. Malcolm MacRorie, gardener to Dr. H. A. Mandeville, South Orange, N. J.; second prize (\$75) to Mr. Walter H. Knapp, Newtonville, Mass.; third prize (\$50) to Dr. Geo. F. Hawley, Corning, N. Y.

Ipomœa (Mina) sanguinea.

A magnificent climber, much finer than *Mina lobata*. It climbs even more rapidly and higher; the leaves are still more lobate, and from June the plant produces with certainty (and by no means so irregularly as *Mina lobata*) a great number of brilliant, blood-red flowers. This is decidedly one of the finest climbers that has been introduced in many years. 25 cents per pkt.

MARANTA LAGERIANA (Pitcher & Manda). (See page XXIII.)

TULIP POPPY. (*PAPAVER GLAUCUM*.) (See opposite page.) The finest annual of recent introduction.

Myosotis Alpestris, "Jewel."

(Forget-Me-Not.)

An entirely new variety, being a sport from *Myosotis alpestris Victoria*, but much larger in the flowers. The plants are very strong and compact, forming solid ball-shaped bushes, bearing from 40 to 45 perfect flower-stems. The flower is composed of one double center blossom, encircled by innumerable smaller ones, forming altogether a beautiful-looking cluster, which lasts a long period in bloom. The color is a beautiful sky-blue, brighter than any other variety known. For beds and borders, and especially for bouquet work, this novelty will be found invaluable. 25 cts. per pkt.

Pitcher & Manda's Hybrid 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 blossomed, 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 two to five years' time from the sowing of the seed. The names of species used in the hybridization will appear on each packet of seed. 75 cents per pkt.

Pelargonium multibracteatum.

A new and very fine variety, discovered only quite recently in Abyssinia. Of dwarf habit, and slightly climbing branches, like the *Pelargonium peltatum*; the leaves are deeply lobate and bronzed; the snow-white flowers are produced continually from February to September. 25 cents per pkt.

Phlox Drummondii lutea fl. pl.

(Semi-double Yellow Phlox.)

Of late years several semi-double flowering *Phlox Drummondii* have been introduced, the value of which as cut-flowers must have been recognized by those who have tried them. This very pretty yellow flowering variety comes quite true from seed, and possesses a slight perfume. It is worthy of note that in order to produce the best double flowers, this Phlox should be grown in a light soil. 25 cts. per pkt.

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 has proved 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. The finest annual of recent introduction. 25 cts. per pkt. (See plate, page xxx.)

Alpine Poppies (*Papaver Alpinum*).

These beautiful and graceful Poppies bring to recollection some of the delightful sensations felt by travelers in the Alps and Switzerland at catching sight of their dainty blossoms. Although they are perennials, they will, if sown early in spring, bloom the first season; are perfectly hardy, and require no protection. The colors are striking and showy, and a collection of these charming flowers in any garden is exceedingly pretty and effective. **Orange, Pure White, Yellow, Rose.** Each color, per packet, 25 cents; collection of four colors, one packet of each, 75 cents.

Primula Chinensis fimbriata, Pitcher & Manda's "Standard."

This is a novelty, originated and sent us from Germany, and is decidedly superior to all other varieties known. The flowers are one-third larger than those of other varieties, and the growth of the whole plant is very much stronger. The first flower stems grow far above the foliage before they open, and then the flowers appear incurved. As with the *Primula Japonica*, it is not uncommon in this variety to see two bunches of flowers on one stem, and as they bloom constantly and retain their excellent appearance for a long period, we think it will be found a decided acquisition. The Erfurt Horticultural Society awarded the "Standard" Primula a first-class certificate, and announced it as the best variety known up to the present. With this recommendation given by the highest authorities, we offer this novelty in America, feeling certain it is most worthy and distinct. We can furnish two colors only, viz.:

Pure White. 50 cts. per packet.

Carmine Red. 50 cts per packet.

New Golden Yellow Double Scabious.

A yellow Scabious having been long looked for, we have no doubt that this introduction will secure a large share of popular favor. The plants of this pretty and useful novelty are semi-dwarf and bushy, and bear in great profusion compact double flowers, of very fine golden yellow color, which are admirably adapted for cutting. 25 cts. per packet.

Dwarf Queen Ten=Weeks Stock. DARK BLOOD RED.

A valuable introduction, which has proved to be the forerunner of a new class. Not over nine inches in height, of compact habit and vigorous growth; the plant produces numerous umbels of large, intensely blood-red flowers, which stand out effectively from the broad and fleshy green leaves. Although this Stock produces 60 to 65 per cent. of double flowers, the single ones are also of decorative value, and thus render the class suitable for borders and for carpet bedding. 25 cents per pkt.

Triumph Ten=Weeks Stock. BRILLIANT CRIMSON.

This splendid novelty was introduced last season as a Pyramidal Stock, but it is now recognized as the first variety of an entirely new class. Of vigorous growth, the plant attains a height of 1 to 1½ feet, is of branching habit, and bears about 70 per cent. of very large double flowers. The latter are of graceful shape, resembling those of the double *Ranunculus*, and the peculiar changing lustre which lights up the rich coloring is especially striking. One of the distinguishing features of this new class is that the single blooms rival the double in attractiveness, the large, round-petaled flowers recalling the Scarlet Linum, and being borne so thickly give the plant a really splendid appearance. 25 cts. per packet.

New Dwarf Double=Striped Zinnia. (*Zinnia elegans nana flore pleno striata.*)

This dwarf type of the striped or zebra strain of Zinnias will be found invaluable for bedding and pot-work. The colors are as bright and effective as in their tall prototypes, and for large beds and borders will be unsurpassed. Mixed colors, 25 cents per pkt.

For separate colors and other varieties, see flower-seed portion of General Catalogue.

SPRING, 1893.

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.
1893.

A View in one of our Palm-Houses.

General Introduction.

THE aim in the preparation of this Catalogue has been to represent Plants, Flowers and Vegetables as nearly correct as possible, both in illustration and description; we have used freely the best modern photographic processes in producing our illustrations. We believe that the majority of our customers will appreciate our desire to represent all goods offered with entire frankness and accuracy, and feel confident that the only safe road to success is on this line.

It would appear, from the construction of most Catalogues issued, that the desire of the publisher was to enlarge upon nature both in description and illustration, and approach as near the boundary line of truth as it is possible to do; indeed, the truth is sometimes entirely lost sight of!

The expense and time given to the compilation of this volume has been much greater than that usually spent on Catalogues of this nature; but we fully believe that our Catalogue of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs contains more substantial and instructive matter than any other published in this country, a statement which may easily be verified by a short perusal.

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, or other article pertaining to greenhouse or garden, 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.

SELECT PLANTS FOR ARTISTIC DECORATION.

The special interest shown in all new things has caused us this year to publish separately the NOVELTY portion of our Catalogue (bound in front of these pages), and it is sent to all applicants. It will be found to contain many new and distinct articles, most attractive to all interested in horticulture.

JAMES R. FITCHER.
W. ALBERT MANDA.

PITCHER & MANDA.

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

Our Establishment.

CONSCIOUS of the want felt in this country for an establishment that embraces the whole extended line of Horticulture in its many branches, more especially those of the higher class, it has been our endeavor to found the most complete and best appointed Horticultural establishment in America, if not in the world; and when we assert to-day, without leaving the slightest ground for contradiction, that we have already this supreme position in the trade, our customers will admit that the attaining of this prominence is most gratifying, as it goes for saying that our stock of the different kinds of goods herein catalogued is without doubt the most numerous and valuable, and is unapproached by that of any one house in this country.

Our **Orchid Department**, consisting of twenty-one houses, is filled to overflowing with the finest collection of Orchids in America. Several houses are entirely devoted to Cypripediums, a varied and interesting genus, of which we have the largest collection in the world.

The **Chrysanthemum Department** comprises seven spacious houses, each 200 feet long by 25 feet wide, with high roofs, entirely devoted to the Autumn Queen; this indicates the wonderful and yet increasing popularity of these Fall flowers.

The **Exotic Department**, consisting of twenty houses arranged in a square, has the largest and finest Palm Houses in the country running through its center. In these houses are growing an immense collection of the finest and healthiest plants.

The **Herbaceous Department** requires several acres of our grounds, kept in the highest state of cultivation. The show of these hardy flowering plants, from early Spring to late Fall, is alone well worthy of a visit.

Seed and Bulb Department.—The success which has attended this department is phenomenal, and it is safe to say that during the past season we have handled as many Bulbs as the largest or oldest established firms in this country. In Seeds we are identified already by the trade as one of the largest dealers in reliable goods.

Our **Packing Rooms, Offices, etc.**, are all large and commodious, and thoroughly equipped in every way to transact the very large volume of business which passes through them.

We have also a Branch Nursery at Hextable, in Swanley, Kent, England, including ten greenhouses and a tract of land for hardy plants. From here we disseminate through Europe all our novelties and introductions.

We have much pleasure in inviting our customers, friends, and the general public to visit our establishment, where they will meet with a great horticultural treat.

TIME TABLE OF TRAINS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SHORT HILLS.

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.

SEEDS.

BEING WELL aware of the vital necessity that our seeds should be of high germinating power and pure stock to produce satisfactory results, we have the past year endeavored to test all the standard kinds of Vegetable and Flower seeds offered by responsible houses in this country and Europe. This test has resulted in our finding so many desirable and popular kinds worthy of cataloguing that we have considerably extended the number of varieties under each heading.

In our last year's Catalogue we endeavored to offer a less number of varieties, selecting only those that were the very best, but we have discovered that the extent of this country would not admit of the condensation of varieties, as many of them, although really duplicates of other sorts, have their local popularity, and are only known by local names. These duplications can only be reduced by practical experience and thorough testing.

In collecting and securing the Novelties offered in this Catalogue, we have exercised the greatest possible care in proving their desirability, true worth and distinctive merits, and have every confidence in recommending them as articles new and in most cases never offered before in this country. 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 seedsmen. Orders will be received and accepted only subject to its conditions.

To introduce our SEEDS more widely, and give to all an opportunity of testing their superior quality, we will send by mail, at prices named, ASSORTMENTS consisting of Flower and Vegetable seeds in distinct varieties. These will also be found very convenient to those unable to determine the best kinds suitable to ordinary cultivation, as they contain only varieties that are certain to please.

Assortments of Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

6 packages, distinct kinds	20 cents.
12 " " " 	35 "
24 " " " 	60 "
50 " " " 	\$1.25

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

Vegetable Seeds.

Our Vegetable Seeds may be relied upon as of the best possible quality. They have been obtained under circumstances which give us positive knowledge as to the purity of the various kinds and we believe no better seeds can be obtained anywhere at any price. We expect to as fully, cover the ground in seeds as we do in plants.

Globe Artichoke.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichofe.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large French Globe. The best variety. Buds large, deep, purplish green; the scales very thick and fleshy	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
Jerusalem Artichokes. Grown for the tubers	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$4 00	

Asparagus.

ASPERGE. *Esparago.* Spargel.

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 into the ground 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 ½lb. or more Seed, 8 cts. per lb.; Roots, 40 cts. per 100 extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Conover's Colossal. The standard variety. Stalks often 1½ inches in diameter, of the finest quality	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
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	5	10	25	80
Strong 2-year-old roots, \$1 50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.				

Beans.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles* Krup-Bohnen.

Dwarf or Bush Beans.

CULTURE.—Sow in a 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.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
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	\$0 50	\$1 75	\$3 00	
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	30	1 00	1 75	\$6 00
Improved Golden Wax. An early variety, holding the pods well clear of the ground. Pods golden yellow, tender, of good substance	30	90	1 50	5 50
Flageolet Red Wax. A desirable variety, almost exempt from rust. Pods often a foot long golden yellow, tender and good; ripe Beans red	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
Black Wax. Very early and delicious; round, yellow pods	25	90	1 50	5 50
Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax. Very early and very productive, yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow waxy pods. The earliest wax Bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	40	1 50	2 00	7 50
White Wax. Flat yellow pods	30	90	1 50	5 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	25	75	1 25	4 50
Early Mohawk. An early and hardy sort, especially suitable for first planting, as it withstands more cold than most others. Pods pale green, long and flat	25	75	1 25	4 50
Early Long Yellow Six-Weeks. A desirable sort, with very long, pale green pods; Beans yellow when ripe	30	90	1 50	5 00
Extra Early Refugee. Very productive sort. Pods tender and of fine flavor; much grown for pickling	35	1 25	1 75	6 00
Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	90	1 50	5 00
Best of All. Early and superior; round, green fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	30	90	1 50	5 00
Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 00
Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; strong growth, and very productive	30	90	1 50	5 00
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	50	1 75	3 00	10 00

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA BEAN. (See page 13.)

BEET
LONG
SMOOTH.

LETTUCE
SALAMANDER.

LETTUCE
BIG BOSTON.

BEET
EGYPTIAN.

BEET
ECLIPSE.

Pole or Running Beans.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco*. Stangen-Bohnen.

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.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
Early Jersey Lima. The earliest of the Pole Limas; in quality and productiveness equal to the Large White Lima	\$0 50	\$1 25	\$2 75	\$8 00
Large White Lima. A universal favorite, and probably the most generally grown of all Limas	40	1 50	2 75	8 00
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive. (See illustration.)	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
Dreer Lima. Thick, and of fine quality	40	1 50	2 75	8 00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent, either as a snap or shell Bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green, and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap Bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
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	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
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	35	1 25	2 60	7 00
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and Beans being white	40	1 25	2 25	8 00

English Dwarf Beans.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba*. Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per lb.
Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good	25	75	1 25	4 50
Early Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	75	1 25	4 00
Green Nonpareil. A green "Long-Pod"	25	75	1 25	4 00

Beet.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha*. Salatrüben.

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."

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 ½ lb. or more, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
Extra-Early Dark Egyptian. Root flat, turnip-shaped, dark blood-red; tops small. The best variety for forcing	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60

Beets, continued.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Extra-Early Eclipse. One of the best for private use. Root larger than Egyptian, nearly spherical; flesh dark red, with veins of lighter shade; crisp and tender	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; of deep blood color; tender and very early	5	15	30	1 00
Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	5	10	20	75
Dewing's Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market . .	5	10	20	60
Bastian's. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	5	10	20	60
Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color	5	10	20	60
Edmand's Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain, of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	5	10	20	60
Long Smooth Blood. The very best late variety of Beet for winter use	5	10	20	60
Swiss Chard or Sea-Kale Beet. Grown for its leaves only, which are treated like Spinach	5	10	30	75
Brazilian. Has very ornamental foliage; for borders	5	10	30	75

Mangel=Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Golden Tankard Mangel=Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
Mammoth Long Red Mangel=Wurzel. Very large selected strain	10	15	40
Mammoth Golden Globe Mangel=Wurzel.	10	15	40
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30
Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	10	15	40

Broccoli.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfohl.

CULTURE.—Same as for Cauliflower.

If by mail in quantities of ½ lb. or more, postage must be added at rate of 8 cts. per lb.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.
White Cape. Heads medium size, close, compact, of creamy white color; one of the most certain to head	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$2 00
Purple Cape. Differs from the preceding only in color	10	40	1 25
Walcheren. A valuable variety, with very large, firm heads	15	75	2 50

Brussels Sprouts.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Rosenfohl.

A variety of Cabbage having the stem covered with small, closely-crowded heads; excellent for the table, and popular.

CULTURE.—Same as for Cabbage.

Sent postpaid at the prices named.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Tall Improved. A standard and reliable sort	\$0 10	25	\$0 60	\$2 00
Dwarf, Improved. Sprouts compact, of fine quality	10	30	75	2 50
Dalkeith. A new and improved variety. (See illustration.) . . .	15	50	1 50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. (See opposite page.)

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.

Cabbage.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

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. It is very important to obtain Cabbage seed of carefully selected stocks, kept up, by rigid inspection, to a high type. Cheap seed will cause a loss in the crop. Our stocks are not excelled by any offered.

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 coldframes, 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 plants 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield. The best early Cabbage, and an old favorite wherever grown. Heads good size, pyramidal in shape, solid and handsome. We can strongly recommend our stock of this Cabbage	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
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; a great favorite with market gardeners	10	30	80	3 00
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	10	30	80	3 00
Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety known and valued the country over	5	20	60	2 00
Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely; has attained great popularity in a few years	5	25	75	2 50
Fottler's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	5	25	75	2 50
Large Late Drumhead. A standard and widely grown winter Cabbage for main crop	5	25	75	2 50
Premium Flat Dutch, Selected. The best of all the late Cabbages, bearing large, solid heads of good flavor and keeping qualities	10	20	75	2 50
Drumhead Savoy. The best of the Savoy Cabbages. These produce large heads, are of superior flavor, and should be in every private garden	10	25	75	2 50
Dwarf Ulm Savoy.	10	25	75	2 50
Red Dutch Pickling. The best of the red-fleshed Cabbages, and used mostly for pickling	10	25	75	2 50
Early Blood-Red Erfurt. Very early and compact	10	25	80	2 75

Cardoon.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines; the best variety of this vegetable	\$0 10	\$0 50

Carrot.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria*. Möhren.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
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	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 00
Early Scarlet Horn. Favorite for early crop, but not large	5	15	40	1 00
Scarlet Intermediate. A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections	5	15	40	1 00
Half=Long Scarlet Stump=Rooted Nantes. An excellent sort, of good quality	5	15	40	1 00
Chantenay. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	5	15	40	1 00
Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	5	15	40	1 00
Half=Long Danvers. One of the most productive. Roots even, bright orange, of good texture and fine flavor	5	10	25	75
Improved Long Orange. Large, of deep color and good texture; equally adapted for garden or field	5	10	25	75
Large White Belgian. For field culture	5	10	25	75
Altringham. Suitable either for garden or field	5	15	30	1 00

Cauliflower.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor*. Blumenkohl.

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 coldframe for early crop. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Sent postpaid at the prices quoted.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
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	\$0 25	\$3 00	\$10 00
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. A favorite variety, much grown by market gardeners. Early and good	25	3 50	12 00
Large Algiers. A large late sort	10	75	2 25
Lenormand's Short Stem. Has very large heads, white and firm	10	75	2 25
Veitch's Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	15	60	2 00

Chervil.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Bensenlauch.

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. if sent by mail; packet of either variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Curled. Beautiful foliage, used for garnishing	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
Tuberous-rooted. A variety with edible roots like Carrots	5	25	80	2 75

THE BEST OF ALL CAULIFLOWERS.

IMPROVED
SNOW BALL
CAULIFLOWER.

PURE WHITE HEADS.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME
CELERY.

Our Selected Stock of this Popular Variety is Unsurpassed.

Celery.

CELERI. *Apio. Sellerie.*

Celery is a most delicate and palatable autumn and winter relish, and should be in every garden. The recent varieties leave little to be desired, either in excellence or beauty.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
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, entirely stringless, and possess a rich, nutty flavor	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
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	10	40	1 25	4 00
Golden Self-blanching. In appearance resembling the White Plume, except in color, which is a bright yellow	10	50	1 50	5 00
Golden Dwarf. The great Kalamazoo favorite. Solid, of good flavor; keeps well for winter	10	35	80	3 00
Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden. The heart is golden-yellow, and it is of superior quality	10	30	80	3 00
Boston Market. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	10	25	75	2 50
Sandringham. Dwarf, white, small, solid	5	20	50	1 50
New Rose. Fine flavor, solid and crisp, keeps well	10	30	80	3 00
London Red. Popular English sort of distinct color	10	30	80	3 00
Soup Celery. (Old Seed). Excellent for flavoring				30

For Celery plants, see page 49.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery.

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

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Erfurt Giant. The best of the class; roots of large size and fine flavor	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
Large Smooth Prague. A very fine variety	10	30	80	3 00

Chicory.

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

Postage on ½ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large-rooted. The only variety generally grown	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

Corn Salad or Fetticus.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla. Stedjulat.*

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

Postage on ½ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large or Small-seeded. Either variety	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

Corn, Sweet or Sugar.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maij.*

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.

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.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
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	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$4 00
Crosby's Early. A good variety, with rather small ears, but very productive	20	60	1 00	4 00
Ne Plus Ultra (Country Gentleman). One of the sweetest; of medium earliness; the grains are set irregularly, not in rows . .	30	75	1 25	5 00
Early Minnesota. Very early, and desirable alike in the market or family garden	20	60	1 00	4 00
Hickox Improved. Perhaps the best second early Corn. Much grown for both market and canning. Ears large, white and full	20	60	1 00	4 00
Moore's Early Concord. Ears large and well filled; early and unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of flavor	20	60	1 00	4 00
Perry's Hybrid. An early, twelve-rowed variety, growing only four to five feet high, with ears as long as the Crosby, and set very low on the stalk. Kernels white, large, sweet and very tender .	20	60	1 00	4 00
Squantum. One of the sweetest varieties, and is largely used for market and canning. It is a general favorite, and is wonderfully productive	20	60	1 00	4 00
Egyptian or Washington Market. Ears of large size; the flavor peculiarly rich and sweet. It is grown in large quantities for both canning and for selling in the green state. Like all other large varieties, it matures late	20	60	1 00	4 00
Mammoth. A late variety, producing ears of very large size and fine flavor. It is unusually productive	25	60	1 00	4 50
Stowell's Evergreen. Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep and exceptionally tender and sugary; has the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other	20	60	1 00	4 00
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black .	20	60	1 00	4 00

For Field and Fodder Corn, see page 53.

Collards.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* *Blatterfohl.*

CULTURE. Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Georgia-grown	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

CAMBRIDGE HILL, R I, May 1, 1892.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA.

Gentlemen:—I write to express the satisfaction your seeds gave me. I have sown seeds from several firms this spring, but yours have surpassed them all. I think nearly every seed has come up.

Yours truly,

F. J. VOSE.

EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN.

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

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.

Cress.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo. Kresse.*

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Curled Cress or Pepper Grass	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 40
Water Cress, True. May be grown in any stream	10	50	1 00	4 00

Cucumber.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino. Gurfe.*

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
New Everbearing. Very early, producing a great number of small sized, evenly formed fruits. One of the best for pickling	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
Improved Early White Spine. Fruit large and well formed, dark green, and of fine flavor	5	10	30	75
Extra Early Green Prolific. Small, of a uniform size, and dark green. Good variety for pickling	5	10	30	75
Giant Pera. Very long. A fine and distinct variety for table use; of recent introduction	5	15	50	1 50
Extra Long White Spine. Very fine shape for market; used also for forcing	5	10	25	75
Nichol's Medium Green. A very fine table sort of medium size, and exceedingly productive; the best for general purposes	5	10	30	75
Long Green. Long dark green and of excellent quality; firm and crisp	5	10	30	75
Short Green or Gherkin. Good for pickling; productive	5	10	30	75
West India Gherkin or Burr. Very small burr, for pickling	5	20	60	2 00

English Frame or Forcing Varieties.

Cuthill's, Black Spine, Blue Gown, Improved Sion House, Lord Kenyon's Favorite, Telegraph. Per pkt, 25 cents.

Dandelion.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon. Pardeblum.*

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Improved Broad-leaved. The best sort	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 00
Common	5	20	60	

Egg-Plant.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena*. Eierpflanze.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hotbeds 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Improved New York Purple. The most useful sort, and grown ten to one of any other everywhere. Fruit large, and of good quality	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
Black Pekin. Fruit round, deep black, solid	10	40	1 25	4 00
Early Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality; preferred by some	10	40	1 25	4 00

Endive.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia*. Endiven.

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 ½lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Green Curled Winter. The standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
White Curled. For early use, for which it is desirable	10	20	50	1 50
Gloss Curled. Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter	10	20	50	1 50
Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety for fall and winter	10	25	60	2 00

Kale or Borecole.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col*. Blätterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed 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 ½lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Though less than 18 inches high, a single plant is often three feet in diameter. The best variety	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
Siberian, German Greens, or "Sprouts." Treated as Spinach; sown in September for winter and spring use	5	10	25	75
Brown German Curled. Dull purple. The German's favorite	5	15	35	1 25

Kohlrabi or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo*. Kohlrabi.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early White Vienna. White and tender. Must be used when young, as it becomes stringy with age. The best sort	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Early Purple Vienna. Stem purple	10	30	85	3 00

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.

PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE.

Leek.

POIREAU. *Puerro*. Porro.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Large American Flag. The variety most grown; hardy and of good quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Musselburgh. Grows to a large size, very hardy	10	25	75	2 50
Large Rouen. A standard sort, remaining long in good condition	10	25	75	2 50

Lettuce.

LAITUE. *Lechuga*. Salat.

CULTURE.—To obtain good Lettuce, a rich, open soil and an abundant supply of moisture during the entire growing season are necessary. Seed may be sown in hotbeds in March, to be set out when weather permits, and in the open ground from early April 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 ½lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

Head or Cabbage Lettuce.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
P. & M.'s Ice. See Novelties	\$0 50			
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 coldframes, and equally good for open ground	5	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
Black-seeded Simpson. Larger than the Early Curled. Leaves light green, very thin and tender	10	20	50	1 50
Big Boston. One of the best forcing varieties. Head large, very compact and crisp; light green	10	25	75	2 00
Tennisball, Black Seed. A well-known sort, forming a solid head with few spreading leaves of light green. Good for forcing	10	20	50	1 50
Boston Market, White Seed. A well-known variety, forming compact, light green heads	10	20	50	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	5	20	50	1 50
Black-seeded Butter. Good for main summer or spring crop	5	20	50	1 50
Salamander Head. Another good summer sort	5	20	50	1 50
Neapolitan (Henderson's New York). One of the best summer varieties. Large heads very solid, and of first-rate flavor	10	25	75	2 00
Hanson. We can recommend this as one of the very best. Outer leaves bright green, with prominent light-colored veins; inner leaves white, and usually curved and twisted at the base. Extensively grown by market-gardeners and truckers, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality	5	20	50	1 50
Grand Rapids Forcing. Extra large, tender heads; one of the best early forcing varieties grown	10	30	85	3 00
Deacon. A large solid Cabbage-lettuce for summer	5	20	50	1 50
All-the-Year-Round. Useful either for forcing or out of doors; a standard sort	5	20	50	1 50
Hardy Green Winter. One of the best winter varieties. Very hardy, and forms a solid head	5	20	50	1 50

IMPROVED
JENNY LIND MUSK MELON.

IMPROVED CHRISTIANA
MUSK MELON.

The above Melons combine all commendable qualities.

Cos Lettuce.

These sorts form a compact, conical-shaped head. 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. See sectional illustration.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Paris White Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce. A valuable sort	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
Trianon. The best of the class. Unequalled for texture and delicate flavor	10	40	1 00	4 00

Martynia.

(For Pickles.) Gemfenthorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Very productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Proboscidea.	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00

Melon, Musk.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupen.

CULTURE.—Sow seed about the middle of May, in hills about five feet apart each way, 10 to 15 seeds being planted 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 ½ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts., postpaid.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Improved Christiana. One of the best, and very early; flesh bright orange, of a peculiarly pleasant flavor	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 00
Extra-early Hackensack. Very early. Fruit large, in shape a flat spheroid; skin netted; flesh green, of the most deliciously sweet flavor. The best of the early netted Melons	5	15	25	75
Hackensack. The preceding is a selected strain of this old market-gardeners' favorite. About 10 days later than the Extra-early	5	15	25	75
Improved Jenny Lind. One of the earliest and sweetest Melons in cultivation. Fruit small, but of extra-fine flavor and quality	10	20	75	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	10	20	35	1 00
Montreal Market. One of the largest Muskmelons. Deeply ribbed, netted green skin; flesh light green, of fine flavor	5	15	25	75
Improved Nutmeg. Fruit nutmeg shape; skin deep green, finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary	5	15	25	75
Baltimore or Acme. A green-fleshed, productive and excellent shipping Melon, of oblong form	5	15	30	1 00
Golden Netted Gem. Very early, small, and of good flavor	5	15	30	1 00
Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	5	15	30	1 00
Green Citron. This excellent sort is of medium size, deeply netted, of globular shape, and six to eight inches in diameter. Flesh green and of fine flavor	10	20	35	1 00
Skillman's Netted. Form roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed. An early and delicious variety	5	15	30	1 00
Ward's Nectar. Small, finely netted; dark green flesh. Very early and fine flavored	5	15	30	1 00

Melon, Water.

MELON L'EAU. *Zandia*. Waffermelone.

CULTURE.—The same as for Muskmelons, except that the hills should be about eight feet apart each way. Watermelons are grown in their greatest perfection in the southern states; Georgia alone shipped to the north nearly a hundred million melons in the season of 1892. 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
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 shipping melon; it is very largely grown in Georgia	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Ruby Gold. A good variety. Fruit medium to large, with thin rind and tender, fine-flavored flesh	5	15	30	1 00
Dark Icing. Fruit very solid, with a thin, dark green rind; flesh bright red and of fine flavor, with very abundant juice; seeds white	5	10	25	75
White-seeded Ice Cream. Very early. Fruit of medium size; rind thin, pale green; flesh bright red, very solid, of delicious flavor	5	10	25	75
Mammoth Ironclad. The largest Watermelon grown, specimens sometimes weighing 100 pounds. Late, of oblong shape, with solid, red flesh of fine flavor, and thin, hard rind; is an excellent shipping variety	5	10	25	75
Citron. For preserving. Red seed		10	25	75
Hungarian Honey. A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes. Perfectly round; flesh brilliant red; seeds very small; very thin rind, and of first-rate quality.	5	15	30	1 00
Green and Gold. Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green. It ripens early, is very productive; ranks with Hungarian Honey	5	10	25	75
Jordan's Gray Monarch. This distinct Melon is the largest of all. The skin is a mottled gray; shape long; flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor. It is also a fine shipper	5	10	25	75
The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; a good variety for home growing	5	10	25	75
The Volga. Light, pale green skin. A round Russian Melon, with red flesh; late	5	10	25	75
Dixie. A new Melon of excellent quality; very large and solid. Flesh red; skin dark green, beautifully striped; very early and enormously productive	5	10	25	75
Mountain Sweet or Ice Cream. An old and reliable sort. Red flesh, solid and sweet	5	10	25	75
Cuban Queen. Round shape and large size; flesh bright red, very crisp, delicate and sweet	5	10	25	75
Phinney's Early Oval. Very early and sweet; flesh deep red; fine for the home garden	5	10	25	75
Black Spanish. Round; very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds; very thin rind; of delicious flavor and very sweet	5	10	25	75
Scaly Bark. A very large oblong variety, with a dark, tough rind; crimson flesh, very solid, remarkably sweet and free from fibre	5	10	30	1 00
Southern Rattlesnake or Gypsy. A very large, striped variety of oblong shape; flesh scarlet and of superior quality	5	10	25	75
Pride of Georgia. A southern variety, with a hard rind, which makes it valuable for shipping. Flesh bright red; ripens up well, and is of excellent quality	5	10	25	75

Mushroom Spawn.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta. Champignonbrut.*

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 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per lb.
English Spawn. The most extensively grown. Comes in the form of bricks	
per 10 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$9	\$0 12
French Spawn. Comes loose, in two pound boxes	30

Mustard.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza. Senf.*

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Black. The seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	5	15	40
Chinese Broad-leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	30	1 00

Nasturtium.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula. Nasturtium.*

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring Pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Tall Nasturtium Mixed	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
Dwarf “ “	5	15	50	1 50

Okra or Gombo.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo. Safran.*

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 ½ lb or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
White Velvet. Pods white, long smooth; very tender; perhaps the best variety grown	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Long Green. Long green, ribbed pods	5	10	20	60
Dwarf Green. Early and productive	5	10	20	60
Dwarf White	5	10	20	60

OTTAWA, ONT., March 14, 1892.

I have to thank you for the costly and most excellent Catalogue, which I had the pleasure of receiving this morning.

J. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEAD, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 10, 1892.

Thanks for your Catalogue received. It is a magnificent one, and the finest I have seen.

E. C. POWELL, Assistant Editor.

Onion.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. *Zwiebeln*.

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 ½ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
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	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
Mammoth Red Garganus or Pompeii . Produces Onions four to five pounds each, skin delicate red, mild flavor. Superior for growing in the southern states	10	30	75	2 50
White Portugal . A large flat Onion of mild flavor; recommended for private use. When young the bulbs are much used for pickling	10	25	75	2 50
Southport Yellow Globe . Bulb nearly globular, of fine appearance, and mild, pleasant flavor	10	25	75	2 50
Large Red Globe . Similar to the preceding, except in color	5	20	50	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 with confidence to any one	5	20	60	2 00
Round Yellow Danvers . A standard market sort; good size, good keeper	5	20	60	2 00
Large Red Wethersfield . Large size, with reddish purple skin and purplish flesh. A very productive Onion, and extensively grown	5	20	40	1 50
Extra Early Flat Red . Color light red; the earliest variety of all	5	20	50	1 50
Adriatic Barletta . A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all	5	30	90	3 00
Queen . Very early small white variety	5	20	60	2 00
White Globe . Large Southport strain	5	30	90	3 00
White Italian Tripoli . Excellent variety, of quick growth and mild flavor	5	20	60	2 00
Red Italian Tripoli . Similar to above, except in color	5	20	60	2 00
White Flat Bermuda . True imported seed; very early, and succeeds well in the south	5	25	75	3 00
Red Flat Bermuda . Very early	5	25	75	3 00
Giant Rocca . A very large variety from Naples; bright brown skin, and delicate flavor; globular in shape	5	20	60	2 00

Onion Sets, Potato Onions, Etc.

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

Postage, 10 cts. per quart extra, if sent by mail.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
White Onion Sets	30	90	1 50	5 00
Red Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Potato Onion Sets	30	1 25	2 00	
Shallots	40	1 50	2 50	
Garlic Sets	per lb., 40 cts. .

ONION REDS
WETHERSFIELD.

ONION
WHITE
PORTUGAL.

TOMATO
MIKADO.

ONION
SO. YELL. GLOBE.

ONION
YELLOW DAWERS.

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

Orach or French Spinach.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle*.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in spring as the ground can be gotten in order ; cultivate and use like Spinach, which it greatly resembles.

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

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Per lb.*
Red. Distinct ; dark red leaves	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
White. Pale-green leaves ; almost yellow	5	15	30	1 00

Parsnip.

PANAIS. *Chirivia*. *Pastinake*.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Hollow Crown. The best variety, and the one most generally cultivated ; tender, and of good flavor	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 60
Long Smooth. A fine-flavored variety	5	10	25	60
Early Round. An early variety, but of small size	5	10	25	60
Maltese. Not quite as long as the Long Smooth	5	10	25	60

Parsley.

PERSIL. *Perijil*. *Peterfilie*.

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 three or four inches apart in the rows. Protect by a coldframe for winter use, and this useful and appetizing relish can be had at hand every month in the year. 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Extra Double Curled. A fine variety, with beautiful foliage, for garnishing	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Champion Moss Curled. Very pretty ; selected stock, foliage beautifully curled	5	10	30	1 00
Fern-leaved. Finely curled ; beautiful for table decoration, and thus pretty as well as useful	5	10	30	1 00
Plain. The ordinary form	5	10	30	1 00
Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	5	15	30	1 00

[Extract from *Newport Observer*, June 30, 1892, relating to Horticultural Show in Masonic Hall:]

“For the best collection of not less than eight varieties of Vegetables, Mr. James Gohm takes the special prize without any trouble, and also takes first prizes for Tomatoes, Potatoes, Beans, Asparagus, Beets, Onions, Carrots and Radishes ; all fine specimens in full growth.”

