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1874

Established 1845.

1874

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
ABRIDGED

CATALOGUE

—AND—

Gardeners' Almanac

—FOR—

1874.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY

B. K. BLISS & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

GARDEN, FIELD,

—AND—

FLOWER SEEDS,

AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

BOOKS, IMPLEMENTS, &C.

23 PARK PLACE AND 20 MURRAY STREET,

NEW YORK.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

IMPORTANT TO POTATO GROWERS.

\$1,500 IN PREMIUMS.

The \$500 in premiums offered by us in the Spring of 1873 for the largest yield from One Pound each of the Extra Early Vermont and Compton's Surprise Potatoes, with ordinary farm culture, induced a large number of those engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the entire country to see what they could do in Potato culture. For a condensed report of this trial see page 64. (A full report of the committee appointed to make the awards will be mailed to all applicants.)

At the suggestion of many of our agricultural friends who are desirous of seeing our new varieties of Potatoes still further tested, we have concluded to offer premiums the coming season, not only to those who will grow the largest quantity from one pound of seed, but also to those who will grow the largest quantity by weight upon one quarter of an acre of measured ground. We have appropriated \$1,500 for this purpose, and if we may be allowed to judge from the reports received from competitors for our premiums last season, we believe the showing will be the most remarkable on record, and prove conclusively that good seed with careful cultivation, is sure to pay the cultivator. The amount offered for premiums to be divided as follows among growers of the following varieties of Potatoes, who shall produce the largest number of pounds from one pound of the seed, or from one quarter of an acre, subject to the conditions which follow the list of premiums.

\$500 FOR BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.

For largest quantity of Brownell's Beauty Potatoes grown from one pound of seed, \$100 00 For the second largest, 50 00 For the third largest, 40 00 For the fourth largest, 30 00 For the fifth largest, 20 00 For the sixth largest, 10 00	For the largest quantity grown on one quarter of an acre of measured ground, . \$100 00 For the second largest, 50 00 For the third largest, 40 00 For the fourth largest, 30 00 For the fifth largest, 20 00 For the sixth largest, 10 00
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\$500 FOR EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

For the largest quantity of Extra Early Vermont, from one pound of seed, . \$100 00 For second largest, 50 00 For third largest, 40 00 For fourth largest, 30 00 For fifth largest, 20 00 For sixth largest, 10 00	For the largest quantity grown on one quarter of an acre of measured ground, . \$100 00 For the second largest, 50 00 For the third largest, 40 00 For the fourth largest, 30 00 For the fifth largest, 20 00 For the sixth largest, 10 00
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\$500 FOR COMPTON'S SURPRISE.

For largest quantity Compton's Surprise, from one pound of seed, \$100 00 For second largest, 50 00 For third largest, 40 00 For fourth largest, 30 00 For fifth largest, 20 00 For sixth largest, 10 00	For the largest quantity grown on one quarter of an acre of measured ground, . \$100 00 For the second largest, 50 00 For the third largest, 40 00 For the fourth largest, 30 00 For the fifth largest, 20 00 For the sixth largest, 10 00
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Competitors for the prizes will be required to give the date on which they gave their order for the Potatoes, date of planting, date of digging, with a written statement of their mode of culture, characteristics of the soil—whether clay, alluvial, sandy or loam—nature of the subsoil, whether underdrained or not; also, the kind and quantity of fertilizers used, how and when applied, with the weight of the crop when dug, which must be witnessed and sworn to before a justice of the peace, notary, or any other one competent to administer the oath, and sent to our address before the first of November, 1874. Persons desiring to compete for both the premiums offered for the largest product from a single pound, and also for the largest product from one quarter of an acre, will be required to purchase a separate lot of Potatoes for each trial; also to plant on different pieces of ground. The pound cannot be selected out of those ordered for the quarter acre, but must be weighed out by us, and purchased and cultivated separately. One bushel medium size Potatoes cut to single eyes will usually plant one-fourth of an acre. Some prefer more seed and some less, we do not restrict the quantity of seed, every planter can use whatever quantity he pleases.

The Seed in all cases must be purchased of us. Those competing for the one quarter acre premiums will be required to state the exact number of pounds used for seed in planting, and have the ground correctly measured by a competent person, which must be sworn to and witnessed; also to comply with all the rules required of those competing for the premiums for one pound. The awards will be made by a committee composed of the following well-known gentlemen in the agricultural community: PROF. GEORGE THURBER, editor American Agriculturist; DR. F. M. HEXAMER, and P. T. QUINN, horticulturists, and will be printed and a copy mailed to each competitor. The prizes will be paid the first of December, 1874.

N. B.—To prevent misunderstanding, we wish it distinctly understood that no prizes will be awarded unless the above requirements are complied with in every particular, and accompanied by a sworn statement that they were grown with ordinary farm or garden culture. Immense crops of the most ordinary varieties of Potatoes can be raised by forcing and propagating from slips under glass, but we wish these varieties to stand upon their own merits as a farm crop. We will consider it a favor if our patrons will test their cooking qualities both for boiling and baking, and report to us, also give us, as nearly as possible, the time of maturity. For description, prices, and illustrations of the above varieties, see page 63, also our Illustrated Potato Catalogue, which contains a list of 300 varieties Potatoes, with directions for culture, and will be mailed free to all applicants.

FLOWER SEEDS.

NOVELTIES FOR 1874.

NOT BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE DESCRIPTIONS ARE AS GIVEN BY THEIR RESPECTIVE GROWERS.



GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE.

THE GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia Chrysantha*—This Columbine was discovered in the southern part of the Rocky Mountains some twenty years ago, but it has only recently come into cultivation. When first described from dried specimens it was considered to be a variety of *A. cærulea*, which was then known as *A. leptocera*, and has been sparingly cultivated in England as *A. leptocera aurea*. It has recently been cultivated at the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, and Dr. Gray being convinced that it is a distinct species has described it as *A. chrysantha*. It is a very vigorous species, forming a bushy plant four feet high, and bears an abundance of flowers which are similar in shape to those of *A. cærulea*, but of a clear yellow color with the petals rather darker than the sepals. Unlike most other species of Columbine it keeps producing its flowers all Summer, and the plant stands Summer's heat and Winter's cold perfectly; conceded by all who have seen it to be one of the finest plants of recent introduction. It is a perennial easily raised from seed. *Per pkt.*, \$0 50

Aster Goliath.—A new and superb variety, flowers of large size and very showy, fine, distinct colors mixed, 25

Aster Washington.—White and peach blossom. This variety is said by the raiser to be a great improvement upon any variety before offered, and without exception the finest in cultivation. In the white variety the color is unusually pure, that of the peach blossom is of a very delicate tint. Packets of 25 seeds, - 50

Amaranthus Abyssinicus.—A new Abyssinian introduction, forming an exceedingly vigorous tree-like specimen, five feet in height and about the same in diameter. Isolated on lawns or planted at the sides of broad walks, produces a very striking effect. 50

Amaranthus chlorostachys.—An erect-growing, branched species, about five feet in height, densely covered with large, oval, lanceolate, light green foliage; the branches terminate into long spikes of yellowish-green flowers, 25

Amaranthus chloro-ruber.—Of same height and habit as the preceding, with purple colored spikes of flowers, 25

- Amaranthus olbiensis multicolor.**—A very showy plant about two and one-half feet high, with long recurved foliage, which is of a purplish-green color about half-way up, terminating gradually from purplish-red to orange-red, until passing into a glowing colored summit, composed of bluish-red, yellow and green, - - - - - Pkt. \$0 25
- Amaranthus olbiensis sanguineous.**—A brilliant, ornamental plant, attaining about three feet in height, forming a broad-based pyramid like *A. salicifolius*. The foliage which is large and recurved is of blackish-purple on the lower part of the plant passing into a unique tint of blood-red, - - - - - 25
- Amaranthus Thorleyensis.**—Believed to be a hybrid between the well-known "Fountain Plant," (*A. salicifolius*), and "Joseph's Coat," (*A. Tricolor*), having the fountain-like habit of the former, as shown by the cut, with the brilliant, yellow, scarlet and crimson marking of the latter. It originated in the grounds of T. W. Thorley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, during the Summer of 1873. Plants, first of May, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen, - - - - - 50
- Andropogon Schimperii.**—A perennial Gramineæ from Abyssinia, forming large tufts of dark green leaves, throwing up a large number of flower stems to the height of six feet, which terminate from half the length in a small branched golden spike, of charming effect, - - - - - 50
- Begonia tuberosus-rooted.**—New hybrids of *Boliviensis*, *Sedeni*, *Chelsoni* and others mixed. These splendid varieties produce branching and at the same time tufted plants from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered the whole Summer until frost sets in with bright and elegant flowers, succeeding as well in the shade as in the sun. Its utility for bedding can not be over-estimated. Masses on a lawn present a gorgeous aspect and elicit general admiration. Flowering bulbs, 75 cents each; seeds, - - - - - 50
- Celosia violet-feathered.**—A very interesting novelty, with large plume-like flower-spikes of fine violet color, - - - - - 25
- Cineraria new double-flowering.**—This is unquestionably the finest novelty in the way of Florist Flowers for the greenhouse that has been sent out for many years; they represent all the modifications of color usually found among *Cinerarias*, namely, crimsons and magentas in various shades, purples both light and dark, as well as flowers tipped with different tints of scarlet and magenta, and perfectly double; habit very good; will prove a most desirable acquisition. Packets contain 20 seeds, - - - - - 1 50
- Cobea scandens alba.**—A new and white-flowering variety of this beautiful climbing plant. Packets of 5 seeds, - - - - - 25
- Cucurbita melopepo striped flat.**—An interesting new variety of the ornamental Gourd family; fruits very numerous, dark green, striped and ribbed with white, excellent for covering trellis, verandas, etc., - - - - - 25
- Hebeclinum urolepis.**—Large, growing five to six feet in height, very vigorous, flowers in large corymbs, very numerous, grayish-rose, blooming from midsummer until frost, - - - - - 50
- Matricaria eximea nana fl. pl.**—A dwarf variety of the well known *Feverfew*, with pure white double flowers; useful both for bouquets and for bedding plants, - - - - - 50
- Myosotis palustris semperflorens.**—A beautiful variety of the true Forget-me-not, and a valuable acquisition. It is of the same lovely transparent azure blue of the wild species, rather larger in flower, and continues in bloom without interruption during the whole season until frost, - - - - - 50
- Phlox Drummondii grandiflora.**—By means of a careful selection, a class of *P. Drummondii* has been obtained, remarkable for the unusual size of the flowers, which are similar in form to those of the perennial sorts, and rendered very striking by a large center and a fine dark violet eye, - - - - - 50
- Sweet Pea Invincible Striped.**—A very beautiful, large-flowered, carnation-striped Sweet Pea, colors bright scarlet and white, which can not fail to become popular, - - - - - 25
- Verbena Aubletia erecta.**—A great improvement on the old variety, of compact habit, producing erect spikes of flowers, - - - - - 50
The collection of 21 varieties, \$8.00 net.

NEW ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetual Rose, "Firebrand."—Of the style of *Giant of the Battles*; color, scarlet-crimson, double, symmetrical in form, fragrant, and entirely hardy. Considered by the raiser, William Paul, to be the finest rose of its class. Price, \$3.00 each.

TEA AND NOISETTE ROSES.—MOSTLY NEW.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Belle Macconnaise, white. | Madame Celine Berthold, sulphur-yellow. |
| Bianqui, French white. | Madame Trifle, salmon-yellow. |
| Catherine Mernet, blush. | Madame Capaucine, bronze. |
| Celine, yellowish-orange. | Madame Damazin, large salmon. |
| Compte Taverna, deep yellow. | Madame Jules Margottin, yellow and violet. |
| Compte de Grevel, pale yellow. | Madame H. Jamain, yellow and white. |
| La Jonquil, golden-yellow. | Madame Margottin, yellow and rose. |
| Le Nankin, snow-white. | Madame D'St. Joseph, deep rose. |
| Mont Blanc, white. | Reve D'Or or Climbing Safrano, buff. |
| Marie Duchere, deep rose. | President, light salmon. |
| Marie Sisley, white tipped carmine. | Eliza Varden, creamy-white. |
| Marie Van Houtte, yellowish-white. | Triumph De Renes, canary color. |
| Madame Azaline Imbert, orange-yellow. | |
- Price for young plants in 3-inch pots, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; full set of 25 sorts for \$9.00.
Large plants in 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen, or full set of 25 sorts, \$15.00.

NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Novelties and Additional Varieties.

NEW POTATOES—THE SNOWFLAKE.

THIS new seedling is the result of a series of carefully and intelligently made experiments by Mr. C. G. Pringle of Charlotte, Vt. As in the raising of improved live stock, breeders will breed for certain points, and can fix these characteristics so firmly that their progeny will retain them for generations to come, so Mr. Pringle holds that, in the Vegetable Kingdom, similar improvements may be produced and perpetuated. His aim, in this case, was to produce a Potato which should combine the best attainable quality with the highest degree of health, and in this he has, as is proved by the result of his labors, most wonderfully succeeded, for never before has a variety been introduced which combined these qualities in as high a degree.

In the year 1869, Mr. Pringle selected from the many thousands of seedlings he had produced, one which seemed to combine the desired qualities more than any other. It was the offspring of a seedling of the White Peachblow, fertilized with Early Rose. Yet he did not consider this the highest perfection possible, and this seedling, which was never named nor introduced, was again fertilized with the pollen of the Excelsior, and the result of this hybridization is the "Snowflake," the Potato we now offer for the first time.

Its season is second early, ripening shortly after the earliest varieties, and yet, not requiring as long a season as the late varieties, whose vines are often killed by frost before the tubers are fully matured. For the past three years the vines and tubers have perfected their entire growth by the middle of September. The tubers are of a good medium and uniform size; shape elongated oval, compressed, exceedingly symmetrical and remarkably uniform; eyes few, entirely flat on the base and body of the tuber, and but slightly and sharply depressed near the seed end; skin white, with a russet tinge, and somewhat roughish and tessellated. Its flesh is of exceedingly fine grain, snowy-white when boiled, and of a lightness and porosity almost approaching a snowflake. In quality we do not hesitate to say nothing can surpass this new variety; its meanness, its pure, delicate flavor, and the evenness with which it cooks through, have never been eclipsed by any Potato. As a baking Potato it is equally valuable, and as such is distinguished for its pure starch texture and delicate, nutty flavor. The tubers have attained the full development of their quality as soon as they are fit to dig, and do not lose it during Winter; samples kept till the first of June did not show the least deterioration. The vines are of medium height, stout and vigorous; leaves medium, and of dark green color. The tubers are compactly clustered around the base of the stalks,—an important consideration in digging the crop. The variety has been tested on widely varying soils—sand, gravel, loam, as well as heavy clay—and has, in every case, given the same favorable results and produced a yield of from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. In every case it has proved healthy and hardy, while other varieties alongside of it failed to give satisfactory results. Our stock of this variety is very small, and our only object in offering it for sale before securing a larger stock is that growers in various parts of the country can have an opportunity of testing its merits. We will consider it a particular favor if those of our customers who give it a trial will give us their opinion of its quality. For sale in one pound parcels only, at \$3.00 per pound by mail, postpaid.

Spinach—Extra Large, Round Leaved.—A splendid variety of the Lettuce-leaved Spinach, but with leaves much longer and broader, round, thick, and fleshy, dark green. Young plants transplanted into a rich soil will grow to an enormous size. Half-ounce pkts., 25 cents.

Lettuce—Green, Fat Cabbage.—A new Summer Cabbage Lettuce, with large, thick, succulent leaves; an excellent sort. Per pkt., 25 cents.

Leek—Extra Large Carentan.—Very hardy, of extraordinary size, much larger in every respect than any other variety, and of fine quality. Per pkt., 25 cents.

Squash—Round Warted Marrow.—A new French variety, of medium size, with orange-colored flesh, melting, of very fine quality; an excellent keeper. The skin, when it can be seen, is of a bright red, and all over covered and netted with gray warts. Packets of 5 seeds, 25 cents.

Peas—McLean's Best of All.—Said to be the best Wrinkled Pea in cultivation for the main crop. Its particularly robust and vigorous growth, large pods, completely covering the haulm and filled with from seven to ten fine Peas, together with its rich flavor will ensure for it a place in every garden; height, 3 feet. One-half pint pkts., 30 cents; pint, 50 cents; quart, 90 cents, by mail postpaid.

Peas—Nelson's Vanguard.—A superior second Early Wrinkled Pea, habit bushy and compact, the haulm producing one mass of bloom, and is completely covered with medium sized, well-filled pods. It is of excellent flavor; height, 3 feet. One-half pint pkts., 25 cents; pint, 40 cents; quart, 75 cents, by mail postpaid.

Peas—Sutton's Jersey Hero.—A new Wrinkled variety from the Channel Islands, where it is held in great repute. It is very prolific, forms large pods well filled with medium sized Peas of delicious flavor. One-half pint pkts., 25 cents; pint, 40 cents; quart, 75 cents, by mail.

NEW PLANTS.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

UPON receipt of catalogue price we will forward any plants by mail, provided not less than one dollar's worth be ordered.

In sending plants by mail they are carefully done up in oiled paper to prevent evaporation, so that our friends may feel assured of receiving them in safety. We have numerous testimonials from our customers at various distant points, who have received their plants from us by mail, in such good condition, that they have written us letters of high commendation. If it is the wish of our customers, we will distinctly name every plant we send by mail, though as a rule, there will be no need of it, as in the case of a dozen Verbenas we should send perfectly distinct varieties; but were a dozen Verbenas ordered in two, three, or four sorts by name, we should then label each sort.

Upon receiving plants by mail, before the season is far enough advanced to plant in the open air, they should be put either into pots or boxes for a short time, where, if the soil is good, and attention be paid to watering and shading, they will soon make new roots and begin to grow, especially if they are kept in rather a moist atmosphere.

Each.

- Iris Iberica.**—This is one of the most remarkable and interesting plants that has ever been introduced into cultivation. Its dwarf habit, gigantic flowers, great snow-white erect sepals, its equally large strangely-colored petals, and its stigmas with shining black-purple humped bases (the latter organs resembling some monstrous insect), make up a flower of singular oddity, and such remarkable beauty that few can form any possible idea of this wonderful plant. The plant grows from five to six inches high, having large solitary flowers from three to five inches high; the outer segments of the flower are erect and of a snow-white color, with a few red spots towards the base, on the inner surface. The inner segments are of a yellowish-green, covered with wrinkled, dark, shining purple, reticulate bands; the disc is a glossy black-purple, and the stigmas are of a dull yellow color, mottled with reddish-brown. Such a curious combination of color is rarely seen in the same plant, and this will be eagerly sought after by all those who appreciate beautiful and interesting flowers, more especially as the subject of these remarks must be considered a floral wonder. Price \$9.00 per dozen, - - - - - \$1 00
- Pelargonium Aline Sisley.**—New, double white Geraniums, of very dwarf, compact, free-flowering habit, flowers pure white, and foliage very handsome. Of the double white Geraniums which have appeared this season, we have selected this as the best, 1 00
- Pelargonium Alice Crousse.**—New double Geranium, with large trusses of delicate peach-colored flowers, quite different from anything heretofore seen. The plant is very compact and dwarf growing, - - - - - 1 00
- Carnation La Belle.**—A new perpetual-flowering Carnation, of a somewhat climbing habit, producing a profusion of very large, fragrant, pure white, double flowers, - 1 00
- Coleus Magnet.**—A very beautiful Coleus, with leaves of deepest crimson velvet, and narrowly margined with delicate green, - - - - - 50
- Coleus Zanzibar.**—Leaves light canary-yellow, marked in the center with a claret-crimson blotch, and narrowly margined with bronze; a most desirable acquisition. - 1 00
- Mesembryanthemum Cordifolium variegatum.**—A new bedding plant of exquisite beauty, and very dwarf trailing habit. The leaves are a delicate green, broadly margined with purest white, and are of a succulent nature. This plant will endure the hottest sun and driest weather, - - - - - 1 00
- Coleus Golden Gem.**—A fit companion for the above, having light green and orange-scarlet, beautifully fringed foliage, - - - - - 50
- Primula Japonica.**—The queen of Primroses, from Japan; every person who has seen this plant in flower, pronounces it lovely, - - - - - 1 00
- Pelargonium Master Christine.**—The finest Pink Geranium ever offered; in habit the plant is dwarf and compact, very large trusses of the richest pink flowers, valuable alike for the flower garden in Summer or the decoration of the conservatory or parlor window in the Winter, - - - - - 50
- Pelargonium Marie Lemoine.**—The finest Double Pink Geranium in cultivation; valuable for Winter flowering, - - - - - 50
- Pelargonium Jean Sisley.**—Very dwarf, free-flowering habit, flowers most intense vivid scarlet, with large, white eye. The finest Scarlet Geranium in cultivation, - 50
- Pelargonium White Clipper.**—Single white and the very finest of its class; (new,) - 75
- New Hybrid Bourbon Rose, "Peerless."**—Flowers in immense clusters of rich crimson; double, of fine form, and very fragrant; quite hardy in this latitude. Price for large plants, \$2.00 each; for smaller plants, - - - - - \$0 75 \$6 00
- White Tea Rose, "Bella."**—We sent out a few small plants of this last Spring, but at high rates, considering it to be one of the best white tea-scented roses in cultivation. We have propagated it largely, and now offer it as low as most other roses. It is entirely free from mildew, and is exceedingly valuable for what is so much wanted—white rosebuds during the Summer and Winter months. Price for larger plants, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen; smaller, - - - - - 50 4 50

- New Sweet-Scented Violet, "Marie Louise."**—The only thing valuable in *Each. Doz.*
 "New Violets" we have yet had; in color it is much darker than the well-known Neapolitan Violet, double its size, equally fragrant, and, in its prolific flowering, if we are not deceived, it will in a year or two rival if not entirely supplant the old Neapolitan. The few of them we had to offer to the bouquet makers this Winter have been much admired. Price, \$30.00 per 100, - \$0 50 \$4 50
- New Climbing Monthly Rose, "James Sprunt."**—This will prove a valuable acquisition as a pillar rose for greenhouses at the North, and for out-door culture South, as it will no doubt prove entirely hardy in most situations south of Baltimore. It grows to the height of 6 to 10 feet in one season, blooming monthly. The bud is of a rich dark crimson, getting somewhat lighter when expanded. Tea fragrance. It is probably a "sport" from the well-known monthly crimson rose Agrippina; but its quick, vigorous growth makes it valuable as a climber. It was raised by Mr. James Sprunt of Keenansville, N. C., the same gentleman to whom we are indebted for the far-famed yellow tea rose, "Isabella Sprunt." Large stock plants, \$1.50 each; smaller plants, - 50 4 50
- New Coleus, "Chameleon."**—An entirely distinct variety of great beauty, ground color of the leaf is a carmine pink splashed with dark maroon, the edge of the leaf fringed with yellow; it is well-named chameleon, for there are seldom two leaves on the plant to be found alike; it has no resemblance to any other sort. A few of it was sold late last Spring in New York, but its distribution has been only local; it will be new to the great majority of our patrons. - 35 3 00
- New Winter-Flowering Carnation, "Maimie."**—A test of two seasons shows this to be, in our opinion, the best white Winter-flowering Carnation cultivated. Its habit is neat and compact, attaining only from 12 to 15 inches in height when in bloom. The flowers are of the purest white, borne in great profusion, - 75 6 00
- Glaucium Corniculatum.**—A fine ornamental plant, with long velvety leaves, gracefully recurved, of a silvery white color, deeply cut to the rib, forming two rows of leaflets, each of which is again deeply cut and curled. The flowers are orange-yellow, bell-shaped and drooping. It is of vigorous growth, and with its bright silvery hue, makes a fine contrast with other colored foliaged plants. 50 4 50
- Hydrangea Otaksa.**—The H. Otaksa promises much popularity for the future when known. It attains a height from three to four feet, and is recommendable for its ornamental qualities. Gorgeous and magnificent foliage of a nearly orbicular form and thick texture, the branches spreading horizontally, are well sustained and vigorous. Enormous trusses of large rose-colored flowers when grown in-doors, and of a blue shade out-doors. Its splendid flowers remain fresh for months, - 75
- Amaryllis (Vallotta) Purpurea.**—One of the most beautiful and desirable plants grown, having large crimson-scarlet lily-like flowers, produced in heads of five or six flowers in each, which remain a long time in perfection. Large bulbs of this, if kept growing, will flower three, four, and even five times in the year, and with us it generally flowers about Christmas or New Year's. As easily cultivated as the Calla. Extra strong flowering roots, \$1.00 each; 50 to 75
- New Double Tuberosa, "The Pearl."**—This is a new, and entirely distinct form of the old double tuberosa. Its chief characteristics are, its short robust stem, and great size of flowers, the latter being as freely produced as in the common sort, while they are quite double the size, and we find that young roots of this variety flower much sooner than the old sort, inasmuch as small sets which we purchased last Spring, and planted in the ordinary way, have thrown up their stout flower stems, and have given us flowers of greater size and much purer white than we ever saw in the old variety. We take pleasure in recommending this to our customers as a first-class article of great merit. Price for flowering roots, - 30 3 00
- Acanthus lusitanicus; Acanthus mollis; Acanthus spinosus. (Ready May 1st.)**
 These are splendid herbaceous plants with lacinated leaves of a foot in breadth by two feet long, and of a dark shining green color. Out of doors they are first-class decorative plants. They are also used in Winter for in-door decoration. They will stand our Winters with a slight protection. Price, \$1.00 each.
- Briophyllum proliferum.**—A vigorous-growing, succulent plant, with large palmated leaves. It is a fine decorative plant, either for out-door in Summer or for the house in Winter. Price, \$1.00 each.
- Echeveria racemosa.**—A beautiful species with brilliant flowers, which are freely produced during Winter. Price, 75 cents each.
- Melianthus majus.**—This handsome decorative plant should have the first place on the lawn or garden, where it is sure to produce a fine effect. The leaves are deeply cut and of a beautiful glaucous green. It grows from three to four feet high. Price, \$1.00 each.
- Schistocarpus bicolor.**—A plant with enormous leaves, standing the wind well. It is bulbous-rooted like the Dahlia, and as easily kept over Winter. Price, \$1.00 each.
- Verbesina gigantea.**—A decorative plant of rapid growth and large leaves; it makes a fine effect on the lawn or the center of a bed. Price, \$1.00 each.
- Othocna crassifolia.**—This is not a new plant, but is very valuable for baskets or carpeting amongst specimen plants on the lawn or beds. We have tried it for several years, and it was admired by everybody who saw it. It bears small yellow flowers, is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and of the easiest culture, even a little frost does not injure it. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

New Dahlias, (Large-Flowered.)

READY MAY 1st.

- Deutsche Ausdauer**, rich carmine, bordered white.
Deutsche Glory, yellow, pointed white, extra.
Deutsche Loverose, yellow, pointed rosy-crimson.
Deutsche Modejungfer, white, tipped with lavender.
Deutsche Sonne, fine golden-yellow.
Doctor Ahlman, dark violet.
Emile Tassel, bright orange, fine form.
Ferdinand Courcelles, orange, glazed vermilion and bordered carmine.
Graf Attoms, crimson, tipped white.
Lehrer L. Fulke, crimson-scarlet.
Mr. Grau, chamois, reflected with gray.
Mulatre, dark maroon with fiery reflect.
Prince Bismarck, purplish-carmine.
Schoene Deutsche, creamy-white, edged with purplish-carmine and pointed white.
Stolze Schneerose, pure white, (extra).
 Price, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

New Dahlias, (Liliput.)

READY MAY 1st.

- Deutsche Madchenliebe**, lilac, quilled.
Deutsches Violroeschen, violet, quilled.
Caroline Herschel, white, tipped rosy-violet.
Fallmeyer, reddish-orange, pointed white.
German Snow Queen, pure white, quilled, extra.
Gluhende Kohle, yellow, pointed red, extra.
Grussan Markranstadt, chamois and salmon.
Gretchen von Kostritz, canary-yellow, bordered carmine.
Kleiner Americaner, deep maroon with light tip.
Kleine Linna, blush, pointed rosy-crimson.
Kleiner Moor Chief, darkest maroon.
Kleiner Fanthast, purplish-wine color.
Kleines Wunderkind, bright carmine.
Kleine Goldperle, bright golden-yellow.
Kleine Isabellrose, light center, tipped with dark crimson.
Liliput Pyramid, claret, pointed white and salmon, quilled, fine.
Prince Heinrich, straw color, pointed rosy-violet.
Sangerbraut, crimson, blush ground.
Triomphe de Monbrilliant, crimson, tipped white.
Four Colored, orange, red, white and salmon.
 Price, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Hardy Border Plants.

We especially invite the attention of florists to this desirable class of plants, which is constantly increasing in interest, by the introduction of new and choice kinds. They are what are termed *Herbaceous*; that is, having perennial roots, but the stem dying annually to the ground, after flowering. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and particularly, the great diversity and beauty of the flowers of some, as well as the singular attractive foliage of others, render them of surpassing interest to every owner of a garden, however small.

SUPPLEMENT TO ABRIDGED CATALOGUE AND ALMANAC.

We desire to mention our collection of **Iris**, as being well worthy of notice during the blooming season. Our beds of new hybrid **Aquilegias** are also especially fine.

PRICE, 25 cents each, except where noted. 10 plants, one of a kind, \$2.00. 20 plants, one of a kind, \$3.00. 50 plants, in 10 kinds, \$6.00. 100 plants, in 20 kinds, \$10.00.

The above assortments are *invariably* our selection.

Rocky Mountain Columbine, (*Aquilegia cærulea*.)—A charming novelty; from the Rocky Mountains, and recently introduced into cultivation; is one of the handsomest of the genus. In England, it is declared to be “not only the *Queen of Columbines*, but even the *most beautiful of all herbaceous plants*.” The color is white and violet-blue, and the remarkably long spurs, give to the flower an appearance, both singular and graceful. Price, 50 cents each.

Each.

Iris (Fleur de Lys).—Our collection of 50 varieties of this splendid genus embraces only the tuberous-rooted species and varieties. The beds when in bloom, form one of the most attractive objects imaginable in a flower garden. They are so easily cultivated, and present such a diversity of form, size and color, as to render them indispensable to the florist. This collection was obtained from one of the most extensive Belgian gardens. Price, \$2.25 per dozen, - - - - - \$0 25

Iris Kempferi.—Three distinct varieties, novelties recently introduced from Japan, and very beautiful, - - - - - 50

GENERAL COLLECTION.

	Each.		Doz.	
Abutilons , four handsome varieties, - - - - -	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$2 50	\$4 00
Basket Plants , each 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.				
Begonias , ten sorts, with handsome foliage, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Bouvardias , four sorts, embracing white, pink and carmine, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Calla Æthiopica , large flowering - - - - -	25 to	75	2 50 to	6 00
Calla , new dwarf, small flowering, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Camellia Japonica , double white and other fine sorts, - - - - -	1 50 to	5 00	9 00 to	50 00
Carnations , twelve sorts, embracing white, crimson, carmine and striped, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Chinese Primrose , double white, fine plants, - - - - -	50 to	1 00	4 50 to	9 00
Chinese dwarf orange , fine plants with fruit, - - - - -	1 00 to	2 50	9 00 to	24 00
Cissus discolor , very handsome foliage, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Climbing Ferns , very ornamental, strong plants, - - - - -	1 00 to	2 00	9 00 to	18 00
Dracaena Terminalis , very handsome scarlet, green and bronze colored leaves, - - - - -	50 to	5 00	4 50 to	50 00
Echeveria glauca and metallica , - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Ferns and Lycopodiums , twenty handsome sorts, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Fuchsias , fine sorts, per dozen, \$3.00, - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Geranium, Scarlet, Zonale and Salmon , - - - - -	30			3 00
Geranium, Ivy Leaved , - - - - -	30			3 00
Geranium, Golden Bronze , - - - - -	35 to	75	3 00 to	6 00
Geranium, Variegated , - - - - -	35 to	75	3 00 to	6 00
Geranium, Nosegay and Occulated , - - - - -	35			3 00
Lantanas , - - - - -	25			2 50
Lisimachia, Nummularia, Moneywort , - - - - -	20 to	50	2 00 to	4 00
Lobelias , - - - - -	25			2 50
Pelargoniums, Show and Fancy , - - - - -	35			3 00
Petunias , - - - - -	25			2 50
Roses, Tea Scented Monthly , including Lamarque , pure white; Saffrano , fawn color; Bon silene , deep rose, and Isabella Sprunt , canary-yellow, - - - - -	25 to	75	2 50 to	6 00
Roses , smaller plants of the above, and one hundred other fine varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas and Bourbons, one dozen varieties by mail, - - - - -				2 50
Salvia splendens , new white, fine, - - - - -	25			2 50
Salvias , - - - - -	25			2 50
Sedums , - - - - -	25			2 50
Smilax , fine plants, the handsomest vine for parlor decoration, - - - - -	25 to	1 00		2 50
Stevia compacta and elegans , - - - - -	25 to	50	2 50 to	4 00
Torrenia Asiatica , very handsome blue flowers, - - - - -	25			2 50
Tradescantia , three sorts for hanging baskets, - - - - -	20			2 00
Tropæolums , - - - - -	25			2 00
Tuberoses , double, in pots, \$2.00 per dozen, - - - - -	20			2 00
Verbenas , - - - - -	10			1 00

Plants for Ferneries and Wardian Cases in great variety.

Any of the above will be sent by mail, carefully packed, for the prices annexed. But when plants are required for pot culture in the house, they should be sent by express; they may then be packed to avoid the crushing which packing for mail sometimes necessitates.

Collections of Plants for the Flower Garden.

For the convenience of those who are unacquainted with plants, but are desirous of having a fine display of flowers during the Summer months, we have prepared the following collections, embracing the most showy and distinct varieties, and those of easy culture, which will not fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser. In purchasing these collections our customers will find a great saving from regular Catalogue rates. *The selection of varieties in all cases to be left with us.*

COLLECTION No. 1.—\$25.00.

10 Monthly Roses.	6 Scented Pelargoniums.	3 Petunias.
10 Hybrid, Perpetual and Moss Roses.	6 Fuchsias.	6 Dahlias.
4 Heliotropes.	3 Ivy-Leaved Pelargoniums.	3 Lantanas.
4 Scarlet Zonale Pelargoniums.	2 Show and Fancy Pelargoniums.	6 Coleus.
2 Salmon Pelargoniums.	3 Lemon Verbenas.	3 Achyranthes.
2 Silver Edged Pelargoniums.	4 Monthly Carnations.	2 Alternanthera.
1 Gold and Bronze Pelargonium.	2 Pinks.	2 Gnaphalium.
1 Golden Tri-color Pelargonium.	2 Mimulus.	2 Centaurea.
	1 Lophospermum.	2 Bouvardias.
	4 Calceolarias.	40 Verbenas.
	4 Salvias.	4 Gladiolus.
	3 Feverfews.	2 Irys.
	8 Double Tuberoses.	2 Maurandyas.
		1 Vinca.

To which we will add, without extra charge, the beautiful Coleus Chameleon, and a plant of the new White Salvia.

COLLECTION No. 2.—\$15.00.

2 Ageratum.	4 Zonale Pelargoniums.	3 Salvias.
2 Cupheas.	4 Variegated Pelargoniums.	2 Double Feverfew.
3 Fuchsias.	2 Ives.	1 Mrs. Pollock Geranium.
6 Monthly Tea Roses.	1 Lophospermum.	2 Sweet Scented Geraniums.
6 Perpetual and Moss Roses.	3 Petunias.	25 Verbenas.
3 Coleus.	4 Gladiolus.	2 Maurandyas.
3 Achyranthes.	3 Lemon Verbenas.	1 Mimulus.
4 Lobelias.	2 Calceolaria.	4 Monthly Carnations.
	4 Double Tuberoses.	

To which we will add, without extra charge, one plant of the beautiful Coleus Chameleon, and one of the new White Salvia.

COLLECTION No. 3.—\$10.00.

20 Verbenas.	2 Coleus.	1 Double Feverfew.
10 Pelargoniums, Zonales, variegated and scented.	2 Achyranthes.	2 Salvias.
4 Monthly Roses.	2 Lobelias.	1 Lophospermum.
4 Perpetual and Moss Roses.	2 Mimulus.	1 Maurandyas.
2 Heliotropes.	2 Gladiolus.	1 Gnaphalium.
2 Lemon Verbenas.	2 Dahlias.	1 Vinca.
4 Double Tuberoses.	2 Lantanas.	1 Toy.
	2 Petunias.	2 Monthly Carnations.

To which we will add, without extra charge, either a plant of the beautiful Coleus Chameleon, the White Salvia, or the Jean Sisley Scarlet Pelargonium; purchaser's choice.

COLLECTION No. 4.—\$5.00

2 Monthly Roses.	1 Vinca.	1 Scarlet Salvia.
2 Perpetual and Moss Roses.	12 Verbenas.	1 Double Feverfew.
1 Ageratum.	2 Heliotropes.	1 Dahlia.
1 Coleus.	2 Fuchsias.	1 Lobelia.
1 Achyranthes.	4 Geraniums, sorts.	1 Maurandyas.
1 Alternanthera.	1 Lemon Verbena.	1 Lophospermum.

To which we will add, without extra charge, either a plant of the White Salvia, Coleus, Chameleon, or Pelargonium Jean Sisley; purchasers' choice.

On account of the bulk of the above collections they could not be sent by mail; they would have to be properly packed and sent by express. And it may be well to remark here, that we can always send larger and finer plants by express than we can by mail, on account of the limited weight of all mail packages, so that although the mail affords a cheap and ready means for obtaining plants, yet we advise our customers, wherever there is a reliable express route, and the number of plants they wish to order, considerable, to obtain them by that means.

Monthly Calendar of Operations.

For the very useful matter contained in this Calendar we are indebted to the *Agricultural and Horticultural Annuals*, published by the Orange Judd Company, from 1867 to 1871, which contains much valuable information for the farmer and gardener, sent postpaid at 50 cents per copy.



AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA. Page 46.



SEEDLING GLADIOLUS. Page 46.

1874

Established 1845.

1874

B. K. BLISS & SONS'

ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

AND

Gardeners' Almanac

FOR

1874,

CONTAINING A LIST OF THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST POPULAR
VARIETIES OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

SELECTED FROM OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEARLY

THREE THOUSAND VARIETIES,

WITH BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY

B. K. BLISS & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

Dutch Bulbous Roots, Summer Flowering Bulbs,

AND DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL BOOKS, IMPLEMENTS,
FERTILIZERS AND GENERAL GARDEN REQUISITES.

23 Park Place and 20 Murray St.,

NEW YORK.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

In Publishing our Annual Catalogue.

THOSE of our customers who have been accustomed to receive our **General Illustrated Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden**, are respectfully referred to the notice on page 3 of our last issue, (the Nineteenth Annual Edition,) in which we have stated that, in consequence of so few alterations being required from year to year, that we intended to make that a **STANDARD EDITION**, to be published hereafter from time to time, as occasion may require, but that a Supplement to that edition, in the form of an Abridged Catalogue, would be published yearly, which would contain all the leading articles enumerated in our General Catalogue, together with the most desirable novelties of the past season, with such alterations in prices as may be necessary, and mailed to them free of charge. To this we have added an **Almanac**, with a **Monthly Calendar of Operations**, which will be found very useful to the inexperienced cultivator, giving, as it does, much useful information upon the various duties necessary to be performed each month in the Orchard, Fruit Garden, Kitchen Garden, Flower Garden,—also for the treatment of House Plants, which, if carried out, cannot fail to produce the most satisfactory results.

In consequence of the great diversity of soil and climate, it is impossible to give a special list of Seeds that will thrive **EQUALLY AS WELL** in every section of the country. In compiling the present list, we have given those varieties, as far as possible, which we are confident will succeed well in almost any locality, and which an experience of nearly thirty years will warrant us in recommending. Our Seeds are selected with the greatest care from the most reliable sources, a large portion grown by special contract with the most experienced growers, both in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better Seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proof of their superior excellence.

Persons wishing for varieties not enumerated in this list, we would refer to our

Illustrated Seed Catalogue

AND

AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN,

(Nineteenth Edition, with Supplement for 1874.)

Which will be mailed to all applicants upon receipt of 25 cents; an edition elegantly bound in cloth, \$1.00.

This is without exception the largest and best Catalogue ever published in this or any other country. It contains 204 pages, including several hundred finely executed engravings of favorite flowers and vegetables, a **BEAUTIFULLY COLORED CHROMO OF ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR FLOWERS IN CULTIVATION**, and a descriptive list of 2,000 species and varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, including all the novelties of the past season, with full directions for culture. Also a list of upwards of **one hundred varieties of French Hybrid Gladiolus** and other **Summer Flowering Bulbs**, to which is added a list of a few of the choicest varieties of **Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries**, and other **Small Fruits**, etc., etc., with much other useful information upon the subject of Gardening generally, which will be found useful to the experienced amateur, as well as those about to commence the delightful occupation of Gardening.

Purchasers of seeds to the amount of \$1.00 are entitled to a copy of Catalogue gratis.

N. B.—We are continually receiving orders for the above Catalogue from persons who are not our customers, who do not even send stamps for return postage. We would inform such that on account of the great expense which attends its publication, we cannot afford to circulate it gratuitously, **excepting to our customers, whose names are always recorded upon our books**. The amount charged, 25 cents, does not pay half the cost. Our Catalogue contains as much, or more, general information upon gardening subjects, as many other works for which \$1.50 is charged. The beautiful Chromo is alone worth the price demanded for the book. With this explanation we hope we shall not be considered unreasonable in declining orders unless accompanied by a remittance of 25 cents.

Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants, Etc., by Mail.

Postpaid to all parts of the United States. All parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by special agreement. The cost of collection and return charges will be added to bills sent C. O. D.

The old postage law authorizes the sending of BULBS, FLOWER ROOTS, CUTTINGS and SEEDS at the rate of two cents for every four ounces, packages not to exceed four pounds weight. The new law of June, 1872, authorizes the sending of various articles of merchandise, NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE OUNCES IN WEIGHT, at the rate of two cents for every two ounces. Under this law we shall be enabled to forward many other articles besides Seeds and Bulbs that are enumerated in our catalogue by mail instead of express, by which a great saving can be effected to those of our patrons who reside at a distance. Articles exceeding twelve ounces in weight must be sent by express as heretofore.

