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FOR TERMS & PRICES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, SEE PAGES 202 & 212
 FLOWER " " " " " " 95 " 96
 PLANTS " " " " " " 191 " 197

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Introductory.....	3	Melon—Water.....	55
Description of our Business.....	5-13	Mustard.....	57
The Vegetable Garden.....	14	Nasturtium.....	57
Selection of Seeds.....	16	Okra.....	58
Sowing Seeds.....	16	Onion.....	58
Formation and Management of Gar- dens.....	17	Parsnep.....	62
Situation.....	17	Parsley.....	63
The Size, Soil, Form, Fencing.....	18	Peas.....	63
Cultivating the Soil, and Manures....	19	Pepper.....	66
Cold and Hot Frames.....	21	Pumpkin.....	67
Preparing Manures for Hot-Beds....	21	Radish.....	67
Transplanting, Watering, Und'rdran'g	22	Rhubarb.....	69
Rotation of Crops.....	22	Salsify.....	70
Profits of Gardening.....	23	Spinage.....	70
Valuable Tables.....	23-24	Squash.....	71
Weight of Various Articles.....	25	Tomato.....	73
Artichoke.....	26	Tobacco.....	75
Asparagus.....	26	Turnip.....	76
Beans, Dwarf.....	27	Herbs.....	80
Beans, Pole or Running.....	29	Grass Seeds.....	85
Beet.....	29	Miscellaneous Farm Seeds.....	87
Brocoli.....	33	The Flower Garden.....	89
Brussels Sprouts.....	33	Sowing and Cultivating Flower Seeds.	92
Cabbage.....	33	Annuals.....	93
Carrot.....	33	Biennials and Perennials.....	93
Cauliflower.....	40	Designs for Flower Beds.....	94
Celery.....	41	Terms for Flower Seeds.....	95-96
Chicory.....	42	Flower Seed Catalogue.....	97
Collards.....	43	Flowers Blooming First Season..	181-186
Corn.....	43	Flowers Blooming Second Season..	186-187
Corn Salad.....	45	Ornamental Grass, Foliage Plants..	187-188
Cress.....	45	Ornamental Climbers.....	188
Cucumber.....	45	Everlasting Flower Seeds.....	189
Egg Plant.....	48	Seeds Designed for Greenhouse..	189-190
Endive.....	48	Everlasting and Dried Natural Flow- ers.....	190
Garlick.....	49	Terms of Bedding Plants, Roses, &c.	191
Gourd.....	49	Catalogue of Bedding Plants, Roses, &c.....	192-197
Kohl Rabi.....	49	Trellises and Plant Supports....	198-200
Kale.....	50	Agricultural Books.....	201
Leek.....	50	Terms of Vegetable Seeds.....	202-203
Lettuce.....	51	Retail Price List of Vegetable Seeds.....	204-213
Martynia.....	53		
Melon—Musk.....	54		



PEERLESS WATER-MELON

D. M. HARRIS & CO'S



! ! ! ! !
TRY IT!

The best Water-Melon known

The Cultivator LITH. Co. Derman

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE

— OF —

Garden, Flower

— AND —

AGRICULTURAL

SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO.

SEED MERCHANTS,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS.

OFFICE, STORES AND WAREHOUSES,

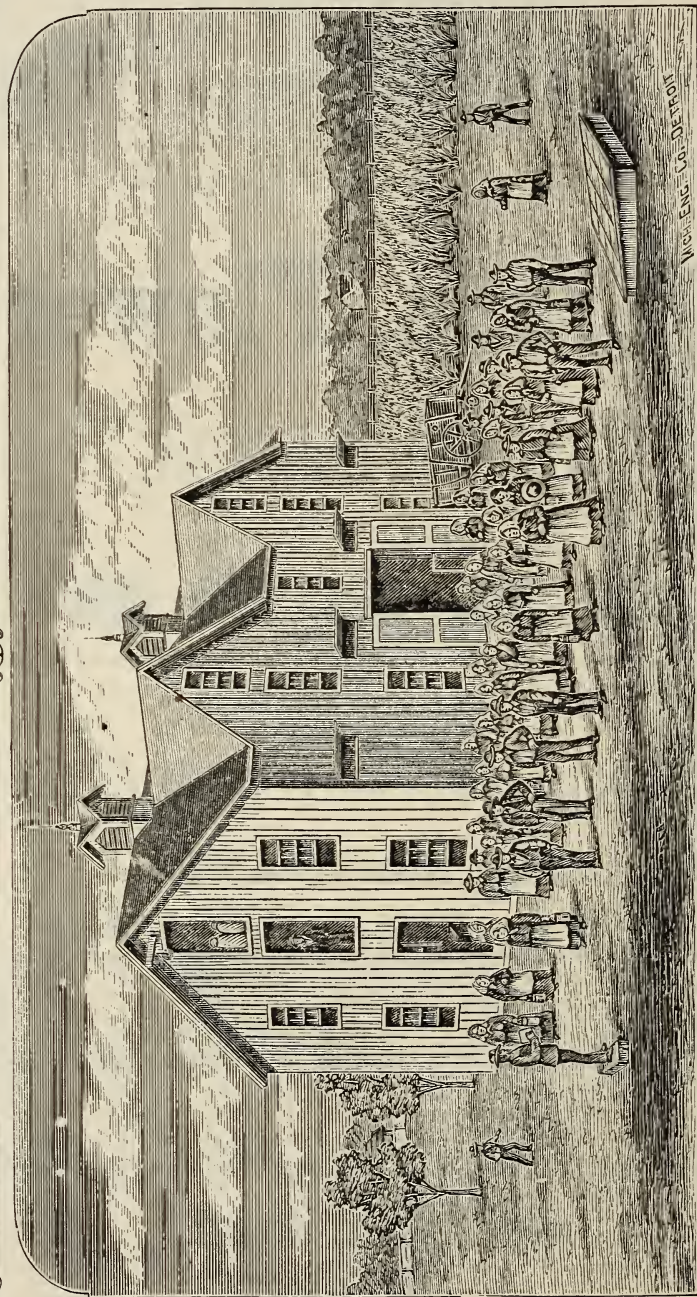
Nos. 199, 201, 203, AND 205 WOODWARD AVE.,

Also, Nos. 11 and 13 Grand River Avenue.

Seed Farms and Gardens, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Western City Limits.

DETROIT, MICH.

O. S. GULLEY'S PRINT, DETROIT.



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.
6-45 A. M.-ROLL CALL.

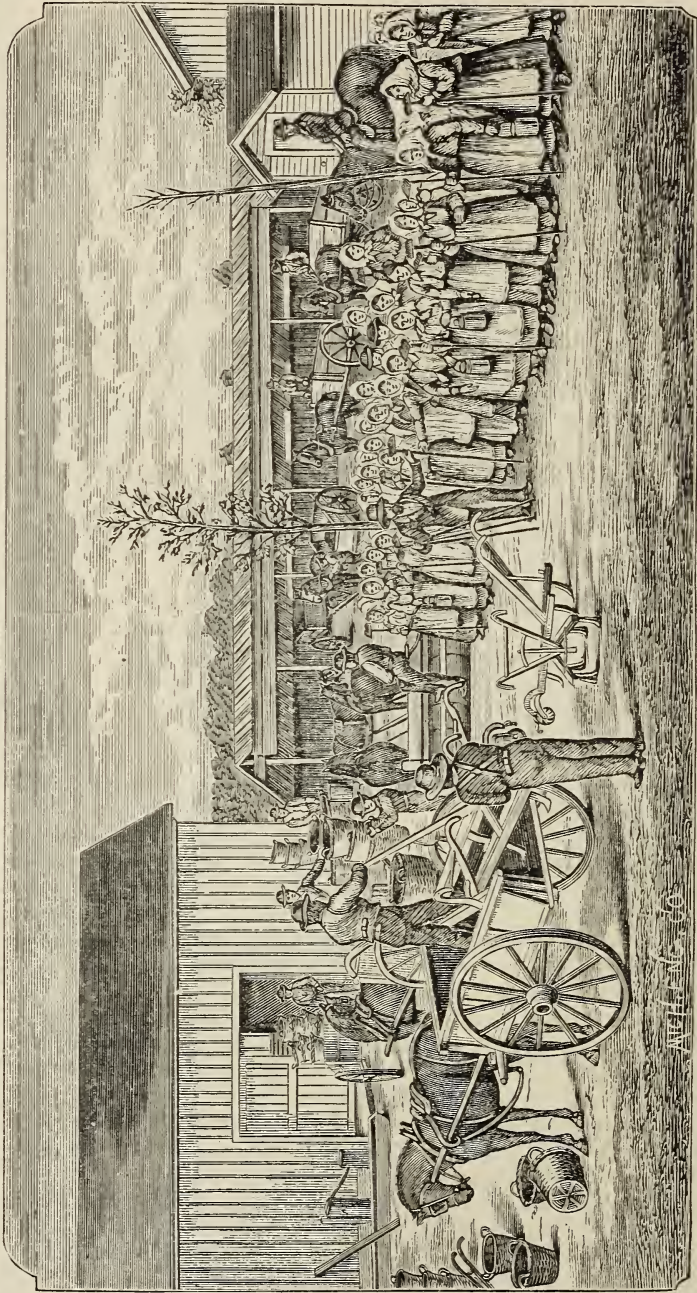
W.C. ENG. CO. DETROIT

To Our Patrons.

We believe it is customary for publishers, at the commencement of the New Year, to claim the indulgence of what might be termed a "friendly chat" with its readers, through the columns of the periodical published. Availing ourselves of this time-honored custom, we beg to say that at the present writing, July, 1st, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest of the different varieties of seeds we grow on our extensive Greenfield Seed Farm, near Detroit. This immense farm, comprising hundreds of acres, can of course, furnish only a small proportion of the vast quantity of seed we require to supply the constantly increasing demand for D. M. FERRY & Co's SEEDS; but it *can* furnish the *pure stock seed*, improved by careful selection and highest culture, from which to grow the roots and vegetables which in turn produce the seed; while of some varieties it yields a nearly sufficient quantity for our own trade. It is almost needless to say that every acre of this land is under the highest possible state of cultivation, no care or expense being spared to make it yield the maximum amount. It is thoroughly underdrained with 45 miles of round, brick tile, and fertilizers are used in untold quantities. The full and perfect development of root and vegetable which is to reproduce the seed, is carefully attended to, which, together with the rigid process of selecting, so long and so systematically practiced, undoubtedly go far toward creating the wide-spread and enviable reputation our seeds have gained.

Of one variety alone of Turnip, (our Improved Purple Top Strap Leaf,) we have a field of 65 acres, nearly ready to harvest, all grown from selected roots, which, if an average yield is obtained, will produce 13 TONS of seed. We have also about 50 acres of Onions, which promise a product of over 10 TONS of seed, beside some 5,000 or 6,000 bushels of bulbs from which to grow the seed another season, and a large quantity of Top or Button Onions. Of the standard and new and improved sorts of Cabbage, such as our Premium Flat Dutch, Premium Drumhead, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Wyman, Föttler's Early Drumhead, Marblehead Mammoth and Stone Mason varieties, we have a large breadth, all looking well; we are never sure of the quantity however, until it is harvested, but we *are* sure of the purity of the stock, which is the desideratum of all conscientious, honest seed-growers. Beets, Parsneps, Lettuce, Sweet Corn, Carrots, &c., &c., are all we could desire, and we have no fault to find with the growing crops.

While receiving with considerable caution the very large number of what are claimed to be new varieties of wondrous merit, many of which are of little or no value, we shall continue our system of testing all, winnowing the wheat from the chaff, and as far as possible, protect our patrons from the impositions of designing, untried, inexperienced seedsmen so called, "whose name



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.
GETTING READY FOR WORK.

is legion." We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the many tokens of confidence shown us by some 30,000 regular purchasers, (and the number is rapidly increasing,) who annually order from us their supply of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds. Had we the time and space we might publish a volume of *voluntary* letters of commendation which we are constantly receiving from all parts of the country, but as it is not our purpose to use the following pages as an advertising medium, we shall adhere to the original intention of making **D. M. FERRY & Co's Catalogue a Standard Treatise on the Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers.**

We are met with frequent enquiries in regard to the details of our business. We can, perhaps, in no better way answer these numerous questions, than by reprinting the following extract (with a few minor changes) which appeared in our last issue; the more especially as we apprehend this edition will be read by thousands who were not so fortunate as to receive our 1874 Catalogue:

From the Detroit Weekly Tribune.

THE MAMMOTH SEED TRADE OF D. M. FERRY & CO.

We have frequently solicited the firm whose name appears at the head of this article, to allow us to review their business as a news item, but their modesty prevented until several eastern houses established the precedent, some of them proclaiming themselves the largest seed houses in the world. We have long known that this firm was doing an immense business in their line, but had no idea until we visited them, that Detroit could boast of a Seed Establishment of such proportions—certainly the *equal*, and, we think, (by comparing statistics we have gathered) by odds, the *largest* establishment of the kind in *America*. The following is the result of information courteously furnished by members of the firm, and the observations of a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who recently visited the establishment:

COMPOSITION OF THE FIRM.

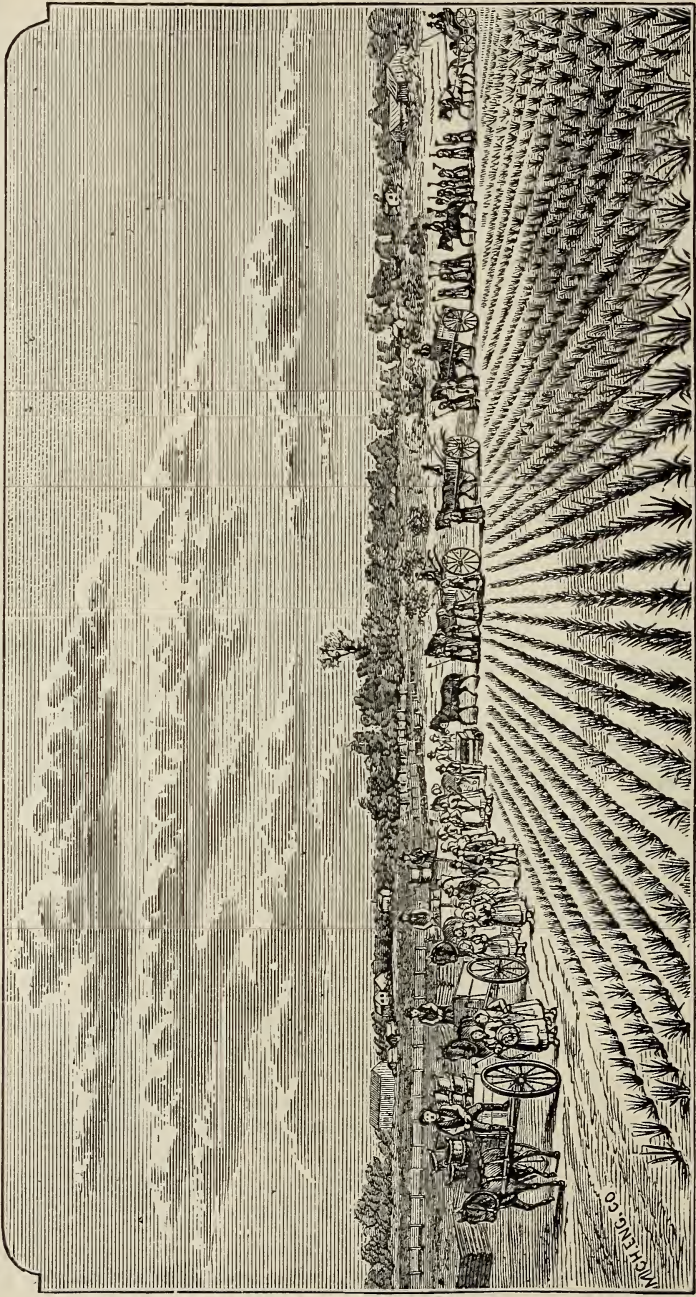
The house was established in 1856, under the style of M. T. GARDNER & CO., Mr. Ferry being an equal partner at its organization. The struggle for mere existence was long and severe, and for several years it was questionable whether the business would prove an ultimate success or not, as its growth was so imperceptible, that it was often impossible to foretell on which side of profit and loss account the annual balance would appear.

On Mr. Gardner's retiring, Mr. Ferry took his position at the head of the house; and, by industry, business skill and just dealing, succeeded in establishing its financial position. Several minor changes in the firm occurred up to 1867, when the firm of D. M. FERRY & CO. was formed under whose auspices the business has reached its present gigantic proportions. The firm is composed of D. M. FERRY, H. K. WHITE, C. C. BOWEN and A. E. F. WHITE, all of whom are comparatively young men.

Their business is justly their pride, and they devote their whole time to it, with an enthusiasm that has achieved the greatest success.

THEIR WARE ROOMS.

They occupy four stores of the four story block corner of Woodward and Grand River Avenues, excepting the cellar and first floor of No. 199, and the



SCENE ON D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED FARM.
GOING TO WORK.

THE SEED FARM OF D. M. FERRY & CO. IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SEED FARM IN THE WEST. IT IS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND IS THE PROPERTY OF D. M. FERRY & CO. THE SEED FARM IS THE MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SEED FARM IN THE WEST. IT IS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL., AND IS THE PROPERTY OF D. M. FERRY & CO.

NO. 1111 N. LAKE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

VII.

cellar and first floor of No. 205 Woodward Avenue; also, occupy three floors 100 feet deep, over 189 Woodward Avenue. They also have a bridge extending across the alley to the Preston Block, where they occupy nine rooms. They also use exclusively for storage, their three story seed house on Grand River Avenue, making a total of 30 different apartments, most of which are 100 feet deep, and many of which have an extra floor suspended between the ceiling and the regular floor, which nearly doubles their capacity. This immense quantity of room would seem sufficient to store seeds enough to supply the world, but the firm arrange to have only a portion of their crops and importations delivered at one time, on account of their total inability to store them.

The establishment is divided into many departments, each one independent, controlled by its own foreman, and occupied by its own class of employes, men, boys or girls. To one passing through these departments, no doubt longer remains as to the immense extent of the business. Every person in the establishment, from the partners to the youngest employe, is constantly busy. With all the great force employed, and the admirable system with which affairs are managed, the most constant industry and activity are required to meet the demands of the trade, and the departments are like the hives of busy bees, where idleness, or an opportunity for idleness, is hardly known.

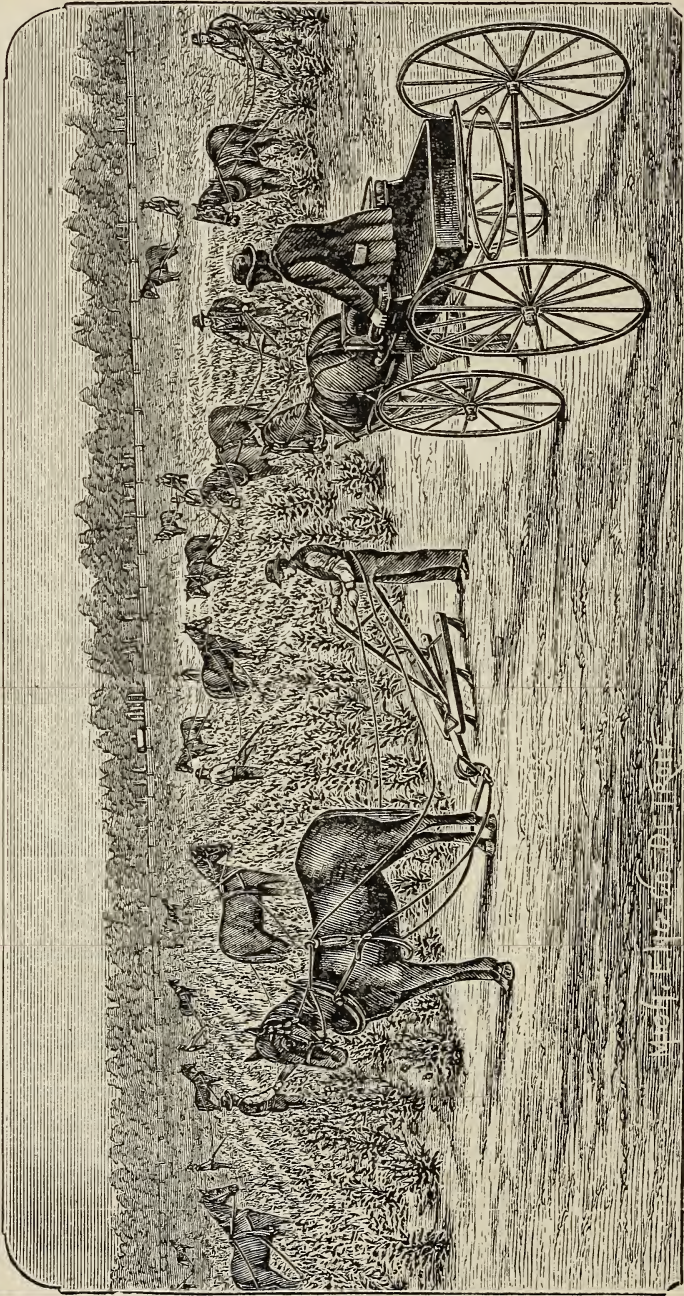
THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

As we entered the printing department and observed the long line of presses on one side of the room, busy adding to the millions of impressions required annually, and a score of girls counting and packing away the paper bags; and in another part of the room noticed a man busily engaged cutting paper with a ponderous machine, we almost imagined ourselves in a printing and publishing house, instead of a seed store. The foreman of this department informed us that during the busy season, a duplicate set of hands are employed, and that the presses are kept running day and night, in order to meet the requirements of the immense trade.

Their paper is mostly manufactured for them, as they require a definite color and size, and, further, save the dealer's profit by purchasing of the manufacturers. This rule they strictly follow throughout their entire business, discarding middle men, and purchasing directly of the producers. The paper they use annually is a large item, and they seldom order less than ten tons of the leading lines at once. Often four times that quantity is being made for them at one time.

THE FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

Deserves especial attention. As this is an age of culture and refinement, the tendency is to admire the beautiful, in whatever form it may be found; and but few forms of beauty have more devotees, especially among the ladies, than choice flowers. Messrs. FERRY & Co. are alive to this fact, and are supplying this demand. Their selections embrace the choicest the world affords. They supply themselves mainly from the most celebrated forests of Europe, and where two qualities of the same variety of seed are offered, they invariably take the best at whatever cost. They showed us some choice varieties from Prussia, which cost here, including duties, at the rate of over \$8,000 per pound. They have about 1,000 varieties, including all new ones of known merit. In addition



W. H. FERRY & CO. D. M.

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

IX.

to the large quantity of flower seeds which they send out by mail, they put up complete assortments in elegant black walnut boxes for merchants; thus in nearly every town throughout the country where their trade extends, these choice seeds, bearing the imprint of D. M. FERRY & Co., can be found, enabling lovers of flowers to supply themselves at their own doors.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS.

We are informed by the Custom House officials that this firm is one of the heaviest importing houses in Michigan. We have been shown invoices amounting to thousands of pounds sterling, from the largest and most celebrated seed growing establishments of England, France, Holland, Germany, &c. Many varieties of vegetable and flower seeds cannot be successfully grown in this climate, and therefore Europe is brought into requisition to supply the deficiency, and the Atlantic Cable is often used to communicate with a dilatory shipper, or to add an after-thought to some large order. A casual observer would hardly imagine, as he examines the smallest assortment of seeds put up by this house, that it embraces the products of nearly every country and climate on the face of the globe.

All their choicest, and many new varieties of Peas they import from England, and have thousands of bushels of standard varieties grown for them in Canada.

THE SHIPMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

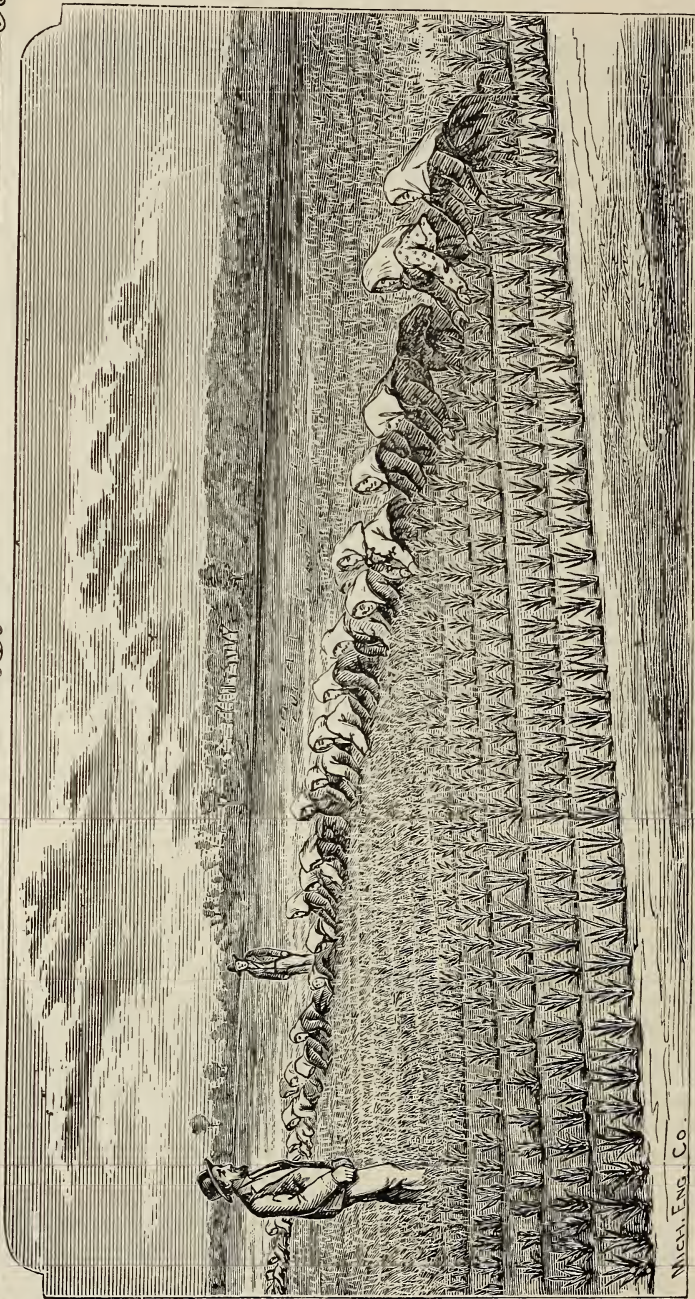
The shipments of goods by the firm clearly denote the extent of their trade. An examination of their books shows that during the past winter they have supplied over 23,000 merchants with complete assortments of seeds for retailing this spring, and many of them are regular seed dealers, and require large stocks in bulk. Over 75,000 boxes of different sizes, and some of them elegantly designed and finished, have been used in filling these orders, the cost of which alone, before they are filled with seeds, is over \$50,000. The above shipments have been made during the past few months. Of course, their aggregate annual shipments are very much more. On an average, over a car load (of ten tons) of seeds pass through the doors of their warehouse every day in the year.

QUALITY OF THE STOCK.

The best commentary on the quality of the seeds this house sells, is the immense success of their business. They value their reputation more than gold, and it has been a great lever in building up and extending their trade. Nearly all the merchants whom the house supplied with seeds eighteen years ago, are still supplied by them, and thousands who have used D. M. FERRY & Co's seeds, and have emigrated to new States, inquire for them at the stores in the localities to which they have removed, and the merchant, ever anxious to supply goods in demand, orders; and thus their trade is increased and extended until in nearly every town of importance throughout the country a supply of these seeds can be found.

MR. FERRY'S SEED FARM.

Any one who has driven out on Grand River Avenue, in the month of June, has noticed the fine seed farm of Mr. Ferry, near the city limits. In that month most of the crops are in blossom, and the broad acres that stretch out before the visitor, blocked out and bounded by roads crossing each other at right angles,



MICH. ENG. CO.

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

resemble an immense flower garden. A few weeks later and the flowers have disappeared, and one beholds instead of them, waving fields of ripened seed, and an army of workmen gathering the crops into the large curing and drying houses constructed for that purpose. Some years ago, Mr. Ferry purchased there a comparatively small farm, and has since, as the trade required, added acre after acre, and field after field to it, until now he has a plantation extending one mile and a quarter in frontage on Grand River Avenue, and a mile in depth to the Joy Road, including several hundred acres of as choice land as there is in Michigan. Preliminary to its appropriation to seed growing, each field is thoroughly tile drained; and thoroughness in cultivation and applying fertilizers has never failed to bring a large return of seed of superior quality, not obtainable by indifferent cultivation on poor, or undrained land. Mr. Ferry spends a portion of nearly every day during the growing season at the farm, exercising a general supervision over it, and a practical and efficient seed grower, well informed as to the requirements of the horticulture of this age, superintends the details.

CONTRACTS WITH OTHER GROWERS.

In addition to the seeds grown upon this farm, the firm have heavy contracts extending for a term of years with many experienced seed growers in different parts of the United States and Canada. Messrs. FERRY & Co. furnish the stock seed, and a member of the firm visits these growers at the proper season, inspects the crops, and, if satisfactory, accepts them. All seed thus obtained is known to be of first quality. A diversity of soil and climate is required to perfect the almost innumerable varieties they offer for sale, and this requisite is taken into account in locating these contracts.

The very large requirements of this house, enable them to control the entire crops of some of the very largest and best growers in the country, and thus they reap a material advantage over smaller houses.

THEIR MAILING BUSINESS

Has increased very rapidly, and this feature now nearly equals their entire business only a few years since. D. M. FERRY & Co's Annual Catalogue is anxiously looked for every spring, by thousands of their patrons throughout the country, and selections are made and forwarded with the money, and the amount in seeds is returned to them, so that the most remote locality can be supplied as easily as the most central metropolis. A large force of employes are required to attend to the details of this department; and during the busiest season, a day is required to convey their mail to the post office.

THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. FERRY & Co. publish annually, and send FREE to all applicants, the following Catalogues, viz:

- In January—Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, and Bedding Plants, Roses, &c.
- In February—Catalogue of Seeds put up in Packages, Colored Packets and Papers, including Seeds usually contained in the boxes they furnish merchants throughout the country.
- In July—Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of choice Dutch Bulbs, and Dried Natural and Everlasting Flowers.



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

XIII.

The first mentioned Catalogue deserves special notice. It is printed on beautifully tinted paper, and contains 224 pages, and some 250 engravings. They have studied utility rather than display in preparing this work, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most complete, comprehensive, useful and instructive seed catalogues we have yet seen. It is almost indispensable to gardeners, farmers and florists.

EXTENT OF THEIR TRADE.

The territory over which the business of this firm extends, is very great, but the bulk of it is concentrated in the Western, North-Western, Middle and Southern States. We can only bound its extreme limits by the Atlantic on the East, the Pacific on the West, Hudson's Bay on the North, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. They inform us that America, in its broadest and most complete sense, is their field, as it is not unusual for their orders by mail to bear the post marks of nearly every State, Territory and Province of North America.

OVER FORTY TRAVELING AGENTS.

A system is practiced by this house of having a traveling agent visit every merchant whom they have supplied with seeds throughout this vast territory, every season after the seed selling time is over, to close the account of the past and receive an order for the coming season. This seems to be necessary in order to keep their large business well in hand, but is attended with great expense, as it requires over forty traveling men during six months of the year to perform this labor.

THE EMPLOYES.

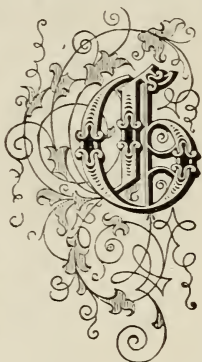
This enterprising firm furnishes constant employment for about 200 girls and 75 men and boys, and during the busy season, extra assistance is required. The girls are mainly engaged in labeling boxes, making paper bags, and putting up seed. Many branches of skilled labor are represented among the men employed, viz: carpenters, coopers, printers, painters, etc. As a rule, the mechanics and girls work by the piece, and the compensation is in accordance with the labor performed. The traveling agents, when not on the road, are mostly engaged in the wholesale or retail departments, and in the offices. Messrs. FERRY & Co. pay their employes well, being willing they should share in the prosperity of the house; and the result is apparent to the observer, in the contented, smiling faces everywhere seen throughout the establishment.

IN CONCLUSION.

Detroit can well be proud of the enterprise that has built up such a gigantic business in comparatively so short a period. Her sister cities may excel her in some other branches of industry, but they cannot in this. We feel warranted in saying that in facilities for supplying everything in their line, in the quality and quantity of seeds they sell annually, and in the rapid growth and extent of their trade, D. M. FERRY & CO. ARE SECOND TO NO SEED ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

The Vegetable Garden.

"Do you wonder that I cultivate my garden with my own hands?" said King Cyrus to Lysander; "I swear by the diadem I wear, that if I be in health, I never eat any food until I have exercised my body till I perspire; sometimes in martial exercise, at other times in gardening or similar laborious exercises of husbandry."—*Plutarch.*



GARDENING is the most ancient of all arts. The first gardener, was the first man; for we read in Holy Scripture, that after the creation of our progenitor, "the Lord God took the man and put him into the Garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it."

An occupation so ancient, and so productive of pleasure and profit to man, is entitled to respect, and is worthy the devotion of all who have control over even the smallest portion of "mother earth." Mahommed, it is said, made the heaven of his religion, a vast garden, on the principle of representing the celestial state by that which ministered most terrestrial happiness to mankind. Sir William Temple represented horticulture as "the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers." We have learned in this western world that it is also the preference of the sovereign people.

The broad prairies, the limestone hills and alluvial valleys, the wide variety of soil and climate, reaching from the rocky cliffs of Oregon to the glades of Florida, on whose wilderness of beauty the light of an almost tropical sun loves to linger, supply a great and active people with unparalleled scope for developing all the products of nature. The increase of gardening in all its branches on this continent, is marvelous, as any one will perceive in reflecting on these two facts: the large literature, periodical and permanent, pertaining to the science and practice of horticulture, and the SURPRISING VOLUME AND BREADTH OF THE SEED TRADE.

And yet our people have made but a beginning! To say nothing of the yet untrodden areas of the continent, how many lots, yards and fields are left to the profitless control of the weeds, which might, with proper culture, be made to yield an abundance of those vegetable products which are so necessary to health and comfort! There is no one, whether he be the merchant absorbed in the duties of his store or office, or the mechanic engaged in his laborious art, or the housewife cumbered with domestic cares, who would not be better for the change of employment for body and mind, which an hour or two devoted daily to gard-

ening, would afford. Nor is the consideration of its economy a slight one, as the experience of many has testified. A GARDEN IS NOT BY ANY MEANS A BAD SAVINGS BANK. Out-door work, so engaging and so remunerative, must likewise induce cheerfulness of disposition, and health of body, and must tend to develop that attachment of the citizen to his *home*, which is one of the strongest safeguards of society against lawlessness and immorality.

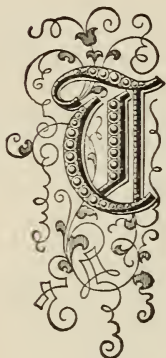
The horticulturist, whether his operations be extended or limited, will first of all endeavor to assure success by securing the highest improvement of his soil; and then as the thing of next importance, he will provide himself with the most reliable and choice selection of SEED. If he fails here, all his time, labor and care will prove abortive.

The following pages are designed to assure him against the possibility of such a disappointment, and are offered as a contribution to the progress of that art of which the poet says:

“The heaven-taught gardener's skill
Shall wreath the earth with flowers,
While rare and luscious fruits shall grow
As once in Eden's bowers.”



The Selection of Seed.



THE MOST healthy and vigorous plants are generally produced from seed, and this is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Some seeds retain their vitality but one or two seasons, while others grow better by keeping. GREAT CARE SHOULD BE USED IN THE SELECTION OF SEED, as on their perfection the growth of the young plant depends, and the cost of cultivating an improved variety is no more than a degenerated one; hence the necessity of purchasing only such seeds as are offered by RELIABLE HOUSES, or men who pride themselves on sending out none but the best or most improved kinds. Above all, do not buy CHEAP SEEDS, thinking to save a few cents in the purchase, for they will prove FAR DEARER in the end. From our long experience in the seed business, and our great care in selecting, growing and importing our stock, we feel confident that seeds obtained from us, will prove *true to their marks, possess vitality, and give entire satisfaction.*

SOWING SEEDS.

This is one of the most important garden operations. Seeds, to germinate well, require light, heat, air and moisture. They should be sown when the ground is mellow and fine, and, if possible, before a gentle rain; and the soil should be rolled or gently pressed upon the seed, after sowing. The freshest seeds of some varieties often fail from improper management in sowing. When sown too early, while the ground is wet, they are apt to rot. When sown too shallow, in a dry time, there may not be sufficient moisture to sprout them, or they may be destroyed by dry and hot weather, after they have germinated. Insects may destroy the plants before or as soon as they appear out of the ground. Powerful manures, such as hen-dung, guano and chemical manures, if under powerful fermentation, will frequently destroy the vitality of seeds, and sometimes kill the tender plants. Complaints frequently made that seeds sown are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes than the quality of the seeds. The first effect of air, heat and moisture upon the seed, is to change its starchy matter into a sugary pulp, the proper food of the embryo. If, at this time, the seed be withered by exposure to heat, without sufficient covering, it will perish. It often happens that seeds are planted in a fresh-dug soil, and the above change in the properties of the seed takes place, but the earth not being

pressed upon it, the seed dries up and the embryo perishes. Others, again, are buried too deeply, and though the seed swells, yet sufficient warmth and air are not obtained to give it life. The first thing in sowing, is a suitable preparation of the soil, so that the young roots thrown out, may easily penetrate it. It must be made more or less fine for different seeds. Peas, Corn, Beans and coarse seeds do not require the soil to be as finely pulverized, as small seeds. The seeds must also be firmly fixed in the soil, and pressed by the earth in every part, in order to retain moisture sufficient to encourage vegetation; but they should not be so deeply buried as to be deprived of air, or to have their ascending shoots impeded by too much soil above. In all cases, seeds should be sown in fresh dug soil, that they may have the benefit of the moisture within; but they should never be put in when the soil is really wet, as the ground will bake, and the seeds perish. Moist weather in spring or summer is excellent for putting in seeds, provided the ground is mellow. Just before a light rain is the best possible time for sowing most seeds. When the seeds are planted, the earth should be usually pressed upon them with a roller, or by treading with the feet, in the case of large seeds, or by smoothing the surface with the back of the spade, or by walking over them on a board for the smaller kinds. Light must be excluded until the roots can derive nourishment from the soil. When they come up, keep them free from weeds, and thin as directed under the name of each plant.

Formation & Management of Gardens.

SITUATION.

The most suitable situation is a very gentle inclination towards the East or South-East, that it may have all the advantages of the morning sun. All good gardeners take pride in having early crops, and this inclination insures an early maturity of the vegetable. A North-Eastern aspect is to be avoided, as our worst storms are from that direction. A North-Western exposure, though cold and late, is less liable to injury from late and early frosts, as vegetation in such situations is sheltered somewhat from the rising sun, and does not suffer so much if it becomes slightly frozen. It is not the frost that injures the plants so much as the direct heat of the sun falling upon the frozen leaves and blossoms. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinage, Lettuce and other salads, are much more easily brought to perfection in a northern exposure. Many of these, in the more southern climates, run up to seed immediately if exposed to the full sun. The soil, too, is usually richer, and will retain its fertility longer, other things being equal, in a northern exposure. It is a great advantage, if the garden slope at all, to have it slope in more than one direction, giving a choice of exposure, and

generally also of soil, as it is thus adapted to both late and early crops. When the drainage is good, a level is not undesirable, but whatever the situation or aspect, the surface must be smooth and level. Care should be taken that the productiveness of the garden be not diminished by the proximity of large trees, which are injurious by their drip, to all plants beneath them, and by their shade and extended roots, to those more remote.

THE SOIL,

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

THE SIZE,

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

THE FORM,

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

FENCING,

The objects of fencing are to procure shelter for delicate plants from cold winds; also, shade for those that require it, and above all, to keep out of the garden, intruders of all kinds, that the owner may enjoy its fruits without molestation.

A high, close, board fence answers a good purpose, but a stone or brick wall is preferable; and, what is better still, in sections where it can be successfully cultivated, a living hedge of Osage Orange.

CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

The surface of the soil cannot be too frequently stirred. "If I had to preach a sermon on horticulture," says Downing, "I should take this for my text: '*Stir the Soil!*'" As soon as the plants are well above the ground, they should be thinned out, so as not to interfere with each other's growth. At the same time, the soil may be loosened a little about them, so as to break any crusts that may have formed, without injury to the young plants; and the weeds may be removed. A little later, stir the soil with a narrow hoe, taking care not to cover the young plants. Every weed should be cut down or pulled up, no matter how small. It is not enough to keep the weeds down; digging deeply among the plants admits the atmosphere, and actually manures the young plants. In dry weather it is very essential that the soil be stirred often. The air waters the fresh-dug soil much more effectually than we can do. A man will raise more moisture with a spade and a hoe in a day, than he can pour on the earth out of a watering-pot in a week. If the ground be suffered to become close and compact, the cool surface exposed to the air for the reception of moisture is smaller, and what is deposited does not enter into the earth far enough to be appropriated; but if the soil be loose and porous, the air enters more deeply, and deposits its moisture beneath the surface. Almost any soil in which a seed will germinate, may be made, by continued hoeing, to produce a crop. Above all, *cut away every weed that appears*. "One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding." The only use of weeds is to make a necessity of tilling the ground more frequently. Weeds will come up in spite of our care, but much can be done to prevent their spreading or maturing.

MANURES.

Anything which being added to the soil, directly or indirectly promotes the growth of the plants, is a manure. Manures *directly* assist vegetable growth, either by entering into the composition of plants, by absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere, or by absorbing from it nutritive gases. Manures *indirectly* assist the growth of plants, either by destroying vermin or weeds, by decomposing in the soil, by protecting plants from sudden changes of temperature, or by improving the texture of the soil. The manure from cows, and all animals that chew the cud, is considered cold, and suited to a light soil; that of horses, hogs and poultry is hot, and best suited to a cold, heavy soil. All new and fresh manure engenders heat during fermentation, and has a tendency to lighten the soil, while old, rotten manure is thought to render it more compact and firm. The manure of birds is richer than that of any other animals. Three or four hundred weight of the manure of fowls, turkeys, etc., is equal in value to from fourteen to eighteen loads of animal manure. Guano is a manure of this class. It is well to apply about two hundred weight per acre, with one-half the usual quantity of other manure. Guano should never, in a fresh state, come in con-

tact with seeds or the roots of plants, as it is sure to destroy their vitality. A thick coat of hog-pen or barn-yard manure, spread on a garden and turned in every spring, will enrich, warm and lighten the ground more and better than any application of other manures. The principal animal manures, are those of the horse, the hog, the cow and the sheep. Of these, the horse manure is the most valuable in its fresh state, but it should be exposed as little as possible, as it begins to heat and lose its nitrogen immediately, as may be perceived by the smell; mix it with other manures, and cover it with absorbents as soon as possible. That of the hog comes next in value, while the cow is at the bottom of the list. The richer the food given to animals, the more powerful is the manure. If animal manures are employed in a fresh state, they should be well mixed with soil, and given to coarse feeding crops, such as Corn and the Garden Pea. But nearly all plants do better if the manure is composted, and fully fermented before use. Bone Dust mixed with ashes or pulverized charcoal, and sown broadcast over the ground at the rate of three bushels per acre, is very beneficial, and the most valuable for Turnips, Cabbages, etc., and the quantity needed for an acre is so small, that the expense is less than almost any other application. Common salt, at the rate of six bushels per acre, sowed in the spring, on lands distant from the sea shore, not only promotes fertility, but is very useful in destroying worms and slugs. Marl, where it can be obtained, may be applied with advantage, especially to sandy soils. Soot is excellent to drive off insects and vermin. Very little of this can be obtained, but it should be carefully preserved and applied in small quantities to Cabbages, Turnips, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, and all plants infected with insects. Charcoal renders the soil light and friable, and gives it a dark color and additional warmth for early crops. When composted with night soil, it becomes *poudrette*, and is second only to guano as a fertilizer. Leaves, straw, and rubbish, thrown together, and moistened with a mixture of lime and salt, if kept damp until decomposed, forms the best known manure for trees and shrubs. Swamp muck, mixed with salt, lime or leached ashes, is of value where it can be obtained, but of still more value is the leaf mold, or black surface soil of the woods. For the vegetable garden, it is best composted with fresh animal manure, but can be applied directly to most plants in the flower garden, many of which will not flourish unless this material is present in the soil.