We take pleasure in informing our customers that Mr. John Gohm purchased from us the seeds from which these prize vegetables were grown.

Peas.

Pois. *Chicaros o Guisantes*. Grbsen.

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.

Extra Early and Early Varieties.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per- bus.
Maud S. The earliest Pea in existence; a heavy yielder, quality first-rate. We recommend this variety strongly . . . 2½ .	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
American Wonder. One of the earliest and most prolific dwarf wrinkled Peas in cultivation 1 . .	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Improved Daniel O'Rourke. A favorite extra early variety . . 2½ .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
Alaska. A smooth blue, extra early variety 2½ .	2½	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
Philadelphia Extra Early. Favorite market variety in the southern states; very early 3 . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; very early, of excellent quality . . 1 . .	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Laxton's Alpha. One of the earliest wrinkled Peas; fine . . 3 . .	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Premium Gem. Pods long and of a dark green color; an improvement on Little Gem; very early and productive . . 1 . .	1	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
McLean's Little Gem. Dwarf prolific, green, wrinkled . . . 1 . .	1	25	1 00	1 50	5 00
Kentish Invicta. Round, blue; very early, of superior flavor . . 2 . .	2	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Advancer. A dwarf green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor . . 2½ .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
Carter's First Crop. Early, productive, and of good flavor . . 3 . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
Abundance. Vine of medium height, and bearing along its entire length numerous well-filled pods, each containing six to eight medium-sized, roundish, wrinkled Peas, which are of most superior flavor; one of the very best in quality . . 1½ .	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
Everbearing. Maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing 2½ .	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

Medium and Late Varieties.

Horsford's Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific 2½ .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
Pride of the Market. A robust variety, which should be sown thinly. Pods large, filled with large, finely flavored Peas . . 2 . .	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Stratagem. A medium early sort, producing a great abundance of large pods, filled with well-flavored Peas 1½ .	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Champion of England. A standard variety; one of the best sorts grown. Very productive and of fine flavor; late . . 5 . .	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
Telegraph. Medium late. Pods very large, containing 10 to 12 large Peas of good flavor 4 . .	4	30	1 15	2 00	7 00
Telephone. A good main crop sort for the family garden. Pods and Peas large and well-flavored 4½ .	4½	30	1 15	2 00	7 00
Ne Plus Ultra. The most popular late Pea now in the English market; superior flavor 5 . .	5	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
Yorkshire Hero. Extra fine for table use, and very productive . . 2½ .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
Dwarf Blue Imperial. A good summer Pea; prolific and fine . . 2½ .	2½	20	50	85	3 00
Large Black-eyed Marrowfat. An excellent variety 5 . .	5	20	50	85	3 00
Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the Black-eyed in all its features, except in growth 4 . .	4	20	50	85	3 00

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

Edible Podded Peas.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
Early Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. A French variety, of good quality	2½	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$2 50	\$9 00
Tall Sugar. Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	5	60	1 75	3 00	12 00

Pepper.

PIMENT. *Pimiento* Pfeffer.

Peppers are extensively used for pickling in various ways. When filled with Cabbage and pickled, they are called "mangos," and form a delightful relish.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in hotbeds 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
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	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
Procop's Giant. A mammoth Pepper; bright red, of mild flavor; most suitable for mangos or for use raw	10	30	80	3 00
Sweet Mountain or Spanish. Similar to the preceding, but larger and milder; used for salad	10	30	80	3 00
Long Red Cayenne. Fruit small, very pungent; used for mixed pickles, either green or ripe	10	30	80	3 00
Large Bell or Bull Nose. Large and of mild flavor; a favorite sort	10	30	80	3 00
Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct; of mild flavor; color yellow	10	30	80	3 00
Red Chili. Very productive; small, red and very pungent	10	30	80	3 00
Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruit	10	30	80	3 00
Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; very ornamental; fruit yellow to deep scarlet	10	40	1 25	4 00

Potato.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata*. Kartoffel.

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.

	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.	Per bbl.
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	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 50	\$3 50
Beauty of Hebron. An early sort, with pure white flesh and pinkish skin; a favorite with many market-gardeners	40	60	1 50	3 50
Early Puritan. Medium early; white skin and flesh; a good sort	40	60	1 50	3 50
Rural Blush. Medium early; flesh slightly tinged with pink, of fine quality; a very productive sort	40	60	1 50	3 50
White Star. Medium early; flesh white, cooking dry and mealy. A heavy yielder and a good main crop sort	40	60	1 50	3 50

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

Potato, continued.

½pk. Per pk. Per bu. Per 1 bl.

Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Large and smooth variety, of excellent quality; white skin and flesh, with few and shallow eyes.	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 50
Early Mayflower. Ripens at the same time as the Early Rose. Quality equal to the Snowflake; tubers are of medium size and uniform; eyes few; flesh white and solid	40	60	1 75	3 50
Chas. Downing. Oval, oblong form and pure white color; one of the earliest sorts; of splendid quality; enormously productive	40	60	1 75	3 50
White Elephant. Late; very large, of fine quality, and an exceedingly heavy yielder. One of the best for general crop	40	60	1 50	3 50

We can also supply the following varieties at same prices as above mentioned kinds:

Early Ohio, Clarke's No. 1, Thorburn, Triumph, Pride of the West, Bill Nye, Empire State, and St. Patrick.

Pumpkin.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

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 ½ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Per pkt. Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

Large Cheese. A flat Pumpkin, perhaps the best of all for family use, very hardy and productive	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Large Tours or Mammoth. A French Pumpkin of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Flesh salmon color	5	10	30	1 00
Cushaw. Salmon-colored flesh; crookneck	5	10	20	75
Jonathan. A large bottle-shaped variety; crookneck; fine for pies	5	10	30	1 00
Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	5	10	20	60
Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	5	10	30	75
Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive bu., \$4		5	15	20

Radish.

RADIS ET RAVE. Rabanos and Rabanitos. Radies und Rettig.

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 ½ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail; packet of any variety, 5 cts. postpaid.

Per pkt. Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Skin bright scarlet; flesh crisp and of mild, delicate flavor; one of the best for the private garden	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
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	5	15	30	1 00
Early Scarlet White-tipped Turnip. A very early sort, of good flavor. Good for forcing, or the open ground	5	10	20	60
Deep Scarlet Olive-shaped. Flesh rosy-tinted, of good flavor. A good summer variety	5	10	25	75
French Breakfast. Root olive-shaped, mild, crisp and tender. Good variety for forcing, being of quick growth	5	10	20	60
Prussian Scarlet Globe-shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	5	10	25	75
Early Turnip Roman Carmine. Handsome and useful, either for open ground or forcing	5	10	25	75
Early Turnip. Deep blood-red; extra early forcing sort	5	15	30	1 00

Radish, continued.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early White Turnip. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and quite sweet	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Early Yellow Turnip. Yellow. Popular in New York market.	5	10	25	75
Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	5	10	25	75
Large Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh	5	10	25	75
Long Scarlet Short-top. Root long, crisp, and of good flavor. A standard and good variety for either family or market-gardeners' use	5	10	20	60
Chartier. Crimson, shading to white at the tip. A good, tender variety; stands a long time without becoming stringy or pithy	5	10	25	75
Long White Naples. Slender; for summer use	5	10	25	75
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	5	10	25	75
White Strasburg Summer. Very large. The German's favorite.	5	10	25	75
Rose China Winter. Bright rose color; flesh firm and piquant; fine for winter use	5	10	25	75
Long Black Spanish. One of the hardiest and best for winter use.	5	10	25	75
Round Black Spanish. Same as preceding, except in shape		10	25	75
California Mammoth White Winter. A white-fleshed Radish of excellent quality	5	10	30	1 00

Rhubarb.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

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, ½ lb. or over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
St. Martin's. A new Scotch variety. It is immensely productive, one of the earliest, and has a rich, spicy flavor, very similar to the Gooseberry when used for pies or tarts	\$0 20	\$0 75	\$2 50	
Victoria. Very large; later than the Linnæus	5	20	50	\$1 50
Linnæus. Early and tender	5	20	50	1 50

For Rhubarb Roots, see page 49.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzeln.

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 ½ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Long White French. The common variety	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island. A recent introduction, superior in size and equal in flavor to the older sorts	5	15	50	1 50
Black Salsify or Scorzonera. By many preferred to the ordinary white-rooted sorts	5	20	50	2 00

Sorrel.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

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

Postage on ½ lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Broad-leaved. The best sort for the garden	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

*CARROT HALF LONG
STUMP ROOTED.*

*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.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills a foot apart, in rich soil. The main crop is sown in September, but for summer use successive sowing 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Large Round Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Large, round, thick leaves. One of the newer sorts	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
Curled Savoy or Bloomsdale. Leaves large, much wrinkled, tender and succulent	5	10	15	40
Prickly. A good hardy sort	5	10	15	40
Long-Standing. Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	5	10	15	40
Round-leaved. A standard sort	5	10	15	40
New Zealand. A very desirable and distinct variety; grows well during hot weather. Should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way	5	15	40	1 25

Squash.

COURGE. *Calabaza*. Speiße Kürbis.

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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Early White-scolloped Bush. One of the earliest, Flesh good; rind hard, adapting it for shipping	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
Early Golden-scolloped Bush. Not quite as early as the preceding, but resembling it, except in color	5	10	25	75
Early Summer Crookneck. Orange yellow, skin warty. Of fine flavor, and usually considered the best summer squash	5	10	25	75
Boston Marrow. For early autumn or late summer. Shape, oval; color, bright orange; flesh dry, and of good flavor	5	10	25	75
Hubbard. The best winter sort, keeping in good condition until April. Skin dark green, flesh dry and of fine flavor	5	10	25	75
Pike's Peak or Sibley. A distinct and good winter sort, with hard skin and thick, bright orange flesh of delicate flavor; new, but of assured value	5	10	25	75
Mammoth Chili. A good winter sort, growing to an enormous size, often 200 pounds	5	20	50	1 75
Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor. Suitable either for fall or winter	5	10	25	75
Bay State. Extremely solid, of heavy weight; fine and dry flesh, of sweet flavor, of a beautiful bright golden yellow; very handsome; shell extremely hard and flinty; an excellent keeper	5	10	25	75
Perfect Gem. Round white, fine quality, productive; good for fall or winter	5	10	25	75
Golden Custard Bush. Much larger than the Scolloped varieties, color dark rich golden yellow; quality excellent	10	20	60	1 50
English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender and finely-flavored flesh	5	10	25	75

Tomato.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Siebesapfel.

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. The varieties below closely approximate perfection.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed 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.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Dwarf Champion. Distinct in its habit, requiring no support. Very early and prolific. Fruit medium size, bright scarlet, solid, and with few seeds.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$3 00
Perfection. Very early and productive. Fruit of good size, perfectly smooth and very meaty. Color blood red	5	25	75	2 50
Beauty. Medium early. Medium size, smooth and solid; of a pinkish color; a good shipper	5	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Stone. One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	10	40	1 00	4 00
Long-Keeper. Bright red. Early, very productive, and the longest keeper of all Tomatoes	10	40	1 00	4 00
Lorillard. The best forcing variety. Very early and prolific; fruit smooth, bright glossy red, of fine flavor	10	25	80	3 00
Favorite. Fruit large, smooth and solid, ripening evenly throughout the season	5	25	75	2 50
Table Queen. One of the largest smooth Tomatoes. Of good substance and color, and of fine flavor	10	50	1 25	4 00
Early Ruby. One of the earliest. Fruit of good size and substance; plant of very spreading habit.	10	50	1 25	4 00
Trophy, Selected. The standard late sort, and an old favorite for main crop. Fruit very solid and fine, produced abundantly	10	30	85	3 00
Mikado. Fruit very large, but somewhat irregular	10	25	80	3 00
Large Yellow. Large, and of good flavor	5	25	75	2 50
Red Pear-shaped. Fruit solid, small pear-shaped, Very pretty	5	25	75	2 50
Yellow Plum. Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles	5	25	75	2 50

We can also supply the following varieties:

Ignotum, Red Currant, Strawberry or Winter Cherry, Volunteer, Prelude, Peach, Green Gage, etc	10	30	1 00	3 00
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Turnip.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

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 ½ lb. and more, 8 cts. per lb. extra, if sent by mail.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early Snowball. Small and of rapid growth; pure white	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
Early Flat Dutch. Good white early sort	5	10	15	50
Extra Early Milan. The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top	5	15	30	75
White Egg. Oval in shape; flesh pure white, mild and sweet. One of the best	5	10	15	50
Red-top Strap-leaf. The variety most extensively grown for early use. Flesh white; skin of top portion of root purple	5	10	15	40

EARLY RUBY TOMATO.

Earliest and Best for all Purposes.

Turnip, continued.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Purple-Top Globe-Shaped. Nearly globular, solid, and of good flavor. Very prolific. A standard sort	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
Golden Ball. Flesh yellow, very sweet and delicate. The best of the Yellow Turnips	5	10	15	50
Yellow Aberdeen. Globular; flesh light yellow, of good flavor. Very productive, and a good keeper	5	10	15	50
Cow Horn. Roots carrot shaped; early and good	5	10	15	50
Yellow Globe. Flesh firm and sweet; fine for table and stock	5	10	15	50
Yellow Stone. Fine hardy winter sort. Excellent for table use	5	10	25	75

Ruta-Baga or Swede Turnip.

Extensively grown for feeding stock, but also good for the table. Keep sound and good till spring. Under careful culture they are enormously productive.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
Improved American Purple-Top. Hardy and prolific. Flesh yellow, solid, and good. The best of the Ruta-Bagas	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
Large White French. Flesh white, sweet and good	5	10	15	50
Skirving's Improved Purple-Top. Excellent; good keeper	5	10	15	50
Laing's Improved Purple-Top. Good variety for table use	5	10	15	50

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

A bed of these is always useful in the kitchen garden.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Anise (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>)	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 00
Balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)	5	40	4 00
Basil, Sweet (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>)	5	15	1 50
Bene (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>)	5	20	2 00
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)	5	15	1 50
Caraway (<i>Carum carui</i>)	5	10	60
Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)	5	10	75
Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)	5	15	1 00
Fennel, Sweet (<i>Anethum fœniculum</i>)	5	10	1 00
Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)	5	40	2 50
Hyssop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>)	5	20	2 00
Lavender (<i>Lavandula vera</i>)	5	15	75
Marjoram, Sweet (<i>Origanum marjoram</i>)	5	25	2 50
Pot Marigold (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	5	15	1 50
Rosemary (<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>)	5	40	4 00
Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>)	5	15	1 50
Saffron (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>)	5	15	1 50
Sage (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>)	5	20	2 00
Summer Savory (<i>Satureja hortensis</i>)	5	20	2 00
Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>)	5	45	4 00

Tobacco.

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 25 feet square, and produce plants for one acre.

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

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Connecticut Seed-Leaf. For northern and middle states	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
Primus. A new and early to ripen; adapted to the far north	10	40		
Yellow Prior. A favorite variety, largely grown in the west	10	30	1 00	3 00
Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type	10	20	1 00	3 00
Havana. Choice imported seed	10	40	1 25	4 00

Vegetable Roots and Plants.

We can supply these packed to ship anywhere safely, in the proper season. Our plants are carefully grown, strong and stocky, and not forced with heat, so as to be weak when received. Send orders early, naming time plants are desired shipped.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots of this reliable kind	Per 100	Per 1,000
	\$1 00	\$7 00
Asparagus, Palmetto. A variety of southern origin, bright green	1 50	10 00
Chive Plants. For flavoring soups, salads, etc	Per clump.	Per doz.
	\$0 25	\$2 50
Chufas, or Earth Almonds	Per qt.	
	\$0 40	
Horse-Radish, Roots	Per doz.	Per 100
	\$0 25	\$1 00
Jerusalem Artichokes. Cooked like Potatoes	Per qt.	Per bu.
	\$0 25	\$4 00
Rhubard Roots. (Victoria.) Best sort for general use	Each.	Per doz.
	\$0 25	\$2 50
Sea Kale Roots. (Imported.) Three years old, for forcing		1 25
Tarragon Plants. (Estragon.) For flavoring	30	3 00
Cabbage Plants. Early Summer and Jersey Wakefield, ready from March 1 to May 1. Coldframe plants	Per 100	Per 1,000
	\$1 00	\$9 00
Cauliflower, Snowball. (Best variety.) From frames	2 00	15 00
“ Spring Sown Plants. From open ground	1 00	9 00
Celery Plants. White Plume, Garden Dwarf, Golden Self-blanching, Giant Pascal, London Red, Covent Garden, Pink, etc.; fine plants, ready in July and August	75	5 00
Egg-Plants, New York Improved. (Pot plants.) Ready May 15	Per doz.	Per 100
	\$1 00	\$6 00
Lettuce Plants. All the best varieties	Per 100	Per 1,000
	\$1 00	\$7 50
Pepper Plants. Ready May 15. Bull Nose, Golden Dawn, Long Cayenne, Chili, and other varieties. Pot-grown plants	Per doz.	Per 100
	\$1 00	\$6 00
Tomato Plants. Including Perfection (Beef-steak), Mikado, Acme, Beauty, and all the best kinds of red and yellow varieties. Ready for shipment May 15	Per 100	Per 1,000
	\$2 50	\$20 00
Sweet Potato Plants. Nansemond; best variety for general cultivation; plants ready in June	Per 100	Per 1,000
	\$0 75	\$5 00

We can also furnish plants of the following well known and regularly used herbs for pot and medicinal purposes: **Mint, Thyme, Marjoram, Lavender, Sage, Borage, Rosemary.** Savory, at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLAINVILLE, CONN., August 30, 1892.

I am more than pleased with the quality of goods sent by you this fall, and will say so to my flower-loving friends.

GEORGE D. MASTIN.

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

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 20 by 25 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 to be 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 cannot 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 ; besides, 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	Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>)	2
Foxtail-grass (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)	3	Rough-stalked Meadow-grass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	1
Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca Duriuscula</i>)	2	Perennial Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense perenne</i>)	5
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	2	Perennial White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	3
Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca pratense</i>)	2	Alsike Clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)	1
Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>)	1	Yellow Clover (<i>Trefoil; Medicago lupulina</i>)	1
Italian Rye-grass (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>)	7		
English Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	6		

We also supply assortments for any purpose.

Natural Grass Seeds.

	Lb.
AGROSTIS canina (Rhode Island Bent Grass). A very fine variety for lawns	\$0 20
stolonifera (Fiorin or Marsh Grass). Affords very early and very late herbage	25
vulgaris (Red-top Grass). Very good for lawns. Bushel of 14 lb., \$1.00	10
" Recleaned , absolutely free from chaff	25
ALOPECURUS pratensis (Meadow Fox-Tail Grass). Early feed; not suitable for hay	25
ANTHOXANTHUM odoratum (Sweet Vernal Grass). Early; excellent quality; for sheep and cattle feed	50
CYNOSURUS cristatus (Crested Dog's-tail Grass). Useful for sheep pastures	30
DACTYLIS glomerata (Orchard or Cock'sfoot Grass). Great in produce and of quick productiveness; withstands drought	20
FESTUCA duriuscula (Hard Fescue Grass). Withstands drought; all kinds of stock eat it, and thrive well upon it; verdant in winter	20
elatio r (Tall Meadow Fescue Grass). Most productive; stock eat it readily	25
heterophylla (Various-leaved Fescue Grass). Valuable for heavy early crop	25
ovina (Sheep's Fescue Grass). Very nutritious; sheep are exceedingly fond of it	20
pratensis (Meadow Fescue Grass). Most productive and nutritious; all stock eat it greedily, either green or as hay	20
rubra (Red Fescue Grass). Valuable for withstanding drought	25
tenuifolia (Fine-leaved Fescue Grass.) Valuable for lawns and parks on account of its constant verdure	25
LOLIUM italicum (Italian Rye Grass). Valuable for early feed, rapid growth and reproductive	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	40
pratensis (Kentucky Blue Grass). Early and productive; abundant and excellent feed or hay; not subject to drought. Bushel of 14 lb., \$1.75	20
pretensis (Kentucky Blue Grass). Fancy or double-extra clean seed. Bushel of 14 lb., \$2.00	30
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	30

Clovers.

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

We are always glad to supply prices for quantities of the above named and others at lowest market value, on application.

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
Probsterier. 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 produc- tiveness	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, es- pecially suitable for tropical climates by mail, per lb., 50 cts.	
Dhoura, Yellow. Earlier than the Rural Branching . by mail, per lb., 50 cts.	
Halapense (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 excel- lent fodder by mail, per lb., 50 cts.	
Sugar-cane, Early Amber by mail, per qt., 30 cts.	4 00
" " Early Orange by mail, per qt., 30 cts.	4 00
MILLET, Hungarian Grass 48 lbs. to 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 cts.	
COTTON, Sea Island by mail, per lb., 35 cts.	
OSAGE ORANGE (<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>). Very useful for forming hedges, on account of the large spines by mail, per lb., 45 cts.	
SPRING VETCHES	4 00
FLAX=SEED	4 00
CANADA FIELD=PEAS, White. Excellent cattle-feed, especially north	2 00
SUNFLOWER, Large Russian	2 50

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.

Chester County Mammoth. Very large ; late, yellow dent.

Mammoth White Surprise. Very large, dented ; deep grain.

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

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

A View in one of our Palm-Houses.

FLOWER SEEDS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

Flowers generally succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that Flower Seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will be able to germinate and grow with vigor.

The general rule for sowing Flower Seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance, be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will be either unusually long in starting, or, more likely, perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as *Portulaca*, *Petunia*, etc., should merely be sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making quite smooth with a piece of board or back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil, and afterwards protected from the sun or heavy rains by a light covering. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off."

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of about two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room according to its habit of growth. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Hardy Annual.—Seeds of the majority of hardy annuals may be sown in the open ground in April and May, and a second sowing may be made later for succession.

Half-hardy Annuals.—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed in March and April, and after that time in the open ground.

Biennials and Perennials should be sown in August and September in boxes and kept over winter in frames, transplanting to the border in early spring. Several of them, however, flower the first season, and can be sown inside in the early spring, and transplanted to where they are to flower.

Greenhouse Seeds.—Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year, using the general rule for sowing seeds and watering with a very fine rose only. *Primula*, *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria*, etc., should be sown from April to June. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pot or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed.

ANDOVER, MASS., *May 2, 1892.*

The plants arrived all safe. The *Chrysanthemums* were certainly in the best condition of any I have received, and I write to thank you for the nine extras, which, I see, were all novelties and prize winners.

W. L. PALMER.

WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO, *May 11, 1892.*

I feel impelled to state that the *Chrysanthemums* you sent me this spring were a fine lot of young plants, and are doing splendidly. I am glad to know such a firm doing business—one that knows enough to know that the way in which to get business and please customers is to send out only good stuff.

E. A. KIMBALL.

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.

Explanation of the following abbreviations :

HA. Hardy Annual. Lasting and flowering same season only.

HHA. Half Hardy Annual. Same as above, but requiring to be sown under protection.

B. Biennial. Lasting two years, and generally blooming the second.

P. Perennial. Lasting three or more years.

HP. Hardy Perennial.

E. Everlasting. The flowers when cut last for years.

GP. Greenhouse Plant. To be treated accordingly.

	Per pkt.
Abronia umbellata. HHA. Pretty Verbena-like trailing annuals rosy lilac	\$0 05
Abutilon, Choice Mixed. GP. 2 to 4 feet. Well-known showy greenhouse plants, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers of various bright colors	25
Achillea ptarmica fl. pl. HP. 1½ feet. White. Keeps flowering all summer and fall	10
Aconitum napellus (Monk's-hood). HP. 2 feet. Large blue flowers	10
Acroclinium roseum. Rose. HHA. 1½ feet. } Beautiful Everlastings. Cut-flow- }	5
“ album. White. “ “ } ers are useful for winter decoration. }	
Agapanthus umbellatus. HHP. 2 feet. African Lily. A tuberous-rooted plant with blue flowers	10
Ageratum Mexicanum, Blue. HHA. 1½ feet. } Suitable and effective plants }	5
“ “ White. “ “ } for bedding and cut-flowers. }	
“ Imperial Dwarf, Blue. “ ¾ foot. }	
“ “ White. “ “ }	
Agrostemma coronaria, Mixed (Rose Campion). HP. 1 foot. Showy and free bloomer	5
Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). HA. ¾ foot. White; popular annual	5
“ “ compactum. HA. ½ foot. Fine for beds and edgings	5
“ saxatile compactum. HP. ½ foot. Yellow; suitable for rockeries	5
Amaranthus melancholicus ruber. HHA. 2 to 3 feet. Crimson foliage, suitable for sub-tropical gardening	5
“ salicifolius (Fountain Plant). HHA. 3 feet. Red and yellow foliage	10
“ tricolor (Joseph's Coat). HA. 2 feet. Beautiful variegated and ornamental foliage	5
Anemone coronaria. HP. 1 foot. Beautiful spring flowers requiring deep, rich soil	10
Antirrhinum majus (Snapdragon). HP. 2 feet. Mixed colors	5
“ Tom Thumb, Mixed HP. 1 foot. These, although perennials, if sown early will flower the first season	5
Aquilegia caryophylloides (Columbine). HP. 2 feet. Striped	25
“ chrysantha. Yellow	10
“ vulgaris alba. Double white	5
“ cœrulea. Blue	25
“ Canadensis. Red and white	25
“ Double Mixed. } Suitable for borders	5
“ Single Mixed. }	
Aralia Sieboldii. GP. Beautiful ornamental foliage	25
Aristolochia sipho (Duchman's Pipe). HP. A popular and curious climber	25

BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED. (See page 59.)

ASTER, QUEEN OF THE MARKET. (Very Early.)

Flower Seeds, continued.

		Per pkt.
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). HP. 1½ feet. Orange-red flowers		\$0 25
Asperula azurea setosa. HA 1 foot. Sweet-scented blue annual		5
“ odorata (Woodruff). HP. 1 foot. White; beautiful perfume		10
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy). HP. Well-known creeper for house and church walls		10
“ Royallii. Very fine variety		10
Asters. HHA. These noble flowers are universal favorites, and should be in every garden.		
“ Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered. 1 foot. Separate colors: White, Fiery Scarlet, Rose, Light and Dark Blue: each		10
“ “ “ “ Mixed colors		10
“ Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection. 1½ feet. Separate colors: Snow-White, Deep Crimson, Light and Dark Blue: each		10
“ “ “ “ Mixed colors		10
“ Victoria. 1½ feet. Separate colors: White, Crimson, Peach-blossom, Crimson and White, Light Blue, Dark Blue		10
“ “ Mixed colors in variety		10
“ Cocardeau or Crown. 1½ feet. (White center.) Mixed colors		10
“ Comet. 1 foot. In separate colors: White, Rose, Rose and White, Light Blue, Light Blue and White: each		15
“ “ Mixed colors in variety		15
“ Triumph. 1 foot. Dark Scarlet		25
“ “ Scarlet and White		25
“ Quilled Globe (Betteridge's). 1½ feet. With tube or quill-shaped petals. Mixed colors		5
“ Miniature. Make little round plants 6 to 8 inches high, covered with flowers. Mixed colors		5
“ Mignon. 1½ feet. In White Rose, and Light Blue: each		10
“ “ Mixed colors; fine for cutting		10
“ Snowball. 1½ feet. A grand white Aster for cutting		25
“ Queen of the Market. 1½ feet. Very early; mixed colors		10
“ China. 2 feet. The old-fashioned variety. Mixed colors		5
“ Harlequin. 1½ feet. Striped petals. Mixed colors		10

Asters in Collections.—These are put up in separate colors in Europe, and are sent out by us in the original packets.

	Col- ors.	Per pkt.		Col- ors.	Per pkt.
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	6	\$0 50	Cocardeau (White center)	6	50
“ “ “	12	1 00	Comet	6	50
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection	6	50	Quilled Globe (Betteridge's)	6	40
“ “ “ “	12	1 00	“ “ “	12	75
Victoria	6	50	Miniature	6	40
“	12	1 00	Washington	6	50

Aubrietia deltoides. HP. 6 inches. Purple. Beautiful for rockwork 10

Auricula. HP. 9 inches. Mixed colors. Saved from a splendid strain 25

Balloon-vine (Cardiospermum halicacabum). HA. 10 feet. Pretty fruit 5

Balsam (Lady's Slipper). HHA. 1½ feet. In separate colors: White, Crimson, Lavender, Rose, Scarlet, Spotted, Purple, Lemon, Peach-blossom: each 10

“ **Finest Double Mixed** 10

“ “ **Camellia-flowered.** Mixed colors 10

“ **Double Rose-flowered.** Collection of 6 separate colors 50

“ “ “ “ 12 “ “ 1 00

Bartonia aurea. HA. 1 foot. Yellow. Very showy 5

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). HP. 2 feet. Blue 5

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., March 10, 1892.

The Chrysanthemums, etc., arrived in due time, and were as fresh as the day they left. Your packing is perfect.

ALEX'R MESTON, Gardener to Wm. P. Gould.

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

Begonia, Tuberous-rooted.	GP.	The seed of these beautiful flowers has been saved from our own unrivalled collection.	
“ Single.	In separate colors : Scarlet, White, Yellow, Bronze, Pink and Rose: each	\$0	50
“ “	Striped (vittata)		75
“ “	All colors mixed		25
“ Double.	In separate colors : Scarlet, White, Yellow, Bronze, Pink and Rose: each		75
“ “	Finest mixed, all colors		50
“ Rex.	Have beautiful ornamental foliage		50
Bocconia Japonica.	HP. 4 feet. Ornamental foliage plant		10
Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River Daisy).	HHA. 1 foot. Blue, White, Mixed: each		5
Browallia elata.	HHA. 1½ feet. Blue. } Like Lobelia; fine for cutting		10
“ “ alba.	“ White. }		
Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa.	HHA. 5 feet. Beautiful ornamental gourd		10
Calceolaria.	GP. Choicest mixed; superior strain		25
“ hybrida grandiflora.	Very large flowers and bright colors		50
Calampelis scabra.	HP. 6 feet. Beautiful climber, with orange flowers		10
Calendula officinalis fl. pl.	HA. 1 foot. Double Pot Marigold		5
“ Meteor.	Yellow, striped orange		5
“ Prince of Orange.	Darker than Meteor		5
“ Pongei fl. pl.	Double white		5
Calla Æthiopica.	GP. The popular Calla Lily		10
Calliopsis Drummondii.	HA. 1 foot. Yellow, very fine		5
“ lanceolata.	HP. 1 foot. Yellow, fine for cutting		10
“ tinctoria.	HA. 1 foot. Yellow and brown		5
“ Mixed.	HA. Showy for borders		5
Campanula carpatica.	HP. ½ foot. Blue. } Pretty dwarf herbaceous plants		5
“ “ alba.	“ White. }		
“ Medium calycanthema.	HP. 2 feet. The Cup and Saucer or Canterbury Bells; mixed		10
“ pyramidalis.	HP. 4 feet. Blue. } Grand for borders		10
“ “ alba.	“ White. }		
Candytuft.	HA. 1 foot. These popular flowers should be in every garden. In separate colors : White, Crimson, Purple, Lilac and Flesh : each		5
“ White Rocket.	Large flowers for cutting		5
“ Empress.	The best white for cutting		10
“ Tom Thumb.	White; fine for edgings		10
“ All Colors Mixed.	For small gardens		5
Canna.	HHP. These are very much used now for bedding, and for show and grandness of color cannot be surpassed. The Dwarf French or Crozy's strain are by far the finest, and are very useful for growing in pots inside		
“ (Indian Shot.)	Tall, mixed colors		5
“ Crozy's Dwarf French.	Our own saving		10
Canary-bird Flower.	See Tropæolum.		
Canterbury Bells.	HP. 2 feet. Single. In separate colors : Blue, Rose or White : each		5
“ “	“ “ Mixed colors		5
“ “	Double. In separate colors : Blue, Rose or White : each		10
“ “	“ “ Mixed colors		10
Carnation.	HHP. 2 ft. Our seed has been saved from the best growers in Germany and Italy. The Margaret section are fine for cutting, and as they flower in three months from day of sowing, and yield a very large crop of fine flowers, their advantages are clearly perceptible. The colors are very brilliant.		
“ Choice Double Mixed.	A fine strain		10
“ Extra Fine Double Mixed.	The finest		25

GLASGOW PRIZE COCKSCOMB. Our Select Strain. (See page 63.)

COSMOS HYBRIDUS, "THE PEARL." (See page 64.)

Flower Seeds, continued.

			Per pkt.
Carnation, Tree or Perpetual.	For greenhouse or conservatory		\$0 25
“ Grenadine.	Single, red. } Very fine for florists. }		10
“ “	Double, “ }		25
“ Margaret Dwarf.	Extra fine mixed colors. Flowering in 4 months }		25
“ “ Half-Dwarf.	from day of sowing }		25
“ In Collections of 6 separate colors			50
“ “ 12 “ “			7 00
“ “ 25 “ “			1 75
Celosia pyramidalis coccinea.	HHA. 3 feet. Scarlet. }		
“ “ aurea	“ Yellow. }	Crimson-feathered Cockscombs .	10
Centaurea candidissima.	HHP. 2 feet. }		25
“ Clementei.	“ }	Silver-leaved plants for ribbon-borders, etc. }	10
“ gymnocarpa.	“ }		10
“ Americana.	HA. 3 feet. Purple; for borders		5
“ Cyanus.	HA. 1½ feet. Blue }		5
“ “ “	Mixed colors }	Corn-flower or Blue-bottle. }	5
“ “ “	Double; mixed colors }		10
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow in Summer).	White foliage for borders		25
Chrysanthemum,	Annual varieties. These very showy annuals are very lasting and will be found useful for cut-flowers.		
“ coronarum.	HA. 1½ feet. Double yellow		5
“ “ album.	Double White		5
“ “ “	Double Mixed, all colors		5
“ tricolor (Single).	Burridgeanum; white, crimson and yellow		5
“ “ “	Eclipse; yellow, red and brown		5
“ “ “	Mixed, all colors		5
“ frutescens.	HA. 1 foot. The Paris Daisy		10
“ inodorum.	“ Double white, for cutting		10
“ Perennial varieties.	These are from own Prizetaking strain of seed, which everybody knows cannot be equalled nor approached. Choicest Mixed		25
Cineraria hybrida.	GP. Superb mixed, choice strain		25
“ “ grandiflora.	Prize strain. Extra large flowers		50
“ “ Nana.	Half dwarf; very choice		25
“ “ Double.	Choicest strain, fine for cutting		75
“ maritima (Dusty Miller).	HHP. For edgings, vases, etc.		10
Clarkia.	HA. 1½ feet. Single mixed, in great variety		5
“	HA. 1½ feet. Double mixed, various colors		5
Clematis.	HP. 15 feet. Beautiful hardy climbers		10
Cleome pungens (Giant Spider Plant).	HHA. 1 to 3 feet. Rose color		10
Clanthus Dampierii (Australian Glory Pea).	GP. 3 feet		10
Cobæa scandens.	HHP. 20 feet. Blue. }		1 5
“ “ alba.	“ White. }	Well-known climbers }	20
Cockscomb.	HHA. ¾ foot. Glasgow Prize, dwarf. Crimson		10
“	Mixed shades of color		10
Coleus.	GP. Fine hybrids. The well-known foliage bedders		25
Collinsia.	HA. 1½ feet. Bicolor, purple and white, showy		5
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory).	HA. 20 feet. Mixed colors		5
“ minor.	HA. 1 foot. Dwarf Morning Glory. Mixed colors		5
“ “	Crimson Violet. Crimson, white throat, yellow eye		5
“ mauritanicus.	Blue, trailer for baskets		10
Coral Plant (Erythrina).	GP. 4 feet. Scarlet		10
Cosmos hybridus.	HA. 4 to 6 feet. Nothing finer for cutting. Large-flowering, mixed colors		10
“ “ alba,	“ The Pearl.” White, extra; excellent for cutting		10
Cowslip.	HP. ¾ foot. Fine mixed, for woods, etc.		10

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per Pkt.

Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-Hog Gourd). HHA. 8 feet	\$0 05
“ acutangulus (Rag or Dish Gourd). HHA. 8 feet. Loofa	5
“ flexuosa (Snake Cucumber). HHA. 10 feet	5
Cuphea platycentra (The Cigar Plant). HHP. 1 foot	10
Cyclamen persicum giganteum . GP. The seeds of this grand strain have been specially saved for us from the finest flowers that were ever exhibited, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Varieties: album , white; atrorubrum , dark red; roseum , rose; superbum , white and rose; robustum , white and dark red: each	25
“ Finest mixture of colors	25
Cypress-vine . HA. 10 feet. Red, White and Mixed. Pretty trailing vines: each	5
Cyperus alternifolius (The Umbrella Plant). GP. 2 feet. Fine for vases,	25
Dahlia . HHP. 6 feet. Double, saved from splendid varieties	10
“ “ Single, saved from our own choice collection	10
“ “ Single striped. Very effective	10
“ “ Cactus. New varieties mixed	25
Daisy, Double . HP. ¼ foot. White, for borders, etc.	10
“ “ “ Rose. (Longfellow)	25
“ “ “ Snowball. White, very large	25
“ “ “ Mixed colors; large flowers	10
Delphinium Cashmerianum . HP. 2 feet. Pale blue	10
“ formosum (Perennial Larkspur). Blue and white	10
“ nudicaule . 2 feet. Scarlet; very handsome	10
“ hybridum . 1½ feet. Saved from our splendid collection	10
“ cardinale . 1½ feet. Bright scarlet	10
Dianthus . HB. 1 foot. These hardy Pinks are unexcelled for beds and borders, the colors being very showy.	
“ Chinensis (China Pink). Double mixed	5
“ Heddewigii fl. pl. (Japan Pink). Mixed colors	10
“ diadematus fl. pl. A magnificent strain	10
“ Imperialis nana . Dwarf double dark red	5
“ “ alba . Dwarf double white	5
“ “ Mixed . All colors	5
“ plumarius . Single Pheasant's-eye Pink	5
“ “ fl. pl. Semi-double Grass Pink	10
“ In collection of 6 varieties, separate	30
“ “ 12 “ “	50
Digitalis . HP. 3 feet. In separate colors: White, Yellow, Rose, Purple: each	5
“ “ (Foxglove). Mixed, all colors	5
Dodecatheon Clevelandii . HP. 1 foot. Purple and orange; the giant American Cowslip	25
Dolichos lablab . HP. 10 feet. Climbing Hyacinth Bean	5
Dracæna draco . GP. 10 feet. Handsome foliage plant	25
“ indivisa (Cordylina). Fine for vases, etc.	10
“ Veitchii . 3 feet. Suitable for greenhouse and room plants	25
Echeveria metallica . HHP. ½ foot } Well-known plants for Alpine and fancy bedding	25
“ secunda . “ }	
Erysimum Peroffskianum . HA. 1½ feet. Orange; very attractive	5
Eschscholtzia Californica . HA. 1 foot. Yellow. } Well-known beauti- }	
“ crocea . “ Orange. } ful annuals, also known }	
“ Mandarin . “ Scarlet and Orange. } as Californian Poppies. }	5
“ Mixed . “ All colors. }	
Eupatorium Fraseri . HP. 2 feet. White; fine for winter bouquets	

Flower Seeds, continued.

		Per pkt.
Euphorbia marginata.	HA. 1½ feet. Pretty white and green foliage	\$0 05
Ferns.	Mixture of seed, from a fine collection	25
"	Choice collection, including 12 fine sorts, each separate	1 25
Forget-me-not (Myosotis).	HHP. ¾ foot. Old favorites for spring gardening.	
"	alpestris. Blue. } Large-flowering and early	10
"	" alba. White. }	
"	Victoria. Blue; fine for pots	25
"	dissitiflora. Dark blue; the finest of all	10
"	palustris. Blue. The true Forget-Me-Not	25
Four O'Clock (Marvel of Peru).	HHA. 2 feet. Well-known and showy annuals.	
	Mixed colors	5
Freesia refracta alba.	GB. 2 feet. White. The well-known sweet-scented flowering bulb	10
Fuchsia.	GP. Mixed single and double, saved from the best strains	50
"	procumbens. A pretty trailing variety	50
Gaillardia.	HHP. 2 feet. Beautiful and effective plants for beds and borders.	
"	picta. Single; red and yellow	5
"	grandiflora. HP. 1½ feet. Yellow with a crimson ring; very fine	10
"	Lorenziana. Double; mixed colors	5
Gentiana acaulis.	HP. ¼ foot. Blue gentian; fine for edging	10
Geranium.	GP. 1½ feet. Zonale, Single, finest mixed	10
"	" " Double, "	50
"	" " Apple-scented; leaves delightfully fragrant	25
Gesneria.	GP. 1 foot. Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long tube-shaped flowers of beautiful colors	50
Geum atrosanguineum fl. pl.	HP. 1½ feet. Beautiful scarlet flowers; excellent for bouquets	16
Gilia.	HA. 1 foot. Tricolor mixed; free-blooming showy annuals	5
Glaucium luteum (Horned Poppy).	HP. 2 feet. Yellow flowers, with grey foliage	10
Gloxinia.	GP. ½ foot. Exquisite stove plants, producing magnificent flowers; seed saved from a splendid collection	50
Godetia.	HA. 1 to 2 feet. A brilliant and profuse-flowering class of annuals, extremely hardy and of easy cultivation.	
"	" Duchess of Albany. White, very fine	5
"	" Lady Albemarle. Crimson; effective	5
"	" Whitneyi. Brilliant carmine	5
"	" Mixed. All colors, very showy	5
Golden Feather.	See Pyrethrum.	
Gomphrena globosa (Batchelor's Buttons).	HA. 1 foot. Old favorite Everlastings with bright colors. They are prized, after being dried, for winter bouquets.	
"	" rubra. Red	5
"	" alba. White	5
"	" carnea. Pink	5
"	" striata. Striped	5
"	" aurantiaca. Orange	5
"	" Mixed. All colors	5
Gourds, Ornamental.	HHA. 10 to 15 feet. Excellent and ornamental for covering arbors, fences or trellis work, etc. In separate varieties: Mock-Orange, Egg-Shaped, Apple-Shaped, Pear-Shaped, Onion-Shaped, Hercules-Club, Sugar-Trough, Bottle, Powder-Horn, Dipper, Striped. Mixture of the above varieties. Each	5
Grammanthes gentianoides.	HHA. Yellow; pretty for edgings, pots or baskets	10
Grevillea robusta.	GP. Elegant foliage plant	10

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

Gypsophila elegans.	HA. 1 foot.	White.	} Free-blooming annuals	\$0 05
“ rosea.	“	Rose.		
“ muralis.	½ foot.	Fine for rockwork		
“ paniculata.	HP.	White; useful for bouquets		5
Hawkweed (Crepis.)	HA. 1 foot.	Showy annual; mixed colors		5
Helianthus.	See Sunflower.			
Helichrysum bracteatum.	HHA. 2 feet	Yellow.	} Well-known and use- ful Everlastings for winter dried bouquets; should be in every garden.	5
“ “ album.	“	White.		
“ atrosanguineum.	“	Deep Red		
“ macranthum.	“	Rose		
“ Mixed Colors.	“	Mixed		
“ monstrosum.	“	Double Mixed		
“ “	½ foot.	Dwarf Double Mixed		
“ Collections of 12 varieties				60
Helipterum corymbiflorum.	HHA. 1 foot.	White.	} Similar to Helichrysum; } Everlastings.	10
“ Sanfordii.	“	Yellow.		
Heliotrope.	HHP. 2 feet.	Sweet-scented flowers. Suitable either for bedding or pots		
Helleborus niger.	HP. 1 foot.	Pink. The Christmas Rose		
Hibiscus Africanus.	HA. 2 feet.	Yellow and brown		
“ Californicus.	HP. 4 ft.	White and carmine		
“ coccineus (Marshmallow).	HP. 4 feet.	Scarlet		
“ Syriacus Double (Rose of Sharon).	HP. 6 feet.	Mixed colors		
Hollyhock.	HP. 5 to 8 feet.	Well-known garden favorites. In separate colors: Double White, Crimson, Canary Yellow, Magenta, Rose, Violet, Lilac: each		
“	Finest mixture, from Chater's prize strain			
Honesty (Lunaria biennis).	HB. 2 feet.	Curious silvery seed-pods		
Honeysuckle (Hedysarum coronarium).	HP. 3 feet.	Red		5
“ “	“	album. “	White	5
Humea elegans.	HB. 4 to 6 feet.	Rose. Elegant for pots or subtropical work; feathery flowers		
Humulus Japonicus (Japan Hop).	HHA. 20 feet.	A wonderfully fast and elegant climber		
Hyacinthus candicans.	H. Bulb. 3 feet.	A fine summer Hyacinth		
Iberis Gibraltarica.	HP. 1 foot.	Pink.	} Perennial Candytufts.	10
“ sempervirens.	“	White.		
Ice Plant.	HHA. ½ foot.	Covered with watery blobs, resembling pieces of ice		
Impatiens Sultani.	GP. 1 foot.	Bright rose; beautiful pot plant		
“ “	“	New hybrids. Various colors; very fine		
Iris Kämpferi (Japan Iris).	HP. 2 feet.	Seed saved from our own grand collection		
Ipomœa coccinea.	HA. 10 to 15 feet.	Scarlet.	} Beautiful climbers of the } Morning-glory type. }	5
“ lutea.	“	Yellow,		
“ limbata.	“	Violet and white.		
“ Mexicana grandiflora alba.	HHA. 20 feet.	The popular Moonflower		
“ “ hybrida alba.	“	Three weeks earlier than preceding		
“ Horsfalliæ.	GP. 15 feet.	Magnificent rosy scarlet flowers		
“ Learii.	GP. 15 feet.	Violet blue		
Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium cæruleum).	HP. 1 foot.	Blue		5
“ “	“	alba, “	White	5
Jacobæa (Senecio).	HA. 1 foot.	Mixed colors; useful for beds and borders		
Joseph's Coat.	See Amaranthus.			
Kaulfussia amelloides.	HA. 1 foot	Blue; for edgings		
Lantana Hybrida mixed.	GP. 2 feet.	Rapid growers, showy and free bloomers		
Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket.	HA. 1 foot.	Mixed colors		
“ Tall “	HA. 2 feet.	“		
“ Emperor.	“	Very floriferous; mixed colors

LARKSPUR DWARF ROCKET (Annual).

MARIGOLD AFRICAN "ELDORADO."

Flower Seeds, continued.

			Per pkt.
Lathyrus latifolius.	HP. 6 feet.	Scarlet . . .	} Perennial Sweet Peas \$0 10
“ “ albus.	HP. 6 feet.	White. . .	
Lemon Verbena (Aloysia).	GP. 3 feet.	Lemon-scented foliage	10
Leontopodium alpinum (Gnaphalium).	HP. ½ foot.	White; the famous Alpine Edelweiss	25
Leptosiphon aureus.	HA. ½ foot.	Orange. . .	} Pretty little annuals; suitable for rockwork. 5
“ densiflorus.	“	Blue.	
“ hybridus.	“	Mixed colors. . .	
Limnanthes Douglasii.	HA. 1 foot.	White and yellow; fine for beds	5
Linaria bipartita alba.	HP. 1 foot.	White; fine for pot-culture	5
“ Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).	HP.	Fine for vases, etc	10
Linum flavum.	HHP. ¾ foot.	Yellow; pretty for rockeries	10
“ grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax).	HA. ¾ foot		5
Lobelia cardinalis.	HP.	Scarlet; beautiful herbaceous plant	10
“ gracilis.	HHP.	Blue. . .	} Trailing varieties for vases, baskets, etc 5
“ “ alba.	“	White. . .	
“ Paxtoniana.		Blue and white	10
“ erecta (True Crystal Palace var.).		The best for pots and edgings	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding (Amaranthus caudatus).	HA. 3 feet		5
Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella Hispanica).	HA. 1 foot.	Blue	5
Lupinus atroviolaceus.	HA. 2 feet.	Violet and white; fine spikes	5
“ hybridus insignis.	“	Dark red; very massive	5
“ sulphureus.	“	Yellow; bright and attractive	5
“ nanus.	HA. ½ foot.	Blue and violet; pretty for edgings	5
“ Mixed.		A variety of colors	5
Lupins.	HA. 2 feet.	In separate colors: Blue, Rose, White, Yellow; each	5
“ “		All colors, mixed; very showy	5
Lychnis Chalcedonica.	HP. 2 feet.	Scarlet . . .	} Fine border plants 5
“ “ alba.	“	White	
“ fulgens.	HHP. 1 foot.	Bright scarlet; very showy	10
“ Haageana hybrida.	HP. 1 foot.	Various colors	10
Malope grandiflora.	HA. 2 feet.	Red	} Mallow-like flowers; very pretty 5
“ “ alba.	“	White	
“ “ Mixed.	“	All colors	
Marigold, African.	HA. 2 feet.	Lemon	} The seed of these showy flowers has been specially saved for us from select flowers. 10
“ “	“	Orange	
“ “	“	Mixed	
“ “ El Dorado.	HA. 2 feet.	Yellow	
“ French Dwarf.	HA. 1 foot.	Mixed	
“ “	“	Gold-striped	10
Martynia proboscidea.	HHH. 2 feet.	Curious fruit used for pickles	5
Mathiola bicornis (Night-scented Stock).	HHH. ½ foot.	White	5
Marvel of Peru.	See Four O’Clocks		
Matricaria capensis plena.	HA. 2 feet.	White. . .	} Feverfew; very useful for cutting 5
“ eximea plena.	“	“	
Maurandya Barclayana.	GP. 10 feet.	Blue and white	10
“		Mixed colors; beautiful greenhouse climber	10
Mesembryanthemum tricolor.	HHH. ½ foot.	Various: for sunny and dry situations	5
“ cordifolium variegatum.		For sub-tropical and Alpine bedding	25
Mignonette, Large-flowering.	HA. ¾ foot.	Buff	} Well known universal favorites. Should be in every garden; all are good for cutting. 5
“ Golden Queen.	“	Yellow	
“ Crimson Queen.	“	Crimson	
“ Machet.	“	Red	
“ Hybrid Spiral.	HA. 1½ feet.	Pink	

Flower Seeds, continued.

			Per pkt.
Mimosa pudica (Sensitive Plant). HHA. $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Pink. Curls up its leaves when touched			\$0 05
Mimulus hybridus cupreus . HP. 1 foot. Mixed colors.			
“ tigridioides . “ “ “ “	} Monkey flowers.		10
“ duplex (Hose-in-Hose.) “ Double flowers.			
“ Moschatus . $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The Musk Plant			10
Mina lobata . HHA. 15 feet. A beautiful climber; flowers changing from crimson to orange and cream			10
Momordica balsamina . HHA. 10 feet. Balsam Apple			5
“ charantia . “ Balsam Pear			5
“ elaterium . “ Squirting Cucumber			10
Moon=Flower . See Ipomœa.			
Musa ensete . GP. 10 feet. The Abyssinian Banana; splendid tropical plant			25
Myosotis . See Forget-Me-Not.			
NASTURTIUM . Beautiful bedding-plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and the colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. Empress of India and King of Tom Thumbs have beautiful dark foliage. Should be in every garden.			
Tom Thumb . HA. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot.			
“ Scarlet. An old favorite; very bright			5
“ Spotted. Very showy and attractive			5
“ Yellow. Bright and pretty			5
“ Black. King Theodore; very free-flowering			5
“ Rose. Very chaste; a great favorite			5
“ Bluish Rose (Cærulea rosea). Lovely shade of color			5
“ Cream Colored (Pearl). Pearly white; distinct			5
“ Ruby King. A very brilliant shade of color			5
“ King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet; fine dark green leaves			5
“ Golden King of Tom Thumbs. Yellow; similar to above except in color			5
“ Empress of India. Crimson; considered the finest of all			5
“ Aurora. Primrose and pink; quite a new combination of color			5
“ Lady Bird. Yellow and red; very showy and attractive			5
“ Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and crimson; makes a beautiful border			5
“ All Colors Mixed			5
In separate colors; collection of 8 varieties			40
“ “ “ 12 “			50
Tall or Climbing Varieties . In separate colors: Crimson, Scarlet, Orange, Yellow, Spotted, Purple, Scarlet, Striped: each			5
Tall . All colors, mixed			5
“ Collections of 8 separate varieties			40
“ “ “ 12 “			50
Nemophila insignis . HA. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Blue and white. Very pretty			5
“ Mixed . “ Fine for edgings			5
Nertera depressa . GP. Creeping plant, bearing coral berries			25
Nicotiana affinis . HHA. 3 feet. White; species of Tobacco, with pretty, fragrant flowers			5
“ colossea . HHA. 6 feet. A noble foliage plant for sub-tropical gardening			25
Nycterinia selaginoides . HHP. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Pink.	} Fine for hanging-bas- } kets or edgings. }		5
“ capensis . “ White and blue.			
Ænothera acaulis . HA. 1 foot. White.	} The varieties of the Evening } Primrose are very large- } flowered and showy. }		5
“ Drummondii “ Yellow			
“ rosea (Mexicana). HA. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Rose.			
“ Lamarckiana . HB. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Yellow			5
Oxalis tropæloides . HA. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Dark yellow; brown foliage, fine for Alpine bedding			10
Pæony officinalis . HP. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Single; mixed colors			5
“ Chinensis . “ Double “			10

WELL-GROWN MIGNONETTE. HYBRID SPIRAL.

SUPERIOR PANSY SEED FOR FALL SOWING.

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

PANSY (*Viola tricolor*; Heartsease). This is a hardy annual, the stalks attaining the height of six inches. All our seed is saved from the best and most noted growers, both in Europe and America, and cannot be equalled. They should be carefully treated and cultivated in order to produce large flowers and good foliage. Seed should be sown early in autumn or very early in the spring, preferably in a frame. There is nothing finer than a bed of these showy and popular flowers.

Black (Faust). Very intense	\$0 10
White . With black eye; very effective	10
Pure Yellow (The Gem). Fine for borders	10
Striped and Mottled . Very pretty	10
Bronze . Rich color, and very effective	10
Light Blue . } Beautiful for beds and masses	10
Black Blue . }	
Emperor William . Blue; the finest of the blues	10
Lord Beaconsfield . Violet and white; handsomely shaded	10
Snow Queen . White, pure, no eye; satiny gloss	10
Gold Margined . } Grand and effective for beds and masses	10
Violet " }	
Odier or Fine-Blotched . Very large flowers, bright rich colors	25
Giant Trimardeau . A fine strain of very large flowers	25
Bugnot's Superb-Blotched . A fine strain of very large flowers	50
Peacock . Beautifully marked in gorgeous colors: extra fine	25
Our Own Unsurpassed Mixture . This cannot be excelled	25
Good Mixed . A fine strain; all shades of color	10
Collection of 6 separate varieties, 50 cts.	
" 12 " " \$1.00	
" 24 " " \$1.50	
Passiflora cærulea . HHP. 10 feet. Blue Passion flower	15
" <i>gracilis</i> . " White	10
Pelargonium (Fancy Geranium). GP. 2 feet. Mixed colors	25
Pentstemon . HP. 2 feet. American Varieties Mixed. } These are very showy and }	10
" " European " } grand for mixed borders. }	
Perilla Nankinensis . HHA. 1½ feet. } Dark purple foliage plants, }	5
" <i>laciniatus</i> . " } for ribbon borders, etc. }	
Petunia . HHP. 1½ feet. These well known plants for summer bedding, are also very useful for house-culture as well as for pots.	
" Single, Hybrid varieties. Fine mixed	5
" " Striped and blotched. " "	10
" " Large-flowering, superb strain	25
" " Large-flowered Fringed. Extra fine	50
" " Dwarf Inimitable	25
" Double, Large-flowering Mixed colors	25
" " Large-flowering Fringed. Extra fine	50
PHLOX DRUMMONDII . HA. 1 foot. These popular annuals are too well known to require description, and should be in every garden. They are also useful for pots in the house. The grandiflora section are very fine.	
Ordinary Class . In separate colors: Scarlet, White, Purple, Striped, Rose, Yellow, " " Dark Red: each	5
" " Fine mixture of above colors	5
Grandiflora (Large-flowered Section). In separate colors: White, Scarlet, Rose, Yellow, Striped, Deep Purple, Crimson with White Eye: each	10
" Finest mixture of above colors	10
New Dwarf Fireball . Glowing scarlet. } Fine for growing in pots in }	10
" " Snowball . Pure white. } boxes; very handsome. }	
Fancy Mixed . All colors	
Cuspidata . The Star of Quedlinburg	10
Graf Gero Mixed . Grand for market work	10
Collections of 12 separate varieties, grandiflora, 75 cents.	
Collections of 12 separate varieties, New Dwarf, \$1.	

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

Phlox decussata.	HP. 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors ; fine for borders and shrubberies . . .	\$0 10
Picotee.	HHP. 2 feet. Good double mixture	10
"	" Extra fine ; saved from stage flowers only	50
Pink.	See Dianthus.	
Platycodon grandiflorum.	HP. 2 feet. Blue	} Large Chinese Bell-flowers . 10
"	" album. HP. 2 feet. White.	
Polemonium.	See Jacob's Ladder.	
Polyanthus (Primula elatior).	HP. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Fine for mixed borders	10
"	HP. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Finest gold-laced ; selected	25
Poppy.	HA 2 feet. Nothing is more gorgeous and lasting than a bed of these beautiful flowers. To keep up a continuous bloom, cut off the seed-pods as they form.	
"	Single, Mephisto. Scarlet, with black spots	5
"	" Danebrog. Scarlet, with white cross in center	5
"	" Flag of Truce. Beautiful satiny white	10
"	" Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Yellow ; very pretty	10
"	" Iceland. In fine mixture	10
"	" Shirley. Semi-double, beautiful colors	10
"	Double, Mikado. White and scarlet-fringed	10
"	" Carnation-flowered. Various colors	} Beautiful massive and handsome {
"	" Pæony-flowered. " "	
"	bracteatum. HP. Orange scarlet	10
"	orientale. " Scarlet ; purple spots	10
Portulaca.	HA. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Showy and well-known flowers, delighting in a sunny position. In separate colors : Purple, White, Orange, Scarlet, Yellow, Striped : each	5
"	Mixture of all the finest colors	5
"	Double-flowering. In separate colors ; Scarlet, Orange, White, Rose, Striped, Purple : each	25
"	Double, mixture of colors, fine	10
Potentilla.	HP. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Single mixed. Fine for border plants	10
"	" Double-flowering. Mixed	25
Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose.)	GP. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Universal favorites for the house and greenhouse during winter and spring. Our seed has been saved from the largest flowers only. They require rich soil.	
"	" fimbriata alba. White ; beautifully fringed	25
"	" rubra. Red ; fine for house work	25
"	" coccinea. Bright red ; showy and attractive	25
"	" cærulea. Blue ; quite distinct ; fine	25
"	" Kermesina splendens. Crimson ; very brilliant	25
"	" punctata atropurpurea. Striped ; delicate and pretty	25
"	" Finest Mixed	25
"	" filicifolia (Fern-leaved). Finest mixed	50
"	" Double White.	} Very useful for design work {
"	" Red.	
"	" Mixed.	
"	obconica. Pale lilac, fine for pots ; a perfect gem	25
"	Cashmeriana. HP. $\frac{1}{4}$ foot. Very early, rosy lilac	10
"	cortusoides (Siberian Primrose). HP. 1 foot. Deep rose	10
"	Japonica. HP. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Various colors, beautiful	10
"	vulgaris. HP. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The English Yellow Primrose	10
Pyrethrum atrosanguineum.	HP. 1 foot. Dark scarlet	10
"	aureum (Golden-feather). HP. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Yellow foliage ; for edges of borders.	10
"	Large-flowering Hybrids. 2 feet. Single, mixed colors	10
"	" " " Double "	25
"	uliginosum. 3 to 4 feet. Daisy-like flowers, excellent for cutting	25
Rheum palmatum.	HP. 3 feet. Ornamental Rhubarb, for sub-tropical work	10

POPPY, DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED.

Flower Seeds, continued.

		Per pkt.
Rhodanthe.	HHA. 1 foot. Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.	
“	maculata. Rose and white	\$0 10
“	“ alba. White	10
“	“ Colors mixed	10
“	Manglesi. Rose and white ; smaller flowers	10
Ricinus (Castor-Oil Plant).	HHA. Noble ornamental foliaged plants, very much used for centers of beds and sub-tropical gardening.	
“	Borboniensis. 15 feet. Immense foliage of a violet color	5
“	Cambodgensis. 5 feet. Dark purple foliage, with a black stem	5
“	Gibsoni. 5 feet. Dark purple-red foliage and stems	5
“	communis. 6 feet. Green foliage	5
“	Finest Mixed	5
Rivinia Humilis.	GP. 2 feet. A pretty greenhouse plant, bearing long racemes of scarlet berries. Very showy	10
Rocket, Sweet.	HP. 2 feet. Purple.) Well known old-fashioned varieties	5
“	“ White.)	
Romneya Coulteri.	HHP. 6 to 8 feet. The great Californian Poppy. The flowers are pure white, 4 to 5 inches across, with yellow stamens and have a delicate primrose perfume. It is a grand acquisition to the garden	10
Salpiglossis.	HHA. 1½ feet. Beautiful annuals with large funnel-shaped flowers, delicately veined and mottled with various colors ; finest mixed	10
Salvia.	Exceedingly handsome plants, admirably adapted to beds or mixed borders.	
“	splendens (Scarlet Sage). HHP. 3 feet. Scarlet	10
“	“ flora alba. White	25
“	Rœmeriana. 1 foot. Crimson dwarf	10
“	patens. HHP. 3 feet. One of the finest blue flowers in cultivation	25
Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	HA. ½ foot. Yellow ; Beautiful dwarf annual for beds or rockeries	5
Saponaria Calabrica.	HA. ½ foot. Pink ; for beds or rockeries	5
“	ocymoides splendens. HP. ½ foot. Fine for rockwork	5
Scabiosa.	HA. 1½ to 2½ feet. This is the old-fashioned “Mourning Bride.” It is very showy in borders and very useful for cutting.	
“	candidissima (Snowball). Pure white	10
“	Large-flowering Double Mixed	5
“	Dwarf Double Mixed	5
Schizanthus.	HHA. 2 feet. Elegant and free-flowering annuals, combining a great range of color and very suitable for growing in pots in the greenhouse. Finest Mixed	5
Schizopetalon Walkerii.	HA. ¾ foot. White, with fragrant fringed flowers	10
Sedum cœruleum (Stonecrop).	HA. ¼ foot. A pretty little blue flower for rockeries, beds, etc.	10
Senecio elegans.	See Jacobæa.	
Sensitive Plant.	See Mimosa.	
Silene pendula ruberrima (Catch-fly).	HA. 1 foot. Red ; very pretty annual for beds	5
“	“ Mixed sorts. Very showy	5
Smilax (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides).	GP. 6 feet. Well-known climber, much used by florists and for house decoration	10
Snapdragon.	See Antirrhinum.	
Solanum capsicastrum.	GP. 2 feet. Pretty plants with red berries for winter decoration of the house and conservatory ; sometimes called “Jerusalem Cherry.”	10
Statice incana hybrida (Sea Lavender).	GP. 1½ feet. Beautiful for winter bouquets ; Mixed	10
“	latifolia. Blue ; fine for winter bouquets	10
Stevia serrata.	GP. 1½ feet. Pure white ; a very useful plant ; flowers are very much used for bouquets in winter	10

Flower Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

STOCKS, German Ten-Weeks. HHA. 1 foot The Stocks are well-known and admired as summer blooming plants, for their great beauty and variety of color; seed should be sown early in spring, in frames or the house, and should be transplanted several times to ensure a dwarf, compact habit. They are also useful for pots and window boxes.

Dwarf Large-flowering, in separate colors: White, Canary-Yellow, Sky-Blue, Blood-Red, Brilliant Rose, Violet: each \$0 10
 “ “ “ Finest mixture, all colors 10

Collections of 6 separate colors, 50 cents.

“ “ “ “ “ “ 12 “ “ “ “ “ “ 75 cents.

Large-Flowering Wallflower-leaved. Mixed colors 10

Dwarf Snowflake. White, for pots and forcing; extra 25

Cut and Come Again. Produces pure white flowers from early spring to late fall, and frequent cutting seems to make them come faster 25

Stocks, Intermediate or Autumnal, in separate colors: White, Crimson, Light Blue, Violet, Rose: each 10

“ “ Mixture of colors of above 10

“ **Brompton,** Biennial or Winter, in separate colors: White, Crimson, Light Blue, Violet, Sulphur-Yellow: each 10

“ “ Mixture of above colors 10

“ **Emperor** or **Perpetual.** Mixed colors 10

Sunflower. HA. No class of plants are more useful than the Sunflower; for borders, mixing among shrubs or covering and hiding fences, outhouses etc., they cannot be surpassed. The seeds make good chicken food, and the dried stalks are capital fire-wood; should be in every garden.

“ **Single,** Annuus, Single, Russian. 6 feet 5

“ **Macrophyllus giganteus.** 5 feet. Yellow, pyramidal 5

“ **Primrose colored.** 5 feet. Very fine 5

“ **Oscar Wilde.** 5 feet. Orange and black 5

“ **Argophyllus.** 4 feet. Silvery foliage, small flowers 5

“ **Double,** Californicus fl. pl. 5 feet. Large; double orange 5

“ **Globosus fistulosus.** 6 feet. Saffron 5

“ **Oculatus viridis.** 4 feet. Green centered 5

“ **Nanus fl. pl.** 3 feet. Yellow dwarf double 5

Sweet Peas. HA. 4 to 6 feet. Very beautiful and sweet-scented flowers, of which no praise is needed.

“ **Adonis.** Carmine; a very beautiful shade 5

“ **Butterfly.** White, tinted lilac; delicately pretty 5

“ **Mrs. Sankey.** Pure white; a grand variety 5

“ **Black Purple.** Black; deep and commanding 5

“ **White.** Pure white; fine for cutting 5

“ **Light Blue and Purple.** A pretty combination 5

“ **Striped.** Very showy and attractive 5

“ **Vesuvius.** Dark red; very brilliant 5

“ **Painted Lady.** Rose and white; a universal favorite 5

“ **Alba magnifica.** Pure white; very large; one of the best 5

“ **Princess Beatrice.** Rose; very chaste and pretty 5

“ **Boreatton.** Maroon; a beautiful new shade 5

“ **Princess of Wales.** Blue and white; very attractive 5

“ **Miss Blanche Ferry.** Pink and white, a dwarf variety; strong stems . . . 5

“ **Invincible Scarlet** } The brightest of their color 5

“ “ **Blue** }

“ “ **Carmine (Cardinal)** }

“ **Orange Prince.** Orange, scarlet. Quite a new shade; very fine 5

“ **Fairy Queen.** White and rose; very pretty and showy 5

“ **Queen of the Isles.** Scarlet; mottled with white and purple 5

Collections (imported) of 12 separate varieties, 50 cents.

“ Mixture of all the finest colors 5

“ **Eckford's Hybrids.** New, choice and select strain; mixed colors 10

“ “ “ In collections of 6 separate varieties 50

“ “ “ “ “ “ 12 “ “ “ “ “ “ 1 00

Flower Seeds, continued.

		Per pkt.
Sweet Sultan.	HA. 1½ feet. Showy annual for borders; mixed colors	\$0 05
Sweet William.	HP. 1½ feet. A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective in beds, borders or shrubberies.	
"	Single Mixed. A fine strain	5
"	Auricula-eyed. Selected mixture	10
"	Double Mixed. Very lasting	10
Tacsonia Von Volxemii.	GP. 10 feet. Beautiful greenhouse climber, with lovely scarlet flowers, resembling a Passion-flower	25
Tagetes signata pumila.	HA. 1 foot. Brown and yellow; a miniature Marigold; fine for beds or ribbon borders	5
Tassel Flower (Cacalia).	HA. 2 feet. Mixed, scarlet and orange	5
Thunbergia.	HHA. 5 feet. Ornamental climbers; also very useful for vases and hanging-baskets; buff, white, orange, etc., in mixture	5
Torenia.	HHA. 1 foot. Beautiful plants for vases, baskets etc. They bloom continually during the summer in the open ground, and in the greenhouse during winter.	
"	Bailloni. Deep yellow and maroon	25
"	Fournieri. Porcelain blue and rich violet; throat, bright yellow	25
"	White Wings. Pure white, flushed with rose at the throat	25
Trifolium suaveolens (Sweet-scented Clover).	HA. Purple	5
Tritoma uvaria grandiflora (Red-Hot-Poker Plant).	HP. 3 feet. Very effective in shrubberies and borders	10
Tropæolum Lobbianum.	HHA. 6 feet. The foliage of these is smaller than the ordinary tall Nasturtium, but is much brighter, while the flowers have an unusual brilliancy and are more profuse. They are largely used for hanging baskets, vases and trellis-work, and come in very useful for winter decoration of the greenhouse.	
"	" Brilliant. Rich scarlet	10
"	" Spit-fire. Fiery red	10
"	" Asa Gray. White	10
"	" Napoleon III. Yellow, spotted brown	10
"	" Finest mixed	10
"	Canariense. The well known Canary-Bird flower	10
Valerian.	HP. 1½ feet. Showy hardy perennials, with large heads of bright scarlet, rose and white flowers. In mixture	5
Verbena.	HHP. (Trailing.) Nothing are finer or more showy than Verbenas, for beds or borders, blooming continuously as they do from spring until autumn. Although perennials, they flower the same season if sown early. In separate colors: Scarlet, White, Blue, Striped: each	10
"	Hybrida Mixed. Very select strain	10
"	Mammoth. A selected strain, with very large flowers	25
Veronica (Speedwell).	HP. 1 to 2 feet. Beautiful hardy class of plants for borders; mixed varieties	10
Vinca.	HHP. 1½ feet. Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, borders or beds.	
"	alba. Pure white	10
"	rosea. Rose	10
"	rosea alba. White, with red eye	10
"	Mixture of colors	10
Violets.	HHP. ½ foot. Well-known sweet-scented favorites. The seed takes a good while to germinate. Blue and White	10
Viscaria oculata (Rose of Heaven).	HA. 1 foot. Rose, with dark eye	5
Wallflower.	HHP. 1½ feet. Old fashioned flowers, very useful for spring bedding.	
"	Single. Large-flowering mixed	5
"	Double. Large-flowering mixed	10
"	In imported collection of 6 double sorts	50
Whitlavia grandiflora.	HA. 1 foot. Blue, bell-shaped flowers	5
"	" alba. White	5
Wigandia Vigieri.	HHP. 4 feet. Ornamental foliage for sub-tropical work	10

DOUBLE ZINNIA (YOUTH AND OLD AGE). (See opposite page.)