WE WOULD PARTICULARLY REQUEST OUR PATRONS TO STATE WHETHER IT WILL BE CONVENIENT FOR THEM TO RECEIVE THEIR ORDERS by express, and to give their nearest express office. Upon either of the following lines, by a special arrangement with the Adams, American Merchants Union, and the United States Express Companies, we are enabled, by PREPAYING CHARGES, to send packages to all points on their routes at reduced rates. It is often more convenient for us to send by express, prepaying charges, than to send by mail in several packages. Customers will please not understand by this that we agree to pay ALL express charges on any articles they may order, only that we reserve the right to send by express (prepaying charges) goods offered free by mail, provided, of course, it is convenient for them to receive them by this method.

In giving orders please state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be forwarded, and if by express or railroad, the names of the parties to whose care they wish them consigned at the various places of transshipment. When no particular route is designated, we forward according to the best of our judgment. Orders from unknown correspondents, to insure attention, must invariably be accompanied with cash or a satisfactory reference.

A Few Remarks to Purchasers.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is, of course, a great pressure of business just at the *sowing season*. Except in cases of extreme urgency, all orders will be executed in strict rotation as received. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue. This would greatly facilitate operations, and ensure greater attention. We use every possible precaution to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders, and in the weights and measures. Should any deficiency occur, either by press of business or accident, we earnestly desire our customers to inform us of the fact. Such irregularities rarely occur, but it is almost impossible to escape a few, in the hurry and haste of a busy seed season. We crave indulgence should there be a brief delay, and at the same time will do our utmost to prevent it.

ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE.

In making a remittance, purchasers will please be particular and send a sufficient amount to cover their orders. When only a part of the amount is remitted, goods will be sent only to the amount of the remittance. Should the remittance exceed the amount of the goods sent, the balance will be returned to the purchaser with the goods. We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of our patrons at the close of our business season. Remittances can be made in current Bank-bills, Post-Office Orders, Registered Letters, or by drafts on New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Post-Office Orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss, but when these cannot be obtained, Registered Letters are sure to reach their destination. We will guarantee the safe arrival of all packages when orders are accompanied with a Draft on New York, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Order. The cost of the Post-Office Order, Draft, or of Registering the Letter may be deducted from the remittance on orders amounting to \$2.00 and upwards.

N. B.—We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular and give their NAMES, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, COUNTY AND STATE IN FULL, DISTINCTLY WRITTEN. We are in daily receipt of orders deficient in some one of these important requisites, and very frequently from prominent men of business, who not only forget to sign their names, but omit their place of residence, often causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, greatly to their inconvenience, as well as our own. We are in possession of many letters, the accumulation of former years, with money enclosed, without signature or place of residence, the writers of which probably consider themselves badly swindled by not receiving their goods. Orders may be addressed to B. K. BLISS & SONS, Box 5,712, Post-Office, New York. Please be particular, and give the address in full, as letters are often miscarried by not being properly directed. For the convenience of our patrons, and to prevent errors, we have prepared an order-sheet, all ready for filling out, also an envelope upon which our address is printed, which will be sent with each copy of the Catalogue. Purchasers will please use the order sheet according to the directions, and enclose the same with remittance in the envelope, and return to us.

Directions for Sowing and Raising Flower Seeds.

A MELLOW loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mould, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to digging flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show to a better advantage.

All kinds of annual flower seeds may be sown in the months of April and May; the beds should be leveled and the seeds sown either in small patches, each kind by itself, or in drills. It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise most of the failures of inexperienced gardeners. Some of the larger seeds, such as *Lupinus*, *Sweet Peas*, &c., should be planted about three-quarters of an inch deep; other varieties from a quarter to half an inch deep, according to the size or nature of the seed. In about a month, more or less, many of them will be fit to transplant. Take advantage of cloudy and rainy weather; move the plants carefully with a trowel; the smaller kinds set in front, the larger in the rear; if the weather be dry and sky cloudless, give a little water, and cover for a few days.

The best method to obtain an earlier bloom of the more tender Annuals, such as *Schizanthus*, *Cockscombs*, *Ice Plant*, *Sensitive Plant*, *Cypress Vine*, *Thumberia*, *Globe Amaranthus*, *Verbena*, etc., and insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seed in pots early in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse window, or plunging them into a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading them from the midday sun, and watering them with a finely-pierced watering can. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken earthenware and rough sods in the bottom; the finer seeds must not be planted more than a quarter of an inch deep, and the soil pressed down very closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or frame is very warm. As soon as the seed leaf is fully developed, transplant into small pots, three or four in each, and when they have acquired sufficient strength, transplant into the flower beds, not, however, before the middle of May.

The less delicate, such as *Ten Week Stocks*, *Pansies*, *Nemophila*, of sorts, *Phlox*, *Double Balsams*, *Cacalias*, *Dahlia*, *Centaurea*, *Collinsias*, etc., may be sown and transplanted as above, but must be kept rather cooler. The finer varieties of *German Asters* should be sown in pots towards the end of April, pricked off into smaller pots in June, and transplanted.

Hardy Annuals, such as *China Asters*, (not the finer German sorts,) *Purple Sweet Sultan*, *Sweet Alyssum*, *Mignonette*, *Marigolds*, *Gilias*, *Ipomeas*, *Larkspur*, *Sweet Peas*, *Clarkias*, etc., will succeed well in a border of natural earth, if sown the first week in May, but they will flower a month earlier if assisted by glass. If some of the *Hardy Annuals* be sown in September, they will become strong enough to survive the Winter, if protected with a slight covering of straw, or litter; and when transplanted in Spring will flower earlier and stronger.

Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* may be sown at the same time with the Annuals. As they do not blossom 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 a nursery bed, in rows, a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth, and prepare them for transplanting into the permanent blossom beds, either in the Autumn or the following Spring. *Biennials* are raised principally from seed sown every year. Some *Perennials* and *Biennials* may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe; and if the plants get strong before the setting in of Winter, most of them will flower the next Summer. In transplanting, take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie the tall-growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds, and the walks clean and neat.

For more minute directions, see our *Illustrated Guide to the Flower Garden*.

Preparation and Management of a Hotbed for Raising Seedlings.

In making a hotbed the *Preparation of the Dung* is a matter of great importance, and if the bed be expected to retain its usefulness for any length of time, it should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable-yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken and mixed, keeping the more littersy portion to the interior of the heap; a second turning and watering may be necessary, although one will be generally found to be sufficient; when thus cleaned of its rankness the bed may be made.

The situation for this should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The dung should be well shaken and mixed while being put together, and firmly pressed by the feet. The frame should be kept close until the heat rises, and three or four inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed; in a few days it will be ready for use; but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from the rank steam, and if the sand or ashes are drawn away from the side of the bed, they should be replaced.

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged in the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, what are called linings, should be added, that is, fresh, hot, fermenting (but not rank) dung applied about a foot in width all round the bed; this renews its strength, and will greatly aid its successful management.

Collections of Flower Seeds by Mail.

THE following collections contain the most showy varieties in our large assortment, with full directions for culture. Each packet contains a mixture of the different colors and varieties of its species, so that a greater display can be made at a much less price than when ordered in separate packets. Those unacquainted with Flowers, as well as the experienced cultivator, may order without fear of disappointment.

- Collection A**—Contains twenty choice varieties of Annuals, - - - - \$1 00
Collection B—Contains twenty choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, - - - - 1 00
Collection C—Contains ten extra varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation, - - - - 1 00
Collection D—Contains five very choice varieties, selected from *Prize Flowers*, of English Pansies, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, - - - - 1 00

Any one remitting \$3.00 will receive the four collections postage free.

The following additional collections will also be sent at the prices annexed, *free of postage*.

- Collection E**—Contains fifteen very select varieties of Greenhouse Seeds, - - - - \$3 00
Collection F—Contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties, - - - - 5 00
Collection G—Contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, - - - - 2 50
Collection H—Contains twenty varieties of Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for sowing in the Autumn, - - - - 1 00

The seeds contained in the above collections are of our own selection. Purchasers who prefer to make their selection from the Catalogue, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. See schedule of prices annexed.



Collections of Kitchen-Garden Seeds by Mail.

A Complete Assortment of Vegetable Seeds for One Year's Supply, for a Large or Small Garden.

The following Collections are made up in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the finest varieties and most useful sorts or Vegetables required in the Kitchen Garden.

- Assortment No. 5**—Contains 55 varieties, - - - - \$3 50
Assortment No. 6—Contains 33 varieties, - - - - 2 00
Assortment No. 7—Contains 18 varieties, - - - - 1 00

Larger Collections, which can be safely sent by express (freight paid by purchaser) to any part of the country, as follows: No. 1, \$20.00; No. 2, \$15.00; No. 3, 10.00; No. 4, \$5.00. For a list of the contents of each Collection, see *Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden*.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS.

Being desirous of introducing our Flower Seeds as extensively as possible throughout the country, we offer the following inducements to those who wish to purchase in large quantities, or for the formation of Clubs, by which a great saving may be effected. The Seeds will be forwarded *by mail, postpaid*, to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of the amount of the order.

- Purchasers remitting \$1.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to \$1 10
Purchasers remitting 2.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 2 25
Purchasers remitting 3.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 3 50
Purchasers remitting 4.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 4 75
Purchasers remitting 5.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 6 00
Purchasers remitting 10.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 12 50
Purchasers remitting 20.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 26 00
Purchasers remitting 30.00 may select Seeds, *in pkts.*, at Catalogue prices amounting to 40 00

No variation whatever will be made from the above rates. Prices to Dealers whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed only upon **FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS IN PACKETS**. SEEDS WHEN ORDERED BY THE OUNCE OR POUND, PLANTS, ROOTS, OR BULBS, WILL NOT BE INCLUDED.

1874. JANUARY. 31 Days.

		MOON'S PHASES.											
		Boston.		N. York.		Wash'ton.		Charleston.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
☉	FULL MOON	2	19e	2	7e	1	55e	1	43e	1	25e	10	54m
☾	THIRD QUARTER	10	3 11e	2	59e	2	47e	2	35e	2	17e	11	46m
☾	NEW MOON (*17th)	18	3 16m	3	4m	2	52m	2	40m	2	22m	11	51e
☾	FIRST QUARTER	24	7 58e	7	46e	7	34e	7	22e	7	4e	4	33e

Shadow at the moon-mark.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	BOSTON.		NEW YORK CITY.		WASHINGTON.		CHARLESTON.	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
12 3 59	T	1	7	30	7	19	4	49	6	26
12 4 27	F	2	7	30	7	19	4	50	6	26
12 4 55	S	3	7	30	7	19	4	51	6	26
12 5 22	T	4	7	30	7	19	4	52	6	26
12 5 49	F	5	7	30	7	19	4	53	6	26
12 6 11	S	6	7	30	7	19	4	54	6	26
12 6 41	T	7	7	30	7	19	4	55	6	26
12 7 6	F	8	7	30	7	19	4	56	6	26
12 7 31	S	9	7	30	7	19	4	57	6	26
12 7 55	T	10	7	30	7	19	4	58	6	26
12 8 19	F	11	7	30	7	19	4	59	6	26
12 8 42	S	12	7	30	7	19	4	57	6	26
12 9 5	T	13	7	29	7	18	5	1	6	26
12 9 27	F	14	7	28	7	17	5	2	6	26
12 9 48	S	15	7	27	7	16	5	3	6	26
12 10 9	T	16	7	26	7	15	5	4	6	26
12 10 29	F	17	7	25	7	14	5	5	6	26
12 10 48	S	18	7	24	7	13	5	6	6	26
12 11 7	T	19	7	23	7	12	5	7	6	26
12 11 24	F	20	7	22	7	11	5	8	6	26
12 11 41	S	21	7	21	7	10	5	9	6	26
12 11 57	T	22	7	20	7	9	5	10	6	26
12 12 13	F	23	7	19	7	8	5	11	6	26
12 12 27	S	24	7	18	7	7	5	12	6	26
12 12 41	T	25	7	17	7	6	5	13	6	26
12 12 54	F	26	7	16	7	5	5	14	6	26
12 13 6	S	27	7	15	7	4	5	15	6	26
12 13 17	T	28	7	14	7	3	5	16	6	26
12 13 28	F	29	7	13	7	2	5	17	6	26
12 13 37	S	30	7	12	7	1	5	18	6	26
12 13 46	T	31	7	11	7	0	5	19	6	26

TO BE REMEMBERED.—To take time by the foretop in everything, which relates to gardening, and never omit what can and ought to be done to-day till to-morrow. It is hard to catch up in gardening when once behind.

To stir the soil often during drought; to prepare it more readily to receive and retain moisture from the atmosphere, and to prevent the plants from being stunted in growth.

Never to suffer weeds to encumber the growing crop, nor to go to seed; nor allow any sort of trash to remain in the alleys or plots to mar the neat and clean appearance of the garden.

Calendar of Operations.

OWING to the limited space allowed for the Calendar of Operations, its directions must of necessity be brief. The most we can hope to do, is to indicate the time at which the more important operations should be performed. The Calendar is written for the latitude of New York City,—and for places much south or north of that, a variation will be required.

JANUARY.

While out-door work is mostly suspended, the intelligent cultivator will be preparing for the opening of spring, not only in doing such things as can be attended to in-doors, or out of doors, but in reading and planning. It is astonishing how much a well-laid plan of operations facilitates work. All seeds, trees, and other stock to be purchased, may be determined on, and the orders given while there is plenty of leisure. Procure trees and seeds from responsible parties only. Tree peddlers are, as a general thing, not to be relied upon.

ORCHARD.—See that *fences* and gates are tight, to keep out all domestic animals. Sprinkle young trees with blood to keep away *rabbits*, and tramp the snow around the trees to prevent the working of *mice*. Make surface *drains* where needed. Cut *cions* when the trees are not frozen, label carefully, and keep in a cool place; they are usually packed in sand or damp earth, but saw-dust is much better, it keeps them equally well, and does not dull the knife. The eggs of the *Tent-caterpillar* are readily seen in clusters, near the ends of the twigs; remove them at any cost of time or trouble. *Root grafting* may be done, and young trees *headed back*. Make a supply of *labels* for use in spring planting.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Prune *vines* neglected until now, if not frozen; the same with *currant* and *gooseberry* bushes. See that the winter-covering is not displaced on *strawberry* beds. *Fruit* stored in cellars or fruit rooms should be kept as cool as possible without freezing.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Cart *manure* to where it will be needed in spring. Plants, in *cold frames*, must have air every mild day. Get ready *hothed*, frames and sash. Where *lettuce* is forced, the beds may be started this month. It is best to have the manure below the surface of the ground. Make an excavation, 2½ feet deep, and fill it with fermenting manure. Put over the frame, add six inches of soil, and when the temperature is about 75 degrees, set out the plants from the cold frame. Overhaul and repair *tools*; make *straw mats* for covering hot-beds.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Give plants in *pits*, air whenever it is safe. See that *shrubs* are not broken-down by snow; when there is a heavy fall, it should be shaken out of evergreens before it hardens.

HOUSE PLANTS.—When *bulbs* pass out of flower, cut away the stalk, but allow the leaves to remain. *Camellias* are to be kept cool, with an occasional washing of the foliage. *Ivy* is to be washed frequently. Give all plants plenty of *air* in mild weather, and *water*, only when they show signs of being dry. If insects appear, use tobacco smoke for the *green fly*, and pick off the *mealy bug*.

THE FARM.

Every farmer ought to be a good business man. It is quite as important for him to have his inventory taken every year. To have his accounts written up and balanced, if possible, and to have his bills collected and his debts paid, that he may know just where he stands, and whether he is making or losing by his labor.

System of Farming.—We should all have a well-matured system, but not one in a thousand does. The merchant who breaks down in the town, takes hold of his new business, if he goes to farming, with day-book and ledger, and some sort of system; after a year or two, of course he beats the countryman who neither keeps accounts nor makes plans.

Field Work.—There is little to be done in the field, except to look to fences during thaws, and guard against washing of the surface on newly plowed side-hills. Grain is sometimes rolled, during a "January thaw," with good results.

Work for Open Winters.—Where the Winters are sufficiently open, (and that rarely enough occurs north of the 40th parallel), plowing may go on all the time, and this is of great value, as fresh surfaces of the soil are exposed to the action of the frost. The swamp lots and muck beds may be entered, and the muck hauled out to be drying and preparing for compost. Thorough draining goes on quite as well as at any other season; but the commencement should be made at the outlet, and a certain portion dug, the tiles laid and covered every day—going backwards. The ditch can not be left open for a storm might do great damage to that already laid.

Stock.—Keep all stock well fed and in good condition; supply with water and salt regularly. Upon horses, neat cattle of all grades, and swine, the regular use of the curry-comb and card will be found to pay well.

The Granary should be vermin-proof. Any grain on hand and for sale should be in such order that it can be put up in bags and sent to market any day. Take advantage of good sleighing or good roads to take grain to mill or market, and keep a good stock of meal, etc., on hand, against times when traveling is bad.

The Wood-lot.—Employ hands regularly at cutting firewood, getting out fencing-stuff, bean-poles, etc., and any timber that may be needed for building purposes.

Fowls, if provided with warm, light quarters, will begin to lay in January, or earlier, and before the end of the month some hens may be broody. Very early chickens can only be raised with profit in a warm, clean room, with gravel-strewn floor and having green food occasionally, such as lettuce, cabbage, or raw roots.

Calendar of Operations.

FEBRUARY.

ORCHARD.—Send orders to nursery-men for trees. During a thaw give the trunks and larger limbs a washing of soft soap, made thin enough to apply with a brush; the rains will finish the washing. This will remove the moss, (lichens,) eggs and larvæ of insects, and improve the appearance and health of the tree. *Loose Bark*, upon old trees, may first be removed by a blunt scraper. Continue to cut cions, and pack as directed last month. If the eggs of the *Tent-caterpillar* have not been attended to, go over the trees without delay; whenever a twig seems to be swollen near the end, there the eggs will be found glued in a band around it. Where *Canker-worms* are troublesome, some of the numerous tree protectors should be applied. The female insects ascend the trees by crawling as soon as the ground thaws.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Pruning of *grape-vines* may be done early this month. Prune *currants* and *gooseberries*, and if cuttings are needed, bury the prunings. Small limbs may be removed with the knife from *dwarf trees*, whenever necessary. Observe here the precautions with regard to insects mentioned under orchard.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Early *hotbeds* may be started, and *manure* accumulated for later ones. Have the manure frequently turned over, and watered if it becomes dry. As the weather becomes warmer, more care must be taken to air plants in *cold frames*. When the ground is open, dig *Parsnips*, *Salsify*, and *Horse-radish*. Procure brush and poles for peas and beans. Sow, in hotbed, seeds of Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, and Egg Plant, if plants are wanted early. Next month is generally soon enough for family gardens. If Tomatoes and Egg Plants are sown now, they must be potted and kept under glass, until they can be planted out. Any old seeds, the vitality of which is doubtful, may be tested by sowing a few in a box in the house. *Rhubarb* may be forced by removing a few roots, set in boxes of earth, to a greenhouse or other warm place, or it may be covered in the beds with a box or barrel, around which is placed plenty of fermenting manure.

FLOWER GARDEN.—*Shrubs* may be pruned, shortening back those that bloom upon the new wood, and thin out those that produce flowers on the old. Repair and paint *trellises*, and all kinds of wood-work. Some seeds of half-hardy *annuals* may be sown in the hot-bed, or in boxes in the house. Look to *Dahlias* and other roots, and, if mouldy, remove to a drier place. Plants in *pits* and *cellars* should have air, and give water when they become very dry.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Give more air as the weather gets warmer. Keep the leaves free of dust by showering or syringing. When *Camellias* have done flowering, prune them into shape. *Roses*, that are blooming, may have weak liquid manure. Seeds of *annuals* may be sown in boxes in the house towards the end of the month.

THE FARM.

At the South, spring work begins in earnest. The preparation of the soil, manuring, plowing, etc., may be going on all winter; but in February comes what with us is March and April work, and as our notes must be chiefly adapted to this latitude, our Southern readers must glean what they can from these pages.

Manure.—There is an immense saving of labor in hauling out manure in the winter while good sledding lasts, but there is also great waste in exposing animal manure not well composted. Haul out composts only. Let no fresh manure lie in heaps about the barn or yard, but work it over and mix it, spreading it out and keeping it from heating. Cut all straw for bedding 10 inches to a foot long.

Buildings.—Make use of warm days to clean and ventilate the cellars of both house and barn, unless the walls are so cold that the warm, moist air makes them damper. Painting and repairing may be done in mild weather.

Implements.—Overhaul all sorts of tools and implements; paint them and make any needed repairs; paint and repair wagons and carts, ready for spring work.

In the *Wood Lot*, there may be a good deal of work done.—Fencing-stuff got out, Bean-poles and Pea-brush prepared, timber for sheds or hay barracks, and many such things, besides providing a supply of fire-wood for next Winter.

Ice may still be stored, and should be, if the house is not full, even though the quality be much deteriorated. It will pay, also, if very firm ice may be had now, to take out poor snow-ice, put in early, and replace it with better.

Live-stock.—A change of diet in Winter whets the appetite. Throw all kinds of stock now and then a clod of dirt or a sod, which may be dug up on the south side of fences or buildings; they relish a good mouthful of soil, and it is good for them.

Poultry, in warm quarters and well fed, will begin to lay freely. Collect eggs daily, and set several clutches of the eggs of the choicest fowls for early chicks, which, if of pure breeds, and well cared for, may be prize takers at the Fall shows.

Roots.—Sort over, and save the soundest, feeding out at once those which are wilted or beginning to decay. Decaying Cabbages, Turnips, or Ruta-bagas, will impart their full flavor to milk, and should not be fed to milk-cows.

Maple Sugar.—Make all ready early—sap-spouts, pails, tubs, and moulds. Sorghum evaporators are preferred.

Hired Men.—Look out early for really superior hands; these make their engagements first. Later in the season, immigrants are picked up, and set to work almost as fast as they arrive. Pay good wages, and have reliable men.

1874.

MARCH.

31 Days.

		MOON'S PHASES.													
		D		Boston.		N. York.		Wash'ton.		Charleston.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
		H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
☉	FULL MOON (*2d.)		3	0	37 m	0	25 m	0	13 e	0	1 m	11	43 e	9	12 e
☾	THIRD QUARTER	11		4	50 m	4	33 m	4	26 m	4	14 m	3	56 m	1	25 m
☽	NEW MOON (+18th.)	17		10	18 e	10	6 e	11	54 e	11	42 e	11	24 e	8	53 e
☾	FIRST QUARTER	24		5	47 e	5	35 e	5	23 e	5	11 e	4	53 e	2	22 e

City	Rises	Sets	High W.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
			H	M												
CHARLESTON: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.	6 29	5 58	5	57	6	39	6	27	7	20	6	29	7	53	8	27
WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.	6 33	5 53	6	10	6	30	6	10	6	24	6	28	7	22	8	22
NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	6 34	5 52	6	15	6	24	6	22	6	10	6	25	7	19	8	25
BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.	6 36	5 50	6	19	6	28	6	26	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28

Shadow at the noon-mark.	Afternoon.		High W. Boston.	Rises	Sets	High W. N. York.	Rises	Sets	High W. Wash'ton.	Rises	Sets	High W. Charleston.	Rises	Sets	High W. Cincinnati.	Rises	Sets
	H	M															
1	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
2	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
3	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
4	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
5	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
6	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
7	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
8	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
9	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
10	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
11	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
12	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
13	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
14	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
15	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
16	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
17	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
18	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
19	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
20	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
21	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
22	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
23	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
24	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
25	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
26	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
27	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
28	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
29	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
30	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9
31	12	12	10	39	6	19	6	28	6	13	6	29	7	23	8	28	9

GRAFTING CLAY.—Take strong, adhesive loam or clay, and knead it till of the consistency of soft soap. Take also some horse-droppings, and rub them through a sieve of half-inch mesh. Mix the two ingredients with fresh cow-dung, all in equal parts, and knead till of uniform consistency. When grafting, the operator should have at hand a vessel full of finely-sifted ashes, and after the clay is bound around the scion, the hands should be dipped in the ashes—this will enable the operator to give the whole a neat finish.

Calendar of Operations.

MARCH.

ORCHARD.—If trees in transportation have become frozen, allow them to remain in the package in a cool cellar, or cover them thickly with hay, that they may thaw gradually. If rabbits or other animals have left any girdled trees, attend to them at once; if the inner bark is not entirely gone, bind on a poultice of cow dung and loam; if the injury be severe and the tree valuable, set in grafts with one end inserted in the bark below, and the other in that above the wound. *Planting* should not be done until the ground is dry and mellow, but when the soil is in good condition, do not delay. *Heel-in* trees as they arrive, unless they can be planted the same day. Use the *soap wash* recommended in February, if the trees have not yet been treated. *Grafting* is often done too early; it is better to delay until the buds are well swollen. *Cut cions.*

FRUIT GARDEN.—Where *Vines* are still dormant, they may be pruned. *Plant vines* as soon as the soil is fit. Set out *Grape cuttings* of two or three eyes each, in a well-prepared bed; set four inches apart, the upper eye just at the surface, and crowd the soil firmly against them, then mulch the bed. *Cuttings of Currant and Gooseberry* may be set in the same manner, and rooted plants set out. Set *Blackberries* early, at least six feet apart each way, and cut the canes back to six inches. Do not uncover the tender sorts of *Raspberries* too soon; plant new beds. *Strawberries* may be set as soon as the ground is settled, and the plants can be procured. *Dwarf trees* may be planted—see Orchard.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Do not work the soil when it is wet; as soon as it will crumble, *fork up*, or *plow and harrow*, using a plenty of *manure*—for most vegetables the ground can hardly be too rich. Fork in the manure on *Asparagus* and *Rhubarb* beds, and make new plantations. Plants in *cold frames* may be fully exposed, and the sash used to cover other frames to forward Lettuce. Make *hotbeds*, and *sow seeds* of Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Egg Plant, Peppers, and Tomatoes—and on inverted sods three inches square, set in hotbed, sow Cucumber, Melon, Early Squash, and Sweet Corn. *Sow in open ground* in 15-inch rows, Early Beets, Horn Carrots, Spinach, Leeks, and Early Turnips. Sow Radishes between the Beets, or by themselves. Sow *Cress* and Peas. *Plant* Early Potatoes and Onion sets.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Take up, divide, and reset clumps of *herbaceous perennials* that have become too large. *Flowering shrubs* of all kinds may be transplanted and pruned. Transplant all kinds of deciduous *ornamental trees*. Uncover gradually the beds of *bulbs* planted last Fall. *Sow hardy annuals*—such as come from self-sown seeds—in the open ground, and *tender annuals* in hotbed, or in boxes in the house.

HOUSE PLANTS.—The warmth of the sun will require more attention to airing and watering. *Shading* will probably be required at mid-day. *Tuberous* and *Japan Lilies* may be potted and forwarded in the house, ready to turn out in May. *Re-pot* those plants making a new growth, if their roots are crowded. *Prune* shrubs that have done flowering.

THE FARM.

The labors of March vary with the season in every State of the Union, and more than those of any other month perhaps. Below the latitude of New York, farmers will be in the full tide of Spring work; plowing, planting potatoes, and sowing grain; while to the northward we may have Winter lingering, the ground frozen, maple sugar-making going on, and in the forests of Maine the woodsmen felling timber upon 3 or 4 feet of snow.

Plowing.—Delay until the ground is so dry that it will not be compacted into heavy solid clods. Light soils and gravels may be worked quite wet, but loamy soils are damaged by plowing, just in proportion as clay preponderates.

Planting Potatoes, sowing Grain, Peas, etc., should be delayed until the ground is in first-rate order; this rarely happens in this latitude before the first of April.

Clover and Grass Seed.—Sow either or both on Winter grain, or on land plowed and harrowed last Fall, when the surface is open fissured by the frost.

Grass and Grain.—Pick off stones loosened by the frost. Roll heavy land while still open from the effects of the frost, and sow "hand manures" (guano, superphosphate, fish guano, bone-dust, plaster, etc.) on spots or fields needing aid to make a vigorous start.

Milk Cows.—Look to Cows at calving time, giving personal attention and aid if required. Feed some roots daily, both before and after calving. Remove the calf at once if it is to be taken away, and milk the cow dry; otherwise let the cow lick the calf clean, allow it to suck, and then milk the dam dry at once. See that all cows are milked dry twice a day, and it is best to milk young cows three times a day, eight hours apart. It increases the tendency to secrete milk.

Lice, Scab, etc.—Carbolic acid, in form of soap, is to be highly recommended for sheep dips, cattle washes, etc., and has proved a safe specific against external animal parasites, and most skin diseases.

Swine.—Isolate breeding sows, give warm, well-strawed pens, and feed daily raw potatoes or other roots, sprinkled with a little meal, to counteract any tendency to constipation. Charcoal dust promotes good digestion. Clover hay is good, healthy food, and a few sods will be turned over and munched with great relish.

Maple Sugar.—The price of sugar is so great that as much should be made as possible. Sorghum evaporators are used with the best results for producing maple sugar. The quality is much superior to that boiled in the ordinary way.

1874.		APRIL.												30 Days.			
MOON'S PHASES.																	
		Boson.			N. York.			Wash'ton.			Charleston.			Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
☉ FULL MOON		1	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	
☾ THIRD QUARTER		9	5	35e	5	24e	6	11e	5	12e	5	59e	5	41e	3	10e	
☽ NEW MOON		16	9	8m	8	56m	8	44m	6	32m	6	32m	6	14m	5	53m	
☽ FIRST QUARTER		23	7	19m	7	7m	7	55m	6	43m	6	55m	6	25m	3	54m	
Shadow at the noon-mark.	Afternoon.	BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. CHARLESTON: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.															
		RISERS		SETS		RISERS		SETS		RISERS		SETS		RISERS		SETS	
		H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
High W.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30															
Day of Week.		W T F S M W T F S M W T F S M W T F S M W T F S M W T															
Day of Month.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30															

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden, a flower pot if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every day in working among plants, watching their growth, and observe the opening of their flowers from week to week as the season advances. Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted, pruned and trained them. The advantages which woman personally derives from stirring the soil and sniffing the morning air, are freshness and beauty of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind and purity of heart.—Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

Calendar of Operations.

APRIL.

ORCHARD.—Plant trees in freshly plowed soil; cut mutilated roots smooth, and remove dense mats of fibres. Shorten back the branches and remove all superfluous ones. Prefer low headed trees to tall stems; do not put any manure in contact with the roots. Spread the roots well, work in the soil thoroughly, and tread it down firmly, and the trees will need no staking. Trees that are shrivelled when received, are to be buried for a week or so. Drainage is all important where the land is moist; it can be accomplished after the trees are set. Examine all trees near the base of the stem for the borer. Old orchards should be manured and plowed, using lime and ashes. Insects are to be looked after, as previously directed. Grafting may be done, and root-grafts set out. Quinces may be layered. Plant seeds of apple, pear, peach, etc., early in a well prepared bed.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Set out dwarf trees as directed under Orchard. Figs may be grown in sheltered gardens, and Almonds will grow where the peach will. Currant bushes need manure, and new plants may be set; the same with Gooseberries. Set Blackberries, uncover Raspberries that have been laid down, and fork in manure. Plant Grape-vines, cutting back to two buds, only the strongest of which should be allowed to grow; tie up old vines. Strawberries, covered last fall with straw, need to have the straw removed just over the plant; set out new beds.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—See notes for last month. Hotbeds will need plenty of air during the day, and covering at night; if water is needed, use it warm; when plants are large enough to handle, transplant to other frames, or put in small pots, which are to be kept under glass. Sow Egg Plant, Tomato, and Pepper, and Cucumber, Squash, Melon, and Sweet Corn on sods. Cabbages and Cucumbers may be transplanted from cold frames to the open ground, and Cucumbers sown in the frames. Set in open ground Potato and Top Onions. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Chives, and Horse-radish. Sow in 15-inch drills, Beets, Carrots, Leek, Onion, Parsnip, Salsify, Spinach, Early Turnip. Sow in well prepared seed bed, in drills eight inches apart, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Parsley. Plant, if frosts are over, and start Limas on sods in hotbed. Start Sweet Potatoes in hotbed.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Finish up all preparatory work, spading, making paths, setting edgings, etc., as well as transplanting shrubs and trees. Have plenty of Roses, especially the ever-blooming sorts; cut back well at planting. Transplant hardy annuals, but keep tender ones under glass, until cool nights are over. Continue to sow hardy annuals. Set out bulbs of Gladiolus and Japan Lilies as soon as the ground is in order. Harden off plants in pits by full exposure. If the soil of the borders is poor, fork in some rich compost. Dahlias may be set in a warm place in the house, or in a hotbed.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Give abundance of air, and set them out during warm showers. Roses and the hardier things may be turned out. Heliotropes and tender plants still need protection. Make cuttings of Fuchsias, etc.

THE FARM.

The amount of work which can be done depends upon the condition of working stock, tools, weather, and soil. If the weather is dry, the soil should become fit to plow within a few days; if otherwise, it needs draining, and this should be included in the plan of farm work to be executed as soon as time and means permit. Work no wet soil. No amount of harrowing will restore land to the condition it should be, if it is plowed while wet, and dries in hard clods.

All work that can be done independently of the weather should be finished betimes, so that, even though the spring be late, work shall not be slighted.

Manure.—Use the fine manure for the garden, for the root and wheat fields; coarse manure, but little rotted, is better for corn, which delights in rank manure.

Spring Grains.—Oats, Barley, and Peas follow to good advantage, corn or any hoed crop well manured last year.

Spring Wheat requires first-rate soil, in excellent tilth, for it has but a short time to grow. It is best put on fall plowed, loamy soil. Sow, if possible, in April.

Peas, put on the stiffest soils, plowed deep and well pulverized. The crop does not bear heating manure, but good, well-rotted composts increase the yield of both straw and seed. Bone-dust will be found an excellent application.

Oxen.—Calculate to give oxen all the work they can do without harm, and to keep them in the best condition for labor; card and clean them thoroughly every day, especially when shedding their coats, and increase the amount of grain in proportion to the labor expected. Oxen need long noons.

Horses.—Spring-time is a period of peculiar sensitiveness with horses, and cleanliness in their stables, and their thorough ventilation, good grooming, proper shoeing, with enough food, salt, and regularity in feeding and watering, will, in almost all cases, secure sound health and ability to do hard work.

Cows.—If possible, feed some roots daily. Few farmers raise enough, and if they raise them, do not keep them through until Spring, when they are of great service to milch stock. They promote the secretion of milk, and should be fed before calving, and until grass comes. This practice affects the yield of milk long into the Summer.

Hogs.—If you buy pigs, buy early. If your sows farrow, some early and some late, retain the early farrows and sell the late ones.

		1874.		MAY.		31 Days.	
		MOON'S PHASES.					
		D		H M		S. Francisn.	
☉ FULL MOON		1	11	25	m	8	0
☾ THIRD QUARTER (*8th.)		9	12	29	m	11	4
☉ NEW MOON		15	5	33	e	4	39
☾ FIRST QUARTER		23	10	33	e	7	10
☉ FULL MOON (+30th.)		31	2	2	m	10	37
Shadow at the moon-mark.	Morning.	H	N	S	M	H	M
		11 56	56	48	42	11 56	52
Day of Week.		F	S	Th	M	T	W
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Day of Month.		1	2	3	4	5	6
		7	8	9	10	11	12
BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.	High W.	H	N	S	M	H	M
		7 11	11	13	13	11 13	11 13
NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	High W.	H	N	S	M	H	M
		8 1	8	8	9	8 9	8 9
WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.	High W.	H	N	S	M	H	M
		5 2	6	53	8	4 4	4 4
CHARLESTON: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.	High W.	H	N	S	M	H	M
		6 52	7	19	13	6 52	7 19

TO DESTROY THE "MEALY BUG."—This troublesome pest can be easily destroyed by the use of common alcohol. The best way to apply it is to put the alcohol into a wide-mouthed bottle, with a fine brush put through the cork. Apply the alcohol frequently for a few weeks and they will entirely disappear. The most delicate plants can be thus treated without injury.—Gardeners' Monthly.

Calendar of Operations.

MAY.

ORCHARD.—If *planting* is not finished, it should be hurried up. *Trees* are often long decayed in transportation; if they have *shrivelled*, bury as directed last month; at this season they are more apt to start, and *push* out long, weak shoots in the packages; such must be cut back very severely at planting. Spaces between the rows of *young orchards* may be cultivated with hoed and manured crops. *Mulch* around the trees, or keep the soil constantly mellow around them. *Grafting* may continue with success, if the cion has been kept dormant. *Seeds* of all kinds of fruit trees should be sown early. Cut back stocks budded last year to within an inch or so of the bud. *Insects* will now need attention; if any eggs of the tent-caterpillar escaped destruction, the young brood will be found in their webs; remove by hand, or wipe off with a swab wet in strong lye. *Fires* in the orchard will attract and destroy many moths.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Finish up work indicated last month. *Mulch* all newly planted trees and shrubs. *Vines* that have been laid down for protection are to be put up, and if the buds have started, handled with great care; continue to put out *cuttings*; *layers* may be made by pegging down a cane in the bottom of a trench, six inches deep, and gradually earthing up as the shoots push. *Blackberries* and *Raspberries* are to be tied to stakes or trellises, and have a dressing of manure. *Strauberrys* may still be set; keep the runners from those grown in hill culture.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The main sowing is to be done this month. *Sow* in 15-inch drills Beets, Carrots, Leeks, Onions, Parsnips, Salsify, Spinach, and Turnips; in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart Bush Beans and Dwarf Peas—and Tall Peas, Okra, and Martynia, 2½ to 3 feet apart. *Sow* in seed beds, in drills 8 inches apart, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Kale, Endive, Celery, Sweet Herbs, Parsley, and Tomato. *Sow* in manured hills, six feet apart each way, Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, and Water-melon. *Plant* Pole Beans and Sweet Corn in hills 4 feet apart. *Transplant* from cold frame or hotbed, Cabbages, Cauliflower, etc., and wherever the weather is warm and settled, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, and Peppers. *Sow* Radishes in vacant spots. Cut *Asparagus* without injuring the roots, or trampling the beds. Thin plants when large enough to handle. *Insects* will trouble many plants. Sprinkle young Turnips, Radishes, etc., with ashes, ground plaster, or flour of bone.

FLOWER GARDEN.—*Sow* seeds of all but the very tender annuals. Put out *bedding plants* when the soil gets warm. Cut away flower stems of *bulbs* out of bloom, but let the leaves grow. Start *Dahlias* under glass, or in a warm spot, and cover at night. *Evergreens* may be transplanted, taking care not to allow the roots to dry. *Plant* out Gladiolus, Jacobea, Tigridia, and Lily bulbs. *Transplant* annuals started in hotbeds or in-doors. Keep out all weeds. *Mow* grass as soon as long enough.

HOUSE PLANTS.—The hardy ones may be *put out* of doors; turn them out of the pots into the borders, or *plunge* the pots up to the rim—first putting some coal ashes under the pots, to keep out worms.

THE FARM.

The farmer's first care in May is to have his plans made so as to be *ready* for effective work. Often he has to catch time between rains in such a way that if he needs one day to prepare, the favorable time for certain labors will pass.

Tools should, of course, be in good order, and if not, put so, betimes. Sharpen the hoes; look to the corn planters and seed drills, and see that these all work easily, evenly, and well, in all respects. Horse-hoes, harrows and cultivators, may need repair before the corn and root crops are ready for their use. The horse-rakes may require teeth, and repairs may be needed by the mowing machine. Other in-door and rainy-day work appropriate to the season, is painting, which may be done outside or in, much better than when the weather is dry and dusty, and when the cracks are gaping wide open. Repairs or alterations to house or barns may now be made, and if stable floors are renewed, or barns raised, a large amount of rich soil and manure may often be secured.

Grain and Grass.—Top dress with fine compost or "hand manures." Do not sow *Oats* after the first week. *Plant* *Corn* between the 15th and 25th.

Animals.—Feed and care for working animals, in a measure, in proportion to the labor exacted. Do not let cows fall off in milk before they get grass in full supply. If soiling be practiced to any extent, diminish roots or grain only a little until they are used to the green feed. Give heaves an hour or two of pasturage daily at first; otherwise they will scour and fall off. Calves and early lambs designed for the butcher should be carefully but liberally fed. Ewes will be yearning, mares may be foaling, and many cows just coming in; all such should have the care of reliable men. Give them sunshine, clean stables and yards, some green feed; and, exercise a few hours daily in the pasture is perhaps better than any thing else. Young mares may play and hurt themselves if left too free.

Sheep.—Shear early without washing. Put up sheds in distant pastures for protection of sheep, especially if shorn, from cold rains and storms. It is best to fold all the sheep at night, within an enclosure which dogs cannot enter.

Potatoes may be planted whenever the ground is fit, from the first of March to the first of June. The same is true of *Peas*, *Carrots*, *Sugar Beets* and *Mangels*.

Tobacco, *Cabbages*, etc.—Prepare and work well land intended for Tobacco, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Melons, Pickles, and all Summer crops.

Weeds.—If the ground is stirred with a harrow, Share's harrow or cultivator, once a week, before any crop is put in, the many weed-seeds will germinate, and be killed. It will save labor in the Summer, and do the soil much good besides.

Calendar of Operations.

JUNE.

ORCHARD.—Pruning of large limbs is best done later, but small work can be done at almost any time. If buds are pushing on young trees, where limbs are not wanted, rub them off. Examine grafts, and see that the waxing is perfect, and that no shoots start from the stock to rob them. Labels are often wired on very tightly—look to the trees, and see that none are strangled by the wire. Budded stock often push a vigorous shoot, that needs a support to keep it from being blown over. Insects require still more vigilance—use the means heretofore suggested, and jar plum trees daily, and catch the curculios on a sheet. Beds of seedlings, cuttings, and root-grafts must be kept clean of weeds.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Remove superfluous shoots from Currants, Gooseberries, etc., when they are young, and save future pruning. If the *Currant Worm* appear, dust with powdered white hellebore. Grape-vines need to have the young canes tied up—use bass or wet rye straw; allow a young vine to grow only one cane; those fruiting for the first time should have a good share of the clusters removed; pinch the laterals to one leaf; use sulphur freely at the first appearance of mildew. Dwarf pears may be brought into shape and early fruitfulness, by pinching back the shoots. If the slug appears, sprinkle lime on the leaves. Strawberries should be mulched, if not already done, before the fruit ripens. Keep new plantations well cultivated, and stop runners, unless new plants are wanted. Remove all shoots of Blackberries and Raspberries not needed.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to sow as directed last month. If frost has destroyed any of the early sowings, or the seed has failed, renew them. In cold localities the main sowing is made this month, and in warmer ones, Okra and such sub-tropical things do better, when the soil is well warmed. Transplant as fast as plants are large enough in frame or seed bed. Use a sharp steel rake among newly set plants. Sowings of Beets, Carrots, etc., will need thinning. A succession of Peas, Sweet Corn, Radishes, Cress, etc., may be kept up by sowing at intervals. Stick tall growing Peas, and stop cutting Asparagus when Peas come. Keep all weeds down by the use of the rake, hoe, and cultivator. Forward Egg Plants, Cauliflower, etc., by use of liquid manure. Cut flower-stalks out of the Rhubarb. Use preventive against insects.