Tanbark, decayed chips, sawdust and shavings, covered with soil, are of great advantage to Potatoes. Wood ashes, leached or unleached, may be used with decided benefit as a top-dressing to most growing vegetables, especially Onions and Turnips. Plaster sown upon the growing crop is good for Turnips, Cabbages, Beans, Cucumbers, Squashes, Melons, and all broad-leaved plants.

Cold and Hot Frames.

COLD FRAME.

A Cold Frame, is a simple construction of boards for wintering Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Brocoli, etc., for planting out early in the spring. Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide, and as long as is required. The back should be fourteen inches and the front six inches high, with a cross-tie every six feet. Seeds of the above named vegetables, sown in open borders early in September, will be ready to plant in the Cold Frame about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on all pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

HOT FRAME.

In order to secure a supply of early vegetables, a Hot-Bed frame is indispensable. It can be constructed by any handy man at a very small expense. It consists of a wooden frame, generally six feet wide, and from six to sixteen feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required. One side should be at least six inches higher than the other—the frame sub-divided by cross-bars, and each division covered by a glazed sash; the sides and ends should be joined by hooks and staples, to admit of its being taken apart and stored away when not required. The frame should face the south or south-east. After completion, place it on the manure bed, prepared in the following manner: Fill in about ten inches of rich, pulverized soil, and allow it to stand a few days, giving it air by slightly raising the sashes, so that the firey vapor, or steam, may escape. The seeds of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Peppers, Tomatoes, and other hardy varieties may be sown, and the plants planted out as soon as the weather begins to be warm.

PREPARING MANURE FOR HOT-BEDS.

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

TRANSPLANTING.

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

WATERING.

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

ROTATION OF CROPS.

As different plants appropriate different substances, the rotation of crops has considerable influence in retaining the fertility of the soil. If the same kind of plants are continued upon the same soil, only a portion of the properties of the manure applied is used, while, by a judicious rotation, everything in the soil or in the manure suitable for vegetable food, is taken up and appropriated by the crop. Another reason for rotation of crops is, that some crops are so favorable to the weeds that if continued long upon the same ground, the labor of cultivating them is much increased, while if raised but once in a place, and followed by a cleaning crop, the weeds are easily kept under. Again, many crops planted continually in the same soil, are more liable to be attacked by the insects which are the peculiar enemies of those plants; and different plants derive their principal nourishment from different depths of soil. Hence, deep-rooted plants, such as Beets, Carrots, Parsneps, Salsify, Turnips, etc., should be followed by those whose roots extend but little below the surface, such as Onions, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinage, etc. However plentiful manure may be, a succession of exhausting crops should not be grown upon the same bed. In these rotations, it is not necessary to apply manure to every crop; for bulbous roots, as the Onion, and plants cultivated for their leaves, as Spinage and Asparagus, the ground can scarcely be too rich, and the bulk of the manure may be applied to them.

UNDERDRAINING.

There are but few gardens in our western country, that would not be materially benefitted by being thoroughly underdrained with round, brick tile, two or three inches in diameter, laid say three feet deep, and from one to two rods apart, and inclined so as to carry off the surface water from the subsoil. The result would

be that the ground could be worked earlier in the spring, the plants would resist drouth better, would not be injured so much by a wet season, and as a rule, would double production. We have over 45 miles of tile laid on our Seed Farm, near Detroit, and think thorough underdraining one of the best investments a gardner or farmer can make.

PROFITS OF GARDENING.

The product of one and one-fourth acres, in the case of the garden of the Retreat for the Insane, at Utica, N. Y. were published by Dr. Brigham. The land was good, and yearly manured, and produced as follows: 1,100 heads Lettuce, large; 1,400 heads Cabbage, large; 700 bunches Radishes; 250 bunches Asparagus; 300 bunches Rhubarb; 14 bushels pods, Peas; 40 bushels Beans; 419 dozen ears Sweet Corn; 715 dozen Summer Squash; 45 dozen Squash Peppers; 715 dozen Cucumbers; 7 barrels Cucumber Pickles; 147 bushels Beets; 29 bushels Carrots; 120 bushels Onions; 80 bushels Turnips; 35 bushels Early Potatoes; 26 bushels Parsneps; 35 bushels Tomatoes; 7 wagon loads Winter Squash; 500 heads Celery—all worth in Utica market, at that time, \$621, but supplied 130 persons with all they could consume. Only one man was required to do all the necessary labor.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES

WILL BE FOUND

Useful to the Farmer, Gardener & Amateur

Table Showing the Quantity of Seed usually Sown upon One Acre.

	Broadcast	Rows or Drills.
Barley.....	bus. 1½ to 2	
Beans.....	" 2 to 3	1½ to 2
Beets.....	lbs.	5 to 6
Broom Corn.....	bus.	¼ to ½
Buckwheat.....	" ¾ to 1¼	
Carrots.....	lbs.	2 to 3
Clover—Red.....	" 10 to 15	
" White.....	" 4 to 6	
" Alsike.....	" 6 to 10	
" Lucerne, or Alfalfa.....	" 6 to 10	
Cucumber.....	"	1½
Flax.....	bus. 1 to 1½	½ to ¾
Grasses—Blue Grass.....	lbs. 10 to 15	
" Orchard.....	" 20 to 30	
" Perennial Rye.....	" 10 to 15	
" Red Top.....	" 7 to 14	
" Timothy.....	" 16 to 32	
" Mixed Lawn.....	" 25 to 30	
Hungarian Grass.....	bus. ½ to ¾	
Hemp.....	" 1 to 1½	
Indian Corn.....	" 1 to 2	
Millet.....	" ½ to ¾	
Melon, Water.....	lbs.	1½

		Broadcast.	Rows or Drills.
Mustard.....	lbs. 12	to 25	
Oats.....	bus. 2	to 4	
Onions.....	lbs.		3 to 5
Parsneps.....	"		4 to 5
Peas.....	bus. 2	to 3	1 to 1½
Potatoes.....	"		10 to 12
Rye.....	" 1	to 2	
Squash, Winter.....	lbs.		2½
Turnips.....	" 2	to 3	1 to 2
Vetches.....	bus. 2	to 3	¾ to 1
Wheat.....	" 1	to 2	¾ to 1

Table Showing near the Number of Plants produced by a given quantity of Seed, and the quantity of Seed required for a given amount of land.

1 oz. of Asparagus,....	500 plants.
1 oz. of Brocoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant.....	2,000 "
1 oz. of Pepper, Tomato and Leek.....	1,000 "
1 oz. of Celery and Lettuce.....	5,000 "
1 oz. of Endive and Chicory.....	2,000 "
1 oz. of Beet should be allotted to every rod.	
½ oz. of Carrot " " " "	
2 oz. of Parsley, Parsnep and Salsify to every three rods.	
1 oz. of Onion will sow one rod.	
2 oz. of Radish will sow three rods, if in drills; if broadcast, twice the amount will be required.	
4 oz. of Spinage will sow five rods, if in drills; if broadcast, twice the amount will be required.	
1 oz. of Cucumber is sufficient for 200 hills.	
1 oz. of Melon is sufficient for from 120 to 150 hills.	
1 oz. of Water Melon is sufficient for from 40 to 50 hills.	
1 oz. of Squash is sufficient for from 50 to 100 hills.	
1 qt. of Dwarf Beans will plant from 230 to 260 feet of row, or 350 to 400 hills.	
1 qt. of Pole Beans will plant 200 to 250 feet of row, or 200 to 300 hills.	
1 qt. of Field Pumpkins will plant 500 to 600 hills.	
1 qt. of Peas will plant from 150 to 200 feet of row.	

Many seeds will keep from two and three, to six and ten years, when properly cured and kept. They should always be put in bags, and kept in a dry, airy situation. Wall closets and cellars are objectionable, owing to their dampness.

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given Distances.

Distances apart.	No. of plants.	Distances apart	No. of plants.
¾ foot.....	174,240	8 feet.....	680
1 ".....	43,560	9 ".....	537
1½ feet.....	19,360	10 ".....	435
2 ".....	10,890	11 ".....	360
2½ ".....	6,969	12 ".....	302
3 ".....	4,840	15 ".....	193
4 ".....	2,722	18 ".....	134
5 ".....	1,742	20 ".....	108
6 ".....	1,210	25 ".....	69
7 ".....	889	30 ".....	49

Table showing the weights of various articles in different States.

	Mich.	Mo.	N. Y.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Wis.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Barley..... per bush.	48	48	48	48	48	46	48
Beans..... " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buckwheat..... " "	48	52	48	52	50	52	48
Broom Corn..... " "	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Blue Grass..... " "	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Bran..... " "	20	—	—	20	—	20	20
Clover Seed..... " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Castor Beans..... " "	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Corn, shelled..... " "	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, on ear..... " "	70	70	70	70	68	70	70
Corn Meal..... " "	—	—	—	48	50	48	48
Coarse Salt..... " "	50	50	56	50	50	50	50
Charcoal..... " "	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Coke..... " "	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Coal, Stone..... " "	—	—	—	80	70	—	—
Dried Apples..... " "	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Dried Peaches..... " "	28	32	32	32	32	32	28
Flax Seed..... " "	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Hemp Seed..... " "	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hungarian Grass Seed..... " "	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.. " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Millet..... " "	48	48	48	50	48	50	50
Malt..... " "	38	—	—	38	38	38	38
Oats..... " "	32	35	32	32	32	32	32
Osage Orange..... " "	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Orchard Grass..... " "	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Onions..... " "	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Peas..... " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Plastering Hair..... " "	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Rye..... " "	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Red Top Seed..... " "	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sweet Potatoes..... " "	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Timothy Seed..... " "	45	45	45	45	45	45	46
Turnips..... " "	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Wheat..... " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

Beef and Pork per bbl., net.....	200 lbs.
Flour..... " "	196 "
White Fish and Trout..... " "	200 "
Salt, per bbl..... " "	280 "
Lime,..... " "	220 "
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot.....	4½ "
Corn, on cob, in bin,..... " "	22 "
Corn, shelled,..... " "	45 "
Wheat,..... " "	48 "
Oats,..... " "	25½ "
Potatoes,..... " "	38½ "
Sand, dry,..... " "	95 "
Clay, compact,..... " "	135 "
Marble,..... " "	169 "
Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord.....	5616 "
Seasoned Hickory,..... " "	6960 "

ILLUSTRATED

— AND —

Descriptive Catalogue,

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

ARTICHOKE.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS.

French *Artichaut*. — German *Artischoke*.

Large Globe. — The garden Artichoke is a perennial plant from the south of Europe, and esteemed a great luxury by epicures. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower head, which is only fit for use before it begins to open its bloom; it is about the size and somewhat the shape of a small pineapple. To have them in perfection, they should be thrown into cold water as soon as gathered, and after having been soaked and well washed, put into hot water and boiled till tender. When tender, drain and trim them, and serve with melted butter, pepper, salt, and any other condiment that suits the palate. This variety must not be confounded with the *Jerusalem Artichoke*, which produces only tubers, scarcely fit for anything except animal food.

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

ASPARAGUS.

OFFICINALIS.

Fr. *Asperge*. — Ger. *Spargel*.

This plant has been cultivated as a garden vegetable for at least two thousand years. Cato, 150 years before Christ, gives a full detail of its mode of culture among the Romans. It is a favorite vegetable with nearly all, and almost

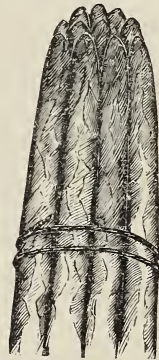
every rural family has a bed of it in their garden ; there is always great competition between neighbors in cutting the first bunch of the season. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in the spring, in drills, two inches deep, and one foot apart from row to row, and keep clear of weeds by frequent hoeing. After the plants are either one or two years old — the former preferred — transplant them into permanent beds.

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



**Conover's
Colossal.**

Conover's Colossal. — A new, mammoth variety, of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter. Color, deep green, and crown very close ; of delicious flavor ; brittle and tender, and will bear cutting a year sooner than any other sort. This would seem to be an entirely distinct and new variety.



Giant.

Giant. — The old, favorite variety, producing abundantly. Tops, green or purple, according to the soil in which they are raised. If well cultivated, and in rich ground, the stocks will be very large.

BEANS.

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.

Fr. *Haricots nains*. — Ger. *Stambohnen*.

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAPS.

Under this name are classed all the low-growing sorts, called in different catalogues, *Bush*, *Bunch*, *Snap*, *String*, or *Dwarf Beans*. They are so extremely sensitive of frost and cold, that it is useless to plant them before the middle

of Spring, when the ground has become warm and light. Hoe often to stir the ground, but only when dry, because earth scattered on the leaves, when wet with dew or rain, will rust them, and greatly injure the crop. Plant two or three inches apart, in two and a half feet drills, or in hills, one and a half feet apart in the rows, and the rows two feet apart.

Early China Red Eye.—A very excellent variety, both for string and shelled beans, green or dry. It is a great bearer, and much esteemed in farm cultivation. Pods, medium size and full; seeds, white, with a bright red eye; round, oval shape.

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

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

Extra Early Six Weeks, or Newington Wonder.—This is the earliest of all varieties; the pods are small and round, and are produced in bunches. Much esteemed on account of its earliness and productiveness.

German Wax, Black Seeded.—This variety is the best of all beans for cooking in the pods, which are delicious when fully grown; beans, nearly round, black; pods, white; a good bearer. We would particularly recommend this variety to market gardeners, as being the most salable of all snap beans.

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

Early Yellow Six Weeks.—A small, round, oval bean; color, dark orange; dwarf growth; quite early, as its name indicates, and a good bearer; used mostly in the pods. A general favorite with market gardeners, and good for field culture.

Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.—In growth and maturity, very similar to the above, but a better producer. Beans, kidney-shaped and large; color, light orange; pods, long, flat, and well filled. A very profitable variety for field or garden culture.

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

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

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

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—This is one of the best late kinds, and as a shelling bean for winter use, has no equal. Pods, long, and rather flat; beans, white, round, long and kidney-shaped. Excellent green, and equal to any dry; good for field culture.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS,

PHASEOLUS LIMENSIS ET MULTIFLORUS.

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

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

London Horticultural — A medium-sized, oval bean, light red and cream color, speckled; pods, full, round, and striped with red; used both in the pod and shelled. A standard variety for general cultivation; very productive, and good dry.

Large White Lima. — A large, late bean, with broad, rough pod; seeds, white, broad, and rather full. It is surpassed by no other variety, and is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated; sometimes the plant is destroyed by cold, wet weather; to insure against this, the beans can be sprouted in flower pots, and set out when the weather becomes warm, which will increase their earliness two or three weeks.

Small White Lima. — Resembles the Large Lima in growth, but is not equal to it in rich, buttery flavor. It is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a crop. Seeds, smaller, white, and quite flat. It is a good substitute for the Large Lima in localities where it does not mature well, on account of early frosts.

Giant Wax. — Pods, from six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; seeds, red. *The pods, when full grown, are perfectly tender, and may be used as a snap bean.*

Dutch Case Knife. — This is the earliest variety of Pole Beans. Pods, long and flat; beans, white, flat, kidney-shaped, and of excellent flavor; used for snaps, or shelled; good green or dry; an abundant bearer, and well adapted to winter use.

Scarlet Runner. — This variety grows about twelve or fifteen feet high; foliage, green, and flowers of brilliant scarlet; it is generally cultivated as an ornamental climber, and is really very attractive; is used in many localities as a vegetable; the pods, when young, are very tender; good shelled.

White Runner. — Like the Scarlet, except in the color of the seeds and flowers, which are pure white. These two kinds differ from all others, in coming out of the ground with seed leaves detached. They are both quite ornamental.

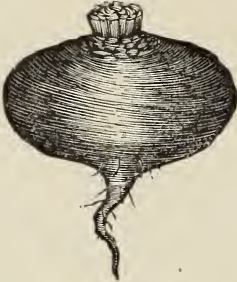
BEEF.

BETA VULGARIS.

Fr. *Betterave*. — Ger. *Rothe Rube*.

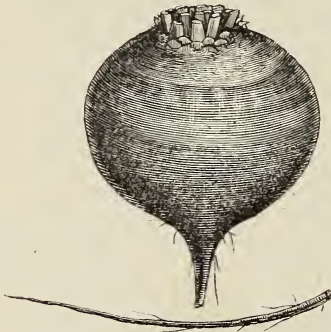
This plant is a native of the sea coasts of the south of Europe, and is said to have been cultivated for its beautiful, red roots, long before its edible prop-

erties were discovered. It was introduced into England in the year 1656; it is cultivated, in some of its varieties, universally in this country, even in the smallest vegetable gardens, and is used in all stages of its growth. All the varieties succeed best on a deep, rich, sandy loam, and require to be thinned when small, and kept free from weeds. For early Beets, sow as soon as the ground will admit, in drills, fourteen inches apart, and thin to six inches distant. For winter, sow about the middle of Spring. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in lukewarm water before planting, and sow in freshly prepared ground.



BEET.—Early Turnip Bassano.

Early Turnip Bassano.—This is an Italian variety, and is highly valued here on account of its earliness, coming into use a week earlier than any other kind. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil, but will not keep through the winter, unless sowed quite late. Roots, flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh, white, circled with bright pink; leaves, very small, light green, veined with red.



BEET.—Improved Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip.—The standard early sort. Blood red, turnip-shaped, with small, top, tap-root; very tender, and good for early use and late keeping. Decidedly the best Beet in cultivation, and indispensable in every garden, however small.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—This variety originated from the preceding, the earliest and most perfect specimens having been selected for seed for a succession of years, until it has become perfectly pure and of fine form and shape, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the market gardener.



BEET.—Egyptian Blood Turnip.

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

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.—This variety seems to be a decided favorite with New England market-men, and certainly ranks among the best for the home garden. The roots are of uniform good size, smooth and handsome, and plentifully produced. The flesh is quite

rich in color, and very tender and sweet.



BEET. — Long
Dark Blood.

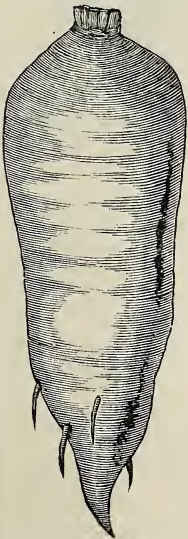
Long Dark Blood. — This is a long, smooth Beet, growing to good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; color, dark blood red; top, small, dark red, and of upright growth; keeps well. It is apt to be tough when sown too early.

Improved Long Dark Blood. — This is also the result of many years careful selection, and has absolutely no superior, if indeed it be equalled. The roots are of uniform medium size, smooth and straight; color, deep, dark blood red; very sweet, tender and delicious. All market-men should grow this variety.

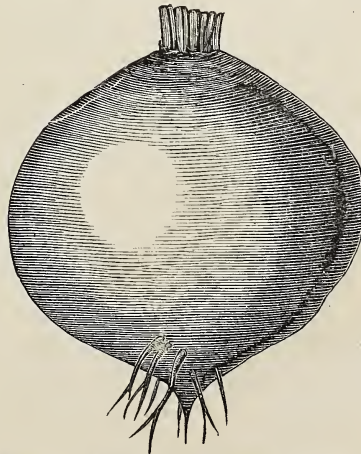
French Yellow Sugar. — This grows to a large size, much above ground; roots, half long, yellow; leaves, green; considerably grown in this country for feeding stock. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar.

French White Sugar. — Similar in growth and form to the preceding; roots, half long, white; used for feeding stock, and has lately begun to be much used as a garden beet, on account of its excellent tender young roots, and the excellent flavor of its sweet and tender roots, when full grown. Attention is being turned to the cultivation of it, in this country, for sugar purposes.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar. — This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years of the French Imperial Sugar Beet. After careful trial, it is with the greatest confidence recommended as being hardier, more productive, and containing a greater percentage of sugar than any other variety of sugar beet. It is also much better adapted for cultivation in this country,



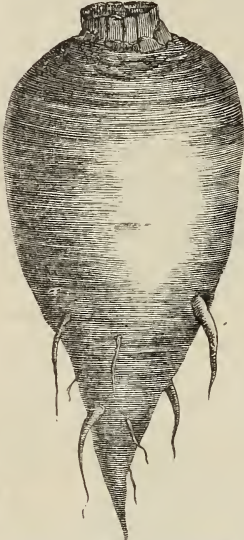
BEET. — Lane's Improved
Imperial Sugar.



BEET. — Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel.

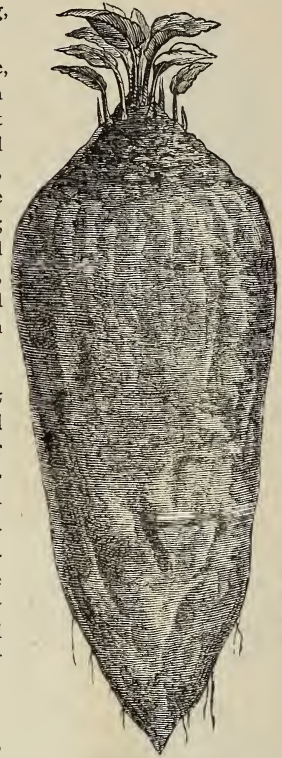
either for table when young, for stock feeding, or for the extraction of sugar.

Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.—A large, long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves, green, veined with red. It is early, and is sometimes used for table, when young.



BEET—French White Sugar.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.—An improvement on the old variety, giving the greatest satisfaction. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed and deeper



BEET.—D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.

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

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

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.—A species of Beet, affording a luxuriant growth of leaves and stalks, which are used as "Greens." The mid-rib and stalk may also be prepared as Asparagus, for which it is an excellent substitute. In gathering, the outside leaves should be first taken, leaving the inner ones to increase in size, using them however only when perfectly green and vigorous. The root is of no value, being coarse and stringy. Culture, same as the common Beet, only the plants should stand at least one foot apart.

To preserve Beets in winter, bury them in long, narrow trenches, mixed with sand, below the reach of frost, or cover them with sand or light earth in a cellar. They should not be allowed to wilt, for if they once become shrivelled, they will never recover their firm, brittle texture.

BROCOLI.

BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS CYMOSA

Fr. *Chou Brocoli*.— Ger. *Italianische Kohl*.

Brocoli is a variety of Cabbage, nearly allied to the Cauliflower; though not so delicate in flavor, it is generally considered a delicious vegetable. Sow thinly in seed-bed about the middle of Spring, and transplant and cultivate according to directions for Winter Cabbages. The plants in the seed-bed are very apt to run up tall and slender, unless they are thinned and kept free from weeds. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads, to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed.

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

**Brussels Sprouts.****BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**

BRASSICA OLERACEA BULLATA.

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

A very desirable vegetable, though little known in this country. The plant grows two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stock, numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling Cabbages. The leaves look like the Savoy, and should be broken down in the fall, to give the little Cabbages more room to grow. They are used for fall and winter greens, are quite hardy, and should be treated in all respects like Winter Cabbages, or Kale.

CABBAGE.

BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA.

Fr. *Chou pomes*.— Ger. *Weissen Kopskohl*.

The Cabbage is one of the most important vegetables, and, in some of its varieties, is universally cultivated. Cabbages are eatable almost from the time they leave the seed-bed, until they acquire a hard, close head; it is a crop that can be put on every bit of otherwise idle ground, between rows of other vege-

tables, and eaten when green, or left to head, on the coming off of other crops, and if there is a superabundance above the wants of the family, nothing is better for the cow or the pig.



CABBAGE.—**Early York.**

Early York.—This is a very valuable early variety, which, together with its delicate flavor, makes it a general favorite, and the best for general purposes. Heads, small, rather heart-shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth, and may be transplanted fifteen or eighteen inches apart.

Early Large York.—This succeeds the Early York, and is equally desirable. It is of a large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better, and on that account is much esteemed South.

Early Sugar Loaf.—This has conical heads, with spoon-shaped leaves, of a peculiar ashy, or bluish-green color. A fine variety for the Northern States, but in the South, it loses its flavor and tenderness; is more affected by the heat than most early varieties.

Early Winnigstadt.

—This variety, all things considered, is the best in cultivation, for general use. It comes both early and late, is remarkably solid and hard, even in summer, and keeps well in hot or cold weather. The heads are regularly conical, exceedingly full, and of excellent quality.

Early Wyman.—

One of the best of first-early sorts, and highly desirable for early market use. Heads, larger than many of the other early sorts, and of delicious flavor. Highly recommended.

Early Wakefield.—One of the earliest varieties, and a great favorite with Eastern market gardeners. Heads, of medium size, rather conical, solid, of delicate flavor.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—A most excellent second early variety, following the Large York, and preceding the Premium Flat Dutch. Heads, large, solid, flat on the top; it grows low on the stump, and is of good flavor. Popular in the Southern States, where it is used in large quantities, having become acclimated.

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

Fottler's Early Drumhead.—This variety has proved to be a most



CABBAGE.—**Early Winnigstadt.**

excellent acclimated second-early variety, coming in head after the Early Wyman. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighs from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March, good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable new variety.



CABBAGE.—Early Wyman.



CABBAGE.—Early Wakefield.

Imperial French Ox Heart.—A most excellent variety from France, which is taking the place of many others, to come in after the Early York. It grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm, with but few loose leaves; color, yellowish green.

Green Glazed.—Said to resist the attacks of the insect better than most varieties, and on this account is popular in the South. Heads, rather loose and open. The plants have a varnished, or glossy appearance.

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

Red Dutch, for Pickling.—This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It is also shredded and eaten raw in vinegar. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, and, when pure, of a dark red or purple color. Sow early, and set out two feet apart each way.

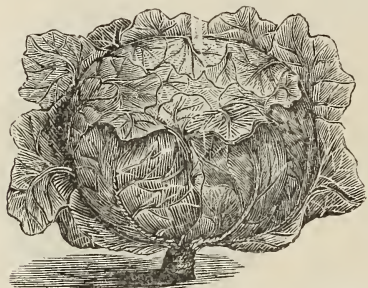


CABBAGE.—Fottler's Early Drumhead.



CABBAGE.—Red Dutch, for Pickling.

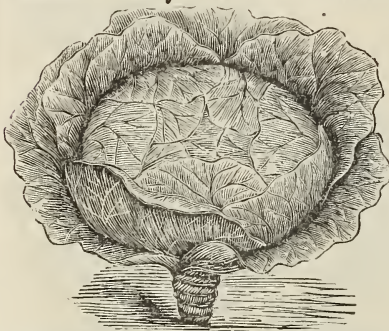
Ferry's Premium Drumhead.— We have paid great attention to the improvement of the different varieties of Drumhead Cabbage, and now offer this variety to the public, as being decidedly the best in cultivation, and we



CABBAGE.—Ferry's Premium Drumhead.

would particularly recommend it to market gardeners and growers, for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil, and a favorable season, the heads will grow to enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.

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



CABBAGE.—Ferry's Premium Flat Dutch.

Ferry's Premium Flat Dutch.— This variety we consider superior to any late Cabbage in cultivation. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. This, and FERRY'S PREMIUM DRUMHEAD

are decidedly the best late varieties for general cultivation.

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



CABBAGE.— Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.— The largest Cabbage known, weighing in some instances, over *fifty pounds*. Under good cultivation acres have been grown averaging over *thirty pounds* each head. The quality is fine, and flavor delicious; is a reliable header, and one of the best for market gardeners.

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

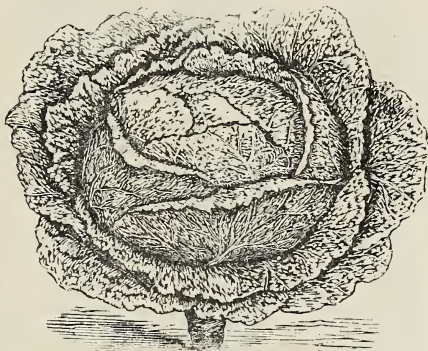
Savoy, Green Globe. — This does not make a firm head, but the whole of it being very tender and pleasant flavored, is used for cooking; leaves, wrinkled and dark green; is very hardy, and improved by frost.

Savoy, Drumhead. — This variety grows to a large size, and is a very popular market variety, on account of its enormous size, attractive form and excellent flavor. Heads, nearly round, a little flattened on the top; color, dark green.

Stone Mason Marblehead. — This variety is characterized for its sweetness and delicacy of flavor, and for its reliability for forming a large head, nearly every plant heading up fine and solid, when well cultivated. It is very hardy, and will endure the cold of extreme northern climates; one of the best for market use and general purposes.

CULTURE. — For Cabbages, the ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked, to insure good, full sized heads.

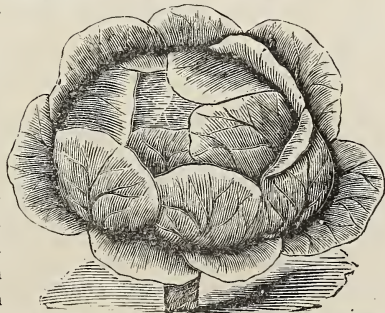
A heavy, moist and fresh loam is most suitable. The early sorts should be sown very early, in hot-beds, and transplanted early in the Spring. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the winter, they are planted out in the fall. Eighteen inches to two feet apart, is the common distance. In transplanting, *they must be set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.*



CABBAGE. — Savoy, Improved American.



CABBAGE. — Savoy, Drumhead.



CABBAGE. — Stone Mason Marblehead.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the last of Spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, to twenty-eight inches apart each way. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps.

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

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

To avoid the black fly, sow in boxes of earth, raised two feet above the ground, which must be kept well watered. The plants will be perfectly secure from attack.

CARROT,

DAUCUS CAROTA.

Fr. *Carotte*.—Ger. *Mohre*.

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

Earliest Short Horn, (FOR FORCING.)—The earliest variety in cultivation; used mostly by market gardeners for forcing. Is small, but of excellent quality.

Early Scarlet Horn.—This is the best early variety. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance; color, deep orange; fine-grained, and agreeably-flavored; top, small. It is best for table use, and will grow well on shallow soil. Sow six inches apart, in fourteen-inch drills.

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

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted.—Very similar in appearance to the preceding, though somewhat smaller, and later in maturing. A fine variety for intermediate use.

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



CARROT.—
Early
Scarlet
Horn.



CARROT.—
Early Half Long
Scarlet,
Stump-Rooted.



CARROT.—
New
Intermediate.



CARROT.—
Long
Orange.



CARROT.—
Improved
Long Orange.

may be very profitably cultivated as a field variety, as it yields abundantly, and does not require so deep a soil as most other kinds.

Long Red Altringham.— Similar in form to the Long Orange, but of a bright red color, growing with the top an inch or two above ground. Flesh, bright and lively, crisp and breaking in its texture; the heart, in proportion to size of root, smaller than other varieties; a very fine sort.

Long Orange.— A well-known, standard sort; roots, long, thickest at near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color, deep orange; suitable for the table, and main field crop. It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart, in eighteen-inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size.

Improved Long Orange.— An improvement of the preceding, obtained by careful selection for years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots; decidedly superior to any heretofore offered, being larger, better flavored, deeper colored, and surer to produce a crop.

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

CULTURE.— The Carrot succeeds best on a light, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year. In freshly manured land, the roots often grow prolonged and ill-shaped. If the seed be sown late in the spring, let it be

soaked a day or two in tepid water, mixing it after in dry ashes or plaster. It will then come up in newly prepared ground before the weeds, and the first weeding may be done at much less expense.

To preserve Carrots during winter, they should be dug in a dry time, when the roots will come out of the ground clean. Let them lie a day or two in the sun, to wilt a little, and dry; then deposit them in small heaps, in a cool cellar, secure from frost. They should be examined often, and overhauled, if they begin to sweat. Carrots are very apt to heat, when packed away in a large body. They have been kept perfectly well, packed in dry sand, in long, narrow trenches, below the frost. The main object is to keep them from the wet.

CAULIFLOWER.

BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS.

Fr. *Chou-fleur*. — Ger. *Blumen Kohl*.

This delicate vegetable was introduced into England from the Island of Cyprus, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and is classed among the most delicious of vegetables. It is a kind of Cabbage, with long, pale green leaves, and a close, curly head, formed of the flower-buds, before they shoot up to seed.

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

Late London. — Differs but very little from the Early London in form and growth, but is later; a good header, and a desirable variety, coming in after the above.

Early Walcheren. — An excellent variety from Germany, which, being more vigorous and hardy, is better adapted to our climate; very early, with close, compact heads; a general favorite.



CAULIFLOWER. — Extra Early Paris.

open ground; very dwarf; leaves, small; heads, large and firm, pure white, and delicious flavor.

Extra Early Paris. — A most excellent French variety, and the popular sort in the Paris markets. Very early, quite compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. One of the best for market gardener's use.

Early Paris. — Similar to the preceding, though not quite so early. For the home garden, and general family use, it probably has no superior.

Early Erfurt. — One of the best, if not the best, in general cultivation, for forcing and

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

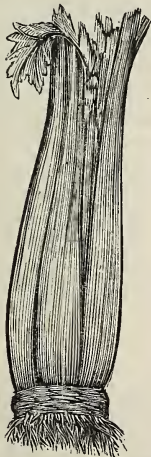
CULTURE.—For the spring or summer crop, sow the early varieties about the middle of February, in a hot-bed, and transplant into the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, in the spring. For the late autumn crop, sow the late kinds about the middle of Spring, and transplant like winter Cabbages.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

CELERY,

APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

Fr. *Celeri.*—Ger. *Sellerie.*

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



CELERY.—Dwarf White Solid.



CELERY.—Boston Market.

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

Seymour's Red Solid.—An improvement on the old Red, producing larger and finer stalks; very compact, large and solid; of excellent quality, and crisp.

Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.—A dwarf-growing, rich-colored variety; very crisp eating, and of delicious flavor. The flavor of the red varieties is thought by many to be superior to any of the white.

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

Boston Market.—Remarkably large stems; very crisp, tender and succulent; of mild, delicious flavor, and keeps well. It is highly esteemed in Boston, where it originated, and as a market variety, it probably has no superior.

Sandringham Dwarf White.—A comparatively new variety, which has gained much popularity in England. It originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales, and is described as being unusually large but not coarse; crisp, solid, of fine flavor and a most excellent table sort.

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

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

CHICORY.

CHICKORIUM INTYBUS.

Fr. *Chickoree.*—Ger. *Chicorie.*

Large-Rooted, or Coffee.—A hardy plant, introduced from, and much used in Europe, as a substitute for coffee; and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country, for similar use. It may be raised to good advantage, and will pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall, the roots require to be taken up and cut in small pieces, and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Persons who suffer from

the deleterous effects of coffee, will find, by adding a portion of this, the difficulty removed, and the flavor of the coffee greatly improved; requires similar treatment to Carrots.

COLLARDS,

True Rosette.—A species of Cabbage known in different sections as "Cole" and "Colewort." It is almost universally used in the South for "Greens," where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter. The seed should be sown in Autumn. The *Rosette* is by far the most desirable variety.

CORN,

ZEA MAYS.

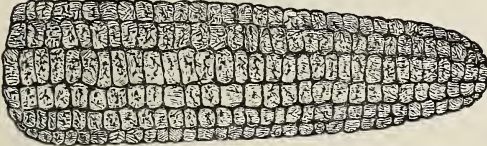
Fr. *Mais*.—Ger. *Welschkorn*.

Early Minnesota Sweet, or Sugar.—This is probably the earliest of the Sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears, rather small, long and pointed.



CORN.—Early Minnesota Sweet, or Sugar.

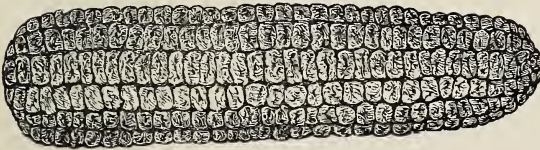
Russel's Early Prolific Sugar.—Comes into use about a week after the preceding. Is of excellent quality, very productive, and one of the best for family use.



CORN.—Russel's Early Prolific Sugar.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.—

A most excellent variety, and remarkable by early. Ears, of large size, medium length,



CORN.—Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.

sweet, rich and delicate. A justly popular market sort.

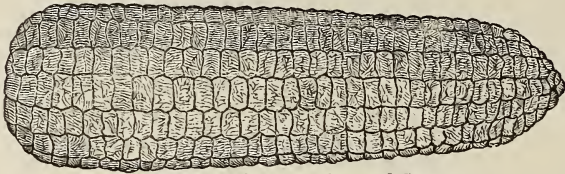
Early Sweet, or Sugar.—

This variety is used for garden purposes, and is early, very tender and sugary; ears, good size, and comes into



CORN.—Early Sweet, or Sugar.

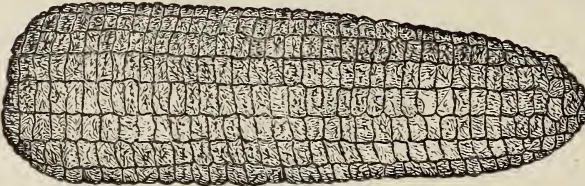
use quite early. An excellent table variety.



CORN.—Moore's Early Concord Sweet.

al, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety. Very popular in Boston and its vicinity.

Moore's Early Concord Sweet.—Large, full ears, coming into use after Russel's Prolific. The quality is unexception-



CORN.—Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.

kinds, will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition, and suitable for boiling.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.—This variety is intermediate in its season, and if planted at the same time with earlier

Early Six Weeks.—This is the earliest field variety known. It originated in Montana, where it matures easily. Ears, medium length, rather small, and well filled out. It does not possess the saccharine matter of the Sugar Corn, but on account of its earliness, is greatly esteemed.

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

Early Adams.—An excellent early field variety, and often used for table. Ears, about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rows; kernel, white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad, and indented at the outer end, which is whiter and less transparent than the inner. The cob is small, and it yields well, and is a profitable field variety.

Improved King Philip.—Is one of the earliest of all field varieties. Green corn can be cut in six weeks from planting, and will ripen in three months. When pure, it is of a brownish copper color, and has always eight rows.

Early Sanford.—A very popular variety for field culture; of recent origin, and highly recommended, both for its earliness and productiveness. Kernels, pearly white; ears, about twelve inches long.

Tuscarora.—A very large variety, eight rowed; cob, red; remains a long time in a boiling state.

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

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

Large Red Blazed, Eight-Rowed.—An excellent variety for field cul-

ture, and thought by some to be earlier than the preceding. Ears, large, well filled out at top and end; color, yellow, striped with red. A very desirable variety.

Ohio Dent.—An early field variety, maturing in advance of many of the Dent varieties. Ears, about twelve inches long; sixteen rows of kernels which are long and slim, and indented at the end; color, pale yellow.

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

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

CORN SALAD.

FEDIA OLITORIA.

Fr. *Mache Salade de ble.*—Ger. *Ackersalat Lammersalat.*

Corn Salad, Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce, is an annual plant, a native of English wheat fields, and is used during winter and early spring to increase the variety of small salads, and as a substitute for Lettuce. In France, it is boiled like Spinage.

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

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.

LEPIDIUM SATIVUM.

Fr. *Cresson.*—Ger. *Kresse.*

Curled.—This plant is extensively used as a small salad; the leaves, while young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are eaten separately, or mixed with Lettuce or other salad plants. Sow rather thick, in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season.

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

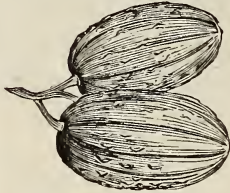
CUCUMBER.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS.

Fr. *Concombre.*—Ger. *Gurken.*

The Cucumber is cultivated in all vegetable gardens, and is highly esteem-

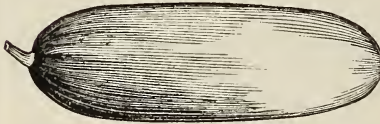
ed in warm weather, for its cooling and refreshing qualities, and for pickling. It is one of the earliest garden products mentioned in history, and was cultivated from the earliest times, in Egypt.



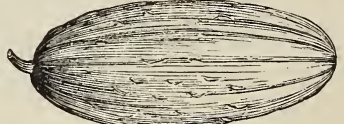
CUCUMBER.—Early Russian.

Early Russian.—This is comparatively a new variety, resembling, in some respects, the Early Cluster; fruit, three or four inches long, an inch and a half in diameter; generally produced in pairs; flesh, tender, crisp, and well-flavored; comes into use about ten days earlier than any other variety, and makes a fine, small pickle.

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



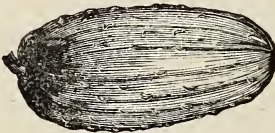
CUCUMBER.—Early White Spine.



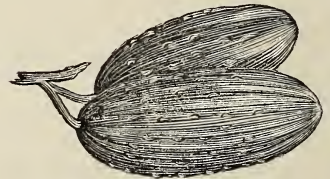
CUCUMBER.—Early Frame.

excellent-flavored. The fruit, in turning white at maturity, retains its fresh appearance much longer than any of the yellow varieties; on this account, it is a favorite with market men. A good kind for forcing, and a great bearer.

Early Frame.—One of the oldest of garden sorts, justly styled a standard variety; fruit, straight, and well formed; flesh, greenish-white, rather seedy, but tender and well-flavored. It makes a beautiful pickle, that keeps well.



CUCUMBER.—Early Short Green.



CUCUMBER.—Early Cluster.

Early Short Green.—Very similar to the Early Frame, and in many catalogues the same. It is an excellent variety for table use, being tender and well-flavored, and keeps green longer than any other variety; also, makes splendid, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster.

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

Bismark.—This is an entirely new variety, being a cross between the Long Green and Early White



CUCUMBER.—Bismark.

Spine, and named by ourselves. It is very constant in color, uniformly straight and well formed, tender and crisp, and of excellent flavor, and is certainly a great acquisition for home or market use.



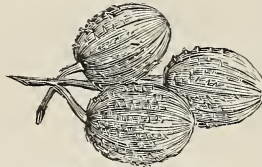
CUCUMBER.—Improved Long Green.

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

London Long Green.—The best variety in cultivation for general purposes; a good bearer, about a foot in length, rather pointed at both ends, dark green, firm and crisp. It is a good kind for the table, and makes a beautiful pickle for those who like them hard and brittle; highly recommended to market gardeners.

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

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



CUCUMBER.—Small Gherkin.

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

To obtain early Cucumbers with the aid of a hot-bed, take blocks of turf six inches square, and place them grass side down, in the bed, early in the Spring; plant the seeds on them, and when of suitable size, and the weather mild, they may be removed to the open ground, where they must be protected with a glass or muslin covered box over each hill, whenever the air is cold and raw.

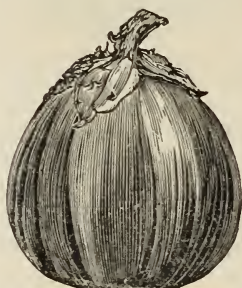
Cucumber, Melon, Squash, and all vine seeds, are considered best when two or three years old; they run less to vines, and bear earlier and more abundantly than fresh seeds.

EGG PLANT.

SOLANUM MELONGENA.

Fr. *Aubergine*. — Ger. *Cierpeflanze*.

The Egg Plant was introduced into England from Africa, and is called by some the Guinea Squash. It is generally cultivated, and is becoming more so every year. They are cut into thin slices and fried, and have a taste very similar to oysters; others use them in stews and soups.



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

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

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple. — This is the best variety in cultivation. It grows to a very large size, is of oval shape, and dark purple color; is not quite so early as the Early Purple, but is superior in flavor, and of longer duration.

EGG PLANT.—D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple.

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

ENDIVE,

CHICORIUM ENDIVIA.

Fr. *Chicoree*. — Ger. *Endivien*.

The garden Endive is a native of Northern China, and has been cultivated in Europe the past three centuries, for a winter salad. The French are particularly fond of it, using it raw, pickled, fried and boiled, esteeming it exceedingly wholesome in every form. It agrees with every constitution.

Green Curled. — Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, very crisp and tender. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered the best variety.

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

GARLIC.

ALLIUM SATIVUM.

Fr. *Ail.* — Ger. *Knoblauch.*

A bulbous-rooted plant, having a well known, strong, penetrating odor, which is most powerful at mid-day. In some countries it is much used for seasoning soups, stews, &c., and is useful in various medicinal forms.

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

GOURD.

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

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

KOHL RABI.

BRASSICA CAULO RAPA.