Select Strains of Florists' Flowers.

Palm Seeds, continued.

Per pkt.

- Kentia Belmoreana.** Very handsome plants for dinner-table decorations, jardinières, etc. It also stands varied temperatures well \$0 25
- Latanica Borbonica.** Broad fan-shaped leaves of quick growth, and is par excellence the Palm for piazzas, halls, lawns or house decoration 25
- Pandanus utilis** (The Screw Pine). A fine decorative plant for vases, jardinières, etc., and as it stands gas, dust and rough usage, will be found invaluable 25

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 collections of *Cypripediums* is the largest in the world, and we have upward 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 bloom in from 2 to 5 years' time from the sowing of the seed. The names of the species used in the hybridization will appear on each packet of seed. Per pkt., 75 cts.

Good News from Patrons.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, *April 25, 1892.*

Plants arrived in good condition, and gave satisfaction.

A. R. ALDRICH, Florist.

WALTHAMSTOWE FARM, CHELTENHAM, PA., *March 16, 1892.*

The plants arrived in excellent order, and I am pleased with your selections.

S. M. WATER.

ROCKSIDE, YONKERS, N. Y., *May 9, 1892.*

The plants arrived in excellent order, and are very satisfactory. Thanks for your generous gift of prize Chrysanthemums.

MRS. J. HALL DOW.

PITTSFORD, *April 15, 1892.*

The Palms and Ferns arrived in first-class order, and when unwrapped look as fresh and nice as if just out of your greenhouse. I am very much pleased with them.

C. RICHARDSON.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, *May 23, 1892.*

Permit me to express to you the satisfaction I felt upon receiving the seven fine Chrysanthemums and other plants from you. They were very large for mailing plants, and were received in such fine condition. They were the best plants I have received by mail, and I buy a goodly number each year.

MRS. LIONEL WEBSTER.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *JUNE 18, 1892.*

Allow me to express thanks to you for the neatness and thoroughness with which you filled my order for Ferns. The plants, too, please me. I do not remember in quite a long experience to have received greater satisfaction for one or many dollars.

JOHN R. ELGAR.

NORRISTOWN, PA., *May 9, 1892.*

I received my plants yesterday in very good order, and I thank you for your kindness, and for the extra plants. They are very much finer than any we can get near home, and I have had from several places.

MRS. ANDREW M. GALLAGHER.

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.
Ageratum Mexicanum	\$0 30	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, Scarlet	\$0 20
Alyssum, Sweet	30	“ “ Yellow	20
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Finest Mixed	40	“ “ Spotted	20
Aquilegia, Fine mixed	30	“ “ Empress of India	40
Aster, Mixed China or German	40	“ “ Mixed	15
Balsams, Double Mixed	40	“ Tall Mixed	15
“ Camellia-flowered, Finest	1 50	Nemophila insignis, Blue	20
Balloon Vine	20	Pansy, Fine Mixed	1 00
Bartonia aurea, Yellow	30	“ Giant Trimardeau	3 00
Calendula Meteor	30	“ P. & M.'s Unsurpassed	6 00
“ Prince of Orange	30	Petunia, Striped and Blotched	1 00
Calliopsis, Single Mixed	30	Phlox Drummondii, Fine Mixed	50
Canary Bird Flower	50	“ “ Large-flowering Mixed	1 00
Candytuft, White	20	Poppy Carnation, Double Mixed	30
“ Purple	30	Portulaca, Single Mixed	40
“ Crimson	30	Pyrethrum (Golden Feather)	1 00
“ Empress. White	60	Ricinus (Castor Beans), Mixed	10
Canna, Fine Mixed	20	Salvia splendens, Scarlet	1 50
“ Crozy's Dwarf Mixed	75	Saponaria Calabrica	30
Chrysanthemum, Single Mixed	30	Silene pendula, Mixed	30
“ Double Mixed	30	Smilax	1 00
Cineraria maritima	40	Sweet Pea, White	
Clarkia, Mixed	30	“ Scarlet, (Invincible)	
Cobaea scandens	75	“ Blue “	
Collinsia bicolor	30	“ Carmine “	
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory)	20	“ Black Purple	
“ minor, Dwarf	20	“ Butterfly	
Cosmos hybridus, Mixed	75	“ Painted Lady	
Cypress Vine, Mixed	30	“ Miss Blanche Ferry	
Dahlia, Double Mixed	75	“ Blush	
“ Single Mixed, our own saving	1 50	“ Light Blue and Purple	
Dianthus Chinensis (China Pink)	40	“ Striped	
Digitalis (Foxglove), Mixed	30	“ Fine Mixed	
Eschscholtzia Californica	30	“ Eckford's Mixed	
Four O'Clocks, Mixed	20	Sweet William, Fine Mixed	30
Gaillardia picta	40	Sunflower, Double Californian	20
“ Lorenziana	50	Stocks, Ten-Weeks, Ordinary Mixed	75
Godetia, Mixed	30	“ “ Double German	3 00
Hollyhock, Double Mixed	75	Thunbergia, Fine Mixed	50
Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	30	Tropæolum Lobbianum, Mixed	40
“ Tall Rocket	30	Verbena, Hybrid Mixed	2 00
Linum rubrum (Scarlet Flax)	40	Virginian Stock, Mixed	30
Lupins, Mixed	10	Viscaria oculata	30
Marigold, African, Mixed	30	Wallflower, Single Mixed	30
“ French, Mixed	30	Zinnia, Double Mixed	40
Mignonette, Large-flowering	15	“ New Giant Robust, Mixed	75
“ Hybrid Spiral	40		
“ Machet	75

View, in one of our Chrysanthemum-Houses.

OUR STRAIN OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. (See opposite page for descriptions and prices.)

Nº 2

Nº 3

Nº 1

Nº 4

Nº 5

PITCHER & MANDA'S
FLORIFEROUS STRAIN OF BEGONIAS.
($\frac{2}{3}$ NATURAL SIZE.)

Bulbs for Spring Planting.

Begonias, Tuberous-Rooted.

Probably no family of plants has been hybridized with such success as this, the result being flowers both *double and single*, of innumerable shades of color, ranging from pure white, through rose and pink to intense crimson and fiery scarlet, and from the deepest yellow to tawny brown and brilliant orange, and often attaining a size of from five to six inches in diameter. They are among the finest flowering plants for greenhouse and window decoration, as well as for summer bedding. Being easy of cultivation, they should be in every collection. Begonias should be kept cool and shaded. Do not try to force them, as they are apt to become long and "spindling." They should be watered sparingly at first, but once well started, give plenty of water and air. When done blooming, dry off and store away, in the same manner as Dahlias or other bulbous roots.

We beg to call **special attention** to our colored plate, showing the different types of Begonias, of which our unsurpassed collection is very extensive and complete, and have much pleasure in offering the following **special collections** of our own selection of these grand varieties at the following low rates;

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

6 Named Double Varieties in distinct and separate colors, \$2.75.

6 Single Varieties in distinct and separate colors, \$1.75.

Single Varieties.

These are from an extra selected strain, and the colors are very fine.

	Each	Per doz.
Dark Red, Rose, Pure White, Blush White	\$0 35	\$3 50
Orange Red, Dark Rose, Yellow all shades, Bronze or Copper	50	5 00
Pure Yellow. Very fine	75	7 50
Single, Mixed. All colors Per 100, \$18	20	2 00

For type of Single Begonias, see fig. 1, colored plate.

Double Varieties.

	Each
Adelina Lefevre. Rose, spotted red. Dwarf, and a good bedder; very showy	\$0 50
Blanche Duval. Creamy white; guard petals deep blush; large flowers of the finest form; dwarf and free. (See fig. 2, on colored plate)	50
Charlemagne Denisard. Red, striped with white, clear centre; grand flower	50
Clemence Denisard. Satin rose; very free bloomer and one of the finest varieties (See fig. 3, on colored plate).	50
Davisii. Flowers of a peculiar and beautiful shade of currant red; very effective; dwarf habit, fine for bedding	75

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS, continued.

	Each
Dr. Gaillard. Of a brilliant glittering red color, a beautiful flower for contrasting . . .	\$0 75
Grand Alexandre. Carmine red; very free-flowering and fine for pots. (See fig. 4, on colored plate) . . .	50
Gringalet. Perfectly formed flowers of a rosy currant shade; very floriferous . . .	75
Madame Gaillard. Flowers of a pleasing shade of rosy carmine, and very effective . .	50
Madame Courtier. Flowers white, suffused with pale sulphur yellow. Dwarf; fine for bedding . . .	1 00
Madame Arnoult. Of a most pleasing shade of pinkish blush, slightly edged deeper; flowers almost circular, of the finest shape and form; habit free and dwarf . . .	1 00
Marie Mazoyer. Flowers pure white, habit dwarf; makes a splendid bedder . . .	75
Mistress Franck. White, slightly tinged with sulphur; flowers very large, a useful variety . . .	1 00
Multiflora. Flowers of a bright orange scarlet; very showy and free-flowering . . .	50
Nana compacta violacea. Flowers of a deep shade of carmine red, and very free-flowering; habit dwarf . . .	50
Nana compacta floribunda. Dark red shade; very floriferous, good bedder . . .	50
Octavie Malet. Producing an abundance of pure white flowers, shaped like a miniature Camellia; very useful for wreaths . . .	1 00
Reine Isabelle. Flowers of a clear, rosy carmine red, with large and handsome blooms .	1 00
Rosamond. A pleasing and attractive variety, with flowers of beautiful salmon-rose .	50
Rosette. Flowers rosy satin; large and very double . . .	75
Rose Pompone. Flowers clear rose; habit dwarf; makes a grand bedder . . .	50
Sulphureus. Deep sulphur-yellow; flowers beautifully formed, large and very effective. (See fig. 5, on colored plate) . . .	1 50
Victor Robin. Flowers a beautiful shade of garnet-red; very pleasing and effective .	75
Double Mixed Colors. Unnamed assorted . . . per doz., \$4 .	40

Cannas, New French.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these magnificent flowering plants. They are of dwarf habit, averaging four feet in height, with luxuriant and richly-colored foliage, but their great merit lies in the large size and dazzling hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson and scarlet. The cultivation is so easy, and they are so showy, that everyone should have a few in their gardens. No other plants give so much beauty in both foliage and flower.

- Adolphe Wieck.** Foliage green; flowers crimson, lip spotted orange; of dwarf habit.
- Admiral Courbet.** Dwarf; very large flowers of fine yellow, mottled with scarlet; foliage green.
- Antoine Chantin.** Well-rounded flowers of a pretty salmon-cherry shade; handsome broad green foliage.
- B. Cousancat.** Flowers a fine bright orange; beautiful green foliage.
- Chevalier Besson.** Green foliage, large bright orange-red flowers; free flowering, tall habit.
- Comte de Germany.** Foliage dark red; flowers orange red, a very effective plant.
- Comte Horace de Choiseul.** Very dwarf, strong grower; foliage dark green; flowers large, petals broad; color handsome cherry-crimson.
- Depute Henoy.** Flowers a pale yellow, streaked with rose; strong grower.
- Ehemanni.** Large, wide, light green leaves; flowers crimson, fully three inches long; fine, but of much taller growth than others of the class.
- Emile Guchard.** Large, beautiful crimson flowers; leaves fine metallic color; good grower.
- Edouard Andre.** Large amaranth flowers; beautiful dark green foliage.
- Felix Crousse.** Deep rose, shaded with solferino; dwarf; leaves green.
- Fascination.** Lacinated foliage; flowers golden-yellow, flushed bright maroon.
- Guillaume Couston.** Flowers light primrose-yellow, mottled bright orange.

DWARF FRENCH CANNA, MADAME CROZY. (See page 91.)

SINGLE DAHLIA. (For descriptions and prices, see page 92.)

NEW FRENCH CANNAS, continued.

- General Boulanger.** Leaves dark green; flowers canary yellow, mottled and streaked with crimson-scarlet.
- Geoffrey St. Hilaire.** Beautiful deep orange-scarlet flowers; purple violet foliage; fine.
- Henry L. de Vilmorin.** Flowers rich flame color, shading yellow; foliage green.
- Henry Pasquier.** Beautiful flowers of a reddish crimson; habit tall, very attractive.
- Ingenieur Alphand.** Flowers large, carmine color; foliage purple.
- Isaac Casati.** Flowers crimson, dark foliage; tall habit.
- Jacquinot de Bonnefond.** Flowers large, petals elongated, color a handsome bright saffron; leaves dark purple.
- J. Montel.** The flowers are of a beautiful and exceedingly dark crimson, foliage dark; medium height; a grand variety. 50 cents each.
- Louis Chretien.** Bright canary yellow, blotched and spotted with crimson; green foliage.
- Leon de St. Feay.** Foliage dark green, flowers orange-scarlet; habit tall.
- Lamothe.** Flowers crimson; habit dwarf.
- Madame Crozy.** A grand variety about 3 feet high, with flowers of unusually large size and fine rounded petals; color crimson-scarlet, distinctly bordered yellow. 50 cents each.
- Madame Soubeyrand.** Light orange; red flowers; medium growth.
- Madame C. Riviere.** Flowers canary yellow, mottled with crimson; of tall habit of growth.
- Madame Alegatiere.** Foliage dark, flowers fine clear orange; of medium growth.
- Multiflora.** Large spike of a rich flame color; strong grower; green foliage.
- Maurice Rivoire.** Finely shaped flowers of an amaranth red color; purple foliage.
- M. Laforcade.** Dwarf; flowers light orange red; very fine.
- Meteor.** Flowers bright canary yellow, mottled light brown; tall habit.
- Mont d'Or.** Flowers orange-yellow, medium growth; very showy.
- Nana grandiflora.** Deep green foliage, large yellow flower; very fine and dwarf.
- Perfection.** Flowers large and round; golden yellow, dotted maroon; foliage dark green.
- Pictata grandiflora.** Flowers yellow, richly mottled red; medium growth.
- Revol Massot.** Dwarf; brilliant red, mottled with yellow; large spike, green leaves.
- Rosaflorea.** Flowers a beautiful rose color; foliage green, medium growth.
- Splendida.** Flowers a beautiful orange-salmon, very showy; habit dwarf.
- Victor Gaulin.** Of dwarf, habit; fine large flowers of a dark solferino color; green foliage.
- W. Pfitzer.** Flowers red, medium height; good showy variety.

Price, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is so well known that it requires no comment as to its desirability and beauty for garden decoration.

Double Large-flowering or Show Dahlias.

- Black Dwarf.** Flowers of a very rich, dark maroon color; very effective in contrast.
- Camelliæflora.** Pure white, and one of the best of its kind; very useful for cutting.
- Emperor.** Large; deep crimson, variegated with pure white; a telling variety.
- Emily.** Flowers shaded with lilac on a white ground; very chaste and pretty.
- Golden Eagle.** Deep yellow, bold flowers; fine for exhibition.
- Miss Dodd.** Very large yellow flowers; a good old sort, highly esteemed by Dahlia fanciers.
- Modesty.** Flowers of a beautiful shade of lilac, and very suggestive of the name.
- Puritan.** A lovely combination of lavender and white; very attractive.
- Linnaeus.** A dwarf variety; the flowers have quite a distinct shade of light pink.
- John Thorpe.** Pretty rose-colored flowers of good substance; a nice color for contrasting.

Also many other varieties; we can supply any standard sort.

Large dry roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

DAHLIAS, continued.

Pompone or Small-flowering Dahlias.

Cockatoo. Charming flowers of a beautiful shade of deep maroon.

Guiding Star. The flowers are pure white, the petals being toothed or jagged; a very useful variety for cutting.

Little Beatrix. Striped white and lilac; has a very pretty and pleasing effect.

Little Elsternix. The flowers are a fine combination of yellow and scarlet; very showy.

Little Goldlight. Beautiful golden-yellow flowers; very showy and effective.

Little Lucy. Flowers a fine dark crimson of perfect form; very fine.

Little Valentine. A lovely shade of light crimson: very pretty and attractive.

Maroon Beauty. One of the best and showiest of this class, the name suggesting the color.

Dry roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Cactus Dahlias.

Electric. The flowers are of a beautiful dazzling crimson-scarlet, and very showy; valuable

Lord Lyndhurst. Dark crimson-scarlet; of a beautiful and effective appearance.

A. W. Tait. Pure white, very double; the tips of the petals are deeply toothed.

Mrs. Hawkins. Flowers rich sulphur-yellow, shading to light canary; very effective.

White Ariel. A beautiful variety; flowers pure white, very handsome.

William Pearce. Rich sulphur-yellow, a very telling and effective variety.

Dry roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Single-flowering Dahlias.

In this class of Dahlias the range of color is wide. They are very effective in shrubberies and borders, and the flowers are most desirable for bouquets and cutting for house decoration.

They can also be raised very successfully from seed, which should be sown the end of March, in a warm place. As soon as possible, transplant the seedlings and keep in a rather cool place till planted out where they are to flower. (Seed, 10 cts. per pkt.)

We have upwards of 150 varieties, but enumerate only 25 sorts, which we consider the best and most effective.

Alleghany. Flowers yellow, tinged with red, of medium size, very pretty and effective.

Amboy. Bright red, with perfect form; flowers very showy and attractive.

Atchison. Flowers of a fine antique pink color; of good habit, and a favorite variety.

Buffalo. Beautiful symmetrical flowers of a bright red color; very showy.

Comanche. Flowers light yellow, of perfect form and good habit; very telling and effective.

Cicero. Flame-colored flowers of quite a novel shade; medium size and very free-flowering.

Chickasaw. Flowers of a pleasing shade of yellow, of a medium size; fine for bouquets.

Chicopee. Producing large, light yellow flowers. This is a very useful variety for shrubberies.

Colorado. Flowers flame-colored, of a medium size and very floriferous; a good variety.

Delaware. Bright red flowers, large and really good; fine for odd corners in shrubberies.

Idaho. The flowers are of a bright light yellow, medium in size and very free flowering.

Jumbo. Large flowers of a bright red color; very free flowering and showy.

Kennebunk. Flowers bright red, of a medium size; useful for cutting.

Kosciusko. Very pretty flowers of a bright maroon color; of medium size and very floriferous.

Mariposa. Handsome flowers of a fine shade of old gold; very attractive.

Mattapan. The flowers are of a beautiful soft rose color, shaded, yellow center; very pretty.

Niagara. Well shaped flowers of medium size, of a light yellow color; very effective.

Oklahoma. Flowers of a bright red color, of very fine form; excellent for cutting.

Oneida. The flowers are very large, of a bright yellow color, with good reflexed petals.

Oregon. Fine for cutting; the flowers are bright yellow, of a medium size.

Potomac. Deep maroon, of medium size and great substance; a lasting variety.

DAHLIAS (Single-flowering), continued.

Saco. The flowers are of a fine scarlet shaded with yellow, and plants are very floriferous.

Saratoga. Well shaped flowers of a bright red color and medium size ; good for cutting.

Stella. Large and perfectly shaped flowers of pure white ; a great acquisition.

Winnebago. Finely formed flowers of a delicate pink, with yellow center ; very attractive.

Also many other varieties of single Dahlias.

Rooted cuttings, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Collection of 25 varieties, our selection, \$3.50.

" 50 " " \$6.50.

" 100 " " \$12.00.

Mixed Single Dahlias, all colors, dry roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Gladioli.

This grand family of autumn flowering plants, with their gorgeous and rich shades of color profusion of bloom and elegance of habit, is entitled to a place in every garden. Their cultivation is very simple ; they can be planted from the end of April until the middle of June, in any ordinary garden soil, from four to five inches deep, and produce beautiful spikes of lovely flowers until frost. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has cut down the foliage.

Various Mixed Gladioli.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Red and Scarlet. Varieties mixed	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
Light Colors. No red or dark colors ; mixed	50	3 00	25 00
White and Light, Standard Selection. Mixed	60	4 00	28 00
White and Light, Extra Choice Selected. Mixed	90	7 00	50 00
Striped and Variegated. Varieties mixed	50	3 00	25 00
Pink. Varieties mixed	50	3 00	25 00
Yellow. Varieties mixed	50	3 00	25 00
Scarlet and Pink. With white throat, mixed	75	4 00	35 00
All Colors Mixed	30	2 00	18 00
Extra Fine American Hybrids, Mixed	50	3 00	25 00

General Collection of Choice Named Gladioli.

	Each	Per doz.
Africain. Slate brown on scarlet ground, streaked with scarlet and pure white ; white blotch	\$0 25	\$2 50
Alexander. Intense crimson-scarlet ; very attractive	15	1 50
Angele. White, showy and effective ; one of the best	10	1 00
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet ; fine for massing	10	1 00
Calypso. Flesh-colored rose ; delicate and pretty	15	1 50
Canari. Light yellow, striped rose ; handsome flowers	15	1 50
Carnation. Fleshy white ; very attractive	25	2 50
Ceres. White, spotted rose ; an elegant variety	10	1 00
Cleopatra. Lilac, suffused with violet ; a good spike	15	1 50
Duchess of Edinburgh. Lilac ; very large spike	20	2 00
Elizabeth. Dark rose, white striped ; very showy flowers	10	1 00
Emma Thursby. White ground, carmine stripes through petals, blotch on the lower divisions	25	2 50
Eugene Scribe. Tender rose, variegated	10	1 00
Fatma. White, suffused salmon ; very handsome	15	1 50
Gen. Phil. Sheridan. Fire red, white line running through each petal, and a large pure white blotch on the lower division	20	2 00
Gen. Sherman. Large ; fine scarlet ; fine bold flower	20	2 00
Isaac Buchanan. Yellow ; a well-known variety	10	1 00

GLADIOLI, continued.

	Each	Per doz.
James Veitch. Crimson, violet blotch ; one of the best	\$0 10	\$1 00
John Bull. White, slightly tinged with sulphur	10	1 00
La Candeur. White, slightly striped with carmine-violet	15	1 50
Lamarck. Cherry, tinted orange ; large pure white stain	10	1 00
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch ; a good variety	10	1 00
Lord Byron. Brilliant scarlet, blotched pure white	10	1 00
Marie Dumortier. White, violet blotch ; very effective	10	1 00
Martha Washington. Light-yellow, of large size, in a well arranged spike ; lower petals tinged with rose	20	2 00
Mathilde de Landevoisin. White, slightly tinted with flesh-colored rose, streaked with carmine	15	1 50
Madame Monneret. Delicate rose ; a lovely flower	10	1 00
Napoleon III. Scarlet, striped white ; a good old variety	10	1 00
Pegasus. Flesh-colored rose ; delicate and attractive	15	1 50
President Lincoln. Blush, white ground, with the edges of the petals suffused with bright rose, the lower divisions heavily blotched and lined crimson	25	2 50
Princess of Wales. White, flamed carmine-rose	10	1 00
Shakespeare. White, suffused carmine-rose ; large rosy blotch	15	1 50
Snow White. The best white Gladiolus ; good for forcing	25	2 50
Stella. White, slightly tinted with yellow and rose	15	1 50

Collections, our own Selection.

Twelve Named Varieties for	\$1 50
“ Fine Named Varieties	1 50
“ Very Fine Named Varieties	2 00
“ Extra Fine Named Varieties	2 50
The whole collection, 34 varieties, one of each, for \$4.00.	

Lemoine's Hybrid Gladioli.

Sometimes called “Butterfly” Gladiolus, because of the great variety of rich markings and pencilings on the petals.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Fine Mixture	\$0 60	\$4 00
Extra Fine Mixture	75	5 00

Lilies.

Lilies are easily cultivated. The ground should be carefully dug and abundantly supplied with well-rotted manure, planting the bulbs six inches deep, after which they require very little care or attention, except to occasionally stir the soil and keep free of weeds. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

	Each	Per doz.
Lilium auratum (The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan). The grandest of all the Lilies ; flowers white, spotted with crimson, with a bright golden band running through each petal ; very large and deliciously fragrant	\$0 25	\$2 50
Auratum rubro vittatum. Very large flowers, sometimes 12 inches across ; waxy white, spotted crimson, with a crimson stripe through each petal	1 00	10 00
Batemannii. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high, with richly colored unspotted flowers of a bright apricot tint	20	2 50
Canadense (Canadian Lily). Flowers yellow, varying to orange, spotted with reddish purple ; one of the best of our native Lilies	15	1 50
Elegans. Large flowers of fine trumpet-shape. There are many varieties of this species, and they vary in color and height ; of great value for bedding ; mixed colors	30	3 00
Humboldtii. One of the finest of Californian Lilies, growing 6 feet high and bearing from 30 to 40 flowers of orange color, spotted with purple	50	5 00

A VARIETY OF *LILIUM AURATUM*. (See page 94.)

LILIES, continued.

	Each	Per doz.
Lilium speciosum album (Lancifolium). Large white-flowers of good substance, with a greenish band running through each petal; one of the finest Lilies in cultivation	\$0 30	\$3 00
Speciosum rubrum . White, thickly studded with dark crimson spots; very fine. The best of the Speciosum class	20	2 00
Superbum . Flowers orange, spotted with red; often grows 6 to 8 feet high . . .	15	1 50
Tigrinum (Common Tiger-Lily). Orange-red, spotted with black; an old but still standard variety	10	1 00
Tigrinum splendens . Much larger than the type, often bearing as many as 25 flowers on a stem	20	2 00
Tigrinum fl. pl. Semi-double form of <i>L. tigrinum</i>	20	2 00
Washingtonianum (Shasta Lily). Flowers white, tinted with lilac; 12 to 18 borne on a stalk 5 to 6 feet high. A magnificent species from California . . .	25	2 50

Collection of the above 13 Lilies, one bulb of each, \$3.

Miscellaneous Bulbs.

	Each	Per doz.
AMARYLLIS . The Amaryllis are among the grandest bulbous plants, some species bearing from two to six immense flowers, six to ten inches across, on a spike three feet high. They are all tender plants, but some varieties may be set out in the border, and brought in before the approach of frost. They succeed best in a mixture of leaf-mold, loam, manure and sand.		
A. Atamasco (<i>Zephyranthes Atamasco</i>). (Flower of the West Wind.) Flowers lily-like, about three inches long; white when young, suffused with salmon. Height one foot	\$0 10	\$0 40
A. Aulica (<i>Hippeastrum aulicum</i>). (Lily of the Palace.) A gorgeous winter bloomer; brilliant crimson, green at the base of the petals, and above the green a purple blotch; 1½ to 2 feet	1 25	
A. Belladonna (Belladonna Lily). An autumn-blooming species, bearing from six to twelve flowers, white or purplish, sweet-scented.	25	2 50
A. candida (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>). (Peruvian Swamp-Lily.) Flowers white, greenish at the base; blooms in September	10	1 00
A. formosissima (<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>). (Jacobean Lily.) Large and showy flower of a fine deep scarlet, on a scape two feet high	20	1 50
A. Johnsonii (<i>Hippeastrum Johnsonii</i>). A dull red flower with a white stripe down each petal; one of the earliest hybrids, and especially robust in growth	60	6 00
A. Nerine Fothergilli major . Flowers of a brilliant scarlet, 20 to 25 in a cluster	1 00	10 00
A. Nerine Japonica (<i>Lycoris radiata</i>). Deep pink, approaching to scarlet . .	25	2 50
A. Nerine Sarniensis (<i>The true Guernsey Lily</i>). Bright red, with a tinge of salmon. Flower-stalks 15 to 18 inches high, bearing 3 to 6 flowers	25	2 50
A. Regina (Mexican Lily). Flowers large, dark red, shaded with white and orange	50	5 00
A. rosea (<i>Zephyranthes rosea</i>). Perianth rose-colored, about three inches across, the segments greenish below the middle; a free-blooming species . . .	10	75
A. purpurea (<i>Vallotta purpurea</i>). (Scarborough Lily.) Flowers bright scarlet, five or six in a head, lasting a long time in perfection	30	3 00
A. sulphurea (<i>Zephyranthes sulphurea</i>). Flowers sulphur-yellow	10	80
A. treatæa (<i>Zephyranthes treatæa</i>). (Florida Fairy Lily.) A beautiful native species, which produces two or more pure white, deliciously scented flowers . .	10	50
A. Vittata (<i>Hippeastrum vittata</i>). Pure white, with double red stripes on each segment of the perianth. One of the most beautiful species, and especially useful for window culture	50	5 00
A. Hybrid Seedlings . Fine varieties, mixed, producing the most gorgeous flowers of brilliant colors	60	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, continued.

ANEMONES (Coronaria or Hortensis Varieties). Pretty flowers for beds and borders.

Each Per doz. Per 100

and borders.				
Fulgens (Scarlet Wind-Flower). Very showy	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 00	
Blue Incomparable. Double dark blue; beautiful flowers	10	1 00	6 00	
Ceres. Double white; very fine for cutting	10	1 00	6 00	
Single Pure White	} Fine for beds and borders. {	8	75	4 00
Single Scarlet Mixed		5	25	1 50
Double Scarlet Mixed		5	25	1 50
Single, all Colors Mixed		5	20	1 25
Double, " "		5	20	1 25
A MORRHUALLUS Dis.				
		Each	Per doz	

Each Per doz.

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 \$0 75

BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted. See page 87.

BESSERA elegans (Coral Drops). A pretty little bulbous plant of easy culture and much merit; flowers of a bright coral scarlet, with white cups and dark blue anthers. It will continue in bloom all summer 10 \$1 00

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). A grand plant, with immense leaves, having a distinctly tropical effect.

Extra size bulbs, 10 to 12 inches in circumference	1 00	10 00
First size " 8 " 9 " "	50	5 00
Second size " 6 " 7 " "	25	2 50
Third size " 4 " 5 " "	15	1 50

CALADIUM, Fancy-leaved. See Stove and Greenhouse Department of this Catalogue.

CALLA LILIES—White Calla (*Richardia Æthiopica*). 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 awhile during the summer, and occasionally repotted to supply fresh nourishment 20 2 00

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 50 5 00

Spotted Calla (*Richardia alba maculata*). Fine spotted leaves 15 1 50

Yellow Calla (*Richardia hastata*). Yellow flowers 1 00

New Dwarf Calla, The Gem. This perfect little gem cannot be praised too much. While the common Calla grows to a height of three feet, The Gem seldom attains more than one and a-half feet 35 3 50

CANNAS. See pages 88 and 91.

CYCLOBOTHR flava. A pretty flowering bulb, of a habit similar to *Bessera elegans*; the cup is golden yellow, with fine black dots in the petals 10 1 00

CHINESE SACRED LILY. This is a variety of the *Polyanthus Narcissus*, known also as "The Water Fairy Flower," "Joss Flower" "Chinese New Year's Lily, etc." They are grown in shallow bowls in water and pebbles to hold the bulb upright, and are very pretty for growing in the house 20 2 00

CRINUM Americanum. A very beautiful variety; flowers, produced in great abundance, are pure white, waxy like and fragrant 50 5 00

DAHLIAS. See pages 91 and 92.

DIOSCOREA Batatas (Chinese Yam). The so-called "Cinnamon Vine," from the odor of cinnamon emitted by the flowers. Fine for trellis work 10 1 00

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 2 50

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, continued.

Each Per doz.

HYACINTHUS candicans (Giant Summer Hyacinth). This is an extremely luxuriant free-growing plant with tall spikes, bearing pretty bell-shaped flowers like a Hyacinth		\$0 08	\$0 75
IRIS. See Herbaceous Department of this Catalogue.			
MADEIRA VINE (Climbing Mignonette). Bears very beautiful, fragrant white flowers; a desirable summer climber		5	50
MILLA biflora (Mexican Star or Frost Flower). Bears freely all summer in sunny positions, exquisitely beautiful, large, scintillating white flowers; should be cultivated by every one		10	75
OXALIS. Summer flowering. Very handsome as edgings, producing flowers in abundance. Mixed colors per 100, \$1.75 .		5	25
O. Deppeii (<i>speciosa</i>). Rosy purple per 100, \$1.75 .		5	25
O. Lasandria. Rosy pink; very handsome per 100, \$1.75 .		5	25
PANCRATIUM calathinum (Peruvian White Sea Daffodil). This plant is worthy of special mention, the bulb producing an abundance of very large fragrant, pearly white flowers		25	2 50
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 of good size, perfectly double, and as beautifully imbricated as a rose. They should be planted in the spring.			
Double Persian Varieties Mixed per 100, \$1.50 .		5	25
" French " " per 100, \$1.50 .		5	25
" Turban " " per 100, \$1.50 .		5	25
TIGRIDIA (Peacock- Flower or Mexican Shell-Flower). Very charming summer-blooming bulb, producing freely very attractive flowers throughout the whole summer.			
T. conchiflora. Flowers dark yellow		5	50
T. grandiflora alba. White		10	1 00
T. " rosea (<i>New</i>). Lilac-rose; a very handsome and rare variety . .		50	5 00
T. Pavonia. Golden orange-crimson		5	50
TUBEROSE. Delightfully fragrant, and well-known flowers, invaluable for bouquets; requires a strong, rich and deep, warm soil.			
Tall Double. The common variety per 100, \$3 .		8	60
Dwarf Pearl. Grows only two feet high per 100, \$4 .		10	75
ZEPHYRANTHES. See Amaryllis, page 96.			

Collections of Bulbs for Spring and Summer Flowering.

To those who are not entirely acquainted with the various kinds of summer-flowering Bulbs, and are unable to select the kinds suitable to give most satisfactory results, we wish to afford an opportunity to secure a good selection. These bulbs are so easily grown, thrive so quickly and bloom so long and profusely, that they are indispensable in every garden. We now offer the following collections, which consist of distinct varieties of the choicest kinds, and will be extremely valuable to those who have not sufficient time or knowledge to make their own selection.

12 Assorted Bulbs, our own selection	\$1 00
25 " " " "	1 75
50 " " " "	3 00
100 " " " "	5 00
250 " " " "	10 00
500 " " " "	18 00
1,000 " " " "	35 00

AYS GARTH, ABINGTON, PA, March 29, 1892.

The beautiful plants arrived here to-day in good condition. Please accept my thanks for them.

MARY E. LAMBERT.

Miscellaneous Plants

for Bedding,
Window and House Decorations.

Coleus.

Beautiful colored foliage plants of varied and vivid hues, alike excellent for bedding in masses or for house decoration. Our collection includes Verschaffeltii, Golden Gem, and other standard and beautiful varieties.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

Geraniums.

It is unnecessary to describe these general and universal favorites. We have a nice assortment of both double and single varieties.

10 to 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$10 to \$15 per 100.

Fuchsias.

For flowering in the conservatory during summer, or for house and window decorations, nothing can excel the graceful and drooping flowered Fuchsia.

20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Heliotropes.

Excellent for conservatory and house, their delicious and aromatic perfume rendering them general favorites.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Lantanas.

This family is exceedingly pretty and of easy cultivation, only requiring ordinary care; they bloom most abundantly eight months in the year; a fine substitute for Verbenas.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Petunias.

Considering how easy this class of plants is to cultivate, it is surprising that they are not more extensively grown, both for decoration and exhibition. They are so free-flowering, and the colors are so showy, that everybody ought to have a few in their collection.

Single varieties, 10 cents each, \$1 per doz.; Double varieties, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

Carnations.

New and Select Standard Varieties.