FLOWER GARDEN.—A frequent use of a sharp rake will keep the borders in good condition, and free of weeds. Transplant annuals, and sow seeds for succession. Bedding plants may be put out, and the trailing ones pegged down. Divide Dahlia roots, so as to have a piece of tuber to each shoot, and set out, first planting a strong stake. Tie to stakes all plants liable to be thrown down by winds. Remove spent flower clusters, unless seeds are wanted. When the leaves of Spring-flowering bulbs die, take up the bulbs, and dry them a few days, before storing away.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Those kept in pots should have partial shade. Keep them free of insects, and give water as needed. Make cuttings where it is desired to increase the stock.

THE FARM.

June is the month of the longest days, of the most pressing work, and, in fact, often of the most important work of the year.

Potatoes planted late often escape the rot which attacks early planted varieties. Keep clear of weeds. Every rag-weed takes the place of a good, big potato or two, at the least estimate. Smart-weed the same, and as for quack-grass or summer-grass, no potatoes ever grow after they once get a good hold of the soil. In June they may be successfully fought. The difference between weedy and weedless fields of potatoes on the same soil amounts often to 100 bushels to the acre.

Catch Crops.—Where failures occur in the hills of corn, rows of potatoes or elsewhere, put in pumpkins, if the ground is enriched with manure, field beans, if it is only in fair condition. There will be spots also here and there which should be filled with something, rather than left to weeds. Ruta-bagas, carrots, white turnips, white beans, and even peas, offer a choice of good things.

Root Crops.—Ruta-bagas should be sowed from the 15th to the 25th as a rule; put in drills about three feet apart, the ground being deep, mellow and well enriched. Thin all root crops, giving to each plant more room than it will be likely to fill if it does even better than you anticipate—say 6 inches for carrots, 8 for common beets, and a foot for mangels and Ruta-bagas.

Tobacco.—Prepare the land by thorough tillage, and top-dressing, perhaps, and subsequent harrowing to kill weeds, and set the plants about the 20th, filling in for a month, if necessary, where cut worms or other things cause plants to fail.

Indian Corn.—Early kinds may be planted in this month, and as soon as the rows can be seen, the fields should be hoed or cultivated so as to stir all the soil. It is important for the crop, and especially so to kill the weeds. If the ground is mellow, multitudes of weed seeds will start after showers, and these, while still in the seed-leaf, are easily killed by the horse-hoe or harrow, and the crop will require very little hand labor, except to pull the weeds that grow in the hills.

Sowing Crops.—Sow Corn for the standby—best Southern White or Stowell's Evergreen Sweet; next, common Dent Corn—sow in drills, thirty inches apart, in soil highly manured in the drill. Spring Rye, if sowed now, will make good horse feed. Sow Hungarian Grass and Millet about the 20th.

Working Animals must be well fed and regularly watered, when cool. They should have some grain, and long "noonings," especially oxen, in hot weather.

Cabbages for the general crop should be set out before the end of the month.

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

	1874.	JULY.										31 Days.			
		MOON'S PHASES.													
				Boston.		N. York.		Wash'ton.		Charleston.		Cincinnati.		S. Francis.	
			D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
☉	THIRD QUARTER	13	G	1	13 e			1	6 e			0	24 e	9	58 m
☾	NEW MOON	16	G	11	44 m	11	33 m	11	20 m	11	8 m	10	50 m	8	19 m
☽	FIRST QUARTER	21	G	8	47 m	8	35 m	8	23 m	8	11 m	7	53 m	5	22 m
☽	FULL MOON	28	G	11	59 e	11	47 e	11	35 e	11	23 e	11	5 e	8	34 e

		RISER		SUN		SET		RISER		SET		High W.		CITY-TN.	
				H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
BOSTON:	New England, New York State, Michigan, Wis- consin, Iowa, and Or- egon.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
		4 25	7 40	9 42	0 31	4 26	7 40	10 10	2 28	4 27	7 39	11 6	6 14	4 28	7 39
NEW YORK CITY:	Philadelphia, Connec- ticut, New Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indi- anna, and Illinois.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
		4 31	7 34	9 37	0 36	4 32	7 34	10 10	39 11	4 33	7 33	11 5	11 59	4 34	7 33
WASHINGTON:	Maryland, Vir- ginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
		4 37	7 29	9 31	0 5	4 37	7 29	10 5	36	4 38	7 29	10 36	11 3	4 39	7 28
CHARLESTON:	North Carolina, Ten- nessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Lou- isiana.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
		4 55	7 11	9 13	8 31	4 56	7 11	10 28	10 28	4 56	7 11	10 59	11 14	4 57	7 11

LIQUID MANURE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.—As liquid manure can not always be had, especially in Winter, dirty suds in which clothing has been washed, will, it has been found, answer as well. A correspondent says: “I have used it all the Winter, and my plants never grew so fast or looked so well. I had this Spring a double Primrose in a three-inch pot, on which I could count over one hundred blossoms. My largest Calla stands three feet two inches high; leaves, fifteen inches; also many other things, all of which I attribute to the use of my dirty suds once a week during Winter.”—*Country Gentleman.*

Calendar of Operations.

JULY.

ORCHARD.—Old and neglected trees may be *pruned*; thin out superfluous wood, and make an open head; remove water-shoots and suckers. *Thinning* should be practiced oftener than it is; whenever practicable, one-third or one-half of a full crop should be removed. *Budding* is now in season with the plum, and with any other fruit in which the bark will run, and of which buds are mature; bud low down; round off the butts of stocks budded last year. Look to the *grafts*. When two were put in and both growing, cut away one, and pinch any shoots of the remaining one that grow too fast; keep down "robbers" that spring from the stock, near the graft. *Mulch* trees planted this Spring, especially if on dry land; hay, corn-stalks, manure, shavings, or even stones, will do to keep the ground cool and moist. Collect *seeds* of cherries, etc., and keep beds of *seedlings* clear of weeds.

FRUIT GARDEN.—If *dwarf trees* need pruning, do it now; pinch growing shoots to control the growth, and cut off the superfluous ones; if the pear-slug appears, dust with air-slacked lime; thin fruit freely, especially the larger sorts of pears. When the picking of *Raspberries* is over, cut away the canes that have borne, and remove all the new ones but three or four to a stool; this does not apply to black-caps. *Blackberries* heavy with fruit will need tying up; it is much better to stop the new canes at four or five feet than to let them grow as they will. Keep the growth of *Grape-vines* tied up, pinch laterals, as fast as they push, back to one leaf; stop the fruiting cane at three or four leaves beyond the last bunch; use sulphur on the first attack of *mildew*; hand-pick the beetles and large caterpillars. If *Strawberry* plants are wanted, enrich the soil between the rows with good compost and let them run.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—There will be plenty of *transplanting* to do; it is best done in cloudy weather; keep the plants dripping wet or puddle their roots; much of the success depends upon pressing the soil firmly against the roots. Many things can be *sown* this month and make a crop; Beets and Carrots will give young roots; Cucumbers, Melons, and Beans will supply pickles; early Sweet Corn will yet give a supply; Ruta-bagas and French Turnips may be sown, as may Kohlrabi and Spinach; salads of all kinds and Radishes may be kept going, and thus every spare space occupied. Plant out the new crop of *Celery* in rows three feet apart, and six inches in the row. Keep the *Sweet Potato* grounds mellow. Hand-pick all large caterpillars upon Tomatoes, Cabbages and Parsley, and if any beetles appear on the Asparagus, cut and burn.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Thin and transplant *annuals*. *Save seeds* from the best flowers. *Prune* hedges and borders, *layer* shrubs and bedding plants. Mow *lawns* and root up all coarse weeds. Keep the *torders* clean and the soil stirred by frequent use of the rake. *Roses* will need attention; cut back the remontants; train up the new growth of climbers; shake off rose-bugs and use whale oil soap for slugs. *Sow seeds* of perennials as soon as they ripen. Keep all weak-growing plants tied up to stakes.

THE FARM.

In every way in which machinery can be economically used, employ it and save labor, and time. Haying and harvesting grain is done chiefly by horse-power now, and we are rapidly making progress in regard to other crops. The labors of the farm are always greatly dependent on the weather, but in no month does success depend more upon good judgment in regard to what weather to anticipate than in this.

Haying.—Where fifteen tons of hay are to be cut, a tedder will pay. If fifteen acres are to be cut over, it will pay to get a mowing machine. The more rapidly hay is dried in the sun, the better it is. The more slowly and evenly it is dried in the shade (that is, in the cock) provided it is constantly drying until cured, the better it is. By means of a good tedder the hay can be turned and tossed, and returned and "kept in the air," and thus made to dry very rapidly; and the danger from rain thus diminished fully one-half. On a warm day it may be cut and gotten in the same day, without danger. Good cock-cured hay is, however, of a brighter green, and better; but the risk is greater, and rarely should be taken, unless you have hay-caps.

Grain Harvesting.—Cut while in the dough; better early than too late. The straw is brighter, the grain less likely to grow if exposed during a rainy spell. If the land is clear of weeds, cut close, as if mowing. Lodged Oats should rarely be left more than two or three days to erect themselves, especially if the weather is wet; but mow and cure as hay.

Buckwheat.—Sow about the middle of the month, or a week earlier or later. It is an excellent, paying crop, if it can be used as a second crop, following early Potatoes, Peas, or some early grain crop.

Soiling.—Sow Corn for succession, and feed the cows daily at evening, the stalks having been cut one, or even two days, to wilt. Millet, and any kind of grain or sorghum, may be sowed for Fall feed, and Red Clover for feed next June.

Hoed Crops.—Avoid disturbing the soil very close to the roots of Corn, and root crops. Work more in the middle, between rows, with the plow, but do the weeding thoroughly among the plants by hand.

Weeds.—Cut in the blossom, if on grass land, fence rows or by the road side, and throw to the hogs. Collect the weeds and gleanings from among hoed crops, if sufficiently abundant, and give also to the swine, if they have not gone to seed.

Pastures.—Look to the water supply. See that the feed does not fall off, so that the stock suffer. When pastures fail during drouth, the change is very rapid, and not less so in the stock.

Draining of swamps and wet land may often be done during this month, before rains raise the springs. Cut over bogs, laying up the tussocks to dry for burning.

Grass Land.—Manure with fine muck compost, as soon as the hay is taken off.

Calendar of Operations.

AUGUST.

ORCHARD.—Pick the early varieties for use or market when they are ripe, but not soft. *Fallen Fruit* generally contains a larva that should not be allowed to perfect itself; gather up the fruit and feed it to swine, or, if convenient, let the hogs have the run of the orchard. Remove late *caterpillars' nests*, and look out for the *borer*; this insect lays its eggs on the bark, near the root; the young worms soon hatch out and cut their way into the tree; see that no eggs are there, and cover the lower part of the trunk with heavy paper, the lower edge of which should be below the surface of the ground. Finish *pruning*; continue to *bud*, and keep seed beds and nursery rows clear of weeds. If trees set this spring suffer from drouth, remove the earth, *water*, and replace it.

FRUIT GARDEN.—If *thinning* was not properly done, most of the dwarf trees will still be overloaded, and more fruit must be removed; look over the trees frequently and pinch in or remove shoots as may be necessary. If the red spider appears on pear trees, syringe with solution of whale oil soap. Cut *Blackberry* canes at four or five feet; they will fruit as well and be more easily managed; remove old canes as soon as the fruit is off. Allow only as many *Raspberry* canes to grow as will be needed as fruit, three or four to each root. Look over the *Grape-vines* and remove the large caterpillar that often prunes the young growth where it is not desirable; keep watch for the mildew and have sulphur and a bellows at hand. Set *Strawberry* plants that have been rooted in small pots, which, if put out early, will give a fine crop next season.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Save *seeds* of all the varieties of which it is practicable to do so; the earliest and best products should be reserved for this purpose. In dry weather, the use of the *hoe and rake* will be of great benefit to the plants. All thickly sown crops will need a liberal *thinning*. Continue to *work* between rows of carrots, beets, etc., until the tops become so large as to prevent it. If *slugs* trouble cabbages, etc., use lime; if tomatoes or egg plants appear to have been eaten, search for the large green *caterpillar*. Set out the late crop of *Celery*; keep the early planted well cultivated and commence to earth up. Set out the late *Cabbages*, including Savoys and Kale. Gather *sweet herbs* as they come into flower, and dry in the shade. Harvest *Onions* when the tops fall down. Sow early and winter Radishes, early Turnips, Peas, Spinach, Lettuce, Endive, and Cucumbers and Bush-Beans for pickles.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Keep the *soil* stirred and all weeds down; remove decaying stems of perennials and annuals past their prime. Tie up *Dahlias*, *Gladiolus*, and all plants needing support. Trim deciduous hedges and box edging. Propagate shrubs, including roses, by layers; put down the layer in well-worked soil, and cover with mulch.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Make all necessary preparations; secure good fresh soil for potting, and a supply of very old manure. Overhaul and wash pots that have been used. Make cuttings of things of which it will be better to have new plants than to lift the old ones.

THE FARM.

August is usually not a hard month for the forehanded farmer. He is done with his most pressing summer work usually. Haying is pretty much over; summer grains give him little care, unless indeed these are very extensively sown. The preparations of the soil for Winter grains is work which his men can do with little supervision, if they can do anything without the master's eye upon them all the time. Still it has its responsibilities, and many farmers add greatly to these by putting in two or three acres of tobacco, to fill up the time, which otherwise might be devoted to making permanent improvements,—thorough draining, reclaiming swamps, burying rocks, etc.

Turnips.—If not already sown, get the seed into the ground as soon as possible. Sow in drills on good soil, broadcast, on poor. Every bare spot should be occupied with some crop, or weeds will grow. Scatter turnip seed wherever any crop can be expected. If they make only tops, these are good fall feed.

Buckwheat.—May possibly succeed if sown the first week in August. It is sensitive to frost, but a profitable crop, and if early nipped, may be turned under for manure.

Wheat.—Prepare the soil in the best manner, especially should it be dry, mellow, and thoroughly worked. The seed should be free from foul seed, selected by repeated winnowings. Sow wheat the last week in August or early in September.

Tobacco.—Top as early as the blossom spike begins to shoot; keep the crop well suckered, and wormed; by the middle of the month some fields will be ready to cut up. Cut in the middle of the day and turn until wilted enough to handle without breaking, and hang in airy sheds, not crowding the plant.

Animals.—See that water abounds in the pastures, or that animals have it regularly supplied. A wind-mill or a water-ram will often save much labor in pumping; salt regularly. Help out short pasturage with green fodder or even hay, or sell the surplus stock. By no means keep stock half fed. **Sheep.**—Put yearlings and ewes with lambs unfit to wean by themselves. Separate other ewes and lambs, and "apron" or remove the rams from the flock. **Horses.**—Let them stand in dark, cool, well-ventilated stables, when not in use by day, and turn them into the pasture at night; they will keep in good order and be free from bots. **Swine.**—Feed Peas unthruashed, and get them in order for early fattening.

Poultry.—Give them the range of stubble-fields; grease the roosts, and the fowls under the wings and on their necks to destroy lice. Fatten forward chickens if there is a market for them.

Oats.—Cut before they get over-ripe; the straw is worth much more for feeding, and the grain is not lighter; if lodged or very short, mow early and cure as hay.

Calendar of Operations.

SEPTEMBER.

ORCHARD.—The autumn fruits are now coming in, and when any are sent to market they should be carefully picked and honestly packed. *Dry* or preserve an abundance. Gather *pears* before they soften upon the tree. Make preparations for *fall planting*; put down drains, if they are needed. Manure the land, if it be poor, and plow and subsoil; never set out trees in manured holes, but prepare the whole land alike thoroughly. *Order* trees early, as fall planting should be done as soon as the trees can be moved. Gather *seeds* of Peaches, Plums, etc., and keep them in earth or sand. *Budding* may be done on the Peach, or on any other trees, if the bark will lift; look to the early buddings and remove the buds if they have not taken. If borers have found their way into a tree, follow them up with a wire or whalebone probe.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Prepare for the Fall planting of trees and shrubs, and if not practicable to plow, trench with the spade. If not already done, cut out the canes of *Blackberries* that have fruited; two or three new canes are enough to a root; keep them short, and if the side shoots are rampant, stop them. As the early varieties of *Grapes* ripen, the birds will claim their share; shooting is the only effective remedy. Grapes to be packed for a distant market should be allowed to cure for several days before packing. There are but few exceptions to the rule that *Pears* should never ripen on the tree; when the stem parts readily, gather and place in a cool room. Beds of *Strawberries* may be made this month; those already set are to be kept clean.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As soon as a crop is gathered, *clear up* the ground, manure and fork it over. All things to be preserved for *winter* need to be looked after; gather Pickles of all kinds, dry Sweet Corn and Lima Beans; can Tomatoes and make Catsup, etc., *Sow* seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce for plants, to winter in cold frames; also winter Spinach, round Turnips and the Chinese Rose-colored Radish. The hardy Kale, called German Greens, may be sown in rows a foot apart. Earth up *Celery*, being careful to keep the earth out of the heart. Keep the *hoe* at work among growing plants, such as Cabbages, Endive, Rutabagas, etc. *Endive* is blanched, either by tying the leaves or by covering the plant with a slate or piece of board. Harvest *Onions* and spread them, not thicker than six or eight inches, in a cool place.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The latter part of this month is the best time for planting the spring-flowering *bulbs*. Seeds of *perennials* and *biennials*, if sown early this month, will make plants strong enough to pass the winter. Thin *Chrysanthemums*, and tie up taller sorts; pot some for the house. Tie up *Dahlias*. Set *Violets* in a cold frame for winter-flowering.

HOUSE PLANTS.—If there is not a good light *cellar* for half hardy plants, provide a *pit*, six feet deep, and cover with sashes and shutters. *Pot* those things that are to be removed from the borders before the cold nights check them. *Pot* Hyacinths and other *bulbs*, and set in the dark. Fill hanging baskets and vases with Ivy, etc., for winter decoration.

THE FARM.

September is a month of hard and varied toil; even the farmer who has only to direct his laborers, has enough to keep himself anxious and busy. No sooner is the Summer grain harvested than we are plowing and sowing again. Land prepared for Winter Wheat by Summer fallowing, by turning under a clover sod, is now waiting for the seed. Our golden crop, Indian Corn, which has run the gamut of cold and wet, of drouth and weeds, is now glazing its kernels and storing sugar in its stalks. Yellow Pumpkins besprinkle the hillsides, and Crooknecks and Cabbages swell under the Autumnal sun. We have hot days and cold nights—frosty ones often—wind storms and rain in torrents, and the farmer must ever work with an eye to the possibilities as well as probabilities of the weather.

Root Crops.—Beets, Mangels, Ruta-bagas, and Carrots, are making their best growth this month, and should be thoroughly clear of weeds, and the ground between the rows kept open. Thin out unsparingly, feeding the thinnings for cow fodder.

Fodder.—Engage corn fodder early, if you want it; buy straw, if you are to need it, at thrashing time. Contract for linseed or cotton seed cake.

Corn.—Cut up at the ground as soon as the kernels have glazed. The corn harvester, mentioned elsewhere, is likely to prove of great service.

Potatoes.—Dig as soon as the tops die. Store in dry cool cellars or pits, easily made frost-proof, and ventilated.

Wheat.—Sow early in the month, selecting the seed by running it repeatedly through a good fan mill; soak it in strong brine over night, and roll it in lime after it has drained. If the ground is suitable, drill in the grain.

Rye.—Sow after the wheat is in, the last of this month, or in October.

Poultry.—Coop cockerels for fattening, as soon as they nearly get their growth. A few weeks' feeding will usually make them very fat, and in this condition they carry better and bring higher prices, besides being much better than if killed lean. Young chickens will not fatten readily, if at all. Poultry to be raised as layers or breeders, ought never to be cooped closely.

Animals.—Do not leave *Horses* in the field by day to be tormented by flies and covered with bot's eggs, but put in cool stables. *Cows* that come in this Fall should be kept on good pasturage, but not allowed to get too fat. *Swine.*—Feed soft Corn or that which is broken down, or old Corn if on hand, ground and cooked; feed regularly, giving a few handfuls of fine charcoal as a regulator, about twice a week. *Sheep.*—Separate Mutton Sheep, give good pasturage and perhaps a little grain. The markets are often favorable for purchasing for fattening.

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

1874.		OCTOBER.												31 Days.					
MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.			N. York.			Wash'ton.			Charleston.			Cincinnati.			S. Francisco.		
☾	☽	D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	
☾	☽	10	6	17 m	6	42 m	6	53 m	6	30 m	6	18 m	6	0 m	6	23 m	6	52 m	
☽	☾	18	6	45 m	6	33 m	6	35 m	6	29 m	6	9 m	6	9 m	6	51 m	6	50 m	
☽	☾	25	2	37 m	2	25 m	2	13 m	2	1 m	2	1 m	2	43 m	2	11 12 e	2	12 e	
☾	☽	31	9	16 e	9	4 e	8	52 e	8	40 e	8	22 e	8	22 e	8	5 51 e	8	5 51 e	

Shadow at the noon-mark.	Morning.		High W.		Rises		Sets		High W.		Rises		Sets	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
☽	11 49	35	5 57	5 43	9 38	9 56	5 43	9 56	5 56	5 43	9 38	9 56	5 43	9 56
☽	11 49	16	5 58	5 40	10 40	5 57	5 41	10 40	5 57	5 41	10 40	5 57	5 41	10 40
☽	11 48	58	5 59	5 39	11 49	5 58	5 40	11 55	5 58	5 40	11 55	5 58	5 40	11 55
☽	11 48	40	6 15	37	morn	6 0	38	morn	6 15	37	morn	6 0	38	morn
☽	11 48	22	6 25	36	2 1	6 25	36	2 1	6 25	36	2 1	6 25	36	2 1
☽	11 48	04	6 35	34	2 1	6 35	34	2 1	6 35	34	2 1	6 35	34	2 1
☽	11 47	47	6 45	32	3 4	6 45	32	3 4	6 45	32	3 4	6 45	32	3 4
☽	11 47	31	6 55	31	4 6	6 55	31	4 6	6 55	31	4 6	6 55	31	4 6
☽	11 47	15	6 65	29	5 6	6 65	29	5 6	6 65	29	5 6	6 65	29	5 6
☽	11 46	59	6 85	27	6 6	6 85	27	6 6	6 85	27	6 6	6 85	27	6 6
☽	11 46	44	6 95	26	sets	6 95	26	sets	6 95	26	sets	6 95	26	sets
☽	11 46	29	6 10	24	6 21	6 10	24	6 21	6 10	24	6 21	6 10	24	6 21
☽	11 46	15	6 11	22	6 48	6 11	22	6 48	6 11	22	6 48	6 11	22	6 48
☽	11 46	1	6 12	21	7 20	6 12	21	7 20	6 12	21	7 20	6 12	21	7 20
☽	11 45	48	6 13	19	7 58	6 13	19	7 58	6 13	19	7 58	6 13	19	7 58
☽	11 45	35	6 14	17	8 50	6 14	17	8 50	6 14	17	8 50	6 14	17	8 50
☽	11 45	23	6 15	15	9 51	6 15	15	9 51	6 15	15	9 51	6 15	15	9 51
☽	11 45	12	6 17	14	11 2	6 17	14	11 2	6 17	14	11 2	6 17	14	11 2
☽	11 45	1	6 18	12	morn	6 18	12	morn	6 18	12	morn	6 18	12	morn
☽	11 44	50	6 19	11	0 16	6 19	11	0 16	6 19	11	0 16	6 19	11	0 16
☽	11 44	41	6 20	9	1 30	6 20	9	1 30	6 20	9	1 30	6 20	9	1 30
☽	11 44	32	6 21	8	2 46	6 21	8	2 46	6 21	8	2 46	6 21	8	2 46
☽	11 44	23	6 22	6	4 2	6 22	6	4 2	6 22	6	4 2	6 22	6	4 2
☽	11 44	16	6 23	5	5 21	6 23	5	5 21	6 23	5	5 21	6 23	5	5 21
☽	11 44	9	6 25	3	6 41	6 25	3	6 41	6 25	3	6 41	6 25	3	6 41
☽	11 44	3	6 26	5	8 11	6 26	5	8 11	6 26	5	8 11	6 26	5	8 11
☽	11 43	57	6 27	5	0	6 27	5	0	6 27	5	0	6 27	5	0
☽	11 43	52	6 28	4	59	6 28	4	59	6 28	4	59	6 28	4	59
☽	11 43	49	6 29	4	57	6 29	4	57	6 29	4	57	6 29	4	57
☽	11 43	45	6 30	4	55	6 30	4	55	6 30	4	55	6 30	4	55
☽	11 43	43	6 32	4	54	6 32	4	54	6 32	4	54	6 32	4	54

Day of Week.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Day of Month.	T	F	S	S	M	T	T	F	S	S	M	T	T	F	S	S	M	T	T	F	S	S	M	T	T	F	S	S	M	T	T	F	S

BLEEDING IN VINES.—The usual practice of gardeners is to apply a hot iron to the bleeding surface until it is charred, and then rub into the charred surface a paste made of newly-burnt lime and grease. The following plaster is, however, a more effectual application. One-fourth of calcined oyster shells beaten to fine powder in a mortar, and three-fourths of cheese, worked together, until they form a sort of paste. This mixture is to be forced into the pores of the wood, where bleeding takes place, by means of the thumb and finger. A second application is sometimes necessary.

Calendar of Operations.

OCTOBER.

ORCHARD.—After gathering the fruit, it should not be taken to the cellar at once; winter fruit is to be kept as cool as it can be without freezing; keep the barrels under a shed, or out of the sun until really cool weather. Apples for *cider* should be good, clean and sound, if a good article is desired; cleanliness in all the operations is also essential. Continue to *dry fruit*. If apple stocks are wanted, save seed by washing the pomace; dry, and keep in a cool place. Orchard *planting* is now in order; as suggested last month, the whole land should be prepared by plow and subsoiler; manure only poor soils; the distance to plant will depend upon the habit of the variety, ranging from 20 to 40 feet. Have the ground all ready, and the stations for the trees marked by stakes, and set the trees as soon as they can be had. Insist upon low-headed trees; those two years old are better than those at five; plant as directed in April. Remove the bandages from buds that have taken.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Set dwarf trees as soon as they can be had from the nursery; this is also the best time for setting Blackberries and Raspberries, if it be done early enough. *Currants* and *Gooseberries* may be pruned and plants set out. Cuttings of these succeed much better if planted in the Fall; have all but one bud buried, and press the soil firmly against the lower ends. Let *Grapes* intended for wine hang until they are dead ripe; pack fruit for Winter in boxes holding about five pounds, and keep at a uniform low temperature. Remove *vines* when the leaves fall, at which time prune, and preserve the wood for cuttings.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—*Drains* should be laid if the ground is at all retentive of moisture. Manure and *plow* land from which the crops are cleared, and break up *new land* for garden purposes; there is no danger of soil for raising vegetables being too rich, or too well worked. Accumulate manure from stables, waste hops from breweries, and all available fertilizers. Dig root crops, throw them in heaps, and cover with a few inches of earth to keep out slight frosts. Cover Asparagus and Rhubarb beds with a dressing of manure when freezing begins. Put *Celery* in trenches a foot wide and as deep as the plants are tall, pack closely, but do not cover until colder weather. Dig *Sweet Potatoes* as soon as the tops are killed, dry in the sun, handle carefully, and pack those for Winter in cut straw or very dry sand, and keep in a warm place. Set Cabbage plants, etc., in cold frames, but do not cover until cold weather.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All work of grading, making new borders, lawns and walks, may be done in the fine weather of this month. Sow seeds of such hardy annuals as Larkspur, Gillia, etc. Take up *Dahlia* roots on a fine day, dry in the sun, and store in a dry cellar. Lay down tender *Roses* and cover with earth, or pot and put in a cellar or cold pit.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Bring in before frost injures them; set in a room without a fire, and give abundance of air every mild day. Pot rooted layers of *Carnations* and set in a cold pit. *Transplant* hardy shrubs and trees. Divide and re-set *Pæonies*. Plant bulbs if not yet done.

THE FARM.

This is the month for fairs. By all means arrange time and work so as to attend some of them. The recreation is worth a great deal, and one always gets valuable hints and ideas that he would not part with, and be as if he knew them not for a great deal. It is a good plan, too, to favor faithful farm hands, and give them a holiday to go to the fair.

Buildings.—Clear out the cellars, and whitewash them both in barn and house, if this work was not done in the Spring; remove and renew decaying boards, and make ready for the crops of roots and fruit. Put the buildings in order for Winter, renew stable floors if necessary, tighten loose weather boarding, and make the stables close and warm by putting on inside boarding, and stuffing with coarse litter.

Winter Grain.—Rye may usually be sown during the entire month, and Wheat in the early part of it, but north of latitude 41 degrees, it is risky to delay sowing Rye to the close. It is a good plan to top-dress Winter grains where they are thin, with some fine rich compost or hand manure, as this causes them to tiller freely.

Corn should be husked as soon as cured, Seed Corn saved and braided to be hung up; sort out all soft ears, and put the rest in well ventilated bins.

Root Crops.—Dig Potatoes when they have done growing, and preserve in cellars or pits, covering lightly at first. For hints about other roots, see November.

Animals.—This is the fattening time of the year. Beeves, pigs, and poultry, take on flesh well at other seasons, but this month and next, especially before the very cold weather of December comes, they fatten rapidly. All stock should be put in good order for Winter. Soft Corn, Nubbins, grown Grain, green Pumpkins, and such fruits as are liable to decay, ought to be fed out to the cattle to get them in good condition before cold weather comes on. *Beeves* should have full feeds of scalded Corn-meal and oil-cake on Corn-stalks or chopped Hay. *Sheep* should have their allowance of Grain increased, especially those that are fattening, though so long as pasturage is fair, they should be kept upon it. *Swine* must have the small Potatoes, boiled and mixed with Meal; all their food ought to be cooked. Oil-meal is excellent and economical feed used with other things; so is beef or even pork scraps. Mix finely powdered charcoal and a little wood ashes occasionally with the food of hogs, especially if they do not come to the soil; their growth and fattening are much promoted by it.

Fruit.—Pick market and Winter Apples by hand. Gather windfalls for cider. Apples keep well in old lime barrels. Cider may be condensed on sorghum evaporators, being careful not to burn it. The jelly formed without addition of sugar will keep for years, and is both excellent and salable.

Draining.—As fast as hands can be spared from the essential labors of the farm, set them at draining. There are few farms in the country on which this can not be done with profit, and where needed, no labor pays half so well.

1874.		NOVEMBER.												30 Days.							
MOON'S PHASES.																					
		D		H M		BOSTON.		N. YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLESTON.		CINCINNATI.		S. FRANCISCO.					
NEW MOON (*8th).		9 9		0 50 m		0 50 m		0 33 m		0 26 m		0 14 m		11 56 e		9 25 e					
FIRST QUARTER		16 9		0 13 a		16 9		0 10 e		8 46 e		8 34 e		8 16 e		5 45 e					
FULL MOON		23 33		0 50 e		0 50 e		0 38 e		0 26 e		0 14 e		11 56 m		9 25 m					
THIRD QUARTER		30 30		1 45 e		1 45 e		1 33 e		1 21 e		1 9 e		0 51 m		10 20 m					
CHARLESTON: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.	High W.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M				
	RISES	6 18 5	10 morn	6 19 5	9 0	6 20 5	8 1	6 21 5	7 3	6 22 5	7 3	6 23 5	7 3	6 24 5	7 3	6 25 5	7 3	6 26 5			
	SETS	6 38 5	10 morn	6 39 5	11 1	6 40 5	11 1	6 41 5	11 1	6 42 5	11 1	6 43 5	11 1	6 44 5	11 1	6 45 5	11 1	6 46 5			
	WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.	High W.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M			
		RISES	6 27 5	0 morn	6 28 5	0 1	6 29 5	0 1	6 30 5	0 1	6 31 5	0 1	6 32 5	0 1	6 33 5	0 1	6 34 5	0 1	6 35 5		
		SETS	6 47 5	0 morn	6 48 5	0 1	6 49 5	0 1	6 50 5	0 1	6 51 5	0 1	6 52 5	0 1	6 53 5	0 1	6 54 5	0 1	6 55 5		
		NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	High W.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M		
			RISES	6 30 5	11 57	6 31 5	11 57	6 32 5	11 57	6 33 5	11 57	6 34 5	11 57	6 35 5	11 57	6 36 5	11 57	6 37 5	11 57	6 38 5	
			SETS	6 50 5	11 57	6 51 5	11 57	6 52 5	11 57	6 53 5	11 57	6 54 5	11 57	6 55 5	11 57	6 56 5	11 57	6 57 5	11 57	6 58 5	
			BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.	High W.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	
				RISES	6 33 5	4 53	6 34 5	4 52	6 35 5	4 51	6 36 5	4 50	6 37 5	4 49	6 38 5	4 48	6 39 5	4 47	6 40 5	4 46	6 41 5
				SETS	6 53 5	4 53	6 54 5	4 52	6 55 5	4 51	6 56 5	4 50	6 57 5	4 49	6 58 5	4 48	6 59 5	4 47	7 0 5	4 46	7 1 5

UNIVERSAL COMPOST FOR HOUSE PLANTS.—The preparation of many separate kinds of compost may be obviated by the general use of the following mixture: Fibry peat one part, leaf mould two parts, thoroughly rotted dung one part, light hazelly loam four parts, and one part sharp sand. There is scarcely any flowering plant but will grow well in such a mixture, and if fire is not to be had, an additional part of leaf mould may take its place.

Calendar of Operations.

NOVEMBER.

ORCHARD.—If the weather continues favorable, the *planting* of trees may continue. If the roots be well spread, and the soil properly firmed down over them by tramping, they will need no stakes. If trees are received too late for planting, *heel* them in by opening a trench in a dry place, setting the trees in an inclined position and covering their roots thoroughly with earth; bank up over the whole so that rains will not wash it away. See that *young orchards* are protected against injury from cattle and horses by good fences; have no rubbish about the trees to serve as hiding-places for mice. When there is danger of freezing, close up the fruit cellar. *Manure* may be put on the orchard if needed. See that all trees are not only *labelled*, but that a record is made of them. Seedling stocks may be taken up and put in the cellar; saw dust is a good material to pack them in, as it is for *cions*, which may be cut at any time after vegetation is at rest.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The remarks under orchard apply to *dwarf trees* in the fruit garden. *Planting* may continue if the season remains favorable. *Fig trees* may be taken up and put in the cellar, or bent down and covered with earth, if the garden is dry. Plant cuttings of *Currants*, etc., as they do much better than when left until spring. *Prune Grape-Vines*, according to some system—we have not space here for directions; *lay down* tender varieties and cover them with earth. Bend down the tender sorts of *Raspberries* and cover the canes with earth. *Strawberry* beds should be covered with straw, leaves or other material when the ground begins to freeze.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Whenever the ground can be *manured*, *spaded* or *plowed* in the fall, it is advantageous to do it. Stiff soils are ameliorated by throwing them into *ridges* for the winter. Lay drains and accumulate *manures*. *Root crops* may be put in pits, and gradually covered as the weather gets colder. Put the last of the *Celery* in trenches for the winter, as directed last month, and cover with litter when there is danger of hard freezing. Dig *Horse-radish* and preserve as other roots. *Cabbages* keep best by inverting the heads, setting them close together, and covering with several inches of earth. In cold localities give winter *Spinach* a light covering of litter. Plants in *cold frames* need covering at night, and air every day, when it is not severely cold.

FLOWER GARDEN.—*Take up* any tender bulbs or roots that may still remain out. Put every thing into winter quarters: give *herbaceous perennials* a covering of litters; *manure*; cover *tender shrubs* with straw; collect leaves for compost; clear up *rubbish*; put vases and all movable trellises under cover. Lay down tender *Roses* and cover with earth.

HOUSE PLANTS.—The change from the free air to the confinement of the house should be made gradual; most things do better this month in a room where there is no other heat than that of the sun. Top dress the pots by removing the surface soil and replacing it by some rich and fresh. Keep potted bulbs in a dark and cool place until well rooted.

THE FARM.

This is the month for preparing for winter. In all things work with a plan. System makes hard work easy.

Root Crops.—If not already gathered, it is a poor plan to wait, though all the turnip family are growing fast. Get them in in the following order: carrots, sugar beets, and mangels, white turnips, and ruta-bagas. Parsnips may be dug and laid in heaps, covered with earth so as to be accessible for market during the winter. For spring use or sale they are left in the ground. Other roots are laid in heaps on the surface or in shallow trenches in dry ground, and covered with straw and earth, the covering of earth being thickened as the weather grows colder. Shape the surface to turn water, and place drain tiles loosely filled with straw every few feet for ventilation.

Cabbages will bear hard frosts, but must not be left exposed to freezing and thawing, if severe weather comes on and the ground freezes in crusts. Pull them, set them close, either in a trench or on the surface, and cover the heads with five or six inches of soil, making it a foot deep before the ground freezes; but delay this until as late in the season as possible, leaving most of the roots exposed. This is a good practice south of New York; but in colder latitudes they should be in dry trenches, covered with straw, and with a foot of soil and ventilated like root pits.

Fruit.—Pick market and winter apples by hand. Gather windfalls for cider. Apples keep well in old lime barrels. Condense cider on sorghum evaporators, being careful not to burn it. The jelly formed without addition of sugar will keep for years, and is most excellent as well as salable.

Poultry.—Coop poultry of all kinds intended for market, and feed scalded meal. The admixture of a little suet quickens the fattening; ducks and geese especially, should have something of the kind, and be kept closely cooped indoors.

Horses.—Give good ventilation to stables. Groom horses thoroughly every day, and give use or exercise in the open air. Avoid much blanketing, but rub down well and blanket when warm, and be sure the fetlock joints are rubbed dry.

Bees should be pushed forward now in cool weather, with full feeds of roots, meal, and oil-cake, with care not to overfeed. Keep salt before them and water regularly; if possible, steam the food and give variety.

Cows.—Feed roots, with oil meal or Corn meal, to increase both the milk and butter. Watch symptoms of sickness, and remove any cow that is ailing to a distance from all others. The prevalence of abortion renders this precaution especially necessary; in no case allow sick animals with healthy ones.

Plowing.—Do as much as possible in order to save labor in Spring.

1874.			DECEMBER.			31 Days.								
MOON'S PHASES.														
NEW MOON			Boston.		N. York.		Wash'ton.		Charleston.		Cincinnati.		S. Francisco.	
FIRST QUARTER			16 7 40m		7 23m		7 16m		7 4m		6 46m		4 15m	
FULL MOON			22 0 12e		12 0e		11 43e		11 36e		11 18e		8 47e	
THIRD QUARTER			30 9 52e		9 40m		9 23m		9 16m		8 53m		6 27m	
CHARLESTON: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.														
High W. CHARTER			H M		H M		H M		H M		H M		H M	
RISSES			0 1 58		0 56		0 53		0 51		0 50		0 50	
SETERS			6 44 4 54		6 45 4 54		6 46 4 54		6 47 4 54		6 48 4 54		6 49 4 54	
WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.														
High W. CHARTER			H M		H M		H M		H M		H M		H M	
RISSES			7 0 4 30		7 1 4 39		7 2 4 39		7 3 4 39		7 4 4 38		7 5 4 38	
SETERS			7 7 0 4 30		7 8 0 4 39		7 9 0 4 39		7 10 0 4 38		7 11 0 4 38		7 12 0 4 38	
NEW YORK CITY: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.														
High W. NAVOR			H M		H M		H M		H M		H M		H M	
RISSES			2 44		3 32		4 20		5 8		6 55		7 18	
SETERS			7 5 4 34		7 6 4 34		7 7 4 33		7 8 4 33		7 9 4 33		7 10 4 33	
BOSTON: New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Oregon.														
High W. BOSTON			H M		H M		H M		H M		H M		H M	
RISSES			5 58		6 46		7 35		8 20		9 9		9 49	
SETERS			7 10 4 28		7 11 4 28		7 12 4 28		7 13 4 28		7 14 4 28		7 15 4 28	
Shadow at the noon-mark.														
Morning.			H M		H M		H M		H M		H M		H M	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			11 49 0		11 49 42		11 50 6		11 50 55		11 51 20		11 51 46	
Day of Week.														
T W T F S S M T W T F S S M T W T F S S M T W T F S S M T W T														
Day of Month.														

DURABLE WHITEWASH FOR OUTHOUSES AND FENCES.—Take a clean barrel that will hold water, put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until quite slaked; dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt, which will cause the whitewash to harden on the woodwork in a few days; add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash.

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add three pounds of yellow ochre.

Calendar of Operations.

DECEMBER.

ORCHARD.—But little out-of-door work can be done in the orchard in Winter, yet it should be occasionally visited to see that no accidents have happened to young trees. The nurseryman, however, has a plenty to do, and there is no reason why the orchardist should not be to some extent his own nurseryman. Stocks are raised with little trouble, and the operations of budding and grafting are very simple. *Root grafting* is done in the house in Winter, upon the roots of one-year-old stocks; the grafted stocks are kept in the cellar in boxes of earth until Spring, when they are set out. See Calendar for January on protecting trees from rabbits and mice. When there is leisure, see that all trees are properly labelled, or such a record made that any one succeeding the present owner can know what fruits are on the place. Read horticultural books and journals, and, for local experience, have a *fruit club*, however small, that shall include all the neighbors interested in fruit growing.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Do whatever has been put off; trim shrubs and vines during mild spells. If fruit is marketed, see if there is not some variety that will prolong the season at either end. The *succession* should be; early and late Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Blackberries and Grapes. Gooseberries, as a general thing, are not valued, except green, and the safest variety is Houghton's Seedling, a native.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Considerable preparatory work can be done. *Hotbed* sashes and frames may be made and manure accumulated. Several *implements* can be made, such as a marker, for forming drills; a wooden roller, for levelling the surface after sowing, and all damaged tools repaired. Have a *tool-house* conveniently located where all implements can be kept in place and under cover. Look about the neighborhood and see if some *fertilizer* is not going to waste that might properly go to the compost heap. Much is wasted at slaughter-houses, breweries, tanneries, and at various manufactories that should go upon the soil. Overhaul *seed* and throw away all valueless stuff; consult authorities and see if you are raising the best and earliest of everything, as it takes no more space and care to raise a good plant than it does a poor one. *Cold frames* must be closely looked after; Cauliflower is less hardy than Cabbage or Lettuce, and the sash over this will need to be covered by straw mats on cold nights; if *mice* make trouble, poison or trap them.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Beyond guarding against injury to *shrubs* and *trees* from heavy snows or sleet, but little is to be done. All plants in *cold pits* and *cellars* should be kept in a state of rest, and only have water enough to keep them from drying up. Make *rustic seats* and *vases*.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Plants kept in-doors for protection merely, will do well enough at a temperature of 34 to 40 degrees. Those intended to bloom should be kept at an average of 60 degrees. The great difficulty with house plants is a dry atmosphere, and unless there is an open fire, water must be kept upon the stove or in the furnace. *Water* only when needed, with water as warm as the room. Bring pots of *bulbs* into a warm room.