Fr. *Chou-rave.* — Ger. *Kohl-rabiuber.*

Green. — The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a round, fleshy bulb, in form, not unlike a Turnip; on the top, and about the surface of this bulb, are put forth its leaves, which are similar to those of the Swedish Turnip. The part chiefly used, is the turnip-looking bulb, formed by the swelling of the stem. This is dressed and eaten with sauce or with meat, as Turnips usually are. While young, the flesh is tender and delicate, possessing the combined flavor of the Cabbage and Turnip.

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

**Green Kohl Rabi.**

KALE,

BRASSICA OLERACEA FIMBRIATA.

Fr. *Chou Vert.* — Ger *Grüne Kohl.*

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

**Sea Kale.**

Sea (Chou Marin.) — This is a very fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, but is cooked like Asparagus. The seed should be sown early in Spring, in a frame, and transplanted in about six weeks. The culture should be similar to that of the Asparagus, and the following winter it will begin to produce a crop.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. — This is the kind most generally cultivated. It is very hardy, and, like the Savoys, improved by a moderate frost. The stems rise about two feet, and produce an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the winters South, and in the Middle States, without any protection.

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

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

LEEK,

ALLIUM PORRUM.

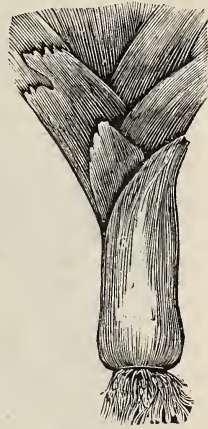
Fr. *Poireau.* — Ger. *Lauch.*

This is a branch of the Onion family — a native of the north of Europe; is very hardy, and from its mild qualities, is preferred by many families, to the

Onion. History records it as having been cultivated many hundred years. The Welsh indulge in Leeks on their patron St. David's Day, in commemoration of a victory which they obtained over the Saxons, which they attributed to the Leeks they wore, by order of St. David, to distinguish them in battle.

London Flag.—Is the variety more generally cultivated in this country, than any other; is hardy, of good quality, and differs from any other, in the leaves growing around on all sides of the plant. It takes its name from being preferred in the London markets.

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



London Leek.

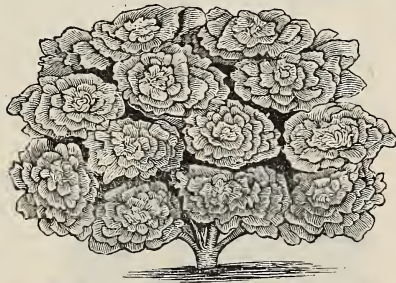
LETTUCE.

LACTUCA SATIVA.

Fr. *Laitue*.—Ger. *Lattich-salat*.

D. M. Ferry & Co's New Egyptian Sprouting.

— *This remarkable new variety differs from any known in America.* Some four years ago we noticed a singular head in our field of Lettuce, and of *most remarkable character.* It resembled, in some respects, the Brussels Sprouts, being composed of numerous small, well developed heads, uniting on the main stalk. We carefully preserved the seed, which at that time did not entirely



LETTUCE.—D. M. Ferry & Co's New Egyptian Sprouting.

reproduce itself, but after *four years constant watching and selecting,* we have succeeded in growing the seed *perfectly pure,* and now offer it for the *first time to the public.* *The head is composed of from ten to fifteen well developed little heads, which uniting, form a mammoth head.* It is very early, and remains perfectly tender *through the whole season, till winter.* It never gets tough or bitter, and is so exceedingly brittle as to fall to pieces with any rough usage. The seed is very sparingly produced, and only one or two of the center branches seed at all, and then only near the close of the season. If any one, or all of the heads be removed from the stalk, *new heads begin at once to appear.* *A few stalks are sufficient to keep an ordinary sized family with a supply of tender*

Lettuze the whole season. Color, deep green, slightly tinged with red on the outer leaves, which are beautifully frilled. The plants *should always be transplanted* to two feet apart each way, and the heads will then nearly touch each other. We had one stalk which measured three feet in diameter.



LETTUCE—Simpson's Early Curled.



LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia.

Simpson's Early Curled.—A remarkably early market variety; leaves, much curled, dark green, very crisp and tender. The seed should be planted very early in the Spring.



LETTUCE.—Early Tennis Ball.

Early Tennis Ball (TRUE BLACK SEEDED.)

—A small, extremely hardy variety, extensively grown by market men in winter, in cold frames, for early spring marketing. Dark green, very solid, if grown in cool weather, but apt to be loose if grown during summer. It is slow in going to seed, and the head blanches white and tender.

Early Curled Silesia.—A superior early variety, of very strong growth; leaves, large, light yellow, wrinkled. It makes a large, loose head, of excellent flavor. Our stock is selected from the most perfect specimens, is very pure, and will give perfect satisfaction to market gardeners.



LETTUCE.—Early Boston Curled.

Early Boston Curled.—A comparatively new variety; one of the best for general cultivation. The elegant frilling of the leaves, and fine form, make it very attractive. It is early, very tender, and of fine flavor.

Black Warrior.—A new, vigorous growing, black seeded variety, and excellent for main crop. It comes to us highly recommended.

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

Philadelphia Butter.—Heads, large, white and very crisp; leaves, dark green; of fine flavor, and remains a long time in season. Not generally known, but gives entire satisfaction where it has been grown.

Large Drumhead. — Heads, remarkably large, somewhat flattened, compact; pale green without, and white at the center; crisp and tender; one of the finest summer varieties; seeds, white. This stock has been selected for a number of years, discarding all but the most perfect specimens, so that the vegetable is now really of superior quality.



LETTUCE—Large Drumhead.

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

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



LETTUCE—Ferry's Early Prize Head.

CULTURE. — A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in March, under glass, with slight heat. Keep the plants thin, and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well cultivated. The early varieties, if sown early in the Spring, are apt to run up quickly to seed, so the head varieties are more suitable for summer use.

MARTYNIA.

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

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



Martynia Proboseidea.

MELON, MUSK,

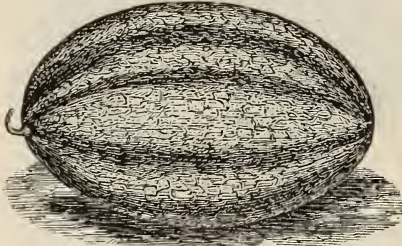
CUCUMUS MELO.

Fr. *Melon*. — Ger. *Melone*.

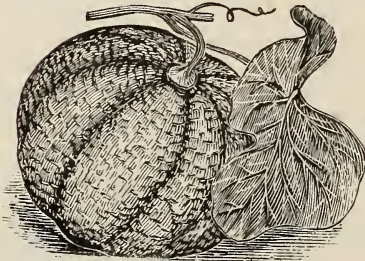
The Melon, in some character, is to be found in all tropical countries; but the finest varieties are supposed to have come from Persia and Afghanistan. The delicious flavor and perfume, make it very popular in all countries where the climate will admit of its cultivation.

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

Long Yellow. — This is the largest variety; long, oval shape, deeply ribbed; flesh, thick, light salmon-colored, and of peculiar musky flavor; early and productive. This kind is used in its green state for "Mangoes."



MUSK MELON—Long Yellow.



MUSK MELON—Green Nutmeg Improved. variety; and it is justly regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of its species. It is of large size, thickly netted and deeply ribbed; flesh, deep green, rich, sweet, melting, and of delicious flavor.

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

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

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

Skillman's Fine Netted. —

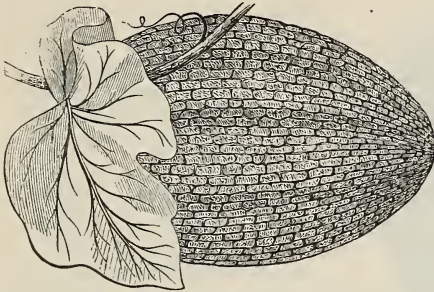
This is a small, rough, netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh, green, very thick, firm, sugary, and of delicious flavor. The earliest of the green-fleshed melons.

Green Nutmeg. — The standard sort. Fruit, oval, good sized, thickly netted; flesh, light green, rich, sweet, melting, and highly perfumed; one of the finest.

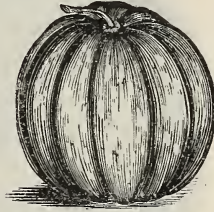
Alton Nutmeg. — This is considered by some to be a great acquisition, but grown by the side of the common Nutmeg, we have as yet failed to discover any marked or distinguished qualities that would justify us in recommending it above other sorts.

Green Nutmeg, Improved. —

We have given particular attention to the cultivation and improvement of this



MUSK MELON—Casaba.

MUSK MELON—New
White Japan.

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

New White Japan. — A new variety from Japan, and decidedly the sweetest thin-shinned Musk Melon ; color of fruit, cream white ; flesh, thick ; size, medium, and nearly round. A very desirable acquisition.

CULTURE. — Plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants, when well up. To grow good Melons, the hills should be prepared by digging out the soil from one and a half to two feet deep, and two or three feet broad ; add a very liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix well with the soil, filling up a little above the general level. By this mode, good Melons may be raised on almost any soil. Seeds should not be put into the hills, until the weather becomes settled and warm.

MELON, WATER.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS.

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

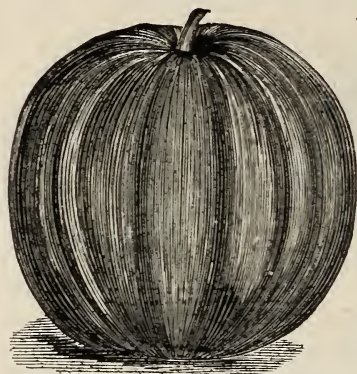
The Water Melon is purely a tropical fruit, greatly appreciated for its refreshing coolness and delicious flavor.

Early Jersey. — Of medium size, round, light green, striped with darker shades. Flesh, scarlet, quite solid ; thin rind, fine grain, sweet and juicy. The earliest Water Melon raised. Resembles the Citron in appearance.

Long Island. — This is the variety commonly grown for New York market, and is either round or long, or both together ; flesh, red ; seeds, dark gray. It is quite early, hardy, and a popular kind.

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

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



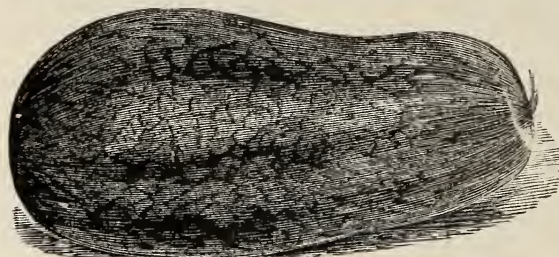
WATER MELON—Black Spanish.

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

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

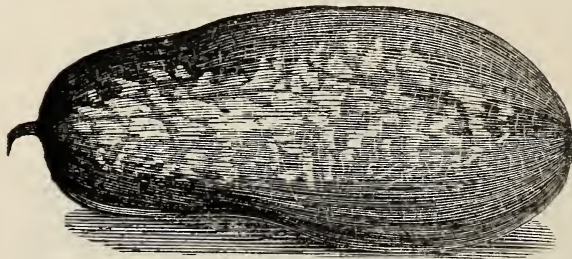
Orange.—An oval melon; skin, green; flesh, scarlet, of good quality, and is peculiar in that the flesh may be separated from the rind, like an orange.

Chinese Sculptured Seeded.—A new and remarkably early variety, and of most delicious flavor. Flesh, cream color; shell, green, striped. The seeds are of singular form.



WATER MELON—Mountain Sweet.

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

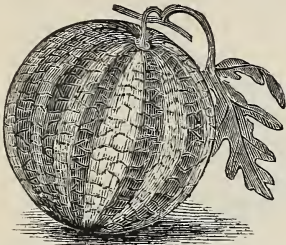


WATER MELON—Mountain Sprout.

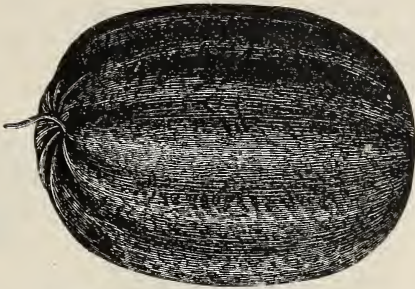
D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless.—*This is unquestionably the best Water*

Melon in cultivation. Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh, bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, melting, and sweet as honey. Our stock of this variety all came from one melon, selected several years ago.

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



WATER MELON—Citron, for Preserving.



WATER MELON—D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless.

MUSTARD.

SINAPIS VARS.

Fr. *Moutarde*. — Ger. *Senf*.

Mustard Seed is too widely known and appreciated to need description. It is useful both in its natural state and manufactured, and is considered wholesome in all its various methods of preparation. It is very refreshing in its green state, mixed with salads, and for that purpose alone is worthy of cultivation; it is also employed extensively for medicinal purposes, and for seasoning pickles, in its natural state. The common table mustard is prepared from the flour of the seed.

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

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

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

NASTURTIUM.

TROPEOLUM.

Fr. *Capucine*. — Ger. *Kapuzinerblume*.

Tail Yellow.— A native of Peru, cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange-colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower-buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed-pods, preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

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

OKRA,

HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS.

Fr. *Gombo*. — Ger. *Essbarer Hibiscus*.

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

There are two varieties in general use, the **Dwarf White** and the **Tall White**, differing from each other only in the height.

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

ONION,

ALLIUM CEPA.

Fr. *Oignon*. — Ger. *Zwiebel*.

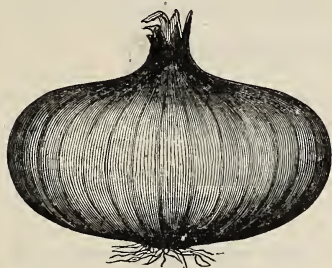
No vegetable is more extensively known and cultivated, than the Onion. It has been the common seasoning for soups and meats, of all nations, from time immemorial; and in cooking, it is indispensable. It possesses valuable medicinal properties, and is used in colds and coughs, as an expectorant. It contains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

Early Red. — A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield; very desirable for early market use.

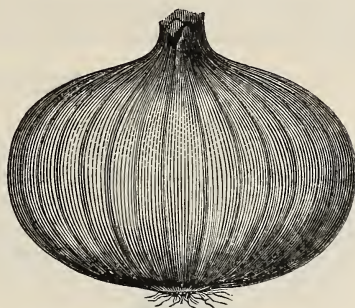
Large Red Wethersfield. — This is the standard variety, and the favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large-sized; skin, deep purplish red; form, round, flat; flesh, purplish white; moderately fine-grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive,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

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

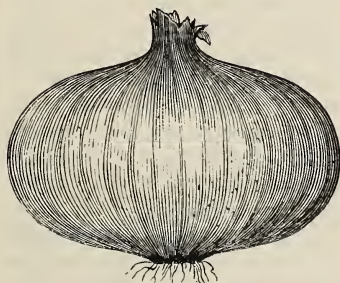
Yellow Danvers — A fine variety, originated in South Danvers, Mass. Above the medium size, globular in form; skin, yellowish brown; flesh, white,



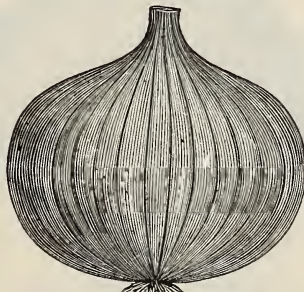
ONION—Early Red.



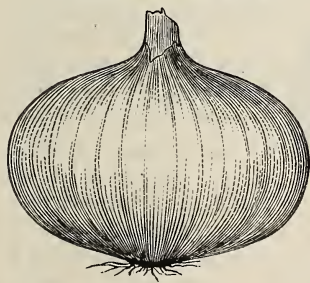
ONION—Large Red Wethersfield.



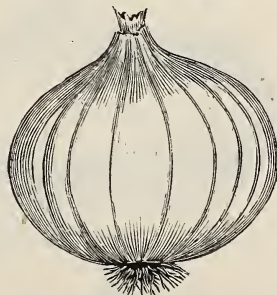
ONION—Large Yellow.



ONION—Yellow Danvers.



ONION—White Portugal.



ONION—New White Globe.

sugary, comparatively mild, and well-flavored; a good producer, frequently producing six hundred bushels to the acre, from seed sown in the Spring.

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

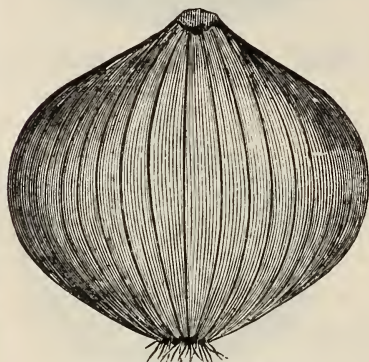
White Silverskin, for Pickling.—This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling, on account of its small size, handsome appearance, and mild flavor.

New White Globe.—This is a new variety; yields abundantly, produc-

ing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, of a mild flavor, and, in many respects, superior to the ordinary Silver Skin Onion.

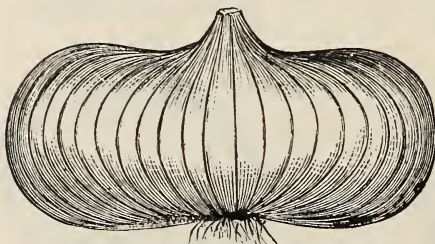
NEW FOREIGN ONIONS.

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



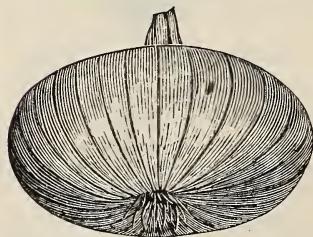
ONION—New Giant Rocca.

New Giant Rocca.—*An immense-sized onion, having attained nearly four pounds weight.* Globular in form; skin, light brown; flesh, mild and tender. It will produce a large onion the first season from seed, but to attain the largest growth, the bulbs should be set out in the Spring of the second season, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions.



ONION—Giant White Italian Tripoli.

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



ONION—New Queen.

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

Covent Garden, Pickling.—An extremely small onion, globular in form, and used exclusively for pickling. This is the variety used so extensively by Messrs.

Crosse & Blackwell of London, whose pickles have gained a world-wide reputation, and are found in almost every store in the United States. The seed should be sown very thick.

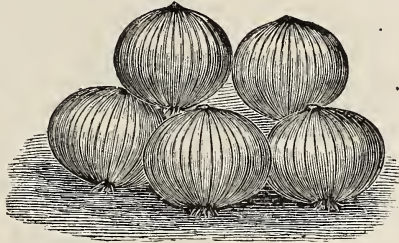
Top, or Button. — Bulbs, round, a little flattened; producing, instead of seeds, a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of acorns, which serve as a substitute for seed, in propagation. These little bulbs are called Top, or Button Onions, or Onion Sets, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed.

Potato Onion. — Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted in rows, in April, three inches deep, and six inches apart; the rows should be eighteen inches apart. Keep them free from weeds, and earth them up like potatoes, as they continue to grow.

English Multiplier. — This is esteemed by many as the best of bulbous Onions. It is large-sized, of a mild, sweet, sugary flavor; very early, and a large producer. The fruit is produced in clusters, around the parent bulb, in large numbers, and of good size, growing mostly on the top of the ground.

The **BOTTOM SETS** of Onions, which are produced by sowing seed thickly, and not thinning out, and in the fall pulled, and re-set in the Spring, should not be confounded with the **TOP ONION** or **TOP ONION SET**, which is the little round bulb growing on the top of a stalk, which is planted out in the Spring, and produces a large Onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed. In this locality, the **TOP ONION SETS**, or **BUTTON ONIONS**, are used to the entire exclusion of the **BOTTOM SETS**.

CULTURE. — Onion Seed should be sown from the first of April to the middle of May, the earlier the better, provided the ground is dry enough to work light and fine. After preparing the land by manuring heavily, and harrowing and raking fine, draw drills fourteen inches apart, with a marking rake, and sow at the rate of six pounds to the acre, if wanted for bunching, but for onions to sell by the bushel, three pounds will be sufficient. The sowing is mostly done by machines, which can be adjusted to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient, it is better to go over the ground with a light roller, immediately after sowing. It is customary to weed them three times. At the first two, the earth is drawn up a little to the plants, and at the third or last weeding, it should be brushed clear away with the fingers, to give them an opportunity to bottom entirely above ground. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation of crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with hog dung, or fine yard manure, spread on



ONION—Covent Garden, Pickling.



ONION—Top or Button.

every Spring, and turned in with a light furrow. A top-dressing of wood ashes applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants.

To keep Onions in quantity through the winter, deposit them, when perfectly dry, eighteen inches thick, evenly on a tight floor, in an out building, leaving a space of two feet next the walls of the room on all sides; spread a sheet over them, and tuck it closely round the edges of the heap; fill the space with fine hay, and tread it hard; then cover the whole two feet thick with the same, and the Onions will keep in perfect order. They should never be disturbed while frozen, but as soon as the frost is out in the Spring, remove the covering, and spread them all over the room, and open the doors and windows to give them air, in pleasant weather.

PARSNIP.

PASTINACA SATIVA.

Fr. *Panais*. — Ger. *Pastinake*.

This plant is a biennial, a native of Sardinia and various parts of Europe. It has long been an inmate of the garden, and is sweet, palatable, and very nutritious for man and beast. It is of the hardiest nature, being improved by remaining in the ground, exposed to the frost, during the winter.

Long Dutch. — Roots, very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellently flavored. The tops are small, and tinged with red at the crown, which rises from the center, surrounded by a slight depression. It keeps through the winter perfectly well, where grown without protection; the best for general cultivation.

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

**PARSNIP—
Long Dutch.**

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



**PARSNIP—
Hollow Crown.**

PARSLEY.

APIUM PETROSELINUM.

Fr. *Persil.* — Ger. *Petersilie.*

Fine Triple Curled. Myatt's Garnishing. — The Garden Parsley is a very useful and pleasant vegetable. Its flavor for seasoning soups and stews, is very agreeable to many. It may be preserved by drying it till crisp, in summer; then rub it fine between the hands, and put in bottles for winter use.

PEAS.

PISUM SATIVUM.

Fr. *Pois.* — Ger. *Erbsen.*

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

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early. — This has proved, under our own growing, to be as early, if not THE EARLIEST Pea we have yet seen, coming in a week earlier than many highly puffed varieties. As a standard early Pea, we feel sure it has no equal, and is much sought after. Grows two and a half feet high, yields well, and ripens evenly.

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

Caractucus. — Nearly identical with the preceding, though perhaps not quite so early; it is a first-early variety, and gives general satisfaction.

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

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

Extra Early Kent.* — This is a very early variety, growing about two and a half feet high. Pods well filled with good sized peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. As an early market variety, it has but few superiors.

* NOTE. — Some houses are offering a degenerate article, called "EARLY KENT," at an apparently low price, but really unworthy of cultivation. Our motto is "The Best is Always the Cheapest."

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

Early Emperor, Early Prince Albert, Early Washington, Early June. — The remarks as applied to the Early Daniel O'Rourke, may be also applied to these varieties.

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

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

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

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

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

Champion of England. — Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best-flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height, four to five feet; seed, whitish green, and much shrivelled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, either for the amateur or market gardener, and will always sell, green, better than any other variety.

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

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

Tom Thumb. — Plants of remarkably low growth, seldom exceeding one foot in height; stout and branching; pods, about two and a half inches in

length, containing five or six peas, which are of a creamy yellow color; fine flavor; very productive. It may be cultivated in rows ten inches apart. No sticks required.

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

McLean's Little Gem.—This is comparatively a new variety, and combines two very desirable qualities not possessed together in any other Pea, being very DWARF and GREEN WRINKLED. When in a green state, it is very large and of delicious flavor, being full of rich, saccharine matter. It is one of the earliest varieties, grows about one foot high, and is really a very valuable acquisition.

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

Multum in Parvo.—A most excellent dwarf Pea, growing only nine inches high, and our previous good opinion of it is more than sustained by this year's growing. We look for a great demand for it when it becomes fully known. Like the Champion, it is much shrivelled, and possesses that peculiar rich and delicate flavor, and is quite early.

Dwarf Sugar, Edible Pods.—This variety can be used either shelled or whole, the pods, when young, being sweet and tender. The string on the back of the pods should be drawn off before boiling.

Tall Sugar, Edible Pods.—About five feet in height; seeds, dark colored, very sweet and tender.

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

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

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

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

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

PEPPER,

CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

Fr. *Piment.* — Ger. *Pfeffer.*

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



PEPPER—Large Bell,
or Bull Nose.

one of the earliest sorts.

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

CULTURE. — Sow early in a hot-bed, or in the open ground, in a seed-bed, about the middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. Transplant, when three

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

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

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

inches high, one foot apart, in eighteen inch drills, and earth up a little at one or two hoeings. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, applied to the surface and hoed in, when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product wonderfully.

PUMPKIN.

CUCURBITA PEPO.

Fr. *Courge*. — Ger. *Kuerbis*.

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

Large Yellow. — Grows to a large size, and is adapted for cooking purposes, and feeding stock. It is irregular in shape and size, some being depressed and flattened at the ends, others round or elongated; of deep, rich, yellow color, fine grained, and of excellent flavor.

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

RADISH.

RHAPHANUS SATIVUS.

Fr. *Rave*. — Ger. *Rettig*.

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

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top. — This is the standard sort, grown in private gardens, and for market; when true and pure, it has a bright scarlet root, and very small top. In suitable soil, it grows quickly, half out of the ground, and very brittle.

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

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

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



RADISH—
Early
Long
Scarlet.



RADISH—
Early
Long
Scarlet,
Short Top,
Improved.

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

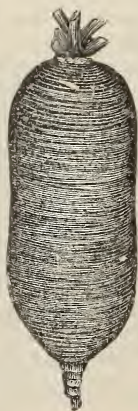


Early Red, Turnip-Rooted. — A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation, on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. The white and red do well mixed.

RADISH— Early
Turnip-Rooted.

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

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



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

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



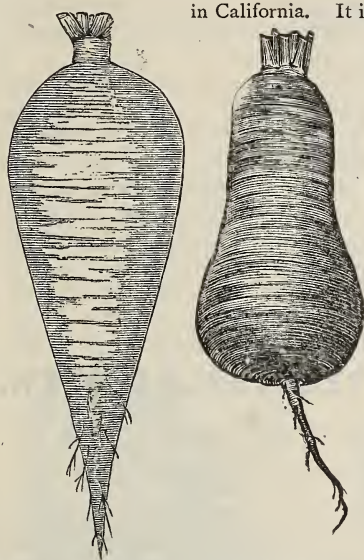
RADISH— Early
Rose, Olive-Shaped.



RADISH— New
French Breakfast.

RADISH— Black
Spanish.

California Mammoth White China, Winter. — First introduced into this country by the Chinese



RADISH—California
Mammoth White
China Winter.
qualities.

RADISH—Rose
China Winter.

in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root. The flesh is tender and crisp, and it keeps perfectly well through the winter. A very valuable addition to our list of Winter Radishes.

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

CULTURE.—For the first crop, sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart. The plants should be copiously watered in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing its excellent

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

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

RHEUM HYBRIDUM.

Fr. *Rhubarbe*. — Ger. *Rhabarber*.

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

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

Victoria.—Very large leaf-stalks, two to three inches in diameter at the broadest part, and often two and a half feet in length. A well developed stalk, divested of the leaf, will weigh about two pounds. They are stained with red at the base, and finely spotted to the nerves of the leaf.

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

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



Salsify.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS.

Fr. *Salsifs.* — Ger. *Bocksbart.*

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

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

SPINAGE.

SPINACEA OLERACEA.

Fr. *Epinard.* — Ger. *Spinat.*

Spinage is a very hardy annual, with thick, succulent leaves, cultivated to a considerable extent for greens. It is extremely wholesome and palatable.

Round, Summer. — Leaves, large, thick and fleshy; a little crimped, and round or blunt; seed, nearly round; generally preferred for early sowing.

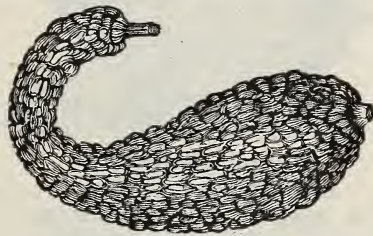
Prickly, Winter. — This is the hardiest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped leaves. It is employed for the fall sowing.

SQUASH.

CUCURBITA MELOPEPO.

Fr. *Courge*.—Ger. *Kuerbis*.

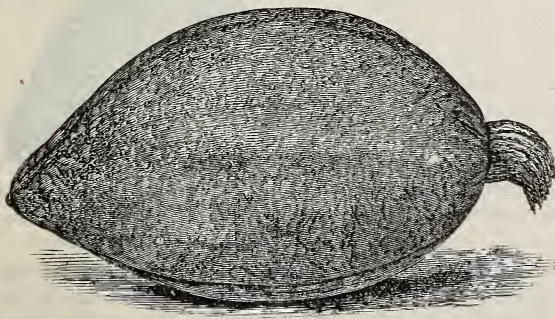
The Squash is a tender, trailing annual, thought to be the connecting link between the Melon and Pumpkin, and was first brought to England in 1597. It is a much esteemed vegetable, and in some of its varieties, can be had for the table the greater part of the year. Being very tender and sensitive of cold, it cannot with safety be planted in the open ground before the middle of Spring. The different varieties of Squash intermix so easily, that it is very difficult to preserve each pure. The rage for mammoth Squashes has gone by; they are always coarse-grained and watery, only fit for stock feeding. Small and medium sized Squashes are uniformly finer grained and richer flavored.

**SQUASH—Early Bush Scallop.****SQUASH—Summer Crookneck.**

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

Summer Crookneck.—The richest and best sort for summer; very early and productive. It is small, crooked neck, covered with warty excrescences, the more the better; color, bright yellow; shell, very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the skin.

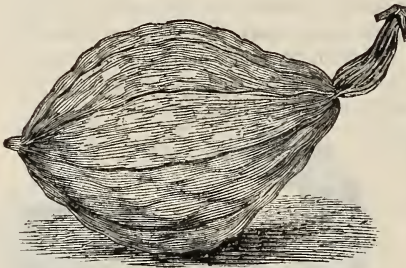
Marblehead.—We have grown this variety the past two seasons, and have thor-

**SQUASH—Marblehead.**

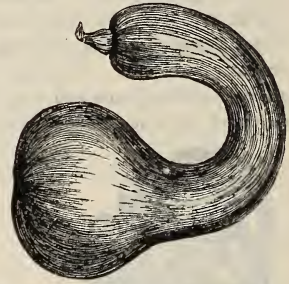
oughly tested its cooking qualities, which we unhesitatingly pronounce unsurpassed. Without detracting from the merits of the well-known Hubbard and Boston Marrow, we find some characteristics in this va-

riety possessed by no other. It is unquestionably the best keeper, and is finer-grained and dryer than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

Vegetable Marrow.—Form, ovate, pointed; skin, extremely thin; color, light yellow or salmon; flesh, deep orange, finely grained, and excellently flavored; seeds, large, white. Average weight, six or eight pounds. It keeps well in winter, and will boil as dry as a potato. Plant eight feet apart.



SQUASH—Boston Marrow.



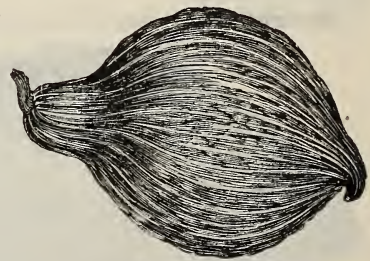
SQUASH—Winter Crookneck.

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

Valparaiso, or Cocoanut.—A large, long, blue Squash, very fine grained and sweet; very late, but if well ripened, will keep till Spring; esteemed for boiling dry. Plant eight feet apart, and leave but two plants in a hill.

Winter Crookneck.—The kind most cultivated for fall and winter; necks, long and solid; color, pale yellow, the deeper the color the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is frequently mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop, for feeding hogs.

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



SQUASH—Hubbard.

CULTURE.—Any good, enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. They only thrive well in a warm temperature, as all the varieties are tender annuals; the seed should not be sown in the Spring until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. The hills should be

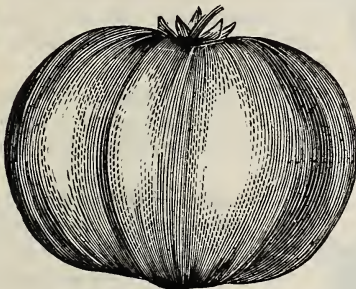
made from eight to ten inches in depth, manured well, and covered about three-fourths of an inch deep. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean, removing the surplus vines from time to time, allowing not more than three plants to a hill.

TOMATO.

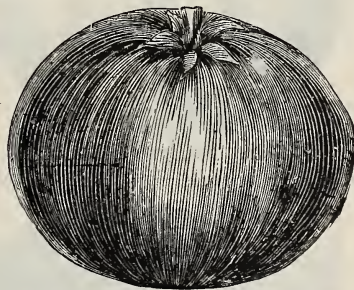
SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM.

Fr. *Pomme de A'mour*. — Ger. *Liebesapfel*.

The Tomato, until within a few years, was almost wholly unknown in this country as an esculent vegetable, and only to be found in borders and flower gardens, for ornament and curiosity, under the name of LOVE APPLE. Since its introduction to the use of the table, and the discovery of its exceedingly wholesome properties, it has been rapidly gaining favor, and is now one of the most common of all culinary vegetables. It is extensively grown near the large markets, where its high price early in the season, is a great inducement to gardeners to undertake to produce an early crop.



TOMATO—Hubbard's Curled Leaf.

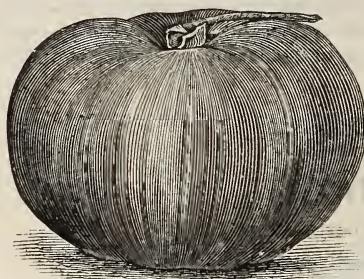


TOMATO—Ferry's Improved Early Large Smooth Red.

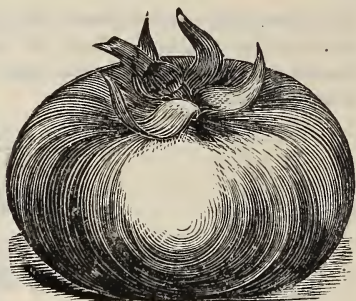
Hubbard's Curled Leaf. — *The earliest variety known*; medium size, irregular in form, bright red, of excellent flavor, and very productive. The plant is quite dwarf, and the leaves are crimped and curled, and look as though they were suffering from excessive heat. Best for first crop.

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

Canada Victor. — This Tomato we have grown this season in considerable quantity, and find it sustains its reputation admirably. Very early, thin skin, solid, few seeds, round and tolerably smooth, and ripens and colors to the stem. It yields well, and we think will give entire satisfaction to the market gardener.



TOMATO—Canada Victor.

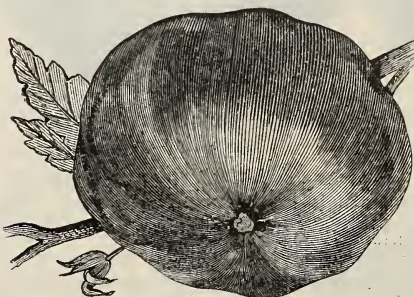


TOMATO—Tilden.



TOMATO—Hathaway's Excelsior.

mostly for pickling, but is not undesirable for table.



TOMATO—Trophy.

slightly flattened, very regular, symmetrical, and but little ribbed. Color, brilliant glossy crimson; flesh, firm, solid, coloring well up to the stem. It ripens early, bears carriage well, keeps in good condition a long time, and is of excellent flavor.

Tilden.—This variety was originated by Mr. Tilden, of Iowa. It is rather dwarf in its habit, and has distinct and peculiar foliage. The fruit is large, roundish, or roundish-oval in shape; skin, smooth, glossy, and of a bright red color; flesh, remarkably solid. It ripens early, bears abundantly, keeps a long

Hathaway's Excelsior.—

Quite early, medium size, tolerably smooth, solid, and in every respect a desirable variety.

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

Red Pear-Shaped.—This variety is beautiful in appearance, bright red; in form, like a pear. It is used

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

Gen. Grant.—This is a good variety, above the medium size, growing in clusters; form, round,

time after being gathered, and bears carriage well. Mr. Tilden claims to have produced five hundred bushels on an acre.

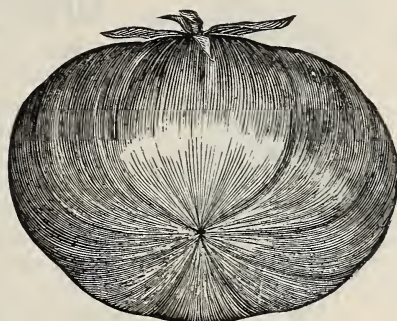
Arlington. — We have grown a limited amount of this variety, and find it large and solid, yielding prodigiously, but rather late. With hot-bed to start the seed, or farther south where the season is longer, it would undoubtedly be a great acquisition.

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

Large Red Fegee. — Fruit, large, bright pink, sometimes ribbed, but often smooth; is well filled, and cuts hard and solid, like an apple. A profitable variety for market, and not excelled for making catsup.

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

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



TOMATO—General Grant.

TOBACCO.

NICOTIANA TABACUM.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. — The Tobacco is a plant too well known in its uses to require much description. The Connecticut Seed Leaf is the variety best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. The seed should be sown very early in the Spring, as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the Spring, on the ground intended for the seed-bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth, and mix with the ashes, after which, the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows, six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

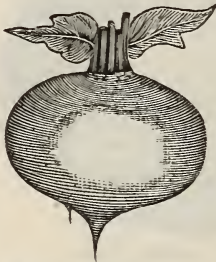
TURNIP.

BRASSICA RAPA.

Fr. *Navet*. — Ger. *Steckruebe*.

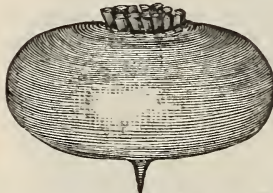
This wholesome and agreeable esculent has been cultivated from time immemorial, as a field crop, and in England and the Northern States, at the present day, it is one of the staple products of the farm. It is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are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

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



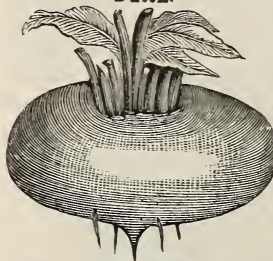
TURNIP—Early White Stone.

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



TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch.

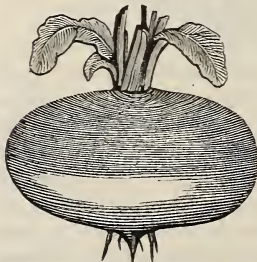
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved. — A most excellent early garden variety, much used in the Southern States. Is sure to bottom, and makes a very sweet, tender and rich early table sort. The seed we offer is our own growing, from selected bulbs.



TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved.

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

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top, Strap Leaved. — This is a very early variety; has been introduced but a few years, and is rapidly taking the place of all other flat turnips, for table use; form, round, flat, medium size; very small top, with but few leaves, which are of entire upright growth, more resembling Horse Radish leaves in shape; flesh, fine-grained, and of exceedingly rich, buttery flavor; a purely American variety. *Of this variety, we have just harvested 800 bushels of seed, grown from selected bulbs, set out in the Spring, on our own Seed Farm.*



TURNIP—Purple Top, Strap Leaved.

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

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

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

Large White Globe. — A variety grown almost exclusively for feeding stock; is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil, the roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight; it is of the most perfect globe shape; skin, white and smooth; leaves, dark green, and of strong growth.

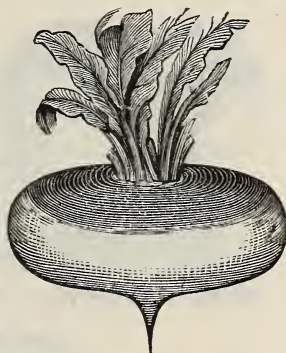
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. — Roots, medium size, round form; flesh, pale yellow, tender and sugary; hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture.

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

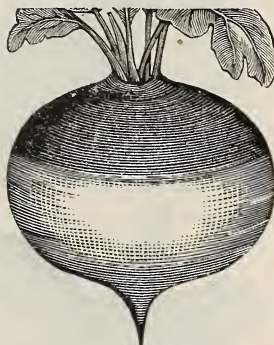
Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga. — This and the following, form a distinct class, and should be sown at least a month earlier. Shape, oblong; dull reddish color above ground, and yellow underneath; is hardier than the common Turnip, and will keep solid till Spring.

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

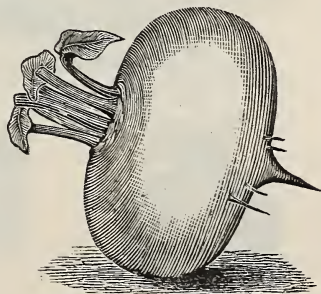
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top, Yellow Ruta Baga. —



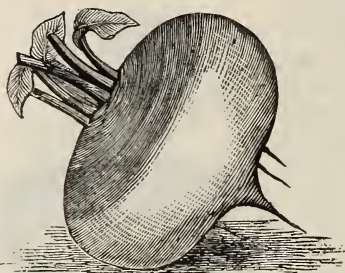
TURNIP—D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Strap Leaved.



TURNIP—Improved Purple Top Mammoth.

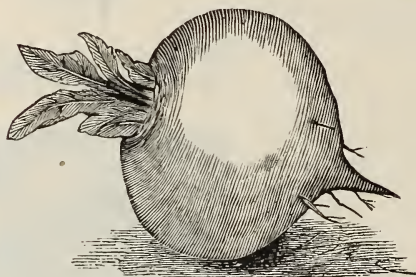


TURNIP—Large White Flat Norfolk.



TURNIP—Red Top Flat Norfolk.

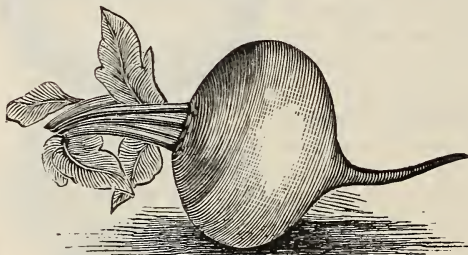
The best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation; hardy and productive; flesh, yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape, slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color, deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves, small, light green; with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect.



TURNIP—Large White Globe.

Sweet Russian, or White Ruta

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

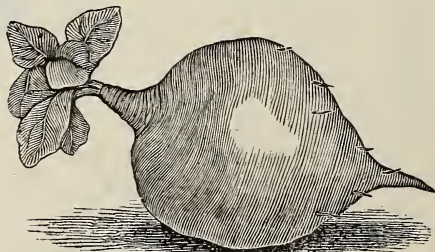


TURNIP—Purple Top, Yellow Aberdeen.

CULTURE. — All the sorts are propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are to remain, as they do not succeed well when transplanted. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or broadcast, and be sure to have the ground freshly dug before sowing. Keep them perfectly free from weeds, and when the bot-



TURNIP—Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.



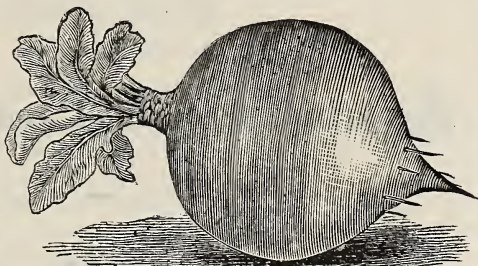
TURNIP—Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga.

toms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is the surest mode of obtaining fair and smooth Turnips in old gardens, where they are almost certain to grow wormy if the earth is allowed to remain in contact with the roots. For the Spring and Summer crops, it is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow to sufficient size before the hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong.

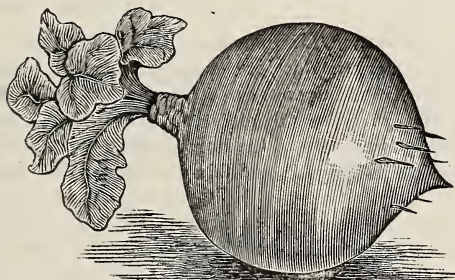
For the Fall and main crop, sow, in the middle and Western States, from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

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

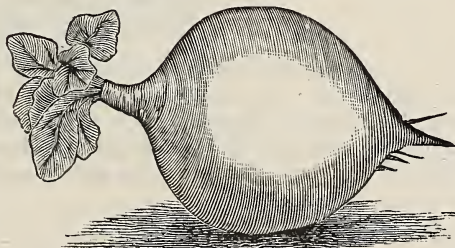
For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas; and they will yield a larger amount of food, than almost any thing else on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to largely increase their sowings, for we are sure no crop will prove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



TURNIP—Carter's Imperial Hardy, Purple Top, Yellow Ruta Baga.