- American Flag.** Regularly striped crimson and white ; strong and healthy ; long stems.
- Angelus.** Semi-double flowers of pink, a shade darker than the favorite Grace Wilder.
- Aurora.** Like Grace Wilder, but more delicately shaded ; has no white streaks, and is of exquisite fragrance.
- Buttercup.** Flowers yellow, with pink markings ; nothing can be finer.
- Constancy.** Similar in color to Portia, but larger flowers.
- Crimson Coronet.** Healthy, medium-sized grower, early and continual bloomer, good size and form, deeply fringed and fragrant ; color fine shade of crimson.
- Daybreak.** A novelty in color, being a very delicate shade of pink ; long stems, good habit.
- Dorothy.** Flowers of a dark shade of pink, very double and deeply fringed ; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.
- Fred. Creighton.** Pink ; vigorous, early and a continuous bloomer ; long stems.
- Golden Gate.** Deep golden yellow ; clear unblemished color ; healthy, free, full large flowers.
- Golden Triumph.** Clear canary yellow ; healthy vigorous habit, medium height.
- Grace Darling.** A healthy medium-sized grower, and an early, profuse and continuous bloomer ; flowers large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with long stems.
- Grace Wilder.** Still the most popular pink Carnation ; grown largely for cut-flowers, and a favorite for its lovely color.
- Hector.** A first-class scarlet ; strong healthy grower, making plants 18 inches across ; will supplant the well-known Portia as a forcing variety.
- Hinze's White.** Large full white, sometimes slightly tinged with pink ; hardy and vigorous grower.
- J. R. Freeman.** Clear cardinal crimson, best of its color ; strong healthy habit and free-flowering.
- Lizzie McGowan.** Pure white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter ; one of the finest white varieties grown.
- L. L. Lamborn.** Very large flowers, pure white ; succeeds better in some localities than others.
- Louise Porsch.** A fine yellow, fringed and faintly streaked with carmine ; very productive.
- Mrs. Fisher.** White ; the leading Boston variety ; one of the best.
- Nelly Bly.** Beautifully fringed and regularly striped red and white.
- Orange Blossom.** Color white, with shaded pink center ; fine bloomer of great substance.
- Pearl.** Flowers pearly white, very large, frequently 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across ; full and crisp, occasionally a faint rosy blush ; good bloomer.
- Peach Blow Coronet.** Beautiful peach pink color, fringed and fragrant.
- Portia.** Brilliant glowing scarlet ; very prolific ; a standard variety everywhere.
- Puritan.** Pure white ; very large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter ; good substance, and lasting long after being cut ; fragrant and a continuous bloomer.
- Rosalind.** Deep rose pink ; flowers very large on long stiff stems ; much grown for New York markets.
- Silver Spray.** White, freely produced on long stems ; grown largely for cut-flowers.
- Snowbird.** Very large fringed white flowers ; very fragrant.
- Thos. Cartledge.** Color, deep carmine, resembling old La Purite ; strong grower, productive, early bloomer.
- Waneta.** Flowers pure white, delicately fringed ; very productive, long stems.
- Wm. F. Dreer.** Rosy pink ; strong healthy, upright grower.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

ISLIP, April 14, 1892.

The plants were received in first-class condition, and we find them very satisfactory.

GEO. GIPSON.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17, 1892.

I received the plants ordered from you in good condition ; they were very well packed.

JAMES KIRBY, Manager Kirby Floral Co.

HIBISCUS INCANUS. (See page 121.)

Hypericum Moserianum, New. (See page 121.)

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 the pond.

Our list of varieties includes the best and easiest to grow, which have been selected with great care.

Hardy Aquatics.

	Each
NYMPHÆA 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 00
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
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 00
N. odorata. Flowers pure white and fragrant; a most useful flower. It can be most successfully grown in a tub. Strong roots	35
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 generally	2 00
N. odorata carnea (Flesh-colored Water-Lily). A variety of the preceding with flesh-colored flowers	3 00
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 00

6 varieties of Aquatic Plants, one of each, our selection, for \$9.

12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.
6	"	"	Bog	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.

Tender Aquatics.

EICHHORNIA crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). An interesting and beautiful aquatic, the leaves having curious stems, forming bulbs at the base, which are filled with air-cells. The flowers are produced on large spikes like a Hyacinth, but much larger, very chaste and delicate, of a soft rosy lilac color; flowers best in shallow water where the roots can take hold of the soil	50
LIMNOCHARIS nymphaefolia (The Water-Poppy). A beautiful aquatic of easy culture, with oval floating leaves and flowers of a bright yellow color; must be grown in shallow water	75
MYRIOPHYLLUM Proserpinacoides. A graceful half hardy aquatic, with an extremely pretty, feathery appearance. The leaves, which are arranged in whorls, are finely cut, and are a lovely soft green color	50
NYMPHÆA dentata. A species from Sierra Leone, having white star-shaped flowers of an agreeable odor. The leaves are green	2 50
N. gigantea. Produces large flowers of a purplish blue, with immense petals and a deep mass of golden yellow stamens, forming a striking contrast	5 00
N. Lotus. A grand variety, with large and beautiful white flowers	2 00
N. scutifolia or cærulea. An old and popular variety; has very fragrant blooms of a beautiful lavender-blue, about four inches across	2 00
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 00
N. Zanzibarensis azurea. One of the best. Flowers azure-blue. Should be in every collection	2 50
N. Zanzibarensis rosea. Similar to <i>N. Zanzibarensis</i> except in color of flowers, these being deep rosy pink	4 00
PISTIA stratiotes (Water Lettuce). A curious floating plant, forming a rosette of light green, velvety leaves of about six inches across	35

Roses.

No flower is more desirable than the Rose, and with a little care it is very easy of cultivation. Out of the vast number of Roses in commerce, we only offer a few varieties which we know to be first-class, but any others can be procured and sent with the rest of our customer's order. We have divided them into two classes, "**on briar roots**" and "**on own roots.**" Those on briar are **grafted to the root**, and consequently cannot throw up any root shoots or suckers. The best time for planting in the northern states is in the early spring, after the frost is out of the ground; and in the southern states, in the fall or early winter months. Before planting the ground should be deeply dug and well mixed with an abundance of old, rotten manure. Never place manure quite on the roots; let it be near, they will grow to it. The pruning should be done in the spring. Cut back one-half to two-thirds of the last season's growth, and cut off all dead shoots down to the live wood. The prices charged are for good, strong plants that will give a profusion of flowers.

Select Hardy Roses.

On Own Roots.

- American Beauty.** One of the best and most valuable Roses, both for garden and house culture; rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded; a constant bloomer.
- Anna de Diesbach.** Brilliant crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon; long pointed buds, and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and sweet.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure snowy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose; blooms in large clusters; flowers medium size, full and pretty.
- Captain Christy.** Extra large flat flowers, very full and regular; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson; very beautiful and valuable.
- Gen. Jacqueminot.** Every one's favorite; bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety; makes magnificent buds; very desirable.
- John Hopper.** One of the most reliable and satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses; flowers are large, very regular and full; color brilliant rose, changing to bright glowing pink, shaded with rich crimson; very sweet.
- Jules Margottin.** Bright cherry red, large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.
- La France.** One of the loveliest Roses in cultivation. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; delicious tea fragrance.
- Magna Charta.** A splendid Rose; extra large full flowers; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; a sure bloomer, very hardy.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet.** Very large and delightfully perfumed flowers of an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.
- Paul Neyron.** One of the largest and finest Roses grown; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful, very double, full and finely scented.
- Ulrich Brunner.** A magnificent Rose; extra large full flowers, globular; color rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; free bloomer.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

On Briar Roots.

- Albert Paye.** Flowers large and full, of a tender rose-carnation color; very free bloomer.
- Charles Margottin.** Flowers reddish crimson; form, semi-cupped, very large, full and sweet; an excellent variety.
- Countess of Oxford.** A superb Rose; extra large flowers, full perfect form, exceedingly sweet; color, bright carmine-red, elegantly shaded.

VARIETY OF CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. (For price and description, see page 114.)

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANUS. (The latest flowering Perennial. See page 118.)

HARDY ROSES, continued.

- Duke of Edinburgh.** Dark velvety maroon, medium size, full regular form; very handsome and fragrant.
- Dupuy Jamain.** Flowers large, full and of fine form, color very bright cerise; a very handsome and showy variety.
- Etienne Levet.** Remarkable for its beautiful color and brilliant buds; intense carmine red; exceedingly bright and sweet.
- Eugene Furst.** Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson; a large, full flower and a strong, vigorous grower.
- Fisher Holmes.** A beautiful rose resembling Gen. Jacqueminot, but fuller and more constant bloomer; dark rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson; very sweet.
- Madame Victor Verdier.** Rich, bright cherry red, changing to satiny rose; large, full and fragrant.
- Madame Annie Wood.** A magnificent variety; flowers very large, fine, full form; color brilliant violet-crimson; exquisite fragrance.
- Marie Baumann.** An excellent Rose, very full and fragrant; color rich ruby red, changing to lovely scarlet maroon; very beautiful.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large full flowers, very handsome.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Select Everblooming Roses.

- Bon Silene.** Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; very free-flowering, and a thoroughly desirable old Rose.
- Catharine Mermet.** Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery lustre possessed by La France.
- Duchess of Albany.** Rich, deep, even pink tint; a sport from La France.
- La France.** One of the loveliest Roses in cultivation. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; delicious tea fragrance.
- Madame Hoste.** A handsome variety; color varies from straw white to canary yellow.
- Marie Guillot.** White, tinted with pale yellow; of fine shape.
- Madame de Watteville.** Salmon white; each petal bordered with bright rose, like a tulip.
- Niphetos.** White, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; long pointed buds.
- Papa Gontier.** Rose, shaded yellow; reverse of petals crimson; very fragrant.
- Perle des Jardins.** A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very popular; the standard yellow Rose of the United States.
- Souvenir de Wootton.** Bright magenta red, passing at base to fine violet crimson, richly shaded.
- The Bride.** A superb pure white Tea Rose; buds large, deliciously perfumed.

Fine plants, from 2 and 3-inch pots, 18 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

Any other varieties of Roses, in any size, also any other bedding, foliage or flowering plants, supplied in any quantity, as the foregoing list includes only the leading varieties.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 25, 1892.

Please accept my thanks for the Chrysanthemum W. A. Manda sent. It is the largest, finest plant that I have ever received by mail from a florist.

MRS. M. JOHNSON.

MAGNOLIA NURSERIES, NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1892.

Having received the box of plants from you yesterday, I must say that I was greatly pleased with its contents, and thank you for the gratis "mums" which you have added.

C. HOLST.

MILWAUKEE, April 8, 1892.

Received plants in good condition. You have a No. 1 packer. Many thanks for extras.

C. HOPPENRATH.

BED OF PHLOX PANICULATA. (For description of varieties, see page 123.)

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 columbines 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.

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.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

	Each
ACHILLEA millefolia rubra. A variety of the common Yarrow, with pretty rose-colored flowers in small terminal clusters, lasting long in perfection	\$0 25
A. Ptarmica plena (Double Sneezewort). A useful border-plant, with pure white double flowers; very good for cutting	20
A. serrata plena (The Pearl). One of the very best white-flowered plants for the border or cut-flowers. The flowers, which are borne in great profusion upon erect foot-stalks, much resemble a pompon Chrysanthemum. They last longer in bloom than the other varieties, and are somewhat later. (See illustration, page 111.)	25
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
ACONITUM barbatum (Bearded Monk's-Hood). A useful hardy border plant with cream-colored flowers, the middle sepals of which are bearded. July	25
A. Napellus (Common Monk's-Hood). A very beautiful summer-blooming plant, with large blue flowers in a long terminal raceme	20
A. Fischerii. A handsome variety, with large light blue flowers, growing about two feet high. A very fine sort	25
ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). A delicate and beautiful hardy Fern	20
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
AGROSTEMMA coronaria (Rose Campion). A pretty plant, with broad silvery leaves; of very easy culture. The flowers are pink, borne all summer on tall branching stems .	20
A. coronaria alba. A beautiful plant, with pure white flowers	25
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. Useful for covering ground.	
A. alpina. A splendid bedding-plant, with fine white flowers	25
A. Genevensis. Very suitable for rock-work; flowers vary from blue to rose and white. The foliage is handsome	25
A. pyramidalis. Flowers blue or purple, borne on erect stalks about 6 inches high . .	35
A. pyramidalis alba. A variety of the above, with white flowers	35
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
A. reptans variegata. A very pretty variety, with leaves variegated with white . . .	25
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. A great variety of colors, including pure white, yellow and red	20
Double. In mixtures, containing all the best varieties	20
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
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). One of the best-known climbers. Foliage changes to bright crimson in autumn	20
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
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 illustration, page 112.)	25
A. Japonica elegans. A grand variety, with pale rose-colored flowers 3 inches across .	30
A. Japonica rosea. Very similar to <i>A. japonica elegans</i>	25
A. patens Nuttalliana. A pretty border-plant, with purple flowers borne on erect stalks .	25
A. Pennsylvanica. Pretty white flowers with a tinge of red on the under side	15
A. sylvestris. Pure satiny white flowers, fragrant and slightly drooping. Sometimes known as Snowdrop Wind-flower	25

ACHILLEA "THE PEARL." (The best double white hardy plant. See opposite page.)

ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA. (See page 110.)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
AQUILEGIA Canadensis (Columbine). Flowers scarlet and yellow ; easily grown . . .	\$o 15
A. chrysantha. One of the finest plants for the herbaceous border. Blooms all summer ; flowers bright primrose-yellow, with long spurs	25
A. Skinnerii. Sepals green ; limb of petals yellow ; spur orange-red ; very striking . . .	35
A. vulgaris alba. Much used for cut-flowers. Flowers white	20
A. Mixed Varieties , including choice hybrids and species	15
ARABIS albida (Rock-Cress). A useful rock-plant of dwarf trailing habit, with white flowers and hoary foliage	20
ARMERIA maritima (Sea-Pink). A pretty alpine plant with red or rose flowers	20
A. maritima alba. A white variety of the above	35
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum (Old Man). A low shrub with aromatic, finely divided foliage. Flowers yellow	25
A. Ludoviciana. A trailing species with silvery foliage	25
A. pontica. A plant well adapted to pot-culture as well as garden work, with silvery, aromatic foliage. Excellent for summer carpet-bedding	20
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
ASTER. These extremely handsome plants, often known as the Michaelmas Daisies, make a very pleasing effect in borders or amongst shrubberies. The flowers are produced in clusters on long stems, at the time of the year when very few plants are in bloom ; useful for cutting purposes.	
A. diffusus. A very fine, spreading variety, with beautiful white blooms	20
A. Drummondii. A grand variety, with beautiful deep mauve flowers	20
A. Novæ Angliæ. Flowers purple, with orange center. One of the finest	20
A. surculosus. A free-growing variety. Flowers violet ; very large	20
A. simplex. Flowers pale blue ; of compact habit	20
A. Sibirica (Siberia). Fine species ; flowers blue ; in large clusters	20
AUBRIETIA Eyrei. A beautiful little spring-blooming plant, with rich violet-purple flowers. Much used for rockeries	25
AZALEA amœna. A beautiful dwarf-growing hardy evergreen shrub, with red flowers . .	00
A. arborescens (Smooth Azalea). A good variety, with shining green leaves and light rose-colored, fragrant flowers	00
A. mollis. Flowers many-colored ; very useful for forcing as well as for shrubberies . .	50
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
BELLIS perennis (White Double Daisy). A pretty plant, growing 4 inches high . . .	15
BERBERIS aquifolium (Holly-leaved Barberry). A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy green, spiny leaves and bright yellow flowers	35
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
B. glastifolia. Similar to the above, but has pink flowers	25
BUXUS sempervirens (Common Box). A pretty evergreen shrub, much used for edging .	15
CALLIRHOE involucrata. An elegant trailing plant, with poppy-like flowers of a bright crimson color, produced in great abundance	25
CALYCANTHUS glaucus (Allspice). A hardy shrub, with purple flowers 2 inches across .	40
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
C. Carpathica alba. A pure white variety of the preceding	20
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 <i>Platycodon</i> or <i>Wahlenbergia</i> .	25
C. lactiflora. A fine species for the border ; bears milky white flowers	20
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

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
CAMPANULA persicifolia alba. A grand variety, with white flowers	\$0 20
C. persicifolia alba plena. Compact habit; double white flowers; much used for forcing	25
C. pyramidalis. A very effective plant for borders, with large spreading, bell-shaped flowers in crowded racemes	25
C. pyramidalis alba. A grand white variety of the preceding	35
CARDAMINE pratensis plena. A desirable plant for moist situations, sometimes known as Cuckoo-flower. Flowers double, white and rose color	20
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
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. Davidiana. A fine species, bearing large axillary clusters of fragrant blue, hyacinth-like flowers of erect habit	35
C. Stans. Similar to the above, but the flowers are white. Very graceful	35
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
VARIETIES CLEMATIS JACKMANII. This type are all large-flowered, and present a gorgeous sight when in full bloom; the brilliancy of the flowers 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 illustration, page 105.)	
C. Albert Victor. Deep lavender, with pale bars	50
C. Aurora. Double red, pink center, shaded with mauve	50
C. Andersoni Henryi. Pure white, very free-flowering	50
C. Jackmanni. Intense purple, very free. A standard old variety, and a great favorite	50
C. Jackmanni superba. Deeper and larger than the old Jackmanni	50
C. Krao. A very superior variety	50
C. Lady Londesborough. Silvery gray, with a pale bar	50
C. Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate-red anthers	50
C. Princess Beatrice. A very handsome and showy variety	50
C. Proteus. Double purplish rose; an enormous flower	50
C. Standishii. Deep lavender; very fine	50
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
C. majalis ovalifolia marginata aurea. A variety of the above with variegated leaves	30
COREOPSIS grandiflora. The flowers of this variety are especially valuable for cutting, being borne on long stems; they are golden yellow, and about three inches across	20
C. lanceolata. One of the finest hardy plants, with bright golden blooms on long wiry stems; admirably suited for cutting; they last fresh for many days in water	15
C. rosea. The flowers are rather small, and of a red-rose color, with a yellow disk	20
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
CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile (Lady's Slipper). The finest of our native species. Tall and leafy; sepals white and the full rounded tip white, tinged with a delicate rose color	50
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. Sinense. This class of perennial Larkspur is capable of great development, the colors are so chaste and delicately pretty, including pure white, light blue and dark blue. Those who have not seen them cannot form the slightest conception of their beauty, enhanced by their dwarf growth. They should be in every garden, for, if once planted, beautiful flowers may be cut from them from four to six months in the year. 1 foot high.	
Colors separate; Dark Blue, Light Blue or White per doz.,	\$2 . . 20
" mixed, all colors together	" 1.50 . 15

DWARF EVERBLOOMING LARKSPUR *DELPHINIUM SINENSE*. (See opposite page.)

BED OF SCOTCH PINKS, *DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS PLENUS*. (See opposite page.)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
DELPHINIUM, Hybrid varieties. Single, all shades of blue	\$0 25
D. Hybrid varieties. Double, in beautiful mixture	30
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 borders they are essential to every collection.	
D. barbatus (Sweet William). Flowers various colors, and a general favorite	20
D. barbatus flore pleno. Like the preceding, but with double flowers	25
D. deltoides. Flowers rose-colored, rising from grass-like tufts of foliage	25
D. Hispanicus. A beautiful species, delighting in a sunny situation, and bearing a quantity of bright crimson flowers	20
D. plumarius plenus. The double garden pink, with bearded petals; very fragrant. (See illustration, page 116.)	20
D. plumarius albus plenus. A double white variety	20
DICENTRA eximia. Flowers rose-color, in shape resembling the Bleeding-Heart	25
D. formosa. A delicate plant, with bright red flowers	30
D. spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). Flowers heart-shaped, in long drooping racemes of a rose-crimson color. One of the most useful border plants	20
D. spectabilis alba. A grand variety with white flowers	1 00
DICTAMNUS Fraxinella (Gas-Plant). A showy plant, with erect spikes of curious flowers which have the odor of lemon-peel	35
D. Fraxinella alba. A white variety of the preceding	35
DIGITALIS gloxinoides (Foxglove). A fine variety, with large flowers like a Gloxinia, on long terminal racemes	15
D. gloxinoides alba. A fine white variety	20
D. gloxinoides purpurea. A very fine hardy-growing plant of ornamental appearance. Flowers bright purple	20
D. purpurea alba. A grand white variety	20
DORONICUM Clusii. (Leopard's-Bane). A beautiful spring-blooming plant, with rich yellow flowers; mostly used as a border plant	30
D. plantagineum excelsum. A splendid variety, with large bright yellow flowers on long stems; most useful for cutting	30
ELYMUS glaucus. A beautiful perennial grass with arching blue leaves, growing to the height of four feet; very useful for planting in the shrubbery	25
ERINUS alpinus. A very neat little plant for the rockery, with purple flowers.	25
E. alpinus albus. A splendid white variety	25
ERYSIMUM pulchellum. A grand Alpine plant with sulphur-yellow flowers, rising from compact tufts of dense foliage	20
ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Flowers metallic purple or amethyst color; a grand plant for shrubberies	25
EULALIA Japonica. The most ornamental and useful grass in cultivation. Leaves 3 feet long; deep green, flower-spikes purplish	25
E. Japonica variegata. Leaves green, marked with a yellow stripe	50
E. Japonica zebrina. Variegated, with horizontal yellow bands; odd, and very effective on the lawn. Height 3 to 4 feet	50
EUPATORIUM ageratoides (White Snake-Root). A strong-growing plant, with pure white flowers in compound corymbs	25
E. altissimum. Flowers white, in dense corymbs about 3 feet high	20
E. purpureum (Trumpet-Weed). A native plant with purple flowers, in corymbs	20
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
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, and unequalled for covering rocks and base walls of buildings	25
EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). A very free-blooming plant, with small flowers surrounded by five white bract-like petals. Excellent for cutting	20

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
FUNKIA (Day-Lily). Handsome plant with broad leaves, often banded with white; bears pretty blue or white flowers.	
F. cordata. Leaves ovate, pale green; flower white	\$025
F. cucullata. A species with hooded leaves	20
F. grandiflora. Flowers pure white; leaves heart-shaped, with incurving edges . . .	35
F. lanceolata. A good variety with long narrow leaves and white flowers	20
F. lanceolata albo-marginata. Leaves beautifully variegated with white	25
F. undulata variegata. Leaves beautifully variegated and of a wavy appearance . .	25
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. This is without exception one of the finest herbaceous plants extant. Its everblooming qualities render it most distinct and valuable. The plants grow from 1 to 1½ feet high, bearing handsome and showy flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of golden yellow, with a bright ring of crimson round the center of the petals, and continues in flower from early summer until the snow flies. For cutting purposes it is unexcelled; a great acquisition. (See illustration, page 119.) per doz., \$2.50 .	25
GALIAM Mollugo (Bedstraw). Flowers white, in terminal clusters; useful for bouquets; plants much used for rockeries	20
GENTIANA Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). Flowers bright blue, crowded in clusters . .	20
GERANIUM platypetalum (Crane's-Bill). A nice border-plant, with deep violet flowers of a velvety appearance	25
G. maculatum plenum. Flowers double, of a beautiful deep violet	25
G. sanguineum. Dark red flowers; very effective in borders	25
GEUM rivale (Water Avens). Good border-plant, with nodding purplish orange flower .	20
G. rivale album. A white variety of the preceding	25
GLECHOMA hederacea fol. var. A splendid hardy trailing plant with small light green leaves, edged around with white. Much used for vases, etc.	20
GOODYERA pubescens. Leaves green, delicately veined with silver; grows best in deep shady places	20
GYPSOPHILA paniculata. A free-growing plant, with very small white flowers, giving the plant a most unique appearance	20
G. Stevenii. Flowers white, larger than the preceding	20
HELENIUM autumnale (Sneeze-Weed). A grand and conspicuous plant, with large flat lemon-yellow flowers; grows about 4 feet high	20
H. pumilum. Flowers bright yellow, produced in great abundance	25
HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Superb summer and autumn bloomers. The bright yellow flowers are 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
H. decapetalus. Flowers yellow, medium size, on slender stems	20
H. decapetalus multiflorus. Flowers larger than the preceding	25
H. decapetalus multiflorous Anemonæflora. A fine plant for cutting. Flowers shaped somewhat like an anemone	35
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
H. decapetalus multiflorus grandiplenus. Improvement on preceding; grand . . .	35
H. divaricatus. A useful species, producing yellow flowers in early summer	20
H. doronicoides. A coarse species, with leaves often a foot long; flowers yellow . . .	25
H. giganteus. Flowers bright yellow, of a medium size	25
H. Maximilianus. A grand late variety; flowers bright yellow, borne on long stems in September and October; much used for cutting. (See illustration, page 106)	20
H. orgyalis. A species of elegant habit, with long, graceful drooping leaves and yellow flowers	25
H. rigidus. Flowers golden yellow, with dark center	20
H. rigidus præcox. A very early variety	35
H. rigidus semiplenus. A semi-double variety; a great acquisition	35
H. strumosus. A tall-growing variety with medium-sized yellow flowers	20
HELIOPSIS lævis (Ox-eye). A pretty plant, with yellow flowers about 3 inches across .	20
HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). This is a general favorite, as it produces in mid-winter pure white flowers about 3 inches across	20

BED OF GERMAN IRIS IN VARIETIES. (See opposite page.)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
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.	
H. Dumortieri. Flowers large, orange-yellow	\$o 25
H. flava. Flowers bright golden-yellow, sweet-scented	20
H. fulva. The most common species. Flowers tawny yellow	15
H. fulva plena. A very superior variety with large, double flowers	20
H. Kwanso. Flowers large, bronzy yellow	25
H. Kwanso variegata. Similar to above, but has beautiful variegated foliage	35
H. rutilans. Fine yellow flowers in early summer	25
H. Thunbergii. A most desirable species, with fragrant golden-yellow flowers	25
HIBISCUS Californicus. A tall, stately plant of recent introduction, bearing large white flowers with purple center	35
H. militaris. A variety with halberd-shaped leaves and rose-colored flowers	30
H. incanus. A grand plant, with large white flowers; of recent introduction. (See illustration, page 101.)	30
HOLLYHOCK. (See <i>Althea</i> , page 110.)	
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A well-known plant, with large clusters of white flowers; one of the very best shrubs	35
HYPERICUM Moserianum (St. John's-Wort). Grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers; a continuous bloomer. (See illustration, page 102.)	35
IBERIS cordifolia. A neat plant about 1 foot high, with heads of pure white flowers	25
I. saxatilis. A very dwarf-growing species, with small white flowers	25
I. semperflorens. An early variety, with sweet-scented white flowers	25
I. semperflorens plena. A handsome form with double white flowers	40
I. sempervirens (Common Evergreen Candytuft). Valuable for cutting. Flowers white	25
IRIS. A large genus of plants, with more wealth of beauty than any other class of hardy plants. The peculiar shape of the flower, and the elegant combinations of color, make them great favorites, and they can only be equalled in these respects by Orchids. They thrive well in moist situations, and are easy to grow	25
I. amœna. Very pleasing; deep lilac-purple, beautifully marked with white and yellow	25
I. biflora nudicaule. Bright, violet-purple, borne erect on slender stems	25
I. Caroliniana. A fine species, with bright, blue flowers and long, narrow leaves	50
I. Monnieri. An excellent plant, with fragrant lemon-yellow flowers	25
I. odoratissima. Flowers light-blue, delicately scented; very fine	25
I. pumila. A dwarf variety, with small, bright, lilac-purple flowers	25
I. pallida. A grand variety, having pale-blue flowers, beautifully netted with white, and the fragrance of orange blossoms	25
I. pallida Dalmatica. Lavender-purple flowers; very fine form	30
I. pseudo acorus (Water Flag). Large, yellow flowers, with thin, brown veins	20
I. pseudo acorus variegata. Flowers golden-yellow; foliage striped with white	35
I. setosa. A handsome species, with bright, lilac flowers	25
I. Sibirica. Flowers lilac-blue, veined with violet on light ground at the base	15
I. Sibirica sanguinea. Large, purple flowers, veined white. (See plate, page 123)	20
I. tridentata. Large flowers, marked with mauve-purple and white	25
IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris). This section includes the European varieties, with large, bright, glaucous foliage, and large flowers, generally three to four on a stem, and 12 to 20 inches in height. They include nearly all the colors obtainable in a flower, and should be in every collection; bloom in May and June. (See illustration, page 120.)	
I. Flavescens. A grand sulphur-yellow variety, beautifully veined with purple	35
I. L'Innocence. Flowers white, slightly tinged with purple and orange	35
I. Mad. Chereau. A grand feathery white variety, with fine violet edges	35
I. pallida speciosa. Large, purplish violet flowers; very fine	35
I. Ulysses. A grand golden-yellow flower, beautifully veined with white	35
I. Virgie. Flower large; pale lavender-blue, veined with purple	35
I. Mixed Varieties, in all varieties; suitable for planting in shrubberies, for massing, or wild garden	20

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
IRIS KÆMPFERI (Japan Iris). This section includes varieties from Japan, with bright-green foliage, and flowers of almost every shade of color. They require a moist situation, where they will grow two to three feet in height; flowering season, June and July. Price, to color, including White, Light-Blue and Dark-Blue, single and double . . . \$o	35
I. KÆMPFERI, Mixed Varieties	20
LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting Pea). A very fine deciduous plant of climbing habit. It blooms very freely in clusters of dark rose-colored flowers	25
L. niger. A very fine variety, with deep dark rose-colored flower	25
L. rotundifolia. Has flowers of a beautiful pink shade. Very pretty	25
L. maritimus. A useful climber with large purple flowers	35
LEPACHYS pinnata. Similar to <i>Rudbeckia speciosa</i> . Flowers large, light yellow, the ray florets much drooping	25
LIATRIS scariosa (Button Snake-Root). A first-rate border plant, with purple flowers	20
L. spicata (Blazing Star). Flowers purple, about one inch across	20
LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal-flower). Flowers brilliant red, of elegant shape and habit, borne on a tall spike. It grows best in moist situations	20
LOTUS corniculatus. Flowers bright yellow, changing to orange color with age. Plant of a creeping habit, admirably suited for rock-work	20
LYCHNIS alpina. A charming plant with bright pink flowers in a compact terminal head.	25
L. Chalcedonica. A showy border plant, with heads of rosy scarlet flowers; 2 to 3 feet	20
L. Viscaria splendens. A fine variety, with bright crimson flowers of a superior type	25
LYSIMACHIA Nummularia (Moneywort). A fine, useful plant of creeping habit, with bright yellow flowers, for covering barren places where grass will not grow	15
MENTHA piperita (Peppermint). Fragrant foliage, much used in medicine	15
M. viridis (Spear-mint). The well-known mint, used for seasoning	15
MONARDA didyma (Horse-mint). One of the most showy and useful border plants; color bright red, surrounded by bracts which are tinged a dark blood-red	20
M. fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). Flowers produced in heads of lilac-purple	20
MYOSOTIS elegantissima (Forget-Me-Not). Deep sky-blue flowers, in great profusion	15
M. palustris semperflorens. A great improvement; flowers large, with good stems, and fine for cutting; both the above varieties grow best in moist, shady situations	25
ÆNOTHERA fruticosa (Evening Primrose). Very showy: produces bright yellow flowers, 1½ inches in diameter; open in the evening, and are fragrant	20
Æ. fruticosa major. A large-flowered form of the preceding; a fine plant for massing in shrubbery, producing flowers in great profusion for three months	25
Æ. taraxacifolia. Flowers white, turning reddish as they fade; foliage like a Dandelion.	25
Æ. Youngii. A very fine variety, with bright yellow flowers; very decided	30
OPUNTIA Rafinesquii (Prickly-Pear). Flowers large, bright yellow, sometimes with red center; joints 9 to 10 inches long	25
O. vulgaris (Common Prickly-Pear). Flowers yellow; fruit edible; joints broad and flat	25
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
PÆONIES, 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.	
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
P. mixed. Assorted, in a number of varieties; good colors	25
P. officinalis. The old-fashioned dark crimson variety, double	25
P. tenuifolia. A distinct sort, with elegantly divided fennel-like foliage and deep carmine single flowers; one of the most attractive	35
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
PÆONIA arborea (Tree-Pæony). 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

IRIS SIBERICA SANGUINEA. (See page 121.)

PAPAVER INVOLUCRATUM, MAXIMUM. (See opposite page.) 1

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
PÆONIA arborea, Reine Elizabeth. An elegant new variety, of which we have a fine stock. One of the finest Tree-Pæonies grown. The flower is extraordinarily fine, of globular shape, with broad satiny petals of a splendid salmon-pink, glowing with scarlet; blossoms nine inches in diameter. Two-year grafted plants	\$1 50
P. named varieties. We have an elegant assortment of fine named varieties, embracing all colors. Good strong plants	2 00
PAPAVER (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, 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
P. bracteatum. Very showy blood-red, with distinct black center; height 4 feet	25
P. involucratum maximum. A fine variety; flowers large, red, with a black spot at the base of each petal; height medium. (See illustration, page 124.)	30
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
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
P. orientale semiplenus. Similar to above, with semi-double flowers of rich crimson	30
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; 2½ to 3 feet	50
P. pilosum. A very free-flowering species, with large flowers of a salmon-red color, having white blotches at base of petals; height 1½ to 2 feet	25
PARDANTHUS Sinensis. A fine plant for shrubbery borders; flowers orange, borne on tall branching stalks during August and September. Foliage resembling the Iris	20
PASSIFLORA incarnata (Passion-Flower). A hardy climber; flowers fragrant, petals white, corona having a double circle of purple rays	35
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. A very striking plant, growing in tall clumps 3 feet high, with deep scarlet flowers	25
P. diffusus. Flowers purple, on stems 1½ feet high, thickly set and blooming nearly the entire summer	25
P. 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
P. pubescens. A smaller-growing variety with spikes of lilac flowers in early summer; height 1½ to 2 feet	20
PHALARIS arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). A very ornamental and useful grass, finely marked with white; height 2½ feet	15
PHLOX. These well-known plants are among the most satisfactory of Hardy Perennials, and are admirably suited both for borders and massing. Some varieties are dwarf and suitable for rockeries or the front of borders, while others grow to the height of 3 feet or more. They are very easy to cultivate. The Paniculata varieties are simply grand, the blooms being produced in great profusion in large clusters, on long stems, and are very effective in summer and early fall.	
P. amœna. A favorite border variety, with pink, star-like flowers. April and May	15
P. Carolina. A very useful plant, with reddish purple flowers	10
P. decussata (maculata). A sweet-scented variety, with purplish flowers; very similar to the Paniculata varieties	25
P. glaberrima. Flowers deep rose, borne on slender stems; June	25
P. ovata. Flowers reddish purple; June	25
P. setacea. A neat trailing species, with light green foliage, which is entirely hidden with a profusion of deep pink flowers in early spring; fine in edging or rockwork	25
P. reptans. A fine creeping variety, with violet flowers in spring	20
P. stellaria. A fine plant, growing a foot high, and having a large white flower with pink eye, in June	25
P. subulata (Ground or Moss Pink). A very dwarf variety, with moss-like foliage and pink flowers; excellent for edging or borders, rock-work, or planting in masses on slopes; succeeds where grass would not	15
P. subulata alba. A beautiful white form of the above	20

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

Each

PHLOX PANICULATA Varieties—

Croix de Worms. A grand white variety with a lavender cross	\$0 25
J. H. Slocum. Flowers large; deep rosy pink, with scarlet eye	25
Jeanne d'Arc. White, vermilion eye; a very striking variety	25
Larend. White, mottled with delicate pink	25
Mad. Selamac. Light rose, scarlet eye; flowers borne in very large clusters	25
Mad. P. Langier. Flowers deep rosy pink, with bright vermilion center	25
Michael Buckner. A tall-growing, bright crimson variety; very effective	25
Pandere. Large purple flower, edged with white	25
Pen Thebro. Flower delicate rose, with bright scarlet eye	25
placida. Flowers pale pink, rose center; produced in extra large clusters	25
Richard Walter. Large white variety, with deep crimson eye	25
The Pearl. Flowers large, pure white; excellent for cutting, lasting better than any variety in cultivation	25
Mixed varieties, in numerous colors. Excellent for planting in masses, shrubberies or wild garden \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100 .	15
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica (Obedient Plant). An elegant, erect plant, with flesh-colored flowers, blooming all summer; height 2 feet	20
POLEMONIUM cæruleum (Jacob's-Ladder). An elegant plant, with graceful foliage and erect stems; flowers bright blue with yellow stamens, borne in clusters in spring; 2½ feet	20
P. cæruleum album. Similar to the above, with white flowers; both fine for cutting	25
P. reptans. Dwarf species, forming dense clumps; clusters of blue flowers in spring	25
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
P. Sachalinense. A handsome bushy plant, of habit similar to the preceding	25
POTENTILLA. A very interesting class of plants of strong growth, producing an abundance of flowers of the most brilliant and effective colors. Very wonderfully attractive.	
P. Mixed Hybrids	25
POTERIUM Canadense. A robust-growing branching plant, with ornamental leaves and white flower-heads. Fine for single specimens	25
PRIMULA (Primrose). No collection of spring flowers is complete without a few of these charming little plants; a little care 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 the extra trouble. They are not as generally grown as they should be.	
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; very pretty	35
P. vulgaris. The English Primrose, in variety of colors	20
PYRETHRUMS. These beautiful plants are probably the best for outdoor culture, being perfectly hardy and very free-blooming. The cut blooms, which closely resemble a well-shaped Aster or Chrysanthemum, are borne on long stems, and, with their fern-like foliage, are suited for all kinds of decorations. (See illustration, page 127.)	