THE FARM.

Now provident care tells. Now the well banked cellar walls and windows, and the well covered root pits, stand the test of severe cold and winds. Now the corn fed in September makes its show on the ledger. The appetites of animals are hard to satiate; and there is no season when mankind enjoy good living so well, and when it is so abundant.

Animals require especial attention, and should all, from carriage horses to late chickens, receive the personal care of their owner.

Horses must be kept out of the wind, or warmly blanketed if exposed, and rubbed down with straw thoroughly on coming warm to the stable. Farm horses in warm stables free from drafts, after cooling off, should *not* stand in their blankets. Linen dusters are sufficient to keep them clean. Keep *Brood Mares* in loose boxes or roomy stalls, so that they may lie at ease, and change position at will. Have them, and all horses, sharp shod, so that they shall be in no danger of slipping upon the ice. Give regular exercise in a sunny yard or on the road.

Cows, giving milk or dry, should be well fed and kept gaining. If the cow is in good condition, she may be milked to within four or five weeks of calving, without injury either to herself or her calf. If in poor flesh, and kept on dry hay and stalks, she should go dry two, three, or four months: A cow that has a hard time in calving should be well fed, to give her strength, and milked until the new milk springs, that the calf shall not be too large.

Beeves.—Feed bountifully and fatten rapidly. Shelter them and take good care of the manure. Stall feeding is much to be preferred to yard feeding. The feed, if ground and cooked, will give far better results than if fed raw or simply ground. Beef cattle should be groomed like horses, kept quiet in well-ventilated rather dark stables. Their manure is of high value.

Fodder and Foddering.—Feed in racks, throwing none upon the ground. Simple cutting up and soaking pays well for the labor. Horses will often eat what cows reject.

Manure.—There is no objection to hauling well made muck or sod composts to the field when the sledding is good. Common barn-yard manure will waste greatly, unless composted with vegetable mould (muck), or soil, if, as is often done, it is hauled to the field to be exposed in small heaps to the action of the weather all winter,—frozen, thawed, blanched by sun, and washed by rains.

Finish up the Year with an inventory of your whole estate, or at least of the farm and all things thereto pertaining—making memoranda of how values are fixed upon, in order to compare one year with another. Settle all accounts with neighbors as far as practicable, and insist on balancing running accounts at stores.

B. K. BLISS & SONS'

ABRIDGED

CATALOGUE

FLOWER SEEDS.

In order to facilitate purchasers in making their selections, who are unacquainted with the botanical names, or different varieties of plants, we have, as far as possible, given the popular name of each variety, and have endeavored so to simplify the description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection.

A dash (—) indicates a repetition.

A dagger (†) added to the name denotes that such biennial and perennial plants usually flower the same year if sown early.

A star (*) Dwarf Plants proper for the edging of beds.

A double star (**) Ornamental Climbers, suitable for an arbor or trellis work.

For a full list of Flower Seeds for sale at our establishment, with explicit directions for the culture of each variety, we would refer to our **Illustrated Catalogue and Amateur's Guide**, 200 pages, beautifully illustrated, which will be mailed to all applicants upon receipt of 25 cents, which will be refunded in seeds when the order exceeds one dollar. Price.

Abronia umbellata. — <i>Rose-lilac</i> ; a half-hardy annual; from California; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A charming plant, with beautiful Verbena-like heads of sweet-scented flowers,	- \$0 10
Adlumia cirrhosa,** (<i>Mountain Fringe, Alleghany Vine.</i>)—A beautiful hardy climbing plant of graceful habit; hardy annual; 15 ft.,	- 10
Ageratum mexicanum. — <i>Lavender-blue</i> ; very useful for bedding, and for bouquets; fine also for pot culture; from Mexico,	- 5
— alba. — <i>White</i> ; same as above except in color,	- 5
Splendid plants for large clumps or masses, as well as for in-door blooming during Winter; very useful for cutting; half-hardy annuals.	
Agrostemma coronaria, (<i>Rose Campion.</i>)— <i>Fine rose</i> ; from Russia; 2 ft.,	- 5
— fl. alba. — <i>White</i> ; from Russia; 3 ft.,	- 5
A very attractive plant, growing freely in any common garden soil; hardy perennial.	
Alyssum sweet.* — <i>White</i> ; very sweet, free-flowering, useful, pretty little plant for beds, edgings, or rock-work; hardy annual; 1 ft.,	- 5
Amaranthus bicolor. —Leaves <i>crimson</i> and <i>green</i> , handsome; from East Indies; 2 ft.,	- 5
— fl. ruber. —Foliage <i>green</i> , striped and shaded with dark <i>red</i> , and sometimes tipped with <i>yellow</i> ,	- 10
— caudatus, (<i>Love lies bleeding.</i>)—Graceful; from East Indies,	- 5
— cruentus, (<i>Prince's Feather.</i>)—From East Indies,	- 5
— melancholicus ruber. —Beautiful <i>blood red</i> foliage, of resplendent beauty,	- 5
— salicifolius. —One of the finest in cultivation, grows from three to ten feet high in a beautiful pyramidal form; the leaves vary in the early stages of growth from a <i>green</i> to a <i>bronzey-green</i> shade, and as the plants get stronger assume a bright <i>orange-red</i> color, forming magnificent bright-colored plumes,	- 10

	Price.
Amaranthus tricolor , (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>).—Well known, leaves <i>green, red, and yellow</i> , - \$0 05	
Ornamental foliaged plants of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower garden; half-hardy annuals.	
Anagallis Indica .— <i>Blue</i> ; fine trailer; from Nepal; ½ ft., - - - - - 10	
— pl. var. —Fine mixed, - - - - - 10	
Exceedingly valuable for small beds, edgings, rustic baskets, vases, or rock-work; half-hardy annuals.	
Antirrhinum majus (<i>Snapdragon</i>) caryophylloides .—Magnificently striped; 2 ft., 10	
— Extra fine, mixed, - - - - - 10	
— Dwarf, mixed, - - - - - 10	
The Antirrhinum, popularly called Snapdragon, one of our most showy and useful border plants; half-hardy perennials.	
Aquilegia chrysantha , (<i>New Golden-spurred Columbine</i>).—A splendid novelty from the Rocky Mountains; flowers rich <i>golden yellow</i> , - - - - - 50	
— caryophylloides , fl. pl.—A new double variety, beautifully variegated, - - - - - 10	
— Alpina .— <i>Blue and white</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - - 5	
— Canadensis .— <i>Red and yellow</i> ; 1½ ft. - - - - - 5	
— glandulosa .— <i>Blue and white</i> , beautiful; from Siberia, - - - - - 10	
— Durandi .—Double striped, <i>red and white</i> , handsome, - - - - - 10	
— finest mixed, - - - - - 10	
Arctotis grandiflora .—Pale <i>yellow</i> with dark <i>crimson</i> center; from Cape of Good Hope; ½ ft., - - - - - 10	
— breviscarpa .—Deep <i>orange</i> with dark center; from Cape of Good Hope, - - - - - 10	
Handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, of close, compact, dwarf habit, with large, beautiful flowers, continuing in bloom the whole Summer; half-hardy annuals.	
Aster , Truffaut's French Peony-flowered Perfection .—Eighteen colors mixed. This variety is the highest type of the Peony-flowered Aster—as recognized by the leading horticultural societies of the Old World; the habit of the plant is excellent; the flowers are remarkable for their fine quality and perfect form, their large size and rich, pure colors, surpassing all sorts hitherto grown; 1½ ft., - - - - - 25	
— German Peony-flowered .—Twelve colors mixed. In this variety the petals are turned towards the center, and a flower not quite in full bloom resembles a ball; brilliant and beautiful colors, very double and finely formed, - - - - - 10	
— Cockade, or Crown .—Mixed colors; the flowers of this variety have large <i>white</i> centers, bordered with <i>scarlet, carmine, violet or blue</i> —unusually attractive and beautiful; 1½ ft., - - - - - 10	
— Giant Emperor .—Mixed colors, brilliant and beautiful, flowers very double and of immense size; 2 ft., - - - - - 20	
— Imbrique Pompone .—Mixed colors, beautiful variety, neat pompone flowers; 1½ ft., - - - - - 10	
— dwarf .—Fine mixed; averages about eight inches in height, and is richly covered with moderate sized flowers, finely quilled; they are principally used for edging, - - - - - 5	
— La Superbe .— <i>Rose, blue, and white</i> mixed, flowers large size, extra fine, - - - - - 20	
— Dwarf Pyramidal-flowered Bouquet .—Mixed; when well grown almost every plant forms a bouquet of from 150 to 200 flowers, completely hiding the foliage, producing a splendid effect; 9 to 15 inches, - - - - - 10	
— Schiller .—A new variety of the preceding, of great merit, very double; a profuse bloomer, - - - - - 15	
— dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered .—Mixed colors; these grow to the uniform height of ten inches, have flowers three or four inches in diameter, bloom profusely, - - - - - 15	
— Globe-flowered .—Finest colors mixed; the principal flowers of this variety are very large, and so arched that they may be compared to half a ball; mostly quilled, - - - - - 10	
— Victoria .—One of the most beautiful Asters in cultivation; flowers very double; the plant is of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers in the form of a pyramid; 1¾ ft., - - - - - 15	
— pyramidal .—Many colors mixed; the form of the flower resembles an inverted pyramid, some of which are quilled, others not; average height about 2 ft., - - - - - 10	
— porcupine, hedgehog, or needle perfection .—Mixed flowers, composed of long-quilled, curious looking petals—hence the name; 2 ft., - - - - - 10	
— Reid's Improved Quilled .—Many colors mixed; 1½ to 2 feet in height, branches freely, and throws out many large blossoms, - - - - - 10	
— Rose-flowered .—A beautiful variety, flowers large, brilliant, very double, regularly imbricated, several colors mixed, - - - - - 15	
— Chinese .—Original varieties, mixed, have been grown from seed received direct from China, - - - - - 10	
— fine mixed varieties , - - - - - 5	
Balsam French Camellia-flowered .—Ten magnificent double varieties, mixed colors, 10	
— Dwarf .—Mixed, from eight splendid double varieties; ½ ft., - - - - - 10	
— rose-flowered .—(Improved.) twelve splendid varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - 10	
— spotted .—Splendid double varieties, mixed; 2 ft., - - - - - 10	
— Solferino .—Striped and streaked with <i>lilac and scarlet</i> on satin <i>white</i> ground; very beautiful, - - - - - 25	
— Smith's prize .—From a celebrated English collection, very large and double, - - - - - 25	
— double mixed , - - - - - 5	
Balloon Vine ,** (<i>Cardiospermum</i>).—A rapid growing, handsome climber, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, very ornamental; half-hardy annuals, - - - - - 10	
Bartonia aurea , (<i>golden</i>).—Rich <i>golden-yellow</i> ; hardy annual; from California, - - - - - 5	

	Price.
Bellis perennis,* (<i>Double Daisy</i>).—Finest German, producing a large proportion of double flowers; a well known and favorite plant for the border or pot culture; half-hardy perennial; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	\$0 25
Brachycome iberidifolia. — <i>Blue</i> ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
— finest mixed, - - - - -	10
A beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers; half-hardy annuals.	
Calalia coccinea, (<i>Tassel Flower</i>).— <i>Orange-scarlet</i> ; flowers in clusters; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
— aurea. —A yellow flowered variety of the preceding, - - - - -	5
A beautiful and profuse-flowering genus of plants, with tassel-shaped flowers, suitable for mixed borders.	
Calandrinia umbellata. — <i>Rosy-violet</i> ; very beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - -	10
— grandiflora. — <i>Rosy-pink</i> ; handsome; 1 ft., - - - - -	10
Very beautiful free-flowering plants; hardy annuals.	
Calceolaria hybrida. —From a choice collection, - - - - -	25
— superba grandiflora. —Beautifully spotted, large-flowered, extra, - - - - -	50
— rugosa. —Splendid shrubby varieties for bedding, - - - - -	50
Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the greenhouse or the flower garden; half-hardy perennials.	
Calendula Le Proust. — <i>Nankeen</i> ; very double, a profuse bloomer, - - - - -	10
— officinalis, (<i>Garden Marigold</i>).— <i>Fine orange</i> ; a very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil; hardy annuals; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
Callirhoe involucrata. —A trailing hardy perennial of great beauty; from the Rocky Mountains. In bloom from May to September. The flowers rise singly on stems six to ten inches high, and vary in color from bright <i>rose</i> to the deepest <i>crimson</i> . In size and color resembles the <i>Portulaca</i> , - - - - -	10
Calliopsis Atkinsoniana. — <i>Yellow and crimson</i> ; pretty; from Columbia; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., -	5
— tinctoria, (<i>Golden</i>).— <i>Yellow and brown</i> ; from North America; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— Burridgii. —Very showy, <i>crimson-copper</i> color margined with <i>golden-yellow</i> , - - - - -	10
— bicolor marmorata. — <i>Rich crimson, brown and yellow</i> ; singularly marbled; 2 ft., -	5
— coronata. — <i>Rich yellow</i> , with a circle of rich <i>crimson</i> spots near the disk; very handsome; from Texas; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	10
Few, if any, annuals are more useful than these; the colors are rich and striking, flowers numerous and beautiful; the dwarf varieties make beautiful edgings and fine bedding plants, the tall produce a fine effect in mixed borders; hardy annuals.	
Canary Bird Flower,** —A beautiful climbing plant, flowers bright <i>yellow</i> ; fringed, foliage highly ornamental; deservedly a general favorite; 10 ft.; half-hardy annual, -	10
Campanula alliariaefolia. — <i>Blue</i> ; very beautiful; hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	10
— carpatica. — <i>Mauve</i> ; a profuse-blooming hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— alba. — <i>Pure white</i> ; hardy perennial; from the Carpathian Alps; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— Loreii. — <i>Purple-lilac</i> ; extremely showy; hardy annual; from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— alba. — <i>White tinged with silvery-grey</i> ; hardy annual; from Italy; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— pyramidalis. — <i>Blue</i> ; beautiful and stately; hardy perennial, - - - - -	5
A genus of exceedingly beautiful plants, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom.	
Canterbury Bell, (<i>Campanula media</i>).— <i>Double, purple</i> ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
— white. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
— mixed. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
— single. — <i>Purple</i> ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— white. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— mixed. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— Calycanthena cœrulea. — <i>Rich blue</i> , - - - - -	25
— alba. — <i>Pure white</i> ; this and the preceding are splendid new and showy varieties of Canterbury Bells, the calyx forming an elegant cup round the base of the bell, and being of the same beautiful color as the corolla, - - - - -	25
When well grown C. Bells are among the most attractive of border plants, and they are also very effective when flowered in large pots; they succeed in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart; hardy biennials.	
Candytuft Fragrant, (<i>Iberis odorata</i>).— <i>Pure white</i> pinnated foliage, fine; 1 ft., -	5
— purple. —1 ft., - - - - -	5
— new dwarf. — <i>Very dark purple</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— Dunnetts. — <i>New, dark crimson</i> ; very beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— rocket. — <i>Pure white</i> , in large trusses; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— white. — <i>Very desirable</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— fine mixed. —1 ft., - - - - -	5
— perennial, (<i>I. sempervirens</i>).—1 ft., - - - - -	10
One of the most useful border annuals, very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc.; also very useful for pot culture, for conservatory decoration during Winter; hardy annuals.	
Canna indica, (<i>Indian Shot</i>).— <i>Red</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— Anneil. — <i>Crimson</i> , extremely ornamental; 3 ft., - - - - -	10
— aurantiaca. — <i>Orange</i> , leaves lively <i>green</i> , distinct; from Brazil; 3 ft., - - - - -	10
— Bonneti. — <i>New, red and yellow</i> , superb variety, fine habit; 7 ft., - - - - -	15
— compacta elegantissima. — <i>Large, reddish-yellow</i> , free-flowering; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— crocea. — <i>Orange-scarlet</i> ; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— Depute Herson. — <i>Leaves deep green</i> , flowers <i>sulphur and orange</i> , fine form; 5 ft., -	25



GROUP OF FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS. Page 31.

1.—Truffaut's French Pæony-Flowered Perfection.
 2.—Reid's Improved Quilled.
 3.—Imbrique Pompone.

4.—Cockade or Crown.
 5.—Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered.
 6.—Rose-flowered.



GROUP OF CARNATION, PICOTEE, PERPETUAL AND FLORISTS' PINKS. Page 33.

1.—Carnation.

2.—Picotee.

3.—Perpetual, or Tree Carnation.

4.—Florists' Pink.

	Price.
Canna discolor floribunda. —Scarlet, maroon tinted foliage; 3 ft., - - -	\$0 15
— <i>lutea picta.</i> —Shaded yellow; from Brazil; 4 ft., - - -	10
— <i>muscifolia hybrida.</i> —Red, foliage resembling a small banana; 2 ft., - - -	10
— <i>mutabilis.</i> —Changeable; from Brazil; 5 ft., - - -	10
— <i>Nepalensis.</i> —Clear yellow, very beautiful; from Nepaul; 3 ft., - - -	10
— <i>sanguinea Chatel.</i> —Blood-red, dark foliage and stems; 6 ft., - - -	10
— <i>Sellowii.</i> —Scarlet, profuse blooming from Africa, - - -	10
— <i>Warscewiczii.</i> —Brilliant red, foliage striped; from Central America; 3 ft., - - -	10
— <i>zebrina.</i> —Beautiful zebra-striped foliage; 5 ft., - - -	10
— fine mixed varieties, - - -	10
Carnation pink. —Mixed, saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft., - - -	50
— fine German.—From named flowers; 1½ ft., - - -	25
— good mixed.—For border culture, - - -	15
— perpetual or tree.—Saved from the choicest double flowers, of various colors, first quality; 1½ ft., - - -	50
— dwarf double early flowering.—A distinct variety from Germany, they flower earlier, and are more dwarf and robust in habit, - - -	25
A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties. <i>Half-hardy perennials.</i>	
Catchfly (<i>Silene armeria</i>).—Red, white, and flesh-colored mixed, a showy, free-flowering plant for beds, borders or ribbons, - - -	5
Centaurea Americana. —Lilac-purple, fine, - - -	5
— Many sorts mixed, - - -	10
Very showy, free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil; hardy annuals.	
Centranthus macrosiphon (<i>long tubed</i>).—Pale rose; pretty in masses; 2 ft., - - -	5
— <i>nanus.</i> —A new dwarf variety; 1 ft., - - -	5
— <i>albus.</i> —Very pretty; white flowered variety; 1 ft., - - -	5
— <i>carneus.</i> —A new flesh-colored variety; 2 ft., - - -	5
A very pretty, free-flowering, compact growing plant, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; hardy annuals.	
Chinese primrose (<i>Primula sinensis fimbriata</i>).—Fringed purple; ¾ ft., - - -	25
— white.—Very beautiful; ¾ ft., - - -	25
— splendid mixed.—From the finest collection in England; ¾ ft., - - -	50
— new fern-leaved varieties.—Several colors mixed, - - -	50
— new double mixed, - - -	1 00
A charming and profuse flowering plant; indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory. Our seed is from one of the finest European collections; greenhouse perennial.	
Chelone barbata. —Scarlet; from Mexico; 3 ft., - - -	5
Chenopodium atriplicis. —Flowers small, clustered, covered, as well as the young leaves and shoots, with glittering purple meal, rendering the plant very ornamental, - - -	5
Chrysanthemum. —Double white, extra fine; hardy annual, - - -	5
— Double.—Yellow, extra fine; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - -	5
— coronarium.—Dwarf yellow, - - -	5
— tricolor.—Yellow and white; very showy. Hardy annual; from Barbary, - - -	5
— Burridgeanum.—Crimson and white centre, extra fine; hardy annual; 1 ft., - - -	5
The tall, double-flowered, annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown are among the most showy and effective of Summer-flowering border plants.	
Cineraria. —Fine mixed, - - -	25
— extra select.—From prize flowers only, from a celebrated English collection, - - -	50
— new double.—A charming novelty for the greenhouse, - - -	1 00
A well known, favorite, free-flowering plant, for greenhouse culture, which may be had in splendid bloom through the greater portion of the year.	
Clarkia elegans. —Rosy-purple; 2½ ft., - - -	5
— rosea.—A pretty, pale variety, a profuse bloomer; 2½ ft., - - -	5
— fl. pl.—A beautiful double variety, a profuse bloomer; 2½ ft., - - -	5
— pulchella.—Deep rose; 1½ ft., - - -	5
— flore pleno.—Rich magenta, flowers double; 1½ ft., - - -	5
— Tom Thumb.—Rosy-purple, dwarf and of bushy habit, very fine; 1 ft., - - -	5
— integripetala.—The size of the petals far exceeds that of any other variety; color, rich magenta rose; 1½ ft., - - -	5
— marginata.—Rich magenta-rose colored, with broad margin of pure white, - - -	5
— double and single mixed, - - -	5
A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; hardy annuals.	
Clianthus Dampierii. —One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, about three feet in height, with neat compound leaves, and drooping clusters of large, rich scarlet, long petaled, pea-shaped flowers, three inches in length, something similar to the splendid blossoms of the Coral Tree, each flower being picturesquely marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch in front, - - -	25
Cobæa scandens. **—Purple-lilac. A magnificent climber, with large, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant leaves and tendrils; of very rapid growth, - - -	10
Cockscomb (<i>Celosia cristata</i>) finest prize.—Dwarf habit, large combs, very showy; ¾ ft., - - -	10
— dwarf.—Rose, very beautiful; ¾ ft., - - -	10

	Price.
Cockscomb dwarf yellow. —New and fine; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	\$0 10
— New Japanese. —A very beautiful variety from Japan, - - - - -	25
— New variegated. —Each head of flowers variegated with <i>crimson, orange, green,</i> shaded and striped; very constant, - - - - -	25
— mixed varieties, containing a great variety, - - - - -	10
Highly ornamental, curious-looking flowers, for the decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden; all the varieties are remarkably attractive; half-hardy annuals.	
Collinsia bartsiaefolia. — <i>Purple-lilac,</i> dwarf habit; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— alba. —Pure <i>white,</i> very dwarf; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— grandiflora. — <i>Blue, white, and lilac,</i> beautiful; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— multicolor marmorata. — <i>White and rose;</i> marbled, handsome; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; hardy annuals.	
Columbine (see <i>Aquilegia</i>).—Finest hybrid varieties; useful border plant of easy cul- ture; hardy perennial, - - - - -	10
Collomia coccinea. — <i>Scarlet,</i> flowering in bunches, pretty; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— grandiflora. — <i>Saffron;</i> $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
Showy border plants; hardy annuals.	
Commelyna celestis. — <i>Sky-blue;</i> $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— alba. — <i>White,</i> - - - - -	5
Very pretty, free-flowering tuberous-rooted plants, with rich <i>blue</i> flowers, suc- ceeding in any rich, light soil. The roots should be lifted and preserved like Dahlias through the Winter; half-hardy perennials.	
Convolvulus major (<i>Morning Glory</i>).— <i>Dark purple,</i> - - - - -	5
— white, - - - - -	5
— striped. —Very fine, - - - - -	5
— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	5
A well-known and beautiful free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellis, rustic work, or against rough fences.	
Convolvulus minor (<i>Dwarf Convolvulus</i>).— <i>Rich violet-purple,</i> with <i>white</i> center, trailer, - - - - -	5
— splendens. — <i>Rich violet</i> with <i>white</i> center, trailer, - - - - -	5
— striped. — <i>Blue,</i> beautifully striped with <i>white,</i> trailer, - - - - -	5
— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	5
Beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy plants, with exceedingly hand- some, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually bril- liant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed.	
Cyclamen macrophyllum. — <i>White and rose,</i> fine foliage, - - - - -	25
— Europæum. — <i>Fine mixed;</i> $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	25
— Persicum. — <i>White and pink,</i> a charming sweet-scented variety, - - - - -	25
— Wiggins' prize. —Selected from finest varieties in cultivation, very robust in growth, - - - - -	50
A genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, for pot culture in parlor and conservatory, universally admired. If sown early in Spring under glass, and well grown, will make flowering bulbs in one year. Flowering bulbs furnished, if desired, from 50 cents to \$1.00 each.	
Cypress Vine.** — <i>Crimson,</i> very brilliant; 10 to 20 ft., - - - - -	5
— white. —Very appropriate for the cemetery, - - - - -	5
One of the most popular of all summer climbers, flowers small, thickly set in a most beautiful dark <i>green</i> foliage, forming a striking contrast; tender annuals.	
Dahlia. — <i>Fine mixed,</i> - - - - -	10
— extra fine. —From prize flowers, - - - - -	25
— new Lilliput, dwarf flowering, very beautiful, - - - - -	25
Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation; of various heights and colors; half-hardy perennials.	
Datura atroviolacea plenissima. —The outside of flowers <i>violet,</i> nearly <i>black,</i> the inside somewhat lighter; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	10
— Carthageniensis. —Pure <i>white;</i> free-flowering, with trumpet-shaped blossoms of large size; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— humilis flore pleno. —A fine variety, producing a profusion of deep <i>golden-yellow</i> flowers, very large, double, and sweet-scented; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— Huberiana. —A splendid variety. The blossoms are very large and double, pend- ant, dark <i>lilac</i> colored on the outside, the inside is almost pure <i>white,</i> - - - - -	10
— varietates. —From the beautiful <i>Datura Huberiana;</i> there are many new var- ieties— <i>white, violet, carmine, aurora, lilac,</i> etc., mixed, - - - - -	25
— Meteloides (<i>Wrightii</i>).— <i>White</i> bordered with <i>lilac;</i> continues in bloom from July till November; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
An ornamental genus of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order. In large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter in a dry cellar; half-hardy perennials.	
Delphinium cardiopetalum. —Deep <i>blue,</i> heart-shaped, hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— clatum (<i>Bee Larkspur</i>).— <i>Blue,</i> fine tall species; 5 ft., - - - - -	5
— hybridum novum. —Choice mixed hybrids from named flowers, - - - - -	10
— formosum. — <i>Rich blue and white,</i> - - - - -	10

Price.

Delphinium nudicaule (<i>New Scarlet Delphinium</i>).—One of the most desirable novelties that have been introduced for many years. The flowers are produced in loose spikes, color varies from light <i>scarlet</i> to a shade verging closely on <i>crimson</i> ; very brilliant, - - - - -	\$0 25
- sinensis .—Various shades mixed, - - - - -	10
Plants remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades, and highly decorative qualities. The principal color is <i>blue</i> , shading from the softest <i>celestial</i> to the darkest <i>purple-blue</i> , while all are more or less shaded or marked with some other color. With the exception of <i>D. Cardiopetalum</i> , all are hardy perennials. For annual varieties, see <i>Larkspur</i> .	
Dianthus atrorubens .†—Dark <i>red</i> , well adapted for beds; hardy perennial; 1 ft., -	10
- barbatus (see <i>Sweet William</i>).—Fine mixed, hardy perennial; 1 ft., -	5
- deltoides .— <i>Pink</i> and <i>white</i> mixed, showy, fine for edging, -	5
- dentosa .—Herbaceous pinks, which flower the same season as sown; very well adapted for edgings, or to form clumps or borders, or rock-work, -	10
- Caryophyllus (see <i>Carnation</i> and <i>Picotee</i>).—Fine mixed border varieties; half-hardy perennial, -	10
- Chinensis (<i>China</i> or <i>Indian Pink</i>).—Single, many colors mixed; hardy annual, -	5
- double mixed .—A splendid mixture producing a large proportion of double flowers, -	10
- Gardnerianus .—Various colored, finely fringed; hardy perennials, -	10
- Heddewigii .—Color varies from the richest <i>velvety crimson</i> to the most delicate <i>rose</i> ; flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent variety, hardy annual; 1 ft., -	10
- fl. pl. .—Double variety of the preceding, very showy, hardy annual; 1 ft., -	20
- diadematus, fl. pl. .—A superb novelty, of dwarf, compact habit, flowers very large, of various tints of <i>rose, maroon, and purple</i> , -	25
- laciniatus .— <i>White, flesh, rose, red, carmine, violet, purple</i> and <i>maroon</i> , double and beautifully fringed, two to three inches in diameter, hardy annual; 2 ft., -	10
- fl. pl. .—Double variety with very large double flowers in a great variety of colors, hardy annual; 2 ft., -	20
- Imperialis, fl. pl. (<i>Double Imperial Pink</i>).—Beautifully variegated, many colors mixed; hardy annual, -	10
- moschatus, fl. pl. (<i>Double Garden Pink</i>).—Saved from the finest double-named varieties; half-hardy perennials, -	25
- fine mixed , - - - - -	10
A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The <i>Carnation</i> , <i>Picotee Pink</i> , and <i>Sweet William</i> , all "household words," belong to this genus. <i>D. Chinensis</i> and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced species, <i>D. Heddewigii</i> , with its large rich-colored flowers, two to three inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, is unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders.	
Digitalis purpurea (<i>Fox-glove</i>).— <i>Purple</i> spotted; 3 ft., - - - - -	5
- alba .—A pure <i>white</i> variety; 3 ft., - - - - -	5
- gloxinoides .—New and beautiful varieties with <i>Gloxinia</i> -shaped flowers, highly recommended; 3 ft., - - - - -	10
- fine mixed , - - - - -	10
Very ornamental and exceedingly showy plants for shrubberies and other half shady places; from Europe; hardy perennials.	
Dioscorea cæruleus .— <i>Blue</i> ; a pretty little plant; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft., - -	5
Didichos Lablab ** (<i>Hyacinth Bean</i>).— <i>Purple</i> , - - - - -	5
- alba .— <i>White</i> , - - - - -	5
A rapid growing, climbing plant; which blooms profusely.	
Erysimum Arkansanum .— <i>Sulphur-yellow</i> ; very handsome; 1½ ft., - - - -	5
- Peroffskianum .— <i>Orange</i> ; showy; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
Very showy, free flowering, handsome, hardy annuals, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light rich soil.	
Eschscholtzia crocea .— <i>Rich orange</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
- alba .— <i>Creamy-white</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
- tenuifolia .— <i>Primrose</i> with <i>orange</i> center; very compact, -	5
An exceedingly showy, profuse flowering class of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; half-hardy perennials.	
Eutoca Multiflora .— <i>Pink</i> ; a profuse bloomer; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
- viscida .— <i>Bright blue</i> ; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
- Wrangeliana .— <i>Lilac</i> , - - - - -	5
Showy, free flowering plants, suitable for beds or mixed borders; succeeds in any light soil; hardy annuals.	
Evening primrose (<i>Enothera biennis</i>).— <i>Yellow</i> ; 2 ft.; a fine border perennial of easy culture; succeeds best in a light sandy soil, - - - - -	5
Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>).—Fine mixed varieties; a favorite and well known border plant; flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for Spring gardening; from Britain; half-hardy perennial, -	10
French Honeysuckle .— <i>Red and white</i> ; a free growing border plant of easy culture; hardy perennial; 3 ft., - - - - -	5
Fuchsia .—The finest single and double named varieties; this is a well known pot plant, of easy culture in pots, for conservatory or parlor decoration; half-hardy perennial, -	50

	Price.
Gaillardia alba marginata. —White edged; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	\$0 05
— grandiflora hybrida. —Rich crimson and yellow; remarkably large; half-hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	10
— pecta. —Crimson and yellow; half-hardy annual; from Louisiana; 1½ ft.,	5
Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers; continuing in beauty during Summer and Autumn; thriving in any light rich soil.	
Guara Lindheimeria. —White with pink calyx; an exceedingly handsome and free-flowering herbaceous plant, continuing in bloom the whole summer; from Texas; 2 ft.,	10
Geranium (Pelargonium). —Finest named varieties for greenhouse culture,	50
— fancy varieties, mixed,	25
— extra.—From prize flowers,	50
— new French hybrid (Odier).—Extra fine,	50
— scarlet.—Fine mixed; superior for bedding out,	10
— extra fine.—From named sorts,	25
— Bull's hybrids.—Very choice,	1 00
— gold and bronze.—A new and popular variety; not only will a large portion of the plants be very handsome, but very valuable, on account of their peculiar markings,	1 00
These well known favorites are as indispensable for in-door as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties, the amateur has a fair chance of raising many charming novelties.	
Gilia achilleifolia. —Purple-lilac; 1½ ft.,	5
— alba.—Pure white; a pretty variety of this useful species; 1½ ft.,	5
— tricolor.—White, lilac and purple; ¾ ft.,	5
— alba.—White and purple; ¾ ft.,	5
— rosea.—Rose, purple and white; ¾ ft.,	5
— capitata.—Celestial blue; ¾ ft.,	5
Very pretty dwarf California annuals, which thrive in any situation; grow well in pots, or on a rockery.	
Gladiolus Gandavensis. —From the finest named varieties,	25
— small bulbs.—Saved from the finest named varieties. These bulbs are of the size of peas, and are formed at the root of the parent bulb. Most of them will produce flowering bulbs for next season; packets of 15 small bulbs,	25
The seed offered has been carefully saved from the finest named hybrids of Gandavensis. See special list of Summer-flowering Bulbs.	
Gloxinia. —Fine mixed,	25
— extra.—From the finest erect and drooping varieties,	50
A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors.	
Godetia Lindleyana. —Pearl-lilac, with carmine center; 1½ ft.,	5
— alba.—A new variety, having pure white flowers in great profusion,	10
— reptans compacta purpurea.—A compact-growing variety, with purple flowers,	10
— insignis.—Color pure white, crimson blotch on each petal; dwarf habit,	10
— rosea alba Tom Thumb.—Dwarf white and red, creeping; ½ ft.,	5
— rubicunda.—Rosy-lilac, with ruby center; 1½ ft.,	5
— splendens.—Rosy-crimson, an improved variety of the preceding,	5
— the bride.—Splendid variety, with cup-shaped blossoms of pure white, with a broad and brilliant crimson ring at the base of the corolla,	5
— Whitneyi.—This new species is distinguished by its dwarf habit and large flowers. The petals are blush-colored, marked about the center with a handsome crimson stain,	10
— fine mixed varieties,	10
A very desirable, free-flowering genus, particularly attractive in beds, mixed borders, and ribbons; grows freely in any garden soil; hardy annuals.	
Gourd Ornamental. *—Fine mixed; ornamental, saved from a collection of fifty varieties. All of this class are highly interesting, combining, as they do, foliage the most ornamental, with fruit of the most singular description, both as regards shape and markings,	25
Gypsophila muralis. —A charming little plant, covered with pretty little red flowers, which contrast beautifully with its extremely graceful foliage, suitable for small beds, baskets, or rock-work; continues flowering for four or five months; hardy annual; 1½ ft.,	10
Helianthus Californicus grandiflorus (Sun-Flower). —Orange; extra large and double; from California; 5 ft.,	5
— dwarf, green centered.—Yellow; very double, with a conspicuous green center; the finest of its class; should be in every collection; 4 ft.,	10
— Russian mammoth.—Very large; per oz., 25c.,	5
— globosus fistulosus.—Very large globular-formed flowers, a foot in diameter, of a bright rich saffron color,	10
A well known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy and size of their flowers; hardy annuals.	
Heliotrope. —Choice mixed; a well known genus of profuse-flowering and deliciously fragrant plants; splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for baskets or pot culture; half-hardy perennial,	10
Hibiscus Africanus. —Cream color, rich brown center; one of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribes of plants cultivated; hardy annual,	5

	Price.
Honesty (<i>Satin Flower</i>).—Purple; showy, early Summer, free-flowering plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks; hardy biennial; 2 ft., -	\$0 05
Hollyhocks .—The choicest double mixed, from a collection of 75 English prize varieties, -	25
— double fine mixed, -	10
This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and, from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground; hardy perennial.	
Humea elegans purpurea .—The flowers of this splendid novelty are of a deeper purplish-red, and the habit of the plant is dwarfer than the older sort. For the formation of groups in the flower garden it will prove a very valuable acquisition, and produce a most striking effect, -	25
Ice plant .—From Greece; a pretty little trailing plant, much used for garnishing, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice; half-hardy annual, -	5
Ipomœa coccinea ** (<i>Star Ipomœa</i>).—A splendid climbing plant; color, bright scarlet; blooms abundantly; is hardy, and makes a growth of from 12 to 15 feet in one season, -	10
— <i>limbata elegantissima</i> **.—One of the finest of this genus; rich bluish-purple center in the form of a star, with broad pure white margin, -	15
— <i>purpurea</i> ** (<i>Morning Glory</i>).—Finest mixed, -	5
— <i>fol marmoratis</i> **.—New Japanese varieties; foliage beautifully mottled and marbled with white; flowers of various colors, mixed, -	25
Ipomœa aurantiaca .—Orange; from California; 3 ft., -	5
— <i>elegans</i> .—Scarlet; from California; 3 ft., -	10
— <i>rosea</i> .—Delicate rose color; new, -	10
Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-door decoration; succeed in light rich soil; half-hardy biennials.	
Jacobæa .—Fine mixed double varieties; a useful and exceedingly showy class of gay colored, profuse blooming plants; remarkably effective in beds or ribbons; delight in a light rich soil; hardy annual, -	10
Larkspur new Emperor .—Of symmetrical, bushy habit, the plants branching out four inches from the ground, forming fine, compact, well-proportioned plants, 3½ feet in circumference, and 1½ feet high; a profuse bloomer, single plants often producing 100 close, erect spikes of flowers upon it; very double; colors various; a valuable acquisition, -	15
— dwarf rocket.—German; finest mixed; very double, -	5
— tall branching.—Finest mixed, double, fine for bouquets or vases, 2½ ft., -	5
— tricolor elegans.—Very handsome colors, both curious and beautiful, -	5
Extremely ornamental plants of great beauty, combining the richest possible variety of brilliant and effective colors, with great duration and profusion of bloom; hardy annuals. (See Delphinium.)	
Lavatera trimestris .—Rose and pink striped; from Armenia; 3 ft., -	5
— <i>alba</i> .—White; from Armenia; 3 ft., -	5
Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants; exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants; growing freely in any light soil; hardy annuals.	
Lophospermum scandens .—Rosy-purple; very fine trellis plant; an exceedingly beautiful and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome, showy, foxglove like flowers; half-hardy perennial; from Mexico, -	25
Love lies bleeding .—Red; from East Indies; 2 ft., -	5
— — straw colored.—From East Indies; 2 ft., -	15
Exceedingly graceful, free-flowering, highly ornamental plants; very effective in mixed borders. Where cut flowers are in demand for filling vases, they are very useful; succeed in any common soil.	
Lavender .—Lilac; a genus of plants chiefly cultivated on account of the delicious fragrance of their flowers; hardy perennial; from South Europe, -	5
Linum grandiflorum coccineum .—Brilliant crimson; one of the most effective and showy bedding plants we have; for while its habit of growth is slender and delicate, it produces a profusion of beautiful saucer-shaped flowers of a rich scarlet-crimson, with dark black center; hardy annual, -	5
Lobelia erinus .†—Deep blue; flowers in profusion, beautiful dwarf bedder; half-hardy perennial; ½ ft., -	10
— <i>speciosa</i> .†—Crystal Palace variety, deep blue, extremely beautiful; half-hardy annual; ½ ft., -	10
— <i>gracilis</i> .†—Slender; pale blue; pretty for masses or edging, -	10
Paxtoniana .†—A beautiful variety, fine habit with profuse bloom of pure white with sky-blue belt; a superior bedding plant; also fine for pot culture, -	10
— fine mixed,† -	10
Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value and importance to the flower garden.	
Lupinus hybridus insignis .—Purple, white and yellow, changing to a purple-lilac; hardy annual; 2 ft., -	5
— <i>pubescens elegans</i> .—New, purple, violet and white, of great beauty; hardy annual; from California; 1½ ft., -	10
— annual varieties.—Mixed; hardy annual, -	5
— perennial varieties.—Mixed; hardy perennial, -	5
A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful and free-flowering of garden plants, with long graceful spikes of bloom, colors rich and varied.	
Lychnis chalconica .—Scarlet; from Russia; 2 ft., -	5