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



TURNIP—Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.

ANISE.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM.

Fr. *Anis.* — Ger. *Anis.*

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

BALM.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS.

Fr. *Melisse.* — Ger. *Melisse.*

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

CARAWAY.

CARUM CARUI.

Fr. *Carvi.* — Ger. *Kummel.*

A biennial, native of England, and other countries of Europe. It is cultivated for its seeds, which are much used in confectionary, cakes, etc., and the leaves are sometimes used in soups. Medicinally, the seeds are used in an infusion, for flatulence. Sow in Spring or Autumn, and thin so as to give the plants a foot of room. The Autumn sowing will give seed the next season.

CORIANDER.

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM.

Fr. *Coriandre*. — Ger. *Koriander*.

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

DILL.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS.

Fr. *L'Aneth*. — Ger. *Dill*.

An annual, a native of southern Europe, and also, of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent, and somewhat bitter taste. Medicinally, they are good for flatulence and colic in infants. The leaves are sometimes used for culinary purposes, and the seeds are occasionally added to pickled cucumbers, to heighten the flavor. Sow the seeds either early in the Spring, or soon after they are ripe, in a light soil. Thin, if crowded, and keep clear from weeds.

HOREHOUND.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE.

Fr. *Marrube*. — Ger. *Andorn*.

A perennial plant, a native of most parts of Europe. It has a strong, aromatic smell, and a bitter, pungent taste, which is permanent in the mouth. Medicinally, Horehound is a tonic, somewhat stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses laxative. It is useful in asthma and jaundice, and is a favorite remedy in pulmonary complaints. Obstinate catarrhs have been cured by taking the expressed juice in new milk. It enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Sow the seeds in the Spring, in any common soil; it scarcely needs any attention; may be propagated by dividing the roots.

HYSSOP.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS.

Fr. *Hyssope*. — Ger. *Isopp*.

Hyssop is a hardy evergreen undershrub from the south of Europe, of which

the leaves and flower stalks are the parts used medicinally. It has an aromatic flavor, and a warm, pungent taste; is stimulant and expectorant, and employed in humoral asthma and chronic catarrh. It is propagated by slips, or by dividing the roots in the Spring, or by sowing the seed. It likes a dry, sandy soil; and eighteen inches space should be given each plant.

LAVENDER.

☞ LAVENDULA SPICA.

Fr. *Lavande*. — Ger. *Spiklavendel*.

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

ROSEMARY.

ROSEMARINUS OFFICINALIS.

Fr. *Rosmarin*. — Ger. *Rosmarin*.

A hardy, evergreen shrub, a native of the south of Europe. It has a fragrant, grateful odor, and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. Its medicinal virtues are tonic, stimulant and resolvent, for which, the tender tops are the parts used. It was believed in olden times, that this plant gave strength to the memory. Rosemary may be raised from seed, or by planting slips or cuttings, in the Spring or Fall. Sow the seed in drills, sixteen inches apart, and transplant the next Fall or Spring.

RUE.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Fr. *Rue*. — Ger. *Rante*.

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

SAGE.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS.

Fr. *Sauge*. — Ger. *Salbei*.

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

SAFFRON.Fr. *Safran*. — Ger. *Safran*.

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

SWEET BASIL.

OCYMUM BASILICUM.

Fr. *Basilic*. — Ger. *Basilicum*.

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

SWEET FENNEL.

ANETHUM FENICULUM.

Fr. *Fenouil*. — Ger. *Fenchel*.

Fennel is a hardy, aromatic, perennial plant, from the south of Europe, growing wild on the banks of rivers. It is a good deal used in Europe, in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. A little Fennel seed gives an agreeable taste

in flavoring apple sauce and pies, but is most used medicinally, and is excellent for flatulent colic in infants. Sow and cultivate same as Anise.

SWEET MARJORAM.

ORIGANUM MARJORANA.

Fr. *Marjolaine*. — Ger. *Marjoran*.

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

SUMMER SAVORY.

SATUREJA HORTENSIS.

Fr. *Sarriette Annuelle*. — Ger. *Saturei*.

The Summer Savory is a hardy herb, much cultivated for culinary and medicinal uses, its warm, aromatic leaves being much esteemed in salads and soups. It may be propagated from seed sown in open ground, at the period of the flowering of the peach, in a light, rich soil. If moderately thinned, the young plants may remain where sown, or be transplanted into rows.

THYME,

THYMUS VULGARIS.

Fr. *Thym*. — Ger. *Thymien*.

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

FRUIT AND SHRUB SEEDS.

Apple Seed, Cherry Stones, Plum Stones, Peach Stones, Pear Seed, Osage Orange Seed.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary, Hemp, Millet, Maw, Rape, Cuttle Bone.—We are prepared to furnish the trade with any or all of the above, either clear or mixed. We also put them up in one pound and one-half pound packages, ready for the retailer, which we sell at the usual discount to the trade.

Agricultural Seeds.

GRASS SEEDS.

Large Red Clover—TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.—This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list. By its judicious use, lands which have been exhausted by too severe a course of cropping, may be brought back to their pristine fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. This variety grows five or six feet high, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for manure. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves.

Medium Red Clover—TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.—This is the kind grown for fodder, and is also excellent for the land. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry; may be sown in the Fall or early in the Spring, on the snow, just before its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down into the crevices of the soil. A dressing of gypsum will immensely increase the Clover crop. From ten to twelve pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old or stiff soils, than on new and lighter ones.

White Dutch Clover.—TRIFOLIUM REPENS.—An excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. It succeeds on all rich, clay lands, if not too wet. Sow from six to ten pounds per acre.

Alsike, or Swedish.—TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDA.—This valuable variety is comparatively new, but is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the varieties, perennial, and absolutely refuses to winter-kill; is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet. The roots are fibrous and heads globular, resembling more the White than the Red Clover, except in size, and may be described as a giant White Clover, with flesh-colored heads. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees, is unsurpassed. Is also especially adapted for sowing on lands that are considered clover sick. Sow in the Spring or Fall, at the rate of six to ten pounds per acre.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa.—MEDICAGO SATIVA.—This variety is of French origin, and is used mostly for soiling purposes. Sow ten pounds per acre in the Spring.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM.—An invaluable

adjunct for lawns. Mixed with Blue Grass and White Clover, it presents a beautiful appearance, and when in blossom, exhales a delightful fragrance. Should form a part of the mixed grasses in every lawn and door-yard.

Extra Clean Blue Grass. — *POA PRATENSIS.* — The best pasture grass for our soil and climate, succeeding finely on our hill lands, and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its qualities till a late period in winter, and further south, affording abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose, an extra quantity of seed should be used, say twenty pounds of Blue Grass and ten of White Clover, per acre. If sown by itself, fifteen pounds will be sufficient, sown early in the Spring. Most of the seed that is offered, is in the chaff, it being very difficult to separate it, but we have a process by which we obtain the seed perfectly clean, which is much preferable to the common seed.

Fine Mixed, for Lawns. — One of the most pleasing features connected with the garden, is a well kept lawn; but to secure this most desirable object, much depends upon the selection of such grasses as will present a fresh and luxuriant verdure throughout the season, without constantly requiring to be cut to prevent overgrowth. For this purpose, a mixture of several kinds of the finer grasses is most suitable. These we can supply ready mixed, of the best sorts, and proper proportions of each. The quantity usually sown, is from one and a half to two bushels per acre. The thicker it is sown, the more perfect will be the lawn. The seed can be sown in Spring or Fall, but some coarse-growing crop, such as Oats or Millet, should be sown with it, to protect the young, tender blades from the scorching sun.

Timothy — *PLEUM PRATENSE.* — This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return, on strong, rich clays of a medium state of moisture. It should be cut just as the blossom falls. Sow either in the Spring or Fall, at the rate of twelve to twenty quarts; or, if sown with Clover, about eight quarts of Timothy, with six or eight of Clover, per acre.

Red Top — *AGROSTIS VULGARIS.* — This is called, in different States, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Fine Bent. Though coarse, the Red Top is a valuable grass for low, wet meadows, producing a large return of good hay. Sow from sixteen to twenty-four quarts per acre.

Orchard Grass, or Cock's Foot — *DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.* — Valuable on all dry soils, and succeeds well in the shade. If for hay, it should be cut before the seed is hardened; it may be sown with Clover to advantage, as they ripen nearly together. Sow from one to two bushels per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass — *LOLIUM PERENNE.* — A very valuable variety for permanent pasture, and makes a large return in hay; very nutritious, and stock are very fond of it. Succeeds best on moderately moist land, for which it is peculiarly adapted. Large quantities are raised in England, and nearly all of Europe. It is also largely used for lawns, in conjunction with other grasses.

Millet — *PANNICUM MILIACEUM.* — Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for foraging. Sow in drills or broadcast, from May 1st to June 20th, if for seed, or until the last of July, if for hay. For grain, sow in drills, eight to sixteen quarts per acre. If for hay, sow broadcast, sixteen to forty quarts.

Hungarian Grass — *SETARIA GERMANICUM.* — This is a species of Millet,

growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is getting very popular, and in the Western States is used extensively. Like the Millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate same as Millet.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Broom Corn — *HOLCUS SACCHARATUS*. — Requires similar land and later planting than Corn. It may be planted in hills, one and a half feet apart in the rows, and the rows three feet apart; is also frequently sown in drills, three or four inches apart, and the rows three feet apart. If sown in drills, one bushel will sow about ten acres; if in hills, six quarts per acre. The two kinds most used are *Tall Evergreen* and *Dwarf Evergreen*.

Liberian Sugar Cane. — We believe this variety to be the best yet introduced for our Northern and Middle States, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint. It is excellent fodder; cattle will eat it in preference to almost anything else. It has yielded 19,000 pounds of fodder to the acre. Planted same time as Corn, but does not require so much cultivation, and matures earlier. If intended for syrup, the seed tops should be cut off or lopped before they are ripe; if for seed, leave until fully ripe, or till the top is as dry as Corn when harvested. One quart of seed is sufficient for an acre, if planted in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the row.

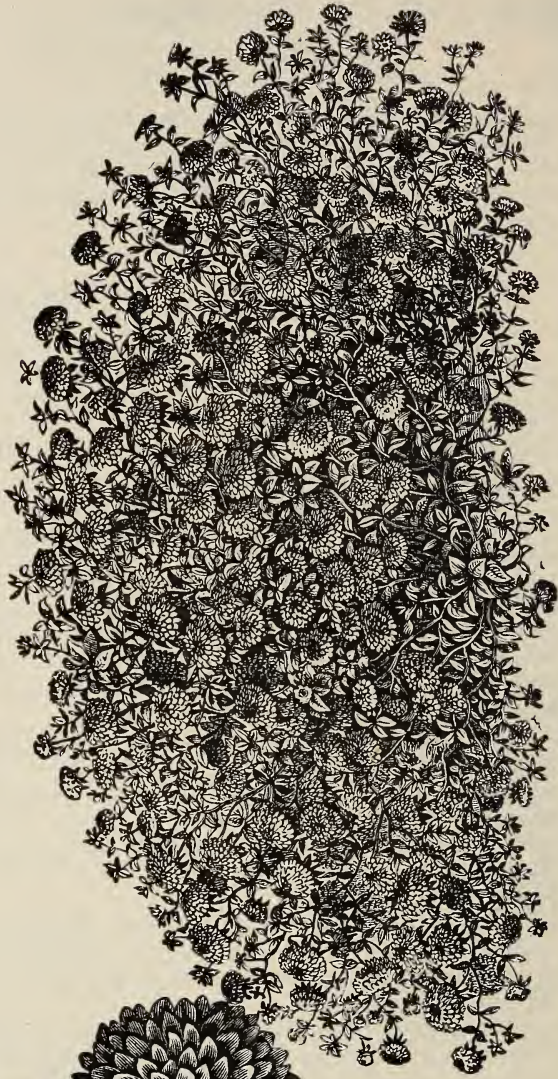
Flax — *LINUM USITATISSIMUM*. — Sow late enough in the Spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on the acre, is twelve to twenty quarts, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather is dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked, bound, and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall, and in dry weather.

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

Field Peas — *PISUM SATIVUM*. — The varieties of Field Peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, Crown, Blue Prussian, Common White, Common Blue and Creeper. Field Peas, in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of Field Beans.

Vetches, or Tares — *VICIA SATIVA*. — A species of the Pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the States. Culture, same as Field Peas.

Sunflower — *HELIANTHUS*. — The Sunflower, during the past few years, has attracted considerable attention as a profitable field crop. It is claimed that it produces a larger return in forage, than almost any other crop; the leaves being the parts used for stock. The seed has also a commercial value, being used for manufacturing oil. We have the *Common*, and *Large Russian*, an improved variety.



SANTAL FLORIFERO.

The Flower Garden.

“ Sweet nurslings of the vernal skies,
 Bathed in soft airs, and fed with dew,
 What more than magic in you lies,
 To fill the heart's fond view ?
 Relics ye are of Eden's bowers,
 As pure, as fragrant, and as fair
 As when ye crowned the sunshine hours,
 Of happy wanderers there.”



IN this age, when the means of human enjoyment have so greatly increased, and a diversity of pure and elevating pleasures await each sense of the lover of nature and art, flowers have become an indispensable luxury.

For, as there is a co-relation and harmony of the faculties ; and a just education demands that culture shall be many sided ; so a pure and elevated taste neglects no form of beauty, natural or artistic.

There is in all well balanced minds a passion for the beautiful, and this natural susceptibility, directed by education and developed by the ministry of congenial objects, constitutes one of our broadest and most blissful relations to nature and mankind.

Flowers are nature's holiday garb ; a radiant alphabet by which the devout heart can interpret the Divine Love. They appeal to the finer susceptibilities more universally than music or works of art, and are nature's softest utterances, that, like the still, small voice of the Prophet, touches the heart. While the lofty mountain, or "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste" awaken solemn and grand emotions, impressing the hermit or the philosopher, flowers are alike the joy of rich and poor, the aged and children ; and, as the creations of life itself, are the heritage of every land, the delight of man, or the prophecy of his advent.

When the eye is weary of the expansive grandeur of field and forest, it finds grateful relief as it rests upon the simple beauty of the modest flower. In this there is such a combination of charms, that it seems as if the Great Archi-

tect had designed to present in miniature, all those beauties which He has scattered over the varied works of nature. Here is the soft outline of the mountain range on the distant horizon—the rich velvet of green woods—the light and shade of hill and dale—the rainbow on the bosom of the soft summer cloud—the indescribable blending of beautiful hues—in short, there is an endless variety of colors, matchless perfection and delicacy of structure. Beauty so exquisite, cannot fail to attract and please the cultivated and refined, and to charm the pure and good. All such persons will delight to see their homes adorned with flowers—the choicest of nature's beautiful productions.

The concentration of vital force in the germ, is calculated to impress the mind with wonder and admiration. An ounce of mixed seed may produce a sufficient number of plants to cover an acre with bloom throughout the season, embracing, perhaps, many thousand varieties, some of them perpetuating themselves for years. These minute germs may have been gathered from every zone, thus affording those who never pass the limits of the State in which they were born, the fairest products of all lands. No other portion of the peculiar natural charms of distant lands can be thus domesticated; a fact which is so appreciated, that many who have but a little plat of ground, revel amid the lovely forms and delicate aroma that greet the more favored traveler in the antipodes.

It is inspiring to watch, day by day, the development of these wondrous and matchless structures. The noble stem that springs from a tiny seed—the delicate folding of the leaves of the calyx around the flower—the rapid swelling of the flower as it verges to its bloom—the gauze-like attenuations of the corolla—the various hues and delicate tinges—the slender yet perfect filaments that form the reproductive organs of the plants—the persistency with which the plant forms new buds throughout the season, if its flowers are plucked—all inspire us with interest and wonder, and extort the reflection that “God has made everything beautiful in its season.” No wonder that the common consent of mankind attributes to each flower, a language that is universal.

In the cultivation of flowers, each one can indulge his peculiar fancy, and each one's character will represent itself in the taste indulged. Some of stern, conservative mould will be gratified with the plain and hardy perennial—perhaps the tall, coarse and ostentatious varieties. Others of fine taste and more delicate perceptions, will patiently rear the minutest and most evanescent annuals, that, blooming for a few days only, shall live in the fancy as the fairy children of thought, till their yearly return—a higher, purer joy with each annual companionship. The motives to the cultivation of flowers, are as various as the tastes of mankind. They are the simplest and least expensive ornament of the homestead, imparting an air of taste and comfort, and awakening dreams of beauty, especially in the minds of children, that will never entirely fade from the memory, but will linger as reminiscences of home, and as oft recurring incentives to strive after a better life. A small amount judiciously expended each year in seeds and plants, would soon surround the home with a great diversity of floral beauty. Flowers abundantly compensate those who cultivate them, by the associations to which they conduce. They are eminently socializing in their tendency; the flower garden diffuses pleasure beyond its own precincts, and gladdens other hearts than that of its possessor. While contemplating its varied beauties, kindred natures quicken into sympathy, and friendship has

often distilled through the aroma of twilight bloom. The flower garden is proverbally the favorite haunt of lovers. The skillful and intelligent florist will be a welcome guest anywhere, and will make friends as readily as beauty finds admirers. As a relaxation from the cares of a professional or mercantile life, a light diversion to be enjoyed morning and evening, the culture of flowers is peculiarly desirable. Here we can almost fancy that God meets us in those Divine pencilings in which light weaves its endless diversities of form and structure.

Ladies should cultivate flowers as an invigorating and inspiring out-door occupation. Many are pining and dying from monotony and depression, who might bury their cares by planting a few seeds, and secure bloom in their cheeks by their culture. In the family, flowers are quite indispensable to domestic sunshine. Children are fascinated by them; and no luxury is greater than to pluck a sumptuous bouquet for your retiring guest, or send as a token to your distant friend, or to the wretched invalid. The student feels that he is rewarded for all his toil, if fair hands toss him a bouquet on exhibition day. Flowers are the choicest ornaments of the bridal chamber, and the emblems of purity and hope, with which we wreath the dead.

As a branch of enterprise, the general cultivation of flowers is quite recent and is rapidly developing. Two circumstances are contributing to extend the list of floral favorites, viz: The domestication of wild species derived from every part of the world, and the production of varieties by cultivation. The old favorites that were known as uniform and fixed, have now, under the hand of skilled culture, multiplied into many distinct and conspicuous varieties, with variations of habit, form and color, adapting them to every taste, and in the process of bedding, enabling the connoisseur to produce the richest display in the grouping of different varieties of the same species.

The special attention which we have devoted to Flower Seeds, has enabled us to make a fine selection of the very choicest of favorite sorts, which we supply on terms so moderate as to bring them within the reach of all. The exorbitant prices charged by many dealers, have deprived vast numbers of persons who admire flowers, of the pleasure of possessing them. There are, in our catalogue, many of the most beautiful and rare flowers, and none that have not been esteemed worthy of a place in the garden of the most fastidious amateur, or professional florist.

While we solicit increased demands for our seeds, we do not forget that there is much reason to be grateful for the largely increased orders that come to us from every section of the country. There will be still greater reason for gratitude, if the time shall ever come, when a Flower Garden shall be an inseparable adjunct of a happy home. Let children there receive their first object lessons. The beautiful flower, unfolding to the brightness of the sun, will illustrate the pure heart, unstained by immorality, and uncontaminated by vice. The pearly dew drop in the bosom of the beautiful flower, will give meaning to the words of purity and truth, that fall from the lips of a loving and pious mother.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATING

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL

FLOWER SEEDS.



THE general rule for sowing flower seeds, as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth ; and *the depth at which they are sown, should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself.*

As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds, they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, from want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. *Very small seeds*, such as *Portulaca*, *Campanula*, *Digitalis*, &c., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains, by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

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

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

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

HARDY ANNUALS

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

They are the most easily cultivated of all plants ; the number of their varieties is large, and their flowers, when properly grown, are frequently of most attractive beauty and elegance. It is only to be regretted that they are not generally cultivated to that extent to which their merit justly entitle them. The seed may be sown from the first of April till the middle of June, along the border, in little patches four or six inches square, or in drills, on the spot where they are wanted to blossom ; and in doing so, care should be taken to have the different varieties arranged in such a manner as to produce a pleasing effect when they are in bloom.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS

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

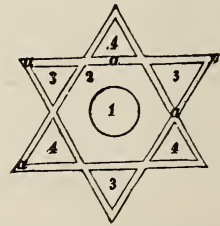
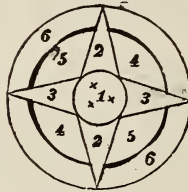
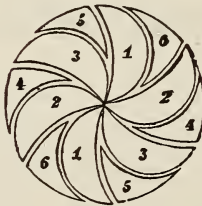
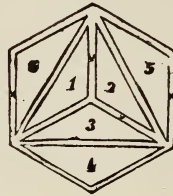
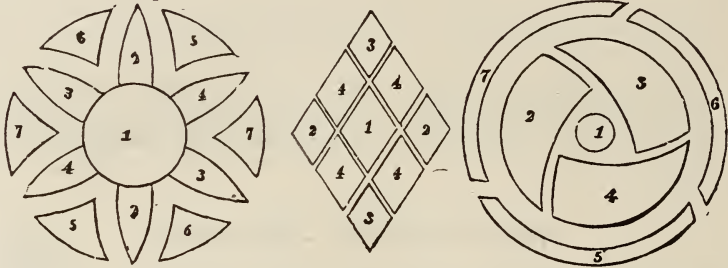
BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

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

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING

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

Designs for Flower Beds.




In the above Designs, care should be taken to have the same colored flowers wherever the same numbers occur in any one plan.

TERMS

—OF—

FLOWER SEEDS.

 *Our Prices are uniform for all varieties, viz:*

10 CENTS FOR SINGLE PAPER.

\$1.00 PER DOZEN PAPERS.

\$6.00 PER HUNDRED PAPERS.

Less than 100 Papers Charged at Dozen Rates.

Less than One Dozen Papers Charged at Single Rates.

The Cash Must Always be Sent with the Order.

CLUBS.

To Clubs we will forward to one address, or separately to each person forming the Club, at the 100 rates—that is, should several persons desire one hundred papers between them, we will forward to each address the number desired, at the one hundred rate.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

We are enabled to send seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., by mail at eight cents per pound, in packages not exceeding four pounds. Any person may, therefore, make a selection of flower seeds from our catalogue, and we will send them by mail, POST PAID, if less than four pounds.

REMITTANCES.

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

SIGN YOUR NAME.

In sending for seeds by mail, please use our order sheet, and give your name, post office, county and State, and write ever letter so plainly that there can be no mistaking it. Also, in making out an order, give one line to each variety, and not run them together all through the letter. These cautions are made necessary from the fact of our often receiving letters without any signature, and no county or State given.

EMPEROR WILLIAM
PANSY



Seed of this Celebrated New Variety

FOR SALE BY

D. M. FERRY & CO.

PRICE 10 CTS

PER PACKET.

CATALOGUE

— OF —

Choice Imported Flower Seeds.

We beg to call the attention of customers to our largely increased number of new varieties, and to the difference in our prices from those given in most catalogues for the same varieties, which they have been pleased to term "novelties," and for which such exorbitant prices have been charged. While we deprecate the practice of boastfully advertising seeds of flowers as worthy of cultivation which have no merit except that of being new, we shall continue to notice all those new varieties that have been tested and found valuable. In the subjoined Catalogue we have sought rather to confine the varieties to such as are known to succeed well, than to offer such an immense number that the purchaser will be bewildered and undecided what to select.

We scarcely deem it necessary to add that all our stock has been purchased from the most reliable growers in France, England and Prussia, and at a great cost, for no really beautiful and first class flower can be had at a low rate. All who know anything of the growth of seeds, know that those of the finest double flowers are very sparingly produced. Our large correspondence with nearly all the foreign cultivators, together with our own experience for the last fifteen years, has enabled us to make a selection of seeds, which we feel confident, will prove true to their marks, possess vitality, and give entire satisfaction.

ABRONIA.

Charming trailer, with verbena-like flowers: leaves, light green, long, oval shape; the stem fleshy, lying prostrate on the ground; may be trained to sticks, or left to its natural mode of growth. The seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which should be removed to facilitate germination, or they may be started in hot-bed. Half-hardy annual.

Abronia umbellata, delicate lilac, with white center.

" **arenaria**, a novelty of 1869; same habit as *umbellata*, but with pure, waxy, yellow, sweet-scented flowers. An elegant acquisition.

" **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.



ABRONIA UMBELLATA.



ABRONIA ARENARIA.



ACROCLINTUM.



Agrostis Nebulosa.



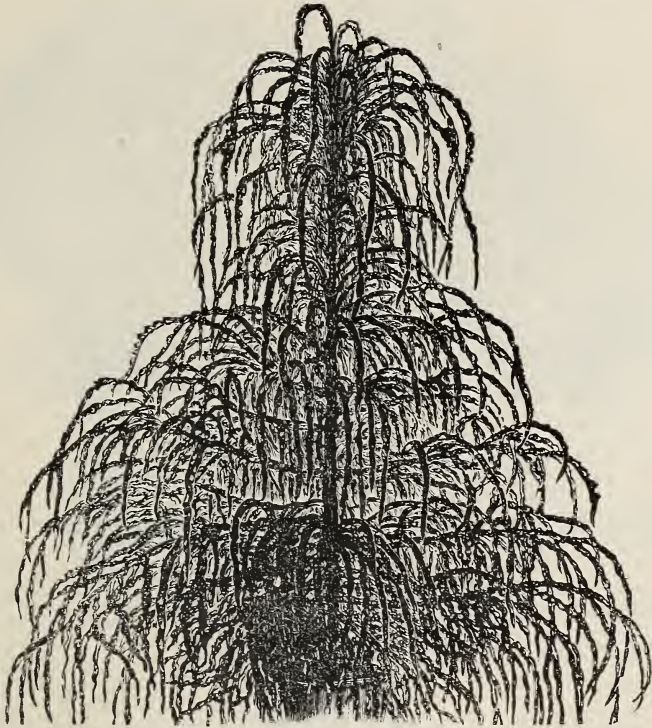
ALONSOA WARSZEWICZII.



AMARANTHUS Melancholicus Ruber.



ADONIS FLOWER.



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

ACROCLINIUM.—(EVERLASTING.)

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

Acroclinium album, pure white.

" **roseum**, light rose color.

ADLUMIA.—(CLIMBING FUMITORY.)

One of the most delicate and graceful climbers, sometimes called "Climbing Fern," from its foliage. It thrives in any sheltered situation, clinging by its numerous tendrils, to any object within reach. Hardy biennial.

Adlumia cirrhosa, pink and straw colored blossoms; 15 feet.

ADONIS.

A hardy annual of easy cultivation, growing about one foot high. Flowers



ASTER, *Betteridge's Choice*.



ASTER, *Imbricæ Pompon*.
½ Natural Size.

deep red, not very large; foliage, many parted and delicate. The flowers and foliage together are beautiful. It is sometimes known as "Pheasant's Eye."
Adonis autumnalis, flowers, dark blood red.

AGERATUM.

Well known bedding plants, remaining in bloom a long time. The colors form an admirable contrast with the more brilliant Verbenas and Geraniums. Continues to bloom through the winter, if kept from the frost. Hardy annuals.
Ageratum mexicanum, light blue; from Mexico; 1½ feet high.

" **Imperial, Dwarf White**, a beautiful, *new dwarf white variety*: 3 inches.

" **Tom Thumb, Dwarf Blue**, an entirely *new and distinct* sort of the *dwarf blue varieties*; very desirable for edgings; 3 inches.

" **Lasseauxi**, a *new rose-colored variety*, growing one foot high, and *highly recommended*.

" **conspicuum**, a valuable variety for winter flowering. Flowers, pure white; 1½ feet; new and fine.

" **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

AGROSTEMMA.

A perfectly hardy plant, growing freely in any common garden soil. Flowers like small, single pinks, on long, slender stems. About one foot high. The different varieties are known as Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.

Agrostemma coronaria, deep crimson, from Russia. Perennial.

" **Cœli-Rosa**, bright rose, white center, 1¼ feet; this is a hardy annual.



ASTER, New Peony-Flowered, *la superba*.

AGROSTIS. — (ORNAMENTAL GRASS.)

A hardy, ornamental grass, much used in connection with everlastings, for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual.

Agrostis nebulosa, fine and delicate.

“ *plumosa*, rare ; from Europe.

ALONSOA.

Showy plants, and fine for mixed beds. Properly green-house plants, but bloom finely in open ground when treated as tender annuals.

Alonsoa grandiflora, deep scarlet flowers. Plants 2 feet high.

“ *Warszewiczii*, bright crimson ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high.

“ *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

ALTHEA.

(See Hollyhock.)

ALYSSUM.

Very desirable free bloomers, and indispensable in every flower garden. The annual varieties bloom nearly the whole summer, and the perennials are among the first in Spring.

Alyssum maritimum, flowers pure white and very fragrant; suitable for edgings, and fine for bouquets. If potted, will bloom all winter. Hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

“ **saxatile**, flowers yellow and very showy; of dwarf habit, and suitable for rock work. Hardy perennial; 1 foot.

AMARANTHUS.

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

Amaranthus melancholicus ruber, beautiful, blood red foliage, suitable for masses or edgings. Half-hardy annual from Japan; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

“ **tricolor**, leaves yellow, red and green; well known as “Joseph’s Coat.” Half-hardy annual; 2 feet.

“ **bicolor olbiensis**, dark purple foliage, edged at the terminals with bright crimson; handsome specimens for mixed borders; 4 feet.

“ **atropurpureus**, a most remarkable and grand variety from Calcutta, growing three feet high, and producing long spikes of rich purple bloom.

“ **salicifolius**, the finest variety yet offered to the public; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, pyramidal in form, branching close to the ground. Leaves, beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze, and later to a bright orange-red color, forming magnificent, bright colored plumes, which give the plant a most elegant appearance. Produces a striking effect in masses, and is fine for center of a vase; also desirable for pot plant, for autumn conservatory decoration.

AMMOBIUM.

A fine, small-flowered everlasting, valuable for winter bouquets, and pretty for the garden. The stems have a winged attachment.

Ammobium alatum, fine white variety from New Holland. Hardy annual; 2 feet high.

ANAGALLIS.

A class of beautiful, trailing plants, blooming all the season; very graceful in pots or vases. Properly half-hardy perennials, but will bloom the first season, if sown early.

Anagallis grandiflora Garibaldi, vermilion; new and fine.

“ “ **Eugenie**, light blue, shaded with white.

“ “ **Napoleon III.**, rich crimson maroon; new.

“ “ **mixed**, large-flowered varieties mixed; fine.

ANTIRRHINUM.

(See Snapdragon.)



ASTER, Giant Empercr.
½ Natural Size.



ASTER, Giant Empercr.
1-10 Natural Size.



ASTER, Victoria.
½ Natural Size.



ASTER, Victoria.
1-10 Natural Size.



ASTER, Rose Flowered.

AQUILIGIA.

(See Columbine.)

ARGEMONE.

Easy-flowering border plants, and resemble Poppies. The leaves are armed with prickles, and marked with white stripes. Hardy annual; 2 feet high.

Argemone grandiflora, flowers white, four inches in diameter; very fine.

“ **Mexicana**, bright yellow flowers; from Mexico

“ **Hunnemauni**, carmine and yellow; beautiful.

“ **mixed**, all the best colors.



ASTER, Porcupine or Hedgehog.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size.



ASTER, Porcupine or Hedgehog.
 11-0 Natural Size.

ARTEMESIA.

A pretty, quick-growing, ornamental plant, with fine, delicate, green foliage of great beauty; very interesting.

Artemesia annua, 4 or 5 feet high; hardy annual.

ASTER.

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The kinds found in the flower garden are usually French or German, and when circumstances for their growth are favorable, present a constant, varying succession of blossoms till frost comes. The taller varieties should be supported by stakes or trellis.

Aster, new peony-flowered, la superbe, the largest peony-formed Aster; above five inches across. Plants 2 feet; full blooming. A magnificent novelty.

“ **Truffaut's peony-flowered**, introduced by the celebrated florist, Mr. Truffaut, of France. The flowers are large, measuring four inches across; oval in form, not showing an open center to the last stage of flowering, in consequence of the many layers of closely set petals. Yields few seeds in the most favorable seasons. *12 distinct mixed colors.*”



ASTER, Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.



ASTER, Dwarf Pyramid.
1-10 Natural Size.



ASTER, Reid's Improved Quilled.
1-10 Natural Size.



ASTER, Reid's Improved Quilled.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size.

- Aster, Truffaut's peony-flowered perfection**, seed saved from the finest and most perfect of Mr. Truffaut's magnificent strain. In habit of plant, size of flower, and brilliancy of color, it is unsurpassed. *Very choice; 12 distinct colors mixed.*
- " **Imbrique Pompon**, a very fine style, pyramidal growth; flowers of very perfect form—double and densely imbricated; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. *12 distinct colors mixed.*
- " **Giant Emperor**, snowy white; flowers very double, of enormous size good form.
- " **Victoria**. This class is allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to it in habit of plant and form of flower, often bearing twenty perfect flowers on a single stalk; of pyramidal growth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.
- " **Rose-flowered**, a beautiful, new variety, about two feet high. Flowers of large, oval form, beautifully imbricated, and very double. All shades of color.
- " **Porcupine, or Hedgehog**, the quills, or sharply pointed petals, is the distinguishing feature of this variety.
- " **Dwarf Pyramid**, the flowers of this variety form a perfect bouquet, completely hiding the foliage, and often numbering from one to two hundred on a single plant; 1 foot.
- " **Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered**, a valuable late variety, and a profuse bloomer. Flowers three or four inches in diameter, containing many shades of color; 10 inches high.
- " **New Dwarf Bouquet, (Boltz,)** about 8 inches high, very constant in height and habit of plant, which is a valuable quality. Extremely pretty, and flowers freely. *6 splendid sorts mixed.*
- " **Betteridge's Choice**. This celebrated strain of quilled Asters has been brought to perfection by Mr. Betteridge, and has taken *ten first class prizes*. Unquestionably a great acquisition. *15 distinct colors mixed.*
- " **Reid's Improved Quilled**, this class is not new, though not generally known. It is very hardy and pretty, and remarkable for the globular form of the flower; *8 distinct colors mixed.*
- " **Mont Rose**, *splendid new variety*, with flowers of a charming *peach color*. The blossoms are freely produced, of enormous size, and most perfect form. Plants of robust, branching habit.
- " **Mont Blanc**, similar to the Mont Rose variety sent out by us last season, but having enormous white flowers.
- " **Newest Bismarck**, a striking novelty, and a great acquisition. In growth, like the Dwarf Pyramid, with dark foliage. The flowers have a peculiar shining lustre, and are of various colors.
- " **Newest Shakespeare**, A new, dwarf Aster of wondrous beauty. The plants form a compact bush of 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and 6 inches high. Flowers, extra double, and well imbricated. Extremely full blooming, and keeps in flower till frost comes.
- " **German Quilled**, *12 principal colors mixed.*



AURICULA FLOWERS

AURICULA. — (PRIMULA.)

No flower garden should be without these beautiful gems, which from time immemorial have been the favorite of florists. It is among the earliest blooming perennials, and is sometimes known as *Primula Auricula*.

Auricula, alpine. This is the most hardy sort, and differs from others in having the outer edge of the petals shaded by a mixture of two colors, beautifully blended, and not separated by distinct bands; the paste around the tube also, is yellow instead of white.

“ **from the finest prize collection.** Hybrids from the very best collection, embracing all known choice varieties. Selfs, gray-edged, white-edged, green-edged, &c.

AZALEA.

Spring flowering shrubs, universally admired for their beautiful flowers, which are invariably produced in great profusion. The flowers are of all conceivable colors, and for brilliancy, are unsurpassed.

Azalea, indica, finest mixed. Green-house evergreen shrubs; flowers, of exceeding beauty. Should be planted out in summer, in a partially shaded situation and covered by a cool part of the green-house in winter. Plant in peat or sandy loam.

“ **pontica, finest Ghent varieties mixed.** Hardy, deciduous, flowering shrubs, producing flowers of surpassing beauty, and all conceivable colors. Plant in April in cold-frame; prick out the seedlings the year following, in beds, four inches apart to remain till they flower. It is well to cover the plants in the fall, with straw or mulch as the late frosts sometimes destroy the young, early shoots.



BALSAM. Improved Rose-Flowered.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(CENTAUREA.)

Well known hardy annual, of easy cultivation and great variety of colors.
Centaurea cyanus, single; various colors mixed.

BALSAM.

A magnificent annual, needing rich soil and good cultivation, well repaying for both with its abundance of showy blossoms. Transplant to twelve inches apart, and pinch off a portion of the shoots, which will increase the size of the flower, and render the plant more vigorous.

Balsam, double solferino, new variety; satiny white, streaked, striped, and spotted with crimson and lilac; *very choice*.

“ **Camellia-flowered**, very double, perfect in form, white, blotched. Mixed colors.

“ **Improved Rose-flowered**, one of the finest and largest of the double varieties; 12 self-colored varieties mixed.

“ **Atrosanguinea plenissima**, a new variety; fine dark red, very double; highly recommended.

“ **Double Tall**, 12 best colors mixed.

“ **Double Dwarf**, 12 best colors mixed.

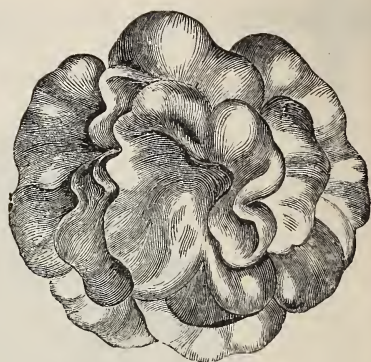
BALOON VINE.—(CARDIOSPERMUM.)

A very pretty, climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. It answers either for the green-house or open ground. Half-hardy annual.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum, white, from India; 5 feet.



BALSAM, Double, Side View.



BALSAM, Double, Front View.



BOCCONIA, Japonica.



BALSAM, Camellia-Flowered.

BARTONIA.

A very showy, half-hardy annual. Sow where it is to bloom, as it will not bear transplanting.

Bartonia aurea, flowers brilliant yellow, with bluish-green foliage; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

BEGONIA.

Ornamental foliage green-house and stove plants, with many-colored, succulent leaves, oblique at their base. Very useful for ferneries, green-houses and parlor decoration. Some of the varieties, in addition to their beautiful foliage, produce magnificent blossoms. They have been so much improved, and so many new flowering sorts introduced, that we almost fail to recognize the species. Some are propagated from seed only, others from cuttings; all require a rich soil.

Begonia Pearcei, beautiful, variegated foliage, and bright orange yellow blossoms. 2 feet high. Propagated from seed only.

“ **Sedeni**. Flower buds on the point of opening, measure an inch and a half in length, and the developed flowers are over three inches in diameter, in clusters of five to ten, of a beautiful, rich carmine; one of the finest.

“ **new varieties mixed**. A very choice collection of the many new sorts, embracing those which are remarkable, both for foliage and flowers; *very choice*.

Begonia seeds are so very small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, besides being exceedingly costly; therefore, a very large quantity of seed cannot be afforded to a single packet, but by actual count, more are sent than in many large seeded varieties.



BALSAM, Double Solferino.

BELLIS.

(See Daisy.)

BELVIDERE. — (SUMMER CYPRESS.)

An ornamental, cypress-like plant, suitable for cemeteries; 1½ feet high. **Belvidere**, hardy annual from Egypt.

BOCCONIA.

Magnificent, stately, half-hardy evergreen shrubs, with ornamental foliage; well adapted for lawns, either singly or in groups. They will require some protection through the winter, by straw or mulch. Easily cultivated in loamy soil, and increased from seed and cuttings in sand; in gentle heat, under glass.

Bocconia Formoso Veitchi. Half-hardy perennial, growing 2 feet high, and producing white and yellow flowers of great beauty.

“ **Japonica**, from Japan; quite hardy; from 4 to 6 feet high; splendid foliage, and clusters of pure white flowers; one of the finest.

BRACHYCOMÉ. — (SWAN RIVER DAISY.)

A dwarf-growing plant, flowering the greater part of the season. Very effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Requires light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual. ½ foot high.

Brachycome iberidifolia, blue; from Swan River.

“ **alba-flora**, white.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

BRIZA. — (ORNAMENTAL GRASS.)

Very useful ornamental grass, much sought for in forming winter bouquets and wreaths; 1 foot high.



BRACHYCOME, Iberidifolia. CALCEOLARIA. James' International Prize.

Briza maxima, large, and very attractive.

" *gracilis*, slender, and of dwarf habit.

BROWALLIA.

Very handsome, profuse blooming plants, covered with rich and beautiful flowers during the Summer. The plants should be protected from the sun when they first make their appearance. Half-hardy annual.

Browallia elata cœrulea, blue; from Peru; 1½ feet high.

" " *alba*, white.

" " *grandiflora*, sky blue; large flowers.

" " *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CACALIA.

(See Tassel Flower.)

CALAMPELIS.

A very beautiful climber from Chili. It blooms freely the latter part of the season. Seeds should be sown in a hot-bed.

Calampelis scabra, flowers bright orange, in racemes.

CALANDRINIA.

Fine, dwarf-growing plants; annuals properly, but perennials if protected in winter. Require a rich, light soil.

Calandrinia grandiflora, fine, rosy lilac flowers; 1 foot high.

" *umbellata*, dwarf, with crimson flowers in clusters; suitable for edgings, clumps or rockeries.

CALCEOLARIA.

A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms which are very showy, and from which an almost countless number of hybrids have been raised. They are perennial, are grown in pots in the conservatory, green-house and garden; but few flowers are held in



CALCEOLARIA, hybrida grandiflora.

CALCEOLARIA, hybrida grandiflora.
Natural Size.

greater esteem. They prefer a turfy loam, a mixture of peat and sand, or a rich, open, garden mold, and are propagated from seed or cuttings. Some are herbaceous perennials, others shrubby evergreens.

Calceolaria hybrida grandiflora. Flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens; very choice.

“ **hybrida tigrina.** Flowers of the largest dimensions; beautifully maculated or spotted. Seed saved from choicest collection.

“ **rugosa,** bedding variety; shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Mixed seed, saved from the finest shrubby sorts only.

“ **rugosa tigrina.** A new tigrined, or spotted variety of the shrubby sorts; very beautiful.

“ **hybrida pumila compacta tigrina.** A new, very dwarf variety, only 10 inches high, and of compact habit. Flowers of fine form and beautiful color; desirable for contrast with taller sorts.

“ **James' International Prize.** One of the finest prize sorts. Flowers beautifully spotted, of large size, and perfect form. Very desirable.

“ **finest hybrids mixed.** Seed saved only from the most perfect flowers, embracing many of recent introduction, and all desirable.

CALENDULA.

(See Marigold.)

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.

Very showy, hardy annuals, of rich and striking colors. Flowers numer-

ous and beautiful; foliage delicate. Produce a fine effect in beds or borders. If the seed pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer.

Calliopsis tinctoria bicolor, flowers dark crimson, brown center, with yellow rays; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

“ “ **marmorata**, brown and yellow; inclined to be shaded; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

“ “ **atrosanguinea**, blood red; fine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

“ **filifolia**, thread leaved; yellow; 3 feet high.

“ **Burridgi atropurpurea**, yellow center, surrounded by a circle of dark purple; beyond this, a fine scarlet color; very showy; 3 feet high.

“ **cardaminifolia**, yellow; pyramidal growth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

“ **mixed** seeds of the above varieties mixed; fine.

CALLIRHOE.

Beautiful, Summer-flowering plants two or three feet high, with sub-digitate leaves, and rich, salver-shaped blossoms. Commence to bloom when about six inches high, and continues through the Summer and Autumn, till hard frost. Sow on heat. Tender annual.

Callirhoe involucrata, trailing habit; of great beauty. Flowers like Portulaca in form and color.

“ **pedata**, rich violet purple, with white eye; 2 feet high.

“ “ **nana**, color same as above; 1 foot high.

CAMELLIA.