P. ROSEUM, double varieties, named—

Argentine. Flowers pure white, rather small	30
Capt. Nares. Beautiful, deep purplish crimson flowers; a grand variety	30
Celia. Very bright pink; a strong grower	30
Deesse. A delicate flesh-colored bloom of great beauty	30
Florentine. Flowers blush-white; one of the best	30
Mont Blanc. A very popular large white variety, of good habit	30
Imbricatum plenum. Deep carmine, tipped white; very double	30
La vestale. White, beautifully tinged with lilac	30
Ne plus ultra. A strong-growing variety, with blush white flowers	30
Ormonde. Very fine rosy red	30
Sambanburgh. Very large, extra-double white	30
White Aster. Pure white; fine form	30
Mixed Double Varieties, in assorted colors	25

P. ROSEUM, single varieties, named—

Aquillus. Beautiful rose-lake color	25
Lord Lansdowne. Cherry rose; very fine	25
Neptune. A grand variety, with large maroon flowers	25
Ochroleuca. Flowers sulphur-yellow	25
Princess of Wales. Flowers very large, of a beautiful flesh color	25
Mixed single varieties, in various colors	20

VARIETIES OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM, DOUBLE AND SINGLE. (See opposite page.)

PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM. THE GIANT DAISY. (See opposite page.)

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

Each

- PYRETHRUM lacustre.** An erect, branching plant, producing, in the fall, a profusion of large, pure white, daisy-like flowers, on long stems \$0 35
- 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 25
- RAMONDIA pyrenaica.** A fine plant for pot or rock-work, with bright purple flowers in spring 35
- 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
- R. laciniata.** A tall-growing species, with disc and petals pale yellow; height 3 to 4 feet 25
- 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
- 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
- R. subtomentosa.** Petals yellow, disc dark brown; fine for border; height 4 to 5 feet 30
- RUELLIA ciliosa.** A pretty plant, bearing a succession of large purplish flowers during summer and fall; height 3 to 4 inches 30
- SALVIA pratensis** (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
- SANGUINARIA Canadensis** (Blood-Root). A pretty spring flower; plant in clumps in the wild garden. Flowers white, foliage ornamental; height 6 inches 15
- SANTOLINA incana.** A pretty low-growing plant for edging, the entire growth being covered with silvery hairs; height 6 to 8 inches 20
- SCABIOSA Caucasiaca.** Flower-heads very large, pale blue; in bloom from June to August; height 1 foot 30
- SCOLEPENDRIUM vulgare** (Hart's-tongue Fern). A bushy, broad-leaved fern of easy growth and ornamental appearance 25
- SEDUM** (Stone-Crop). An elegant plant for rock-work and borders; has fleshy leaves and bright flowers.
- S. carneum.** Pink stem, forming large mats of foliage 20
- S. Fabarium.** An upright-growing variety, with soft rosy pink flowers; 10 to 18 inches 52
- 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
- S. spectabile album.** Similar to above, with white flowers 25
- S. spectabile fol. var.** Similar to the preceding, with variegated foliage 25
- SILPHIUM perfoliatum** (Compass Plant). A tall, stout-growing plant; flowers clear lemon-yellow; excellent for cutting and for massing against a tall background 25
- SOLIDAGO.** A large genus of perennial plants, natives of this country; best suited for planting in shrubberies and borders, where their bright yellow blooms of nearly every shade form a very pleasing contrast. They range from 2 to 4½ feet in height, and are easily propagated by dividing the roots in early spring 20
- S. Juncea.** A splendid dwarf-growing variety 20
- S. lanceolata.** The common Golden-Rod 20
- S. occidentalis.** A grand variety, about 4 feet in height 20
- S. odora.** The leaves of this species when crushed yield a pleasant odor 20
- S. rigida.** Flower heads are flat and of a very pleasing yellow color 20
- S. serotina.** Flowers borne on long stems, in pyramidal shape 20
- SPIRÆA** (Meadow-Sweet). Fine useful and ornamental plants, with graceful foliage and sprays of feathery flowers; many varieties are excellent for cutting.
- S. Aruncus.** White flowers, produced in many branching spikes; 4 feet 25
- S. astilboides.** Flowers white, in spikes; graceful; dwarfer than above 35
- S. filipendula.** Flowers white and rose; erect habit; 2 to 3 feet 25
- S. filipendula plena.** Pearly white double flowers, fern-like foliage, elegant for cutting 25
- S. Japonica.** A fine species, with symmetrical foliage and pure white flowers 20
- S. Japonica grandiflora.** A fine addition, with larger and closer bracts of pure white flowers than the former 30
- S. Japonica fol. purpurea.** Purple-leaved variety of the type 25

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, continued.

	Each
SPIRÆA Japonica aurea reticulata. Beautiful green foliage, veined yellow	\$0 25
S. palmata. Broad palmate leaves and brilliant crimson flowers	25
S. ulmaria plena. Handsome foliage ; large panicles of white double flowers	25
S. ulmaria variegata. Similar to above, with variegated foliage	25
STATICE latifolia. Fine for low borders ; flowers bright blue, borne in large panicles	35
STELLARIA Holostea (Satin-Flower). A semi-prostrate plant, covered in spring with white star-like flowers	20
STOKESIA cyanea. Summer-flowering, with solitary aster-like, bright blue flowers	30
STYLOPHORUM diphyllum (Celandine Poppy). A pretty border-plant, with large foliage and yellow, poppy-like flowers all summer	20
TECOMA grandiflora (Trumpet-Flower). A splendid climber with large trumpet-shaped, bright orange-scarlet flowers in clusters ; fine for covering old trees, walls, trellises, etc.,	50
THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A fine plant for tall borders, with spikes of yellow flowers	25
THYMUS vulgaris variegatus. The well-known Variegated Thyme ; an elegant little plant for borders, pots, baskets, etc. ; green and gold foliage	20
TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort). Interesting and of easy growth.	
T. pilosa. Similar to Virginica, with a more hairy-like appearance	20
T. Virginica. A pretty border-plant, with a succession of violet-blue flowers	15
T. Virginica alba. Similar to above, with white flowers	20
T. Virginica alba major. Like preceding, with large white flowers	25
T. Virginica rosea. Flowers reddish purple ; distinct	20
TRILLIUM grandiflorum (Wood-Lily). A striking plant, with pure white flowers ; foliage shining green ; good for forcing and cutting	10
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
T. gigantea. An erect, strong-growing variety, similar to preceding	35
T. laxus. Flowers greenish yellow, nearly white	20
TUNICA saxifraga. A pretty prostrate plant, with delicate branching stems and small pink flowers ; blooms all summer ; 9 inches	20
VERBASCUM Phœniceum. A useful plant, with red, white or violet flowers	25
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
V. rupestris. A prostrate variety, with spikes of dark blue flowers	20
V. spicata. Bright blue flowers, slender spikes	15
V. spicata alba. A fine variety for cutting ; flowers white	25
V. Virginica. A tall-growing variety, with long spikes of white flowers ; 3 to 6 feet	20
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). Foliage shining green, creeping, flowers blue ; fine for growing under trees and barren places where grass will not grow	10
V. minor alba. Similar to above, with white flowers	20
V. minor fl. pl. Flowers double	15
V. minor fol. argentea var. Foliage marked silvery white	25
V. minor fol. aurea var. Foliage marked golden yellow	25
V. purpurea fl. pl. Double purple flowers	25
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
V. cucullata alba. Pure white flowers of the preceding variety	20
V. odorata var. Sweet English violet	25
V. odorata alba. White variety of the sweet-scented English Violet	15
V. odorata, Marie Louise. Double, light blue, generally used by the florists	15
V. odorata, The Czar. Single, sweet scented, very dark blue	15
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

MOSSING CONX

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA PLENA. (See page 127.)

View in one of our Chrysanthemum-Houses.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums are year by year growing in popular favor, and they well 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 great 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 fine list of new and striking forms, beautiful in color, and, above all, of free growth. (See NOVELTY pages.)

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 during the autumn of 1891 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.

Doherty's Chemical Manure for Chrysanthemums.

Specially prepared for the cultivation of Chrysanthemums intended for Exhibition. Full directions for use with each packet. 50 cts. per lb., in one and two-pound canisters.

The Cream of the Chrysanthemums of 1891.

- ADA McVICKAR.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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.
- DR. H. A. MANDEVILLE.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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.
- HARRY MAY.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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, thick, and 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. (See illustration, page 139.)
- MISS ANNIE MANDA.** (Pitcher & 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. (See illustration, page 135.)
- MISS BERTHA N. ROBISON.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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.
- Mrs. JOHN EYERMAN.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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.
- MRS. E. D. ADAMS.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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. (See illustration, page 136.)
- MRS. W. S. KIMBALL.** (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large, full, double; pale blush or creamy white, with a yellowish center; petals very broad, reflexed. One of the best for exhibition. (See illustration, page 140.)
- MRS. HERBERT LEON.** (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large, full, double; pink, with broad reflexed petals. A very fine early variety.
- MR. A. G. RAMSAY.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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.
- MR. HICKS ARNOLD.** (Pitcher & Manda.) 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. (See illustration, page 143.)
- MRS. J. HOOD WRIGHT.** (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower large, full, double, of the purest white, with reflexed, twisted petals. A strong grower, and one of the finest early varieties in cultivation.

25 cents each; the set of twelve, \$2.50.

MISS ANNIE MANDA. The sweet-scented Chrysanthemum. (See opposite page.)

Mrs. E. D. ADAMS. The best and largest white-flowering variety. (See page 134.)

General Collections of the Best Standard Chrysanthemums.

Incurved.

	Each
Camille Flammarion. Lilac-rose; very fine	\$0 25
H. Shoesmith. Rich bronze; a very distinct and useful variety	25
Ivory (Chinese). Pure white, very fine; unexcelled for exhibitions	15
Jeanne d'Arc. Blush white, tipped purple; very showy	15
Mlle. Camille Richard. Large flower, imbricated; light rose with centre of old gold	25
Mad. A. Mante. Fine orange-yellow	25
Mad. Darrier. Flowers a beautiful shade of bronze-yellow; very effective	25
Mad. Frederic Mistral. Beautiful large flowers of purplish pink	25
Mad. Pierre Louis Blanchard. Flowers of a pleasing shade of buff; fine	25
Mrs. M. C. Madeira. Bright orange-yellow; flower large, quite globular, and of great substance	25
Notaire Boursignour. Fine bold flowers of buff	25
Princess of Teck. Flowers of a beautiful pink shade; large and full	25
Yonitza. Creamy white; very large and perfect in form	25

Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Ada LeRoy. A fine symmetrically formed variety. Petals broad and cupped, full to the centre; color deep rose-pink, extra large flower. One of the best for exhibition purposes	25
Ada McVickar. (Pitcher & Manda.) Immense creamy white flowers, with broad, thick, reflexed petals	25
A. Ladenburg. A full and extremely double variety of immense size; of a clear delicate rose-pink color	25
Alcazar. Very large flowers of a beautiful red, reverse old gold	15
Beacon. Large white flower, with broad petals of heavy texture; outer petals reflexed, centre incurving	25
Belle of Orange. Large and beautiful flowers of the brightest and richest canary yellow	25
C. B. Whitnall. Flowers extremely double and of regular Chinese form; velvety maroon, lined a shade lighter; the only example of this color in the class; large and very early	25
Chicago. Flowers delicate shell pink, changing to white; very handsome	25
Christopher Columbus. Handsome and showy flowers of a deep dark crimson	25
Col. Wm. B. Smith. Immense, double and high built; petals very broad and large, forming a solid mass of the richest bright gold-bronze	25
Col. H. M. Boies. (Pitcher & Manda.) Very large rose-pink flowers, veined with a lighter shade; very full center	25
Coronet. Richest golden yellow, incurving to center; occasional crimson stripes on inner side of petals; size immense	25
Cortez. Large incurved flowers, with broad stiff petals of mahogany color inside, lighter on the outside	15
Crystal Wave. Late flowering; the flowers are very distinct in shape; pure white	15
Dr. H. A. Mandeville. Flower large, full, double; bright chrome yellow, petals very long and twisted	25
Dr. Covert. Bright golden-yellow, perfectly double and nicely incurving; a flower of great substance	25
E. H. Wood. Incurving and finely shaped flowers of velvety crimson; reflex of petals shaded gold, lower petals slightly reflexed	25

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued.

Each

E. Hitzeroth.	A magnificent extra-large flower of bright lemon-yellow	\$0 25
Edward Hatch.	Flowers of immense size, almost spherical, outer petals recurving slightly; soft lemon, suffused with pink	25
E. Lefort.	Flowers composed of spiral petals of rich purple, tinged with white	25
Edwin Molyneux.	A most distinct variety; rich chestnut crimson, golden reverse; large flowers	15
E. G. Hill.	Very large and fine flowers; yellow, with red-shading; an excellent variety	15
Eleanor Oakley.	Flowers of a beautiful shade of chrome-yellow; very substantial and floriferous	25
Etoile de Lyon.	Varies in color at times from pearl white to clear, soft lilac; one of the largest varieties, and very beautiful	25
Frances Tarbox.	(Pitcher & Manda.) 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	25
Fred. Dorner.	Creamy white, delicately pencilled in pink; of good substance and large size	25
George Savage.	(Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers very large, pure white, with broad strongly incurved petals; very solid; a grand variety of vigorous and free-flowering habit	25
George W. Childs.	Deep rich velvety crimson, with no shade of brown or chestnut; a grand variety	25
Gold.	Extra fine deep yellow; one of the very finest for cut-flowers	15
Harry Hay.	(Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large and deep, full, double; 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	25
Harry E. Widener.	A leading yellow variety. Flowers very large. on stiff, stout, erect stems; bright lemon-yellow	25
Hazel Gallagher.	Large incurving flowers of bright rose-pink, reflex of petals silvery-pink; very distinct; stiff stems	25
Jessica.	This is the earliest white Chrysanthemum in existence. Flowers average 6 inches in diameter, and when grown to a single flower 10 inches. Away ahead of anything yet produced	25
John H. Taylor.	Large reflexed plumed flowers; ground of flower white, flaked and mottled a lovely shade of pink; strong stems, and growth of the best	25
Jos. H. White.	White flowers of a pure globular shape; very fine	25
John Berterman.	Very large flowers of pure ivory white, shading to cream at the center; stems strong; exquisite in form and color	25
John F. Miller.	A soft pleasing shade of pink; flower of good size, quite double and early	25
Kate Rambo.	Pure white; very broad double flowers; florets curl at the tips and slightly incurve; very distinct and a strong grower	25
King's Daughter.	Pure snow white; center petals irregularly drooping; very showy, loose, pure Japanese style; flowers very large, with stout stems	25
Ki Ku.	The lower petals are broad and flat, of deep pink color; center petals silvery-pink, long and tubular; large flowers, strong stem, very distinct	25
Kioto.	Very large, incurved yellow; strong and free grower; extra fine, and good for cut blooms	15
Lillian Russell.	Beautiful broad petals of clear silvery-pink, incurving and forming an immense round ball; very early	25
Louis Bæhmer.	(Pitcher & Manda.) One of our introductions of a former season. It closely resembles Mrs. A. Hardy, except in color, which is deep-pink inside and silvery-pink or lilac on the outside	25
Lord Brooks.	(Pitcher & Manda.) A very fine incurved variety; flowers golden-orange	25
Marguerite Jeffords.	A splendid ball of amber; something exquisite	25
Medusa.	Has long thread-like petals of white; one of the most distinct Chrysanthemums	25
Mermaid.	Very delicate bright pink; perfectly incurving broad petals; extra fine	25
Miss Annie Manda.	(Pitcher & 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. (See illustration, page 135)	25

MRS. WM. S. KIMBALL. A grand exhibition variety. (See page 134.)

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, *continued*.

	Each
Miss M. Colgate. (Pitcher & Manda. Flowers perfectly hemispherical, compact, with a full center; petals broad, incurved. A grand pure white variety; a strong grower and free bloomer; good for all exhibition purposes)	25
Miss Bertha N. Robison. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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)	25
Miss Helyett. Flowers of very pleasing shade of violet-amaranth, slightly incurving; reverse of petals shaded lighter)	25
Miss M. Cartledge. Very large flowers of lilac-pink; free grower and an excellent sort for exhibition)	15
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. A fine and distinct flower, delicately tinted blush, shaded lavender; incurving so as to nearly form a globe)	15
Mrs. E. D. Adams. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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. (See illustration, page 136.))	25
Mrs. W. S. Kimball. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large, full, double; pale blush or creamy white, with a yellowish center; petals very broad, reflexed. One of the best for exhibition)	25
Mrs. J. Hood Wright. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers large, full, double, of the purest white, with reflexed, twisted petals. A strong grower, and one of the finest early varieties in cultivation)	25
Mrs. Herbert Leon. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large, full, double; pink, with broad reflexed petals. A very fine early variety)	25
Mrs. M. F. Gallagher. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower large, semi-globular, with full center; petals deep maroon-crimson above, paler below. One of the very best dark varieties)	25
Mrs. E. D. Church. (Pitcher & Manda.) One of the earliest varieties in cultivation; flowers fully double, medium size, borne on stout stems; last long in perfection; pink in various shades)	25
Mrs. R. Benner. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower medium size, of a deep lilac-pink color, with a red center. A very striking late variety)	25
Mrs. T. F. Mercer. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers 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)	25
Mrs. John Eyerman. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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)	25
Mrs. Dr. H. A. Mandeville. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large flower, perfectly spherical, with broad incurved petals of a terra-cotta yellow. Plant of vigorous habit, and good for exhibition purposes)	25
Mrs. W. H. Phipps. Pure white, large, massive flowers, with strong stiff stems; fine grower, and a grand variety)	25
Mrs. Gov. Fifer. Flowers flat, with pure white broad petals, incurving when fully mature; stout stem, fine foliage)	25
Mrs. J. W. Morrissey. A mammoth flower with full double center; exhibited 12 inches across; silvery pink, inner surface of petals bright rose)	25
Mrs. J. L. Kearney. Flowers pearly white, shading to peach pink; a grand variety)	25
Mrs. A. J. Drexel. A very early large-flowering variety, half spherical in form; petals long and arranged like rays; the color is a fine example of a crimson-lake; quite double and a fine grower)	25
Mrs. M. Simpson. Soft chrome-yellow; a fine example of the broad petaled, incurving Japanese type, showing no center; very large)	25
Mrs. Robert Craig. Pure snow white, incurved; perfectly double; very large in size)	25
Mrs. F. Spaulding. Fine yellow flowers of great substance; grand form)	15
Mrs. Ben. Harrison. Pearl white, inner petals lightly lined in straw color; petals broad, outer rows reflexed, center incurving)	25

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued.

	Each
Mrs. Irving Clarke. Pearly white on the margin, shading to deep rose in the center, which is beautifully whorled; reflexed; very large and distinct	\$0 25
Mrs. Langtry. White; of the largest size; good and distinct	15
Mrs. Libbie Allen. (Pitcher & Manda.) Japanese incurved; fine large yellow flowers	25
Mrs. Grace Hill. (Pitcher & Manda.) Japanese incurved; of good form and substance; delicate blush color	25
Mrs. DeWitt Smith. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large incurved Japanese flowers; very double; outer petals beautiful soft rose, changing to white towards the center; fine exhibition variety	15
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large, composed of a number of long petals of rose-madder color	15
Mrs. D. D. L. Farson. Very delicate pink; well shaped flower; fine variety	25
Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. (Pitcher & Manda.) White; the original hairy variety	15
Mr. A. G. Ramsay. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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	25
Mr. Hicks Arnold. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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. (See illustration, page 143.)	25
Mr. H. Ballantine. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower rather flat, showing the center somewhat; of a beautiful old gold or bronzy color	25
Mad. R. Santel. Twisted petals of bright rose-lilac, painted silver; fine variety	25
Mad. Marie Hoste. Broad petals of creamy color, slightly bordered with rose	25
M. P. Mills. Beautiful large flowers of a fine rose-pink color; very attractive	25
M. de Charagnat. Flowers bright carmine and yellow; very showy and attractive	25
M. Jules Humbert. Maroon, reflexed; a fine bold flower of good substance	15
Mohican. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers large, of a deep mahogany color; petals incurved, covering the center well when fully expanded	25
Nineveh or Bride of Roses. Flowers a beautiful pink shade; large and free	25
O. P. Bassett. Large and full red flower, of the shade of the favorite Cullingfordii	25
Pawnee. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower very large and massive; Indian red, with yellow shadings; incurved. A fine late-flowering variety	25
Pelican. Pure white, with large blooms; long, broad, curled florets, cut at the tips; late, of medium height	15
Prince Karl. Flowers a beautiful shade of rosy pink; petals reflexed	15
Ramona. 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
Rohallion. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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	25
Robert Bottomley. Fine large white flowers; one of the most desirable varieties	25
Ruth Cleveland. A chaste and beautiful acquisition, of large size; petals broad and cup-shaped; outer rows reflexed, inner ones incurved, forming a high-built center; of most delicate silvery pink	25
Shasta. 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
Shenandoah. A fine new shade—deep chestnut brown; prize winner at Philadelphia	25
Sweet Lavender. White, shaded blush, lower petals tinged with lavender; large flowers	25
Volcanic. Canary-yellow flowers, reflexed and plumed; reverse of petals lighter	25
Vice-President Audiguier. Flowers very large, with broad petals of a soft rose-color, with white points	25

STANDARD SPECIMEN OF MR. HICKS ARNOLD. The best *Chrysanthemum* for all purposes in cultivation. (See page 134.)

W. A. MANDA. The golden yellow hairy variety. (See page 145.)

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued.

	Each
Vivian Morrel. Tender rose, of very silky texture ; petals long and straight ; a fine grower	\$0 25
V. H. Hallock. Rosy pearl, deepening to the center ; petal long and reflexed	25
W. A. Manda. (Pitcher & Manda.) The 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 . . .	25
Wm. H. Lincoln. A magnificent golden yellow variety, with straight, flat, spreading petals ; an extra large flower, completely double and of great substance	15
Wm. Falconer. A sport from Louis Bœhmer ; flowers white, shaded pink ; large and beautiful	25

Reflexed Chrysanthemums.

Bohemia. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large reflexed flowers of deep Venetian red, supported on stout stems ; lasts long in perfection, and is considered the best red Chrysanthemum . .	25
Connecticut. (Pitcher & Manda.) 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
William Holmes. Flowers large and fine ; upper part deep red, lower old gold	25

Anemone-flowered Chrysanthemums.

Bessie Pitcher. (Pitcher & Manda.) Deep rose, with lighter center ; a grand flower . .	15
Duchess of Westminster. (Pitcher & Manda.) White, with sulphur disc ; florets very fine	25
Delaware. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large flower, pale yellow near the center ; the best anemone variety ; first-class certificate in England	25
Dove. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers pure white ; central petals short, erect ; ray petals numerous, partly incurving	25
Duck. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower medium size, white ; the ray petals in several rows .	25
Mad. Chas. Leboeque. Yellow	25
Mrs. Judge Benedict. Straw yellow	15
Pigeon. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flowers pale delicate pink ; disc petals strap-shaped, very numerous and crowded ; ray petals few, reflexed	25
The Herald. (Pitcher & Manda.) One of the grandest of the section. Flowers very large, bright golden yellow ; the central florets tubular, large, an inch or more long, notched on the rim, crowded into a compact head ; ray petals in a single row, very long, drooping when old	25
Thorpe Jr. A most beautiful variety, of a rich, pure yellow ; flowers of an immense size and perfect form	15

Pompone Chrysanthemums.

Brilliant. Crimson scarlet : fine	15
Clara. Very early, white ; blooms in September	15
Crimson Perfection. Bright crimson ; one of the richest colored	15
Early Blush. White, tinted with pink ; very pretty	15
Flora. (Syn., Late Flora and Yellow Perfection.) Deep golden yellow	15
Frederick Peele. Rosy lilac	15
Jacintha. Blush pink ; free-flowering	15
L'Ami Conderchet. Sulphury white ; very pretty	15
Maud Pitcher. Bronze ; very showy flowers	15
Mignon. Pink ; very free-flowering	15
Miss Phyllis Broughton. White	15
Mad. D. M. E. Piccole. Rosy lilac	15
M'lle. Elise Dordan. Soft lilac-pink ; full globular bloom, very neat ; early, and dwarf	15
Mrs. Cullingford. White, changing to blush	15
Mad. Folwart. Pure white ; very pretty and free-flowering	15

POMPONE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued.

	Each
Orange Beauty. Orange-yellow; fine	\$0 15
Purcey's Seedling. Fine yellow	15
White Lady. Pure white	15
White St. Crousse. White; fine	15

Single Chrysanthemums.

Boonton. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large rose pink flower, with narrow pointed petals . . .	25
Burlington. (Pitcher & Manda.) Flower pure white, with long tubular petals	25
Daisy. (Pitcher & Manda.) Fine single flower of pure white; very symmetrical and artistic in shape; grand variety for specimens. (See illustration, page 147.)	25
Hackensack. (Pitcher & Manda.) Very large flower of lovely pale pink; the petals are decidedly spoon-shaped	25
Newark. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large pure white flower, with very broad and thick round petals	25
Princeton. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large flower, of bright golden-yellow, with handsome pointed petals	25
Trenton. (Pitcher & Manda.) Large pure white flower, with narrow pointed petals . . .	25

Exhibitions During the Year.

The following Exhibitions will take place at our establishment during the year 1893: One of Orchids about the first part of February, and one of Chrysanthemums about the last part of October or beginning of November.

As our Exhibitions have always been attended with the greatest success, we may decide to give other Exhibitions besides those already mentioned; and in order to post every one on the exact dates on which they will occur, we will issue special cards giving the dates, and also the time of arrival and departure of trains. Our Chrysanthemum Exhibition of last year was especially successful, in one day over 4,000 people having called, and the number of carriages at one time amounting to 259 by actual count.

We extend a cordial invitation to all, but, if through any cause you should not receive an invitation, write for one at about the above dates, and the exact dates will be made known to you. We will also place your name on our books for future invitations, if you so desire.

THE DAISY CHRYSANTHEMUM, showing a good type of the single fern. (See opposite page.)

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.

Select Palms.

Each

- ACANTHOPHŒNIX crinita** (*Areca crinita*). A Palm of very graceful habit, with fine pinnated fronds. The under side of the pinnulæ is of a silvery glaucous color, and the plant is garnished with long black spines, which give it a very decorative appearance. \$2 00
- 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. (See cut, page 151.) 2 00
- 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
- A. monostachya** (*Bacularia 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 00
- A. Sanderiana**. Leaves pinnate, the pinnæ green, marked with yellowish green blotches; petioles glaucous, with a bloom. A grand addition, and one which will prove a very useful Palm 3 00
- 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 00
- 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, from which they make a coarse sugar.
- C. odorifera** and *C. urens*. Either species 4 00
- COCOS**. A genus of elegant stove Palms, which in their native countries grow to magnificent proportions. It includes the true Coconut-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, and one that should be in every collection of stove plants." (See illustration, page 150.) 75
- 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 00
- KENTIA**. A genus of Palms allied to *Areca*, with gracefully recurved fan-shaped leaves. The Kentias will all withstand considerable rough usage, and are generally considered the best plants for any 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 00
- K. Canterburyana** (*Hedyscepe Canterburyana*). Leaves pinnate; divisions numerous, nearly equal, taper-pointed. A stately Palm 1 00
- K. Forsteriana** (*Howea Forsteriana*). Very similar in habit to *K. Belmoreana*, having all its fine qualities 1 00
- 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
- 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 countries, 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 00
- P. reclinata**. Leaves pinnate, the pinnæ slender, spreading. General in cultivation 1 00

ARECA BAUERI. (See opposite page.)

COCOS WEDDELIANA. (See page 130.)

PALMS, continued.

PHOENIX 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

RHAPIS. A genus of Chinese and Japanese Palms of upright habit, with reed-like stems and divided leaves.

R. flabelliformis. Stems slender ; leaves 5 to 7-parted, the segments somewhat plaited ; edges hairy. A low-growing species. Very useful and hardy for decoration . . . 2 00

SABAL. A genus of Palms with spreading fan-shaped leaves ; includes several formerly catalogued 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 00

VERSCHAFFELTIA splendida. A magnificent and very distinct Palm from the island of Seychelles. The leaves are broad, of bright-green, deeply incised on the edge. . 6 oo

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

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

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

"	"	12	"	"	"	"	\$10.
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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. They are of a majestic appearance, broadly spreading, slow growers, never attaining great size. 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.

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 pinnae 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. The "palm leaves" used in funeral designs are leaves of this plant	Each \$1 00
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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

 We have in stock upwards of 25 other rare and valuable species of Cycads, names and prices of which will be sent on application.

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, species and prices of which will be sent to intending purchasers.

ARAUCARIA Cookii.	An excellent variety for general purposes, having shorter frondose branches than <i>A. excelsa</i>	Each \$2 00
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ARAUCARIAS, continued.

- ARAUCARIA excelsa.** This is the best 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. (See illustration, page 164) \$3 00
- A. excelsa glauca.** A very handsome variety with silvery leaves, which give it an elegant appearance. It is especially useful for table decoration 4 00
- For other varieties see Stove and Greenhouse Plant Catalogue.
- We have an extensive collection of beautiful and rare Araucarias, names and prices of which will be sent on application.

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 hard 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 00
- ANANASSA sativa.** The common Pineapple, cultivated throughout the tropics, and now considerably in Florida. The broad pointed leaves, spiny edged, are spreading, and from the center rises the flower stalk 1 00
- 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 00
- BILLBERGIA Liboniana.** Sepals bright red, petals shorter, whitish at base, purple at the tip. Leaves crowded in a short whorl 1 00
- B. Morreliana.** Sepals red, densely woolly, half as long as the purplish violet petals; leaves lanceolate, shining green on both surfaces 1 00
- 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 00
- CARAGUATA lingulata splendens.** An exceedingly pretty plant; an erect stalk, with numerous large, brilliant scarlet bracts 3 00
- CRYPTANTHUS zonatus var.** A beautiful Bromeliad from South America. Leaves recurved, of a coppery broze, striped yellow, changing to white 1 00
- 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 00
- NIDULARIUM splendens.** Leaves dark green, floral ones red; a very handsome plant; a native of South America 2 00
- N. Binoti.** Leaves light green, spotted with dark green; a very handsome variety 2 00
- PITCAIRNEA Moritziana.** Leaves 1 to 1½ feet long, mostly without prickles; petals bright red or reddish yellow. Native of Guatemala 1 00
- 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 00
- T. fenestralis.** Flowers pale yellow; flower-scape erect. Leaves broad, arched, concave, slightly spotted with red at the base; very fine 1 00
- 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. Flower spike crowded, 2 to 3 feet high. As its specific name denotes, a splendid variety. From Guiana. (See illustration, page 155.) 1 50

VRIESIA SPLENDENS. (See opposite page.)

Flowering and Foliage Anthuriums. (See opposite page.)

BROMELIADS, continued.

- VRIESIA fulgida.** Flowers yellow, bracts scarlet; leaves light green, beautifully diffused inside with soft rose: a very handsome variety Each \$1 50
- V. Mariæ.** A new and handsome variety. Flowers yellow, bracts bright scarlet, leaves light green; 8 to 10 inches long 2 00
- 6 varieties of Bromeliads, one of each, our selection, \$5.**

We have over 100 varieties of Bromeliads, species and prices of which we shall be pleased to send on application.

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 Each \$3 00
- 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 00
- A. metallica.** Leaves rich bronze color on surface; purple beneath. A good variety for table decoration. From Borneo. (See illustration, page 159.) 1 00
- A. Sanderiana.** A remarkably handsome variety from the Eastern Archipelago. The color of the young leaves is bright, glossy green, and on the older leaves the surface has a metallic blue reflection. The leaf-blade is arrow shaped, with about three triangular lobes on each side; the basal portion with one or two smaller lobes; the midrib, veins and margin are ivory white 2 50
- A. Sedeni.** Leaves bronzy green, with distinct ivory-white midrib 2 00
- 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 00
- 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. (See illustration, page 156.)
- 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 00
- A. Brownii.** A hybrid of our raising, of the Andreanum type. The spathe is a very deep blood red color, the spadix being of a bright yellow, making a beautiful contrast; handsome foliage 3 50
- A. Clarkiana.** A handsome new variety. The spathe is light red, while the spadix is a beautiful shade of pink, lasting a long time in flower; a valuable sort 3 50
- 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 00
- 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 00
- A. ornatum.** Spathe 5 to 6 inches long, white; spadix purplish, with white dots, about the same length as the spathe 5 00
- A. Reynoldsiana.** A beautiful new variety, which will become very popular. The spathe is large and fleshy, of a beautiful shining shell-pink color; spadix white and yellow, leaves lustrous green 3 50
- 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 00

AROIDS, continued.