	Price.
Lychnis flos Jovis (<i>Jove's Flower</i>).—Brilliant red; from Germany; 1½ ft.,	- \$0 05
— Haageana .—Bright scarlet; splendid; 1 ft.,	- 15
Handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture; hardy perennials.	
Malope grandiflora .—Dark crimson; from Barbary; 2 ft.,	5
— alba .—White; from Barbary; 2 ft.,	5
Handsome plants of a branching habit, producing their large flowers in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders; succeed in common garden soil; hardy annuals.	
Malva zebrina .—Pretty, white and purple, striped; 2½ ft.,	5
— moschata .—Rose; foliage musk-scented; ½ ft.,	5
Showy and free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil; hardy annuals.	
Marigold .—African, lemon; 2 ft.,	5
— orange.—2 ft.,	5
— French dwarf .—Beautifully striped; 1 ft.,	5
— choice mixed .—1 ft.,	5
— cape (<i>Calendula pluvialis</i>).—White and violet,	5
— superb garden .—Orange; a well-known border plant,	5
A tribe of well-known, magnificent, free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers, of rich and beautiful colors, producing a splendid effect, whether planted in beds, borders or ribbons; half-hardy annuals.	
Martynia craniolaria .—White; from Brazil; 2 ft.,	5
— fragrans .—Fragrant purple; from Mexico; 2 ft.,	5
Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering plants, with large flowers of great beauty, and producing a fine effect when planted in the open border, delighting in a light, rich soil and warm situation. The young fruit or seed pods are highly esteemed for pickling; tender annuals.	
Marvel of Peru, gold striped .—2 ft.,	5
— sweet-scented .—White; 2 ft.,	5
— fine mixed .—2 ft.,	5
Few plants combine so much beauty, both of foliage and flowers, as this handsome genus; the roots may be preserved like Dahlias through the Winter; half-hardy perennials.	
Maurandya Barclayana .—Deep violet; beautiful dwarf climber,	10
— alba .—Pretty white variety,	10
— Luceyana .—Rose; very showy,	10
— emeryana violacea .—Violet,	10
— fine mixed ,	10
These superb climbers cannot be too strongly recommended; they are particularly adapted for greenhouse or conservatory decoration, or for training in columns in the flower garden; be careful to remove them before the approach of frost; half-hardy perennials.	
Mesembryanthemum tricolor .—Rose pink, with purple center; ½ ft.,	5
— pl. var. —Finest mixed,	10
A brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of extremely pretty dwarf growing plants.	
Mignonette sweet (<i>Reseda odorata</i>).—30 cents per ounce; ½ ft.,	5
— large flowered (<i>R. grandiflora</i>).—½ ft.,	5
— improved large flowering pyramidal (<i>R. odorata ameliorata</i>).—This is quite distinct, and greatly superior to the old large-flowering variety, on account of its robust pyramidal growth, and remarkably large flowers, which are of an orange-red color,	10
— Parsons' new white flowering .—A distinct variety almost white, flowers in very long spikes and delightfully fragrant; highly recommended,	10
A well-known fragrant flower, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre. Hardy annuals.	
Mimulus cardinalis .—Scarlet; 1 ft.,	10
— cupreus .—Bright orange crimson; valuable bedding plant; ½ ft.,	10
— tigridoides .—Exquisitely spotted and marbled with various shades of crimson upon golden yellow ground,	10
— new white ground .—Ground color white, beautifully spotted and maculated with velvety brown; very fine,	25
— new double flowering .—Very desirable for the border or pot culture,	25
— Roetzlii .—A new species found among the Sierra Nevadas; flowers bright yellow, the throat being prettily spotted with red,	25
A genus of extremely handsome, profuse-flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, which are distinguished by their rich and strikingly beautiful markings; half-hardy perennials.	
Morning glory .—Finest mixed varieties; a well known favorite; should have a place in every garden. See <i>Convolvulus</i> . Hardy annual,	5
Musk (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>).—This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known, we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sitting-room, greenhouse, or flower-garden; it thrives in any light soil; half-hardy perennial,	10
Nasturtium dwarf (<i>Tropaeolum nanum</i>).—Mixed,	5
— Tom Thumb .—Crimson,	10
— beauty .—Yellow, flushed vermillion,	10
— Crystal Palace Gem .—Sulphur, spotted with mauve,	10
— King Theodore .—New variety, dark green foliage, flowers almost black,	10
— pearl .—Nearly white,	10
— rose .—A new color, very desirable,	10

	Price.
Nasturtium dwarf Tom Thumb King of Tom Thumbs. —Deep scarlet blossoms, bluish green foliage, - - - - -	\$0 10
— mixed varieties, - - - - -	10
The dwarf improved varieties of <i>Nasturtium</i> are amongst the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites, for bedding, massing, or ribboning, and rank with the <i>Geranium</i> , <i>Verbena</i> , and <i>Calceolaria</i> .	
Nasturtium tall. —Orange, - - - - -	5
— Dunnett's orange. —Per oz., 50 cents, - - - - -	5
— Scheuerianum. —Straw color, spotted brown, - - - - -	5
— Shillingii. —Spotted, - - - - -	5
— mixed.—Various colors, - - - - -	5
A well known and exceedingly ornamental genus of very handsome, profuse-flowering plants. The seeds, if pickled young, are an excellent substitute for capers. Hardy annuals.	
Nemesia floribunda. —White and yellow; pretty and fragrant; one of the prettiest freest blooming, and most interesting of annual plants; half-hardy annual, - - -	5
Nemophila atomaria. —White with black spots; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— discoidalis. —Rich velvety black edged with white; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— marmorata. —Marbled; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— insignis grandiflora. —Bright blue with white center, - - - - -	5
— marginata. —Celestial blue edged with white; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— lilacina. —Pale lilac; fine, - - - - -	10
— maculata. —White veined with lilac, petals blotched with violet; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - -	5
— fine mixed, - - - - -	5
This is perhaps the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf growing hardy annuals; all the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.	
Nigella Damascena (<i>Love in a Mist or Devil in the Bush</i>).—Dark blue; very pretty, - - -	5
— nana. —Double, blue and white; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	5
— Fontanesiana. —Rich purple, - - - - -	10
— Hispanica. —Blue and purple; very showy; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - - - -	5
A genus of very interesting, compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking flowers and seed pods. From the extraordinary motions manifested by the stamens, this genus has received the above singular names. Hardy annuals.	
Nolana atriplicifolia. —Blue, violet, white and yellow; trailer, - - - - -	5
— sub-cerulea. —A new variety, of dwarf habit; pale mauve colored blossoms, - - -	5
— prostrata. —Celestial blue, beautifully violet penciled; trailer, - - - - -	5
An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, the flowers resembling the <i>Convolvulus</i> minor, but softer in color, while some are beautifully penciled; fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, old stumps, &c.; hardy annuals.	
Oats animated (<i>Avena Sensativa</i>).—A very curious plant, suitable for mixed borders; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
Oenothera acaulis. —Large, beautiful, silvery white blossoms; hardy perennial; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., - - -	10
— biennis. —Yellow; hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— grandiflora Lamarckiana. —Bright yellow; the most effective and strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus; flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and produced in the greatest profusion; an exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed flower borders, - - -	10
— taraxacifolia. —Pure white; hardy perennial; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., - - - - -	10
A magnificent genus; one of the most useful and beautiful either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials.	
Oxyra chrysanthemoides. —Golden yellow, edged with pure white; a showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance; hardy annual, - - - - -	5
Papaver bracteatum. —Bright orange crimson; very large and handsome; 2 ft., - - -	5
— orientale. —Deep scarlet, with large black blotches; from the Levant, - - - - -	5
The varieties under this head have immense flowers, and are remarkable for their rich and striking colors. In shrubby borders, or in select plantations, they impart quite an oriental aspect; hardy perennials.	
Pansy, English. —From named flowers; fine, - - - - -	25
— extra select. —Saved from the finest collection in Europe; flowers very large, perfect in form, and markings of the richest, most beautiful colors, - - - - -	50
— fancy. —A new strain, which is attracting much attention among florists and amateurs; flowers large, beautifully edged, marbled and variegated, with entirely new colors, - - - - -	50
— Emperor William. —A valuable addition to the large flowering pansies; flowers of a brilliant ultramarine blue, with a well-defined eye of purple violet; flowering well above the foliage; a valuable variety for ribbon bordering, - - - - -	50
— Odier, or five blotched. —A new French variety of great beauty, each petal being distinctly blotched like the <i>Geranium</i> ; colors range from blue to dark violet, bronze to purplish brown, yellow to golden bronze, some with pure white margins, others with bright golden borders, - - - - -	50
— bronze. —Very curious, with reddish brown flowers, - - - - -	20
— blue. —Of various shades; very fine, - - - - -	20
— Cliveden. —Yellow, purple, magpie, white mixed, - - - - -	25
— Faust, or King of the Blacks. —Deep coal black, coming constant from seed; a group of this variety presents a fine appearance, - - - - -	20

	Price.
Pansy fawn colored. —Very delicate shade, - - - - -	\$0 20
— gold margined. —A new and distinct variety, - - - - -	25
— golden yellow. —Very beautiful, - - - - -	20
— mahogany colored. —Very curious shade, - - - - -	20
— marbled purple. —New colors; fine, - - - - -	20
— variegated or striped. —Very showy, - - - - -	25
— white. —Very appropriate for the cemetery, - - - - -	25
— French. —Fine mixed, - - - - -	10
— mixed. —Common varieties, - - - - -	5
This lovely flower, a favorite with every one, is too well known to need any description. Nothing can be more effective, whether grown in beds, ribbons, groups, or interspersed among other plants in the border. It is also admirably adapted for pot culture, for the decoration of the conservatory during the Winter and Spring months.	
Hardy perennials.	
Peas, sweet. —Mixed, various; 6 ft.; per oz., 10c.; per lb., \$1.00, - - - - -	5
— — painted lady. —6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — purple. —6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — purple striped with white; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — scarlet. —6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — scarlet striped with white; 6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — white. —6 ft.; per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50, - - - - -	5
— — invincible. —Brilliant <i>scarlet</i> , a great acquisition; per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.00, - - - - -	10
— — black. —A new variety; very fine; per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.00, - - - - -	10
— — Crown Princess of Prussia. —Delicate <i>blush</i> , fine; per oz., 20c.; per lb., \$2.00, - - - - -	10
— — Lord Anson's. — <i>Sky blue</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— — scarlet Tangier. —4 ft., - - - - -	5
— — everlasting (<i>see Lathyrus</i>).—Fine mixed, - - - - -	5
Exceedingly useful, well known, free-flowering, and highly ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation, and when sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, will attain a considerable height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost.	
Pentstemon. —Finest mixed; well-known; remarkable for the beauty and fine effect of its flowers in mixed flower gardens and herbaceous borders; half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	25
Perilla nankinensis. —Leaves deep <i>mulberry</i> , or <i>purplish black</i> ; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— — variegata. —Leaves variegated and striped with <i>rosy carmine</i> , - - - - -	10
— — laciniatus. —Foliage fringed and toothed, very ornamental, 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
Among the recent introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decoration, the Perilla claims more than ordinary attention. Half-hardy annual.	
Petunia, Bull's hybrid. —This seed will produce beautifully striped, maculated and reticulated varieties, - - - - -	25
— — new German hybrid. —From a celebrated German collection; flowers beautifully blotched, marbled, fringed and variegated; quality unsurpassed, - - - - -	25
— — new double. —The seed of this variety was secured by our senior partner on a recent visit to Europe among the continental flower gardens, and is unquestionably the best ever offered. Many of the flowers from which it was gathered were as double as the Camellia, and measured three inches in diameter, most exquisitely marked with various shades of <i>violet</i> , <i>purple</i> , <i>maroon</i> and <i>scarlet</i> upon different colored grounds, producing a splendid effect. One-third of the plants raised from this variety of seed last season produced double flowers, while many of the single ones from the same packet of seed were marvels of beauty in their various shadings, - - - - -	50
— — double mixed. —A good variety from a celebrated continental grower, - - - - -	25
— — marginata. —Various shades, bordered with distinct deep belt of <i>green</i> ; beautiful, - - - - -	25
— — striatiflora (<i>Carnation Striped</i>).—Flowers remarkable for the beauty of their markings and stripes of various colors, - - - - -	25
— — fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	10
A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, easily cultivated, garden favorite, equally effective and beautiful whether grown in pots, for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.	
Phlox Drummondii. —Saved from the finest varieties, mixed, - - - - -	5
— — alba. —Pure <i>white</i> , - - - - -	10
— — oculata. —Pure <i>white</i> with <i>purple eye</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Leopoldii. — <i>Purple</i> , <i>white eye</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Queen Victoria. — <i>Violet</i> , <i>white eye</i> , - - - - -	10
— — coccinea. —Pure deep <i>scarlet</i> , - - - - -	10
— — rosea. — <i>Rose color</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Radowitsky. —Deep <i>rose</i> , striped with <i>white</i> , - - - - -	10
— — William I. — <i>Crimson</i> , <i>scarlet striped</i> , <i>white</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Empress Eugenie. — <i>Rose</i> marbled, - - - - -	10
— — purpurea. —Deep <i>purple</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Black Warrior. —Dark <i>crimson</i> , - - - - -	10
— — Heynholdii. — <i>Scarlet</i> , very brilliant, with a slight tinge of <i>copper</i> ; ½ ft., - - - - -	25
— — cardinalis. —A new sport of this dwarf section, flowers larger size, of an intense <i>fiery</i> color, unequalled as a bedding annual, - - - - -	25
These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all; their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled richness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general flower-garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondii is scarcely to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we can strongly recommend it.	



1.—GROUP OF NEW GERMAN HYBRID PETUNIAS. Page 40.
2.—NEW DOUBLE PETUNIA. Page 40.



ENGLISH AND FANCY PANSIES. Page 39.

	Price.
Pink Florists' or Paisley. —From the finest named varieties, - - - - -	\$0 25
— pleasant eye. *—A well-known garden variety, fine for edging, - - - - -	10
— Chinese mixed. —Very beautiful, - - - - -	5
A well known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance, as for its easy culture and accommodating habit, growing freely and flowering profusely, either in pots in the greenhouse, or in the open borders, succeeding best in a rich loamy soil. Hardy perennials. (See Dianthus.)	
Picotee pink. —Saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - - -	50
— perpetual, or tree. —Saved from the most choice varieties; 1½ ft., - - - - -	50
— German mixed. —Double, - - - - -	25
— good mixed. —Fine border varieties, - - - - -	10
Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and most beautiful colors. They have a delicate perfume, are easily cultivated, bloom profusely. Half-hardy perennials.	
Polyanthus mixed* (<i>Primula elatior</i>).—Fine border varieties; ¾ ft., - - - - -	10
— splendid mixed. —From florists' flowers; ¾ ft., - - - - -	25
Splendid Spring-flowering plants, either for pot culture or the open border; from Britain. Hardy perennials.	
Poppy, carnation. —Double mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— French. —Double mixed; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
— pæony flowered. —Double; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— ranunculus. —Double; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
A tribe of remarkably showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, in shrubberies, or select plantations. Grows freely in any common soil. Hardy annuals. (See Papaver.)	
Portulaca alba. —A beautiful pure white variety; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— aurea. —Golden; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— striata. —Sulphur yellow, golden striped; new and fine; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— caryophylloides. —Carnation striped, white and crimson; beautiful; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— Thellusonii. —Splendid scarlet; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— rosea. —Fine rose; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— Thorburnii. —Deep orange; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— striped. —Red and white; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— splendens. —Crimson-purple; very showy; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
— grandiflora fl. pl. (<i>Double Flowering Portulaca</i>).—One of the most desirable novelties introduced for many years. The seeds are selected from the finest double varieties, of the most brilliant colors, of scarlet, crimson, white, buff, variegated and yellow, of various shades, which will produce a large proportion of double flowers from one to two inches in diameter, resembling roses in appearance, - - - - -	20
— finest mixed varieties. —All colors; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
For brilliant, beautiful and delicate colors, this charming genus stands unrivalled, and whether in baskets, small beds, edgings, or rock-work, its large splendid flowers, produced in the greatest profusion, are extremely effective; succeeds best in light, gravelly soils, or mixed with lime rubbish.	
Primula Sinensis fimbriata alba (<i>Chinese Primrose</i>).—Fringed white; superb Covent Garden strains, - - - - -	50
— rosea. —Fringed rose; superb Covent Garden strains, - - - - -	50
— choice mixed varieties, - - - - -	50
— filicifolia. —Fern-leaved, fine mixed, beautiful foliage, - - - - -	50
— alba plena. —Double white, - - - - -	1 00
— rosea plena. —Double red, - - - - -	1 00
— auricula Alpine. —Fine mixed, - - - - -	15
— finest hybrid, - - - - -	25
Charming, profuse-flowering plants, indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration in the conservatory; the seed we offer has been saved from flowers remarkable for their size, color, and perfect form; succeed best in sandy loam and leaf mould.	
— Japonica. —This beautiful Primrose, recently introduced, is one of the finest varieties in cultivation, and has created a great furor in floricultural circles in Europe. It is described as being hardy, growing about 1½ feet in height, producing from its tuft of robust leaves a stem bearing four or five separate tiers or whorls of charming flowers, each flower being an inch in diameter, and of a splendid magenta color. A valuable acquisition, - - - - -	50
Prince's feather. —Large-flowered, crimson: ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich colored flowers; succeed in any rich soil; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
Ricinus sanguineous. —Splendid red fruit in clusters; very ornamental, producing a grand effect; from Africa; 10 ft., - - - - -	10
— borboniensis arboreus. —Very large; ornamental; 15 ft., - - - - -	20
— fine mixed varieties, - - - - -	10
A magnificent and highly ornamental genus; the picturesque foliage and stately growth, combined with brilliant colored fruit of the Giant varieties, impart to select plantations, shrubby and mixed flower borders quite an oriental aspect. Half-hardy annuals.	
Rocket, sweet. —Mixed; very pleasing early Spring-flowering, profuse-blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; grow freely in any soil. Hardy perennial; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
Rose campion. —Rose: 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— white with rose colored center; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering plants, strikingly effective in mixed or shrubby borders; succeed in any garden soil. Hardy perennials, from Italy.	

	Price.
Salpiglossis pl. var. —Choice mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	\$0 10
— nana pl. var. —Choice mixed, dwarf varieties; 1 ft., - - - - -	10
Highly ornamental and extremely useful plants for Autumn decoration; their curiously penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers produce a fine effect in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons. Half-hardy annuals.	
Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. —A double variety of the well-known <i>S. Procumbens</i> , so much in favor. A really brilliant acquisition for the flower garden, - - - - -	10
Scabiosa atropurpurea major , †—Finest mixed. Half-hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— nana ,—Dwarf German mixed. Hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
Handsome, showy plants for mixed borders, flowers beautifully variegated.	
Schizanthus retusus .—Blunt-flowered, deep <i>rose</i> and <i>orange</i> , <i>crimson</i> tip; splendid, - - - - -	5
— albus .— <i>White</i> , <i>crimson</i> tip; very beautiful variety; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— grandiflorus ocellatus .—New, various shades, with <i>blue</i> center; fine, - - - - -	5
— pinnatus .—Pinnate-leaved, <i>rosy-purple</i> and <i>yellow</i> ; spotted, very pretty, - - - - -	5
— pl. var. —Finest mixed varieties, - - - - -	10
An exquisitely beautiful tribe of plants for greenhouse or out-door decoration; for the greenhouse, they should be sown in September. Half-hardy annuals.	
Sensitive plant .— <i>Pinkish-white</i> ; very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or violently shaken; may be grown out of doors in a warm situation; succeed in peat and loam. Half-hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
Silene compacta .—Clustered, <i>pink</i> ; in large terminal clusters; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— pendula .— <i>Rosy-purple</i> ; a favorite species, from Sicily. Hardy annual, - - - - -	5
— alba .—A pretty <i>white</i> -flowered variety. Hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
Highly ornamental, free-flowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming, in beds, rockwork, etc.	
Smilax** (<i>Mirsiphyllum asparagoides</i>).—A beautiful Winter climbing plant, adapted to the conservatory. Nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage and orange fragrance of the flower. It is extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations of every description. Bulbs, 50 cents and \$1.00 each; seed per packet, - - - - -	25
Solanum capsicastrum .—Miniature orange tree, covered all Winter with a profusion of <i>scarlet</i> fruit; a handsome plant for greenhouse or sitting-room, - - - - -	10
— Ciliatum .—Spiny, ornamental leaves, and <i>scarlet</i> berries. It is by far the handsomest and most striking of the Solanums. The fruit resembles a plum in shape and size, in color brilliant <i>scarlet</i> , with a fixed bloom on the surface, - - - - -	15
— Texanum .—Waxy <i>scarlet</i> , tomato-shaped fruit of great beauty; half-hardy annual, - - - - -	10
A showy class of ornamental fruit-bearing plants, fine for garden or pot culture.	
Stocks, ten-week .—Mixed colors, - - - - -	5
— German Dwarf, ten-week .—Brightest colors mixed; 1¼ ft., - - - - -	10
— new large-flowering .—Twenty varieties, mixed, extra fine, - - - - -	25
— pure white .—1¼ ft., - - - - -	15
— bright crimson , - - - - -	15
— pyramidal .—Eight splendid colors mixed, - - - - -	15
— celestial blue .—Novelty, - - - - -	25
— new tree, or Giant .—Many colors, mixed, - - - - -	25
— wall-flower-leaved .—Twelve finest colors mixed, - - - - -	20
— pure white .—Extra fine; very desirable for bouquets, - - - - -	25
— intermediate, or Autumn flowering .—Twelve varieties, mixed, - - - - -	10
— London, true Covent Garden variety .—Beautiful <i>scarlet</i> , extra fine, - - - - -	25
— pure white , - - - - -	25
— German Imperial or perpetual , †—New, large flowering, twelve varieties, mixed, - - - - -	15
— Brompton .—Mixed; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— white .—2 ft., - - - - -	20
— crimson .—New dwarf; 1 ft., - - - - -	20
— hybrid, or cocardeau .—Finest mixed; 1½ ft., - - - - -	15
The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, edging, or ribboning, it is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.	
Sultan, sweet .— <i>Purple</i> ; from Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— white .—From Persia; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
Sweet-scented, profuse-flowering plants, very effective in mixed or shrubby borders; produce a very showy, striking effect. Hardy annuals.	
Sunflower , (<i>See Helianthus</i> .)	
Sweet William, Hunt's auricula-flowered perfection .—This variety produces immense heads of the richest and most beautiful colored flowers, far surpassing in effect the most beautiful Perennial Phloxes, - - - - -	25
— double-flowering .—Many colors mixed; very desirable, - - - - -	10
— fine mixed , - - - - -	5
A well-known, free-flowering, popular favorite, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flower and shrubby borders. Hardy perennials.	
Tagetes lucida .—Deep <i>yellow</i> flowers and shining foliage, - - - - -	10
— pumila .—A first-class novelty; a beautiful, densely slender branched plant, of dwarf habit, which assumes a globular form as it increases in size, and is literally covered with thousands of bright <i>yellow</i> blossoms, with a <i>reddish-brown</i> stripe through the center of each petal, which combined with its exquisite foliage renders it a most valuable acquisition, - - - - -	10
Tagetes patula nana faviflora pl. —A new and valuable addition to the Dwarf Marigolds. Flowers very double, regularly quilled and of a beautiful <i>brown</i> color, - - - - -	15
Elegant, profuse-blooming plants, with prettily cut foliage, very effective in mixed borders, groups, or single specimens; light, rich soil. Half-hardy annuals.	



GERMAN STOCKS, NEW LARGE FLOWERING. Page 42.



GROUP OF SEEDLING VERBENAS—(*Verbena hybrida*.) Page 43.

	Price.
Thunbergia alata** (<i>Winged Stemmed.</i>)—Buff, dark eye; dwarf climber; 4 ft.,	\$0 05
— — alba.** —White, dark eye; 4 ft.,	5
— — pl. var.** —Finest mixed,	10
A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much admired flowers, which are freely produced, either when grown in the greenhouse or in a warm situation out of doors, in a rich, loamy soil. Half-hardy annuals.	
Tropaeolum Lobbianum.** —Finest mixed varieties,	25
Elegant and profuse-flowering greenhouse climbers.	
Variegated Kale (<i>Brassica oleracea variegata.</i>)—This will produce more than twenty varieties, some of which are worthy of a place in the greenhouse, being quite equal in color to the New Coleus; the colors vary from rich crimson to white laced and fringed, very ornamental as a border plant, as well as useful for culinary purposes,	10
Verbena hybrida. —Choice mixed, from a celebrated German collection,	25
— — extra fine. —Saved from the newest and best named varieties,	50
— — new Italian striped. —Brilliant colors, striped carnation-like with rose-lilac and purple on various colored grounds,	25
— montana. —The plant literally covers itself with its bright rose-colored flowers from early in May until Winter sets in; a native of the gold regions of Colorado Territory,	25
— aubletia. —Reddish-purple,	5
— Drummondii. —Lilac,	5
To speak of the beauty and effectiveness of the Verbena would be to "paint the lily, or add new perfume to the violet." Verbenas in quantity, are more easily obtained from seed than from cuttings; sown in Spring they flower quite early in the season. The self-colors are generally to be depended upon, and there is, moreover, the chance from seedlings of raising new varieties.	
Venus's looking-glass. —Rich blue; handsome; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5
— — white. — $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5
A free-flowering pretty little plant, of a nice habit of growth, especially adapted for beds, ribbons, or edgings; grows well in any garden soil.	
— Navelwort. —White; a very pretty little plant; useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery borders, etc.; grows freely in any soil,	5
Vinca. —Rose and white,	10
Very ornamental, free-flowering, compact greenhouse evergreen shrubs, with showy green foliage and handsome circular flowers.	
Viola cornuta. —Fine mixed varieties,	10
Well-known plants suitable for edgings, groups or mixed borders.	
Virginian Stock. —Red and white; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5
Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets, or as edgings; sown early in February they will generally bloom in April and May; grow freely anywhere. Hardy annuals.	
Viscaria coeli-rosa (<i>Rose of Heaven.</i>)—Bright rose with white center; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5
— fine mixed varieties,	10
A genus of remarkably pretty, profuse-flowering plants, producing a striking effect in beds, ribbons, or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.	
Wall-flower. —Fine mixed, single; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	5
— branching. —Double and fine; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	10
— finest double. —German mixed; 2 ft.,	25
— dwarf extra. —1 ft.,	25
— new Canary. —Yellow; very fine; 2 ft.,	25
A well-known, much-admired class of plants, prized for their fragrance.	
Whitlavia grandiflora. —Fine violet-blue; very effective for bedding, ribboning, or mixed borders; grows freely in any soil. Hardy annual; 1 ft.,	5
Zea Japonica fol. var. (<i>Striped leaved Japanese Maize.</i>)—Beautifully and evenly striped, or ribbioned, with alternate stripes of green and white, and, in its earlier stages of growth, is also striped with rose color. Nothing in the way of a foliage plant can exceed in gracefulness and beauty a group of three to five plants of this variety of Zea,	10
Zinnia elegans, extra fine German. —Mixed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.,	10
— — double flowered. —The most important acquisition of many years, its splendid double flowers rivaling Dahlias in beauty, size and form. The seed we offer has been gathered from the finest double flowers, and may be confidently recommended,	10
— Haageana. —Yellow flushed with orange up the center of each petal; valuable for flower beds, edgings and borders,	10
— — fl. pl. —A new double variety of the preceding, highly valued for its prolific bloom, nice habit, and bright, soft, orange-colored flowers,	25
COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS IN ORIGINAL PACKETS.	
Aster, Truffant's pæony-flowered perfection. —Twelve varieties,	1 00
— quilled double. —German, twelve distinct varieties,	75
— rose-flowered. —German, very fine, eight varieties,	75
Balsams, Camelia-flowered. —French, very double, ten varieties,	1 00
German Stocks, new large flowering ten-week Stock. —Twelve varieties,	1 00
— — Wallflower-leaved ten-week Stock. —Ten varieties,	1 00
Larkspur, double dwarf rocket, or Hyacinth-flowered. —Ten varieties,	75
— Double Stock-flowered, or tall branching. —Eight varieties,	75
Everlasting flowers (<i>Helichrysum.</i>)—Ten splendid varieties,	75
Pansies. —Twelve distinct varieties,	1 00
Phlox Drummondii. —Ten beautiful varieties,	75
Zinnia. —Fine double, six beautiful varieties,	75

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

—AND—

Everlasting Flowers.

For Winter Bouquets, Dinner Table Decorations,
Edgings, Ribbons, Centers of Beds, Mixed
Borders and Shrubberies.

IN cutting for Winter Bouquets, they should be cut before the blooms fully expand, and hung up by the stems, the blossoms downwards, until thoroughly dry.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

	Price.
<i>Ægilops cylindrica</i> .—Knotted; very curious and pretty; hardy annual; 2 ft.,	- \$0 10
<i>Agrostis Nebulosa</i> .—One of the most graceful grasses in cultivation; hardy annual,	10
— <i>pulchella</i> .—Exceedingly graceful, - - - - -	10
— <i>Stevanii</i> .—Beautiful light panicles, - - - - -	10
<i>Andropogon bombycinus</i> .—Small flower heads thickly enveloped in silky hairs, of a fine metallic whiteness; hardy perennial; 1 ft.,	25
— <i>argenteus</i> .— <i>Silvery</i> plumes and <i>silver-green</i> foliage; fine for groups or masses; hardy perennial, - - - - -	25
<i>Arundo donax versicolor</i> .—Striped foliage, one of the most beautiful of grasses; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., - - - - -	25
<i>Avena sterilis</i> (<i>Animated Oats</i>).—Very graceful, with large drooping spikes on slender stems; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Briza maxima</i> (<i>Quaking Grass</i>).—Large; a most beautiful variety; one of the best; hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
— <i>gracilis</i> (<i>Quaking Grass</i>).—Small, very delicate and graceful; hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Bryzopyrum siculum</i> .—Very dwarf, with light shining <i>green</i> leaves, neat and pretty; half-hardy annual; ¾ ft., - - - - -	10
<i>Bromus brizæformis</i> .—A beautiful variety, with drooping panicles resembling <i>Briza Maxima</i> ; hardy perennial; 1 ft., - - - - -	10
<i>Chloris radiata</i> .—A curious variety; blooms freely, very desirable; hardy annual, - - - - -	10
<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i> .—New, with elegant <i>rose-colored</i> spikes; half-hardy perennial; 1½ ft., - - - - -	25
<i>Chrysurus aureus</i> (<i>golden spiked</i>).—Hardy annual; ½ ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Coix lachrymæ</i> (<i>Job's Tears</i>).—A well-known variety; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Erianthus ravenne</i> .—Extremely elegant, resembles the <i>Pampas Grass</i> in appearance and habit of growth; its noble plumes of silvery inflorescence are pure <i>white</i> and most delicately beautiful; half-hardy perennial; 7 ft., - - - - -	25
<i>Gynerium argenteum</i> (<i>Pampas Grass</i>).—The most noble grass in cultivation, flowering in large <i>silvery</i> plumes on stems from seven to ten feet in height; requires protection in Northern and Middle States; hardy in Southern States, - - - - -	25
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> (<i>Squirrel Tail Grass</i>).—Lovely <i>purplish</i> plumes, very fine; hardy annual; 3 ft., - - - - -	10
<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> .—Very graceful; half-hardy perennial, - - - - -	25
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> (<i>Hare's Tail Grass</i>).—Small <i>white</i> plumes; hardy annual; 1 ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Panicum colonum</i> .—A very ornamental, pretty, curious looking grass, well suited for bouquets, - - - - -	5
<i>Paspalum elegans</i> .— <i>White</i> , very pretty and interesting; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Pennisetum longistylum</i> .—Very graceful and interesting; hardy annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Setaria macrocheta</i> .—Large, drooping plumes of the most graceful description; hardy annual; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
<i>Stipa pinnata</i> (<i>Feather Grass</i>).—One of the finest of the ornamental grasses; the seed being slow to vegetate, should be started in a hotbed; hardy perennial, - - - - -	10
<i>Tricholæna rosea</i> .—Beautiful; hardy perennial; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
<i>Uniola latifolia</i> .—Hardy annual; 4 ft., - - - - -	10

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

	Price.
Acroclinium roseum. —Light rose; from Australia, - - - - -	\$0 05
— album. —Pure white; a beautiful contrast to the preceding; from Australia, - - - - -	5
A beautiful class of everlasting flowers, and a valuable acquisition for the flower border.	
Ammobium alatum (<i>Winged Ammobium</i>).—White; a useful everlasting and a showy border plant, growing freely in any garden soil. Hardy annual, - - - - -	5
Eternal flowers. —Many varieties and species mixed, - - - - -	10
Globe amaranthus. —Flesh color; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— orange. —2 ft., - - - - -	5
— red. —2 ft., - - - - -	5
— variegated. —Striped rose and white; 2 ft., - - - - -	5
— white. —2 ft., - - - - -	5
Extremely handsome, with showy, pretty flowers. Half-hardy annuals.	
Helichrysum bracteatum. —Yellow; a favorite annual; 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
— album. —A fine white variety; 1½ ft., - - - - -	10
— monstrum. —Various colors; mixed; flowers large and very handsome, - - - - -	10
— album pl. —Double white; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— roseum pl. —Double rose; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
— rubrum pl. —Double red; 2 ft., - - - - -	10
Exceedingly handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and peculiarly interesting and desirable as dried specimens; handsome bouquets and festoons may be formed of them for in-door decoration during Winter, for which purpose they should be cut before the blooms fully expand. Hardy annuals.	
Rhodanthe Manglesii. —A beautiful, small, erect, tranching plant, with numerous starry, semi-double daisy-like blossoms of rich rose color suffused with white; retain their transparency and beauty for a considerable period, - - - - -	10
— maculata. —A very beautiful new variety of the foregoing, from which it differs in being taller and more robust; from 1 to 2 feet in height, - - - - -	20
— alba. —This charming variety is unquestionably the finest white everlasting in cultivation; 1 ft., - - - - -	20
A charming everlasting of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower-garden; its neat, compact growth makes it a suitable plant for bedding or ribboning, while its bright colored flowers, elegant style of growth, and profuse blooming, render it an object of universal admiration. Half-hardy annuals.	
Xeranthemum annuum fl. alba pl. —Double white, - - - - -	10
— cœrulea pl. —Double purple, - - - - -	10
Remarkably showy and free-flowering.	

Dried Natural Flowers, Immortelles,

OR EVERLASTING, MOSSES, GRASSES, ETC.

In great demand for making into Wreaths, Crosses, Winter Bouquets, Christmas Decorations, etc., etc. On account of their bulk, these can not be sent by mail.

We have effected an arrangement with a celebrated German Florist, and shall in future be constantly supplied with the above. They are particularly desirable on account of their durability, as they retain their form and brilliant colors for a long time, besides being very cheap.

	Per bunch.		Per bunch.		Per bunch.
White, - - - - -	\$0 75	Spotted, - - - - -	\$0 75	Violet, - - - - -	\$0 75
Golden Yellow, - - - - -	50	Black, - - - - -	75	Red, - - - - -	75
Green, - - - - -	75	Blue, - - - - -	75	Silver, - - - - -	1 25
Rose, - - - - -	75	Orange, - - - - -	75	Magenta, - - - - -	1 25
New Rose, - - - - -	1 50				

DRIED AND DYED GRASSES.

Elegant Ornamental Grasses, of great effect.

	Per bunch.	Doz.
Feather Grass, Briza, Bromus, Phalaris, etc. —In four colors, green red, yellow and white, - - - - -	\$0 25 to \$0 50	
Moss Dyed Green, - - - - -	20	\$2 00
Moss Dyed Black, - - - - -	30	3 00

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

For directions for culture see our General Catalogue. *Each. Doz.*

Amaryllis atamasco. —Pink and white, changeable, - - -	\$0 25	\$2 50
— formosissima (Jacobean Lily.)—Velvety-crimson, superb, - - -	25	2 50
— Bella Donna (Bella Donna Lily.)—White, flushed with rosy-purple, - - -	60	6 00
— longiflora , alba and rosea.—Fine, - - -	50	5 00
— lutea (Sternbergia.)—A handsome, showy, Autumn-blooming yellow flower, - - -	25	2 50
— vittata. —Hybrids, red ground striped with white, extra fine, - - -	1 50	
Amorphophallus Rivierii. —A new and curious ornamented-foliaged plant for pot culture or the flower border, - - -	1 00	8 00
Caladium esculentum. —One of the most beautiful and striking of the ornamental foliage plants; either for culture in large pots or tubs, or for planting out upon the lawn; price, according to size, 25c. to \$1.00 each; small size, - - -		2 50
Dahlias. —A collection of 150 varieties; pot roots, - - -	30	2 50
Gladiolus. —Fine mixed hybrids, (per 100, \$5.00,) - - -	10	75
— extra fine mixed. —Per 100, \$10.00, - - -	15	1 50
— hybrids. —White ground, extra fine mixed, - - -	20	2 00
— hybrids. —Rosy ground, extra fine mixed, - - -	15	1 50
— hybrids. —Red ground, extra fine mixed, - - -	10	1 00
— hybrids. —Yellow ground, extra fine mixed, - - -	20	2 00
For descriptive list of several hundred varieties, see Guide to Flower Garden.		
Madeira Vine. —A half-hardy tuberous-rooted climbing plant, of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers, very useful for screens, trellis or rock-work. 15 to 25 cents each; \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.		
Pæonies. —Three hundred herbaceous varieties of every shade and color, double and single, mostly rose-scented. 30 to 50 cents each; \$3.00 to \$5.00 per dozen.		
Tigridia conchiflora (Tiger Flower.)—Richest orange, variegated with golden-yellow, and spotted with black, - - -	15	1 50
— pavonia. —Richest scarlet, tinged and spotted with pure yellow, - - -	15	1 50
Tritoma uvaria. —Splendid late-flowering, half-hardy herbaceous plants, with large, densely-flowered racemes of rich orange-red tinted flower tubes, - - -	50	4 50
Tuberoses. —Double, a well-known flower, very fragrant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred; \$80.00 per thousand; started in pots, - - -	25	2 50
— the pearl. —A new variety of great merit. The plant is of a dwarf habit, flowering in very large spikes, of exquisite fragrance, - - -	30	3 00
Vallota purpurea. —A splendid bulbous-rooted plant, allied to the Amaryllis. It blooms in August, throwing up its strong stems about one foot high, with five to eight brilliant scarlet lily-like flowers, fine for bedding or pot culture, - - -	75	7 00

JAPAN LILIES.

LILIUM AURATUM.—“This golden-rayed Queen of Lilies is the most beautiful of the Lily family. It is perfectly hardy, and for the adornment of the flower garden, the conservatory, and the sitting-room it is unrivaled.”

Lilium Auratum flowering bulbs, - - -	30	3 00
— — — large size, - - -	50	4 50
— Lancifolium album. —Pure white, - - -	40	4 00
— rubrum. —White, spotted with crimson, - - -	25	2 50
— roseum. —White, spotted with rose, - - -	25	2 50
— Punctatum. —White, spotted with delicate salmon, - - -	75	7 50

LILIES OF VARIOUS SORTS.

Lilium Bulbiferum. —One and one-half to three feet in height, with dark green foliage, rich orange, cup-shaped blossoms, very showy, - - -	40	4 00
— aurantiacum. —Orange-yellow, very hardy, - - -	25	2 50
— Candidum. —Is the well-known white, hardy, garden lily, from three to four feet in height, with large racemes of snow-white fragrant blossoms, - - -	20	2 00
— flora pleno. —A double variety of the preceding, very showy, - - -	35	3 50
— excelsum (Isabellinum.)—One of the most beautiful of the class. Its stately form, beauty of color, and delightful fragrance have made it, wherever known, a great favorite. The bulbs are large, generally giving two or three stems, and are perfectly hardy; light buff color; five to six feet high, - - -	75	7 50
— eximium. —Closely allied to the L. Longiflorum; flowers snowy-white, - - -	75	7 50
— Humboldtii. —A remarkably fine variety, producing freely fine large flowers of a golden-yellow color, spotted with purple, - - -	1 00	10 00
— Longiflorum. —Large and beautiful, snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant, hardy species; from twelve to eighteen inches in height, - - -	20	2 00
— Takesima. —Grows about two feet high, fine foliage, large white flowers, similar in form to L. Longiflorum, but larger, - - -	75	8 00
— Tigrinum (Tiger Lily.)—Orange-salmon, spotted with black, - - -	15	1 50
— flora pleno (Double Tiger Lily.)—A plant of stately habit, growing from four to six feet high; foliage dark green, very long, bearing an immense number of very double, bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black, \$1.50 to 3 00		
— umbellatum. —Orange spotted, - - -	35	3 50
— Venustum. —Dwarf habit, fine orange, - - -	50	5 00
— Washingtonianum. —One of the most beautiful Lilies yet introduced; flowers erect, pure white with bright scarlet spots, very fragrant; extra size, \$1.00, - - -	50	5 00

SELECT LIST

OF

Vegetable Seeds,

Embracing all the best varieties in cultivation,
with Directions for their Culture.

In submitting our **Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds** to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are *new* and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we *know* will vegetate, and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction. A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers both in this country and in Europe; and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proof of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we can not be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

TO PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDING, WE HAVE ANNEXED A LIST OF PRICES BY THE **Packet, Ounce, One-quarter Pound, Pound, Quart, Peck and Bushel**. PURCHASERS ORDERING A HALF POUND OR HALF BUSHEL, WILL BE SUPPLIED AT POUND OR BUSHEL RATES; QUANTITIES LESS THAN ONE-HALF POUND OR ONE-HALF BUSHEL, AT ONE-QUARTER POUND OR ONE PECK RATES; FOR LESS THAN ONE-QUARTER POUND OR PECK, OUNCE AND QUART RATES WILL BE CHARGED; FOR LESS THAN ONE OUNCE, AT PACKET RATES. (See Remarks to Purchasers.)

ARTICHOKE.

[*Cynara Scolymus*, LINNÆUS. *Artichaut*, FRENCH. *Artischoke*, GERMAN.]

CULTURE.—The Artichoke may be propagated by seed or offset suckers, separated in the Spring. When raised from seed let them be sown early in the Spring, say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches asunder along the drills. The next Spring transplant to permanent beds in hills, three feet apart each way, with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep, rich loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in Winter by covering with litter or earth.

Large Globe.—Produces large globular heads of a dusky purple color, with thick, succulent scales; it is the best for general culture. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 50; *lb.*, \$5.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—Much esteemed for pickling, also makes excellent food for stock. Four lb. packages, by mail, \$1.00; *per peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00; *dbl.*, \$12.00.

ASPARAGUS.

[*Asparagus officinalis*, LIN. *Asperge*, FR. *Spargel*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, and sow early in Spring, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent weeding and hoeing. At one or two years old transplant to permanent beds. The ground should be trenched, or dug over, two feet deep, burying plenty of manure—decayed leaves, leaf mold, rock weed or kelp, when it can be had—and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Lay out the beds four and a half feet wide, and draw three drills, fourteen inches apart and six inches deep, lengthwise of each bed; place the roots in them, a foot apart, in their *natural position*, and cover four inches deep. A rich, sandy loam is most suitable. Every Autumn, after clearing off the stalks, spread on a covering of manure, to be forked in, with a good dressing of fine salt very early in the Spring. A new bed should not be cut over before the third year.

Large Green Purple Top, or Giant.—An old and well-known variety. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.*, 25; *lb.*, 75.

Giant Asparagus Roots.—Two years, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal.—A new and improved variety of very large size, from two and a half to four and a half inches in circumference; tender, productive and of good quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.*, 50; *lb.*, \$1.50.

Conover's Colossal Roots.—One year, \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000; *by mail*, \$1.50 per 100. Plant $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet.

Conover's Colossal Roots.—Two years, \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

In consequence of the great bulk of the two years' old Asparagus we can only send one year old roots by mail.

BEANS (English.)

[*Faba vulgaris*, LIN. *Fève de marais*, FR. *Gartenbohne*, GER.]

EIGHT CENTS PER PINT, SIXTEEN CENTS PER QUART EXTRA, ON BEANS OF ALL KINDS, WHEN ORDERED BY MAIL.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, from two to four inches apart, in drills from twenty-four to thirty inches apart. As soon as the plants are in full blossom, and the lower pods begin to set, pinch off the tops; this will insure the filling of the pods and hasten the maturity of the seeds. A strong, heavy soil, with a considerable portion of clay, is indispensable for a good crop of this class of Beans.