All species of Camellia are universally admired, on account of their beautiful, rose-like flowers, and elegant, dark green, shining, laurel-like leaves. They are hardy, green-house shrubs of easy culture, requiring only to be protected from frost. The best soil for them, is an equal quantity of good, sandy loam and peat. They are propagated by inarching, cuttings, grafting, and from seed; the latter being the only method of obtaining new varieties. When the plants are not growing, they should receive but little water, but when growing freely, can scarcely receive too much. A regular succession of flowers may be obtained from Autumn till July, if attention be given to removing the potted and growing plants from a warm to a cooler atmosphere. When the growth is completed, and the flower buds formed, a cool, sheltered situation is best, for they will be seriously injured if exposed to the rays of the sun.

Camellia Japonica, fine double mixed. Seed saved from the finest double varieties, and will undoubtedly produce some very valuable varieties of various colors.

“ **Japonica**, single, well adapted for raising stocks for grafting.

CAMPANULA.

Handsome, hardy annuals, and among the finest of all garden plants for decoration in conservatory or flower garden. The beautiful, white varieties form a most striking contrast with the blue. By good arrangement, a rich and imposing effect can be formed, almost unequaled by other plants.

CALANDBINIA, *umbellata*.CANDYTUFT, *New Crimson*.

Campanula Lorei, fine, large expanded, blue blossoms, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high.

" " *alba*, white, fine, large flowers

" " *mixed*, seeds of above varieties mixed.

(See also, Canterbury Bell.)

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. — (TROPÆOLUM.)

A beautiful, ornamental creeper, taking its name from a supposed resemblance of the bud to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant is of luxuriant growth, and the foliage as beautiful as the flower. Succeeds best in light, rich soil; blooms from June to October. Half-hardy annual.

Canary Bird Flower, (*Tropæolum Peregrinum*), 20 feet high.

CANDYTUFT. — (IBERIS.)

All varieties of Candytuft are very hardy and easy to cultivate. They are quite indispensable for beds and for cutting. Plants bloom more freely, if transplanted. A large number are quoted in some catalogues, which differ but slightly. We notice only the most striking.

Candytuft, purple. (*Iberis umbellata*) 1 foot.

" **white.** (" *amara*) 1 foot.

" **rocket.** (" *coronaria*) 1 foot.

" **fragrant.** (" *odorata*) 1 foot.

" **new crimson.** (" *kermesina*) 1 foot; *very fine*.

" **mixed.** The above varieties mixed; *fine*.

" **new carmine.** *A splendid novelty, of dwarf, compact habit. The plant presents one perfect mass of vivid and rich bloom; a valuable acquisition, and very choice.*

CANTERBURY BELL. — (CAMPANULA MEDIUM.)

Handsome, hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color, and profuse bloom.

CANNA, *Warszewiczii*.

Succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted 2 feet apart. Their large, bell-shaped flowers are freely produced throughout the Summer, and are strikingly effective.

Canterbury Bell, double white.

" " " blue.

" " " mixed, blue and white.

CANNA.

These stately plants are remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, and justly merit the attention bestowed upon them. They are well adapted for planting out in groups in large borders. Will bloom first year if started early, under glass. Soak the seed twelve hours before planting, in hot water. Half-hardy perennials.

Canna, indica, (Indian Shot,) from India; mixed colors. Scarlet blossoms.

" **gaboniensis,** 4 feet; yellow flowers; fine.

" **nigricans,** from East Indies; orange blossoms; 6 feet high.

" **Warszewiczii,** from Central America; bright red flowers; striped foliage; 4 feet high; very beautiful; *four varieties mixed.*

CARDIOSPERMUM.

(See Baloon Vine.)

CARNATION AND PICOTEE.—(DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.)

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form, or delicious fragrance, the richly hued carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection. Hardy perennial. The seed we offer is from the finest col-

lection in Europe, and will produce a large percentage of double flowers, among them many choice novelties.

Carnation, fine double selves, one color.

- “ **fine double striped.**
- “ **double dwarf, early-flowered.**
- “ **double perpetual-flowered,** saved from choice double flowers.
- “ **choicest white ground.**
- “ **choicest yellow ground.**
- “ **English seedling.**
- “ **choicest Italian.**
- “ “ **German,** from named flowers.
- “ **extra fine mixed double Picotee.**
- “ **mixed,** very choice, all the above varieties.

CASSIA.

A very handsome genus of ornamental shrubs, useful for either green-house or conservatory decoration. We have selected a few of the most desirable, low-growing varieties, which will be found very beautiful. Sow the seed in March or April, in heat, in sand.

Cassia floribunda, stove annual, from northern Spain, growing 4 feet high; flowers yellow; very ornamental.

- “ **grandiflora,** green-house shrub from North America, growing 6 feet high, and producing yellow flowers in August and September.
- “ **6 finest varieties mixed,** these comprise all the most desirable green-house varieties.

CASTOR BEAN.—(RICINUS.)

A showy, tree-like, half-hardy annual, varying from four to eight feet in height. Very large leaves, of glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue. Has become indispensable where stately, majestic plants are required. Sow in heat in February, and transplant.

Ricinus sanguineus, splendid red fruit in clusters; blood red stems; highly ornamental.

- “ **tricolor,** reddish-brown stalk, large fruit, dark green and brown spotted; beautiful.
- “ **mixed,** seeds of the above mixed.

CATANANCHE.

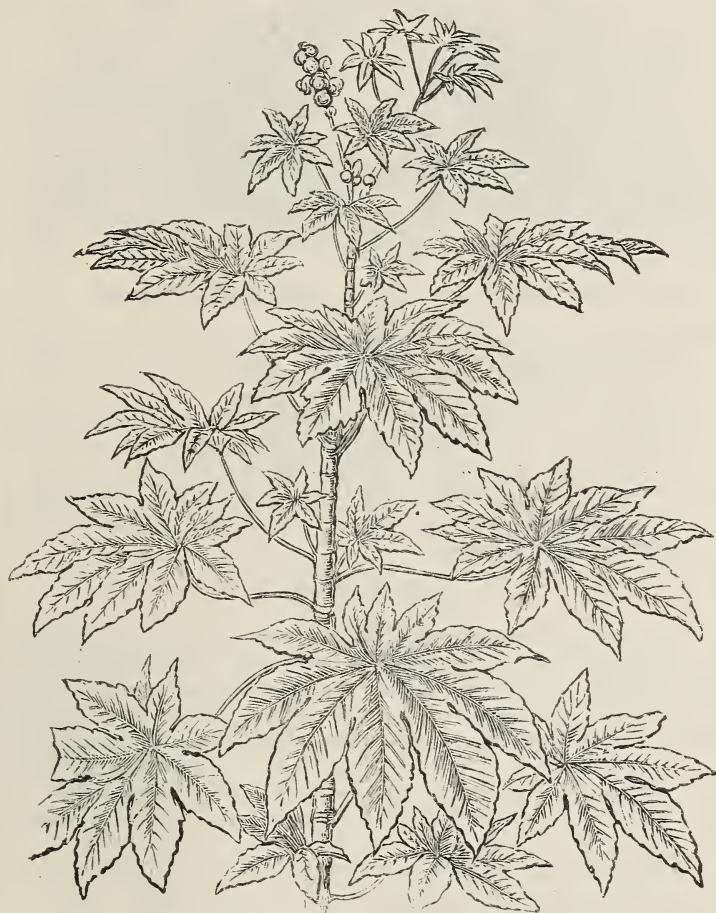
An exceedingly showy and free-flowering plant from the south of Europe, blooming in July and August. Flowers very brilliant and attractive. Requires light, well drained soil. Tender perennial.

Catananche cœrulea, blue, with purple center; 2 feet.

- “ **bicolor,** white, with violet center; 2 feet.
- “ **mixed,** seeds of above varieties mixed.

CATCHFLY.—(SILENE.)

A hardy annual, free bloomer, with dense umbels of pink-like flowers; 1 foot high.



CASTOR BEAN, *Ricinus Sanguineus*.

- Silene Armeria.** The common "Catchfly" of the garden. Plants covered with a glutinous moisture, from which flies cannot escape.
- " " **Alba**, white.
- " " **Rubra**, red.
- " " **Rosea**, pink.
- " " **Mixed**, above colors mixed.

CELOSIA.

Magnificent plants for green-house or conservatory decoration, producing elegant, plume-shaped spikes of flowers; look well in vases out of doors in Summer. Sow in good, rich soil, and transplant at proper period. Half-hardy annuals; 1 foot high.

CENTAUREA. *Candidissima*.CENTAUREA, *Clementei*.

Celosia argentea, long spikes of silvery-white, shaded with flesh color; splendid.

" *aurea pyramidalis*, bright golden spikes, in pyramidal form; exceedingly beautiful.

" *Huttonii*, A most beautiful bedding plant, retaining its brilliancy till late in Autumn. Bushy habit, pyramidal form, profusely branched, *each leading branch being tipped with a small spike of bright crimson flowers*. The upper side of the leaf is a deep claret color, while the under side is a bright crimson shade. A half-hardy annual, growing readily from seed.

" *cristata*, see **Cockscomb**.

CENTAUREA.

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are magnificent foliage plants, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers. All the kinds named below are worthy of careful cultivation.

Centaurea candidissima, fine ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery white, deeply cut foliage. Half-hardy perennial from southern Europe; 1 foot.

" *Clementei*, foliage white, deeply cut, and altogether very beautiful. It is *entirely new*, having been proved only three years, and is a valuable acquisition. Half-hardy perennial.

" *Americana*, hardy annual from Arkansas, two feet in height, and of strong, robust growth; flowers deep red, and very pretty.

" *Cyanus*, see **Bachelor's Button**.

" *Moschata atropurpurea*, see **Sweet Sultan**.

CHAMÆROPS.

(See Palm.)

CHEIRANTHUS.

(See Wall Flower.)

CHLORA.

A popular novelty; glossy, oblong, handsome foliage, and abundant bright yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual.

Chlora grandiflora, new, and highly recommended; 1 foot.



DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

One of the handsomest autumnal plants, of endless variety of color and shade. It can be cultivated in the ground till it buds, then transferred to pots to protect from frost, and it will bloom nearly all winter.

Chrysanthemum, double white, very showy ; 2 feet.

“ **double yellow**, fine.

“ **Burridgeanum**, crimson, white center ; 1 foot.

“ **grandiflorum golden**. An entirely *new variety*, with immense flowers of a deep gold color, and dark, velvety, oval-shaped center. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high ; highly recommended ; hardy annual.

“ **Japonicum fl. pl.** *New Japanese variety*. Flowers of very peculiar form, and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Very interesting Half-hardy perennial.

“ **Louisa Honorata**, beautiful, pom-pone variety, growing only one foot high, and producing elegant purple and rose-colored flowers. Hardy perennial.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CINERARIA.

A very pretty genus of plants, growing from 1 to 3 feet high. The flower and foliage are both fine, and some of the varieties are of wondrous beauty. A soft, white down covers the leaves. Green-house perennials, which can be planted out in Summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely under glass.



CINERARIA, *Maritima Candidissima*.

Cineraria maritima candidissima. *A new variety*, sent out very recently for the first time. Extremely handsome, silvery white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes.

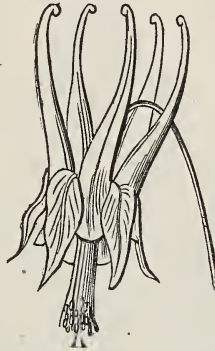
“ **hybrida, very dwarf**, *new*, very dwarf variety, growing *only 4 inches high*. Plants globular in shape, and blossom profusely in many colors; *very desirable*.

“ **hybrida flore pleno**. The first successful attempt at producing *Double Cinerarias* seems to have been accomplished. We are assured that the flowers are perfectly and evenly double, being entirely made up of ligulate florets, as is double *Jacobæa*. The colors run through all the shades peculiar to *Cinerarias*, and if it perpetuates itself from seed, it will be *the acquisition* of the age. The growers give us the strongest assurance that it will do so, they having been six years perfecting it.

“ **choicest mixed**. From the best named varieties. Flowers from this seed have obtained many first class prizes. *Extra choice*.



CINERARIA, New Double.



COLUMBINE, Aquiligia Skinneri.

CLARKIA.

Annuals universally grown and admired; of easy culture, and profuse bloomers.

Clarkia pulchella flore pleno, double; beautiful, rich magenta color; 1½ feet.

“ **pulchella integripetala**, rosy-crimson flowers.

“ **elegans flore pleno**, double; rose-purple; striking.

“ **mixed**, best and finest varieties mixed.

CLIANTHUS.

Curious, green-house shrubs, with singularly beautiful foliage, and magnificent clusters of long, drooping flowers, somewhat resembling a Parrot's beak. About 3 feet high, and succeeds best in loam, peat and sand mixed; does well planted in a border of the conservatory, or will flourish against a south wall, if protected from cold and frost. *Among the most magnificent blooming plants in cultivation.*

Clianthus Dampieri, bright scarlet blossoms.

“ **Dampieri fi albo**. *True*; pure white; *choice*.

“ **splendens**, dark red, and black.

CLINTONIA.

Charming little plants, very beautiful for edgings, borders, pots, or rock work. Sow on a little heat, with great care, as the seed is very small.

Clintonia elegans, light blue; ½ foot.

“ **pulchella**, blue, yellow and white. Dwarf.

“ “ **atropurpurea**, violet-purple, center of yellow, margined with white.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

COBÆA.

A fine, rapid-growing climber, with large, dark leaves, and bell-shaped flowers. Seeds should be planted in hot-bed, as they are apt to rot when planted in open ground. A well established plant will run from 30 to 50 feet



CLIANTHUS, Dampieri.



Natural Size.

in a season. The flower and foliage are both beautiful, and we esteem it one of the best of plants for covering windows, arbors, trellises, etc. Tender perennial.
Cobæa scandens, flowers deep purple and lilac; from Mexico.

COCKSCOMB. — (CELOSIA.)

Curious, ornamental flowers, highly attractive, producing a fine effect in beds or green-house. Flowers large and very brilliant.

Celosia cristata, mixed tall, 12 splendid tall varieties mixed.

“ “ dwarf crimson, brilliant; 9 inches.

“ “ dwarf yellow, fine; 9 inches.

“ “ “ rose, same as above, except in color.

“ “ mixed dwarf, dwarf varieties mixed.

“ **Japonica, or New Japan Cockscomb.** (*Vick.*) We grew this new and beautiful variety last season, and can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it as possessing all the merit claimed for it. It is a perfect blaze of beauty. The comb is finely cut, delicate as lace, and wonderfully brilliant. The branches, from the roots to the smallest leaf-veins, are crimson, and a single plant in a bed attracted universal attention from all passers-by.



COCKSCOMB, Variegated.



CELOSIA, Japonica.

Celosia cristata variegata, or New Variegated Cockscomb. This new and remarkable variety first made its appearance in this country two years ago. Some seedsmen claimed it was only a sport and would not reproduce itself from seed, and we therefore gave it no attention in our catalogue. From all the favorable reports we have heard from last season's test, we are of the opinion that a large proportion will come true from seed. It is variegated in branch, leaf and comb, and is really very handsome.

COLEUS.

Probably there is no other kind of ornamental foliage plant so well known and universally admired, as the Coleus. The leaves are of all shapes, shades and colors, and nearly all have a rich, velvety appearance of most extraordinary beauty. No yard should be without these decorative plants. They are greenhouse evergreens, and can be planted out as soon as danger of frost is over. They will continue to grow and thrive till cut down by frost in Autumn. Slips should be taken from the finest, which will grow finely all winter, if potted and placed in green-house or conservatory.

Coleus, 25 best named sorts.

“ new hybrids, mixed.

COLLINSIA.

Well known and universally admired annuals; may be treated in every way like Calliopsis.



COLUMBINE, Double.

COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia Caryophylloides*.

Collinsia bicolor, purple and white ; from Canada.

" *bicolor alba*, white ; a favorite.

" " *grandiflora*, blue, white and lilac ; from Columbia ; beautiful.

" " *mixed*, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

COLUMBINE. — (*AQUILEGIA*.)

An interesting and varied family of plants, extremely showy and ornamental. The curious form of the flowers is an additional charm. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia alba plena, double ; white ; new and fine.

" *caryophylloides*, white, nicely striped with reddish crimson ; a beautiful double variety.

" *Skinneri*, crimson, scarlet and orange. With the exception of the preceding, the best of all the varieties.

" *vervaeneana fol. variegatis*, one of the few striking, variegated plants, reproduced with certainty from seed. Double, rose-colored blossoms ; exceedingly beautiful.

" *mixed double*, best and finest colors.

COMMELINA.

Tender annual from Mexico ; perennial if the roots are taken up and treated like Dahlias. Plants from the old roots, in good soil, grow two or three feet high ; those from seeds reach only one or two feet. A profuse bloomer, and a favorite.

Commelina cœlestis, sky blue ; 1½ feet.

" *alba*, white ; very fine.

" *mixed*, above varieties mixed.

CONVOLVULUS.

A magnificent class of trailing annuals, some of which produce flowers of wondrous beauty. Useful for verandas, lattice, &c., and will grow freely in any good garden soil.



COLEUS.

Convolvulus aureus superbus, very large, golden yellow flowers; grows 6 feet high; *new*.

" **mauritanicus**, hardy trailing plant, about 1 foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, satiny lavender blossoms. Especially adapted for rock-work or baskets.

" **Major**, see **Morning Glory**.

CONVOLVULOUS MINOR.—(DWARF MORNING GLORY.)

A beautiful, free-growing plant, of trailing habit, with handsome large flowers; fine for masses, producing an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors or mixed beds. Half-hardy annual.

Convolvulus minor tricolor, bright blue, shaded to pure white, next to the golden center.

" **minor alba**, pure white.

" " **striata**, beautifully striped.

" " **mixed**, above varieties mixed.

" " **flore pleno**, a new double variety; beautiful.

" " **unicaulis**, a single, upright stem without a branch, and a compact head of flower buds in great profusion, which expand into blossoms of immense size, of very rich, purplish blue color, and continues in bloom the whole season. *The result of ten years careful selection, and very choice.*

COIX.

(See Job's Tears.)

CREPIS.

An uncommonly hardy and beautiful annual of easy culture and prostrate



CONVOLVULUS, Mauritanicus.

habit. Sow in the Spring, and thin out the plants. In bloom from July to November.

Crepis barbata, yellow, with purple eye.

“ **rubra**, bright red.

“ **flore albo**, white.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CUCURBITA.

(See Gourds.)

CUPHEA.

An ornamental and very beautiful family of profuse-blooming plants, to be treated same as Verbenas. Half-hardy perennial.

Cuphea silenoides, dark crimson-brown; fine.

“ **Zimpanii**, large, violet-red flowers, splendid.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CYCLAMEN

Well known and universally admired bulbous-rooted plants, producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. The seed should be sown in Spring, and by Autumn will produce a bulb, which if potted and placed in conservatory or greenhouse, will blossom the following Spring. Propagated only from seed.



DOUBLE DWARF MORNING GLORY, *Convolvulus Minor fl. pl.*



CYCLAMEN, James' Prize.

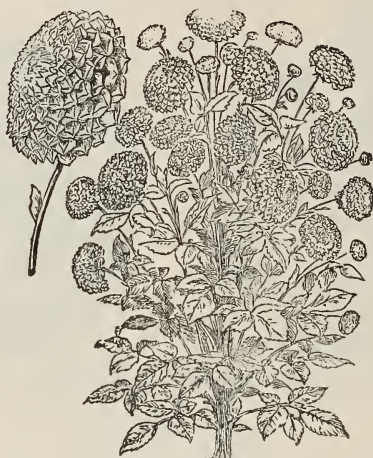
Cyclamen persicum mixed, green-house variety of great beauty, and many colors.

“ James' Prize varieties, saved from Mr. James' choice collection; *very fragrant.*”

CYPRESS VINE. — (*IPOMÆA QUAMOCLIT.*)

Tender climbing annuals of great beauty, with feathery foliage, and elegant blossoms. Very fine for a pillar. Pour boiling water over the seeds before planting, and start in hot-bed. If planted in open ground in June, and boiling water poured over the spot afterwards, they will soon appear and grow rapidly. 15 feet.

Cypress Vine, scarlet.



DAHLIA.

Cypress Vine, white.

“ “ rose.

“ “ mixed, all the above varieties mixed.

DAHLIA.

This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the Autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in almost any soil, from seed sown in Spring. The seed should be sown in shallow pans, in March, and the seedlings transplanted to small pots. As soon as danger of frost is over, plant out, one foot apart. These plants will make a tuber, which should be taken up in the fall, and kept through the winter in a cool, dry place, away from frost, and planted out in Spring, when it will blossom the following Autumn. New varieties are constantly being produced from seed, some of them of exquisite beauty.

Dahlia, finest double mixed, seed saved from choicest flowers.

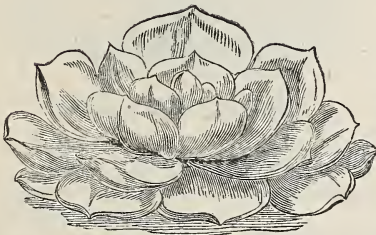
DAISY. — (BELLIS.)

A well known flower, in bloom most of the season; prefers a cool, sheltered situation, and needs some protection in the winter. Flowers are quilled, or flat-petaled; white, red or variegated; half-hardy perennial.

Daisy, double, (Bellis perennis), finest German seeds, producing a large amount of double flowers.

DATURA.

These plants are remarkable for the extraordinary size of their trumpet-shaped flowers. Sow on brisk heat, and transplant into rich soil. Roots can be preserved the same as Dahlias. Half-hardy perennial.

ECHEVERIA. *metallica glauca.*ECHEVERIA, *secunda glauca.*

Datura Wrightii, large flowers, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; very fragrant. 3 feet.

“ **chlorantha fl. pl.**, magnificent, large, double, yellow blossoms, richly scented, and altogether very fine. 3 feet.

“ **fastuosa alba fl. pl.**, flowers double; pure white. 3 feet.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

DELPHINIUM.

(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS.

(See Pink.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

(See Carnation.)

DIDISCUS.

A new and handsome annual, about two feet in height. Stems much branched, producing flowers in hemispherical heads, the size of quilled Asters. Sow in May, or earlier in hot-bed.

Didiscus cœrulea, sky blue; from Australia.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Aurantiaca.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Crocea.

DIGITALIS.

(See Foxglove.)

DOLICHOS.

(See Hyacinth Bean.)

ECHEVERIA.

Green-house evergreen perennial House Leek, for sub-tropical, or conservatory decoration, with large, massive, succulent leaves, of purplish color, and scarlet and yellow flowers in racemes. A magnificent plant for flower or foliage.

Echeveria metallica glauca, green-house perennial; large, orange-colored blossoms, borne on spikes 12 to 15 inches high, each spike bearing 15 to 20 umbelliferous flowers.

" **secunda glauca**, small, compact-growing, glaucous variety, with free-flowering scarlet and yellow racemes of bloom; very fine.

ELICHRYSUM.

(See Helichrysum.)

ERAGROSTIS.

(See Love Grass.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

One of the most splendid flowers known. A bed of it in the sunshine makes a blaze of color. Blossoms two inches in diameter. Hardy perennials, blooming first year from seed, if sown early; 1 foot.

Eschscholtzia Californica, bright yellow, with rich orange center; from California.

" **crocea alba**, creamy white; 6 inches high.

" " **rosea**, beautiful, rose-colored blossoms; *new*.

Eschscholtzia, striata, *new*; beautifully striped.

“ “ **mixed**, three preceding varieties mixed.

“ **aurantiaca**, a first class novelty, with deep orange blossoms; quite distinct from other varieties, each petal having its edges lapped upon itself, with a deeper colored mark running up the center, resembling a maltese cross.

EUPHORBIA.

A large family, widely differing in their habits, many varieties being unworthy of cultivation. We have selected the most useful and beautiful variety for border and pot culture.

Euphorbia variegata, hardy annual; foliage beautifully veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as mountain of snow.

EUTOCA.

Showy, free-flowering plants, suitable for beds and borders; succeed in any light, rich soil. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

Eutoca viscida, blue.

“ **viscida, alba striata**, white, striped with blue.

“ “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

EVENING PRIMROSE. — (ÆNOTHERA.)

One of the most useful, free-flowering plants for beds, borders or edgings. Most of the varieties are perennial.

Ænothera acaulis alba, large, silvery-white blossoms. Hardy perennial, but blooms the first year if started early. 6 inches high.

“ **Lamarckiana**, flowers bright yellow, large, and in clusters. 3 feet high.

“ **gigantea**, a valuable variety from Mexico; the stem grows very tall, changing at about two-thirds its height into an immense flower spike of bright yellow. Notwithstanding its shrubby appearance, it is an annual, and may be grown as easily as the other kinds.

EVERLASTING PEA.

(See Lathyrus.)

FEATHER GRASS. — (STIPA.)

Hardy biennial ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets. It is very delicate and pretty. Seed should be started in hot-bed, as they germinate slowly.

Stipa pennata, (Feather Grass.)

FENZLIA. — (DIANTHOIDES.)

Charming little hardy annual, with Pink-like flowers; fine for border or pots in conservatory, and well adapted for vases and rock-work. Sow in open border, in April.

Fenzlia dianthiflora, from California; purple and yellow flowers; $\frac{1}{4}$ foot.



STIPA PENNATA.

FORGET-ME-NOT, *Myosotis Dissitiflora*.

FERNS.

Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the varieties are exquisitely beautiful. There are so many sorts, varying so widely in habit, that to give explicit directions for the culture of each, would require a volume of itself. As a general rule, they should be kept in a warm, humid atmosphere, and watered abundantly. The soil best adapted to their growth, is turfy fibrous peat, mixed with sand and leaf mold, and underlaid with pieces of broken crocks. Many of the most beautiful sorts are propagated from seed only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.

Ferns, fine mixed, (Filices.)

“ 50 finest species mixed.

FEVERFEW.

(See Pyrethrum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT. — (MYOSOTIS.)

A well known plant, bearing clusters of star-like flowers; best adapted to moist situations, though growing in almost any soil. Half-hardy perennial.

Myosotis palustris, blue flowers, with white and yellow eyes. A variety with white flowers is not so great a favorite.

“ *azurea grandiflora*, light azure blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; new and fine.

“ *dissitiflora*, very deep blue; early blooming; a welcome addition to this class of spring bedding plants, so much in requisition.

FOUR O'CLOCK. — (MARVEL OF PERU.)

So called because the flowers close while the sun is clear and hot. It is really a fine plant, with fragrant flowers and bright foliage. Seeds may be sown in open ground. 2 feet.

Four O'clock, gold striped.

“ red.

“ scarlet.

“ silver striped.

Four O'clock, white.

“ **yellow.**

“ **variegated foliage.**

“ **sweet-scented.**

“ **mixed, all the above varieties mixed.**

FOXGLOVE.— (DIGITALIS.)

A showy biennial, flowering in July. Its tall spikes crowned with thimble-shaped purple and white flowers, make a fine contrast to the foliage of the plant. 3 feet.

Digitalis, splendid mixed. A fine assortment of colors.

“ **Ivery's new spotted,** great improvement on the old sorts; an endless variety of colors; robust, strong and hardy.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.— (HEDYSARUM.)

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea-like flowers; particularly adapted for flower borders or rock-work. Sow in open border in Spring; hardy perennial; 4 feet high.

Hedysarum coronarium, brilliant scarlet blossoms.

fl. albo, true. White-flowering variety.

FUCHSIA.

Well known, half-hardy perennial deciduous shrubs, worthy a place in every garden. The varieties are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Sow in March, in shallow pots, prick out into crocks four inches in diameter, when of convenient size, where they can continue to grow till they bloom. As soon as they have flowered, select such as have good points, and change into larger pots. When frost appears, protect the plants.

Fuchsia, double finest mixed, from the finest specimens.

“ **hybrida, white corollas,** very beautiful.

GAILLARDIA.

Showy, and universally admired perennials, flowering the first year, and among the gayest ornaments of summer flower beds.

Gaillardia picta nana, one foot high; flowers creamy yellow; foliage and flowers both beautiful.

“ **Richardsoni grandiflora hybrida,** the largest and most beautiful flowers of the species; blossoms orange-colored; 1½ feet.

GERANIUM.— (PELARGONIUM.)

Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants, we are sure to find the



GALLARDIA, Picta Nana.

Geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain superior varieties.* Sow in March, in gentle heat, in well drained pots. Water moderately, and as soon as the third leaf appears, pot singly in two-inch crocks, exchanging for larger ones as the plants require. As soon as the weather will permit, plunge the pots in open border, and on approach of frost, remove to cover. They will blossom the succeeding spring. The following are all very choice varieties, and seed sparingly.

- Geranium (Pelargonium) Diadematum**, splendid new variety
 “ “ **Odier**, all five petals blotched.
 “ “ **Fancy**, splendid mixed.
 “ **Zonale, Scarlet**, mixed sorts.
 “ “ **White**, all white-leaved varieties mixed.
 “ “ **new Golden and Bronze**, from Downie, Laird and Lang's celebrated collection. *Magnificent.*

GILIA.

Hardy annual; grows in almost any situation, in beds, or in rockery
 Delicate in leaf and flower.

Gilia capitata, hardy annual, 2 feet high, producing its blue and white
 flowers in dense heads. Sow in clusters.

“ **tricolor**, free-blooming, flowers in loose panicles; color blue, with yellow and purple center.

GLADIOLUS.

Magnificent plants, with sword-like leaves, and long spikes of flowers, of every conceivable color and shade. The varieties are now numbered almost by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections, which have been produced from seed, which is the only method of obtaining new varieties. The plant and flower are from a bulb, which requires two or three years to produce, from seed, of sufficient size to flower well. The bulbs should be taken up on approach of winter, and kept from freezing till warm weather in Spring, and then planted out in groups or borders.

Gladiolus, finest mixed, from 50 choice named varieties.



FOXGLOVE.



GLADIOLUS.

GLOBE AMARANTH. — (GOMPHRENA.)

A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers, which, if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty for years. Seeds germinate slowly. Start in hot-bed, or soak in warm water to soften the woolly husk. Tender annual. 2 feet.

Gomphrena Globosa, purple.

“ “ **white.**

“ “ **flesh-colored.**

“ “ **orange.**

“ “ **striped.**

“ “ **mixed, above varieties mixed.**

GLOXINIA.

Stove perennial bulbs, producing rich and beautiful colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation, and thrive best in equal mixture of peat, loam and sand. Sow in March, on the surface, in a warm, moist atmosphere. When the second leaf appears, transplant into shallow pots to grow through summer. Allow them to rest through Autumn, and keep in same pots through winter, giving little water. In Spring, re-pot and water freely; will blossom second season.

The first three following varieties have peculiar leaves, being large, thick, light green, and recurved in such a manner as to entirely hide the pot. From the



GLOXINIA.

center of the plant are produced very large flowers of the most brilliant colors and finest form. Quite a new and distinct tribe of Gloxinias.

- Gloxinia hybrida crassifolia grandiflora erecta.**
 " " " " **horizontalis.**
 " " " " **pendula.**
 " **mixed**, all choice sorts.

GNAPHALIUM.

A beautiful, everlasting flower of easy culture. 1 foot.

Gnaphalium fœtidum, yellow; fine.

GODETIA.

Beautiful, hardy annuals, and easily cultivated in any good garden soil. Should be treated like Calliopsis.

Godetia rubicunda splendens. A very showy new variety. Rosy-lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center; 1½ feet high.

" **roseo-albo**, (**Tom Thumb**), new; rosy-white.

" **Whitneyi**, flowers largest of the species, measuring four inches across; color, crimson blush; plant, 1 foot high; compact habit; fine for pot plant, garden or rockery.

GOMPHRENA.

(See Globe Amaranth.)

GOURDS. — (CURCUBITA.)

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annuals. 8 feet.

Gourd, orange, the well known Mock Orange.



HELICHRYSUM,
Compositum Maximum.



HELIOTROPIUM,
Triomphe de Liege.

- Gourd**, white, egg-shaped, fac-simile of an egg; very beautiful.
 " **pear-shaped**, yellow and green, striped with cream color.
 " **apple-shaped**, small, yellow; beautifully striped.
 " **mixed**, the above varieties mixed.

GRAMMANTHES.

A fine, profuse-flowering class of miniature plants, with bright, star-shaped flowers. Effective in baskets, edgings or rock-work. Half-hardy annual.

Grammanthes gentianoides, rich orange-scarlet; 3 inches.

- " **lutea**, yellow; 3 inches.
 " **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

GYNERIUM.

(See Pampas Grass.)

GYPSOPHILA.

A pretty, free-flowering plant, adapted to baskets and edgings. Hardy annual.
Gypsophila elegans, white and pink; from Crimea.

- " **muralis**, covered with small, pink flowers; extremely graceful foliage, and suitable for rock-work. From Germany.

HEDYSARUM.

(See French Honeysuckle.)

HELIANTHUS.

(See Sun Flower.)

HELICHRYSUM. — (EVERLASTING.)

These flowers are peculiarly interesting and desirable as dried specimens. Handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if the blossoms be gathered when upon the point of opening. Treatment same as Calliopsis. Hardy annuals.

Helichrysum bracteatum (Golden Eternal Flower,) bright yellow; 1½ feet.

“ **nanum atrosanguineum**, deep crimson; 1¼ feet.

“ **compositum album**, flowers white; 1½ feet.

“ “ **maximum**, large, full, double flowers, of many colors; fine.

“ **monstruosum fl. pl. mixed**, 8 varieties of *largest double flowers*.

“ **nanum fl. pl. mixed**, 5 dwarf-growing, *double-flowering* varieties mixed.

“ **minimum fl. pl. mixed**, 4 varieties of beautiful, little miniature double flowers; *fine*.

HELIOTROPE.

Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and duration of bloom, and are to be met with in most gardens. They succeed in any rich, light soil, and cuttings of the shrubby kinds taken off when young, strike readily. Half-hardy perennial.

Heliotropium Anna Turrell, violet blue; 1 foot.

“ **Roi des noirs**, black; 1 foot; *splendid*.

“ **Triomphe de Liege**, deep blue; fine.

“ **dark varieties mixed**, *very choice*.

HELIPTERUM. — (EVERLASTING.)

Pretty, dwarf-tufted everlastings, with neat foliage. Grows luxuriantly in open border, and is a valuable acquisition. Hardy annual; from Australia.

Helipterum Sanfordi, yellow; very handsome. 1 foot.

“ **anthemoides**, flowers pure white; elegant.

HIBISCUS.

A hardy annual, noticed for the size and color of its flowers.

Hibiscus Africanus, cream color, rich brown center. 1½ feet.

HOLLYHOCK. — (ALTHEA ROSEA.)

New and beautiful varieties of the old fashioned flower, have now placed it among the most popular favorites. Its stately growth, and fine spikes of rosette-like flowers, of various colors, render it exceedingly attractive and conspicuous. It blooms the second year, but may be propagated cuttings, or by division of roots. Half-hardy perennial.

Double mixed, extra fine; from 20 named kinds.

Chater's finest double. 12 double varieties of the greatest perfection mixed.

Exceedingly choice, and very costly.

HONESTY, OR SATIN FLOWER. — (LUNARIA.)

Early, free-flowering plants, interesting for the silver-like tissue of the



OLD DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.
In its present state of perfection.

seed vessels in their matured state. Well adapted for grouping with everlasting flowers.

Honesty, (*Lunaria annua*) plants 2 feet; flowers small.

HUMEA.

A remarkable, handsome plant for decorative purposes. Leaves very fragrant when slightly rubbed. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial; 6 feet.

Humea elegans, red; from New South Wales.

HYACINTH BEAN. — (*DOLICHOS*.)

A tender, annual climber, with flowers in clustered spikes. The whole plant, but especially the seed pods, fine and showy. Treated like the common bean, it grows 10 feet.

Dolichos lablab purpurea, purple.

“ **lablab alba**, white.

“ “ **mixed**, the above mixed.

“ **giganteus**, tall-growing variety, with large, purple flowers; 14 feet; very fine.

IBERIS.

(See Candytuft.)

ICE PLANT. — (*MESEMBRYANTHEMUM*.)

A singular, and very curious annual, with thick, fleshy leaves, covered with ice crystals. Of trailing habit, suitable for hanging baskets.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Ice Plant.

“ **cardifolium variegatum**. A new and exceedingly handsome variety of this ornamental annual. The leaves are blotched with light yellow and cream-colored spots. Fine for hanging baskets, or dwarf masses. Hardy annual.

INDIAN SHOT.

(See Canna Indica.)

IPOMEA.

A familiar, but beautiful family of plants, suitable for green-house, or for warm, sheltered, out-of-door situations. Very attractive mixed with other climbers. Tender annual. 10 to 15 feet.

Ipomea coccinia (Star Ipomea,) fine scarlet.

“ **bona nox**, (Good Night,) pure white; from West Indies.

“ **limbata**, elegantly blotched, and margined with white.

“ “ **hybrida**, great variety of colors; fine.

“ **limbata elegantissima**, large flowers, in form of a five pointed star, with intense purple center, and pure white margin; very beautiful

“ **rubro cœrulea**, immense flowers of bright, celestial blue splendid, stove or green-house climber.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

IPOMEA, *Limbata* Elegantissima.

JACOBÆA, Double.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.

(See Cypress Vine.)

IPOMOPSIS.

(See Tree Cypress.)

JACOBÆA.—(SENECIO.)

Remarkably pretty, free-growing, profuse-flowering plants, almost unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. Grow freely from seed, and are easily propagated from cuttings, not one in fifty failing. *The double are the only ones worth cultivating.* Hardy annuals in open border, biennial in green-house. Sow in loam, mixed with leaf mold.

Jacobæa, double crimson, extra fine; 1 foot.

“ **double white**, elegant; 1 foot.

“ **double yellow.**

“ **new double dwarf blue**, carefully selected, constant in height, pure in color, and double to the center.

JASMINE.

Hardy, deciduous, ornamental shrubs, growing three feet, and producing beautiful, yellow flowers which are very fragrant, and much admired. The seed requires bottom heat to start.

Jasminum fruticans; yellow; fragrant.

JOB'S TEARS.—(COIX.)

Curious, ornamental grass from East Indies. Fine for forming winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Broad, corn-like leaves. 2 feet.

Coix lachryma. Seeds have a peculiar, lustrous appearance.



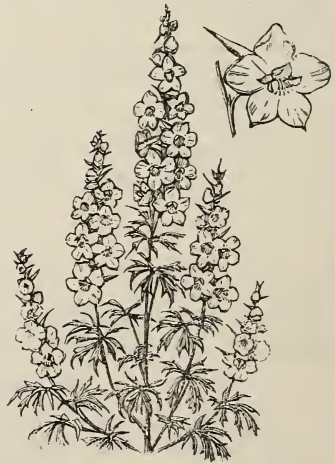
LARKSPUR.
Double Dwarf Rocket.



DELPHINIUM, Nudicaule.



DELPHINIUM, Consolida fl. pl. Candelabrum.



DELPHINIUM, Formosum.



LANTANA.

KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty little plants, of compact growth, resembling the Aster. Grows freely in any good, common soil. Hardy annuals.

Kaulfussia amelloides, bright blue; from the Cape of Good Hope.

“ **amelloides alba**, new; pure white; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

“ “ **atroviolacea**, the richest violet color of any annual in cultivation. A most desirable acquisition.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

LANTANA.

These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange, white, constantly changing colored heads of flowers in great abundance, which have an agreeable, aromatic perfume. Any loamy soil suits them, and they are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, in heat.

Lantana, finest French hybrids mixed, all colors.

“ **alba magna**, pure white; 1 foot.

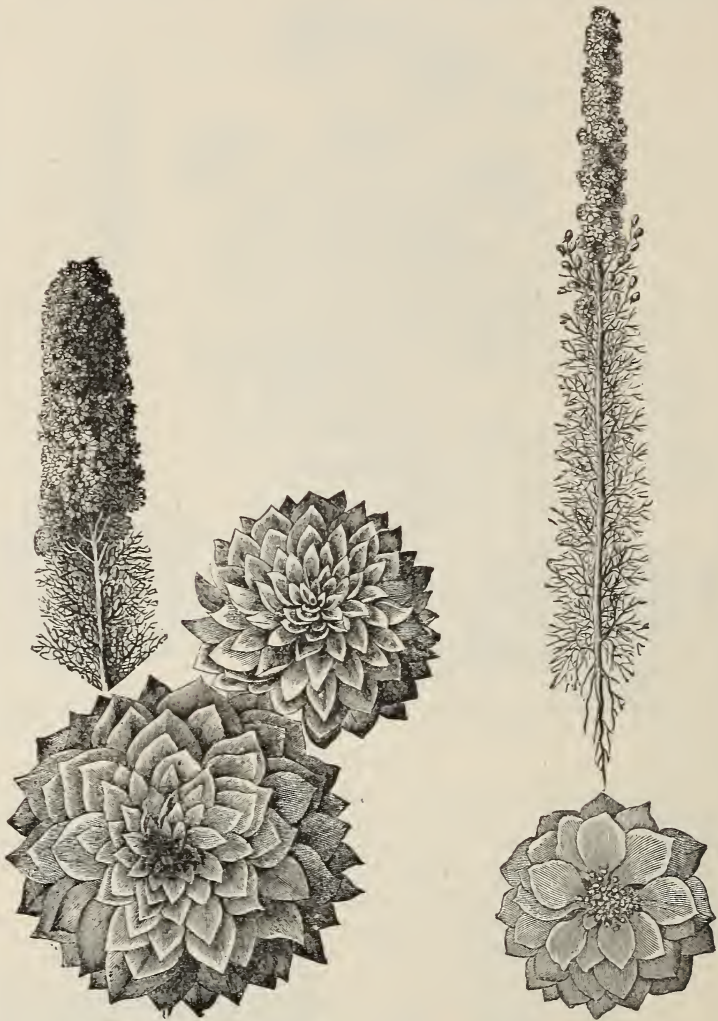
“ **Imperatrice Eugenie**, rosy-lilac; 2 feet.

LARKSPUR. — (DELPHINIUM.)

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens, is invaluable. The leaves are much divided, and the flowers in terminal spikes. The brilliancy of some of the colors is unsurpassed. Easily propagated by seed, or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Delphinium ajacis, (Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.) Hardy annual; 10 inches; 12 varieties mixed.

“ **cardiopetalum**, deep blue; heart shaped. Hardy annual; from the Pyrenees. 2 feet.



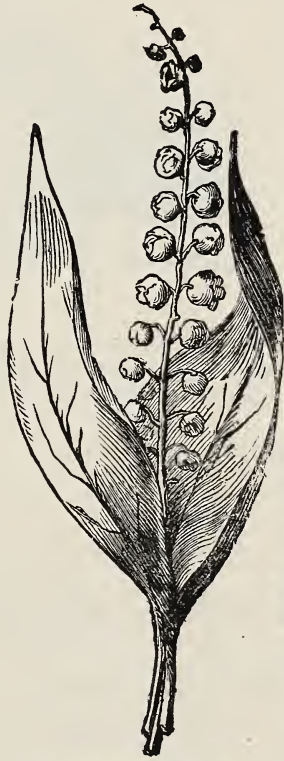
LARKSPUR, Dwarf Stock-Flowered.

LARKSPUR, Tall Stock-Flowered.

- Delphinium elatum**, (Bee Larkspur), has hairy petals in the center of the flower, and a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial. 5 feet.
- “ **grandiflorum album**, large flowered; white. Hardy perennial. 4 feet.
- “ **formosum**, rich blue and white; new. Hardy perennial. 4 feet.
- “ **consolida candelabrum fl. pl.** A new type of annual Larkspur, growing in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers very double, and of various colors; very showy for borders.



EVERLASTING PEA.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Delphinium Hendersoni; remarkably fine, large, richly colored blossoms; hardy annual.

- “ **indicaule**. A splendid novelty, 18 inches high, with *scarlet* flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders or pot culture; hardy biennial.
- “ **mathiolaeflorum nanum, (Dwarf Stock-flowered,)** 10 *brightest colors mixed*. Long spikes of perfectly double blossoms in all colors; hardy annual; 1 foot.
- “ **mathiolaeflorum, (Tall Stock-flowered.)** 8 *brightest and best colors mixed*. Spikes of double flowers 18 inches long; *very beautiful*; hardy annual; 2 feet.
- “ **Imperiale fl. pl. (Double Emperor Larkspur.)** *This is a novelty of great merit*. Fine shaped plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, compact and profusely blooming, almost every plant having 100 close, erect spikes of perfectly double flowers, which, in a dried state, are fine for winter bouquets. Give each plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet space each way. *Three colors mixed*.



LEPTOSIPHON Multiflorus.



LEPTOSIPHON, Roseus.