	Each
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 00
D. Bausei. Leaves yellowish green, margined and irregularly blotched with dark green; and profusely spotted with white	1 00
D. Bowmanni. A large-growing variety with rich, deep green leaves, with irregular parallel markings, of a pretty pea-green color; one of the best known and most useful species for decorative work	1 00
D. eburnea. A pretty species, with a close and compact habit; leaves light green, spotted with white; stems pale cinnamon	1 00
D. Leopoldii. A fine species, of resplendent beauty. Leaves deep green, broad midrib of ivory-white	3 00
D. magnifica. Leaves shining, somber green, thickly variegated, with blotches of white	2 50
D. nobilis. A noble species. Leaves deep, rich green, profusely blotched and spotted with white, except at the edges, where the ground color forms a broad marginal band	2 00
D. picta. Leaves light green, spotted with white	1 00
D. Neo-Guineensis. Leaves light green, striped with dark green, spotted with grayish white spots; very effective	3 00
D. seguine picta. A handsome variety from the West Indies. Leaves dark green, marked with pellucid white stripes	1 00
D. Shuttleworthii. A very pretty variety from Colombia; leaves light green, with a feathery white band along the midrib	1 00
D. splendens. Leaves rich, velvety green, freely marked with whitish blotches, forming a striking contrast to the ground color	2 00
NEPHTHYTIS triphylla. A very pretty stove-creeper. The leaves are trifoliate, of a dark green shade, beautifully marked with greenish white, the exact shape of the leaf; very pretty	1 00
PHILLOTÆNIUM Lindenii. A very useful stove-plant, with beautiful variegated leaves. The leaves are light green, with a broad midrib and veins of pure white	1 00
POTHOS aurea. Leaves dark green, irregularly variegated by bands or fantastic-shaped blotches of creamy yellow. A very distinct and free-growing plant	50
SCHISMATOGLOTTIS crispa. Somewhat resembles Dieffenbachia in growth, and has fine grayish green leaves, edged with dark green, the midrib being a light color	50
S. pulchra. Leaves light green, blotched with numerous metallic gray spots; very effective	1 00
S. variegata. A beautiful plant of fine habit, and very pretty variegated leaves	1 00
6 Varieties of Aroids, one of each, our selection, for \$5.	
12 " " " " " " " "	\$15.

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

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 handsome. They are best when grown in baskets, and require a rather high temperature to fully develop their beauty and oddity. (See illustration, page 160.)

ALOCASIA METALLICA. (See page 157.)

SARRACENIAS AND NEPENTHES. (See opposite page.)

PITCHER-PLANTS, continued.

	Each
NEPENTHES ampullaria vittata. A form having relatively small flask-shaped pitchers, with two fringed wings and a small lid; the pitcher itself elegantly striped, mottled with reddish blotches on a green ground	\$5 00
N. Claytoni. A beautiful variety, with pale green leaves; pitchers handsomely mottled dark red and green	2 00
N. Dominiana. A handsome garden hybrid of robust growth, with dark green leaves. Pitchers deep green and slightly spotted	2 00
N. gracilis major. A very pretty and attractive variety, with small green pitchers; the lid is slightly hooded	3 00
N. Henryana. The pitchers are about 7 inches in length, and 9 inches in circumference, obovate in shape, the prevailing color reddish purple, with flakes and specks of green, the throat lighter green with violet spots, and the mouth a rich crimson, shaded with violet	5 00
N. Hamiltoniana. A beautiful variety, with oblong pitchers of a coppery bronze color, spotted with purple. Recurved lid; a very distinct variety	5 00
N. hybrida maculata. A free-growing variety, bearing pitchers about 10 inches long, profusely streaked with reddish purple on a dark green ground	4 00
N. lævis. A very distinct variety, with small, light green pitchers, slightly marked with red	2 00
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 00
N. Pattersonii. The pitchers of this handsome variety are elongated, bottle-shaped, the ground-work being green, heavily blotched with dark brown	3 00
N. Rafflesiana. An attractive plant, with yellowish pitchers, spotted with red, and shaped like a flask	2 00
N. Williamsii. One of the finest varieties grown. The pitchers are from 4 to 5 inches long, densely spotted with blood-red, the red in many cases predominating. The interior is also marked in the same color, the underside of the lid with reddish brown; a compact grower, forming pitchers freely in a small state	3 00

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. (See illustration, page 160.)

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 00
S. Drummondii alba. A tall-growing variety; leaves beautifully shaded with transparent white; flowers purple	2 00
S. flava. Leaves two feet long, yellow, marked with purple veins; trumpet-shaped. A very pretty plant	50
S. flava maxima. A very distinct and handsome kind, with large pitchers and broad lids of a bright green color	1 00
S. purpurea (Huntsman's Cap). Has spreading leaves about 6 inches long, with erect hairy spathes or laminæ	50
S. variolaris. Leaves erect, 10 inches long, trumpet-shaped; yellowish, spotted with white near the summit; laminæ hairy, marked with purple veins	1 00

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

For other varieties, see Stove and Greenhouse Catalogue.

Sarracenia Hybrid Varieties.

S. Atkinsoniana. A distinct hybrid between <i>S. flava maxima</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> , and partaking most of the characters of the former parent. The pitchers are long, narrow and erect, green, with slight red ribs and reticulations. The lid is broad, cordate, green, and marked with red ribs and veins	\$2 50
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PITCHER-PLANTS, continued.

	Each
SARRACENIA Chelsoni. A beautiful hybrid between <i>S. rubra</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> . The leaves richly colored with crimson, of a brighter hue than those of either parents. The pitchers have the elongated form of <i>S. rubra</i> with the broader dilation of <i>S. purpurea</i> , and take a position intermediate between the decumbent habit of the latter and the erect growth of the former	\$2 50
S. Melanorhoda. A hybrid between <i>S. Stevensii</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> . Leaves semi-decumbent, elongated, funnel-shaped; when mature, blood-red, veined with blackish crimson; lamina erect, crisp, reddish yellow, veined with blackish crimson	2 00
S. Mitchelliana. An elegant hybrid between <i>S. Drummondii rubra</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> . It is graceful in its aspect, the pitchers traversed by a profuse network of fine red veins, the whole changing later on to reddish crimson. The lid is undulated, with a bold reticulation of deep crimson-red	2 50
S. Swaniana. A very handsome hybrid between <i>S. variolaris</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i> . It partakes most of the aspect of <i>S. purpurea</i> , but is more erect. The pitchers are slightly incurved and greenish purple, the lid and the inside of the tube being reticulated with crimson veins	2 50
S. Williamsii. A very distinct and striking hybrid between <i>S. purpurea</i> and <i>S. flava</i> . Pitchers very broad and full, cordate, strongly marked by ribs, united by smaller veins; the inside more closely reticulated with deep purplish crimson	3 00

Six varieties of Hybrid Sarracenias, one of each, our selection for \$14.

For other varieties see Stove and Greenhouse Catalogue.

CEPHALOTUS follicularis. The Australian Pitcher-plant; of dwarf habit and great beauty. Flowers small, white, borne on an erect scape. Some of the leaves are upright, and others have a peculiar pitcher form. A rare plant of vigorous growth	3 00
DARLINGTONIA Californica. A very interesting plant of low growth, with small, upright pitchers of green color, striped brown; they are entirely distinct from any other form of Pitcher-plants, and are very much admired	1 50
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

Climbing Plants.

For Stove, Greenhouse and Conservatory.

	Each
ADAHTODA Cydoniæfolia. An Excellent climber for pillars; flowers rich white and purple	\$0 50
ALLAMANDA Hendersoni. Beautiful evergreen stove plant, with light yellow flowers	50
A. nobilis. Stove climber; bright yellow flowers; the throat is of little deeper tint; from Brazil	50
ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. Beautiful climbing plant, suited to covering pillars or trellis work	50
A. grandiflora. The Duck Plant, or Pelican Flower. Of all the varieties of Aristolochia, this is the most curious; the leaves are heart-shaped and from 6 to 10 inches long; the fully developed flower bud measures 15 to 18 inches, and is as large as a good sized duck. The color of the duck is greenish yellow, and that of the full open flower deep wine purple, mottled with creamy white	1 00
A. ridicula. Has flowers resembling the face of a Monkey	50
A. ornithocephala. Has flowers with the head of a hawk and the beak of a heron, with the wattles of a Spanish fowl	1 00
ASPARAGUS plumosus. A fine decorative plant, the finely divided foliage being especially useful for bouquets. (See illustration, page 163.)	75 cents and 1 00
A. tenuissimus. A tall-growing variety, very graceful, much used by florists for mantle decorations	35
CHEROKEE Rose (<i>Rosa Sinica</i>). Fine evergreen climber; flowers large, white, single	75 cents and 1 00
CISSUS discolor. A very pretty stove climber; the leaves on the upper surface are bright velvety green, mottled with white; the under side is deep reddish purple	50

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA. (See page 154.)

CLIMBING PLANTS, continued.

	Each
CLERODENDRON Balfouri. A beautiful stove climber, with very pretty white and red flowers. A good exhibition plant	\$0 50
DIPLADENIA boliviensis. Flowers white, with a yellow throat, about 2 inches across; a very handsome climber	75
FICUS repens. A fine climber, with small glossy leaves; attaches itself to walls	25
HEDERA (Ivy). In varieties. A very useful class of trailing plants	25
IPOMŒA Horsfalliæ. An elegant rapid-growing vine; deep, glossy rose color	1 00
I. Learii. Very bright blue flowers	35
I. ficifolia. Handsome foliage, purple flowers	35
JASMINUM gracillimum. Large, pure-white, sweet-scented flowers	50
J. grandiflorum. A warm greenhouse plant, with yellow flowers, reddish underneath	50
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 00
L. rosea superba. A grand variety, with fine, large flowers of rich crimson	3 00
LYGODIUM scandens (Climbing Fern). Very useful for covering bare walls in the fernery or greenhouse	50
MARCGRAVIA paradoxa (The Shingle Plant). A sub-parasitical creeping plant; very peculiar	50 and 75
MIKANIA violacea. A slender-climbing stoveplant; native of tropical America	50
PASSIFLORA (Passion-flower). In varieties. Including varieties for stove and greenhouse; fine sorts	75
PLUMBAGO capensis (Leadwort). A beautiful greenhouse shrub, with small green leaves and mauve-colored flowers	25
POTHOS argyræa. A beautiful stove climber, with silvery green leaves, requiring same cultivation as Anthuriums. Native of Philippine Islands	50
RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Beautiful greenhouse climber of easy culture, covered during the early spring months with a profusion of clusters of white, fragrant flowers	75
SELAGINELLA Caesia arborea. A beautiful climbing species from the East Indies; of a peculiar bluish green color	50 cts. to 1 00
SMILAX. The well-known climber, used so much by florists for decorations	25
STEPHANOTIS floribunda. A fine old stove climber, producing exquisite white flowers, deliciously scented	50 to 75
TACSONIA Van Volxemii. Very showy scarlet flowers, hanging in tassels	50
TECOMA capensis. A half hardy glabrous climber; flowers orange-scarlet	30

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.

Adiantums (*Maidenhair Ferns*).

	Each
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	
ADIANTUM Bausei. A beautiful greenhouse hybrid; fronds from 1½ to 2½ feet long	\$0 50
A. bellum (handsome). A grand variety, with tufted fronds about 4 inches long. It succeeds well in greenhouse or Wardian case	50
A. cuneatum. The best-known variety of Adiantum, and much used with flowers. No place is complete without it	25

FERNS, continued.

	Each
ADIANTUM dolabriforme (lunulatum). A very pretty hanging variety, best suited for baskets. Easily propagated, as young plants form at the ends of the fronds	\$o 75
A. Edgworthii. Discovered in the Himalaya mountains. The fronds are narrow, the stem being covered with down or hair. It grows well in baskets	50
A. excisum. Fronds 6 to 18 inches long, wiry and deusely tufted. First found in Chili; a splendid variety for general purposes	50
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, and the young growth is often beautifully pink-tinged, shaded to yellow and green; it must never be allowed to get dry. No collection is complete without this variety. (See illustration on front cover of this Catalogue)	1 00
A. fragrantissima. An elegant variety. Fronds tripinnate, erect (18 to 20 inches), arching, broadly triangular; pinnae elegantly cut, overlapping, of a light-green color; very graceful and attractive	50
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
A. princeps. A magnificent stove species; fronds large, 12 to 24 inches long, and 9 to 18 inches across the base, pendent, quadripinnate, pale greyish. A native of New Grenada	75
A. pubescens (hispidulum). The fronds are covered with down or hair, which gives it a somewhat peculiar appearance	25
A. trapeziforme. A stove species from the West Indies. A grand exhibition variety, with fronds about 3 feet long and 1 foot broad. It also lasts well in the drawing-room, as the segments are harder than most of the other varieties	75
A. venustum (<i>A. microphyllum</i>). A very pretty variety, from the Himalayas; fronds 6 to 12 inches long, of a light-green color and firm texture	50
A. Weigandii. A very handsome variety, with tufted, short, erect fronds, after the style of <i>A. bellum</i> , but much more handsome	75
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

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

General List of Ferns.

ASPLENIUM 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
BLECHNUM spicant. A very pretty Fern, admirably suited to the greenhouse or Wardian case	25
DAVALLIA tenuifolia stricta. A very useful Fern, of rapid growth; well suited to jardinières and general work. Fronds 9 to 12 inches long	25
D. Fijiensis plumosa. The finest of this genus. The broadly triangular, highly divided fronds have erect stalks, from the apex of which the pinnae radiate, almost at a right angle, thus presenting their whole surface to the eye; color a bright and pleasing green	1 50
GYMNOGRAMME Peruviana argyrophylla. This is probably the best of the Silver Ferns, having not only an abundance of white farina or powder underneath, but also a thinner covering on the upper surface and the stems of every frond	1 00
LASTREA lepidota (scaly). The fronds are sub-dotted, lower pinnae 5 to 6 inches each way; lowest pinnules much the largest, often 3 inches long and 2 inches broad . . .	50
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 00

PTERIS VICTORLE. (See opposite page.)

FERNS, continued.

Each

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. A beautiful crested Fern from the South Sea Islands, of very graceful character and free habit of growth. The fronds droop in a charming manner, making it very useful for baskets	\$0 75
NEPHROLEPIS. A genus of beautiful and distinct Ferns, very useful for decorations .	
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
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 00
N. rufescens 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 00
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
PLATYCERIUM alaicorne (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. (See plate, page 167.)	1 00
P. Æthiopicum. A variety similar to the former, except that the disk and first division of the fronds are broader than in <i>P. alaicorne</i>	5 00
POLYPODIUM aureum. Is well suited to rock-work, and thrives well under general greenhouse culture	1 00
PTERIS. One of the most valuable groups, including some beautiful and useful sorts.	
P. Adiantifolia. Has very graceful and Adiantum-like foliage; very useful for table decoration	25
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
P. Cretica albo-lineata. Very useful for jardinières and table decoration generally. A grand variety	25
P. longifolia. The fronds are 1 foot to 2 feet long, and 4 to 9 inches broad; oblong lanceolated stems; stout, erect; a handsome variety	25
P. nobilis. A pretty, upright growing variety, with broad crested fronds; good for table decoration	75
P. serrulata (Spider Fern). Fronds 9 to 18 inches long, 6 to 9 inches broad, ovate bipinnate; a native of China	25
P. sulcata. A variety from the tropics, with furrowed fronds, 6 inches to 3 feet long, and 4 to 12 inches broad; very handsome	25
P. Victoriæ. 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. (See illustration, page 168.)	50
SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare (Hart's-Tongue Fern). A fine old variety, very useful for all kinds of decorating. Grows best in cool greenhouse	25
6 Ferns, our selection	\$3
12 " " " "	6
25 " " " "	12

Tree-Ferns.

For unique decorative effects the Tree-Ferns are unsurpassed. Being rarer and not in such common use as Palms, they attract more attention. We have, perhaps, the finest lot of Tree-Ferns that ever were collected in Australia, forming a miniature primeval forest in themselves, comprising a large variety in all sizes, with stems ranging from 1½ to 22 feet high, 6 to 18 inches in diameter of stem, with spreading fronds from 3 to 18 feet across. (See illustration on fourth page cover.) We enumerate below some of the principal varieties, sizes and prices of which we shall be pleased to send on application:

ALSOPHILA australis.

A. excelsa.

A. robusta grandis.

BLECHNUM Braziliensis.

CIBOTIUM glaucum.

C. princeps.

CIBOTIUM regale.

CYATHEA Burkilli.

C. dealbata.

C. medullaris.

C. Smithii.

DICKSONIA antarctica.

D. fibrosa.

D. squarrosa.

LOMARIA discolor.

L. Gibba.

L. platyptera.

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.

	Each
SELAGINELLA Africana (Vogelii). Atall, erect variety, with small branched leaves, often tinged with pink	\$0 25
S. cæsia. A pretty trailing variety, with pale straw-colored leaves. A well-known greenhouse species	25
S. caulescens. A strong-growing plant of good habit; stems generally 12 inches long, standing erect	50
S. flabellata. A stove species of bright green color	35
S. Martensii variegata. Very decorative; of dwarf habit. Good greenhouse variety	35
S. umbrosa. A strong-growing variety; very suitable for jardinières and table decoration generally	35
S. viticulosa. A stove species from Central America, with bright green leaves about 9 inches long	50
S. Wildenowii. Leaves long, green, with a tint of blue; stems creeping; a stove species from Cochin China	35

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

Beautiful-leaved Plants for the Stove-House.

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.

	Each
BEGONIA argentea guttata. A tall-growing variety, with light green leaves, having numerous silvery spots; the under sides are red	\$0 50
B. maculata. A very pretty variety, with narrow leaves, spotted with white	30
B. manicata aurea. Very fleshy stems, producing light green leaves with large golden markings. Flowers delicate pink	75
B. metallica. The leaves are produced on erect stems, and are of a bronzy purple metallic hue; has fine flowers also	25

Begonia Rex Varieties.

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

	Each
Adolph Pollock. Leaves gray metallic color, spotted around edge with olive-gray	\$0 50
Argentea hirsuta. Reddish purple leaves, largely marked with silvery spots; the veins distinct	50
Count de Limminghi. Bright silvery leaves, main ribs purplish red	50
Duc de Brabant. A grand variety; leaves with dark center and light green edges, borne on hairy stems	50
Louis Cappe. Silvery gray, with broad olive-green ribs	50
Louis Closson. Small metallic leaf, largely marked with purplish gray. Young leaves very bright. (See illustration, page 171.)	50

BEGONIA LOUIS CLOSSON. (See opposite page.)

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM. (See page 178.)

BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED STOVE PLANTS, continued.

REX BEGONIA, Lucie Closson. A beautiful variety, having small leaves, with bright metallic colors beautifully interwoven and spotted with green	Each \$0 50
Madame Siebold. Gigantic zinc-colored leaves, edged with a purplish tinge and marked with small green spots	50
Mrs. A. Barron. Olive-green, with band of silver around center of leaf	50
President Carnot. Leaves beautiful metallic green, blotched with silver	50
Roi Fernando Major. Beautiful light shining leaves, spotted with deep green	50
Voi Lactee. Silvery leaf with broad green ribs	50

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

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.

CROTON aucubæfolium.	A free-growing variety, with dark shining leaves with yellow spots, and midrib tinged with dark pink	Each \$0 35
C. Andreanus.	Beautiful variety; leaves green, with pretty markings, midrib and veins a golden yellow, changing to crimson	50
C. Charlotte Rothschild.	A very handsome variety; leaves oak-shaped, of a deep metallic green, midrib and veins a bright orange-scarlet	1 00
C. Disraeli.	Leaves marked with golden ribs and veins on a dark green ground. Broad leaves, somewhat halbert shaped	50
C. elegans punctatum.	Leaves narrow, and about 12 inches long, beautifully spotted with gold	35
C. interruptum.	Long, narrow-leaved variety, leaves sometimes spirally twisted; surface dark purplish green, crimson midrib	35
C. maximum.	A splendid variety, with dark shining leaves; golden midrib, and blotched with yellow	1 00
C. nobilis.	A very pretty variety, with linear leaves; upper surface dark green, spotted crimson and yellow, underneath bright scarlet	75
C. pictum.	Leaves oblong, 6 to 9 inches long, ground color, rich crimson, irregularly blotched and spotted with bright green and black	75
C. Queen Victoria.	A free-growing variety, with rich golden yellow leaves mottled with green; midrib magenta, changing to crimson	50
C. variegatum.	One of the best, with light green leaves beautifully marked with white	50
C. viridis.	Leaves dark green, with yellow midrib	35
6 varieties of Crotons, one of each, our selection		\$4.
12	" " " " " " "	\$8.

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

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.

	Each
DRACÆNA 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 00
D. bella. Small leaves; purplish, marked with red; a very pretty sort	1 00

DRACENA LINDENII. (See opposite page.)

ARALIA FILICIFOLIA. (See opposite page.)

BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED STOVE PLANTS, continued.

	Each
MARANTA Makoyana. A grand variety, with distinct markings. Outer margin deep green, the central portion semi-transparent, with oblong blotches of deep green . . .	\$1 00
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 . . .	50
M. micans. A small species of spreading habit, and quickly forming dense and beautiful tufts; leaves dark shining green, with a white, feathery stripe down the center .	50
M. Porteana. Leaves bright green, striped with white; elegant, erect-growing . .	1 00
M. princeps. A superb large-growing species, with rich, dark green leaves, margined with yellowish green; purple beneath . . .	50
M. pulchella. Much resembles <i>M. zebrina</i> in general appearance . . .	50
M. Van den Hecki. Very distinct and handsome variety; rich dark, glossy green leaves, midrib broadly margined with silvery white . . .	1 00
M. zebrina (Zebra Plant). Beautiful velvety, light green leaves, barred with greenish purple; under side dull purple. This is a well-known variety, and for general usefulness is not surpassed . . .	50

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

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

Other Fine Ornamental Plants.

APHELANDRA aurantiaca Rœzlii. A beautiful plant, having curiously twisted leaves which are dark green, shaded with a silvery hue between the primary veins. Flowers intense bright scarlet . . .	1 00
A. orientalis punctata. Flowers bright yellow; the long pointed bracts are also yellow, with the exception of the tip, which is green, and forms a pleasing contrast; leaves beautifully veined and dotted with white . . .	1 00
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 00
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. (See illustration, page 176.) . . .	50
A. Guilfoylei. A splendid variety from the South Sea Islands, with beautifully variegated leaves . . .	50
A. Sieboldii. A strong-growing greenhouses species, with large green leaves; very useful as a house-plant . . .	50
A. Sieboldii variegata. A great improvement on <i>A. Sieboldii</i> , the leaves being edged round with a white band . . .	1 50
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 00
CAMPYLOBOTRYS Ghiesbreghtii (Hoffmannia). 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
C. Ghiesbreghtii variegata. An improved form of the above, with blotches of creamy white, yellow and red on the leaves . . .	75
COSTUS zebrina. A handsome stove perennial; flowers in spikes, with overlapping bracts; leaves fleshy; roots tuberous . . .	75
DICHORISANDRA Siebersii. A beautiful stove herbaceous perennial, having dark green leaves, with white midrib and margins; very effective . . .	1 00
D. undata. Broad, dark green leaves, with longitudinal bands of green lighted with silver. The leaves are much undulated, and of a uniform purple on the under side .	1 00
D. cœrulea. Leaves dark green, lanceolata, flowers blue . . .	1 00
ERANTHEMUM albo-marginatum. A very handsome stove-plant, with leaves broadly margined with white, and irregularly suffused with gray; very effective . . .	50
E. Eldorado. Leaves yellow, mottled and veined with green; a native of Polynesia .	50

BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED STOVE PLANTS, continued.

	Each
ERANTHEMUM purpureum. A beautiful variety, the leaves and stems of which are dark lurid purple	\$0 50
E. nerium rubrum. Irregular shaped leaves, shaded light and dark green, and blotched with yellow, changing to a reddish purple	1 00
FICUS. A very useful genus, to which the well-known India-rubber tree, <i>Ficus elastica</i> , 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
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
F. Parcelli. A very ornamental stove-plant, with beautifully variegated leaves	1 00
F. quercifolia. A stove variety, with leaves very much the same shape as the oak	1 00
FITTONIA argyryoneura. A species of stove evergreen trailing plant, with vivid green leaves, interlaced with a net-work of pure white veins	25
F. Verschaffeltii. Large leaves of dark green, midrib and veins, dark red. An elegant species	25
HOFFMANNIA refulgens. A pretty plant, with green leaves suffused with red; under part of leaves reddish	50
PANAX Victoriae. A distinct variegated-leaved stove-shrub, the leaves forming a dense, plummy, gracefully recurving mass of foliage. Native of South Pacific Islands. Very useful for table decoration. (See illustration, page 180.)	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. <i>P. Veitchii</i> is a very useful species, the leaves being marked with white.	
P. caricosus. Of dwarf habit, branching at the base, with narrow glaucous leaves	1 00
P. graminifolius. A pretty dwarf-growing variety; leaves 12 to 18 inches long, with spines on the margin and underneath rib	50
P. Javanicus variegatus. A plant of great beauty, with long, narrow variegated leaves, slightly pendulous, armed with white spines on the edges	1 00
P. utilis. A very useful variety, with long green leaves, armed with red spines. A good house-plant	50
P. Veitchii. A grand plant, with long, narrow variegated leaves. Very useful as a house-plant	1 00
PAVETTA Borbonica. A beautiful and ornamental stove plant. The leaves are 6 to 10 inches long; ground color dark olive green, thickly studded all over the surface with white spots, which are shaded with a very light green; midrib bright salmon red	5 00
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
PHRYNIUM variegatum. A beautiful stove herbaceous perennial, with variegated leaves 6 inches long, borne on long, fleshy stalks. Especially suitable for fine table decorations. (See illustration, page 172.)	75
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
TRADESCANTIA discolor. A free-growing plant, with thick, fleshy green leaves, purple on the under side	25
T. fuscata. A stove-plant with leaves about 6 inches long, clothed with dark hairs	75
6 varieties of Foliage-Plants for Stove-house, one of each, our selection, \$2.50.	
12 " " " " " " " " "	\$6.00.
24 " " " " " " " " "	\$12.00.

JENKINTOWN, PA., March 6, 1892.

The Chrysanthemums arrived in splendid condition, and are larger than expected. Many thanks for extras.

H. VAN GLÆDEN,

Gardener to DR. H. M. FISHER.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, March 16, 1892.

The Chrysanthemums arrived safely, and are in every way entirely satisfactory.

W. HAXTON.

PANAX VICTORIE. (See opposite page.)

Beautiful-Leaved Plants for Greenhouse or Coolhouse.

	Each
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	\$0 25
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus fol. var. A variegated form of the well-known African Lily. Leaves white, with narrow green bands; very handsome	75
ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus. A beautiful decorative plant, the finely divided foliage being especially useful for bouquets. Unequalled for house culture	1 00
ASPIDISTRA lurida. A very graceful plant, with long evergreen leaves. Very useful for decorating	75
A. lurida variegata. A variegated form of the above, the leaves being beautifully marked with pure white. (See illustration, page 180.)	1 00
AUCUBA Japonica. A beautiful evergreen shrub, with shining, pale green leaves, beautifully spotted with yellow	50
CYPERUS alternifolius. An elegant greenhouse plant of compact habit, with long, narrow green leaves arranged in an umbellate manner	25
C. alternifolius variegatus. A beautifully variegated form of the above. Very useful for table decoration	1 00
EUCALYPTUS citriodora. A plant of slender habit with oblong leaves, clothed with glandular hairs, which emit a strong but pleasant lemon scent	50
E. ficifolia. A beautiful and quick-growing plant, bearing magnificent trusses of crimson-colored flowers; its leaves yield an essential oil which has proved a valuable febrifuge	50
E. globulus. The Australian Blue Gum Tree. A handsome decorative plant for greenhouses; the leaves are said to possess anti-malarial qualities	50
GREVILLEA robusta. A very easily grown foliage-plant of graceful habit; one of the best for general purposes	50
HEDERA, in varieties (Ivy). A very useful class of trailing plants	25
HIBISCUS Cooperi. Beautiful variegated leaves, marked with white and pink, crimson and deep green; an elegant plant	50
H. Cooperi tricolor. An improved variety of the above; leaves three-colored; very fine plant for vases in summer time	50
ISOLEPIS gracilis. A useful plant, with grass-like foliage; much used for jardinières	15
LAURUS nobilis (Sweet-Bay Tree). Very useful for setting out on the lawn in summer. Fine standards and pyramids; price on application. Small plants	50
LEUCADENDRON argenteum (The Silver Tree of the Cape Colonists). Leaves of a beautiful silvery white color	1 00
MIMOSA pudica (Sensitive-Plant). So called on account of the leaves closing up when touched or sharply shaken	25
NERTERA depressa (Bead-Plant). A smooth creeping plant, thickly covered with coral-like berries	50
PANICUM variegatum. An elegant little greenhouse plant; pretty when grown in baskets, or for hanging over large pots, etc. Leaves white-striped and pink-tinted	15
ROHDEA Japonica variegata. A beautiful greenhouse plant, somewhat resembling <i>Aspidistra lurida variegata</i>	1 50
SCHINUS molle. The Peruvian Mastic Tree. The flowers are of a yellowish green; fruit a beautiful rose color, the size of peas, while the leaves have numerous pairs of lanceolate, serrated leaflets	50
VINCA major variegata (Periwinkle). A pretty trailing plant, with light green leaves and white margins	25

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 also be found in our Bulb Catalogue, which will be sent on application.

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 critical New York market. (See illustration, page 183.)

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.

Deutsche Perle. Pure white double; very early.

Eugenie de Kerkhove. Pure white, striped cherry, fine form.

Emperor of 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. Louise 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. Pure white, double.

Queen of Whites. Pure white; fine form.

Oswaldt de Kerkhove. Lake rose; fiery blotch.

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; the round corymbs of flowers fairly cover the plant.

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

Davisonii. White, often tinged pink; a standard white variety.

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.

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

FICUS ELASTICA. (See page 178)

NEW GENISTA. (See opposite page.)

STOVE FLOWERING PLANTS, continued.

New Genistas or Cytisuses.

These plants have become very popular lately. They are very beautiful, especially for Easter decoration, and 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. (See cut, p. 184.)

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.

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.

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

Other Fine Greenhouse Flowering Plants.

	Each
CEANOTHUS azureus. A handsome shrub, with beautiful pale blue flowers; the foliage serrated, smooth above, downy beneath	\$0 50
CHORIZEMA ilicifolia. A beautiful evergreen greenhouse shrub from New Holland; flowers yellow, leaves bright green, like miniature holly	75
CHRYSANTHEMUM frutescens (White Paris Daisy). Well-known useful plant, either for greenhouse or outdoor culture; excellent for cutting	25
C. frutescens "Etoile d'Or." The yellow variety of the above	25
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 combination of color. This is a very useful plant for flower-beds, baskets, etc.	50
ERANTHEMUM tuberculatum. A handsome decorative plant, branching freely into slender twigs; leaves small, dense, oval; flowers pure white, nearly 1½ inches across	50
ERICA hyemalis. A beautiful greenhouse evergreen, with pretty white and pink flowers	75
E. Wilmoreana. A most useful plant, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers about 12 inches long	1 00
E. gracilis. A very pretty autumn and winter-flowering variety	1 00
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
GARDENIA Florida (Cape Jessamine). A beautiful greenhouse evergreen shrub, with white, sweet-scented flowers; very useful plant	50
GOLDFUSSIA hyssopifolia. A beautiful evergreen stove-plant, with light blue flowers; very delicate and pretty	25
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 00

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. 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 are grown geraniums 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.

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. The quantity should then be gradually reduced 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*.

Select Orchids of Easy Culture.

Aerides odoratum.

This species was first discovered by a Portuguese missionary. The flowers are produced on a drooping raceme of a waxy white color, with a purple blotch. It is a native of India, flowering from May to July, and will grow best in a basket. \$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. Flowers in early spring. \$2 and \$3.

Brassia verrucosa.

A rather curious species from Mexico. The flowers are produced on spikes 12 to 18 inches high, of a pale green color, marked with brown warts; grows best in pots at a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees. Blooms freely in May and June. \$1 to \$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 midwinter, at a time when Orchid flowers are in most esteem.

CALANTHE vestita. Flowers are 1½ to 2 inches across, milky white, with a yellow or red center. After a plant has done flowering it 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. It is a native of Asia, flowering from December to February. \$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 fibre 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.

An idea of the gorgeous beauty of the *Cattleyas* may be gained from the illustration opposite, made from a photograph taken in one of our *Cattleya* houses.

CATTLEYA 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.

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. Mossiae*, 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. \$2 and \$3.

View in one of our Cattleya-Houses. (See pages 190 and 192.)

CATTLEYA TRIANA. (See opposite page.)

ORCHIDS (*Cattleya*), continued.

- CATTLEYA 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. Mendelli.** 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, are 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. (See illustration, page 199.)
- C. Percivaliana.** The flowers of this species are shaded 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. speciosissima.** The flowers of this beautiful *Cattleya* are very large, of a blush-rose color, which are produced during the winter months. This variety grows best in baskets or on blocks, in a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees. Native of Venezuela. \$3 and \$5.
- 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. Flowers from December to April. \$2 and \$3. (See illustration, page 192.)

Chysis.

- CHYSIS aurea.** A beautiful variety of great merit, producing its flowers about the same time as *Chysis bractescens*, of a chocolate yellow, shaded with brown. It will grow best in a basket and treated as *Chysis bractescens*, which is described below. Native of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.
- C. bractescens.** The flowers of this grand species are produced in clusters of 5 to 7, and are thick and fleshy, of a pure white color, with a blotch of yellow in the lip. It should be grown in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees, with plenty of light; flowering season is in March and April. Native of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.

Cœlogyne 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 in perfection. It should be grown in a pot, in an airy, light house, of a temperature of about 50 to 60 degrees. Native of East Indies; flowering season from January to March. \$2 and \$3. (See illustration, page 196.)

Cymbidium.

- CYMBIDIUM 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.** Handsome species, producing yellowish green flowers, on a stout arching stem, which is sometimes 4 feet long. As the Cymbidiums have thick, fleshy roots they should be grown in pots in a turfy peat, and should never be allowed to get dry; a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees will be required to grow them with success. 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.

DENDROBIUM 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. formosum giganteum. Beautiful evergreen Dendrobe, producing its flowers from the top of the bulb in clusters of 4 and 6. Flowers are of a clear ivory color, with a yellowish green blotch on the lip. It should be grown in a basket, with a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. Flowering season is in the autumn. Native of India. \$2 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, white and various shades of purple. Culture same as recommended for *D. Wardianum*. A native of India. Flowering usually in spring and early summer. \$1 and \$2.

D. thyrsiflorum. 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. A native of Burmah and Moulmein. Flowers in April and May. \$1 and \$2.

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. 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. So brilliant a red is not often found, and this species is valuable for the dash of bright color it adds to a collection when in bloom. It is a native of Mexico; requires a temperature of about 50 to 55 degrees. Flowers in May, June and July. Best grown in a basket. \$2 and \$3.

Lælias.

This genus merits a place in every collection, and will amply repay the cultivator for any care they may require. Indeed, the *Lælias* are amongst our finest Orchids. Some species grow best on blocks or baskets while others succeed best in pots. They should be treated the same as *Cattleyas*.

LAELIA albida. A desirable species, producing 3 to 6 medium-sized flowers at the top of a scape 1½ 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. 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. (See cut, page 195.)