Early Mazagan.—This variety is suitable both for field and garden culture. *Per qt.*, 40 cents; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$7.00.

Long-podded.—This sort is also adapted either for the garden or the field. *Per qt.*, 40 cents; *peck*, \$2.50; *bush.*, \$8.00.

Broad Windsor.—Particularly valuable from its habit of ripening unequally, some pods being quite full, while others are in various stages of filling. *Per qt.*, 40 cents; *peck*, \$2.50; *bush.*, \$9.00.

BEANS, (Dwarf, Snap, or Bush.)

[*Phaseolus vulgaris*, LIN. *Haricot*, FR. *Bohne*, GER. *Frijol enano*, SP.]

Under the name of Dwarfs are classified all the low-growing sorts called in different Catalogues *Bush*, *Band*, *Snap*, *String* or *French* Beans. The following are considered the most desirable varieties.

Early Fejee.—Without exception the earliest and most hardy variety grown. It grows to a good size, is very productive and of excellent quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$7.00.

Early Valentine.—Early and productive; pods tender and succulent. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Early Mohawk.—One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; seeds variegated with drab, purple and brown. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Newington Wonder.—A very productive variety, pods very crisp and tender; a valuable variety for forcing. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Hardy, yields abundantly, and of fine quality; as a String Bean, or for pickling, it is considered the best; seeds drab, with numerous spots and patches of purple. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush*, \$6.00.

Early China.—Very early and of fine quality; seeds white, colored and spotted about the eye with purplish-red. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 25; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—Very hardy, early and prolific; seeds orange-yellow, with a narrow reddish-brown line encircling the eye. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Hardy and prolific; seeds pale yellowish-drab, with an olive-green line about the eye. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Early Rachel.—One of the earliest, hardy and productive; seeds brown, white at one end, pods crisp and tender when young. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.—As a Shell Bean, green or ripe, this is one of the best of the Dwarfs; the seeds are of large size, pure white, and tender and delicate. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 25; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Turtle Soup Black.—The young pods of this variety are tender and of excellent quality, and are produced in great abundance. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Dwarf White Wax.—A new foreign variety, similar in every respect to the "Black Wax," except in color, which is pure white. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 50; *peck*, \$3.00; *bush.*, \$10.00.

Black Wax.—A new variety of great merit, highly recommended as a String Bean; pods transparent, waxy yellow, thick and very tender. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$3.00; *bush.*, \$10.00.



EARLY WYMAN. Page 51.



HALF EARLY PARIS CAULIFLOWER. Page 51.



STONE MASON. Page 51.



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. Page 52.



IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. Page 52.



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. Page 52.



GROUP OF GARDEN AND FIELD BEETS. Page 49.

- 1.—Early Dark Red Egyptian.
- 2.—Early Bassano.
- 3.—Early Blood Turnip, Dewing's.
- 4.—Long Smooth Dark Blood.
- 5.—Rough Skinned.
- 6.—Henderson's Pine Apple.

- 7.—Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.
- 8.—Carter's Warden Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel.
- 9.—Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.
- 10.—French Sugar Beet.
- 11.—Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.

White Marrow.—Of fair quality as a String Bean, but superior for shelling in a green state; an excellent variety for cooking when ripe, for which it is extensively grown. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 30; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$5.00.*

All of the above, as well as the following varieties, are very sensitive to frost and cold, and should not be planted before the middle of Spring, when the ground has become light and warm. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain, will cause them to rust and greatly injure the crop.

BEANS, (Pole or Running.)

[*Haricots a Rames*, FR. *Stangen Bohne*, GER. *Frijol vastago*, SP.]

Early Dutch Case Knife.—This is one of the earliest and most prolific sorts, having long flat pods with white seeds, which are good green or dry. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 40; peck, \$2.50; bush., \$8.00.*

Horticultural Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.—Pods striped with red, seeds oval, of medium size, light red and cream color speckled. Used both in the pod and shelled; very productive, and good dry. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 40; peck, \$2.50; bush., \$8.00.*

Indian Chief, or Algerian Wax Bean.—One of the best varieties in cultivation either for Snaps, or for eating in a green state. It is remarkable for its fine, tender, succulent, and richly colored pods, which are produced in greater abundance, and continue fit for use longer than any other variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$3.50; bush., \$12.00.*

Giant Wax.—A new pole Bean with pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale yellow color, and waxy appearance; the seeds are red, and perfectly tender, and may be used as Snap Beans. *Per pkt., 15 cents; qt., 75; peck, \$5.00; bush., \$18.00.*

Concord.—Seeds white, with a patch of yellowish-drab about the eye; spotted and marked with rose-red. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 40; peck, \$2.50; bush., \$8.00.*

BEANS, (Flowering Runners.)

[*Phaseolus multiflorus*, LIN. *Haricot d' Espagne*, FR. *Grosse bunte Bohne*, GER.]

Of this class of Beans there are two varieties, the "Scarlet" and the "White," both of which are cultivated principally for ornament. They differ from other Beans in springing out of the ground with the seed-leaves detached.

Scarlet Runner.—The most productive, perhaps, of all the Kidney Beans. It is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, as well as for the economical uses to which its pods and seeds can be applied. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$3.00; bush., \$10.00.*

White Runner, or Dutch.—Seeds large, flat, and kidney-shaped, the whole plant differing but a little from the last named, excepting in seeds and flowers, which are white. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$3.00; bush., \$10.00.*

BEANS, (Lima.)

[*Phaseolus lunatus*, LIN. *Haricot de Lima*, FR. *Bohne von Lima*, GER. *Haba vastago de Lima*, SP.]

Large Lima.—This Bean, with the "Sieva" forms a distinct class, and is much esteemed at its season on our tables. It has broad, rough, rather full pods, with large white seeds. It is a high runner, and bears profusely until killed by frost, unless it is dried up by the sun. When planted too early, the seeds are apt to rot in the ground. They thrive best in a rich, warm soil. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$4.00; bush., \$12.00.*

Small Lima, Carolina, Sewee, Sieva, or Saba.—Resembles the preceding, but is inferior to it in rich, buttery flavor; but it is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a good crop. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$4.00; bush., \$12.00.*

BEEF.

[*Beta vulgaris*, LIN. *Betterave*, FR. *Runklerube*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For an early supply, sow a small quantity early in April, and the main crop the first week in May; but where small roots are desired, sow as late as June. Sow in drills about one inch deep, and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, covering with friable soil, and, if possible, select a dry day when the ground is in good working order for putting in the seed. By soaking the seed in tepid water for 24 hours it will vegetate much sooner.

One ounce will sow a drill of one hundred feet in length; five to six pounds are required for an acre.

Dark Red Egyptian.—A new, early, and superior variety from Egypt, quite distinct, very deep red, tender and delicious; in form like the Flat Dutch Turnip; ten days earlier than any other; a most valuable market variety. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

Early Flat Bassano.—Very early. Roots flat, turnip-shaped, light red; flesh white, circled with rose color; leaves very small, light-green, veined with red. It is very tender and juicy, and will grow to good size on light soil. *Per pkt., 5 cents oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

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. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Hatch's Improved Blood Turnip.—Similar in shape to the Bassano, of a deep red color, early, tender, and of fine flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—Of fine form and flavor, deep blood-red, roots of fine form, showy. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Early Yellow Turnip, or Orange.—Is longer oval-shaped than the Blood Turnip; flesh yellow, very tender and juicy. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

BEET—(Continued.)

- Smooth 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 upright growth; keeps well. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*
- Perpetual Spinach.**—Leaves used as a substitute for Spinach, and of superior flavor; in use the whole season. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Swiss Chard, or Silver.**—This variety of Beet, sometimes called "Sea Kale Beet," is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. Cut often, new and more tender stalks will be produced. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- Carter's Perfection Salad.**—Perfect in form, flavor and color, small size, short top variety, delicate texture, even growth, very dark foliage, best for salad purposes. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.*
- Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.**—This superb variety is the result of a careful selection for several years past of the French Imperial Sugar Beet, by Mr. Henry Lane, an experienced farmer of Vermont. It is the best Beet raised for feeding cows or young stock. From thirty to forty tons raised to the acre at a cost of from five to eight cents per bushel. The cheapness with which they can be raised, the large amount of healthy, nutritious food raised to the acre, and its great value as food for cattle, sheep and swine, makes this the most profitable root to raise. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- French Sugar.**—This grows to large size, much above ground; roots medium length, white; leaves green; considerably grown in this country for feeding. In France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 60.*
- Long Red Mangel Wurzel.**—A large, long variety. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color, light red; flesh, white and rose-colored; leaves, green, veined with red. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 60.*
- Mammoth Long Red.**—A new variety, producing roots of mammoth size, very regular, and with a small top. *Per oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*
- Carter's Warden Orange Globe.**—A yellow Globe, unequalled for fineness of quality; has obtained many prizes at agricultural exhibitions in England; twelve well-shaped roots weighed 192 pounds. *Per oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 90.*
- Yellow Globe.**—A large, round, orange-colored variety, excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 60.*
- Obendorf Red and Obendorf Yellow.**—Two new German varieties, of fine shape, which grow to a large size, and are very productive. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

BORECOLE, or KALE.

* [*Brassica oleracea acephalo*, LIN. *Chou-rest*, FR. *Grüne Kohl*, GER.]

CULTURE.—To secure heavy crops of this hardy, useful Winter vegetable, a deep, rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April, in well-prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will sow a bed of twenty square feet.

Green Curled Scotch.—It is very hardy, and like the Savoy, is improved by a moderate frost. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Improved Garnishing.—Very ornamental as a border plant, as well as useful for culinary purposes. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$7.00.*

Dwarf Curled Kale, or German Greens.—Dwarf; leaves yellowish-green, very finely fringed. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Improved Siberian.—A new and very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardeners around New York. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[*Brassica oleracea bullata*, LIN. *Chou de Bruxelles*, FR. *Gruener Sprossen*, GER.]

This plant rises two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. They are very tender and sweet after early frosts. Sow in seed-beds, in May, transplant and cultivate like the Cabbage. Use the hoe often, and keep clean. They are used for Fall and Winter greens, and being quite hardy, should be sown and treated like Scotch Kale. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Brussels Sprouts.—*Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.50.*

Roseberry.—A superior English variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.50.*

New Feather-stem Savoy.—A true hybrid, possessing the growth and habit of Brussels Sprouts; a delicious vegetable. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

BROCCOLI.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Chou brocoli*, FR. *Brocoli*, *Spargel-Kohl*, GER.]

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hotbeds, for early crops, in April; for main crops, in May. When the plants are sufficiently strong, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, transplant them into nursery beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants.

Plant in permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently established, taking care not to injure the roots, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly established, especially the early varieties, and these must also be liberally watered in all stages of their growth during dry, hot weather. Keep the ground well

BROCCOLI—(Continued.)

stirred between the rows, and 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.

One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Early Purple Cape.—This is the most valuable kind for the North, producing large, close heads, of a brownish purple, and has an excellent flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 60.*

White Cape.—A later sort, and should be sown at the North very early in the Spring. The heads, when perfected, are large, white and compact, so nearly resembling the Cauliflower that it is sometimes called the "Cauliflower Broccoli." *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

Covent Garden.—A new variety, white, with large heads, fine. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

Carter's Champion.—Dwarf, compact growing and large-headed, the best late variety in cultivation. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

Walcherean.—One of the best, with very large, firm heads. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 80.*

CABBAGE.

[*Brassica oleracea capitata*, LIN. *Chou pomme ou cabus*, FR. *Kopfkohl*, GER.]

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 the most suitable. The early sorts are sometimes sown early in Autumn, and protected in cold frames through the Winter, and transplanted early in Spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the Spring in hotbeds, or later in the open ground. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the Winter, they are planted out in the Fall. Plant out eighteen inches by two feet apart.

To preserve Cabbages during Winter, pull them in 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 heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw and boards in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, Cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of sea-weed.

One ounce of seeds will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Early Wakefield (True Jersey variety).—This is a favorite variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It is very early, of medium size, good quality, and sure to head. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.*

Wheeler's Coconut Cabbage.—A new, very early variety; heads very firm, solid, and of excellent flavor. It is highly recommended as an early market variety. *Per pkt., 25 cents; five pkts., \$1.00.*

Early Wyman.—One of the best and most profitable early market Cabbages grown. It heads early in the season, is of large size and first quality, and brings the highest price of any early Cabbage brought into the Boston market. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$2.00.*

Early York.—This is one of the earliest and most valuable of the Spring and Summer varieties. Heads small, rather heart-shaped, firm, very tender and excellent flavored. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Large Early York.—Larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Early Sugar Loaf.—An excellent early variety for the Northern States. It has conical heads of medium size, with spoon-shaped leaves; color, bluish-green. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Large Early Schweinfurt.—A German variety recently introduced, heads large, compact and of fine quality, adapted chiefly for Summer and Fall use. It is the largest early variety in cultivation. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$8.00.*

Winnigstadt.—One of the best in cultivation for general use; comes both early and late, remarkably solid and hard, even in Summer, keeps well in hot and cold weather. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Large French Oxheart.—A most excellent variety, coming in use after the Early York. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Wheeler's Imperial.—An excellent early English variety, well adapted for small gardens where but one variety is grown. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Fotler's Improved Brunswick.—This is without exception the best Early Drumhead variety in the market. Every plant produces a good firm and solid head, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. The quality is excellent. Good heads were raised last season in eighty-five days from planting the seed. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.*

Green Glazed.—Cultivated at the South, as it is thought to withstand the attacks of the cabbage-worm better than any other variety; color, dark shining green. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Large Late Drumhead.—A large Fall and Winter variety, with broad, flat, or round heads; very compact. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Large Bergen, or Great American.—One of the largest and latest sorts, of a light green color, with a short stem. The heads are large, firm, very tender, and most excellent-flavored. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

Stone Mason.—An improved variety of the Drumhead. Head flat and solid, stem short and small, quality sweet, tender and rich; a profitable market variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

Red Dutch, or Pickling.—This is an esteemed sort for pickling. It grows about medium size, and forms very hard, oblong heads, round at the top, of a dark red or purple color. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

CABBAGE—(Continued.)

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is indeed *Mammoth*, ranging from that of a half bushel measure up to that of a two bushel basket, and even larger. The weight of these Cabbages is proportional to their size, averaging by the acre, under the high culture of Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds per plant. Succeeds admirably in the Southern States, and is now considered one of the best for that latitude. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents; *oz.*, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

Premium Flat Dutch.—As a variety for the Winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well-flavored. It is a Fall and Winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Collards.—Highly esteemed in many parts of the country for greens. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead Savoy.—Very tender, and excellent for Winter. The Savoys approach nearer to the delicious richness of the Cauliflower than any of the other Cabbages; sow early. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Improved American.—A most excellent variety, with large, firm heads, of superior flavor. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Green Globe, or Curled Savoy.—Leaves wrinkled and dark green; very hardy and improved by frost. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Victoria Savoy.—Excellent every way. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

CARROT.

[*Daucus carota*, LIN. *Carotte*, FR. *Moere*, GER.]

CULTURE.—A light, deep, sandy loam, or peaty soil, is most suitable, and, as barnyard manure applied in a fresh state, often induces forked and ill-shaped roots, ground which has been heavily manured the previous season should be selected. The soil should be trenched deeply, and ridged, as long before sowing as possible, and, if manure is considered indispensable, let this be given after the crop is up, using guano, or some good artificial manure. Sow some early sort as soon as the ground is in fair working condition. The main crop should be sown towards the end of April, or first week in May, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds evenly to the depth of about half an inch. As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong thin out the main crop, so as to leave about eight inches between each plant.

Earliest French Forcing.—A favorite little Carrot, prized not only on account of its extreme earliness, but superior flavor; best for forcing. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

Early Horn.—One of the earliest varieties; color, deep orange; fine-grained and agreeably flavored; top small; it is best for the table, and will grow very well on thin soil. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

French Intermediate.—An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.25.

Long Orange.—The standard sort; roots long, smooth, and deep orange color; suitable for the table and main field crop. It requires a good deep soil. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35; lb., \$1.00.

Bliss' Improved Long Orange.—An improvement on the preceding variety, originating in Massachusetts, and obtained by a careful selection, for successive years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots; a decided improvement on any hitherto offered, being larger, better-flavored, and of a deeper orange color, and more sure to produce a crop. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

Altringham.—Root smaller than the orange; color, bright orange-red, neck small and conical; mild and well-flavored. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.25.

Large White Belgian.—Roots pure white, green above ground, with small tops. It is much grown by the French for soups and seasonings; also for stock. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

[*Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN. *Choufleur*, FR. *Blumen-kohl*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For the Spring or Summer crop sow the early varieties, at the North, about the middle of September, and when two inches high transplant to three inches apart, into a frame covered with glazed shutters, where they must be protected through the Winter; in the Spring transplant to two and a half feet apart, into soil prepared as recommended for Cabbage. Sow the same varieties for succession in a hotbed in March, and transplant when large enough. For the Autumn crop sow the late varieties in April or May, in the open ground, and transplant like Winter Cabbages. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw the earth to the stems. As they begin to head they should be well watered. In the Middle or Southern States sow in a hotbed in March, and transplant to twenty inches apart each way, in the open ground, in April. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Early Paris.—This is one of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the Spring. Its season in market is July to September. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents; *oz.*, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

Half Early Paris, or Demi-Dur.—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation; heads very white, compact, of delicious flavor, sure to head, and good for an early or late variety. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

CAULIFLOWER—(Continued.)

- Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.**—Seed grown in Erfurt; the earliest variety in cultivation, very dwarf, with solid pure white heads, and of superior quality; one of the surest to head. Seed very scarce. *Per pkt., 50 cents; oz., \$1.00.*
- Erfurt Large Early White.**—An excellent market variety, producing large white compact heads, of fine quality. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00.*
- Early Dutch.**—An excellent variety, a little later than the above, heads large, very white and tender. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.*
- New Imperial.**—A new variety of large size, delicious flavor, medium early, forming close, pure white and symmetrical heads in September. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$2.50.*
- Veitch's Autumn Giant.**—This new and valuable late variety is perfectly distinct from any other sort. The heads are magnificent, beautifully white, large, firm, and compact, and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain longer fit for use than any other sort. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$2.00.*
- Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.**—A very early, hardy variety, of dwarf and compact habit, with a firm white head; stands dry weather; can be specially recommended. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.*
- Stadtholder.**—The best of the strong-growing kinds, with large, compact heads. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.*
- Le Normand.**—A French variety, highly recommended; heads extra large, quality superior in every respect. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00.*
- Le Normand Short Stemmed.**—A new and superior variety, with fine, large and well-formed heads. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00.*
- Walcheren.**—A well-known and favorite variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads, of uniform closeness. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.*

CELERY.

[*Apium graveolens*, LIN. *Celeri*, FR. *Sellerie*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For the first crop sow in February, in gentle heat, either in a pit or frame or in pans or boxes, in a warm house. The soil should be light and rich, and the seed covered lightly with finely sifted mould. Sow again early in March, in a gentle hotbed, and for the main crop early in April, on a warm sheltered border, and water carefully. The plants from all the sowings must be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, and before they are drawn by growing too closely together, on a slight hotbed under glass, and those from the second sowing, if convenient, under the shelter of glass. The early plants should be strong and sufficiently hardened, and fit for planting out by the middle of May. The later sowings may be planted out at intervals until the middle of July. The ground for this crop should be dug into trenches two spades' deep and one foot in width, banking up the soil on each side of the trench. In all cases let the distance between the trenches be such as will furnish sufficient soil for earthing up the plants. The bottom of the trench should be covered six inches deep with thoroughly decayed manure, and then covered with one or two inches of soil for planting. Place the plants about eight inches apart in the rows, removing them with a good mass of roots, and keeping them well supplied with water. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but leave the hearts uncovered until the final soiling. This operation of earthing should be performed only when the plants are dry, and at the final occasion neatly slant and smooth the soil so as to throw off the wet.

- White Solid.**—This is most commonly grown; clear white, solid, crisp. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Seymour's Superb White.**—Esteemed one of the best in cultivation. It grows to a large size; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Dwarf White French (Self-blanching).**—A superb variety, of dwarf habit, very solid, crisp, and of fine flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White.**—A very dwarf late white, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp and juicy. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.**—New, very dwarf habit, exceedingly solid, of fine dark crimson color. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Mammoth (Laing's) Red.**—This is the largest grown, attaining, under good cultivation, the extraordinary weight of ten or twelve pounds, and is perfectly solid. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 35; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Sandringham White.**—A new and excellent variety, which originated in the garden of the Prince of Wales, and is one of the best of the white varieties. It is larger than the "Incomparable White," but is not of coarse growth, and is very solid, crisp and of fine flavor. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Boston Market.**—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It is grown almost exclusively by Boston market gardeners. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*

CELERIAC, or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

Sow early in the Spring, in light, rich soil, transplant in May into beds, water freely in dry weather. The roots, which resemble Turnips, will be ready in October. This vegetable is much esteemed in Europe, where its cultivation is well attended to. One-half ounce will sow a bed about four feet by six.

Celerciac, or Turnip Rooted Celery.—*Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

CHERVIL, (Turnip Rooted.)

This new vegetable was introduced by Mr. Vilmorin of Paris, who considers it worthy to be classed with the Potato. The roots, which are eaten boiled, are of a gray color and nearly of the size and form of the Early Horn Carrot. The flesh is white, farinaceous, and of a flavor intermediate between that of a Chestnut and a Potato.

CHERVIL—(Continued.)

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in drills in October or April, like the Carrot, preference being given to a rich, mellow soil. The roots will attain their full size by the following August or September, when they should be harvested. With a little care, to prevent sprouting, they may be kept until April.

Chervil (Turnip Rooted).—Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$2.50.

CHICORY.

[*Cichorium Intybus*, LIN.]

The roots of this vegetable are much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. One ounce will sow a bed of four and one-half feet by thirty feet; four pounds to the acre. Chicory, Large-rooted, or Coffee.—Per *pkt.*, 5 cents; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

CORN, (Indian).—Garden Varieties.

[*Zea Mays*, LIN. *Mais*, FR. *Welschkorn*, GER. *Maiz*, SP.]

This product, extensively grown in the United States, for boiling in a green state, when planted at intervals, may be had for table use from early Summer until hard frosts. The following are most esteemed. *Corn ordered by mail subject to 16 cents per qt. extra for postage.*

Early Burlington.—A very early market variety; cob and kernels white, and, in the true variety, slightly indented; the ears good size but rather short. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 25; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Early Narragansett.—Small ears, very early, and of fine flavor. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Early Extra Dwarf Sugar.—The medium height of the stalk is two and a half feet. The cob is white, ear small, fine-formed, eight-rowed, and corn very sweet. This is the earliest of the sweet varieties. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Darling's Extra Early Sugar.—This is the earliest of the tall, sweet varieties, ears small, well formed. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Early Eight-Rowed Sweet.—Ears long; cob white, eight-rowed, kernels large, deep and straight in the rows. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Red Cob Sweet.—Medium early; cob red, kernels very large, deep, and in straight rows; ears long and well filled. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Mammoth Sweet.—The largest variety, and late. Twelve to sixteen-rowed; cob white, large and well filled. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Evergreen Sweet.—The latest, and said to be the sweetest variety. One stalk will produce three to five ears, some of which will keep green till frost comes. Cob medium size, white; kernels small, deep, frequently irregular in the rows. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.50; *bush.*, \$5.00.

Black Mexican.—Very sweet, tender, and delicious. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.00; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Moore's Early Concord Sweet.—One of the best early varieties in cultivation; was raised by the well-known horticulturist, Capt. J. B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., and first sent out by us in 1871. Stalks strong, stocky and vigorous, growing from seven to seven and a half feet high. Ears large, and set rather close on the stock, and having from twelve to twenty rows on the ear. Color, when fit for the table, very white and handsome; a superior variety, either for the market or family use, and very productive; it also matures earlier than any other variety of equal size, which will make it very desirable for the market garden. *Select ears, 20 cents; per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, or Boston Market.—A variety highly esteemed in the Boston market. The ears are rather short, averaging from twelve to sixteen rows, rich sugary flavor, as early as Darling's, and very productive; a most excellent variety. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Tuscarora.—This is a large variety, with large, flour-white kernels, a little indented; eight-rowed, cob red. It remains a long time in a boiling state. Per *pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$5.00.

CORN, (Indian).—Varieties for Field Culture.

SIX CENTS PER EAR POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED FOR FIELD CORN ORDERED BY MAIL.

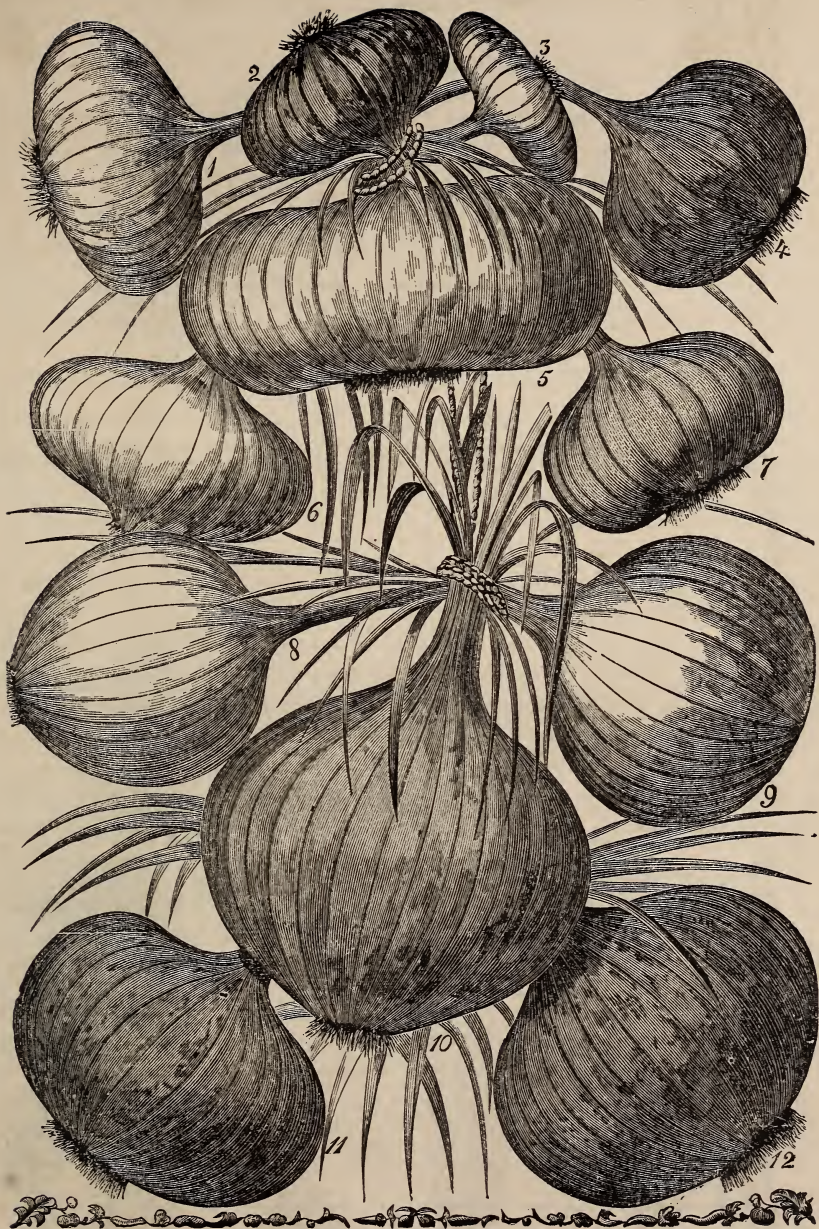
Early Canada, or Canada Yellow.—Ears small, eight-rowed; kernel roundish, smooth, of a rich orange-yellow color; cob small; stalk four to five feet high; very early, usually ripening in August; admirably adapted for culture in the Northern States. Per *ear*, 5 cents; *doz.*, 50; *hund.*, \$3.00.

Eight-Rowed White Flint.—Ears about ten inches long; kernel white, productive, and of good quality. One of the best for field culture. Per *ear*, 5 cents; *doz.*, 50; *hund.*, \$4.00.

Eight-Rowed, Yellow Flint.—Similar to the preceding, except in color; equally productive and desirable for field culture. Per *ear*, 5 cents; *doz.*, 50; *hund.*, \$4.00.

Yellow Dutton.—Ears about ten inches long, twelve-rowed; kernel rich, glossy, yellow color; stalk of medium height. One of the handsomest field varieties, productive, and highly prized for meal, both on account of its quality and its peculiar, bright, rich color. Per *ear*, 5 cents; *doz.*, 50; *hund.*, \$4.00.

New Mammoth Dent.—A new Western variety; ears of very large size, the good qualities of which are thus described by the introducer: "It will produce one-third more to the acre; it has a greater depth of kernel by one-third; it has more rows than any other known variety, sometimes reaching forty rows to the ear; it is heavier, better filled at both ends, grows more vigorously, bears more foliage, thereby making more feed. It makes better meal, being sweeter and richer, and ripens earlier than any other of the large field varieties. It is a white corn, with about one-twentieth of the ears variegated, being red-speckled; but that does not affect the meal. Speck is only on the bran." Per *ear*, 25 cents; *doz.*, \$2.00; *hund.*, \$10.00.



GROUP OF ONIONS, SHOWING THEIR PROPORTIONATE SIZE. Page 59.

- 1.—White Portugal.
- 2.—Early Red Wethersfield.
- 3.—Early Cracker.
- 4.—Yellow Danvers.
- 5.—Giant White Tripoli.
- 6.—Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.

- 7.—Early White Naples.
- 8.—Yellow Globe.
- 9.—White Globe.
- 10.—New Giant Rocca.
- 11.—Large Red Wethersfield.
- 12.—Red Globe.



THE HANSON LETTUCE.

Hanson Lettuce.—Heads very large, solid, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor; color beautiful green outside and white within. Notwithstanding the unusually dry Spring and excessive heat in June last, it headed up remarkably solid, and was the admiration of all who saw or tasted it, many of the heads weighing from two to three pounds, and measuring to outer leaves 18 inches in diameter. Price, 25 cents per packet. **Five Packets, \$1.00.**



GROUP OF CUCUMBERS. Page 55.

- 1.—Early Cluster.
- 2.—Long Green Prickly.
- 3.—Early Frame.

- 4.—Early Russian.
- 5.—White Spine.
- 6.—General Grant.

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

CORN (Indian)—Continued.

New Mammoth Dent.—Shelled. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 40; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$6.00.*

White Pop Corn.—This is a well-known variety, and the very best for parching. *Per bush., ears, \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.*

Also, *White and Yellow Horse Tooth, Southern White, Western Dent, etc., market prices.*

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[*Lepidium sativum*, LIN. *Cresson*, FR. *Kresse*, GER. *Mastuerzo*, SP.]

Extensively used as a small salad. Sow early in Spring, very thickly, in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet.

Broad Leaved, or Common.—*Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Extra Curled.—Fine flavor. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Henderson's Australian.—Fine, piquant flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

CRESS, (Water.)

[*Sisymbrium nasturtium*, LIN. *Cresson de fontaine*, FR. *Brunnenkresse*, GER. *Berro*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in Winter. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is, therefore, preferred. This, ordinarily, may be done from March till August. The distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful; but having once taken root, no further care is necessary.

Water Cress.—Is an aquatic plant, with small, oval leaves and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in Spring. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*

True Erfurt.—A new, sweet variety. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

CORN SALAD, or LAMB'S LETTUCE.

[*Valeriana locusta*, LIN. *Mache, Salade de ble*, FR. *Ackersalat Lambersalat*, GER.]

CULTURE.—The seeds are thickly sown in September, in shallow drills, one-fourth of an inch deep. If the weather be dry the ground should be compressed with the feet or the back of a spade. It requires no other culture, except to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high northern climate it requires protection during Winter, with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich the flavor of this plant will be greatly improved.

This esculent, also called "Fetticus," is an annual, usually cultivated as a Winter and Spring salad. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

CUCUMBER.

[*Cucumis sativus*, LIN. *Concombre*, FR. *Gurke*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For early Spring use plant in hotbeds, one hill to each sash, leaving but three plants in each hill, and cover the frame at night with mats, or a layer of straw. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subsides. To obtain early cucumbers in the open garden, they may be started in a hotbed by taking pieces of heavy turf or sod, from six to twelve inches square, and placing them grass side down, and planting the seed on the top. When the plants are of sufficient size, and the weather is warm enough, remove to carefully prepared hills, and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop, plant the seed in the open ground, as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, using a shovel full of warm, well-rotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds should be covered about one-half inch deep with well pulverized soil, and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. One ounce will plant 100 to 125 hills.

Early Russian.—The earliest in cultivation. It sets in pairs, and the first blossoms usually produce fruit. Flavor pleasant and agreeable. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Early Green Cluster.—A short, prickly variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer, and comes to maturity the earliest in the list, excepting the early Russian. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Early Frame.—The standard sort for the table and for pickling; of medium size, straight and handsome; it makes a beautiful pickle that keeps well. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Early White Spine.—The best sort for the table. 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. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*

Improved Early White Spine, or Arlington.—An improved variety of the White Spine Cucumber, which has succeeded better than any other variety for forcing on a large scale, as practiced by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, where, in addition to those grown for home consumption, thousands are annually sent to the New York market, where it is much esteemed for its superior quality. It is also extensively grown in the Southern States for shipping North in the early part of the season. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Long Green Prickly.—A very excellent variety; a good bearer, about a foot in length, firm and crisp. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

CUCUMBER—Continued.

General Grant.—A superior variety either for forcing or for culture in the open ground. It is perfect in form, solid and crisp, and of a most agreeable flavor, and often grows from twenty-four to thirty inches in length. We can recommend it with the greatest confidence as superior to any other variety for forcing, either in frames or Cucumber houses. *Packets of 10 seeds, 25 cents.*

Small Gherkin, or Burr.—Fine for pickles. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

New Jersey Pickle Seed.—One of the best varieties for pickling. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES.

The following varieties are all highly recommended for forcing:

Marquis of Lorne.—A new and highly esteemed variety, of handsome form and of fine flavor. *Packets of five seeds, 50 cents.*

Rollisson's Telegraph.—Very prolific, early, crisp, and of superior quality. *Packets of 5 seeds, 50 cents.*

Giant of Arnstadt.—Very long, of fine quality, twenty inches. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

Glory of Erfurt, New White.—Early, very long, pure snow white. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

DANDELION.

[*Leontodon Taraxacum*, LIN. *Pisse-en-lit*, FR. *Loewenzahn*, GER. *Amargon*, SP.]

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the best and most healthful Spring greens. It is also sometimes blanched and used as a salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. The seed may be sown in May or June, in drills ten inches apart; thin out the young plants about three inches apart; cultivate during the season, and in the following Spring the plants will be fit for the table.

Dandelion.—Common variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

Improved Large Leaved.—*Per pkt., 20 cents; oz., 10.*

EGG-PLANT.

[*Solanum melongena*, LIN. *Aubergine*, FR. *Eierpflanze*, GER. *Berengena*, SP.]

CULTURE.—Sow thickly on a hotbed for early crops, or very early in the Spring, in a warm sheltered, dry situation in open ground, where they can be protected by hand glasses. When the plants are three or four inches high, and the warm weather has set in, transplant them into well-enriched ground about thirty inches apart each way. Draw earth to the plants as they advance. One ounce of seed will produce about one thousand plants.

Pekin New Black.—A new and distinct kind; from China. The fruit is round, or globular, of a deep purple, almost black, weighing four to eight pounds each; skin smooth and glossy. Exceedingly prolific, and as early as the long purple. The flesh is white, fine-grained, and more delicate flavored than the old varieties. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.*

Early Long Purple.—Early, of easy culture, hardy and productive, excellent for the table, thrives well in almost any section of the Northern States, and if started early will perfect its fruit in the Canadas. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

Early Dwarf Purple.—A new French variety, very early; fine quality. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

New York Improved Purple.—An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color, and of larger size, and of fine quality; a superior market variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.*

White-fruited.—Fruit milk white, egg-shaped, from three to five inches in length, and from two to three in diameter; grown principally for ornament. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

Scarlet-fruited.—A highly ornamental variety; fruit about the size of a hen's egg, first of a whitish color, from which it changes to a yellow, and afterwards to a brilliant scarlet. A plant in full bearing, with its various colored fruits, presents a beautiful appearance. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

Guadaloupe Striped.—Fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the long purple; skin white and variegated with purple; very ornamental. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

Tomato-shaped.—Color beautiful bright red; very ornamental. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 75.*

ENDIVE.

[*Cichorium endivia*, LIN. *Chicoree-endive*, FR. *Endiven*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Make the first sowing about the middle of May on a bed of well pulverized rich soil, scattering the seed thinly, and covering it lightly. For the main crop sow in the middle of June, and again about the middle of July; and for plants to stand the Winter sow early in August. When the plants are about two inches high transplant into nursery beds upon rich, well-prepared soil, taking special care not to injure the roots. One ounce will sow a seed-bed of about eighty square feet.

Green Curled.—The hardiest sort, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, tender and very crisp. It is the most cultivated in this country for salads, and is considered wholesome. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.50.*

White Curled.—Resembles the Green, except in color and hardness. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Broad-leaved Batavian.—This is the *Chicoree scarolle* of the French, and is chiefly used in stews and soups. Leaves broad, light green, and nearly plain. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

French Moss.—Beautifully curled, and when well developed has an appearance not unlike a tuft of moss. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

GARLIC.

[*Allium sativum*, LIN. *Ail*, FR. *Knoblauch*, GER. *Ajo*, SP.]

Extensively grown for flavoring soups, stews and other dishes, also for medicinal uses.

CULTURE.—They succeed best when planted in light, rich soil. Plant in April or May one inch deep in drills fourteen inches apart, and five or six inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil loose and the plants clear of weeds, and when the plants wither, the balls will be attained their growth and be ready for harvesting.

Sets.—Per lb., 40 cents.

KOHL-RABI.

[*Brassica caulorapa*, LIN. *Chou-rave*, FR. *Kohlrabi*, GER.]

CULTURE.—The seeds of this plant may be sown at the same period as the Swedish or Rutabaga Turnip, and may be cultivated in the same way, remembering to leave the chief part of the stems uncovered by the earth. The bulbs may be kept sound and nutritious until late in the Spring—even later than those of the Swedes. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Early White Vienna.—Above ground; fine early sort, excellent table variety. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Early Purple Vienna.—Above ground; similar to preceding, except in color, equally good for the table. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Large White, or Green.—Above ground; excellent variety for farm culture. Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

Large Purple.—Under ground; grown principally for stock feeding. Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

LEEK.

[*Allium porrum*, LIN. *Poireau*, FR. *Lauch*, GER.]

CULTURE.—The seeds are sown as early in the Spring as the season will admit, either in a seed-bed, to be transplanted, or in the sites where they are intended to perfect their growth. As soon as the plants are three or four inches in height they may be hoed and thinned out to two or three inches apart. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Broad London, or Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the Flag. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Large American Flag.—A favorite variety with the market gardeners; of strong and vigorous growth. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Musselburgh.—Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness, leaves broad and tall, spread like a fan; hardy, and of excellent quality. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Large Rouen.—Leaves dark green, broad and thick, stem short and thick; largely grown in the vicinity of Paris; it is also the best for forcing. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

LETTUCE.

[*Lactuca sativa*, LIN. *Laitue*, FR. *Lattich*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Several sowings are requisite during the season. For an early crop sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well-prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sown for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows or broadcast, but to have finer heads it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart into the richest soil. The Hammersmith and Brown Dutch varieties may be sown in September, in a dry, sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen boughs, will stand the Winter well, and give a good crop early in the Spring; or they may be transplanted in cold frames, where they will head during the Winter and early Spring. One ounce of seed will require a seed-bed of one hundred and twenty square feet.

Early Curled Silesia.—A superior early variety of very strong growth; leaves large, light yellow, wrinkled. For forcing and the first Spring sowing it is highly esteemed. Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

Early Curled Simpson.—An improved variety of the preceding, very early, and an excellent sort for forcing, is largely grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Tennis Ball.—Well formed heads, hardy and crisp; of excellent quality. One of the earliest of the heading varieties. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Early Butter Salad.—Very tender, and of delicate flavor. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Boston Market.—An improved variety of the Tennis Ball; one of the best for forcing. Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Boston Curled.—A variety of great beauty and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine, elegant frilling of the leaves renders it highly ornamental. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Royal Summer Cabbage.—Color light yellow; leaves uniform, nearly all turned into the head, which is well formed, good size, close, and a little flattened. It stands the heat well. Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Large India.—One of the largest varieties. It forms large, round heads, which cut white, brittle, and almost transparent. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Brown Winter Cabbage.—A very hardy variety; will stand Winter well. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Perpigan.—A German variety, highly recommended, stands the Summer heat well, does not run so quickly to seed as most other varieties. Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

LETTUCE—(Continued.)

- Drumhead, or Malta.**—One of the best Summer Lettuces, large, crisp, compact. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.*
- Ice Drumhead.**—Heads readily, blanches naturally, crisp, tender, well-flavored. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.*
- Brown Dutch.**—Will endure the Winter with less protection than most of the other sorts, and is generally sown in Autumn. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Hammersmith Hardy Green.**—The best for Autumn sowing to stand Winter. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Paris Green Cos.**—One of the best of the Cos varieties. It grows upright, with long, narrow, and dark green leaves. It should be tied up to blanch a week or ten days before cutting. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Paris White Cos.**—Similar to the above, with leaves of lighter color. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

MARTYNIA.

A hardy annual plant, the seed pods of which, if picked when green and tender, make excellent pickles. Sow in May, in the open ground, about three feet each way where the plants are to remain; leave but one plant in a hill, or a few seeds may be sown in a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted.

Martynia probiscoides.—*Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

MELON (Musk varieties.)