LATHYRUS.—(EVERLASTING PEA.)

Showy, free-blooming climbers, growing in any common soil. Propagated by seed or by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial.

Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Peas), rose.

“ “ “ “ white.

“ “ “ “ mixed.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.

(See Sweet Peas.)

LEPTOSIPHON

A beautiful genus of hardy annuals, unobtrusive, but delicate and pretty. A shaded situation, with light, rich soil, will usually insure success. From California. 9 inches.

Leptosiphon androsaceus, mixed colors; fine.

• **aureus**, beautiful orange color; hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

• **multiflorus albus**, white; compact growth; hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

• **roseus**, new variety; rose colored blossoms; fine; hardy annual; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

• **French hybrids mixed**, comprising all colors; fine for pot or borders; hardy annuals; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—(CONVELLARIA.)

The Lilly of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial.

Convellaria majalis, white; sweet scented blossoms; $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high.

LIMNANTHES.

Elegant, slightly fragrant annual, of dwarf habit, contrasting finely with the Nemophilas. Delights in a rich, moist situation.

Limnanthes Douglassi, large flowered, yellow and white; fragrant. From California. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

LINUM.

A brilliant and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, and a profusion of bright flowers.

**LINUM, Coccineum.**

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, (Scarlet Flax,) from Algiers. Hardy annual.

- “ **coccineum, deep crimson**; one of the handsomest annuals ever introduced; in brilliancy of color, surpassed by none
- “ **Macrayi, beautiful golden yellow variety, much to be recommended**; hardy perennial.

LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are employed as universally in general summer gardens, as scarlet Geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Lobelia speciosa, Blue King, intense dark blue, with a white spot; dark colored foliage. Showy, and valuable for bedding purposes. Half-hardy perennial.

- “ **speciosa, Queen of Whites,** pure white flowers, not tinted with the slightest shade of any color. Will bloom until destroyed by frost. Half-hardy perennial.
- “ **speciosa, Crystal Palace variety.** Magnificent variety, with large, blue and white flowers.
- “ **Queen Victoria scarlet.** *New, scarlet flowering variety,* with the darkest leaves, and very constant; hardy annual.
- “ **Pumila grandiflora,** very compact growing, and admirably adapted for edging. The plants are full of intense, deep brilliant blue blossoms, constantly opening till frost; hardy annual.
- “ **cardinalis, (Cardinal Flower.)** A magnificent native variety, with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Will flourish in any common soil. Seeds need to be well started with heat. Hardy perennial. 2 feet.
- “ **gracilis.** Very fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully, and blooming profusely. Half-hardy annual.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

Beautiful evergreen climbers, with purple and violet blossoms. Require green-house or cold frame in winter; will run up fences or verandas in summer.



LOBELIA, Queen of Whites.



LOBELIA, Pumila grandiflora.

Propagated by preserving the fleshy roots in dry earth in winter. Seed should be sown in a hot-bed, in March and April.

Lophospermum scandens, flowers violet purple ; 10 feet.

LOVE GRASS.—(ERAGROSTIS.)

A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high ; splendid for winter bouquets ; hardy annual.

Eragrostis elegans, beautiful, dancing sparklets.

LOVE GROVE.—(NEMOPHILA.)

A charming class of dwarf-growing, free-blooming, hardy annuals, of spreading habit. Flowers exquisitely delicate. Do finely all summer.

Nemophila insignis, bright blue flowers, often marked with white.

“ **atomaria**, flowers white, dotted with purple.

“ **maculata**, white flowers, with purple blotch on each petal.

“ **insignis lilaciana**, flowers of beautiful pale lilac color, presenting a handsome and unique appearance.

“ **insignis purpurea rubra**, the nearest approach yet obtained to the long desired *scarlet* color in *Nemophila*.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—(NIGELLA.)

Compact, free-flowering annuals, of easy growth, with flowers inclosed in a feather involucre.

Nigella Damascena, flowers blue · double.

“ “ **nana fl. pl.**, dwarf ; double blue and white flowers.

LUPIN.

Border flowers, in much esteem for their velvet-like leaves, and fine flowers. Hardy annual.

Lupinus Hartwegii, delicate foliage, and dense spikes of rich blue flowers.

1 to 2 feet high.

“ **Cruikshankii**, spikes of white flowers shaded with yellow, purple and blue. Sow in heat, in March. 2 or three feet.

NEMOPHILA, *Insignis lilaciana*.NEMOPHILA, *Insignis purpurea rubra*.

LYCHNIS.

Valuable, handsome and ornamental plants of easy cultivation; strikingly effective in mixed beds and borders. Hardy perennial.

Lychnis chalconica, (London Pride), bright scarlet. 2 feet.

“ **ilaageana, (Benary.)** Elegant, large, scarlet blossoms, with jagged petals. Perennial, but will blossom first year; 1 foot high.

“ **Sieboldii, new variety;** produces large, pure white flowers; 2 feet.

“ **Haageana grandiflora gigantea.** A very large flowering variety, about 3 feet high. The flowers are scarlet, and much larger than any of the preceding; perennial, but will blossom first season.

LYTHRUM.

A fine border plant, handsome, and of easy cultivation. Hardy perennial.

Lythrum roseum superbum, deep rose-colored flowers, in long spikes. 2 feet. Very showy.

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually 2 feet or more, while the French are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half-hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.

Marigold, African, Orange Quilled. A very double variety, with quilled petals; a *striking novelty*, and very showy.

“ “ **mixed,** selected from the finest double flowers; very beautiful.

“ **French, Dunnett's Orange.** Splendid, new, large, double, golden variety.

“ “ **Tagates signata pumila,** bright yellow flowers; elegant habit. Finest varieties mixed.



AFRICAN MARIGOLD,
Orange Quilled.



FRENCH MARIGOLD,
New Gold Striped.

- Marigold, Dwarf French, New Golden,** beautiful, dwarf variety; very double and constant.
- “ “ “ **New Gold Striped,** magnificent stripes of brown, on deep gold; very double.
- “ “ “ **New Miniature Striped.** An exceedingly dwarf variety, only 6 inches high; flowers very double, striped with brown; singularly beautiful.
- “ **Cape, Calendula poncei fl. pl.,** double; white; fine.
- “ “ “ **pulvialis,** flowers white; brown underneath.

MARVEL OF PERU. — (MIRABILIS.)

(See Four O'clock.)

MATHIOLA.

(See Stocks.)

MARTYNIA.

Extremely handsome, large flowered, half-hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive cultivation. Should be started in green-house or conservatory, and transplanted singly into borders.

Martynia formosa (fragrans), one of the finest of the species. About 3 feet high; foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers large, thickly set in spike-like racemes of delicate rosy lilac, blotched and shaded with bright crimson. Needs plenty of room; *very fragrant.*

“ **lutea,** yellow blossoms; from Brazil.

“ **proboscidea.** A curious plant for the border, on account of its large flowers, but more especially for its singularly curious seed vessels, which are much esteemed when young for pickles. Flowers light blue.



FRENCH MARIGOLD, New Miniature Striped.

MAURANDYA.

Graceful, free-blooming climbers. Will bloom all summer, and may be kept growing all winter. Flowers Foxglove-shaped, and very profuse. Half-hardy perennial, blooming the first year.

Muarandya Baretayana, flowers purple, rose, white and violet.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the best and choicest kinds mixed.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

(See Ice Plant.)

MIGNONETTE. — (RESEDA ODORATA.)

A well known, fragrant, hardy annual, which continues to bloom the entire season, sending forth its sweetness, and perfuming the whole atmosphere. It is a favorite plant, and well justifies this affectionate name, Mignonette—“little darling.”

Mignonette, (*Reseda Odorata grandiflora*), large flowered.

- “ **new crimson-flowered Giant**. A new variety, quite distinct from all other sorts; of robust habit, with very large spikes of handsome, crimson flowers, of exquisite fragrance; a free and perpetual bloomer.
- “ **Parson's Tree**, recently introduced and highly recommended, but has not been sufficiently tested to establish its reputation.
- “ **Parson's new, white-flowering Giant**. Flowers almost pure white, of great fragrance, borne on spikes of 6 inches to a foot in length. May be grown as tree or dwarf, and is especially valuable for the latter mode of cultivation.
- “ **New Dwarf Compact**. A new, distinct and very desirable variety. It forms a dense, semi-globular bush of about 10 inches high and 18 inches in diameter. The robust, vigorous branches are clothed with dark green leaves, and decorated with innumerable close spikes of reddish tinted flowers, which are said to be produced, without intermission, from Spring till late in Autumn, the blooming period of this being longer than in any other variety, owing to the successional branching growth. For planting near the edge of a flower border, it is very effective, and highly recommended for pot culture, or for market purposes.



MIGNONETTE, New Dwarf Compact.



MIGNONETTE, Pyramidal Bouquet.



MIGNONETTE, Tall Pyramidal.

Mignonette, Tall Pyramidal. This variety has woody stems and vigorous branches, which are clothed with dark green leaves and club-like spikes of flowers 10 inches long, of a fine red tinge. By good culture, it grows to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The fragrance is powerful, and in consequence of its lignous habit, the more it is cut the more freely it flowers, continuing to bloom till quite late in Autumn.

“ **Pyramidal Bouquet.** This forms a dense, short pyramid of free growth, the numerous branches being terminated by large spikes of intense red flowers, as many as 300 of them being produced on one full grown specimen. The foliage is luxuriant, and of a dark green. This variety is recommended for pot culture, and for the open border.

MIMOSA.

(See Sensitive Plant.)



MIMULUS.

MIMULUS.

Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennials in the green-house, annuals in the open air.

Mimulus moschatus, (Musk Plant), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. Needs rich soil and plenty of moisture. May be cultivated to an upright plant, though usually trailing.

' **punctatus, (Monkey Flower),** large, beautifully spotted blossoms; blooms the first year.

" **inimitable double.** A splendid variety, with flowers as double as the double Petunia; quite distinct from the double tubed varieties.

MOMORDICA.

A curious, annual climber, with yellow blossoms, and foliage similar to the Canary Bird Flower. The fruit is the chief curiosity, being egg-shaped and covered with warty excrescences, and when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seeds, and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine on 'rellises, fences, stumps, &c.

Momordica Balsamina, (Balsam Apple.)

MORNING GLORY. — (CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.)

A handsome, showy, annual climber, of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors and windows, producing a great variety of colors old fashioned, but always a favorite.



DWARF NASTURTIUM, King of Tom Thumbs.

Convolvulus Major, striped.

- “ “ **blue.**
 “ “ **crimson.**
 “ “ **white.**
 “ “ **purple.**
 “ “ **mixed, the above mixed.**
 (See also **Convolvulus.**)

MOURNING BRIDE. — (SCABIOUS.)

A hardy plant of erect habit, one or two feet high, bearing its flowers in hemispherical heads.

Scabiosa atropurpurea. Half-hardy perennial from East Indies.

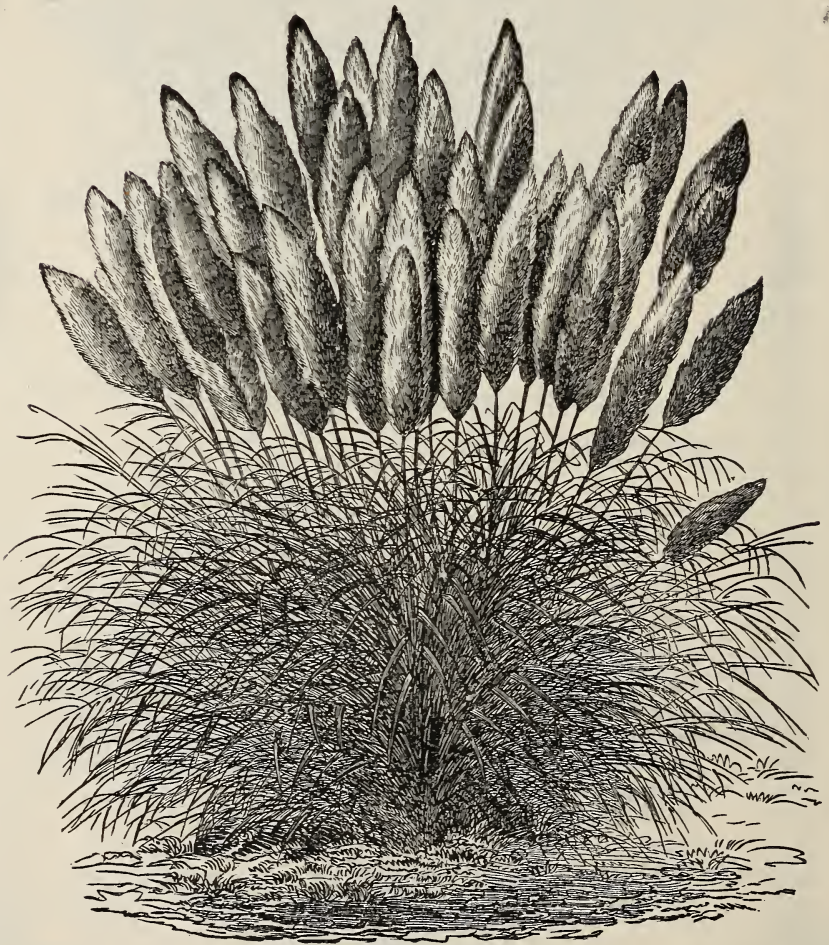
- “ **candidissima**, pure white; new; very desirable for contrast.
 “ **coccinea**, scarlet; half-hardy perennial.
 “ **mixed**, seeds of the above mixed.

MYOSOTIS.

(See Forget-Me-Not.)



NOLANA, Prostrata.



PAMPAS GRASS.

NASTURTIIUM, TALL, OR RUNNING.

(TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.)

Beautiful, climbing plants, with magnificent flowers of brilliant and striking colors. The following varieties are tender, and require to be started in the green-house or drawing room, where they will blossom freely. They can also be transplanted, when the weather has become warm, to the desired situations, by old stumps, trees, by the porch, or under the windows, and with proper training, will cover themselves with most gorgeous blossoms till frost comes.

Nasturtium, Couleur de Bismarck, brown.

“ **Geant des Batailles**, carmine.

“ **Roi des Noirs**, black

“ **Von Moltke**, remarkable for the novel and brilliant color of the flowers, which are of a bright bluish rose. *New.*

NASTURTIIUM, DWARF. — (TROPÆOLUM MINOR.)

A well known annual, of dwarf habit; flowers best in light soil. Seeds are often used for pickles. Improved dwarf varieties, of compact habit, are becoming exceedingly popular.

Nasturtium, Dwarf, Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted maroon.

“ “ **Scarlet.**

“ “ **King Theodore**, very dark.

“ “ **Beauty**, orange and vermilion.

“ “ **Yellow.**

“ “ **Pearl**, white.

“ “ **Rose.**

“ “ **King of Tom Thumbs**, brilliant scarlet.

“ “ **mixed**, fine.

NEMESIA.

One of the prettiest and most free-blooming of plants. Succeeds in any good garden soil. Flowers are so abundant as to completely hide the foliage. Half-hardy annual. 9 inches

Nemesia versicolor, various colors.

NEMOPHILA.

(See Love Grove.)

NIGELLA.

(See Love-in-a-Mist.)

NOLANA.

A hardy, trailing annual, with fleshy leaves, and flowers resembling the *Convolvulus Minor*; an abundant bloomer, and fine for baskets or rock-work. Sow early

Nolana atriplicifolia, flowers blue, white and yellow.

prostrata, fine blue, streaked with black. From Peru.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.



TROPÆOLUM, Von Moltke.



NYCTERIA, Selaginoides.

NYCTERIA.

Charming little plants, about six inches high, with large heads of richly tinted, sweet scented blossoms. Suitable for rockeries, baskets, etc. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial, from the Cape of Good Hope. Blooms first year, if sown early.

Nycteria capensis, white, yellow center.

“ **selaginoides**, pink, yellow center.

“ “ **alba**, pure white; new.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

CENOTHERA.

(See Evening Primrose.)

PALM, DWARF FAN. — (CHAMÆROPS.)

A dwarf growing species of Palm, attaining a height of only 8 or 10 feet. Very ornamental in appearance, and adds much to the beauty of the lawn and conservatory. Requires slight protection during winter, and likes rich loamy soil. **Chamærops humilis**, the most hardy sort, and in Scotland, has stood out several winters with very little protection.

PAMPAS GRASS. — (GYNERIUM.)

Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems, surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence.

Gynerium argenteum, half-hardy perennial; from South America. 10 feet

PANSY. — (VIOLA TRICOLOR.)

This family is too well known to need description. Admirably adapted for any place, it is justly a favorite with all. Seed sown in Spring should not be allowed to blossom till September. If the seed be sown in August, it will blossom the next Spring. The ground can scarcely be too rich, and they will



PALM, Dwarf Fan.

always succeed better if partially shaded from the sun. Plants should be slightly protected through the winter. Half-hardy biennial. The following varieties we have imported from the best English, German and French florists, and can recommend them with confidence. They are saved from the choicest and finest flowers, and comprise all shades of color, from pure white to King of the Blacks.

Pansy, very large stained, new ; extra fine.

- ‘ **Faust, Roi des Noirs**, quite black.
- “ **copper colored.**
- “ **violet, white edged.**
- “ **variegated, or striped.**
- ‘ **bronze, Auricula-flowered, new.**
- “ **purple, white edged, new.**
- “ **sky blue, new.**
- “ **purple and yellow.**
- “ **white, new.**
- ‘ **fawn colored, very beautiful.**
- “ **gold margined, one of the finest.**
- ‘ **mahogany colored, very rich.**
- “ **marbled, very choice colors.**
- “ **pure yellow, striking.**
- “ **Odier, or Five Blotched**, very beautiful ; splendid, large eyed flowers.
- “ **Beauty of St. Osyth, Black.** The darkest Pansy ever raised ; large blossoms, of good substance ; free bloomer and free grower.
- ‘ **Baron de Rothechild.** A striking novelty of great merit. The flowers are large, of finest shades, and all have a conspicuous blackish-purple center.
- “ **Emperor William.** A new variety, with flowers of immense size, most perfect form, and very freely produced. Color, indigo blue, almost black in the center, with violet eye. *One of the finest Pansies yet introduced.*

SEE COLORED PLATE.

- “ **fine mixed**, the above choice varieties mixed These Pansies will reproduce from seed, almost without sporting.



PENTSTEMON.



PERILLA.

PASSION FLOWER.

A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty. We have selected two varieties which seem best adapted to our climate, being more hardy than many other sorts.

Passiflora cœrulea. Hardy, deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty. It is hardy enough to withstand our winters, if the roots are protected by straw, leaves or mulch.

Disemma coccinea. Magnificent, green-house climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form of a double coronet or crown. Is rather tender, but can be planted out after danger of frost is over, must be sheltered or protected from frost in autumn and winter.

PENTSTEMON.

These handsome, herbaceous plants are deservedly growing in favor for bedding purposes. The flowers are bell-shaped, in racemes or spikes, and are constantly produced through the whole season. No one who has ever seen their beauty will willingly do without them. They are hardy perennials, and will live out of doors with a little protection. The seed should be sown in open border, covered very lightly, and the plants transplanted when 4 inches high.

Pentstemon Hartwegi, one of the freest blooming kinds, and highly recommended: flowers brilliant scarlet and very striking; 2 feet high.

“ **Murrayanus**, one of the best; a single spike has been known to produce upwards of fifty blossoms, each flower an inch and a half or more long; flowers rich, shining scarlet 3 feet high.

“ **choice named varieties**, seed saved from collection of newest varieties, and cannot fail to give great satisfaction.



PETUNIA, Finest Striped and Blotched.



PETUNIA, Grandiflora.

PERILLA.

Ornamental foliage green-house, evergreen shrubs, which are fine for bedding. Foliage metallic bronze; nothing else like it.

Perilla atropurpurea laciniata, new; fringed foliage, very beautiful.

PETUNIA.

Petunias, from their richness of color, duration of bloom and fragrance, are admirable bedding plants, and contrast finely with scarlet Geraniums and Verbenas. Hardy annuals

Petunia Phœnicia, original type of small habit, deep purple. 1 foot.

" **Countess of Ellesmere**, deep rose with white throat; fine

" **finest striped and blotched**, beautiful; saved from magnificent collection of striped and blotched varieties.

" **large flowered, spotted**, very ornamental.

" **fine green-edged varieties**, very beautiful.

" **new fringed varieties**, desirable novelty

" **large flowered mixed**, saved from largest flowers.

" **argentea**, rosy white; fine.

" **atropurpurea**, dark red.

" **nyctaginiflora**, pure white; very showy.

" **violacea**, violet red.

" **hybrida, mixed**, from extra choice flowers.

" **double**, finest varieties carefully fecundated with best double flowers.

Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These flowers are noted for extreme richness and variety of color, profuse-



PHLOX, PERENNIAL.

ness and duration of blossom, and general compactness; looking equally well in clumps and masses. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii, alba, pure white; large flowers.

- “ **scarlet**, with black center.
- “ **rosea**, deep rose color.
- “ **Black Warrior**, fine.
- “ **Leopoldii**, red, with white eye.
- “ **Queen Victoria**, violet purple, white eye.
- “ **marmorata alba rosea**, white, rose eyed and marbled.
- “ **Cardinal**, brilliant scarlet.
- “ **General Grant**, bright, rich purple.
- “ **Heinholdii, (Benary,)** *the true, splendid, scarlet Phlox.*
- “ **Heinholdii cardinalis.** We consider this variety of Phlox the most showy and brilliant yet introduced. The color is an intense fiery scarlet, and it may be considered a rival to the Scarlet Geraniums, Verbenas, &c. It is of compact, bushy habit, is a constant and free bloomer; and the blossoms are of long duration, thus being finely adapted for bedding purposes or pot culture, for which use it is scarcely equalled by any other annual.
- “ **fine mixed**, seeds of the above and many other fine varieties mixed,

PHLOX, PERENNIAL.

The varieties of Perennial Phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding or border plants. They are perfectly hardy, and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better however, in deep, rich, rather moist soil.

Phlox, Perennial, mixed, seeds saved from the newest, splendid sorts of Mr. Lieval.

PINK. — (DIANTHUS.)

The family of *Dianthus* is by far the most useful of all the biennials and perennials, and for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of its species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

***Dianthus Chinensis* fl. pl. (Double China Pink.)** This species is a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second. The colors are very rich, and in large beds, you can hardly find two alike. Seeds saved from double flowers will produce double ones.

“ ***plumarius*, (Pheasant Eyed Pink,)** white or pink, with dark eye. The flowers deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant. Hardy perennial.

“ ***Chinensis Heddewigii* fl. pl. (Heddewig's Pink.)** Flowers very large and double, having a diameter of nearly three inches; of various shades of brilliant colors, almost unsurpassed. An elegant acquisition. Half-hardy biennial.

“ ***Chinensis laciniatus* fl. pl. (Double Japan Pink.)** To be properly appreciated, these should be seen, as it is impossible otherwise to convey any idea of their beauty. Rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half-hardy biennial, requiring protection through winter.

“ ***Heddewigii, diadematus*, (Double Diadem Pink.)** This is a most striking novelty, of denser growth than the *Heddewigii*, and of dwarfer habit. Very regular, densely double and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. It has often a velvet-like, radiant fire, impossible to reproduce. The flowers are too beautiful to describe, and the grower has tried to imitate their beauty by the name “**DIADEM PINK.**”

“ ***Chinensis imperialis* fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink.)** A superb, double variety from China.

“ ***barbatus*.** See Sweet William.

“ ***caryophyllus*.** See Carnation.

POPPY. — (PAPAYER.)

Old fashioned flowers, not much in demand, there are however a few species of great beauty, which are an ornament to any garden. The three following varieties will be found to be magnificent, worth more than all the rest. Hardy perennials, blooming first year from seed if sown early; will not bear transplanting well.

***Papaver bracteatum pulcherrimum*, superb, large, double, orange-crimson flowers.**

“ ***orientale*, large, gorgeous, orange-scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black; beautiful.**

“ ***carnation*, brilliant, large, showy, double flowers, of various colors. 2 feet.**

The last variety, under the name of ***Papaver somniferum***, is the sort used so extensively for the extraction of opium.



DOUBLE PORTULACA.



PRIMULA, Japonica.

PORTULACA.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and richness of color ; well adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases or rock-work. Dwarf in habit, extremely beautiful, and require scarcely any water. Hardy annual.

Portulaca, alba, pure white.

“ **aurea**, deep golden yellow.

“ **striata**, sulphur yellow, golden striped.

“ **caryophylloides**, carnation striped ; white and crimson.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above and many other beautiful varieties mixed.

“ **grandiflora flore pleno**—**double**. Seeds saved only from double flowers, grown under glass, and of a variety of most beautiful colors ; very large, and full as a rose ; of superior quality, and sure to give a large percentage of double flowering plants.

PRIMULA. — (CHINESE PRIMROSE.)

Most beautiful, early flowering plants, which should be grown by every one having a foot of glass, or a sunny window, as they will richly compensate for all



PRIMULA,
Sinensis fimbriata (James' Prize.)

PRIMULA,
Sinensis fimbriata, choicest fern-leaved.

trouble by bestowing an abundance of lovely flowers all winter in the drawing room or conservatory. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the first season, but as new plants flower more freely, seed should be sown each year. Sow in May, in box or pan, covering lightly. When two leaves have formed, transplant into pots having good drainage. After blooming all winter in the house, they can be set out in borders, where they will continue in blossom all summer. They like a soil of loam and peat, and care should be taken not to wet the leaves in watering.

Primula Japonica. The Queen of Primroses; noble in foliage and bearing. The beautiful, fine, large, magenta-colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidally arranged on stout flower-stems, which are over one foot high.

- “ ***Sinensis fimbriata*, New Scarlet**, distinct color; very striking;
½ foot,
- “ “ “ **Rose, mixed**, choicest rose varieties.
- “ “ “ **Village Maid**, pure white; ½ foot.
- “ “ “ **James' Prize**, dark carmine; fine.
- “ “ “ **choicest fern-leaved**, new; dark carmine.
- “ “ “ **Double White**,
- “ “ “ “ **Crimson**, } These three are very choice,
- “ “ “ “ **Red**, } highly recommended, and can
be relied upon to come true
from seed.
- “ “ “ **punctata elegantissima**, a new, distinct, very beautiful and constant variety. A great acquisition, and the darkest Chinese Primula known. Flowers very dark, velvety crimson, admirably fringed and regularly spotted on the edges with snow white.
- “ “ “ **choicest mixed**, from James' finest strain of choice fringed varieties; confidently recommended to give the greatest satisfaction.



RHODANTHE, Maculata.

PYRETHRUM. — (FEVERFEW.)

Very useful and universally admired bedding plants, deserving a place in every garden. The single varieties are worthless, but the double flowering sorts are very beautiful. Half-hardy perennials, usually requiring the protection of a cold frame or conservatory through the winter; any good garden soil suits them.

Pyrethrum partenium, (Double Feverfew.) Pure white, double flowers; very beautiful; desirable for bedding.

“ **aureum, (Golden Feather.)** Beautiful golden leaved, bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late in Autumn. One of the finest recent acquisitions for geometrical designs; flower white.

**SALPIGLOSSIS, New Black.****SENSITIVE PLANT.****RHODANTHE.**

An elegant everlasting; its glossy flowers contrasting well with its lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual, from Swan River.

Rhodanthe Manglesi, beautiful, small, branching plants; semi-double, daisy-like flowers, of rich rose color, suffused with white; retain their transparency a long time.

- “ **maculata**, flowers an inch or two in diameter, rosy-crimson, bright purple or white, with golden center, surrounded by a velvety band.
- “ **maculata alba**, pure white with yellow disk; elegant.
- “ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

RICINUS.

(See Castor Bean.)

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful annuals, with large, richly colored delicately veined, mottled, and funnel-shaped blossoms. There is a rich, velvety softness upon the bloom, not often found on flowers. Requires light, rich soil, and general treatment like the Calliopsis.

Salpiglossis hybrida, colors beautifully marbled: purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow and blue.

- “ **new Black**. *A new variety*, recommended for its distinct character as a black blossom. It has a rich, velvety appearance, seldom seen.

SALVIA.

A very large family of plants, all of which are easy of cultivation, and some are exceedingly beautiful. Half-hardy perennials.

Salvia splendens compacta, the finest *Salvia* grown, being literally covered with blossoms; grows well from cuttings. 1½ feet.

“ **Roemeriana**, deep crimson; beautiful. 1 foot.

“ **patens**, one of the brightest and purest of all blue flowered plants, and holds a pre-eminent position.

SANVITALIA.

A fine, low, creeping plant, suitable for rock-work or baskets. Hardy annual. ½ foot.

Sauvitalia flore pleno, bright, double, yellow flowers.

SAPONARIA.

It is impossible to speak too highly of these pretty little star-shaped flowers. They are the longest blooming of all dwarf annuals, and will bear cutting back, if necessary, for late Autumn flowering.

Sapouaria Calabrica, rich, deep pink; ½ foot.

“ “ **rosea**, new; very pretty.

“ “ **alba**, white; fine.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

SCABIOUS.

(See Mourning Bride.)

SCARLET FLAX.

(See Linum.)

SEDUM.

A species of low, succulent plants, some of which are remarkably pretty; grow readily upon stones, rocks, walls and roofs of houses, and are admirably adapted for the center of hanging baskets; all perennial.

Sedum cæruleum. The common, blue *Sedum*, frequently known as “Blue Stonecrop.”

“ **aizoon**. Remarkably pretty, perennial plant, with bright yellow blossoms; of trailing habit, and thick, succulent, deep green leaves. Fine for rockeries or hanging baskets.

SENSITIVE PLANT. — (MIMOSA.)

A singular, annual plant, about one foot high, distinguished for the extreme irritability of its leaves, which droop and close in damp weather, or at the least touch. The foliage is its greatest beauty.

Sensitive plant. **Mimosa pudica**, globular, pink flowers.

SILENE.

(See Catchfly.)

SMILAX. — (MYRSIPHYLLUM.)

Evergreen climbers of much beauty; usually cultivated as green-house or



SNAPDRAGON.

conservatory plants. The leaves are small and quite ornamental; its twining and clinging habit makes it quite a favorite in this country. It is very useful in the formation of wreaths and crosses, and for clothing statuettes, vases, &c. *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, Boston Smilax.

SNAPDRAGON.—(ANTIRRHINUM.)

One of the most showy and useful border plants, and very effective in beds. Half-hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. 2 feet. The following varieties are the finest that have yet been produced:

Antirrhinum majus album, pure white.

“ “ **brilliant**, crimson, with white throat.

“ “ **Della**, carmine, with white throat.

“ “ **caryophylloides**, beautifully striped.

“ “ **mixed**, all the best colors.

“ **Tom Thumb**. The Tom Thumb varieties are new and fine; from four to six inches in height, and of compact growth. All the best colors mixed.

SOLANUM.

A class of beautiful, ornamental, fruit-bearing plants. They are useful for conservatory decoration, and present a beautiful appearance in the drawing room. Most of the varieties are half-hardy perennial shrubs, and can be planted out when danger of frost is over. The foliage is beautiful, but the flower insignificant; the fruit is the chief attraction, being very beautiful in appearance, but not edible.

Solanum pseudo capsicum. covered with a profusion of miniature, pepper shaped, scarlet fruit.



SOLANUM, Hybridum Compactum.

Solanum, Prince of Wales, magnificent new variety, covered with bright orange, pear-shaped fruit.

- “ **Weatherill's hybrids**, dark green foliage, and various colored fruit ; very fine for pot culture in drawing room, or to decorate dinner tables.
- “ **Hybridum compactum**, large, orange-scarlet berries, produced abundantly. Elegant for house or green-house decoration in winter, and recommended as the best of all the varieties.

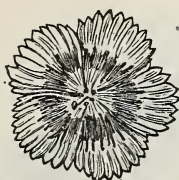
STIPA.

(See Feather Grass.)

STOCK. — (MATHIOLA.)

The Stock is one of the most popular and important of garden favorites, and for bedding, massing, edging and ribboning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or for profusion and duration of bloom. Elegant leaf, elegant plant, beautiful, showy, and most fragrant flower, it well repays the little care it needs.

Stock, Double German Ten Week, grows one foot high, and likes a deep, rich soil. Flowers white, rose, carmine, purple or scarlet. Plants do well started in hot-bed ; 15 fine varieties mixed. Hardy annual.

DIANTHUS, *Barbatus Marginatus*.

DOUBLE SWEET WILLIAM.

Stock, Brompton, blooms well in winter; flowers very fragrant. Half-hardy biennial; 6 best varieties mixed.

“ **Emperor, or Perpetual**, splendid; often flowering several years, if protected from frost. Half-hardy perennial; 12 of the most beautiful varieties mixed.

“ **Night-Scented, mathiola bicornis**, very sweet-scented, the perfume being observable at a great distance, and as agreeable as Mignonette; purple flowers.

“ **Night Scented, mathiola tricuspidata**, valuable for edgings or beds; blossoms profusely till killed by frost. Mauve-lilac, sweet scented flowers. This and the preceding are hardy annuals.

SUNFLOWER. — (HELIANTHUS.)

A splendid genus of showy plants, well calculated, by their stately growth, for screens and shrubbery. Hardy annual.

Sunflower, double, (Helianthus Californicus fl. pl.) From California. 5 feet.

SWEET PEAS. — (LATHYRUS ODORATUS.)

One of the most beautiful and fragrant of flowers, and is deservedly one of the most popular annuals that enrich the flower garden. Seeds should be planted as early in the Spring as possible, and will then give a profusion of flowers from July till October. The plants should have some support to run upon, either brush, strings, trellis or stakes.

Sweet Peas, purple.

“ “ **scarlet.**

“ “ **striped.**

“ “ **Painted Lady.**

“ “ **Invincible scarlet.**

“ “ **Invincible black.**

“ “ **mixed**, the above, and many other sorts mixed.

SWEET SULTAN. — (CENTAUREA.)

Centaurea moschata atropurpurea, very showy; double; deep purple.

SWEET WILLIAM. — (DIANTHUS BARBATUS.)

fine and well known tribe of perfectly hardy plants, growing easily from the seed. A bed of fine varieties presents a most beautiful sight. It sports



SWEET WILLIAM,
Dianthus Barbatus.



DIANTHUS,
Barbatus Oculatus Marginatus.

into endless varieties, viz: white, purple, crimson, scarlet, and variously edged, eyed and spotted. Our seed is saved from the very finest named varieties, and we can recommend it as being very superior. Hardy perennial.

Dianthus barbatus, Sweet William. An old specie, but always esteemed; easily raised from seed; flowers second year. An almost endless variety of colors are presented in one bed.

- “ **marginatus, (Perfection,)** exceedingly beautiful.
- “ **oculatus, marginatus,** splendid.
- “ **Carter's Harlequin,** fine variety; all colors and shades.
- “ **pure white,** novelty with *pure white* flowers.
- “ **black.** We had the pleasure last season of offering a new, *White* variety of this old favorite, and this season we offer its opposite—*Black*. It is of dwarf habit, perfectly constant, and comes true from seed. The flowers are reddish, velvety black.
- “ **finest mixed,** seeds of the above mixed.
- “ **double, extra fine,** very large, and perfectly double.

TASSEL FLOWER. — (CACALIA.)

A hardy, showy annual of easy culture, from one to two feet high, flowering from July to October, with tassel-shaped flowers, in clusters; sometimes called “Flora's Paint Brush.”

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet; very pretty.

- “ **aurea,** golden yellow; fine.



VERBENA, Hybrids.

TAGETES.

(See Marigold.)

THUNBERGIA.

Extremely ornamental climbers; fine for parlor decoration, green-house, or for warm borders. Bloom abundantly, but require heat in starting. Half-hardy annual. 4 to 6 feet.

Thunbergia alata, buff colored flowers, with dark eye.

“ **aurantiaca**, bright orange.

“ **Bakeri**, pure white; new.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

TREE CYPRESS. — (IPOMOPSIS.)

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling scarlet or orange flowers. Succeeds best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial. 4 feet.

Ipomopsis elegans. (Tree Cypress.) Scarlet; from California.

TROPÆOLUM.

Tropæolum lobbianum, see Nasturtium, Tall.

“ **minor**, see Nasturtium, Dwarf.

“ **peregrinum**, see Canary Bird Flower.

VALERIAN. — (POLEMONIUM.)

An old and very pretty border plant, one or two feet high, with beautiful, pinnate leaves. Flowers are lively blue or white, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. Hardy perennial, sometimes called “Jacob’s Ladder.”

Valerian, (Polemonium cœruleum.)

VERBENA.

No plant equals the Verbena for masses, particularly for lawns, where its bright colors contrast so finely with the green grass. It is a universal favorite, and too well known to need description. Half-hardy perennial, but to have them bloom the first summer, should be treated as tender annuals. They are invaluable for winter decoration, and should be kept constantly growing, or they will die.

Verbena, Montana. A hardy variety from the Rocky Mountains, that will stand our winters out of doors, and on this account is invaluable. Large, rose-colored blossoms, changing into lilac.



VIOLET, Purple Queen.



VIRGINIA STOCK, New Pigmy.

Verbena, aubletia grandiflora, reddish-purple; fine; from North America.

“ **niveni**, white; sweet scented.

“ **venosa**, rich purple; fræe-blooming trailer, from Buenos Ayres.

“ **scarlet**.

“ **Defiance**. Seed that may be relied upon to produce this exceedingly showy, well known, deep scarlet Verbena, is now offered for the first time.

“ **pure white, maxima perfecta alba**. This is a very desirable novelty, said to produce large, pure white flowers of standard perfection. It will be appreciated by all who have so long felt the want of it.

“ **hybrida**, blue.

“ “ **Italian**, new; striped and variegated.

“ “ **auriculæ-flora**. Splendid novelty; large and well formed. Blooms in various shades with a distinct eye of white or rose.

“ “ very fine; *extra choice mixed*.

“ **fine mixed**, seeds of the above and many other splendid varieties mixed.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

(See Pansy.)

VIOLET, ENGLISH.— (VIOLA ODORATA.)

An unobtrusive little plant, in demand for its profusion of bloom and delicate fragrance. Succeeds best in damp or sheltered situations. Flowers single and double. Hardy perennial. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Violet, Sweet Scented, English, (Viola Odorata.)

“ **White, (viola cornuta alba)**, beautiful, pure white variety of these valuable bedding plants.

“ **Yellow, (viola cornuta lutea grandiflora.)**

“ **Mauve Queen**, mauve colored.

“ **Purple Queen**, deep, fine purple.

VIRGINIA STOCK.— (MALCOMIA.)

Hardy annuals, very useful for bordering or edging. A continual succession of blossom may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through the Spring and Summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the Candytuft; grow about 9 inches high.



WALL FLOWER, Tom
Thumb. New Golden.



ZEA MAIZE.

Virginia Stock, Red.

“ “ White.

“ “ **New Pigmy.** A new, dwarf variety, a single tuft of which forms a close, erect mass of white flowers; about 6 inches high.

WAITZIA.

A new class of *Everlastings*, with clusters of most beautiful flowers. Very useful in the formation of winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be picked as soon as open, and dried in the shade. They are very tender annuals, and should be started under glass, and transplanted as soon as danger of frost is over. They like a soil of sandy peat or leaf mold.

Waitzia aurea, yellow; 1 foot.

“ *grandiflora*, large, golden flowers; 1 foot.

WALL FLOWER. — (CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI.)

A well known plant of the Gilly-flower family, producing its rich orange or chocolate flowers in the Spring, if protected in the house during the winter; its fragrance is delightful. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet.

Wall Flower. Brown's Early. This is a new variety, with spikes of long, large, thick flowers; a regular and profuse bloomer; fine for cut flowers, or bedding out.

“ **Double.** Mixed varieties.

“ **Tom Thumb, New Golden,** a new variety, free flowering, dwarf and compact habit; highly recommended for Spring bedding, for which it is invaluable.



DOUBLE WHITE ZINNIA.

WAHLENBERGIA.

A very interesting family of hardy, perennial plants, with campanula-like flowers of white and blue, which are exceedingly beautiful. Sow under glass, or in the house, early in April, and transplant to open ground in May.

Wahlenbergia grandiflora alba, pure white; 4 feet.

“ “ **cœrulea plena**, deep blue; 4 feet.

WHITLAVIA.

An elegant, California annual, growing about one foot high, and producing a succession of bell-shaped flowers from June till October. Give it a light, sandy soil.

Whitlavia grandiflora, blossoms abundantly; flowers blue and of large size.

XERANTHEMUM. — (EVERLASTING.)

Remarkably showy, free-blooming everlastings, about one foot high; of neat and compact habit; leaves silvery; flowers abundant and of fine colors. Of easy growth, and will bear transplanting well. Hardy annual.

Xeranthemum atropurpureum, double flowers; deep purple.

“ **yellow**.

“ **white**, new; double; fine.

“ **mixed**, seeds of the above varieties mixed.

ZEA MAIZE. — (STRIPED JAPANESE CORN.)

An ornamental foliage plant of much beauty. It is a species of Corn, with large foliage, the leaves being beautifully striped with white and green. Half-hardy annual, from Japan; 6 feet.

Zea Japonica, foli variegata.

ZINNIA.

A magnificent class of free-blooming plants, with large, handsome flowers, as double as a Dahlia. It is only within a few years that the Double Zinnia has been known, but has attracted universal attention since it first came into notice. The flowers when fully expanded, form a hemispherical shape, become regularly imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for the dwarf Dahlia. Plants require considerable room, and should not be planted less than two feet apart. Should any semi-double ones appear, they should be at once plucked, leaving only perfectly double ones to bloom. The colors run through all shades of carmine, scarlet, purple, crimson, lilac, to the orange and pure white. Very hardy annuals, and bear transplanting well.

By careful selection and several years cultivation, the European florists have obtained the following distinct varieties of this valuable plant. The seeds we offer can be entirely relied upon to reproduce the different colors, almost without sporting.

- Zinnia, Double, carmine.**
- “ “ **scarlet.**
- “ “ **purple.**
- “ “ **crimson.**
- “ “ **lilac.**
- “ “ **deep scarlet.**
- “ “ **purple.**
- “ “ **alba plenissima, pure white.**
- “ “ **orange.**
- “ “ **Haageana.** A new, perfectly double variety, of deep orange color, finely margined with bright golden yellow, and beautifully imbricated, representing a depressed globular cone. The flowers are of long duration, and cover the plants in continuous succession till frost, and dry easily, keeping the color in its natural brilliancy.
- “ “ **extra fine mixed.**

SEEDS OF AQUATIC PLANTS.

We have frequently been solicited for seeds that would grow plants for Aquariums, as well as aquatic plants for out-door purposes. We now have the pleasure of offering them for the first time.

- Seeds of Aquatic Plants** for Aquariums, - 10 cents per packet.
- “ “ “ “ out-door purposes, 10 “ “





DOUBLE ZINNIA.



ZINNIA, Haageana fl. pl.

For the convenience of our customers in making selections, we have arranged alphabetically in the following tables, those varieties which BLOOM THE FIRST SEASON, the SECOND SEASON, ORNAMENTAL GRASS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS, EVERLASTING FLOWERS, and varieties designed for the GREEN-HOUSE, all of which will be found in their alphabetical position, with full descriptions, in the body of the Catalogue.