L. autumnalis. This showy Orchid produces its blossoms on a spike 2 to 3 feet high; the flowers are of a beautiful purple color, lip rose and white, with yellow in the center. It blooms at the same time as *L. anceps*, and should be given the same treatment. Native also of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.

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*. Flowers in May and June. A native of Brazil. \$2 and \$3.

LELIA ANCEPS. (See opposite page.)

COELOGYNE CRISTATA. (See page 193.)

Lycaste.

A beautiful genus, of very easy culture and most profuse bloomers they succeed best in a cool temperature.

LYCASTE aromatica. Of easy culture ; flowers fragrant, golden yellow, borne singly at the top of short scapes, lasting in perfection for a month or more. Culture same as *L. lanipes*. Native of Mexico. Flowering June and July. \$1 and \$2.

L. lanipes. A very free-flowering species from South America ; the flowers are large, produced in great quantities, greenish white, lip beautifully fringed. It is a very profuse bloomer during the autumn, lasting a long time in perfection. It should be grown in pots, in a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees with plenty of light and air. \$3 and \$5.

Masdevallia.

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

MASDEVALLIA 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 singly 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. It is a native of New Granada, and flowers from April to July. \$1 and \$2.

Odontoglossum.

This class of Orchids includes some of the finest in cultivation, with graceful spikes of large, mostly white flowers. They all require cool treatment.

ODONTOGLOSSUM bictonense. Beautiful species of an easy culture from Mexico. Flowers are produced on a tall spike ; sepals and petals are of a greenish color, mottled with brown ; lip is of dark lilac, shaded lighter ; grows best in pots, in a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees. \$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 on long, arching racemes of 6 to 12 flowers. The plants require a temperature of about 50 degrees. A native of New Granada, flowering somewhat throughout the year, mostly from January to May. \$1 and \$3.

O. Rossii majus. A very desirable Orchid, producing its flowers freely during the winter months, and lasting long in beauty. The flowers are white and brown, spotted and blotched with purple. It will grow best on a block, in a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees, and likes plenty of light and air. \$1 and \$3.

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.

ONCIDIUM unguiculatum. Very fine growing and flowering species, producing a large branching spike during the autumn. Flowers are yellow and brown ; should be grown in pots, with a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees. Native of Mexico. \$1 and \$3.

O. incurvum. A pretty, distinct species, producing its white and purple flowers on a long stem, sometimes over 2 feet high. It is a very desirable Orchid for cut-flowers ; should be grown in pots at a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees. A native of Mexico. \$2 to \$3.

O. ornithorhynchum. Beautiful free-flowering Orchid from Mexico, producing graceful, drooping spikes of delicate rose colored flowers, beautifully scented, during the autumn and winter months. It should be grown in a basket where the flowers are shown to a better advantage. A temperature of 50 to 55 degrees will suit it to perfection. \$2 to \$3.

O. Papilio. The "Butterfly Orchid," a striking and beautiful species, which attracts much attention. 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. It should be grown in a basket, in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. A native of Trinidad. \$2 and \$3.

Phaius.

PHAIUS 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. 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. 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. They are best grown in baskets, which should be nearly filled with drainage, with a little moss on top. The flowers are extremely beautiful.

PHALÆNOPSIS 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. grandiflora. A beautiful variety, having flowers like *P. amabilis*, only larger; the lip is yellow, instead of pink, as in *P. amabilis*. The leaves are also different, being yellowish green. Native of Java. Flowers during the winter months. \$3 and \$5.

Saccolabium Blumei majus.

A beautiful distinct species from Java, producing its flowers on a drooping raceme of a white and purple color; it succeeds best in a basket, with a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees, with plenty of light. Blooms in July and August. \$3 to \$5.

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 pots with good drainage, and should be given a liberal supply of water at the roots. A native of Costa Rica. \$3 and \$5.

Stanhopea.

This genus is of easy culture, and grows best in baskets, suspended from the roof, where they should receive a liberal supply of water and plenty of light, during the growing season. The flowers, unlike those of any other genus, are produced from the base of the bulb, taking a downward direction.

STANHOPEA grandiflora. Beautiful species, producing its large flowers, of a white and brown color, at different times of the year. Native of Mexico. \$2 and \$3.

S. oculata. This grand species flowers from July to November. The flowers are of a beautiful pale yellow color, spotted with purple. A native of Mexico. \$2 to \$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. A native of the Khasya Hills, in northern India. \$2 and \$3.

View in one of our Cypripedium-Houses.

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 grown in pots, and kept in a temperature of about 60 degrees. The flowering season is from November to March. 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.

HOW OUR CUSTOMERS WRITE.

I received the lovely Orchids and Palms to-day. They arrived in perfect condition. I have never seen anything more beautifully packed than they were. I am so very much obliged to you for the extra bulbs you so kindly sent me.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., *September 30, 1892.*

MARY JOSEPHINE SIMS.

The box of Orchids arrived to-day, and I must thank you for fixing them up so nicely and sending such nice, healthy plants. They were just as fresh as could be, and not a leaf was broken.

MOBILE, ALA., *April 11, 1892.*

H. B. McMILLAN.

The plants ordered from you came to-day, and I am more than pleased with them. The Palms and Orchids are much larger plants than I had expected. Thanks for the extras sent. What astonishes me most is how you can afford to send so much for the money. The Ferns are magnificent, and your packing is perfect, for although the box was received when the mercury was fooling around zero, the plants, when unpacked, were as fresh as when they started—not a leaf wilted or broken.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., *March 19, 1892.*

S. E. WASHBURN.

Your consignment of goods arrived in first-class condition, are entirely satisfactory, and the Board of Park Commissioners extend their thanks to indicate their appreciation of your method of doing business.

PARK OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, CAL., *May 19, 1892.*

P. A. HOWARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

The case of plants came to hand last evening. Please receive my thanks for the prompt despatch of my order. Allow me to say that I have received plants from all over the world, but have never opened a case that was so well packed and with not a plant injured. Will send you another order in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 26, 1892.*

H. F. EMERIC.

The plants arrived in fine order, and I am much pleased with them; in fact they are much better and larger than I expected for the money.

AUBURN, N. Y., *March 30, 1892.*

GEORGE E. BARBER.

I wish to state that the stock received from you recently came to hand in first-class order, and considering the distance of travel and bulk of goods, I don't think your system of packing could be much improved upon.

LITTLETON, COLO., *May 2, 1892.*

JOHN BERRY, *Gardener to Senator Wolcott.*

The Orchids are received in excellent condition. First ones here; will order some more. Thanks for extras.

OTTAWA, ONT., *March 12, 1890.*

B. BECKFORD.

The Orchids were received in fine condition, and I am much pleased with them, as a matter of course.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *October 5, 1889.*

C. S. BECK.

The Orchids arrived safe and were very much admired; they give us eminent satisfaction.

NEW YORK, *July 24, 1890.*

HENRY SMYTHE.

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.

ROHALLION, *March 27, 1891.*

G. A. SVENY.

Orchids came to hand safely, and afford very much pleasure already. Thank you for your promptness.

NEW YORK, *November 22, 1889.*

J. K. MYERS.

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 500 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 plants 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. Ashburtonia. 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. 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. \$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. \$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 on a tall scape. Strong plants, blooming continuously. \$3 and \$5.

C. caudatum. One of the most interesting 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. (See plate, page 203.)

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* × *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.

CYPRIPEDIUM CAUDATUM. (See opposite page.)

CYPRIPEDIUM HARRISIANUM. (See opposite page.)

CYPRIPEDIUMS, continued.

- CYPRIPEDIUM 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 grass. A native of Cochín China, usually flowering in autumn. \$5.
- O. Crossianum.** A hybrid, *C. insigne* $\times$ *C. venustum*. This fine hybrid 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 hybrid, 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. Dominicanum.** 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. Dominicanum 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 hybrid, 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, yellow, brown and rosy crimson. The leaves are long and reed-like. \$10.
- C. Harrisianum.** A hybrid, 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. An easily grown hybrid, often blooming several times a year. \$2 and \$5. (See cut, page 204.)
- 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 hairs. A very desirable species, a native of northern India, and flowering in spring. \$2 and \$5.
- C. insigne.** One of the first 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 of 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. (See plate, page 208.)
- 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. Javanicum.** Beautiful species, with distinctly variegated leaves, producing its fine flowers during the autumn. The flowers are of a greenish color, veined and shaded with green brown and spotted with brown. A native of Java. \$2 and \$3.

CYPRIPEDIUMS, continued.

- CYPRIPEDIUM 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. Leeaenum.** A hybrid between *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. ænanthum.** A hybrid between *C. Harrisianum* × *C. insigne Maulei*. The general color of the solitary flower of this fine hybrid 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. Schlimii*, 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. Roezlii.** Resembles *C. longifolium*, bearing 3 or 4 flowers, 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.
- C. Schlimii.** A 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 hybrids. 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 large scape bearing many flowers, so that a plant is in blossom for many months. \$1 and \$2. (See illustration, page 207.)
- C. selligerum.** A hybrid between *C. lævigatum* 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* × *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.

CYPRIPEDIUM SEDENI. (See opposite page.)

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE. (See page 205.)

CYPRIPEDIUMS, *continued.*

CYPRIPEDIUM 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 to our customers and others to thoroughly test and convince themselves of the desirability of Cypripediums as greenhouse plants, we have concluded to make collections at very reduced prices, same to consist of good plants, and the selection of the varieties to be left to us. We are positive that all will be pleased with the experiment, and take up the fascinating hobby of cultivating a collection of Cypripediums, which make such an interesting study, combining all the beauty and lasting qualities of the flowers. We offer

6 Cypripediums in 6 varieties, our selection, \$5

12 Cypripediums in 12 varieties, our selection, \$12.

24 Cypripediums in 24 varieties, our selection, \$30.

6 Hybrid Cypripediums, 6 varieties, our selection, \$7.50.

12 Hybrid Cypripediums, 12 varieties, our selection, \$20.

These collections are about half the regular prices which would have to be paid if the plants were purchased singly.

Our book, "ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS," sent free on application.

NEWBURGH, August 6, 1889.

Box containing Cypripedium received on the 5th 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, 1889.

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, 1890.

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, 1890.

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.

Miscellaneous Garden Requisites.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, FLOWER-POTS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES, ETC.

	Each.		Each
Bamboo Stakes , 5 foot . . . \$2 per 100		Rakes—	
Bellows , Powder, Large . . . \$2 00		Steel, Garden, 6 teeth . . . \$0 35	
“ “ Small . . . 1 00		“ “ 8 “ . . . 40	
“ Vaporizer, Large . . . 2 25		“ “ 10 “ . . . 45	
“ “ Small . . . 1 25		“ “ 12 “ . . . 50	
Dibbers . . . 50		“ “ 14 “ . . . 55	
Forks , Digging, 4 tines . . . 85		“ “ 16 “ . . . 60	
“ “ 5 “ . . . 1 00		Wooden, Hay, 12 teeth . . . 35	
Fumigator , Excelsior, 4-qt. size . . . 2 50		“ Lawn, 22 teeth . . . 40	
“ “ 8 “ “ . . . 3 75		Gem, “ for leaves . . . 75	
“ “ 12 “ “ . . . 5 00		Raphia , for tying . . . per lb., 20 cts.	
“ “ 16 “ “ . . . 6 25		Reels , for Garden Line, Large . . . 1 00	
Gloves , Gardeners' . . . per pair, 1 25		“ “ Small . . . 60	
Glass-Cutter and Glazing Tools . . .		Saws , Pruning, Two-edged, 16 inch . . . 75	
“ . . . per doz., 1 25		“ “ “ 18 “ . . . 80.	
Glazing=Points . 1,000 in a box, per box, 95		“ “ “ 20 “ . . . 85	
Glazing=Pincers . . . each, 65		Scissors , Grape-Thinning . . . 1 25	
Hoes , Draw or Field, 5 to 8 in. \$0 35 to 50		Scythes , Lawn, 30 to 38 inch . . . 1 40	
“ Scuffle or Push, 5 to 9 in. 65 to 90		“ Hay or Grass, 30 to 38 inch . . . 1 00	
Hooks , Grass or Sickie . . . 35 to 60		“ Snath or Handles . . . 85	
Knives , Asparagus . . . 1 25		“ Bush . . . 1 00	
“ Grass or Edging . . . 1 50		Scythe=Stones , English Round Talacre 15	
“ Budding . . . \$1 25 and 1 50		“ American . . . 15	
“ Pruning . . . \$1 00, 1 25 and 1 50		Shears , Pruning, Solid Steel, 7½ in. . . 1 50	
Labels , Wooden—	—Per 1,000—	“ “ “ 8½ “ . . . 1 75	
Pot or Garden, 4 in., pointed	Plain Painted	“ “ “ 9½ “ . . . 2 00	
“ “ 5 “ “		“ “ Ladies' 7 “ . . . 1 00	
“ “ 6 “ “		Spades—	
	—Per 100—	Best Quality, Square Point, Long or	
“ “ 8 “ “		Short Handle . . . 1 00	
“ “ 12 “ “		Ames' Extra Quality . . . 1 25	
	—Per 1,000—	Sprinkler , Lawn, 4-arm . . . 4 00	
Tree or Plant, notched, 3½ in. \$0 60 \$0 75		“ “ 8 “ . . . 5 50	
“ “ copper-wired, 3½		“ “ Perfection . . . 1 60	
“ “ inch . . . 1 75 2 00		“ Plant, Rubber Bulb, ½ pt. 75	
“ “ notched, 6 inch . . . 1 25 1 75		“ “ “ 1 “ . . . 1 00	
	Each	Stakes , Plant—	Per doz. Per 100
Lawn=Mower , New Model, 10 in. net, \$8 00		Round, tapering, painted green :	
“ “ 12 “ 9 25		2 ft. \$0 30 \$2 00	
“ “ 14 “ 10 50		3 ft. 60 4 00	
“ “ 16 “ 11 50		4 ft. 90 6 00	
“ “ 18 “ 12 75		5 ft. 1 00 7 00	
“ “ 20 “ 14 00		Square, tapering, painted green :	
Line , Garden, Braided Linen . . .		2 ft. 25 1 50	
“ . . . per 100 feet, 45 cts. . .		3 ft. 45 3 00	
Mole=Trap , Hale's . . . 2 25		4 ft. 60 4 00	
		5 ft. 75 5 00	
		6 ft. 90 6 00

GARDEN REQUISITES. (See pages 210 and 212.)

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES, Continued.

STAKES, Continued.		Per doz.	Per 100	Trowel, Solid Steel. Welded, extra	
Dahlia-Poles, round, green :				strong.	Each
3 ft.	\$0 70	\$ 4 50		6-in.	\$ 60
4 ft.	90	6 00		7-in.	70
5 ft.	1 25	8 00		8-in.	75
6 ft.	1 50	10 00		Watering=Pots, Galvanized. 6 qt.	
Syringe, Brass, No. 8		Each		" " 8 "	1 00
" " " 2		\$2 50		" " 10 "	1 25
" " " 11		3 75		" " 12 "	1 50
Thermometer—				" " 16 "	1 75
Tin, Japanned, 7 to 12 in. . \$0 20 to \$ 40				" " French 6 "	1 50
Registering		3 50		" " " 8 "	1 75
Hot-bed, 12 in.		2 50			Per lb.
				Wax, for grafting	
				" French. ¼ and ½ lb. packages,	\$0 40
					1 00

Flower=Pots.

STANDARD MAKE.					FLOWER=POT STANDS.	
Height and width inside.	Each	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000	Diam.	Per doz.
1¾ inch		\$0 08	\$0 50	\$ 4 00	4 inch	\$0 15
2 "		09	55	4 50	5 "	18
2¼ "		10	60	5 00	6 "	25
2½ "		11	75	5 75	7 "	30
3 "		12	80	6 50	8 "	40
3½ "		20	1 25	10 00	9 "	65
4 "		25	1 45	11 50	10 "	80
5 "		35	2 25	18 00	11 "	1 00
6 "		55	3 75	30 00	12 "	1 20
7 "	\$0 10	85	5 60	45 00	14 "	1 40
8 "	15	1 25	7 80		SEED-PANS.	
9 "	20	2 00	13 75			Each Per doz.
10 "	25	2 35	15 95		6 inches square	\$0 15 \$1 50
11 "	30	3 25	21 85		8 " "	20 2 00
12 "	40	3 75	25 00		10 " "	25 2 50
14 "	50	5 80	38 75		12 " "	30 3 00

Materials for Orchid=Culture.

Cribbs. Well made of seasoned cherry, such as we use ourselves—		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

Columbia Flower-Tubs.

In introducing these new and practically constructed Flower-Tubs, we feel confident they will fill a long felt want in this line of goods.

The Tubs are made of the best pine lumber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected by substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

It often happens on ordinary tubs, that the staves shrink while the tubs are dry and empty, and consequently fall apart. We guarantee our tubs will never fall apart, for this reason, that the heavy steel wire is placed in grooves cut in each stave, and when the tubs get very dry, wire can be tightened by the nut on handle, as described above.

The handle itself is so constructed that the tub can be lifted by hand, and in case the plants are heavy, sticks can be inserted in handle, thereby allowing all weights to be lifted with perfect safety.

We furnish these tubs painted with heavy oils in dark wine color, highly finished and varnished. We manufacture them in five sizes, as follows:

	12 in. diam. by 11 in. high	Each
12	14	\$1 00
15	16 1/2	1 50
18	18 1/2	2 00
21	20 1/2	2 50
24		3 00

Sprayers, Etc.

The "Stott" Patent Sprayer,	Single.	\$1 00
" " " " " "	Double.	1 25
" " Distributer.	2 cells and hose coupling, copper	9 00
" " " " " "	3 " " " " "	10 00
" " " " " "	5 " " " " "	12 00

THE "STOTT" PATENT SYRINGE.

This Syringe is more especially adapted for places where the Distributer is too large, or where the operator has only a few plants requiring attention. It is made on the same principle as an ordinary Syringe, with the addition of a chamber, which can be disconnected and charged with Insecticide or disinfecting composition. The water in filling and leaving the Syringe becomes thoroughly impregnated with the composition, affording a **perfect method of distributing an insecticide or disinfectant.** Complete, \$7.00.

Wight Cut-Flower Shipping Case.

This simple and light contrivance has been specially designed for the transportation of cut-flowers over long or short distances, delivering them at their destination in as perfect a state as when packed. The materials in its manufacture combine strength, elasticity and light weight, thus saving considerably on expressage. To parties living in large cities during the winter, and who have greenhouses, etc., at their country residences, it will be found invaluable. Prices:

No. 2. Small, contains 2 trays	\$14 50	No. 2. contains 2 trays	\$16 50
" 3. " " 3 " "	17 50	" 3. " 3 " "	19 50
" 3. Long, " 2 " "	20 75	" 4. " 4 " "	23 00

Full particulars on application.

Insecticides and Fertilizers.

INSECTICIDES.

	Per lb
Fir-Tree Oil, per pt., 75 cts. ; qt., \$1.50 ½ gal., \$2 75 ; 1 gal., \$5.00.	
Persian Insect Powder	\$0 65
Paris Green	35
Powdered White Hellebore	40
Slug=Shot 5 lbs., 35 cts .	
Hammond's Grape=Dust for Mildew 5 lbs., 40 cts .	
Carbolic Soap, in ¼ lb. packages . .	65
Tobacco Soap	45
Gishurst's Compound, in boxes . . .	50
Whale=Oil Soap	20
Tobacco=Stems. 50 lb. bale	1 00

	Per lb.
Tobacco=Dust. Very finely sifted . .	
. . 25 lbs. for \$1.50; 10 lbs. for 80 cts.	\$0 10
Little's Antipest. When diluted in proper proportions this celebrated English preparation is a sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation, and may be freely used in the greenhouse, garden or orchard. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Green fly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water ; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons ; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons ; ants, wire-worms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon. Only in ½ and gallon cans : ½ gallon can, \$1.50 ; gallon can, \$2.50.	

Kill'm=Right. (Non-poisonous.)

The best, cheapest and safest insecticide. Will not harm the tenderest plants, and will kill any kind of insect known to gardeners, florists and fruit-growers. 2-lb. cans, 50 cents ; 5-lb. cans, \$1.20 ; 10-lb. cans, \$2.25 ; 20-lb. cans, \$4.

FERTILIZERS.

	Per lb.	100 lbs
Lawn Fertilizer	\$0 05	\$3 75
Bone Meal	05	3 75
Cotton=Seed Meal	05	3 25
Peruvian Guano	05	3 25
Ground Bone	05	3 25
Crushed Bone	05	3 25
Unleached Canadian Ashes	05	2 50

Sheep Manure. The best natural fertilizer for either potted plants or for the open ground, free from all seeds of noxious weeds. PULVERIZED. Well adapted for lawns and open ground, per 100 lb. bag. \$3.50 ; ¼ ton (5 bags), \$15 ; per ton (20 bags), \$45. COMPRESSED. In cakes, best for pot work and liquid manure, per 100 lb. bag, \$3 ; ¼ ton (5 bags), \$12 ; 1 ton (20 bags), \$40.
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CHRYSANTHEMUM MANURE.

This is an entirely new manure, manufactured specially for the cultivation of Chrysanthemums ; the elaboration of the formula of this manure has been a work of several years, and tests we have made give us every confidence in recommending it for the cultivation of the plant named. For our unprecedented success in the cultivation of Chrysanthemums we are indebted to some extent to the use of this fertilizer. It assists in producing large blooms, quantities of cuttings, and nourishing plants in the growing season. Free from offensive smell, and will not lose its invigorating qualities when exposed. We are the sole agents for this country. Sold in 1 and 2-pound sealed tins, with full directions for use, at 50 cents per pound.

Errata.

In compiling a new work of such a miscellaneous nature, it is necessary to prepare the matter and prices previous to the maturity of the crop, and it is impossible to secure the correct information sufficiently early to prevent some few mistakes in prices.

Onion seed this year illustrates this fact. The crop of seed turned out only 30 per cent. of the estimated quantities in most sections, and as this portion of our catalogue was printed previous to the harvesting of the crop, our prices were based on a plentiful season. We would also suggest in regard to Onion seed that owing to the poor crop gardeners should sow seed more thickly than in a plentiful season, as the seed sold this year is not of such high vitality as that sold in a favorable season.

Prices of Onion seed on page 34 are correct, **except** the following :

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼-lb.	Per lb.
White Portugal	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
Southport Yellow Globe	10	40	1 00	3 50
Large Red Globe	10	30	90	3 00
Yellow Globe Danvers	05	30	90	3 00
Round Yellow Danvers	05	30	90	3 00
Large Red Wethersfield	05	30	90	3 00
Extra-Early Flat Red	05	25	75	2 50

Page 35: The "Yellow Dawers" Onion in the cut should read "Yellow Danvers."

Page 36: Price of Orach "per ½-lb." should read "per ¼-lb."

Page 62: "See page 61" should read "See page 63." ¼-lb. Per lb.

Page 84: Prices of Sweet Peas should be : Per oz. ¼-oz. Per oz.

Separate Colors	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$3 00
Fine Mixed	10	30	1 00
Eckford's Mixed	25	80	3 00

Page 87: Price of Single Mixed Begonias should read 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Page 94: In collections of Gladioli of our own selection: Price of Twelve fine named varieties should read \$1.75, instead of \$1.50.

Page 97: New Dwarf Calla, The Gem: Price should read 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Page 121: Under *Heimerocallis Dumortieri*, for "flowes" read "flowers."

Page 121: Under *Iris Germanica*, in the description, for "thy" read "they."

Page 129: Price of *Sedum Fabarium* should be 25c. each, instead of 52c. each.

Page 138: Chrysanthemum "Harry Hay" should read "Harry May."

Page 162: *Adahatoda* should read *Adhatoda*.

Alphabetical Index.

INDEX TO "NOVELTIES."

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Adiantum	xx	Chrysanthemums, New	iv-ix	Flower Seeds, Novelities in	xxviii-xxxii	Plants, New Hardy . . .	xiv
Allamanda	xx	— Anemone-flowered . .	ix	Helianthus	xiv	Rose, New	xiv
Alocasia	xx	— Early	v	Heliospis	xiv	Sabal	xxiii
Anthurium	xx	— Hairy	vi	Iris Germanica	xiv	Sarracenia	xxiii
Asparagus	xx	— Incurved	iv	Kentia	xxiii	Selaginellas, New . . .	xxiii
Begonias	xx	— Japanese	ix	Laelia	xix	Stove and Greenhouse	
Begonias, New Double .	xiii	— Reflexed	v	Maranta	xxiii	Plants, Novelities in xx, xxiii	
Bulbs, Novelities in . .	xiii	— Single-flowered . . .	vi	Mormodes	xix	Tigridia	xiii
Calla-Lily, Dwarf . . .	xiii	Cymbidium	xvii	Nephrolepis	xxiii	Tillandsia	xxiii
Cannas, Fine New . . .	xiii	Cypripediums	xvii-xix	Odontoglossum	xix	Vegetables, Novelities in	
Carnations, New . . .	x	Datura, New	x	Orchids, New	xvii	Vucca	xiv
Cattleya	xvii	Dichroma	xx	Plants, New for Outdoor .	x	Zamia	xxiii
Chamaedorea	xx	Dracaenas, New . . .	xxiii				

GENERAL CATALOGUE.

Plants, Orchids, Etc.	Page		Page		Page
Abutilon	151	Ananassa	154	Baptisia	113
Acanthophaenix . . .	150	Anemones	97, 110	Begonia	xiii, xx, 170, 173
Achillea	110	Anthoxanthum	52	Begonia, Tuberous-rooted	97
Aconitum	110	Apelandra	157	Bellis	113
Adhatoda	162	Aquatics	103	Berberis	113
Adiantum	xx, 110, 165	Aquilegia	113	Bertolonia	177
Agapanthus	181	Arabis	113	Bessera	97
Aechmea	154	Aralia	177	Billbergia	154
Verides	190	Araucarias	153, 154	Blechnum	166
Agave	110	Areca	150	Boltonia	113
Agrostis	52	Armeria	113	Bouvardias	182
Agrostemma	110	Aristolochia	162	Brassavola	190
Ajuga	110	Aroids	157, 158	Brassia	190
Alocasia	xx, 157	Artemesia	113	Bromeliads	154-157
Alopecurus	52	Asclepias	113	Buxus	113
Allamanda	xx, 162	Asparagus	xx, 162, 181	Caladium	97
Althea	110	Aspidistra	181	Calanthe	190
Alyssum	110	Asplenium	166	Calla Lilies	xiii, 97
Amarvillus	96	Aster	113	Callirrhoe	113
Amorphophallus . . .	97	Aubrietia	113	Calycanthus	113
Ampelopsis	110	Aucuba	181	Campanula	113, 114
		Azalea	113, 182	Campylobotrys	177
				Cannas	xiii, 88, 91, 97
				Caraguata	154
				Cardamine	114
				Carnations	x, 100
				Caryota	150
				Cassia	114
				Cattleya	xvii, 190, 193
				Ceanothus	185
				Cephalotus	162
				Cherokee	162
				Chorizema	185
				Chrysanthemum	iv, 113-185
				Chysis	193
				Cissus	162
				Clematis	114
				Clerodendron	165
				Climbing Plants . . .	162, 165
				Cocos	150
				Cuculogyne	193
				Coleus	99
				Convolvulus	114
				Coreopsis	114
				Costus	177
				Crinum	97

Alphabetical Index—Continued.

Page	Page	Page	Page
Croton 173	Lepachys 122	Rudbeckia 129	Clovers 52
Crucianella 114	Leucadendron 181	Ruellia 129, 186	Collards 22
Cryptanthus 154	Liatris 122	Sabal xxii, 153	Coriander 48
Cuphea 185	Libonia 186	Saccolabium 198	Corn xxvii, 22, 53
Cycads 153	Linnocharis 103	Salvia 129, 186	Corn-Salad 21
Cycas 153	Linum 186	Sanchezia 178	Cotton 53
Cyclanthus 97	Lobelia 122	Sanguinaria 129	Cress 25
Cymbidium xvii, 143	Lomaria 166	Santolina 129	Cucumber 25
Cyperus 181	Lotus 122	Sarracenia xxii, 161, 162	Dahlias 91, 93
Cypripediums xvii, 114, 202	Lycaste 197	Scabiosa 129	Dandelion 25
Cytisuses 185	Lychnis 122	Schinus 181	Dill 48
Darlingtonia 162	Lygodium 165	Schismatoglottis 158	Egg-Plant 26
Davallia 166	Lysimachia 122	Scolopendrium 129, 169	Endive 26
Delphinium 114, 117	Madeira Vine 98	Sedum 129	Fennel 48
Dendrobium 194	Maranta xxii, 174, 177	Senecio 186	Fertilizers 214
Dianthus 117	Maregravia 165	Selaginellas xxii, 165, 170	Fetticus 21
Dicentra 117	Masdevallia 197	Silphium 129	Flower Seeds xxviii, 55-80
Dichorandra 177	Mentha 122	Smilax 165	Flower Tubs 213
Dictamnus 117	Microlepia 169	Sobralia 198	Garden Requisites 210, 213
Dieffenbachia 158	Mikania 165	Solidago 129	Gladioli 93, 94
Digitalis 117	Milla 98	Spiraea 129	Gombo 33
Dionaea 162	Mimosa 181	Stanhoepa 198	Horehound 48
Dioscorea 97	Miscellaneous Plants 99	Statice 130, 186	Hyssop 48
Dipladenia 165	Monarda 122	Stephanotis 165	Insecticides 214
Doronicum 117	Myenia 186	Stellaria 130	Kale 26
Dracæna xxii, 173, 174	Myosotis 122	Stokesia 130	Kohlrabi 26
Eichhornia 103	Myriophyllum 103	Streptosolen 186	Lavender 48
Encholirion 154	Nelumbium 163	Stove and Greenhouse 182, 186	Lantanas 99
Elymus 117	Nepenthes 158, 161	Plants xx, 149-181	Leek 29
Epidendrum 194	Nephrolepis xxii, 169	Stove and Greenhouse 182, 186	Lettuce xxiv, 29, 31
Eranthemum 177, 178, 185	Nephtytis 158	Flowering Plants 182, 186	Lilies 94, 96
Erica 185	Nertera 181	Stylophorum 130	Lily, Chinese Sacred 97
Erinus 117	Nidularium 154	Tacsonia 186	Mangel-Wurzel 14
Eucalyptus 181	Nymphæa 103	Tabernaemontana 165	Manure, Chrysanthemum 214
Eucharis 185	Odontoglossum xix, 197	Tecoma 130, 165	Marjoram 48
Eulalia 117	Oenothera 122	Thermopsis 130	Martynia 31
Euonymus 117	Oncidium 197	Thymus 130	Melon, Musk 31
Eupatorium 117	Onychium 169	Tigridia xiii, 98	" Water xxvii, 32
Euphorbia 117, 185	Onyopogon 186	Tillandsia xxii, 154	Mushroom Spawn 33
Eryngium 117	Opuntia 122	Time-Table of Trains 5	Mustard 33
Erysimum 117	Osmunda 122	Tradescantia 130, 178	Nasturtium 33
Ferns 165, 166, 169	Orchids xvii, 189-201	Trillium 130	Novelties, Flower seeds xxviii
Ficus 165, 178	Oxalis 98	Trollius 130	" Veg. seeds xxiv
Fittonia 178	Pæonies 122, 125	Tuberose 130	Okra 33
Fuchsias 99	Palms 149, 153	Tunica 130	Onions 34
Funkia 118	Pancratium 98	Vanda 198	Orach 36
Gaillardia 118	Papaver 125	Verbasum 130	Osage Orange 53
Galium 118	Panax 178	Veronica 130, 186	Parsley 36
Gardenia 185	Pandanus 178	Verschaffeltia 153	Parsnip 36
Genistas 185	Panicum 181	Vinca 130, 181	Peas xxvii, 37, 39
Geonoma 150	Pardanthus 125	Viola 130	Pepper 39
Gentiana 118	Passiflora 125, 165	Vriesia 154, 157	Potato xxiv, 39, 41
Geraniums 99, 118	Pavetta 178	Yucca xiv, 130	Pot Marigold 48
Geum 118	Pelargonium 186	Zamia xxii, 153	Pot, Sweet and Medicinal 48
Glechoma 118	Pentstemon 125	Zephyranthes 98	Herbs 48
Gloxinia 97	Peperomia 178	Zygopetalum 201	Pumpkin 41
Goldfussia 185	Petunias 99	Seeds, Bulbs, Imple-	Radish 4, 42
Goodyera 118	Phaius 198	ments, Etc.	Rhubarb 42
Grevillea 181	Phalænopsis 198	Anise 48	Rosemary 48
Gymnogramme 166	Phalaris 125	Artichoke 9	Rue 48
Gypsophila 118	Phillotænium 158	Asparagus 9	Ruta-Baga 48
Guzmannia 154	Phlox 125, 126	Balm 48	Rye 53
Hardy Herbaceous Plants 109	Phoenix 150, 153	Basil 48	Sage 48
Hedera 165, 181	Phrynium 178	Beet xxiv, 10, 11	Saffron 48
Helenium 118	Physostegia 126	Bene 13, 14	Salsify 42
Helianthus xiv, 118	Pistea 103	Books third page cover	Savory, Summer 48
Heliopsis xiv, 118	Pitcairnea 154	Borecole 48	Seeds 7
Heliotropes 99	Pitcher Plants 158, 161	Broccoli 26	—For Pasture and Hay 51
Helleborus 118	Plants, Beautiful-leaved 181	Brussels Sprouts 14	—Flower 55
Hemerocallis 121	for Greenhouse 170-178	Buckwheat 53	— " by weight 85
Hibiscus 121, 181	Plants, Beautiful-leaved 170-178	Bulbs for Spring Plant-	— " General List 56
Hoffmannia 178	Platycerium 169	ing xiii, 87-98	—Lawn Grass 51
Hollyhock 121	Pleroma 186	Bulbs for Spring and Sum-	—Farm 53
Hyacinthus 98	Plumbago 165, 186	mer Flowering 98	—Natural Grass 52
Hydrangea 121, 185	Polemonium 126	Bulbs, Miscellaneous 96-98	—Orchid 83
Hypericum 121	Polygala 186	Cabbage 17	—Ornamental Grasses 80
Iberis 121	Polygonum 126	Cabbage, Turnip-rooted 26	—Palm 80
Imantophyllum 186	Polypodium 169	Caraway 48	Sorghums 53
Impatiens 186	Potentilla 126	Cardoon 17	Sorrel 42
Ipomea 165	Potterium 126	Carrot 18	Spinach 36, 45
Iris xiv, 98, 121, 122	Pothos 158, 165	Cauliflower 18	Squash 45
Isoplepis 181	Primula 126	Celeriac 21	Sunflower 53
Jasminum 165	Pteris 169	Celery 21	Tobacco 46
Kentia xxii, 150	Pyrethrum 126, 129	Cereals 53	Tomato xxvii, 48
Lælias xix, 194	Ranondia 129	Chervil 18	Thyme 48
Lapageria 165	Ranunculus 98	Chicory 21	Turnip 46, 48
Lastrea 166	Rhapis 153		Vegetable Oyster 42
Latania 150	Rhynchospermum 165		Vegetable Roots and
Lathyrus 122	Rohdea 181		Plants 49
Laurus 181	Roses xiv, 105-107		Vegetable Seeds 9-48
Leonotis 186			Vetches, Spring 53

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