[*Cucumis melo*, LIN. *Melon*, FR. *Melone*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Plant late in Spring, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with old rotten compost; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. It will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A light, dry, sandy soil, and a dry atmosphere are most suitable. Melons should not be planted near other varieties, if it is desired to preserve them pure. They have arrived at perfection when the stem will cleave from the fruit. A very rough-netted skin is the most sure indication of a high-flavored fruit. The varieties are numerous, but the following are most esteemed:

- Green Citron.**—Handsome, roundish fruit, flattened at the ends; roughly netted all over; flesh thick, green, melting, very sweet; high-flavored. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.25.*
- Nutmeg.**—Of larger growth, globular-shaped; flesh green; highly-scented. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.25.*
- White Japan.**—A native of Japan, very early, and decidedly the sweetest, thin-skinned Muskmelon. Color of fruit cream-white; flesh thick, size medium, and nearly round. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.*
- Christiana.**—Green, with yellow flesh; ten days earlier than Nutmeg, of fine flavor, most excellent sort. Very early, which renders it particularly valuable for a Northern climate. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.*
- Jenny Lind.**—Small size, but of delicious flavor; early. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- Sill's Hybrid.**—A new variety of great merit, medium size, greenish-white surface, with salmon-colored flesh; early, productive; very sweet, and of delicious flavor. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 35; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Pine-Apple.**—A dark green, oval Melon, of medium size; rough-netted; flesh thick, firm, juicy and sweet. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- Ward's Nectar.**—A new green-fleshed variety, of fine quality, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Skillman's Fine Netted.**—A small, rough-netted variety, flattened at the ends; flesh green, very thick, firm, sugary, of the most delicious flavor. The earliest of the green-fleshed melons. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- Cassaba.**—A Muskmelon of extraordinary size and delicious flavor, weight from 12 to 15 pounds. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 25; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.*
- Hackensack.**—A variety of the Green Citron Muskmelon, well known among the New York market gardeners. It grows to a very large size, is very productive, as well as a very showy variety, of exquisite flavor. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 35; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*
- Large Yellow Cantaloupe.**—A good-sized, nearly round fruit; netted, and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon-colored, thick, and musk-flavored; earlier than the green sorts. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.00.*
- Large Musk.**—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." *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.00.*
- Sutton's Tom Thumb Melon.**—The smallest yet handsomest melon in cultivation. It is beautifully marked with alternate stripes of orange and claret; flesh green, very juicy, and of delicious flavor. Ripe fruit may be gathered by the dozen, six or seven forming a handsome dish. *25 cents per pkt.*

MELON (Water.)

[*Cucurbita citrullus*, LIN. *Melon d'eau*, FR. *Wassermelone*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, six to eight feet apart, in May. Select warm, light, dry ground, and in preparing the hills let them be dug out broad, and deep as the soil will admit; fill at least one-third full of the best decomposed stable manure, and mix thoroughly with the soil, filling us a little above the level of the ground. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines. One ounce of seed will be sufficient for about one hundred hills.

MELON (Water)—(Continued.)

- Phinney, (Early Oval).**—Bright, red flesh, sweet, tender, and well-flavored; very prolific; fine market variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.*
- Gipsey.**—A very superior variety, lately introduced; oblong, light green, beautifully mottled and striped with white; flesh scarlet, very solid; seeds white, rind thin, delicious flavor; one of the best market varieties. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*
- Black Spanish.**—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh, and black seeds. It is smaller than some of the other sorts, very thin rind, rich sugary flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*
- Mountain Sweet.**—One of the very best for general culture; color dark green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*
- Mountain Sprout, or Long Carolina.**—A large, long, striped variety, with bright scarlet flesh and drab-colored seeds. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 40; lb., \$1.25.*
- Ice Cream.**—Medium size, nearly round; color pale green, white seed, thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.*
- Joe Johnston.**—Form short, oval, nearly round, color light green, with dark stripes, flesh deep red, flavor remarkably sweet and rich. *Per pkt., 25 cents; oz., 50.*
- Apple Pie Melon.**—A new variety from Japan; when stewed and made into pies, it is an excellent substitute for apples. Keeps till May. Directions for cooking accompany each packet. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 65; lb., \$2.00.*
- Citron.**—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid, seeds red. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

MUSTARD.

[*Sinapis*, LIN. *Moutarde*, FR. *Seuf*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For early salads sow on a slight hotbed in March, and for a general crop at intervals through the Spring, in rows six inches apart, and rather thick in the rows; cut it when about an inch or two high.

White or Yellow.—For salads, or medicinal purposes. *Per pkt., 5 cents; qt., 40.*

Black or Brown.—For culinary use. *Per pkt., 5 cents; qt., 40.*

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

[*Tropæolum majus*, LIN. *Capucine grande*, FR. *Kresse Indianische*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring, in drills one inch deep, the "Tall" variety by the side of a fence, trellis-work, or some other support, to climb upon; and the "Dwarf" to form borders for the alleys. They will thrive in good ground, in almost any situation, but are most productive in a light soil. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet of rows.

Tall.—*Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 65; lb., \$2.00.*

Dwarf.—*Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*

OKRA, or GOMBO.

[*Hibiscus esculentus*, LIN. *Gombo*, FR. *Essbarer Hibiscus*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Plant late in the Spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender. Okra is easily preserved for Winter use by slicing the pods into narrow rings, and drying them upon strings, hung up and exposed to the air. The ripe seeds are often used as a substitute for coffee. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of rows.

Improved Dwarf Green.—Small, green and round, smooth pods. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., 75.*

Long Green.—Long, ribbed pods. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., 75.*

ONIONS.

[*Allium cepa*, LIN. *Ognon*, FR. *Zwiebel*, GER.]

CULTURE.—A rather strong, deep and rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. The ground should be heavily dressed with rich, well rotted manure, trenched deeply, and ridged up early in Autumn, and if the soil is of a light, sandy nature, cow manure will be most suitable. The main crop should be sown as early as the ground may be in working condition, and, whether this occurs in March or April, a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be suffered to pass. Sow the seeds thinly and regularly, and cover with the soil displaced in making the drills, or where this is too lumpy, with other fine soil. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on 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.

Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered.

Potato Onions should be planted in April. Select the large bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground.

Early Red.—This is rather smaller, usually lighter colored, and more fiat shaped than the Large Red; close-grained and heavy. Fit to be gathered the last of July; productive, and keeps well. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00 lb., \$3.50.*

Wethersfield Large Red.—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine-grained, pleasant-flavored and productive. It ripens in September, and keeps well. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

Danvers Yellow.—This fine variety is a thick, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild-flavored, and yields most abundantly; ripens early and keeps equal to the best. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

ONIONS—Continued.

- Yellow Dutch.**—The common yellow variety is rather flat shaped, and excellent flavored. Good to keep. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; *lb.*, \$3.00.
- White Portugal.**—A mild, pleasant Onion, which grows to fair size and handsome shape. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- Early Cracker.**—A great improvement on the Yellow Dutch, being much earlier, very productive, of mild and pleasant flavor. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; *lb.*, \$3.50.
- Large Red Oval, or Globe.**—Similar to the Large Red in color and flavor, but quite distinct in form, being nearly globular. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- White Globe.**—Form nearly ovoid, very regular and symmetrical, skin white, mild and pleasant flavor; keeps well; is an excellent variety. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.

NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

These varieties grow to a very large size in strong soil, and are particularly adapted for culture in the Southern States. They are of a very mild flavor, and much liked by all who have tried them.

- Marzagole.**—The latest novelty in this class. They grow to a large size, and are said to be the earliest of all. If sown in Autumn in warm climates, they will be ready for use in March. *Per pkt.*, 20 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.
- Large Italian Red Tripoli.**—Bulbs of this variety were exhibited in England weighing two and one-half pounds; flavor is exceedingly mild and pleasant. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.
- New Giant Rocca of Naples.**—Bulbs exhibited as above, weighing three and one-half pounds. This variety has a light brown skin, of delicate flavor, and of globular form. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- Giant White Tripoli.**—Specimens were exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Oxford, four roots weighing nine pounds. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.
- Early White Naples.**—A distinct variety of quick, gentle and mild flavor, of large size, weighing about a pound each, earlier than the preceding, and beautiful silver skin. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.

NEW QUEEN ONION.

A very nice silver-skinned Tripoli Onion, as remarkable for its keeping qualities as for the rapidity of its growth.

If sown in March, it will produce Onions from one to two inches in diameter early in the Summer, which will keep sound until the Summer of the following year; and if sown in July, it will be ready to pull late in the same year, and be sound and fit for use until the following Autumn. Rich or strong soil is not necessary for its cultivation, any medium or poor garden mould will suit it; excellent, mild flavor, and can be highly recommended. *25 cents per packet.*

When the following are ordered by mail, 10 cents per quart must be added for postage.

- Top, or Button Onions.**—*Per quart*, 25 cents; *bush.*, \$7.00.
- Potato Onions.**—*Per quart*, 25 cents; *bush.*, \$7.00.
- Onion Sets, Yellow.**—*Per quart*, 40 cents; *bush.*, \$9.00.
- Onion Sets, White.**—*Per quart*, 50 cents; *bush.*, \$12.00.

} Prices variable, very scarce.

ORACHE, or MOUNTAIN SPINACH.

[*Atriplex hortensis*, LIN. *Aroche*, FR. *Garten melde*, GER. *Armuelle*, SP.]

CULTURE.—This plant flourishes best in a rich, moist soil, in open ground. The seed may be sown about the end of September, and again in the Spring for succession, in drills, six inches apart. When the seedlings are about an inch high thin them to six inches asunder; and those removed may be planted out at the same distance in a similar situation, and watered occasionally, if needed, until established. The leaves must be gathered for use while young, otherwise they will be worthless and stringy. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of row.

The leaves of the Orache are cooked and eaten in the same manner as Spinach, to which it is preferred by many persons.

White.—*Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50; *lb.*, \$1.50.

PARSLEY.

[*Apium petroselinum*, LIN. *Persil*, FR. *Petersilie*, GER. *Perejil*, SP.]

This well-known and agreeable savory herb is used as a garnish and for seasoning soups, meats, etc.

CULTURE.—Parsley loves a rich soil, and tolerably deep. Soot is a manure very congenial, and may be added to the compost. Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water, and sow early in the Spring in one foot drills; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart; a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. It often fails entirely in dry weather. One ounce of seed will sow about two hundred feet of row. To have Parsley green during Winter remove some plants into a light cellar, and treat them as in open culture in Autumn.

Plain Parsley.—This is the hardiest and strongest growing sort in cultivation. Leaves dark green, plain, longer than the Curled, and better flavored for seasoning. A covering of straw or evergreen boughs will ordinarily protect it through the Winter. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.

Curled, or Double.—More dwarf and tender; leaves yellowish-green and very beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40; *lb.*, \$1.25.

Hamburg, or Rooted.—The roots are used for flavoring soups, etc. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60; *lb.*, \$1.50.

PARSNIP.

[*Pastinaca sativa*, LIN. *Panais*, FR. *Pastinake*, GER.]

CULTURE.—Parsnips succeed best in a deep, free, rich soil; that having been heavily manured for previous crop should be selected, and if manure must be used for this crop let it be well decomposed, or use guano. Sow in lines fifteen to eighteen inches apart, as early in Spring as the ground can be found in fair working condition, scattering the seeds thinly, and covering half an inch to one inch with the finest of the soil. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them out, leaving six or eight inches between them. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the surface open by frequent deep stirrings with the hoe. The roots are hardy, and improve by leaving in the ground through the Winter, taking only enough in the cellar to last during cold weather. One ounce will sow two hundred feet of row; five pounds to the acre.

Early Short Round French.—New early variety. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35; *lb.*, \$1.00.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crowned.—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary, and most excellent flavored. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.

The Student.—A new variety, of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild Parsnip; a great acquisition. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40; *lb.*, \$1.00.

PEAS.

[*Pisum sativum*, LIN. *Pois*, FR. *Erbs*, GER.]

CULTURE.—The planting for an early crop of garden Peas should be made in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. The ground must be manured the year previous, or the Peas will be apt to grow too much to straw. Use thoroughly decomposed manure, if any, just before planting. The hight to which all Peas grow depend in a great measure upon the richness of the soil and the wetness of the season. They are usually planted in double rows, from three to four feet apart, and those requiring it bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between. They should be kept clean, and earthed up twice in their growth. As soon as the Peas are gathered, the straw must be pulled and removed. In dry weather the Peas should be soaked five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry they should be watered in the drills. From one to two bushels are generally required to an acre; one quart of the smaller sorts will sow about one hundred and twenty feet, and of the larger sorts about two hundred feet of drill. Peas ordered by mail are subject to an extra charge of 8 cents per pint for postage.

EXTRA EARLY.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—Favorite market variety in the Southern States, very early. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.25; *bush.*, \$8.00.

Carter's First Crop.—An English variety; very early, productive, good flavor, grows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the haulm being literally covered with pods. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.25; *bush.*, \$8.00.

Waite's Caractacus.—A very early sort, carefully selected from the well-known Dan O'Rourke. It has the same strong constitution, and is several days earlier. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.50; *bush.*, \$9.00.

Early Dan O'Rourke.—One of the earliest and a very popular market variety; grows about three feet high, pods well filled, Peas of good size and quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 30; *peck.*, \$1.75; *bush.*, \$6.00.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, not exceeding nine inches in hight, stout and branching; very early, of excellent quality, yields abundantly; it requires no sticks. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 50; *peck*, \$3.00; *bush.*, \$10.00.

Laxton's Alpha.—The earliest Wrinkled Pea, blue, of exquisite flavor, remarkable for its earliness and prolific bearing. It bears pods, well filled and of good size, down to the bottom of the haulm. It has been fairly tested in this country for the past three years and has proved to be the earliest Wrinkled Pea in cultivation. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *qt.*, 50; *peck*, \$3.50; *bush.*, \$12.00.

Kentish Invicta.—A round Blue Pea, about two feet in hight, with straight, handsome, well-filled pods; is earlier than the best stocks of Dan O'Rourke, whilst the fact of its being a "Blue" Pea, proclaims it to be infinitely superior in flavor to any white variety in cultivation. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *qt.*, 60; *peck*, \$4.00; *bush.*, \$14.00.

EARLY PEAS.

McLean's Little Gem.—A dwarf, prolific, green, Wrinkled Marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb, a great acquisition; very early; hight, one foot, require no sticks. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 50; *peck*, \$3.50; *bush.*, \$12.00.

McLean's Advancer.—A dwarf, green, Wrinkled Marrow, of fine flavor, long pods well filled up, very prolific; nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke; two and one-half feet high. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.25; *bush.*, \$8.00.

McLean's Blue Peter.—In general habit it is well described as a "Blue Tom Thumb," but possessing a more robust habit. It is earlier than Dan O'Rourke, very prolific, and of fine flavor. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *qt.*, 80; *peck*, \$5.00; *bush.*, \$18.00.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod.—Very productive; pods of this variety have been exhibited averaging eleven to twelve Peas in a pod. For a second early Pea, there is none of a similar class in cultivation equal to it. It is very hardy; may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.25; *bush.*, \$8.00.

Laxton's Supreme.—A new variety of the Green Marrows, with long, well-filled pods, literally covering the foliage. It is nearly as early as the Dan O'Rourke, of a most delicious flavor. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *qt.*, 40; *peck*, \$2.25; *bush.*, \$8.00.

PEAS—(Continued.)

GENERAL CROP.

- Champion of England.**—Universally admitted to be one of the best Peas grown; of delicious flavor and a profuse bearer; three to four feet. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 30; peck, \$1.75; bush., \$6.00.*
- Dwarf Blue Imperial.**—A good bearer and fine flavored; can be highly recommended as a good Summer Pea; three feet. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 30; peck, \$1.75; bush., \$6.00.*
- New Wrinkled Sugar.**—Edible pods, a new and fine flavored variety, much esteemed; 2½ feet. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$3.50; bush., \$12.00.*
- Marrowfat Black-Eyed.**—An excellent variety either for garden or field culture, grows about four feet high, with large and well filled pods; a popular market variety. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 25; peck., \$1.25; bush., \$4.00.*
- Marrowfat Large White.**—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort; it grows about six feet high, with very large broad pods, well filled, of excellent quality, but late. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 25; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$4.00.*
- Dwarf Sugar.**—Edible pods; two feet. Can be used in a green state, like string Beans. *Per pkt., 10 cents; qt., 50; peck, \$3.50; bush., \$12.00.*

PEPPERS.

[*Capsicum*, LIN. *Piment*, FR. *Spanischer Pfeffer*, GER.]

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

- Large Bell, or Bull Nose.**—Pods or fruit large, slightly tapering. It is early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less acrid or pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, fleshy, tender rind. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Cayenne (true).**—The pods of this variety are quite small, cone-shaped, coral red when ripe, intensely acrid, and furnish the Cayenne Pepper of commerce. Both ripe and green pods are used as pickles, also for making pepper-sauce. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., \$1.00.*
- Cherry Red.**—A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep, rich, glossy scarlet color, remarkable for its intense piquancy. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Long Red.**—Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter, very productive. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Long Yellow.**—Similar to the Long Red in shape and general appearance, excepting in color. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Squash, or Tomato-Shaped.**—Skin smooth and glossy, when ripe, of a brilliant coral red, flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste, though more piquant than the Large Bell or Sweet Spanish; an excellent sort for pickling. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.*
- Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.**—Similar in shape to the Large Bell, but of much larger size; rind thick, fleshy and tender, much used for pickling, stuffed like mangoes. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 50; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*
- Sweet Spanish.**—The earliest of all the varieties. The flesh is sweet, mild and pleasant, and much esteemed by those to whom the pungent kinds are objectionable. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 40; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.*

POTATOES.

[*Solanum Tuberosum*, LIN. *Pomme de Terre*, FR. *Kartoffel*, GER.]

PRICES VARIABLE, ACCORDING TO MARKET.

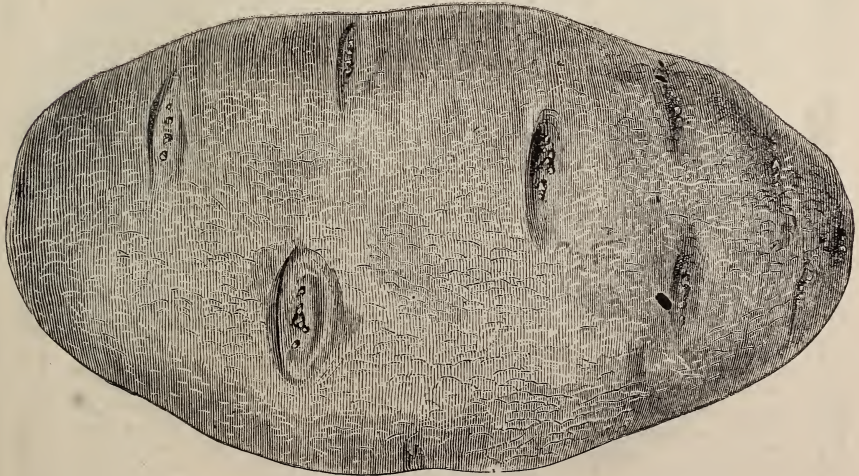
For general cultural directions see our *Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden*, also our *Illustrated Potato Catalogue*, containing a list of upwards of two hundred varieties.

NEW VARIETIES.

To the two popular varieties, *Extra Early Vermont* and *Compton's Surprise*, introduced by us last Spring, we take pleasure in adding another new variety, *Brownell's Beauty*, as a medium sort maturing between the two, their equal in quality and productiveness—and the most beautiful variety in cultivation. The great popularity of the *Early Rose*, *Peerless*, and others of Bresee's seedlings first offered by us, and their general adaptation to the various soils and climates of the civilized world, has induced thousands in all parts of the country to experiment in raising seedlings, in hopes of producing a better one, a large number of which have been sent to us for trial. After being carefully tested by ourselves as well as several of the most experienced cultivators in the country, the following varieties have been selected, which we offer to our patrons, fully confident of their superiority.



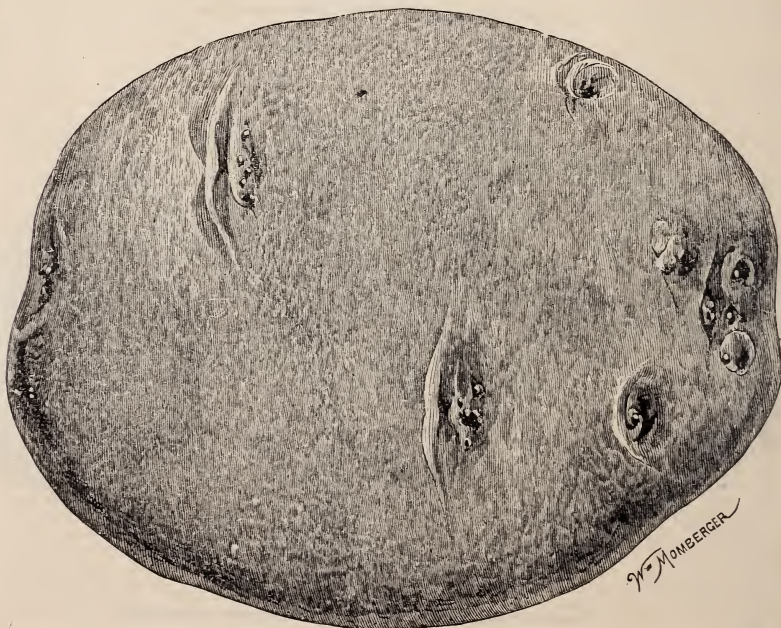
POTATOES—EXTRA EARLY VERMONT—Showing Habit of Growth in the Hill.



POTATO—EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Page 63.



POTATOES—COMPTON'S SURPRISE. Page 63. Showing its Habit of Growth, with the formation of Tubers from the Lateral Branches.



POTATO—BROWNELL'S BEAUTY. Page 63.

POTATOES—(Continued.)

NEW VARIETY NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.

We take much pleasure in announcing another new Potato, raised by Mr. E. S. Brownell, an enthusiastic farmer in Northern Vermont, and named by him "Brownell's Beauty." This variety was obtained in 1870, after a long series of experiments, by fertilizing the blossom of the Early Rose with the pollen of the White Peach Blow, and possesses, in addition to the excellent qualities of these two popular and well-known varieties, that of being, without exception, the handsomest Potato in cultivation, and a most excellent keeper, which will make it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. Potatoes kept in an ordinary cellar from October to the following August were tested by some of the best judges in the country, and pronounced superior to any of the new varieties then in the market. Samples for trial have been placed in the hands of competent judges the past season with the most satisfactory results. Samples were also sent to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, where they received a *first-class certificate*, and have also received many premiums at various Agricultural Fairs in this country. At the State Fair in Albany they attracted much attention, and sold readily at \$1.00 each. Size, medium to large, growing very fair and smooth. Eyes few and small, nearly even with the surface; shape oval, somewhat flattened; skin reddish, or a deep flesh color; flesh white, fine-grained and very delicate. For the table, they cook either by baking or boiling equal to the very best, and with ordinary boiling they cook through to the center evenly, dry and mealy, and are never hard, hollow, watery, or discolored at the center; flavor unexceptionable. Vine of medium growth; foliage deep green, and very healthy in all respects. The tubers grow compactly in the hill, and are easily dug, ripening in about three months from time of planting, though suitable for cooking about one week later than the Early Rose, with the same culture. They are very productive, with but few small tubers. The first year, from seed, 21 tubers were produced, some of which were of fair table size; in 1872, an average of three bushels from every pound of seed; in 1873, one pound of seed, cut to single eyes, produced eight bushels. Its beautiful appearance, fine quality, extraordinary productiveness and remarkable keeping qualities will render it a most valuable variety for the market. For letters of commendation from those who have tested this variety, see our Potato Catalogue.

Prices, \$1.00 per lb.; 3 lbs. for \$2.00, by mail to one address, postpaid. By express or freight, charges to be paid by the purchaser, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$3.00; 1 peck, \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$8.00; 1 bush., \$15.00; 1 bbl., \$30.00.

VARIETIES INTRODUCED LAST SEASON.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

609 Pounds Grown from One Pound of Seed.

Seven to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose; enormously productive; excellent flavor. A seedling raised in 1867, from a seed ball of the well-known Jackson White fertilized with the Garnet Chili. The habit and growth of the new seedling are much like those of the Early Rose, as well as its general appearance. Vines of medium height, somewhat spreading, the tubers growing very compactly in the hill. For four years they have been grown side by side with the Early Rose, both under the same treatment, and have proved seven to ten days earlier than that favorite sort; they are more productive, fully equal if not superior in quality, flesh very white, dry and floury, an excellent keeper, and is every way a most promising variety. A farther trial the past Summer, both in this country and in Europe, confirms all previous statements, and we can confidently recommend it as the best and most productive early Potato in cultivation. At a trial of three hundred varieties of Potatoes at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, at Chiswick, London, a *first-class certificate* was awarded to this variety. It has also received many prizes at the State and County Fairs throughout the United States.

Prices by mail, postpaid, one pound, 75 cents; two pounds, \$1.00. By express, charges paid by purchaser, 1 peck, \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$5.00; bush., \$9.00; bbl., \$20.00.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE.

511 POUNDS GROWN FROM ONE POUND OF SEED.

This wonderful Potato, wonderful for its fine quality, productiveness, size and beauty, is a seedling of the Prince Albert fertilized with the pollen of the Long Pinkeye. The first year from seed there were four Potatoes weighing one-half pound. The following Spring these were cut to single eyes, and planted on poor soil. The product of the half pound was *three hundred and ninety-one pounds*, sixty-two pounds of beautiful tubers being picked from the surface of a measured rod, as it is a peculiarity of this Potato that they often mature a crop on the surface under the foliage. The past season they were planted in soil from which a poor crop had been taken the previous year, and, although the season was very unfavorable, this seedling yielded six times more than the Rose and other old sorts planted by it, and remained sound, while the old varieties rotted badly. One-half bushel yielded *seventy-six and three-fourths bushels of Potatoes*, from which but one-half bushel of small ones could

POTATOES—(Continued.)

be sorted, the entire yield being at the rate of *eight hundred and twenty-six bushels to the acre*. These Potatoes are invariably sound to the center, a hollow one having never yet been found. It is a late variety, ripening with the Peachblow. Its shape is oval-oblong, eyes sunken, brow prominent, skin smooth, color reddish-purple, flesh white; grows to a large size. It is believed to be much the most abundant in starch of any variety extant. It retains its quality *perfectly* throughout the year, appearing on the table like a ball of flour. The high quality of this Potato late in Spring may, perhaps, be owing to its tardiness in sprouting, remaining plump and free from sprouts when kept until June, and never having that wilted appearance common to early sorts.

Per lb., \$1.00; 3 lbs., to one address, \$2.00, by mail, prepaid. By express or freight, charges paid by the purchaser, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$3.00; 1 peck, \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., \$8.00; 1 bush., \$15.00; 1 bbl., \$30.00.

Wishing to have these two varieties thoroughly tested the past season, we offered prizes upon certain conditions, to the amount of \$500 to those who grew the largest amount from one pound of the Potatoes. The persons who entered the lists were numbered by thousands, and are resident in twenty-eight States and Territories, and in four countries not as yet under the Stars and Stripes. Their statements were placed in the hands of the judges, three gentlemen highly distinguished in agricultural circles, Messrs. George Thurber, F. M. Hexamer and P. T. Quinn. We give below a list of the names of the successful contestants, together with the variety of Potatoes grown, and the number of pounds of product from each pound of seed. The showing is undoubtedly the most remarkable ever placed on record. The report of the Committee, with the method of culture adopted by the successful competitors, will be found in our Potato Catalogue:

EARLY VERMONT.

First premium, \$100, to J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Stearns County, Minn., 609 pounds.

Second premium, \$75, to H. C. Pearson, Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 437 pounds.

Third premium, \$50, to J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Harrison County, Iowa, 393 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Fourth premium, \$25, to Thos. J. McLeod, Black Brook, Clinton County, N. Y., 380 pounds.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE.

First premium, \$100, to Abednego Robinson, Newmarket, Rockingham County, N. H., 511 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Second premium, \$75, to H. C. Pearson, Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 450 pounds.

Third premium, \$50, to J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Stearns County, Minn., 394 pounds.

Fourth premium, \$25, to Franklin A. Smith, Stone Church, Northumberland County, Pa., 336 pounds.

A large number of our customers report from 100 to 350 pounds grown from one pound of the seed, showing conclusively that they are the most productive sorts ever introduced.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Early Rose.—This was the first of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings, offered by us in January, 1868, and has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

King of the Earlies, (Bresee's No. 4.)—A very early variety, vines quite dwarf, tubers large and handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small and somewhat pinkish; skin flesh color, or dull pinkish white; flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of good quality for the table. Per peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.00; bbl., \$6.00.

Early Goodrich.—Very early, large, white skin, smooth eyes, white flesh, first quality, perfectly sound, solid to core, keeps well. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

Climax.—Very early; uniformly large; long, cylindrical; skin white; eyes sharp, shallow; flesh white and solid. This has been the most prolific early variety during the past season, and has proved hardy and healthy. Per peck, \$1.00; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

Lapstone Kidney (English.)—Medium early; very long, kidney-shaped; skin very smooth and white; eyes small and entirely flat; flesh white, finely grained, sound and solid, and is not excelled in its qualities for baking or salad. Per peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.00; bbl., \$6.00.

White Peachblow.—Flesh white, floury, of most excellent quality; can not be too strongly recommended; a first-rate market variety. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

Peachblow (Jersey.)—A well-known variety, very productive, superior for the table, and one of the best for the market and shipping purposes. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

White-eyed Peachblow.—Irregularly roundish; of medium to large size; eyes not deeply sunken, but large; brow very distinct; skin pure white, slightly roughened; eyes and buds in the eyes colorless; flesh white; quality best. Per peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.00; bbl., \$6.00.

Late Rose.—This variety, first offered by us in the Fall of 1871, has been largely cultivated the past season in various parts of the country, and has given universal satisfaction. It ripens two or three weeks later than the Early Rose, and has proved to be much more productive, yielding the past season 250 to 300 bushels to the acre—is also hardier, healthier, and a better keeper, retaining its good quality till new potatoes come in. Per peck, \$0.75; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

Peerless (Bresee's No. 6.)—Skin dull white, occasionally russeted; eyes shallow; oblong, flesh white, mealy, grows to a large size, often weighing from one and a half to two pounds, and enormously productive, frequently producing from 100 to 150 barrels to the acre. Its great beauty, superior quality, and enormous productiveness, place it among the best varieties for general culture. Per peck, 75 cents; bush., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

For a more extended list see our **General Descriptive Catalogue of Potatoes**, published in February, giving a list of upwards of two hundred varieties, with several illustrations of the leading varieties. Varieties not enumerated in our Catalogue will be furnished at lowest market prices.

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

POTATOES BY MAIL.

For the accommodation of those who reside at a distance from railroads and express offices, we will send a package containing four pounds of either of the above under the head of General Collection, postpaid, upon receipt of one dollar, or six packages for five dollars. No less than one dollar's worth, or more than one kind in a package, will be sent by mail.

N. B.—Orders for Potatoes, received in the Winter, will be forwarded as early in the Spring as the weather will permit, usually about the first of April. They can be forwarded earlier if desired, at the risk of the purchaser.

POTATO SEED.—(From Selected Seed Balls.)

CULTURE.—Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to five or six inches apart, and allow them to grow till the end of October, when the roots will furnish a supply of small Potatoes, which must then be taken up, and a portion of the best reserved for planting the next Spring, in the usual way.

Early Rose.—Carefully hybridized with choice varieties. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

Early and Late Varieties Mixed. *Per pkt., 25 cents.*

Native Varieties from the Andes, Peru. *Per pkt., 50 cents.*

PUMPKIN.

[*Cucurbita pepo*, LIN. *Potiron*, FR. *Kurbis*, GER. *Calabaza*, SP.]

CULTURE.—These can be grown on any good soil that is warm. They are excellent for pies, and for feeding to cows. They are usually planted in corn-fields, where the vines can grow to a great length, but can be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Plant in hills eight feet apart. One pound of the common field sorts will plant from two hundred to three hundred hills, and of the finer garden sorts, one ounce will plant about thirty hills.

Large Cheese.—Hardy, very productive, and is much superior in all respects to most of the field grown sorts. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 60.*

Cashaw.—Similar in many respects to the common Crookneck Winter Squash. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 35; lb., \$1.00.*

Connecticut Field.—A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 15; lb., 40.*

Large Tours, or Mammoth.—French; very productive, large size, often weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.*

RADISH.

[*Raphanus sativus*, LIN. *Radis*, RARE, *Petite Rave*, FR. *Rettig*, *Radies*, GER. *Rabano*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil for Radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use they may be sown on gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked; at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession as long as they may be wanted. Sow in drills eight or ten inches apart; as the plants advance in growth thin them to two inches apart. The Turnip-Rooted and the Olive-Shaped are the best for sowing in the Summer. The Winter varieties should be sown in August and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar for Winter use. From twelve to fourteen pounds of the early Spring sorts are required to the acre, if sown broadcast, but half that quantity is sufficient if sown in drills. Of the later sorts, five pounds to the acre, in drills, is sufficient. One ounce will sow about one hundred square feet.

Early Scarlet Turnip.—Small, round, red, turnip-shaped; small top; quick growth; mild and crisp when young, but soon gets pithy. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Early Purple Turnip.—Color deep purple, very early, and of fine flavor. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

White Turnip.—Like the Scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Yellow Turnip.—This is an oblong, turnip-shaped, and russet-colored sort, growing to a large size, with a pretty large top. It is the very best to stand the heat and drought of Summer. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

Olive-Shaped.—A very early and handsome variety, from France, nearly allied to the Scarlet Turnip; of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small; of very good quality. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Olive-Shaped White.—Same as above, except in color. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.*

Early Short Top, Long Scarlet.—This is the standard sort grown for private gardens and for market; when true and pure it has a bright scarlet root, and a very small top. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Long Salmon.—Longer and lighter colored than the above, with a larger top; a few days later. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.*

French Breakfast.—A new quick-growing variety of Radish, and one of the best for early forcing. It is of oval form, color scarlet tipped with white, and for its good flavor and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Black Spanish Winter, Long.—Oblong, black; very large size, firm texture, dark green leaves. It is sown rather earlier than Fall Turnips, and must be stored in sand in the cellar for Winter use. Keeps till Spring. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Rose Colored 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. *Per pkt., 10 cents; oz., 20; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.*

California Mammoth White Winter.—Introduced into California by the Chinese; it grows to a large size, flesh white, firm and of good flavor; a most valuable acquisition. *Per pkt., 15 cents; oz., 30; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.*

RHUBARB.

[*Rheum hybridum*, LIN. *Rhubarbe*, FR. *Rhabarber*, GER. *Ruibarbo bastardo*, SP.]

Sow in Spring, in a seed-bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the Autumn or following Spring the roots should be transplanted into deep, rich soil, from three to four feet apart. They are fit for use about the third Spring after planting. The most expeditious mode to procure a supply is to plant roots already grown, which will come into use immediately.

Victoria.—Large, fine for cooking. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Linnaeus.—Large, tender, and very fine. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.

Roots.—25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen. *By mail*, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

[*Tragopogon porrifolius*, LIN. *Salsifs*, FR. *Bocksbart*, GER. *Ostra vegetal*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The soil should be light and mellow, full two spits deep, that the long tap-root may run down straight. Sow the seed early in Spring, in drills eight inches apart. When two or three inches high thin them to about six inches apart. They are ready for use in October, and continue good through the Winter and early Spring. For Winter use take up a portion before severe frost, and house them like Carrots or Parsnips. Those remaining in the ground should be dug in early Spring, before commencing their growth. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls and dipped in a batter, and fried like Oysters, which they strongly resemble. The young flower stalks if cut in the Spring of the second year and dressed like Asparagus, resemble it in taste. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH.

[*Spinacea oleracea*, LIN. *Epinard*, FR. *Spinat*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For the Summer crop sow early in March, and at intervals of three weeks or a fortnight, until the middle of July, in quantities according to the demand. The round seeded varieties are the best for Summer crops. The Winter crop should be sown from the middle of August to the beginning of September, the prickly seeded is the hardest, and should be partly used for this crop. All the crops should be sown in drills from one to two inches deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart, scattering the seed thinly, and covering them with the finest of the soil. Protect the Winter crops on approach of severe frost with a little straw or evergreen boughs.

Round, or Summer.—Has a smooth, round seed, thick, fleshy leaves, a little crimped; generally preferred for Spring sowing. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60.

Prickly, or Fall.—This is the hardest variety; prickly seeded, with triangular, oblong, or arrow shaped leaves. It is mostly employed for Fall sowing. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60.

Flanders.—A productive variety; large, broad leaves, seed round; quite hardy. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 60.

Lettuce-leaved.—A new sort of very superior quality; leaves large, thick and deep green, seed round; best suited for Spring sowing. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; lb., 75.

Orache, or Mountain.—The leaves of this variety have a pleasant, slightly acid taste, and with the tender stalks are used boiled in the same manner as Spinach. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

New Zealand.—This plant grows very large and luxuriant in warm, rich soil. It will endure severe drought, which is its greatest advantage, and produces a large quantity of leaves during Summer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH.

[*Cucurbita melo-pepo*, LIN. *Courge*, FR. *Kurbiss*, GER. *Calabaza tontanera*, SP.]

CULTURE.—Being a very tender vine, the Squash is so sensitive of cold that it can not be planted with safety in the Middle and Northern States before the middle of May. The hills should be highly manured, and prepared in a similar manner to those for Cucumbers, all sorts thinned to not more than three plants to a hill.

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped.—An early, flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a deep orange-yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

Early White Bush Scalloped.—Similar in shape to the Yellow, light cream-colored. Both varieties are called "Patty-Pan" in the Southern and Middle States. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.

Early Bush Summer Crookneck.—The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00. The three foregoing sorts should be planted four feet apart.

Boston Marrow.—Form ovate, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon-colored; flesh deep orange, finely grained, and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight, six or eight pounds. It keeps well in Winter, and will boil as dry as a Potato. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50; lb., \$1.50.

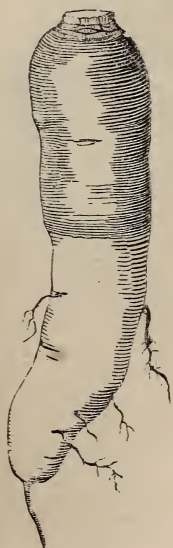
Turban, or Turk's Cap.—A most excellent late table variety; in form resembles a Turkish turban, whence the name. The flesh is orange-yellow, thick, fine-grained, sugary, and well-flavored, and when grown on light, dry soil, it will compare favorably with the Boston Marrow or Hubbard; specimens vary from six to ten pounds in weight. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.



GROUP OF RADISHES. Page 65.

1. Early Scarlet Turnip.
2. Long Scarlet Short Top.
3. Black Spanish Long Winter.
4. Yellow Turnip.
5. Long Salmon.
6. Wood's Early Frame.

7. Chinese Rose-colored Winter.
8. Scarlet Olive-shaped.
9. French Breakfast.
10. Black Spanish Round Winter.
11. Long White Naples.



LONG WHITE, OR
COW HORN TURNIP.
Page 68.



LONG
WHITE FRENCH TURNIP.
Page 69.



RED TOP
STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.
Page 68.



LARGE YELLOW GLOBE
TURNIP. Page 69.



ARLINGTON TOMATO. Page 67.

SQUASH—(Continued.)

- Yokohama.**—A new variety from Japan. It is of the Turban class of Squashes, and measures from four to six inches through, and from six to twelve inches across, and weighs from six to twelve pounds. The surface is strongly ribbed, the skin warty in its early stages of growth, of a pale green color, becoming of a very deep green when more advanced, and when fully ripe is of a uniform dull orange color. The flesh is of a deep orange color, very finely flavored, sweet and dry, very fine-grained, and without any fibre. It keeps until February or March. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.
- Hubbard.**—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal in quality to the Sweet Potato. It has a hard shell, and with the same care will keep three months later than the Marrows. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.
- Canada Crookneck (True).**—A small, early variety of the Winter Crookneck. One of the best for keeping, and when hung up in a dry room, of even temperature, will often keep good until the new crop is gathered the following year. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75; lb., \$2.00.
- Fall or Winter Crookneck.**—The kind most generally cultivated in New England for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow; sometimes striped. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.
- Mammoth.**—Very large, often attaining the weight of two hundred pounds; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- The Marblehead Squash.**—This new variety has a shell of more flinty hardness than the Hubbard, thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. It yields equal to the Hubbard, while its keeping properties are declared to surpass that famous variety. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

TOMATO.

[*Solanum lycopersicum*, LIN. *Tomate*, FR. *Liebesapfel*, GER.]

- CULTURE.**—The cultivation of this delicious vegetable has increased rapidly within the last few years. They flourish best in a warm, light, rich soil. For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hotbed. When about two inches high, prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is past plant them out in a sheltered situation, where they may have the full influence of the sun. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half-grown, commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that, at length, the plants may be completely lared of their leaves, and the fruit left fully exposed to the sun.
- Arlington.**—A new variety, first sent out by us last season, which has given universal satisfaction. The vine is hardy, vigorous, but not a particularly rampant grower, and apparently has the habit of sending its roots deeper, as it stands the drouth better than others. Fruit *uniformly large*, perfect in form, usually round, but sometimes oblong, oval, free from ridges and inequalities, color bright, clear red, fully equal to Early Smooth Red or General Grant. *Invariably perfectly solid*, with very small seed cells, core never green or hard when ripe, but of the same rich color and delicate texture throughout; ripens evenly to the stem. Specimens weighing 24 to 26 ounces are not uncommon. The fruit, when cut through the center, is perfectly solid and uniform in color from center to surface. It is *prodigiously prolific*, and the best flavored Tomato in cultivation. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents; 5 pkts, \$1.00; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; lb., \$20.00.
- Canada Victor.**—A new variety, originating in Canada, described as very early, of large size, symmetrical and handsome. Fruit heavy, full meated, and of rich flavor. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.
- Hubbard's Curled Leaf.**—One of the earliest in cultivation, size medium, slightly ribbed, of very dwarf habit. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.
- Trophy.**—After a trial of four years, this variety has fully sustained its high reputation. It is very large, generally smooth, solid, and in many localities ripens early and is of fine quality. Our seed is all saved from selected specimens, and will be sure to produce the most perfect fruit. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.
- Early Smooth Red.**—Very early, smooth, round and regular in its outline; of medium size; skin rich, deep crimson; productive, of good quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.
- Early York.**—Early, very prolific, fair size, and of excellent quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- General Grant.**—Size above the medium, three to four inches in diameter, very regular, symmetrical, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant, glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm, solid; skin remarkably fine, smooth; very productive, and of finest flavor; bears carriage well, and keeps a long time. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- Boston Market.**—An improved variety of the Large Smooth Red, very productive, showy, and of superior quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- Large Smooth, or Round Red.**—Smooth and fair, nearly round, color bright red; an excellent market variety. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; oz., 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.
- Lester's Perfected (Fejee Island).**—Fruit of large size, pinkish-red, smooth and regular in form, of fine flavor, remarkably solid and well filled to the center. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- Hathaway's Excelsior.**—Early, almost as early as Early Smooth Red, medium to large, smooth as an apple, very solid, and of excellent quality every way. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; oz., 60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

TOMATO—(Continued.)