Flowers Blooming First Season.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Abronia</i> , umbellata. | <i>Aster</i> , Victoria. |
| “ arenaria. | “ rose-flowered. |
| “ mixed. | “ porcupine, or hedgehog. |
| <i>Acroclinium</i> , album. | “ dwarf pyramid. |
| “ roseum. | “ dwarf chrysanthemum-flowered. |
| <i>Adonis</i> , autumnalis. | “ Truffaut's new peony-flowered. |
| <i>Ageratum</i> , Mexicanum. | “ Truffaut's new peony-flowered perfection. |
| “ conspicuum. | “ new dwarf bouquet (Boltz.) |
| “ Imperial Dwarf White. | “ Betteridge's choice. |
| “ Tom Thumb, Dwarf Blue. | “ Mont Rose. |
| “ Lasseauxi. | “ Mont Blanc. |
| “ mixed. | “ Newest Bismarck. |
| <i>Agrostemma</i> , Coeli Rosa. | “ Newest Shakespeare. |
| <i>Alonsoa</i> , grandiflora. | “ Reid's improved quilled. |
| “ Warszewiczii. | “ German quilled. |
| “ mixed. | <i>Bachelor's Button</i> , Centaurea cyanus. |
| <i>Alyssum</i> , sweet, (maritimum.) | <i>Balsam</i> , double solferino. |
| <i>Amaranthus</i> , melancholicus ruber. | “ camellia-flowered. |
| “ tricolor. | “ improved rose-flowered. |
| “ bicolor olbiensis. | “ atrosanguinea plenissima. |
| “ atropurpureus. | “ double tall. |
| “ salicifolius. | “ “ dwarf. |
| <i>Ammobium</i> , alatum. | <i>Bartonia</i> , aurea. |
| <i>Anagallis</i> , grandiflora Garibaldi. | <i>Belvidere</i> , Summer Cypress. |
| “ “ Eugenie. | <i>Brachycome</i> , iberidifolia. |
| “ “ Napoleon III. | “ alba-flora. |
| “ “ mixed. | “ mixed. |
| <i>Argemone</i> , grandiflora. | <i>Browallia</i> , elata cœrulea. |
| “ Mexicana. | “ “ alba. |
| “ Hunnemanni. | “ “ grandiflora. |
| “ mixed. | “ “ mixed. |
| <i>Artemisia</i> , annua. | <i>Calempelis</i> , scabra. |
| <i>Aster</i> , new peony-flowered, la superb. | <i>Calandrinia</i> , grandiflora. |
| “ imbrique pompon. | “ umbellata. |
| “ white giant Emperor. | |

Flowers Blooming First Season—Continued.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Calliopsis</i> , tinctoria bicolor. | <i>Clintonia</i> , elegans. |
| “ “ marmorata. | “ pulchella. |
| “ “ atrosanguinea. | “ “ atropurpurea. |
| “ filifolia. | “ mixed. |
| “ Burridgi atropurpurea. | <i>Cockscomb</i> , <i>Celosia cristata</i> , mixed tall. |
| “ cardaminifolia. | “ “ “ dw'f crimson. |
| “ mixed. | “ “ “ “ yellow. |
| <i>Callirhoe</i> , involucrata. | “ “ “ “ rose. |
| “ pedata. | “ new variegated. |
| “ “ nana. | “ new Japan. |
| <i>Campanula</i> . Lorei. | “ <i>Celosia cristata</i> dw'f mixed. |
| “ “ alba. | <i>Collinsia</i> , bicolor. |
| “ “ mixed. | “ alba. |
| <i>Canary Bird Flower</i> . <i>Tropæolum per-</i>
<i>grinum</i> . | “ grandiflora. |
| <i>Candytuft</i> , purple. | “ mixed. |
| “ white. | <i>Commelina</i> , cœlestis. |
| “ rocket. | “ alba. |
| “ fragrant. | “ mixed. |
| “ new crimson. | <i>Convolvulus</i> , aureus superbus. |
| “ new carmine. | “ mauritanicus. |
| “ mixed. | <i>Convolvulus Minor</i> , tricolor. |
| <i>Castor Bean</i> , <i>Ricinus sanguineus</i> . | “ “ alba. |
| “ “ tricolor. | “ “ striata. |
| “ “ mixed. | “ “ mixed. |
| <i>Catananche</i> , cœrulea. | “ “ flore pleno. |
| “ bicolor. | “ unicaulis. |
| “ mixed. | <i>Crepis</i> , barbata. |
| <i>Catchfly</i> , <i>Silene armeria</i> alba. | “ rubra. |
| “ “ “ rubra. | “ flore albo. |
| “ “ “ rosea. | “ mixed. |
| “ “ “ mixed. | <i>Cuphea</i> , silenoides. |
| <i>Celosia</i> , argentea. | “ Zimpanii. |
| “ aurea pyramidalis. | “ mixed. |
| “ Huttoni. | <i>Cypress Vine</i> , scarlet. |
| <i>Centaurea</i> , Americana. | “ white. |
| <i>Chlora</i> , grandiflora. | “ rose. |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , double white. | “ mixed. |
| “ “ yellow. | <i>Datura</i> , Wrightii. |
| “ Burridgeanum. | “ chlorantha fl. pl. |
| “ grandiflorum golden. | “ fastuosa alba fl. pl. |
| “ mixed. | “ mixed. |
| <i>Clarkia</i> , pulchella flore pleno. | <i>Didiscus</i> , cœrulea. |
| “ “ integripetala. | <i>Eschscholtzia</i> , Californica. |
| “ elegans flore pleno. | “ crocea alba. |
| “ mixed. | “ rosea. |
| | “ striata. |

Flowers Blooming First Season—Continued.

- Eschscholtzia*, aurantiaca.
 " mixed.
Euphorbia, variegata.
Eutoca, viscida.
 " " alba striata.
 " " mixed.
Evening Primrose, *Oenothera acaulis*
 alba.
 " " *Oenothera gigantea*.
Fenzlia, dianthiflora.
Forget-Me-Not, *Myosotis palustris*.
 " " azurea grandiflora.
 " " dissitiflora.
Four O' Clock, gold striped.
 " red.
 " scarlet.
 " silver striped.
 " white.
 " yellow.
 " variegated foliage.
 " sweet scented.
 " mixed.
Gaillardia, picta nana.
 " *Richardsoni grandiflora*
 hybrida.
Gilia, capitata.
 " tricolor.
Globe Amaranth,
Gomphrena globosa, purple.
 " " " white.
 " " " flesh-color'd
 " " " orange.
 " " " striped.
 " " " mixed.
Gnaphalium, foetidum.
Godetia, rubicunda splendens.
 " roseo-albo (Tom Thumb.)
 " Whitneyi.
Gourds, orange.
 " white, egg-shaped.
 " pear-shaped.
 " apple-shaped.
 " mixed.
Grammanthes, gentianoides.
 " lutea.
- Grammanthes*, mixed
Gypsophila, elegans.
 " muralis.
Helichrysum, bracteatum.
 " nanum atrosanguineum.
 " compositum album.
 " " maximum.
 " monstrosum fl. pl. m'xd.
 " nanum " "
 " minimum " "
 " mixed.
Heliotrope, Anna Turrell.
 " Roi des noirs.
 " Triomphe de Liege.
 " dark varieties mixed.
Helipterum, Sanfordii.
 " anthemoides.
Hibiscus, Africanus.
Honesty, *Lunaria annua*.
Humea, elegans.
Hyacinth Bean, (*Dolichos lablab*) purple
 " " " white.
 " " " giganteus.
 " " " mixed.
Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum crys-*
tallinum.
 " " *cardifolium variegatum*
Indian Shot, *Canna Indica*.
Ipomea, coccinea.
 " bona nox.
 " limbata.
 " " hybrida.
 " " elegantissima.
 " rubro caerulea.
 " mixed.
Kaulfussia, amelloides.
 " " alba.
 " " atroviolacea.
 " mixed.
Jacobaea, double crimson.
 " " white.
 " " yellow.
 " new double dwarf blue.
Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma*.
Larkspur, *Delphinium ajacis*.
 " " cardiopetalum.

Flowers Blooming First Season—Continued.

- Larkspur*, *Delphinium formosum*.
 " " *consolida can-*
delabium fl. pl.
 " " *Hendersoni*.
 " Dwarf Stock-flowered.
 " Tall "
- Leptosiphon*, *androsaceus*.
 " *aureus*.
 " *multiflorus albus*.
 " *roseus*.
 " French hybrids mixed.
- Limnanthes*, *Douglasi*.
Linum, *grandiflorum rubrum*.
 " *coccineum*.
- Lobelia*, *gracilis*.
 " *speciosa*, Blue King.
 " " Queen of White.
 " " Crystal Palace.
 " " Queen Victoria
 scarlet.
 " *pumila grandiflora*.
- Love Grove*, *Nemophila insignis*.
 " " *atomaria*.
 " " *maculata*.
 " " *insignis lilaci-*
ana.
 " " *insignis pur-*
purea rubra
- Love-in-a-Mist*, *Nigella Damascena*.
 " " *nana fl. pl.*
- Lupin*, *Lupinus Hartwegii*.
 " " *Cruikshankii*.
- Lychnis*, *Haageana* (Benary).
 " *Sieboldii*.
 " *Haageana grandiflora gigan-*
tea.
- Lythrum*, *roseum superbum*.
Marigold, *African*, orange quilled.
 " " mixed.
 " *Cape*, *Calendula poncei fl. pl.*
 " " *pluvialis*.
 " *French*, *Dunnett's orange*.
 " " *Tagetes signata*
pumila.
 " *Dwarf French*, new golden.
 " " " new gold
 striped.
- Marigold*, *Dwarf French*, new minia-
 ture striped
Martynia, *formosa*, (fragrans.)
 " *lutea*.
 " *proboscidia*.
Maurandya, *Barclayana*.
 " mixed.
Mignonette, *Sweet*, *Reseda odorata*
grandiflora.
 " new crimson flowered
 Giant.
 " *Parson's Tree*.
 " *Parson's new white flow-*
ering giant.
 " new Dwarf Compact.
 " Tall Pyramidal.
 " Pyramidal Bouquet.
- Mimulus*, *moschatous*. (Musk Plant.)
 " *punctatus*. (Monkey Flower)
 " *inimitable double*.
- Momordica*, *Balsamina*. (Balsam
 Apple.)
Morning Glory, *Convolvulus maj. blue*.
 " " " " striped.
 " " " " crimson
 " " " " white.
 " " " " purple.
 " " " " mixed.
- Mourning Bride*, *Scabiosa atropur-*
purea.
 " " " *candidissima*.
 " " " *coccinea*.
 " " " mixed.
- Nasturtium*, *Tall*, *Coleur de Bismarck*
 " " *Geant des Batailles*.
 " " *Roi des noirs*.
 " " *Von Molke*.
 " *dwarf*, (*Tropæolum min'r*)
Crystal Palace Gem.
 " *scarlet*.
 " *King Theodore*.
 " *beauty*.
 " *yellow*.
 " *pearl*.
 " *rose*.
 " *King of Tom Thumbs*
 " *mixed*.

Flowers Blooming First Season—Continued.

- Nemesia*, versicolor.
- Noiana*, atriplicifolia.
- “ prostrata.
- “ mixed.
- Nycterinia*, capensis.
- “ selaginoides.
- “ “ alba.
- “ mixed.
- Petunia*, phœnicia.
- “ Countess of Ellesmere.
- “ finest striped and blotched.
- “ large-flowered, spotted.
- “ fine green-edged varieties.
- “ new fringed “
- “ large-flowered mixed.
- “ argentea.
- “ atropurpurea.
- “ nyctagini flora.
- “ violacea.
- “ hybrida.
- “ double.
- Phlox Drummondii*, alba.
- “ scarlet.
- “ rosea.
- “ Black Warrior.
- “ Leopoldii.
- “ Queen Victoria.
- “ marmorata alba.
- “ Cardinal.
- “ General Grant.
- “ Heinholdii (Ben'ry)
- “ Heynholdi cardinalis.
- “ fine mixed.
- Pink*, *Dianthus Chinensis* fl. pl.
- “ “ plumarius.
- “ “ Chinensis Heddewigii fl. pl.
- “ “ Chinensis laciniatus fl. pl.
- “ “ Heddewigii diadematus fl. pl.
- “ “ Chinensis imperialis fl. pl.
- Poppy*, carnation.
- “ bracteatum pulcherrimum.
- “ orientale.
- Portulaca*, alba.
- “ aurea.
- “ striata.
- Portulaca*, caryophylloides.
- “ mixed.
- “ grandiflora fl. pl. double.
- Rhodanthe*, Manglesi.
- “ maculata.
- “ “ alba.
- “ mixed.
- Salpiglossis*, hybrida.
- “ new black.
- Salvia*, Rœmeriana.
- “ patens.
- Sanvitalia*, flore pleno.
- Saponaria*, Calabrica.
- “ “ rosea.
- “ “ alba.
- “ mixed.
- Sensitive Plant*, *Mimosa pudica*.
- Snapdragon*, *Antirrhinum majus* alb'm
- “ “ “ brilliant.
- “ “ “ Delila.
- “ “ “ caryophylloides.
- “ “ “ mixed.
- “ “ Tom Thumb
- Stock*, double German Ten Week.
- “ night-scented, *mathiola bicornis*.
- “ “ “ *tricuspidata*.
- Sunflower*, double.
- Sweet Peas*, purple.
- “ scarlet.
- “ striped.
- “ Painted Lady.
- “ invincible scarlet.
- “ “ black.
- “ mixed.
- Sweet Sultan*, *Centaurea moschata*
- atropurpurea.
- Tassel Flower*, *Cacalia coccinea*.
- “ aurea.
- “ mixed.
- Thunbergia*, alata.
- “ aurantiaca.
- “ Bakeri.
- “ mixed.
- Verbena*, *aubletia grandiflora*.
- “ niveni.

Flowers Blooming First Season—Continued.

<i>Verbena</i> , venosa.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , atropurpureum.
“ hybrida.	“ yellow.
“ “ blue.	“ white.
“ “ Italian.	“ mixed.
“ “ auriculæ-flora.	<i>Zinnia</i> , double, carmine.
“ scarlet.	“ “ scarlet.
“ Defiance.	“ “ purple.
“ pure white.	“ “ crimson.
“ fine mixed.	“ “ lilac.
<i>Virginia Stock</i> , red.	“ “ deep scarlet.
“ white.	“ “ “ purple.
“ New Pigmy.	“ “ white.
<i>Waitzia</i> aurea.	“ “ orange.
“ grandiflora.	“ “ Haageana.
<i>Whitlavia</i> , grandiflora.	“ “ extra fine mixed.

Flowers Blooming Second Season.

<i>Adumia</i> , cirrhosa, (Climbing Fumitory.)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Japonicum fl. pl.
<i>Agrostemma</i> , coronaria.	“ Louisa Honorata.
<i>Alyssum</i> , saxatile.	<i>Cobea</i> , scandens.
<i>Auricula</i> , alpine.	<i>Columbine</i> , Aquilegia alba plena.
“ from the finest prize collection.	“ “ caryophylloides.
<i>Azalea</i> , indica, finest mixed.	“ “ Skinneri.
“ pontica, finest Ghent varieties mixed.	“ “ vervaeneana fol variegatis.
<i>Bocconia</i> , Formosa Veitchi.	“ “ mixed, double.
“ Japonica	<i>Cyclamen</i> , persicum mixed.
<i>Canterbury Bell</i> , double, white.	“ James' Prize varieties.
“ “ “ blue.	<i>Dahlia</i> , finest double mixed.
“ “ “ mixed.	<i>Daisy</i> , double.
<i>Carnation</i> , fine double selves.	<i>Evening Primrose</i> , <i>Oenothera Lamarckiana</i> .
“ striped.	<i>Foxglove</i> , <i>Digitalis</i> , splendid mixed.
“ double dw'f, early flowered.	“ “ Ivery's new spotted.
“ “ perpetual flowered.	<i>French Honeysuckle</i> , <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> .
“ choicest white ground.	“ “ <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i> fl. albo.
“ “ yellow ground.	<i>Gladiolus</i> , from 50 choice names varieties.
“ English seedling.	<i>Hollyhock</i> , <i>Althea Rosea</i> , double.
“ choicest Italian.	“ Chater's finest double.
“ German.	<i>Jasminum</i> , fruticans.
“ extra fine mixed double	
“ Picotee.	
“ mixed.	

Flowers Blooming Second Season—Continued.

<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Delphinium elatum</i> .	<i>Pansy</i> , fine mixed.
“ “ grandiflorum	<i>Pentstemon</i> , Hartwegi.
“ “ album.	“ Murrayanus.
“ “ nudicaule.	“ choice named varieties.
“ “ Imperiale fl. pl.	<i>Phlox</i> , <i>Perennial</i> , mixed.
<i>Lathyrus</i> , latifolius (Everlasting Pea.)	<i>Pyrethrum</i> , parthenium (Double Fe-
“ “ “ rose.	verfew.)
“ “ “ white.	“ aureum (Golden Feather.)
“ “ “ mixed.	<i>Salvia</i> , splendens compacta.
<i>Lily of the Valley</i> , <i>Convallaria majalis</i> .	<i>Stocks</i> , Brompton,
<i>Linum</i> , Macrayi.	“ Emperor, or perpetual.
<i>Lobelia</i> , cardinalis (Cardinal Flower.)	<i>Sweet William</i> , <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .
<i>Lychnis</i> , chalcedonica (London Pride.)	“ marginatus (Perfect'n)
<i>Pampas Grass</i> , <i>Cyperium argenteum</i> .	“ oculatus marginatus.
<i>Pansy</i> , very large stained.	“ Carter's Harlequin.
“ Faust, Roi des Noirs.	“ pure white.
“ copper colored.	“ black.
“ violet, white edged.	“ finest mixed.
“ variegated or striped.	“ double, extra fine.
“ bronze, auricula-flowered.	<i>Tree Cypress</i> , <i>Ipomopsis elegans</i> .
“ purple, white edged.	<i>Valerian</i> , <i>Polemonium cœruleum</i> .
“ sky blue.	<i>Violet</i> , English, sweet scented.
“ purple and yellow.	“ “ white.
“ white.	“ “ yellow.
“ fawn-colored.	“ “ Mauve Queen.
“ gold margined.	“ “ Purple Queen.
“ mahogany-colored.	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> , grandiflora alba.
“ marbled.	“ “ cœrulea plena.
“ pure yellow.	<i>Wall Flower</i> , Brown's early.
“ Odier, or five blotched.	“ double.
“ Emperor William.	“ Tom Thumb, new gold-
“ Baron de Rothchild.	en.
“ Beauty of St. Osyth.	

Ornamental Foliage Plants & Grasses.

<i>Agrostis</i> , nebulosa.	<i>Bocconia</i> , Formoso Veitchi.
“ plumosa.	“ Japonica.
<i>Amaranthus</i> , melancholicus ruber.	<i>Briza</i> , maxima.
“ tricolor.	“ gracilis.
“ bicolor olbiensis.	<i>Canna</i> , Indica.
“ atropurpureus.	“ gaboniensis.
“ salicifolius.	“ nigricans.

Ornamental Foliage Plants and Grasses—Continued.

Canna, Warszewiczii.
Castor Bean, *Ricinus sanguineus*.
 " tricolor.
 " mixed.
Centaurea, candidissima.
 " Clementei.
Cineraria, maritima candidissima.
Coleus 25 best named sorts mixed
 " new hybrids mixed.
Euphorbia, variegata.
Feather Grass, *stipa pennata*.
Ferns, finest mixed (Filices.)
 " 50 finest species mixed.

Humea, elegans.
Ice Plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.
 " variegated leaved
Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma*.
Love Grass, *Eragrostis elegans*.
Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.
Palm, Dwarf Fan, *Chamærops humilis*
Perilla, *atropurpurea laciniata*,
Sedum, *cœruleum*.
 " aizoon.
Zea Maize, fol variegata.

Ornamental Climbers.

Adumia, cirrhosa.
Balloon Vine, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*.
Calampelis, scabra.
Canary Bird Flower, *Tropæolum pergrinum*.
Coclea, scandens.
Cypress Vine, scarlet.
 " white.
 " rose.
 " mixed.
Gourd, orange.
 " egg-shaped.
 " pear-shaped.
 " apple-shaped.
 " mixed.
Hyacinth Bean, (*Dolichos lablab*).
 " purple.
 " white.
 " giganteus.
 " mixed.
Ipomea, coccinea.
 " bona nox.
 " limbata.
 " " hybrida.
 " " elegantissima.
 " rubro cœrulea.
 " mixed.
Lathyrus, latifolius, rose.
 " " white.

Lathyrus, latifolius, mixed.
Lophospermum, scandens.
Mauwandy, Barclayana.
 " mixed.
Momordica, Balsamina (Balsam Apple)
Morning Glory, (*Convolvulus Major*).
 " striped.
 " blue.
 " crimson.
 " white.
 " purple.
 " mixed.
Nasturtium, Tall, *Coleur de Bismarck*
 " *Geant des Batailles*.
 " *Roi des Noirs*.
 " *Von Moltke*.
Passion Flower, *Passiflora cœrulea*.
 " *Disemma coccinea*.
Smilax, *mysiphillum asparagoides*.
Sweet Pea, purple.
 " scarlet.
 " striped.
 " Painted Lady.
 " invincible scarlet.
 " black.
 " mixed.
Thunbergia, alata.
 " aurantiaca.
 " Bakeri.
 " mixed.

Everlasting Flowers.

<i>Acroclinium</i> , album.	<i>Helichrysum</i> , nanum, fl. pl. mixed.
“ roseum.	“ minimum “ “
<i>Ammobium</i> , alatum.	<i>Helipterum</i> , Sanfordii.
<i>Gnaphalium</i> , fetidum.	“ anthemoides.
<i>Globe Amaranth</i> , (<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>)	<i>Honesty</i> , (<i>Lunaria annua</i> .)
“ white.	<i>Rhodanthe</i> , <i>Manglesi</i> .
“ flesh-colored.	“ maculata.
“ orange.	“ “ alba.
“ striped.	“ mixed.
“ mixed.	<i>Waitzia</i> , aurea.
<i>Helichrysum</i> , bracteatum.	“ grandiflora.
“ nanum atrosanguineum.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , atropurpureum.
“ compositum album.	“ yellow.
“ “ maximum.	“ white.
“ monstrosum fl. pl.	“ mixed.

Seeds Designed for Green House.

<i>Alonsoa</i> , grandiflora.	<i>Carnation</i> , double perpetual flowered.
“ Warszewiczii.	“ choicest white ground.
“ mixed.	“ “ yellow “
<i>Azalea</i> , indica, finest mixed.	“ “ Italian.
<i>Balloon Vine</i> , <i>Cardiospermum Hali-</i>	“ “ German.
“ <i>cacabum</i> .	“ extra fine mixed double
<i>Begonia</i> , <i>Pearcei</i> .	“ <i>Picotée</i> .
“ <i>Sedeni</i> .	<i>Cassia</i> , floribunda.
“ new varieties mixed.	“ grandiflora.
<i>Bocconia</i> , <i>Formoso Veitchi</i> .	“ 6 finest varieties mixed.
“ <i>Japonica</i> .	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , grandiflorum golden.
<i>Calceolaria</i> , hybrida grandiflora.	“ <i>Japonicum</i> fl. pl.
“ “ <i>tigrina</i> .	“ <i>Louisa Honorata</i> .
“ <i>rugosa</i>	<i>Cineraria</i> , <i>maritima candidissima</i> .
“ “ <i>tigrina</i> .	“ hybrida, very dwarf.
“ hybrida <i>pumila compacta</i>	“ choicest mixed.
“ <i>tigrina</i> .	“ new double.
“ <i>James' International Prize</i> .	<i>Clianthus</i> , <i>Dampieri</i> .
“ finest hybrids mixed.	“ “ fl. albo.
<i>Camellia</i> , <i>Japonica</i> , finest double mix'd	“ <i>splendens</i> .
“ “ “ single “	<i>Coleus</i> , 25 best named sorts mixed.
<i>Carnation</i> , fine double striped.	“ new hybrids mixed.
“ “ “ selves.	<i>Cyclamen</i> , <i>persicum</i> mixed.
“ double dwarf, early flow'd.	“ <i>James' prize</i> varieties.

Seeds Designed for Green-House—Continued.

<i>Echeveria</i> , metallica glauca.	<i>Jacobaea</i> , double yellow.
“ secunda “	“ new double dwarf blue.
<i>Ferns</i> , finest mixed (Filices.)	<i>Lantana</i> , finest French hybrids mixed.
“ 50 finest species mixed.	“ alba magna.
<i>Fuchsia</i> , finest double mixed.	“ Imperatrice Eugenie.
“ hybrida, white corollas.	<i>Passion Flower</i> , Disemma coccinea.
<i>Geranium</i> , (Pelargonium) Diadematum	<i>Perilla</i> , atropurpurea laciniata
“ “ Odier.	<i>Primula</i> , Sinensis fimbriata, New
“ “ Fancy.	Scarlet.
“ Zonale, scarlet.	“ “ Rose mixed.
“ “ white leaved.	“ “ Village Maid.
“ “ new golden and	“ “ James' Prize.
bronze.	“ “ choice fern-leaved.
<i>Gloxinia</i> , hybrida crassifolia grandi-	“ “ double White.
flora erecta.	“ “ Crimson.
“ “ “ horizontalis	“ “ “ Red.
“ “ “ pendula.	“ “ punctata elegantissima
“ mixed.	“ “ choicest mixed.
<i>Humea</i> , elegans.	<i>Sedum</i> , cœruleum.
<i>Heliotrope</i> , Anna Turrell.	“ aizoon.
“ Roi des Noirs.	<i>Smilax</i> , myrsiphyllum asparagoides.
“ Triomphe de Liege.	<i>Solanum</i> , pseudo capsicum.
“ dark varieties mixed.	“ Prince of Wales.
<i>Ipomea</i> , rubro cœrulea.	“ Weatherill's hybrids.
<i>Jacobaea</i> , double crimson.	“ hybrida compacta.
“ “ white.	

Everlasting and Dried Natural Flowers.

Nothing could be more acceptable to a lady friend, than a basket or bouquet of fresh flowers in mid-winter, and when we remember that they do not wither and fade, but are so preserved that they retain all the freshness and beauty of the living flowers, they seem quite indispensable. For funeral purposes, in the winter, it is often quite impossible to obtain fresh natural flowers, or if possible, the enormous prices charged, will prohibit many from obtaining them. Just here comes with peculiar thankfulness the preserved specimens, beautifully arranged in wreaths and crosses, nearly equaling the living specimens in freshness and beauty, at a moderate outlay, and never fading.

The selection can be made and money forwarded and they will be sent by Express the purchaser paying the express charges.

	EACH.		EACH.
Large, Round, Pyramidal Bouquets, for vases, extra large.....	\$3 00	No. 2 Round Baskets, with Handles....	\$ 75
No. 1 Round Grass Bouquets, for vases.	75	No. 1 Large Oval Baskets, with Handles	1 00
No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	50	No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	75
No. 1 Round Hand or Opera Bouquets, with Laced Papers.....	50	No. 1 Small “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	50
No. 2 same as preceding.....	25	No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25
No. 1 Round Bouquets, for vases.....	1 25	Suspending Baskets.....	3 00
No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	75	No. 1 Wreaths for Parlor Decoration...	2 50
No. 1 Round Baskets, without Handles.	75	No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1 50
No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25	No. 1 Wreaths for Funeral Purposes....	2 00
No. 1 Round Baskets, with Handles....	1 00	No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1 00
		No. 1 Crosses “ “ “ “	2 50
		No. 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1 50

FEATHER GRASS.—Plain, original bunches 30c; colored original bunches 50c each.

GREEN DYED MOSS.—Best quality, bunches, 30 cents each.

IMMORTELLS—(GNAPHALIUMS.)—Yellow with red spots. Orange. Black. Green, Blue, Crimson, Magenta, Violet, Scarlet, White, Mixed. Original bunches, \$1.00 each

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We are in receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country over which our extensive Seed Trade extends, asking the prices of

BEDDING PLANTS, ROSES, &c.

We have, at present, no facilities for the proper management, or time to devote to this very interesting branch of business; our whole time and energies being given entirely to the growing and disposing of SEEDS. We desire, however, to serve ALL OUR PATRONS, and to this end, have made arrangements with a leading house in Western New York, who have gained an enviable reputation by growing and sending out only large, fine, healthy specimens of Plants. All orders will therefore be filled and sent direct from the green-houses in Western New York. Their system of packing, and facilities for shipping are complete, and satisfaction can be relied upon.

TERMS OF PLANTS.

The prices in this Catalogue are NET CASH, and the Money must always accompany the Order, on receipt of which, the goods will be promptly forwarded by Express, (unless otherwise ordered,) the purchaser paying the Express Charges.

*Small orders, or orders for small Plants, will be sent by Mail, **post free**, but we prefer to send by Express, as we can send finer and larger Plants, and to all large orders, we shall **add a few extras free**, to compensate for the small difference in cost between Mail and Express.*

We make no charge for boxes or packing.

We must decline to receive or fill any order for Plants, for a less amount than ONE DOLLAR.

All Plants will be in fine condition when they leave us, and properly and carefully packed; but we cannot undertake to guarantee their condition when received. Our responsibility ceases with the delivery to the Express Office or Post Office.

NEW PLANTS,

— OR —

Plants of Special Merit and Interest.

Abutilon, *Vexillarium* var. Climbing habit, veined and striped; scarlet and yellow. 25 cents.

Abutilon, *Thompsonii*. Leaves mottled with bright golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental-leaved plants. 25 cents.

Achyranthus, *Lindenii*. Deep blood red. 20 cents.

A.—*Var Gilsonii*. Light crimson, pinkish stems. 20 cents.

“ *aureus reticulatus*. Leaves veined; stalks light carmine. 20 cents. Desirable bedding plants of dwarf habit, forming a fine contrast with Coleus and other plants.

Agapanthus, *umbellatus* var. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Ageratum, *Tom Thumb*. A dwarf variety of low and compact growth; flowers light porcelain blue. 20 cents.

Aloysia, *citriodora*. (Lemon Verbena.) Of this well known shrub, so indispensable for the delightful fragrance of its leaves, we offer fine plants. 25c.

Alternanthera, *versicolor*. Crimson and bronze. 20 cents.

A.—*latifolia*. Leaves dark crimson, tipped light rose. 20 cents.

Both varieties very desirable for bedding out; of low, compact growth; well adapted for front lines or circles.

Begonia, *flowering varieties*—Desirable plants, blooming more or less profusely from November to March; varying in color from white and rose, to bright scarlet; assimilating in character to the well known Begonia Rex in their great diversity of picturesque markings, rich, crimson-tinted stems, and silvery leaf margins.

B.—*Fuchsioides*. Scarlet. 25 cents.

“ *Hybrida multiflora*. Rosy pink. 25 cents.

“ *Saundersonii*. Scarlet crimson 25 cents.

“ *Weltoniensis*. Beautiful pink; winter blooming. 25 cents.

“ *Rex*. Large leaf varieties. 50 cents.

“ *Agyrostigma Prita*. Spotted white. 50 cents.

Calceolaria, *rugosa*. (Shrubby Calceolaria.) A beautiful class of plants, flowering from May to November. 25 cents.

Calla, *Ethiopica*. Very large, tube-shaped, white flower. 25 to 50 cents.

Carnations, *monthly*. Indispensable either for decorating the flower garden in summer or green-house or parlor in winter. The flowers are of nearly every shade and marking, and most of them delightfully fragrant.

- C.**—*President DeGraw.* White. **C.**—*La Purite* var. Scarlet, striped blue.
 “ *La Purite.* Carmine.
 “ *Mrs. Wilson.* Fine scarlet. “ *Edwardsii.* White. 25 cts each.
- Centaurea, candida.** Plants dwarf; leaves downy white. 25 cents.
Centaurea, gymnocarpa. Drooping habit; silvery-gray; valuable plant to contrast with *Coleus* and *Achyranthus.* 25 cents.
- Cineraria, maritima.** White foliage plant, similar to *Centaurea*, with deeply cut leaves. 25 cents.
- Cissus, discolor.** Stove climber; foliage beautifully shaded silver, crimson and purple. 25 cents.
Cissus, argentea. Silvery foliage. 25 cents.
Cobæa, scandens. A most useful climber on account of its rapid growth and large, bell-shaped flowers. 25 cents.
Coleus, Black Prince. Deep shade of maroon. 25 cents.
- C.**—*Chamclion.* Maroon, yellow and pink. 25 cents.
 “ *Gem.* Bright red, yellow edge. 25 cents.
 “ *Sunset.* Rich bronze, crimson center, yellow edge. 25 cents.
 “ *Verschaffeldii.* Velvety crimson; finest bedding sort. 25 cents.
 “ *Victor.* Crimson center, golden edge. 25 cents.
- These very beautiful foliage plants are desirable for bedding out or pot culture.
- Dahlias.** Best varieties. 30 cents.
Daisies. Double white and red. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.
Dracaena, Terminalis. (Dragon Tree.) Beautiful, ornamental-leaved plant, much used for center of baskets or stands. 50 cents.
Duranta, Baumgartii, fol var. Beautiful foliage plant, of tall and branching habit; leaves marked half their depth with golden yellow. 30 cents.
Ferns. Best varieties. 30 to 75 cents.
Feverfew, Pyrethrum. Double white; summer blooming. 20 cents.
Frigaria, Indica. Bright red strawberry; used for rock-work or baskets. 25 cents.
- Fuchsia, (Lady's Ear Drop).** In shaded situations with plenty of air and light, they make elegant summer blooming plants for massing or grouping in beds. We have a choice collection of both single and double, which have been carefully selected with a view to obtain the best varieties in habit, growth, and distinct shade of color.
- F.**—*Avalanche.* Double white.
 “ *Dolly Varden.* Double purple corolla, striped scarlet.
 “ *George Felton.* Double, bright purple corolla.
 “ *Luster.* Scarlet corolla, blush sepals.
 “ *May Queen.* Blush sepals, scarlet corolla.
 “ *Prince Imperial.* Dark purple corolla, scarlet sepals.
 “ *Pearl of England.* Cherry-red corolla, rosy white sepals.
 “ *Rose of Castile.* Violet corolla, bluish-pink sepals.
 “ *Speciosa.* Corolla scarlet, sepals blush.
 20 cents each. Larger plants from 30 to 50 cents.

Geraniums, Zonale. Scarcely rivaled as bedders of the surest, growth on all soils, succeeding to perfection during the heat and drought of summer; of rich, massive, and often gay zoned foliage; compact growth, and profuse, constant, brilliant bloom in scarlet, crimson, salmon and white; they are especially valuable and beautiful for winter blooming, in the house.

- G.—Bridesmaid.** Rosy salmon. 25 cents.
 “ *Emily Vancher.* White. 25 cents.
General Grant. Scarlet; very large truss. 25 cents.
 “ *Queen of the West.* Rosy scarlet. 25 cents.

Geraniums, Double. A beautiful selection of this well known plant, producing double flowers and cultivated as easily as the single varieties. They are free blooming, and remain a long time in perfection, and are useful in a variety of ways, where the single ones are not.

- G.—Double—Crown Prince.** Light pink, white eye. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Maria Crousse.* Vermillion. 25 cents.
 “ “ *St. Maria.* Dazzling scarlet. 25 cents.
 “ “ *William Pfitzer.* Dwarf, scarlet. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Alice Crousse.* Best double, blush white. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Aline Sisley.* White, pink shade. 25 cents.

Geraniums, Variegated. Bronze, gold, and silver edged; most elegantly variegated in foliage; flowers, pink, carmine and scarlet; as vigorous in growth as the plain leaved varieties; admirable for contrast with other colors; partially shaded, they succeed well as bedders.

- G.—Variegated—Black Hawk.** Yellow ground, chocolate zone. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Crystal Palace Gem.* Golden and green. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Bronze King.* Bronze and yellow. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Cloth of Gold.* Yellow and green. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Italia Unita.* Carmine zone, white edge. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Lady Cullum.* Style of Mrs. Pollock. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Mrs. Pollock.* Best tricolor variety. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Mountain of Snow.* White margined, scarlet flowers. 25 cts.
 “ “ *Golden Crown.* Light yellow. 25 cents.
 “ *Scented—Apple.* *Bridal Ring.*
 “ “ *Pennyroyal.* *Rose.*
 “ “ *Nutmeg.* *Pinnatifidum.*
 “ “ *Lady Plymouth.* Rose scented, silver edged foliage. 25 cts each.

Geraniums, Ivy Leaved. The value of this selection is greatly enhanced by the beauty and profusion of its flowers during the spring and summer months, varying from white to pink. They are well adapted for rock work or vases; for drooping over baskets, or on trellis, they are unsurpassed; but few plants give more satisfaction for home culture.

- G.—Ivy Leaved—Diadem.** 25 cents.
 “ “ *L'Elegante var.* 25 cents.
 “ “ *Variegatum.* Golden, variegated foliage. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Lady Edith.* Flowers crimson and purple. 25 cents.
 “ “ *Duke of Edinburg.* Leaves margined white. 25 cents.

Grasses, *Panicum var.* Dark green, white and rose. 20 cents.

“ *Isolepis gracilis.* Bright green. 20 cents.

“ *Roemeria.* White and green. 20 cents.

“ *Poa trivialis argentea.* Bluish green; well adapted for massing in beds, or hanging baskets. 20 cents.

Heliotrope. No plant succeeds better for summer flowering; is equally well adapted for green-house blooming in winter; being constantly in bloom, it is a general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. 20 cents.

Hoya, *carcosa.* (Wax Plant.) Delicate, waxy, star-shape flower. From 50 cents to \$1.00,

Ivies. Plain and variegated, best varieties. 25 to 50 cents.

Ivy, German. Rapid growing climber, for trellis or basket. 25 cents.

Lantana. Valuable plants for bedding out; of the most delicate colors; white, rose, orange, lilac and yellow. 20 cents.

Lily of the Valley. 25 cents.

Lobelia, *speciosa.* A valuable plant for ribbon lines or baskets. 20 cents.

Lycopodium. (Mosses.) For Wardian Cases and Ferneries. 25 cents.

Myrtus, *communis.* (Myrtle.) Double white flowering. 25 cents.

Nepeta, *glechoma var.* Variegated ground Ivy, for baskets. 25 cents.

Nerium. (Oleander.) Double rose. 25 to 50 cents.

Pansy, (*Heart's Ease*.) An indispensable and charming class of plants for the ornamentation of the spring garden, and extremely effective for edging, ribboning or bedding. We have used great care in selecting our stock, and can recommend them as equal to any offered for sale. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per doz.

Passiflora, *trifasciata.* (Var Passion Flower.) A free growing climber, with tri-lobed dark green. 25 cents.

Peristhorpa, *Augustifolia var.* A beautiful variegated plant, yellow and green; for baskets. 25 cents.

Petunias. *Blanch*, double white. *Magnet*, double carmine and white. 25 cents each.

Pilea. (Artillery Plant.) 25 cents.

Pink. White, fringed, hardy. 25 cents.

Primrose, *hardy.* Double white. 25 cents.

Primula, *Chinensis.* Best varieties. 25 cents.

P.— “ Double white. 50 cents.

“ “ Double red. 50 cents.

Richardia, *alba maculata.* A variety of Calla; leaves spotted with white. 50 cents.

Rivina, *humilis.* A plant of slender growth; branches covered with red berries. 25 cents.

Rosarmus, *Officinalis.* (Rosemary.) 25 cents.

Roses. We offer this season 50,000 strong and healthy plants, either for out-door or pot culture. Our roses are unusually large and fine this season, and prices lower than ever before. All of our stock are grown on their own roots, and those offered as large plants, have been bedded out last summer, potted in the fall, and wintered in cold frames. They are in fine condition, can be planted out in spring without any risk whatever, and will grow with great vigor at once. Purchasers will do better by allowing us some latitude in making selections, not only in getting better plants, but greater distinction of varieties.

Roses—Hybrid, Perpetual—Hardy. Bedding plants 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Large plants, 35 to 50 cents each:

<i>Augustie Mie.</i> Glossy pink.	<i>Lord Raglan.</i> Firey crimson.
<i>Aureti.</i> Velvety purple, hybrid China.	<i>Marquis Bocilla.</i> Pale rose,
<i>Baron Provost.</i> Deep rose; large.	<i>Mad. Chas. Crapelet.</i> Cherry.
<i>Claude Million.</i> Crimson.	<i>Mad. Louis Carrigue.</i> Deep carmine.
<i>Duplessis Morny.</i> Carmine crimson.	<i>Mad. Trotter.</i> Bright red.
<i>Gen. Washington.</i> Scarlet crimson.	<i>Mad. Plantier.</i> Clear white, H. C.
<i>Gen. Jacqueminot.</i> Brilliant crimson.	<i>Mauvise Bernandin.</i> Vermillion.
<i>Duc de Rohan.</i> Vermillion red.	<i>Napoleon III.</i> Violet crimson.
<i>Louis d'Argens.</i> Blush to white.	<i>Pierre Notting.</i> Dark Red.
<i>La France.</i> Silvery white and rose.	<i>Pres. Lincoln.</i> Dark crimson red.
<i>Lord Clyde.</i> Crimson purple.	<i>Persian Yellow.</i> Bright yellow.
<i>La Reine.</i> Glossy rose.	<i>Reine des Belges.</i> Carmine.
<i>Le Roi.</i> Light crimson.	<i>Sydonia.</i> Light Rose.

Roses, Tea, Bengal and Bourbon—Monthly. These are admirably adapted for bedding out or pot culture; can be wintered in cold frames or cool, dry cellars. No place should be without them. Bedding plants 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Large plants, 35 to 50 cents each:

<i>Archimede.</i> White.	<i>Imperatrice Eugenie.</i> Rosy lilac.
<i>Anabilis.</i> Large; rose.	<i>La Pactole.</i> Lemon yellow.
<i>Appoline.</i> Light pink.	<i>Lady Warrender.</i> Pure white.
<i>Agrippina.</i> Velvety crimson.	<i>Lady Hamilton.</i> Rosy pink.
<i>Bongere.</i> Flesh color.	<i>Louis de Savoy.</i> Cream yellow.
<i>Bella.</i> White.	<i>Leveson Gower.</i> Rosy salmon.
<i>Bon Silene.</i> Purplish carmine.	<i>Lawrenciana.</i> Small; rosy pink.
<i>Caroline.</i> Flesh color.	<i>Mad. Lacharme.</i> Blush.
<i>Five col. Banksia.</i> White, yellow, rose and striped.	<i>Mad. Vatry.</i> Carmine rose.
<i>Gigantic.</i> Flesh color.	<i>Mad. B. Deschamps.</i> White and blush.
<i>Hermosa.</i> Pink.	<i>Maria Sisley.</i> White and rose.
<i>Isabella Sprunt.</i> Canary yellow.	<i>Sombriel.</i> White.
<i>Purple Crown.</i> Deep purple.	<i>Souv de la Malmaison.</i> Flesh color.
<i>Pauline Labante.</i> Salmon rose,	<i>Viridiflora.</i> Green.
<i>Safrano.</i> Buff.	<i>White Daily.</i>
	<i>Pink Daily.</i>

Roses, Noisette, or Climbing—Monthly. Bedding plants 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per dozen :

<i>Amie Vibert.</i> White.	<i>Marshal Neil.</i> Yellow.
<i>Euphorsine.</i> Yellowish rose.	<i>Setina.</i> Rose.
<i>Caroline Manais.</i> Bluish white.	<i>Solfatarre.</i> Saffron yellow.
<i>La Marque.</i> Straw color.	<i>Woodland Margearite.</i> White.
<i>Gloire d' Dijon.</i> Salmon.	

Roses, Hardy Moss. Bedding plants 20 cents each ; \$2.00 per dozen :

<i>Countess Murinais.</i> White.	<i>Salet.</i> Rich rose.
<i>Princess Adelaide.</i> Rose.	<i>Mrs. Wood.</i> Bright rose.
<i>Perpetual White.</i> Best white.	<i>Mrs. Lobb.</i> Crimson purple.

Large plants from 75 cents to \$1.50.

Roses, Hardy Climbing. Bedding plants 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per doz. :

<i>Baltimore Belle.</i> White and blush.	<i>Seven Sisters.</i> Rose.
<i>Triumph.</i> Deep rose.	<i>Queen of the Prairie.</i>
<i>Gem of the Prairie.</i> Good climber ; blooms in clusters. 30 cents.	

Saxifraga, sarmentosa. Basket plant. 20 cents.

Sedum, carned var. White striped foliage.

Sedum, Sieboldii var. Leaves marginated with yellow. 25 cents.

Smilax, Myrsphyllum Asparagoides. There is no climbing plant in cultivation that surpasses this in the graceful beauty of its foliage. Its peculiar, wavy formation renders it one of the most valuable plants for vases or baskets ; can be trained to climb, or allowed to droop, as required ; in cut flowers it is now considered indispensable by all florists ; its hard texture enables it to keep several days after being cut without wilting. For a parlor or window plant, it is indispensable. 20 to 50 cents.

Solanum, jasminoides. A rapid growing climber. 25 cents.

Solanum, jasminoides variegated. 25 cents.

Solanum, fol var. Dwarf varieties. 25 cents.

Thyme, golden lemon. Leaves marginated yellow. 15 cents.

Torrancia, asiatica. Flowers light blue, shaded violet. 25 cents.

Tropæolum. (Nasturtium.) Double orange. 25 cents.

Verbenas. For years, the cultivation of the Verbena has been made a specialty by many leading florists. We offer thirty varieties this season. In making up this collection, we have kept two objects in view : good bedding qualities and finest flowers. It has been our aim to grow no other, and our customers may rest assured that this set comprises all the positive colors to be found in any collection of Verbenas, together with the best striped and mottled ones grown. A collection of the finest sorts. 10 cents each ; \$1.00 per doz.

Veronica, Andersonii var. Shining green and white foliage. 25 cents.

Vinca, elegantissima. Evergreen creeper, creamy white markings. 25 cts.

Violets. Hardy, double, sweet scented varieties ; blue and white. 15 cts.

PLANT SUPPORTS, GARDEN TRELLISES, &c.

The demand for Plant Supports, Trellises, &c., has increased so rapidly, that we have procured of the manufacturers the agency for the West, and have a full stock of every size made, which we offer to our customers at very reasonable prices. The Trellises are made of Ratan, in the most durable manner, and painted green. They are very ornamental, light, and much more durable than wire-work, not being liable to corrode or rust, and are acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST article made, upon which to arrange House Plants for winter cultivation. They have also become a necessity in the Flower Garden and Lawn, where they are conspicuously attractive, and indispensable in the cultivation of Roses and all running plants and vines.

All orders *must be accompanied with the cash*, on receipt of which, the goods will be neatly packed, and sent by Express, but at the expense and risk of the purchaser.

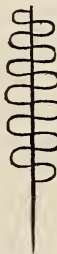
If we should at any time be out of some particular size, we will substitute the nearest size to the one ordered, unless requested to the contrary.

Any person, ordering at one time, to the amount of \$10 or more, will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. from list prices, always providing that the money is received with the order.

ORDERS FOR LESS THAN ONE-HALF DOZEN OF ANY ONE KIND, WILL BE CHARGED AT SINGLE RATES.



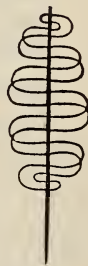
No. 00.



No. 0.



No. 00 wide.



No. 0 wide.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 00, - - 18 inch stick, 3½ inches wide.....	10	75
No. 0, - - 24 " " 5 " "	10	1 00
No. 00, wide, 20 " " 8 " "	10	1 00
No. 0, " 24 " " 8 " "	15	1 50



No. 0½.

No. 2.

No. 3½.

No. 1.

No. 5.

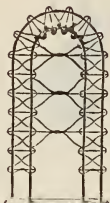
			BACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 0½,	24 inch stick,	10 inches wide	20	2 00
No. 1,	30 " " "	10 " "	35	3 50
No. 2,	24 " " "	14 " "	50	5 00
No. 2,	36 " " "	14 " "	60	6 00
No. 3½,	42 " " "	14 " "	65	6 50
No. 4,	48 " " "	15 " "	70	7 00
No. 5,	60 " " "	18 " "	80	8 00
No. 6,	72 " " "	20 " "	1 00	10 00
2 feet Veranda			50	5 00
3 "			65	6 50
4 "			75	7 50
5 "			1 00	10 00
6 "			1 25	12 50
7 "			1 50	15 00
8 "			1 75	17 50
9 "			2 00	20 00
10 "			2 25	22 50
11 "			2 65	26 50
12 "			3 00	30 00
3½ feet Fan			60	6 00
4 "			75	7 50
5 "			1 00	10 00
6 "			1 25	12 50
7 "			1 50	15 00
8 "			1 75	17 50
16-inch Circle Ivy			60	6 00
20 " "			90	9 00
24 " "			1 20	12 00
2 feet Cross			50	5 00
3½ " "			75	7 50
Arch Top Ivy, black walnut stand, beautiful			1 25	12 50

PLANT STICKS—(PAINTED GREEN.)

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
2 feet.....	5	40
2½ ".....	5	50
3 ".....	10	75
4 ".....	10	1 00
5 ".....	15	1 25
9 ".....	15	1 50



Veranda



Arch Top Ivy.



Cross.

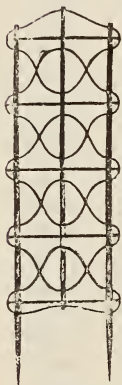


Fan.

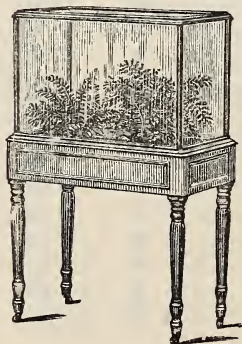
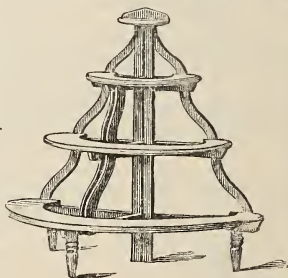
Folding Flower Stands.

The frame folds together, thus making a compact and convenient article for transportation and can easily be stored when not in use.

Is painted with two coats of green, and varnished, 3½ feet high, 40 inches wide, each. \$4 00
per doz..... 40 00



Veranda.



We can also supply, on short notice, the

WARDIAN CASE, OR FERNERY,

These are made in the best manner, of black walnut, and are becoming a very popular article in which to grow plants adapted to this treatment; and being under glass, are always free from dust, and require but little care.

Price of Wardian Case\$30 00.

Price of Wardian Case, filled with Ferns, &c. 40 00

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FOR SALE BY

D. M. FERRY & CO.,

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— OF —

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Our Terms are Strictly CASH WITH THE ORDER.

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All Packets of VEGETABLE SEEDS are uniform in price, viz :
Ten cents for a single Packet; One Dollar per dozen Packets.

Less than one dozen packets at single rates.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.

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Less than quarter bushel lots are sold at QUART or PINT price; one-quarter bushel and over, at Bushel rates.

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To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards to the amount of two bushels, Thirty-Five cents must be added for a new Bag, in which to ship.

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As the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense ; and the prices being given in our SEED ANNUAL, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

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The money must always accompany the order, and can be sent safely by P. O. Order, by Draft on N. Y., by Express, and usually (though not always) by Registered Letter. The expense of sending either way can be deducted from amount sent and we will return full amount in seeds. It is unsafe to send currency in letter, and only small amounts of one dollar or less should be so sent.

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There is scarcely a day that we do not have more or less letters containing orders and money, which we cannot fill because the party has failed to sign any name ; again, they often neglect to give P. O. address ; and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. USE OUR ORDER SHEET and ENVELOPE in all cases where you can, and fill up the blanks and sign your name, and you will have no occasion to scold us.

Retail Price List.

ARTICHOKE—		Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.	
Large Globe.....	10	50	1 50	5 00		
ASPARAGUS—						
Giant.....	10	15	25	75		
Conover's Colossal.....	10	15	50	1 50		
BEANS—DWARF OR SNAP—		Pkt.	1-2 Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Bu.
Early China Red Eye.....	10	15	20	30	5 50	
Early Mohawk.....	10	15	20	30	6 00	
Early Red Valentine.....	10	15	20	30	6 00	
Early Newington Wonder.....	10	15	20	30	5 50	
German Wax, white seeded.....	10	20	35	60	12 00	
German Wax, black seeded.....	10	20	30	50	10 00	
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.....	10	15	20	30	6 00	
Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.....	10	15	20	30	6 00	
Early Rachel.....	10	15	20	30	6 00	
Large White Marrow.....	10	15	20	25	4 50	
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	10	15	20	30	5 00	
White Corn Hill.....	10	15	20	30	5 00	
Dwarf White Navy.....	20	25	4 50	
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Large White Lima.....	10	20	35	60	14 00	
Small White Lima.....	10	20	35	60	14 00	
Dutch Case Knife.....	10	20	30	50	10 00	
Scarlet Runner.....	10	20	30	50	10 00	
White Runner.....	10	20	30	50	10 00	
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BEEF—		Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.	
Early Turnip Bassano, <i>true</i>	10	15	30	1 00		
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Early Blood Turnip, <i>improved</i>	10	15	30	1 00		
Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	10	25	75	2 75		
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.....	10	15	30	1 00		
Long Dark Blood, <i>improved</i>	10	15	30	1 00		
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French Yellow Sugar.....	10	15	30	75		
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We harvested, this season, many thousand bushels of the different garden varieties alone, all grown with special reference to purity, and for our own trade. Every variety is also *rid-dled* and carefully *hand picked*.

☞ All varieties in heavy face type are superior, and are put up in **BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PACKETS.**

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

205

BEE—*Continued.*

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.....	10	15	30	1 00
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.....	10	15	30	75
D. M. F. & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.....	10	15	30	1 00
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel.....	10	15	30	75
Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.....	10	15	30	75
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.....	10	15	30	1 00

No vegetable degenerates faster than the Garden Beet; and much hybridized and degenerated seed is in the market, which is worse than worthless to the Market Gardener. We have been several years selecting and improving the *best sorts*, and our stock is *pure and true*, and will give *perfect satisfaction*.

BROCOLI—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Early Purple Cape.....	10	60	2 00	6 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

Best Imported.....	10	20	60	2 00
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CABBAGE—

Early York.....	10	20	50	1 75
Early Large York.....	10	20	50	1 75
Early Sugar Loaf.....	10	20	60	2 00
Early Winnigstadt.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Wakefield, <i>imported</i>	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Jersey Wakefield, <i>American</i>	10	75	2 00	7 50
Early Wyman, <i>imported</i>	10	50	1 50	5 00
Early Wyman, <i>American</i>	10	1 50	5 00	....
Early Drumhead, <i>imported</i>	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, <i>American</i>	10	75	2 00	7 50
Fottler's Early Drumhead, <i>true American</i>	10	75	2 00	7 50
Imperial French Ox Heart.....	10	30	75	3 00
Green Glazed, <i>American</i>	10	30	1 00	3 00
Red Dutch, for Pickling.....	10	25	75	2 25
Fine Blood Red.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
D. M. F. & Co's Premium Drumhead	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Drumhead, <i>American</i>	10	35	1 00	3 50
Large Drumhead, <i>English</i>	10	20	50	1 75
D. M. F. & Co's Premium Flat Dutch	10	40	1 25	4 00
Late Flat Dutch, <i>American</i>	10	35	1 00	3 50
Late Flat Dutch, <i>English</i>	10	20	50	1 75
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	10	75	2 00	7 50
Stone Mason Marblehead.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Savoy, Green Globe.....	10	20	60	2 00
Savoy, Drumhead.....	10	20	60	2 00
Savoy, Improved, <i>American</i>	10	40	1 25	4 00

The above list comprises nearly all the varieties really *worthy of cultivation*. For late, or general crop, we have failed to discover any sort *superior*, if indeed *equal*, to our own *Premium Flat Dutch* and *Premium Drumhead*. For early use, Fottler's Early Drumhead and Early Dwarf Flat Dutch cannot be too highly recommended. We grow, on our own Seed Farms, the *American* varieties.

CARROT—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Earliest Short Horn, for forcing.....	10	15	40	1 50
Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	15	40	1 25

CARROT—Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted	10	15	40	1 50
Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted.	10	15	40	1 50
New Intermediate	10	15	40	1 25
Long Orange	10	15	40	1 00
Long Orange, improved	10	15	40	1 25
Long Red Altringham	10	15	40	1 00
Large White Belgian	10	15	40	75

We desire to call *especial attention* to our *Improved Long Orange* and *Early Half Long Scarlet*, grown by ourselves, from selected roots. The seed is as fine a sample as we have ever seen in this country, or from Europe.

CAULIFLOWER—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Early London	10	75	2 00	....
Late London	10	75	2 00	....
Early Walcheren	10	75	2 00	....
Extra Early Paris	10	2 00	6 00	....
Early Paris	10	1 50	5 00	....
Early Erfurt	10	2 00	6 00	....
Nonpareil	10	1 50	5 00	....

CELERY—

Seymour's White Solid	10	25	75	2 25
Seymour's Red Solid	10	25	75	2 25
Dwarf White Solid, (self blanching)	10	30	1 00	3 00
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Crimson	10	30	1 00	3 00
Sandringham Dwarf White	10	30	1 00	3 00
Boston Market	10	40	1 25	4 00
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted	10	25	75	2 25
Celery Seed, for <i>flavoring</i>	15	30	1 00

CHICORY—

Large-Rooted, or Coffee	10	15	30	1 00
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CORN SALAD, or Fetticus—

.....	10	15	30	1 25
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CORN—

	Pkt.	1-2 Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Bu.
Early Minnesota Sugar, <i>the earliest</i>	10	15	25	40	5 00
Russell's Early Prolific Sugar	10	15	25	40	5 00
Crosby's Extra Early Sweet	10	15	25	40	5 00
Moore's Early Concord Sweet	10	15	25	40	5 00
Early Sweet, or Sugar	10	15	20	30	4 00
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet	10	15	20	30	4 00
Early Canada	<i>field</i> 10	..	15	25	3 00
Early Adams	" 10	15	25	40	5 00
Improved King Philip	" 10	15	25	40	5 00
Early Tuscarora	" 10	15	25	40	5 00
Early Sanford	" 10	..	15	25	3 00
Early White Flint	" 10	..	15	25	3 00
Large Eight-Rowed Yellow	" 10	..	15	25	3 00
Large Red Blazed	" 10	..	15	25	3 00
Ohio Dent	" 10	..	15	25	3 00
Rice, for <i>parching</i> , (<i>bushel lots, in ears</i>)	10	20	30	50	2 00
Boston White, for <i>parching</i>	10	15	25	40	2 00

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
COLLARDS—				
True Rosette	10	30	1 00	3 00
Georgia, or Southern	10	20	60	2 00
CRESS, or Peppergrass—				
Curled	10	15	25	75
True Water	10	50	1 50	5 00
CUCUMBER—				
Early Russian	10	20	50	1 75
Early Cluster	10	15	30	1 00
Early Frame	10	15	30	1 00
Early Short Green	10	15	30	1 00
Early White Spine	10	15	30	1 00
Long Green	10	15	40	1 25
London Long Green	10	15	40	1 50
Long Green, improved	10	20	50	1 75
Bismark, long, light green, our own	10	20	60	2 00
Small Gherkin, for pickles	10	40	1 25	4 00

Our stock is grown with great care, every precaution being taken to prevent hybridizing, and only the most perfect specimens retained for stock seed. The *Bismark* is the result of several years experimenting, was named by ourselves, and has proved to be a very superior table variety.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
EGG PLANT—				
Early Long Purple	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large New York Purple	10	60	1 75	6 00
D. M. F. & Co's Improved Purple, extra large. 10	75	2 00	7 50	
ENDIVE—				
Green Curled	10	25	75	2 25
GARLICK, bulbs, not seed! .....	..	..	20	50
GOURD—				
Sugar Trough	10	60	1 75	6 00
KALE, or Borecole—				
Tall Green Curled Scotch	10	15	40	1 50
German Dwarf Green	10	15	40	1 50
German Dwarf Purple	10	25	75	2 50
Sea (Chou Marin)	10	25	75	2 50
KOHL RABI—				
Green	10	20	60	2 00
LEEK—				
London Flag	10	20	60	2 00
LETTUCE—				
Simpson's Early Curled,	10	30	1 00	3 00
Early Curled Silesia	10	25	75	2 25
Early White Head	10	25	75	2 25
Early Boston Curled	10	25	75	2 25
Large Drumhead	10	25	75	2 25
Frankfort Head	10	25	75	2 25
Philadelphia Butter	10	25	25	2 25
Ferry's Early Prize Head	10	30	1 00	3 00
Black Warrior, <i>new</i>	10	30	1 00	3 00

LETTUCE—*Continued.*

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
D. M. Ferry & Co's New Egyptian Sprouting.	10	1 00	3 00	10 00
Early Tennis Ball, True, black seeded	10	25	75	2 25

This is largely our own growth, and very fine seed. The PEERLESS HEAD is our own introducing, and has given the *greatest satisfaction*. Our NEW EGYPTIAN SPROUTING is entirely different from any lettuce known, and is very choice.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
MARTYNIA, For Pickling	10	50	1 50	5 00

MELON, MUSK—

Early Yellow Canteloupe.....	10	15	30	1 00
Early Yellow Canteloupe, <i>improved</i>	10	20	50	1 75
Long Yellow.....	10	15	40	1 50
Skillman's Fine Netted.....	10	15	30	1 00
Skillman's Fine Netted, <i>selected</i>	10	20	50	1 75
Green Nutmeg.....	10	15	30	1 00
Improved Large Green Nutmeg	10	20	50	1 75
Alton Nutmeg.....	10	20	50	1 75
Allen's Superb.....	10	20	50	1 75
Pine Apple.....	10	15	40	1 50
Green Persian.....	10	20	50	1 75
New White Japan	10	20	60	2 00
Casaba, extra fine	10	20	60	2 00

Our improved varieties of melon are grown *especially for the seed*, the *best specimens* being selected and *saved for their seed*, and not marketed, as is the custom of some seed dealers.

MELON, WATER—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey	10	20	50	2 00
Long Island.....	10	15	30	1 00
Black Spanish.....	10	15	40	1 25
Mountain Sweet.....	10	15	30	1 00
Mountain Sprout	10	15	40	1 25
Orange , the flesh separates easily from the rind... 10	20	60	2 00	
Citron, for preserves.....	10	20	50	1 75
Ice Cream, true, white seed	10	20	50	1 75
D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless, the best	10	25	75	2 25
Chinese, Sculptured Seeded	10	25	75	2 25

Our PEERLESS WATERMELON is unquestionably the *best variety in cultivation*, and will prove the *superior* to all other sorts. The CASABA and our IMPROVED NUTMEG are among the best of the Musk varieties.

MUSTARD—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
White English.....	10	15	20	50
Brown Italian.....	10	15	20	50

NASTURTIUM—

Tall Yellow.....	10	20	60	2 00
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KRA—

Dwarf White.....	10	15	25	75
Tall White.....	10	15	25	75

ONION, All prime American stock, and mostly our own growth—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Large Red Wethersfield.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Early Red.....	10	45	1 25	4 50
Large Yellow.....	10	45	1 25	4 50
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
White Portugal.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
White Globe.....	10	50	1 50	5 00

ONION, imported varieties—

White Silver Skin, for pickling.....	10	20	60	2 00
New Giant Rocca, of Naples.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Giant White Italian Tripoli.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
New Queen, true.....	10	75	2 00	7 50
Covent Garden Pickling.....	10	30	1 00	3 00

We make a specialty of Onion Seed, and grow and dispose of several tons annually. The demand for our seed has increased so rapidly that we are yearly increasing our facilities for growing. We harvested over 14,000 pounds of Onion seed this season, on our own Seed Farm near Detroit, which is the largest crop ever grown in America by one firm. Our stock is all grown from choice, selected bulbs, under our own supervision; therefore, those who order seed of us, will be sure of getting new, choice seed of the best quality. Beware of CHEAP ONION SEED! as much of it is worthless, and is sure to disappoint the purchaser.

PARSNIP—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Long Dutch, Sugar.....	10	15	25	75
Hollow Crown.....	10	15	25	75

We think our HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP is the perfection of its species. The seed is our own growth, from selected, perfectly formed roots, and is unusually heavy and full.

PARSLEY—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Fine Triple Curled.....	10	15	25	75
Myatt's Garnishing.....	10	15	25	75

PEPPER—

Sweet Mountain.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
Large Squash.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Long Cayenne.....	10	30	1 00	3 00

PEAS—

	Pkt.	1-2 Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Eu.
D. M. F. & Co's Extra Early...2½ feet	10	15	30	50	8 00
Carter's First Crop.....2½	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Caractacus.....2½	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Burlington, or Philadelphia Early...2½	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Laxton's Alpha.....2½	" 10	20	30	50	10 00
Kentish Invicta.....2	" 10	20	30	50	10 00
Extra Early Kent, true.....2½	" 10	15	25	35	6 00
Early Kent, common.....2½	" 10	15	20	30	5 00
Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke.....2½	" 10	15	25	35	6 00
Early Daniel O'Rourke, common...2½	" 10	15	20	30	5 00
McLean's Advancer.....2½	" 10	15	30	50	8 00
Yorkshire Hero.....2½	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Blue Imperial.....3	" 10	15	20	30	5 00
Large Blue Imperial, choice....3	" 10	15	25	35	6 00
Large White Marrowfat.....5	" 10	15	20	30	4 00
Large White Marrowfat, 2d quality.5	" ..	..	..	..	3 00

PEAS—Continued.

	Pkt.	1-2 Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Bu.
Large Black-Eye Marrowfat.....5	feet 10	15	20	30	4 00
Large Black-Eye Marrowfat, 2d ql'y.5	" ..	..	..	..	3 00
Champion of England.....5	" 10	15	25	35	6 00
Champion of England, choice.....5	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Bishop's Early Dwarf.....1	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Bishop's Long Pod Dwarf.....1½	" 10	15	25	40	7 00
Dwarf Tom Thumb.....1	" 10	20	30	50	9 00
Ferry's Extra Early Tom Thumb ¾	" 10	20	30	50	10 00
McLean's Little Gem.....1	" 10	25	40	75	15 00
Dwarf Champion.....¾	" 10	20	30	50	10 00
Dwarf Sugar, Edible Pods.....2½	" 10	20	35	60	12 00
Tall Sugar, Edible Pods, gray seed.....1	10	25	40	75	16 00
Common White Field.....about ..	..	..	10	15	1 75
Common Blue Field....."	..	..	10	15	2 00
Golden Vine, White Field....."	..	..	10	15	2 00
Creeper, White Field....."	..	..	10	15	2 00
Early Crown, White Field....."	..	..	10	15	2 00
Blue Prussian, Field....."	..	..	10	15	2 50

Our stock has been kept pure, and all of our choice Garden Peas are riddled, hand picked, and prepared for Market Gardeners' use. Our *Extra Early* has been kept pure and true, and cannot be too highly recommended for first early crop. Our motto is "The Best is always the Cheapest."

PUMPKIN—

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Bu.
Large Yellow.....	10	15	25	4 00

RADISH—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Early Long Scarlet.....	10	15	25	75
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	10	15	25	75
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, improved.....	10	15	30	1 00
Wood's Early Frame.....	10	15	30	1 00
Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.....	10	15	30	1 00
Early White, Turnip-Rooted.....	10	15	30	1 00
Early Yellow Summer, Turnip-Rooted.....	10	15	40	1 25
Gray Summer, Turnip-Rooted.....	10	15	40	1 25
New French Breakfast.....	10	15	30	1 00
Early Rose, Olive-Shaped.....	10	15	30	1 00
Black Spanish, Winter.....	10	15	30	1 00
Rose China, Winter.....	10	15	40	1 25
Long White Naples.....	10	15	30	1 00
California Mammoth White China, Winter... 10	30	1 00	3 00	

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant—

Victoria.....	10	20	50	1 75
Giant.....	10	20	50	1 75
Linnæus.....	10	20	50	1 75

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.....

	10	15	30	1 00
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SPINAGE—

Round, Summer.....	10	15	30	75
Prickly, Winter.....	10	15	30	75

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
SQUASH, Summer—				
Early Bush Scallop	10	15	30	1 00
Summer Crookneck	10	15	30	1 00
SQUASH, Autumn or Winter—				
Vegetable Marrow	10	15	40	1 50
Boston Marrow	10	15	40	1 50
Valparaiso, or Cocomat	10	15	40	1 50
Winter Crookneck	10	15	30	1 00
Hubbard, true	10	20	50	1 75
Marblehead, new, true	10	20	60	2 00

Much trouble has been experienced by Market Gardeners to obtain the Hubbard and Boston Marrow varieties true and pure. We have grown these with special reference to purity and recommend our stock with confidence. Our printers have inadvertently substituted an inferior cut of the Hubbard Squash in the body of our catalogue, which does not truly represent that most excellent variety, either in size or shape.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
TOMATO—				
Hubbard's Curled Leaf, the earliest	10	30	1 00	3 00
Ferry's Improved Early Large Smooth Red. ..	10	30	1 00	3 00
Canada Victor	10	30	1 00	3 00
Hathaway's Excelsior	10	40	1 25	4 00
Red Cherry	10	50	1 50	5 00
Red Pear-Shaped	10	40	1 25	4 00
Trophy, true	10	50	1 50	5 00
General Grant	10	30	1 00	3 00
Tilden	10	30	1 00	3 00
Arlington	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Red	10	25	75	2 50
Large Red Fegee	10	30	1 00	3 00
Large Yellow	10	40	1 25	4 00

Our list of Tomatoes will be found very select, and the quality of the seed unsurpassed. The seed of the **TROPHY** we grew from stock procured from **MR. WAKING**, the originator, and is perfectly pure and true.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
TOBACCO—				
Connecticut Seed Leaf	10	40	1 25	4 00

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
TURNIP—				
Early White Stone	10	15	30	1 00
Early White Flat Dutch	10	15	30	75
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved	10	15	30	1 00
Early Red Top, Strap Leaved	10	15	30	75
Early Red Top, Strap Leaved, Improved.	10	15	30	1 00
D. M. F. & Co's Purple Top Mammoth	10	15	30	1 00
Large White Flat Norfolk	10	15	30	75
Large Red Top Flat Norfolk	10	15	30	75
Large White Globe	10	15	30	75
Yellow Aberdeen	10	15	30	1 00
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball	10	15	30	1 00

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
RUTA BAGA, or Swede Turnips—				
Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga	10	15	30	75
Carter's Imperial Purple Top Ruta Baga	10	15	30	1 00
D. M. F. & Co's Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga ..	10	15	30	1 00
Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga	10	15	30	1 00

SWEET HERBS—

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Anise.....	10	15	30	1 00
Balm.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
Caraway, for sowing.....	10	15	30	1 00
Caraway, for flavoring.....	..	..	..	50
Coriander, for sowing.....	10	15	30	1 00
Coriander, for flavoring.....	..	..	..	50
Dill.....	10	15	30	1 00
Horehound.....	10	50	1 50	5 00
Hyssop.....	10	25	75	2 50
Lavender.....	10	25	75	2 50
Rosemary.....	10	60	1 75	6 00
Rue.....	10	15	50	1 50
Sage.....	10	15	50	1 50
Saffron.....	10	20	60	2 00
Sweet Basil.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Sweet Fennel.....	10	15	30	1 00
Sweet Marjoram.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Summer Savory.....	10	20	60	1 75
Thyme, English Broad Leaf.....	10	50	1 50	5 00

BIRD SEEDS—

Canary.....	..	..	..	20
Hemp.....	..	..	..	15
Millet.....	..	..	..	15
Maw.....	10	20	..	40
Rape.....	10	15	..	25
Mixed Bird Seed.....	..	..	..	15
Cuttle Bone.....	10	30	..	75

FRUIT AND SHRUB SEEDS—

	Pt.	Qt.	Bu.
Apple Seed.....	30	50	10 00
Peach Stones.....	15	25	2 50
	Oz.	1-4 Lb.	Lb.
Pear Seed.....	35	1 00	3 50
Plum Stones.....	..	..	40
Cherry Stones, mahaleb.....	..	..	60
Cherry Stones, common.....	..	..	40
Osage Orange Seed.....	15	20	60
Honey Locust.....	15	30	75

CLOVER—

Large Red.....	Market Price	..	..	..
Medium.....	"	..	..	..
White Dutch.....	"	15	30	75
Lucerne, or Alfalfa.....	15	30	75	..
Alsike, or Swedish.....	15	20	60	..

GRASS SEED—

		Lb.	Bu.
Timothy.....	Market Price	..	..
Red Top.....	Bu. 14 lbs.	40	2 50
Orchard Grass.....	"	40	4 00

GRASS SEED—Continued.

	Lb.	Bu.
Perennial Rye Grass.....	Bu. about 20 lbs 40	4 00
Millet.....	Market Price ..	....
Sweet Vernal Grass.....	75	....
Hungarian Grass.....	Market Price ..	....
Blue Grass, extra clean.....	Bu. 14 lbs. 40	2 50
Fine Mixed Lawn.....	50	5 00

It frequently occurs that our customers order Lawn Grasses for door-yards and cemeteries, at the same time giving us an idea of the situation of the plat they desire seeded, together with description of soils, &c. To all persons desiring a nice lawn, and who can illy afford the expense of sodding, we will say, we have a mixture of fine grasses, suited to a variety of soils, which can scarcely fail to give the highest satisfaction, if properly sown and cared for.

MISCELLANEOUS—

	Lb.	Bu.
Broom Corn, Tall Evergreen.....	40	5 00
Broom Corn, Dwarf Evergreen.....	50	6 00
Sugar Cane, Libertian.....	30	5 00
Flax.....	Market Price 15	....
Sun Flower, common.....	50	5 00
Sun Flower, large Russian.....	75	8 00
Vetches, or Tares.....	30	7 00

ONIONS.

HOW WE RAISE THEM.

We receive letters every year enquiring how to raise Onions, and for the benefit of our patrons, we will give the method as practiced on our Seed Farms.

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

Stretch your line perfectly straight along one side of your bed, then with a wooden marker—containing five teeth, fourteen inches apart—mark off your

ground, running the outside tooth along the line; returning, place the outside tooth in the last mark and follow it for a guide, repeating this operation until the piece is all marked.

We use a seed drill with a roller attached. Most of the drills have the plates in the bottom of the feed box numbered; No. 4 usually sowing four pounds of seed to the acre, No. 5 five pounds, No. 6 six pounds. Sow the thickest when large Onions are wanted, provided you can rely on your seed. *Procure good seed, at whatever price, for without it all your labor will be lost.* Cover the seed half an inch deep. As soon as the Onions are up so they can be seen the length of the row, give them the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows. We use a hoe made expressly for that purpose. The blade is eight inches long and one and a half broad, with a long, crooked shank set in a handle five feet long. The shape of the hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving it out of its place. In a few days after, give them the second hoeing, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be commenced. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done; the weeder must get down to his work on his knees astride of the row, and remove every weed that can be seen in the row, stirring the earth around the plants in order to destroy any weeds that have just started and cannot be seen. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been *thoroughly done and at the proper time*, the crop will not need anything more until ready to gather. When the tops die and fall, the crop should be pulled and spread evenly on the ground to dry; in about a week after being pulled, turn, or rather stir them with a wooden rake, and when the tops have become perfectly dry, cut them off one-half inch from the bulb. When the crop is designed for market, it should not be exposed to the weather longer than necessary to cure the crop, as the Onions will lose their bright color by exposure.

HOLBROOK'S SEED DRILLS.

HOLBROOK'S "NEW REGULATOR" SEED DRILL.

WON THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE TRIAL OF SEED DRILLS, BY THE NEW YORK STATE AG'LS SOCIETY, SEPT. 1870.

For Sowing Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip,
Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum,
Fodder and Broom Corn, Peas,
Beans, &c.



PRICE, \$12.00, BOXED.

FOR 1875.

The increasing importance of Root Crops, both for market and for feeding to stock, demands a more perfect machine for sowing the different kinds of seeds, with regularity and in proper quantity *with less manual labor.*

The "REGULATOR" DRILL combines the best points ever produced in this class of machines, has won the highest prizes in this country and in Europe, and given general satisfaction during the past five years. It has been remodeled and further improved, in the "**NEW REGULATOR**" for 1875, in simplicity, ease of operation, durability, and style of finish, and will continue to be the Standard Machine.

The "NEW REGULATOR" has all the desirable qualities of the old one, with other advantages, viz. :—

1. *It is simpler, easier handled and more compact*, being about one foot shorter.
2. *It has a neat galvanized sheet iron hopper*, stronger than a wood or cast iron one, and not affected by the weather—has no corners for seed to pack in, and feeds better.
3. *The handles* being arranged with a *Cross-Head*, the operator stands upright and pushes the machine along easily with the aid of his body, and not by his arms, as in all other machines—a laborious way.
4. *By dropping the handles a little* at the ends of the rows, the machine can be run upon the roller, without sowing seed.
5. *The new, double-hinged marker* is very simple and strong, and readily adjusted to any width.
6. The machine will *stand up alone*, and is not liable to tip over.
7. It sows Fodder Corn and Fertilizers equally well.
8. *It covers the seed better*—is a very still running machine, and has no objectionable wear.

It is the only machine authorized to use the OPEN WHITE SEED CONDUCTOR, to show the seed as it drops, a matter of great importance, by means of which the operator can, at a glance, *see how the seed is being dropped*, and thereby prevent any mistake or failure in sowing.

Weight, 35 lbs. Packed in a crate it measures 2½ cubic feet, and weighs 46 lbs. Full directions for using attached to each machine.

We also take pleasure in calling the attention of Gardeners and Dealers to the

"VETO" SEED DRILL.

It supplies a want long felt by many who have not bought these great labor saving machines, from the fact that those already on the market were too expensive and could not be afforded by the small Gardeners.

It is designed to supersede the Matthews and other inferior and higher priced Drills now on the market.

HOLBROOK'S

"VETO" SEED DRILL.

For Sowing Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip,
Parsnip, Spinach, Fodder Corn,
Peas, Beans, &c.



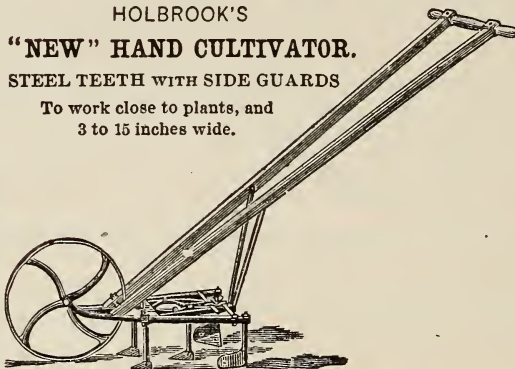
PRICE, \$9.50, BOXED.

HOLBROOK'S

"NEW" HAND CULTIVATOR.

STEEL TEETH WITH SIDE GUARDS

To work close to plants, and
3 to 15 inches wide.



PRICE, \$7.00, BOXED.

For sowing all the varieties of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnep, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum, Fodder and Broom Corn, Peas, Beans, &c., on a small scale, it *exceeds any other Drill.*

It has cross-head handles, coverer, roller, hinged marker, and galvanized sheet iron hopper for a quart of seed.

It is arranged for a Hand Cultivator Attachment with five steel teeth, to work 3 to 15 inches wide, Price, \$3.00

Weight, 21 lbs. Packed in crate, measures 2 cubic feet, and weighs 28 lbs. Full directions for using attached to each machine.

THE NEW HAND CULTIVATOR has proved a great labor-saving implement and given general satisfaction for garden and field use. *It is much improved for 1875.*

The teeth are of *cast steel*, and cut from 3 to 15 inches wide between rows, or both sides of the row at once, if preferred. The rear teeth have *side-guards*, to allow them to work within half an inch of plants, and save nearly all the hand-weeding—any experienced gardener will appreciate this. It is light, durable, simple, easy to operate, and thoroughly pulverizes and mellows the soil. It does the work of six to ten men with hoes. Weight, 18 lbs. Packed in 1½ cubic feet, and weighs 23 lbs. *It is arranged for a neat and simple seed drill attachment.* Price, \$5.50, boxed.

The New Hand Cultivator has the following advantages:

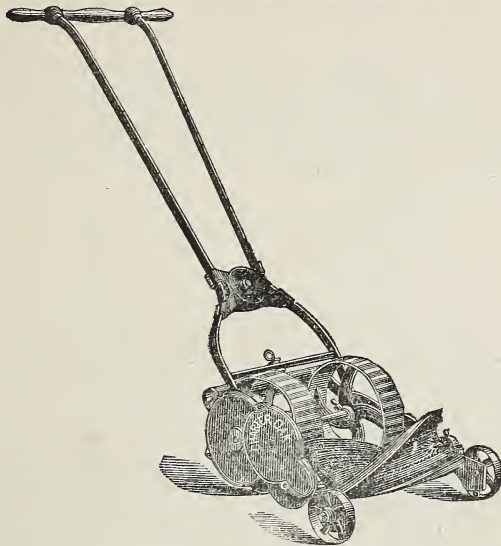
1. *A neat, Iron Frame*, instead of a wooden one, and better arranged.
2. *Cast Steel Teeth*, superior to malleable iron ones and easier operated, arranged to cut 3 to 15 inches wide between rows, or both sides of a row at once, as preferred.
3. *Handles with a Cross-Head*, easier to operate, by pushing forward steadily.
4. *A simple, Seed Drill Attachment* for small gardens, with coverer, roller, marker and hopper for a quart of seed.

It is the only Hand Cultivator authorized to use the *Side Guards* to work within half an inch of plants.

As a combined Seed Drill and Hand Cultivator, the "Veto" Drill and "New" Hand Cultivator are combined, by a neat and simple arrangement, making by far the best, simplest and cheapest combined machine in the market. Price, \$12.50, boxed, Weight, 27 lbs. Packed in 2 cubic feet, and weighs 33 lbs. Sent by Express or Freight, on receipt of price, by P. O. Money Order, Draft on N. Y. or Currency by Express, the purchaser in all cases paying Express or Freight Charges.

BUY THE BEST!

217



THE NEW
"Charter Oak" Lawn Mower.

Light draft, easy running, durable and does splendid work.

Its chief features are, simplicity of construction, perfectness in its manufacture, ease of operating, easy way of sharpening the knives when dull, and particularly its adapting itself to slopes, undulating lawns, ridges and valleys.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the great and important improvements in this Mower, the results of which are its great durability, the power with which it moves through heavy grass, requiring less power to operate it than any other machine made; its noiseless, positive ratchet, fine steel cutting edges, and various changes in its construction, which place it FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY MOWER IN THE MARKET. The Mower *par excellence* of all others—combining all the improvements that years of experience in the manufacture could suggest. It is supplied with a three-blade solid Revolving Cutter, with steel knives; noiseless ratchet, close covered gears, which will not clog; reversible driving rollers, allowing the machine to turn to the right or left without injury to the sod. Patent journals and boxes to the revolving Cutter, preventing grass winding around the cutter (a valuable and important improvement); and an iron handle, adjustable to the height convenient to the operator. Simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. *In a word, it is the most beautiful and perfect Lawn Mower ever offered to the public.*

We Warrant them in Every Particular.

Sizes and Prices as follows:

15 Inch Cut, Standard Size,.....\$25 00
18 do for Large Lawns,..... 30 00

The means of sharpening a Lawn Mower when it becomes dull, is of the greatest importance to every one owning or buying a machine. This valuable feature in the "Charter Oak" Lawn Mower, by which it can be sharpened without taking out the knives, can not be overestimated, and can be easily and quickly ac-

complished by placing oil and emery on the cutters, and reversing the motion (see Directions for Use), thereby giving the knives a smooth and keen cutting edge, and keeping them perfectly true, without which no Lawn Mower will cut the grass clean and do good work, experiencing none of the trouble and vexation caused by following the advice of manufacturers of other machines, of taking out the knives and grinding them on a grindstone, resulting in spoiling the knives, and having to send to the agent to buy a new one;—as any practical person will at once see the impossibility of grinding on a stone by hand and keeping the edge true. A Lawn Mower that has no way of sharpening the knives, except by taking them off and grinding them on a grindstone, would be a source of expense and annoyance to its owner and the operator of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE,

Before using the Mower, see that the ground is free from stones or other obstructions.

The machines are sent out properly adjusted and ready for immediate use. The knives should just touch lightly when passing. If too close, the Mower will not work freely. When the machine requires to be readjusted, the under cutter is raised toward the revolving cutter, by slightly turning the set screws at each end of the cutter bar inside the frame, one each side, with the wrench which is supplied with the machine.

Regulate the height of cut required by the wheels in front, on either side. This is done by sliding the wheels up or down.

Adjust the handle to the height of the person using the machine.

To sharpen the cutters, place oil and fine emery (No. 00) on the edges of the knives; raise the back end of the machine and use the handle-pin as a crank, and taking off the outside cover to the gears, and placing it in the hole in the rim of outside driving wheel, and turn forward.

Always clean the machine after cutting wet grass.

ALWAYS OIL THE MACHINE, especially the ratchet driving-gear, before using, with *g. l. sperm oil*, and it will last for many years.

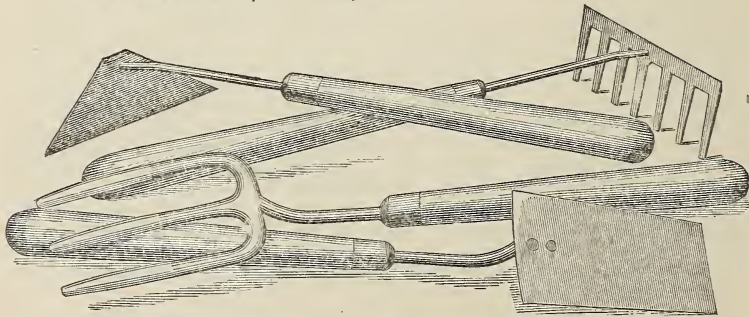
When the season for use is past, clean and oil the machine, put it into the case, and place it away in a dry place, ready for the next season.

To make a *fine, thick, velvety* lawn, the grass should be cut once a week, or oftener, according to the season.

Each part of the Mowers is numbered or lettered, and made to interchange in case of breakage, and can be supplied by us, or our Agents.

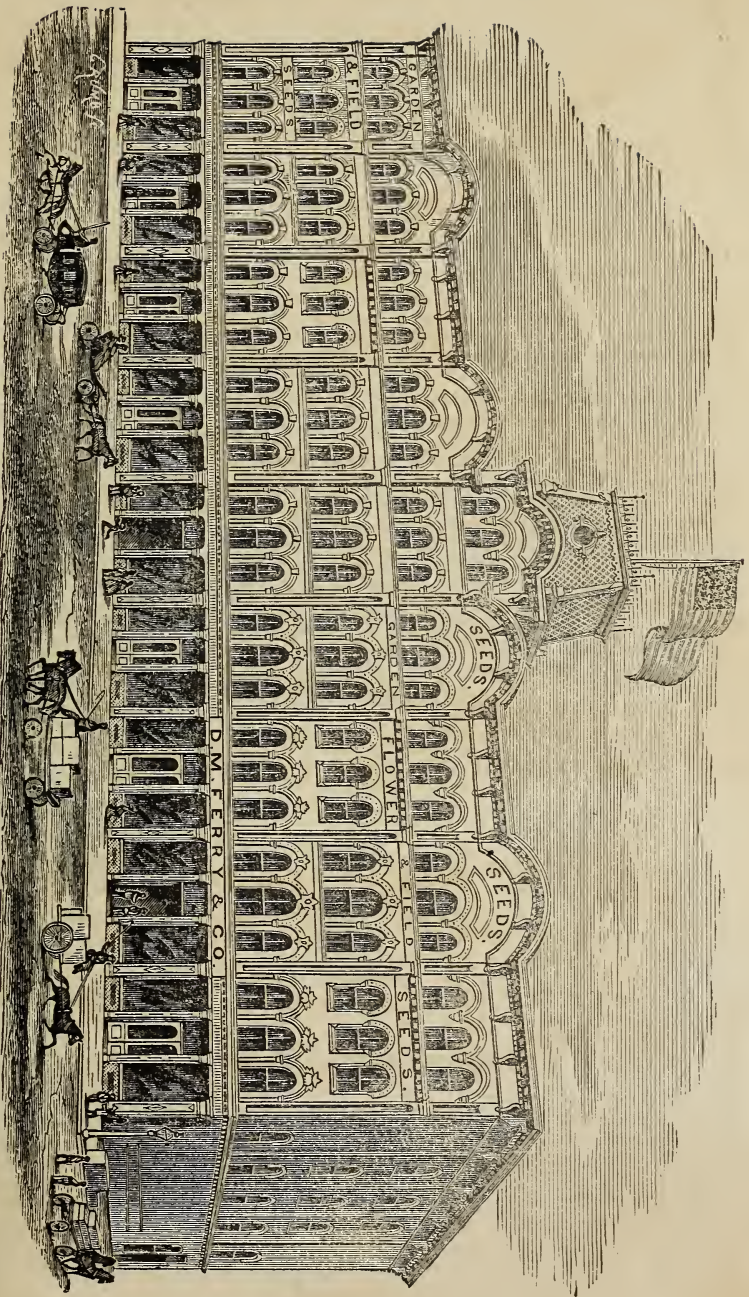
Directions for use are furnished with each machine.

LADIES' FLORAL TOOLS.



THESE FLORAL SETS are now so universally well known, that they need no description here. They have steadily increased in public favor since their introduction three years since, and have received the unqualified approval of all, we believe, of the leading florists of the country; and will be appreciated by every lady in the land who cultivates flowers.

Put up in sets of four pieces, handsomely boxed. Price per set, three quarters polished, \$1.25. Supplied by our Agents, or we will send them by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.



View of D. M. Ferry & Co's Stores and Seed Warerooms.

DUNFERRY & CO.
IMPORTERS

SEED MERCHANTS

DETROIT, MICH.
GROWERS