- Pear-shaped.**—Is preferred for pickling, being more fleshy and firm. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- Large Yellow**—About the size and shape of the Smooth Red; color bright yellow, flesh firm, fine for preserving. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- Yellow Plum.**—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth, color lemon-yellow; used only for preserves. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; *lb.*, \$4.00.
- Red Cherry.**—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; cultivated mostly for pickling. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; *lb.*, \$5.00.
- Grape-Shot.**—A new ornamental variety of Tomato, originated by an amateur, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, by crossing the little Red Currant Tomato with a large hybrid Tomato of his own growing. It is a rampant grower, and should be trained to a trellis six or eight feet high, when its long clusters of waxy scarlet fruit and lively green foliage, produce a charming effect. It is edible, differing from the old Cherry Tomato but little, except in its habit, and in having a rather sweeter taste. It is early, and very prolific, and the green Tomatoes, pulled before the seed matures, make admirable pickles. *Per pkt.*, 15 cents; *oz.*, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; *lb.*, \$10.00.
- Red Currant.**—This is the most ornamental of the whole series. In foliage and general aspect it resembles the ordinary kinds, but it is smaller and more slender, and the fruits grow in long, drooping racemes. These long racemes of fruit, of a bright red color, give the plant a very beautiful appearance. It is a veritable Tomato, the sub-climbing stems of which are very much branched and bear a profusion of simple or divided racemes from six to eight inches long, composed of from fifteen to twenty-five smooth, round fruits, disposed in two rows, and of a very bright scarlet color, so as to give them a strong resemblance to clusters of red Currants. It is a most interesting plant, which may be thoroughly utilized as an object of ornament, under the treatment given to the culinary Tomato. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 75.
- Strawberry, or Ground Cherry (*Physalis Edulis*).**—An entirely distinct variety; the fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity intermixed. With the addition of lemon juice, it is frequently preserved like plums, as well as stewed and served like cranberries. If kept from frost the fruit will keep till Spring. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; *lb.*, \$6.00.

TOBACCO SEED.

- Connecticut Seed Leaf.**—We have made special arrangements with one of the most successful Tobacco cultivators in the valley of the Connecticut to furnish us with the seed of this popular variety, which is saved from selected plants, and can be guaranteed of the best quality. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; *lb.*, \$3.00.
- Havana.**—Imported seed. *Per pkt.*, 25 cents; *oz.*, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; *lb.*, \$10.00.

TURNIP.

[*Brassica rapa*, LIN. *Navet*, FR. *Rube*, GER.]

CULTURE.—For the Spring crop, sow the Early White Dutch, or the "Strap-leaved" sorts as early as the seed can be got into the ground, in fourteen-inch drills, and thin to five or six inches. For the Fall and main crop, sow at the North, from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills, as directed for the Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the largest crops are obtained by drill culture. Land newly cleared and burnt over, and old pasture ground, plowed two or three times during the Summer, and well manured with thoroughly rotted manure or guano, and ashed at the time of sowing, will produce the clearest and sweetest Turnips. The sowing should always be done just before a rain, if possible, for the escape from the fly; and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon quick germination, and a rapid and free growth at first. They will be safe from the fly after putting out the rough leaf. One ounce of seed will sow 1000 square feet; an acre will require from one to two pounds.

WHITE FLESH VARIETIES.

- Early Flat Dutch, or Spring Turnip.**—Size medium; white, of quick growth. May be used either in Spring or Fall. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.
- White Top Strap-leaved.**—Form roundish or flat, medium size, small tops; few leaves, which are entire, upright; tap-root small; one of the best. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.
- Red Top Strap-leaved.**—This variety has the form and character of the White-topped, except in color, which is red or purple above ground. These two kinds are the best for Spring sowing, and for all garden culture. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.
- Large White Norfolk.**—Large size; skin white below the surface, but sometimes greenish above; flesh white, coarse-grained, sweet; very desirable for field culture for feeding stock. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.
- Long White, or Cow Horn.**—This excellent variety grows very quickly to good size, nearly Carrot-shaped, and stands half out of ground; flesh white, fine-grained, and sweet; tops small and spreading. It keeps well, and is esteemed by some the best of all for culinary purposes. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25; *lb.*, 75.

YELLOW FLESH TURNIPS.

- Yellow Malta.**—A beautiful, symmetrical, small-bulbed early variety; skin smooth, bright orange-yellow, foliage small, flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and well-flavored. *Per pkt.*, 5 cents; *oz.*, 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; *lb.*, \$1.00.
- Early Yellow Finland.**—A beautiful medium size Turnip, of a bright yellow throughout. The flesh is tender, close-grained; of a sweet, sugary flavor, an excellent garden variety. *Per pkt.*, 10 cents; *oz.*, 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60; *lb.*, \$2.00.

TURNIPS—(Continued.)

Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top.—Bulb globular, reddish-purple above, and deep yellow below, tap-root small, flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary and solid. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Robertson's Golden Ball.—Unsurpassed for richness of flavor and quickness of its growth. It forms a beautiful bulb, with a bright yellow rind and cream-colored flesh; rich, pulpy, and excellent for culinary use, as well as for stock. Its keeping qualities are unrivaled. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

Large Yellow Globe.—This variety grows to a large size, handsome globular-shaped, color pale yellow with greenish top leaves, rather small and spreading. One of the best for a general crop, either for table use or stock; keeps hard and brittle until late in Spring. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 30; lb., \$1.00.*

TURNIP, (Ruta-Baga.)

[*Brassica campestris nabo-brassica*, LIN. *Chou rutabaga*, FR. *Kohlrab in der Erdegelber*, GER. *Nabo rutabaga*, SP.]

CULTURE.—The Swedes, at the North, should be sown from the 20th of June to the 1st of July, in twenty-five inch drills, and thinned out at the first working to ten inches apart, or they may be sown in a seed-bed and afterwards transplanted. It is necessary that the ground should be dry, and made very rich.

Skirving's Purple Top.—An improved purple-topped variety, of very strong growth; large size. By its quick vegetation it generally escapes the ravages of the fly; best suited to field culture and cattle feeding. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Laing's Improved.—The handsomest variety known, and of excellent quality; purple above and yellow under ground; almost perfect globe-shaped when well grown, with a small top and tap-root. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede.—A new English variety, highly recommended as producing extraordinary crops, and obtained many first-class prizes at various exhibitions in England. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Improved American.—This variety is largely grown in this country by many of our most prominent agriculturists, both for the table and for feeding stock; flesh very solid; fine quality; keeps well until Summer. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Sweet German.—Bulb four or five inches in diameter and six or seven in depth; neck two or three inches long; skin greenish-brown above ground, white beneath; flesh pure white, of extraordinary solidity, very sweet, mild, well-flavored; retains its solidity and freshness until Spring. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

Long White French.—Skin white; flesh white, solid, mild and sweet, strongly resembling the preceding, of which it is supposed to be a variety; excellent for the table, also for stock. This and Sweet German should be sown earlier than other varieties of Turnips, from the last of May to the first of July; they are often sown in seed-beds and afterwards transplanted as recommended for Ruta-Baga. *Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 25; lb., 75.*

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Herbs in general love a mellow and free soil, and some pains should be taken in properly harvesting them in a dry state. The chief points are, first, to cut them when not quite in full blossom, and on a dry day to dry them quickly in the shade in a secure place, and when dry to pack them close in dry boxes or vessels, and keep them entirely excluded from the air. Sow the seeds early in Spring, in shallow drills, and when they are up thin them out to a few inches apart.

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Anise, - - - - -	(<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>), - - - - -	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 00
Arnica, - - - - -	(<i>Arnica montana</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	1 00	
Balm, - - - - -	(<i>Melissa officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	50	
Basil, Sweet, - - - - -	(<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	20	50 1 50
Bene, - - - - -	(<i>Sesamum orientale</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	20	50 1 50
Borage, - - - - -	(<i>Borago officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	25	75 2 00
Bryonia, - - - - -	(<i>Bryonia thyoica</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	1 00	
Caraway, - - - - -	(<i>Carum carvi</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	5	15	40 1 00
Castor Oil Plant, - - - - -	(<i>Ricinus communis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	20	40 1 00
Coriander, - - - - -	(<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	5	15	40 1 00
Dill, - - - - -	(<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	5	15	40 1 00
Fennel, Sweet, - - - - -	(<i>Anethum feniculum</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	5	15	40 1 00
Hyssop, - - - - -	(<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	50	
Lavender, - - - - -	(<i>Lavendula vera</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	25	75 2 00
Marjoram, Sweet, - - - - -	(<i>Origanum marjoram</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	40	1 00 3 50
Opium Poppv, - - - - -	(<i>Papaver somniferum</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	40	1 00 3 00
Pot Marigold, - - - - -	(<i>Calendula officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	15	40	
Rosemary, - - - - -	(<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	75	
Rue, - - - - -	(<i>Ruta graveolens</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	40	
Saffron, - - - - -	(<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	5	15	50 1 50
Sage, - - - - -	(<i>Salvia officinalis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	30	1 00 3 00
Stramonium, - - - - -	(<i>Datura stramonium</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	30	
Summer Savory, - - - - -	(<i>Satureja hortensis</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	30	1 00 3 00
Tansy, - - - - -	(<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10		
Thyme, - - - - -	(<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	50	1 50 4 00
Wormwood, - - - - -	(<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>), - - - - -	- - - - -	10	50	

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

KITCHEN GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, ETC.

	Hund.	Thous.
Asparagus, Giant.—Two years, - - - - -	\$1 00	\$8 00
— Conover's Colossal.—One-year old roots, - - - - -	1 25	10 00
— — — Two-year old roots, - - - - -	1 50	12 00

One-year old roots by mail, 25 cents per 100 extra; two-year old roots are too bulky for mailing.

	Hund.	Thous.	Ten	Thous.
Horse-Radish Roots, - - - - -	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00	
Rhubarb, Myatt's Victoria, - - - - -	Each.	Doz.	Hund.	
Linnaeus, - - - - -	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00	
	25	2 00	10 00	

By mail, 35 cents each.

PLANTS.

Of many varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg-Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, can be had in May or June. See Special List.

GRASS SEEDS.

Subject to slight variations in price to correspond with the market.

	Lb.	Bu.
Red Top Grass (<i>Agrostis Vulgaris</i>).—Valuable for pasturage, is well known and extensively cultivated in the Northern and Middle States, - - - - -	\$0 25	\$2 00
Creeping Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis Stolonifera</i>).—A valuable variety for lawns, also highly suitable for permanent pasture, - - - - -	45	4 00
Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus Pratensis</i>).—This is one of the best and earliest of pasture grasses. It thrives best on meadow lands, - - - - -	50	
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass (<i>Anthoxanthum Odoratum</i>).—This variety yields but a moderate portion of herbage, yet permanent pastures should not be without it, as it is of good quality and very early; it is also very fragrant, - - - - -	50	
Rhode Island Bent (<i>Agrostis var.</i>).—An excellent variety for lawns and pasturage, - - - - -	4 00	
Schraeder's Brome Grass (<i>Bromus Schraederi</i>).—A forage plant from Australia, particularly recommended for resisting the drouth better than any other variety, and will thrive on any soil, except where there is superabundance of moisture; yields two good crops in a season, - - - - -	50	
Crested Dogstail (<i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i>).—This grass, forming a close turf, and having rather fine foliage, may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under by the scythe; it is also useful in agriculture for very dry or gravelly soils, - - - - -	60	
Orchard Grass (<i>Syn. Round Cocksfoot</i>). (<i>Dactylis Glomerata</i>).—A valuable grass on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed. If allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a fresh green hue, - - - - -	30	3 50
Hard Fescue Grass (<i>Festuca Duriuscula</i>).—Will thrive in a great variety of soils, and resist the effect of drought in a remarkable degree. From the fineness of its foliage, it is well adapted for lawns or a sheep pasture, and its habit of reproduction after sowing is very great, - - - - -	30	
Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca Pratensis</i>).—This thrives in all soils, excellent for a permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, - - - - -	50	
Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca Elatior</i>).—A robust variety of the Meadow Fescue, succeeds admirably in moist soils or where the meadows are subject to floods, - - - - -	50	
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca Ovina</i>).—This grass forms a greater part of the sheep pastures of the English Southdowns. It should always enter into the composition of pastures in which sheep are to be pastured, as they are very fond of it, and mutton from such pasture is of the finest flavor, - - - - -	30	
Purple Fescue (<i>Festuca Rubra</i>).—A sub-variety of the <i>Festuca Duriuscula</i> , and especially suitable for dry, loose soils, - - - - -	75	
Darnel-spiked Fescue (<i>Festuca Loliacea</i>).—One of the most valuable grasses in cultivation, either for permanent pasture or lawns. It springs early, is very productive, very nutritious, and improves by age. It thrives on all good soils, and increases in bulk if pastured for many years, - - - - -	80	
Meadow Soft Grass (<i>Holcus Lanatus</i>).—Thrives in almost any soil; useful for orchards or pastures overhung with trees, - - - - -	75	
English Rye Grass (<i>Lolium Perenne</i>).—Very nutritious, and valuable for permanent pastures, - - - - -	3 50	
Italian Rye Grass (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>).—For alternate husbandry this is invaluable, especially for early sheep feed and soiling, - - - - -	4 00	
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass (<i>Poa Trivialis</i>).—Produces a constant supply of highly nutritious herbage, particularly on damp soils. One of the most valuable for laying down pastures and meadows on soils either moist or moderately dry, - - - - -	50	

GRASS SEEDS—(Continued.)

	Lb.	Bu.
Wood Meadow Grass (<i>Poa Nemoralis</i>).—There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few other grasses can exist; produces a good deal of foliage early in Spring, - - - - -	\$0 60	
Hungarian Grass (<i>Panicum Germanicum</i>).—One of the most valuable varieties for soiling, will thrive in almost any soil, is not affected by drought, may be sown as late as the 4th of July, - - - - -		\$3 00
Millett (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), - - - - -		3 00
Kentucky Blue Grass, or Smooth Meadow Grass (<i>Poa Pratensis</i>).—This grass yields at a very early period of the season, herbage of the most nutritious properties. Thrives in moderately dry soils; extensively grown in many parts of the country, - - - - -	25	2 00
Kentucky Blue Grass .—Extra clean, - - - - -	35	3 00
Timothy, or Herd's Grass (<i>Phleum Pratense</i>).—Very productive, and thrives on almost any soil. For laying down strong, tenacious and moist soils, it should form a considerable portion of the mixture required for husbandry or permanent pasture. It is also very profitable when grown alone. Price according to market.		
Reed Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris Arundinacea</i>).—Grows well by streams or marshes, - - - - -		75

LAWN GRASS.

For directions for making a Lawn, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

	Qt.	Bu.
Lawn Grass .—Central Park mixture, - - - - -	\$0 30	\$5 50
Lawn Grass .—French mixture, - - - - -	25	4 50
Lawn Grass .—Fine mixture, - - - - -	20	3 50

As these Grasses are of small, neat growth, and do not spread as much as other kinds, it is necessary that they should be sown thickly. For forming new lawns three bushels are required per acre, or about four quarts to six rods of land.

Flint's Mixture.—For permanent grass land. For enumeration of kinds and quantities contained in this mixture, see *Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants*. Per bush., \$6 50.

CLOVERS, ETC.

Red Clover , (<i>Trifolium Pratense</i>).—Large, } Market prices.	Lb.
Red Clover .—Medium, - - - - -	
White Clover , (<i>Trifolium Repens</i>), - - - - -	\$0 60
Lucerne, or French Clover , (<i>Medicago Sativa</i>), - - - - -	60
Alsike, or Hybrid Clover .—A new variety fine for sheep. 100 lbs., \$40.00, - - - - -	50
Italian Clover , (<i>Trifolium Incarnatum</i>).—Scarlet; sow in July for soiling or mowing before winter, - - - - -	50
Bokhara Clover , (<i>Melilotus Leucantha</i>).—Affords excellent feed for bees throughout its season, - - - - -	75
Trefoil Yellow , (<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>).—Hop clover, - - - - -	75

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Prices variable.	Oz.	Lb.	Qt.
Canary , - - - - -	(<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), - - - - -			\$0 25
Hemp , - - - - -	(<i>Cannabis sativa</i>), - - - - -			20
Maw , - - - - -	(<i>Papaver rheas</i>), - - - - -		\$0 30	
Millett , - - - - -	(<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), - - - - -			20
Rape , - - - - -	(<i>Brassica napas</i>), - - - - -			30
Rice , (unhulled,) - - - - -	(<i>Oryza sativa</i>), - - - - -			30
Lettuce , - - - - -	(<i>Lactuca sativa</i>), - - - - -	\$0 30		
Mocking-Bird Food , (prepared.) Per bottle, 50 cents.				

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Prices variable.	Oz.	Lb.	Qt.	Bu.
Pear Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Pyrus communis</i>), - - - - -	\$0 25	\$3 00		
Quince Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i>), - - - - -	40	4 00		
Apple Seed , - - - - -	(<i>Pyrus malus</i>), - - - - -			\$0 50	\$12 00
Plum Pits , - - - - -	(<i>Prunus communis</i>), - - - - -			30	8 00
Apricot Pits , - - - - -	(<i>Armenica vulgaris</i>), - - - - -	10	75		
Cherry Mahaleb , - - - - -	(<i>Cerasus Mahaleb</i>), - - - - -	10	75		
Cherry , common, - - - - -	(<i>Cerasus communis</i>), - - - - -	10	75		
Currant Seed , red and white, - - - - -	(<i>Ribes</i>), - - - - -	50			
Peach Pits , - - - - -				10	1 50

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

OUR Tree and Shrub Seeds are received from the most reliable sources, but we can not guarantee them to vegetate, as they sometimes fail in the hands of the most experienced cultivators. Prices variable.

CONIFERS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
<i>Abies Excelsa</i> , - - - (Norway Spruce,) - - - - -		\$0 20	\$1 50
- <i>Alba</i> , - - - (White Spruce,) - - - - -		50	6 00
- <i>Nigra</i> , - - - (Black Spruce,) - - - - -		50	6 00
- <i>Canadensis</i> , - - - (Hemlock Spruce,) - - - - -	\$0 20	50	6 00
- <i>Balsamea</i> , - - - (Balsam Fir,) - - - - -		20	1 50
<i>Cedrus Libani</i> , - - - (Cedar of Lebanon,) <i>Per cone</i> , 30 cents.			
<i>Cupressus Disticha</i> , - - - (Deciduous Cypress,) - - - - -		15	1 50
- <i>Lawsoniana</i> , - - - (Lawson Cypress,) - - - - -	25	2 00	
- <i>Horizontalis</i> , - - - (Spreading Cypress,) - - - - -		40	4 00
- <i>Pyramidalis</i> , - - - (Upright Cypress,) - - - - -		35	3 00
<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i> , - - - (Japan Cedar,) - - - - -	25		
<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i> , - - - (Maiden Hair Tree,) packets contain 5 nuts,	25		
<i>Juniperus Sabiniana</i> , - - - (Savin Tree,) - - - - -		25	2 00
- <i>Virginiana</i> , - - - (Red Cedar,) - - - - -		20	1 50
- <i>Communis</i> , - - - (American Juniper,) - - - - -		25	2 50
<i>Larix Europea</i> , - - - (European Larch,) - - - - -		25	2 00
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i> , - - - (Black Austrian Pine,) - - - - -		25	2 50
- <i>Cembra</i> , - - - (Cembra Pine,) - - - - -		20	1 50
- <i>Pinea</i> , - - - (Stone Pine,) - - - - -		25	2 50
- <i>Strobus</i> , - - - (Weymouth Pine,) - - - - -		40	4 00
- <i>Sylvestris</i> , - - - (Scotch Fir,) - - - - -		25	2 50
<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i> , - - - (American Arbor Vitæ,) - - - - -		50	5 00

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

	Oz.	Lb.
<i>Acer Campestris</i> , - - - (English Maple,) - - - - -	\$0 20	\$1 50
- <i>Plantanoides</i> , - - - (Norway Maple,) - - - - -	20	1 50
- <i>Pseudo Platanus</i> , - - - (Plane or Sycamore,) - - - - -	20	1 50
<i>Ailanthus Glandulosa</i> , - - - (Tree of Heaven,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Beech</i> , Common, - - - (Fagus Communis,) - - - - -	10	1 00
<i>Calycanthus Præcox</i> , - - - (Strawberry Shrub,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Carya Alba</i> , - - - (Shell-bark Hickory,) <i>per qt.</i> , 40c.; <i>bu.</i> , \$7.00.		
<i>Carpinus Betulus</i> , - - - (Hornbeam,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Catalpa Bignonoides</i> , - - - (Catalpa,) - - - - -	50	5 00
<i>Celtis Occidentalis</i> , - - - (American Nettle Tree,) - - - - -	30	2 50
<i>Cercis Siliquastrum</i> , - - - (Judas Tree,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Cornus Florida</i> , - - - (Flowering Dogwood,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Citrus Laburnum</i> , - - - (Laburnum,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Diospyrus Virginiana</i> , - - - (Persimmon,) - - - - -	*25	2 50
<i>Eucalyptus</i> .—The celebrated gum tree of Australia, several varieties, each,	2 00	
<i>Euonymus Europeus</i> , - - - (Strawberry Tree,) - - - - -	50	3 50
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i> , - - - (European Ash,) - - - - -	20	1 50
- <i>Ornus</i> , - - - (Flowering Ash,) - - - - -	25	2 00
<i>Hedera Quinquifolia</i> , - - - (Ampelopsis,) - - - - -	20	2 00
<i>Ligustrum Vulgare</i> , - - - (Common Privet,) - - - - -	20	2 00
- <i>Japonicum</i> , - - - (Japan Privet,) - - - - -	30	3 00
<i>Liquidamber Styraciflua</i> , - - - (Sweet Gum,) - - - - -	1 00	6 00
<i>Mahonia Aquifolia</i> , - - - (Mahonia,) - - - - -	25	
<i>Morus Alba</i> , - - - (White Mulberry,) - - - - -	30	3 00
- <i>Nigra</i> , - - - (Black Mulberry,) - - - - -	30	3 00
<i>Robinia Pseudo Acacia</i> , - - - (Yellow Locust,) - - - - -	10	75
<i>Tilia Platyphylla</i> , - - - (Lime, Broad-leaved,) - - - - -	15	1 50
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i> , - - - (Snowball,) - - - - -	25	

SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

	Oz.	Lb.
<i>Acacia Three-Thorned, or Honey Locust</i> , (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>), very hardy and effectual for protection against man or beast, (per 100 lbs., \$50.)		\$0 75
<i>Buckthorn</i> , (<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>).—Clean seed,	\$0 10	1 25
<i>Hawthorn</i> , (<i>Crataegus oxyacanthus</i>). - - - - -	15	1 50
<i>Yellow Locust</i> , (<i>Robinia pseudo acacia</i>). - - - - -	10	75
<i>Osage Orange</i> , (<i>Maclura Aurantiaca</i>). - - - - -	10	1 00
<i>Barberry</i> , (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>).—Very hardy, producing a fine compact hedge, affording ample security against intrusion; also valuable for its fruit, which is excellent for preserving,	25	2 00

B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Qt.	Bu.			Qt.	Bu.	
Evergreen Dwarf Broom	-	-	\$0	\$7	00	Sunflower, - - - -	-\$0	\$6	00
Corn, - - - -	-	-				Sainfoin, double cutting, - -			Lb.
Improved Dwarf Broom	-	-				Fuller's Teasels, - - - -			\$0
Corn, - - - -	-	-	50	7	00	Cotton, Sea Island, - - - -			50
Medium Broom Corn, - - - -	-	-	30	4	00	Cotton, Tennessee upland, - -			35
Chinese Sugar Cane, (Pure,) - -	-	-	30	5	00	Spurry, for sandy land, - - -			25
Winter Vetches, - - - -	-	-	25	4	00	Dyer's Madder, - - - -			50
Spring Vetches, - - - -	-	-	25	4	00				1
Flax, very clean, - - - -	-	-	25	4	00				00

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Buckwheat.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT.

This extraordinary variety, originated abroad and carefully tested here for several years, is now offered as a very great improvement upon the ordinary black or gray Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the common Buckwheat, it continues in bloom longer, matures a few days sooner, and yields nearly or quite double under the same conditions. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety, while the husk is thinner, thereby saving from 15 to 20 per cent. waste in the process of manufacturing into flour, which flour is whiter and more nutritious. Price per bushel, \$3.00; half bushel, \$2.00; peck, \$1.25; 4 lbs. by mail, \$1.00. Ordinary Buckwheat, bush., \$2.00.

SPRING WHEAT—*Triticum aestivum*.

Bush.

China Spring.—A white chaff, bearded variety; produces long heads well filled with plump kernels, - - - - \$4 00
Mediterranean Spring.—This variety is bearded, yields well, and the kernels are much larger than those of the other Spring varieties, - - - - 3 50

WINTER WHEAT—*Triticum hybernum*.

Weeks' or Wicks' White.—A comparatively new variety, and a very valuable one. Early and productive, - - - - 4 00
Treadwell.—It is a white Wheat, and somewhat later than the Weeks', but is ranker in its growth, and the straw is stiffer; good yielder, and, like Weeks', both bald and bearded, - - - - 4 00
Boughton.—A fine white bald Wheat, producing a short, stiff straw, with heads short, but well filled, very productive, and should be grown on light, warm, rich soil, - 4 00
Dielt.—A bald Wheat, prolific and hardy, enduring our cold Winters as well as any of the older sorts. The grain is white, and ripens early, - - - - 3 50
Red Mediterranean.—This is the imported variety, fully acclimated, and is a standard Wheat. Heads bearded, well filled; succeeds well in nearly all localities; ripens early, - - - - 3 25

SPRING BARLEY—(*Hordeum*.)

Two-Rowed, (*Hordeum Distichum*), - - - - - 2 00
Four-Rowed, (*Hordeum Vulgare*), - - - - - 2 00

RYE—(*Secale*.)

Spring Rye, (*Secale Cereale*), - - - - - 3 00
Winter Rye, (*Secale Cereale*).—White, and of superior quality, - - - - 2 00

OATS—(*Avena sativa*.)

White Probsteier.—The seed of this variety was received from Germany in 1866, and has since been cultivated with great success in various parts of the country. They are a bush Oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the head. The straw is tall, coarse and strong, and not liable to lodge. The hull is soft and thin and the kernel large. Per bushel of 32 lbs., \$2.00.

Excelsior (White).—First disseminated from the Agricultural Department at Washington. It has thus far proved a most excellent variety,—very heavy, frequently weighing from 40 to 50 pounds per measured bushel; productive and of most excellent quality. Per bushel of 32 lbs., \$2.00.

Surprise (White).—A very popular variety of recent introduction, remarkably plump and heavy; average weight 35 to 40 pounds per bushel. Per bushel of 32 lbs., \$1.50.

Poland (White).—Imported. Per bushel, \$2.50.

Four pounds of either of the above varieties, by mail, 75 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HEXAMER'S PRONG HOE.—Patented.

THIS implement subserves the purpose of a hoe and rake. It is an excellent tool for pulverizing the soil between rows of all kinds of growing plants and for rooting up small weeds; and it is a wonderful improvement on Hand Potato Diggers. As the tines are long, small and strong, they pass through the soil with the application of less force than is required to work the old style of diggers. Price, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.



The Wethersfield Seed Sower.



The attention of seedsmen, gardeners, and farmers generally, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable machine for sowing seed in drills. It is patented by T. B. Rogers, Esq., and styled "The Wethersfield Seed Sower." In structure it is simple, compact, strong, durable, portable, and perfectly efficient. It adapts itself to every form and size of seed, makes its own drill, distributes with *perfect evenness*, screens the seed from dispersion by the wind and clogging by the rain, covers promptly, and gently presses down to secure that close contact of soil essential to quick germination. The perfect precision and certainty of every part

of the process, enables the cultivator to sow his land in exactly the variety and proportions of crop he wishes, without an excess or deficiency of seed, and secures a uniformity throughout alike beautiful to the eye and auspicious to the harvest.

Price of the Wethersfield Seed Sower, complete, \$9.00. It can be packed in small compass and sent by express or freight.

French's Patent Cultivator.

SPECIALY ADAPTED TO MARKET GARDENS, AND THE FIELD CULTURE OF ROOTS, ONIONS, STRAWBERRIES, ETC.

Pulverizes deep. Works very close to small and tender plants without throwing earth upon them. Effectually draws out Twitch-Grass, Sorrel and other weeds. Lifts and lightens the soil, and leaves it level. Can be used from one to three feet wide, and at various depths. Runs steadily and is of very light draft. Price, \$14.00.

Harrington's Patent Single or Combined Seed Sower and Hand Cultivator.

THE PRICE OF A COMBINED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR DOES NOT EXCEED THAT OF AN ORDINARY SOWER.

The **Sower** sows all kinds of seeds; is the best in the market for Carrot, Onion, Sorghum and Turnip Seed; also for Peas and Beans; is the only one that will sow Beets and Parsnips with regularity. Makes the drills, and evenly drops and covers the seed. Distributes Guano and other Fertilizers. Has no slides, reeds, or brushes to get out of order.

The **Cultivator** destroys weeds between the rows, and mellows the soil. Can be easily expanded or contracted. Dispenses with wheel and hand hoes. The removal of the Hopper and its attachments from the frame, and substitution of Cultivator attachment, enables each Sower to be quickly changed to a Cultivator. All the parts are very light and durable, and easy to operate and effective.

Prices.—Single Seed Sower, \$12.00. Combined Sower and Cultivator, \$15.00. Single Cultivator, \$8.00. Full directions for working are attached to each.

Perry's Scarifier, for Surface and Deep Soil Cultivating.

☞ **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS A THISTLE, QUACK GRASS AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.** The **NARROW, CHISEL-POINTED TEETH** bring Quack Roots to the surface, thoroughly loosening the soil, and preparing it for easy passage of the knife, which cuts and uproots every weed under which it passes. Its adoption will save two-thirds the present cost of growing Corn, Potatoes, Cotton, Broom-Corn, Root Crops, etc., besides increasing the yield fully one-quarter, by the thorough cultivation its use necessarily gives. Running as close to the row as a hand hoe can be used, it almost does away with this back-aching implement. In planting nursery stock, cuttings, etc., or preparing ground for root crops, when it is necessary to pulverize eight or ten inches deep, this Scarifier will do more and better work in one day than twenty men with garden forks, leaving the ground level, and as light as the most careful forking can make it. Ground thus prepared—and *easily kept pulverized* by this implement—will not be affected by drouth, and surplus water finds an egress below the roots, leaving the surface dry and warm. Circulars sent to applicants.

Price of Scarifier, complete, \$22.00.

PRICE OF SCARIFIER IN SEPARATE PARTS.

2 Side Teeth, \$1 each, - - - -	\$2 00	1 Wheel, Standard and Hook combined, \$1 50
1 Sub-soil Tooth, - - - -	1 50	1 Set Division Plates, for keeping side
1 Shovel Plow, - - - -	2 50	teeth straight with draft, when arms
1 Right and 1 Left Hand Hiller, \$2 each, 4 00		are contracted or expanded, - - - 1 50
3 8-inch Triangular Points, for use in		(This is very important in securing
soddy ground, 75c. each, - - - -	2 25	light draft and great strength.)
3 2x8-inch Chiseled Points, 50c. each, - 1 50		Handles, Frames, Plates and Braces, 3 50
1 Steel Knife Horse Hoe, - - - -	3 00	25 Bolts, average 4c. each, - - - 1 00

Total, - - - - - \$24 25

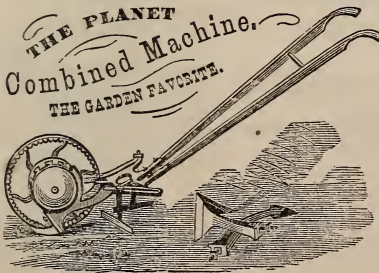
The following additional fixtures can also be sent if desired at prices affixed:

Two Hill Weeders.—They will do the work of twenty men in weeding the hills of Corn or Potatoes, and not take one minute's extra time, as when you are cultivating between the rows the weeders do their work in the hill. This Weeder must be used to be appreciated, and its general use would save millions of dollars in labor, besides increasing the yield millions of bushels by keeping the hills free from weeds. **Price, \$1.50 Each.**

16-inch Steel Knife for Root Crop, \$2.00 Each.

The Planet Hoe and Drill.

THE PLANET
Combined Machine.
THE GARDEN FAVORITE.



The Planet Garden Drill and Wheel Hoe Combined.—This novel and delightful implement is extremely useful and convenient in the vegetable and flower garden, and among all root crops, being at once a complete Seed Drill, Wheel Hoe and Cultivator, and Garden Plow. It drops the seed in open sight, with unmatched regularity in quantity and depth, and in a straight, narrow line, an important advantage in after cultivation. It hoes rapidly, safely and closely to or from the rows, *both sides at once*, (or between them when preferred,) *also cultivates and plows or subsoils* at any depth desired, and neatly cleans garden walks, performing each operation speedily, perfectly, and with sufficient ease for ladies' use; the whole cost is quickly

THE PLANET
Double Wheel Hoe.
"No Equal at Work."



repaid, even in a family vegetable garden. Holds one quart, though working well with a fraction of an ounce; hoes from 5 to 14 inches wide; cast steel blades; no gearing, light, durable, and artistic. We can not show in the engraving the different combinations, but complete directions accompany each machine.

Send for circular, with testimonials.

Price.—Planet Combined Machine, \$10.50; Planet Double Wheel Hoe, \$8.50; Planet Drill, No. 2, \$12.50; Planet Drill, No. 3, \$16.75; Planet Double Wheel Hoe, complete with subsoilers and extra hoes, \$10.00.

Comstock's New Gardening Implements.

Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder Combined.—In the cultivation of Onions, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Rice, Spinach, Strawberries, Nursery Stocks, and other small drill crops, this implement, the invention of Wm. G. COMSTOCK, for many years a large Seed Grower in Wethersfield, Conn., will do the work of SIX MEN with hoes. It is the only implement that *pulls the weeds* and thoroughly pulverizes the soil; runs close to the rows, and takes out all the weeds not directly in line with the plants, without covering them, however small, and throws the earth up to or away from the rows. It is readily adjusted to clean the space between rows from 6 to 15 inches apart at one passage.

Comstock's Hand Cultivator and Onion Weeder Combined. Price, \$9.25.

Comstock's Seed Sower. Price, \$10.35.

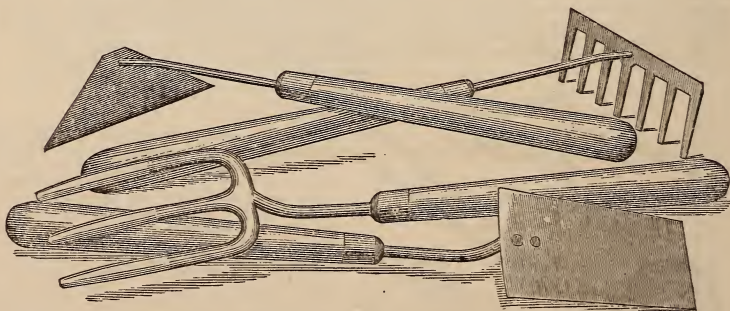
Comstock's Seed Sower, Hand Cultivator and Weeder Combined.—This is a new and perfect small Seed Sower, combined with the Cultivator and Weeder, and can be separated or attached in five minutes. It sows Beet, Parsnip, and other difficult seeds which can be sown with any Seeder, with the greatest regularity, without waste or clogging, and is especially adapted to sowing Onion at the rate of four, five or six pounds to the acre. It has a click and slide motion with a circular plate perforated with ten graduated holes, attached to the slide and agitator. By revolving the disk, which is held in place by a spring, it can be changed instantly to sow thick or thin, without removing the seed from the hopper. Price, \$15.35.

Comstock's Strawberry Runner Cutter, with the Cultivator and Weeder Combined.—A sharp steel wheel and knife, to be fixed to the Cultivator and Weeder, for removing Strawberry Runners, cultivating between the rows at the same time. Price, \$12.25.

Comstock's Seed Sower, Strawberry Cutter, Cultivator and Weeder Combined. Price, \$18.35.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS MAILED TO ALL APPLICANTS.

Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools.



These are made of the very best cast steel, about ten inches in length, with hard wood handles beautifully polished and neatly put up in boxes. They will be found very useful in working and loosening the soil and removing weeds from among flowers and young vegetables.

No. 1, extra polished, \$1.25 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, - \$1.50

No. 2, painted and polished, \$1.00 per set of four; by mail, postpaid, - 1.25

Lawn Mowers.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Lawn Mowers from all the different manufacturers, of all sizes, from those which can be managed by a child, to a two-horse power, suitable alike for the city lot or the most extensive lawn,—warranted to give satisfaction. Circulars giving full particulars of each of the different kinds will be mailed to all applicants.

Hill's Archimedean Lawn Mower Improved.—Has been patented both in this country and in Europe, and embraces all the improvements that have ever been made in Lawn Mowers. The machine which we now present to the public embraces some very valuable improvements which have recently been added, and which are not contained in those heretofore manufactured; and although there are many thousands of the Hills' Lawn Mower already in use without the new improvements, *not one has yet been returned.*

It is quite simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order.

The New Horse Lawn Mower.—Now offered for the first time, is well worthy of the attention of those in want.

PRICES:

10-inch Hand Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
12-inch Hand Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 00
14-inch Hand Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
23-inch Horse Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
32-inch Horse Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00

Excelsior Lawn Mowers.—We have sold these Mowers for the past two years, both for *Horse or Hand Power*, and do not know of an instance where they have failed to do their work well. They are perfect in their construction, well-finished, and contain the latest improvements, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICES OF THE EXCELSIOR:

No. 0.—Hand Mower, 11-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$16 00
No. 1.—Hand Mower, 14-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
No. 2.—Hand Mower, 18-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
No. 2½.—Horse Mower, 25-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
No. 3.—Horse Mower, 30-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
No. 4.—Horse Mower, 35-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160 00
No. 5.—Horse Mower, 40-inch Cut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Grass Box, No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Grass Box, No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 00
Grass Box, No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 00
Horse Boots,	\$12.00 per pair.								

The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers.—We warrant every machine of this style unconditionally. If it does not work in a perfectly satisfactory manner, after a reasonable trial, we will change it for a machine of *any other pattern.*

PRICES:

No. 00.—Suitable for a lady or boy; cuts 10 inches wide; weighs 28 pounds,	-	-	\$15 00
No. 1, Jr.—Suitable for a lady or boy; cuts 14 inches wide; weighs 37 pounds,	-	-	20 00
No. 2, Jr.—Suitable for a man; cuts 16 inches wide; weighs 42 pounds,	-	-	25 00
No. 1.—Suitable for a man; cuts 15 inches wide; weighs 63 pounds,	-	-	25 00
No. 2.—Suitable for a man; cuts 20 inches wide; weighs 75 pounds,	-	-	30 00
No. 2½.—Suitable for a pony; cuts 30 inches wide; weighs 275 pounds,	-	-	90 00
The pony machine, No. 2½, may be had with seat and shafts at an additional expense of \$20.00.			

The Fountain Pump, or Portable Pump and Sprinkler.

Cheap, Simple, Effective, can not dry up or get out of order.



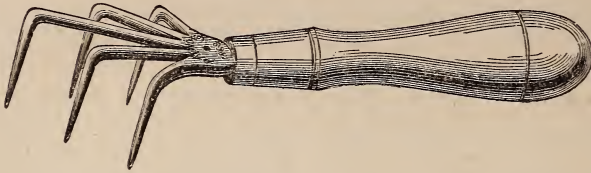
The most convenient apparatus for watering Shrubbery, Gardens or Conservatories, for washing Windows, Sidewalks, Carriages, etc., or for extinguishing Fires, ever invented.

A woman or child can use it; its perfect simplicity and effectiveness, as well as the ease with which it is used, *delight and please all* who see and examine it. Since its introduction the sale has been immense.

The Pump is made with two pieces of seamless brass tubing, one within the other. the water is received at one end through the suction hose and forced through the nozzle or sprinkler at the other.

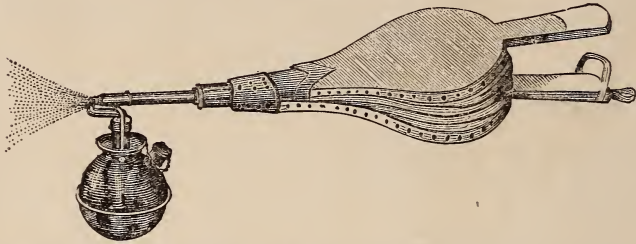
At A, is shown a section of the hose; at B, the sprinkler attached to the rest when not in use; at C, the packing box; at D, the wooden handle; at E, the nozzle, which can be attached to the rest at B, when the sprinkler is used in its place. **Price, \$10.00.**

Patent Excelsior Weeding Hook.

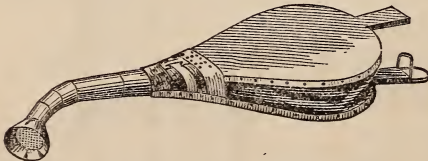


The only instrument that can be used to advantage among small and tender plants. This instrument is warranted to give satisfaction when used among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where absolute freedom from weeds is the result desired to be obtained. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injuring the plants or soiling the hands, and is in all respects the best, if not the only instrument ever offered to the public for this purpose. **Price, 30 cents; by mail, 40 cents.**

New Bellows Syringe.



A French invention for showering plants with insect-killing liquids, or clear water, operating the same way as the well-known perfume sprinkler of the drug stores, and the atomizer, or spray producer, of the surgeons. The liquid to be used is put into the brass globe and the bellows worked; a fine spray issues in such a copious stream that it is easy to reach every part of the plant and bedew it with whatever insect-killing liquid may be desirable. One great advantage of this apparatus is its economy. In the ordinary methods of treating plants with liquid insecticides, a very large share is wasted, while with this only so much as is needed to just moisten the leaves and stems need be used. Carbolic soap and other preparations of Carbolic Acid, Whale-oil Soap, Tobacco Water, infusions of Quassia, Camomile, and Pyrethrum (Persian Insect Powder) and solutions of Salt, Carbonate of Ammonia, and Aloes, or whatever may be found useful against any particular insect, may be employed. It will also be found a most useful implement for showering the foliage of house plants with tepid water during Winter, to cleanse them from dust and keep the foliage in a healthy condition. **Price, \$3.50 each.**



Sulphur Bellows, Or Floral and Vintage Flour of Sulphur Duster.

For the EXTERMINATION OF BUGS, WORMS, and all INSECTS; likewise MILDEW UPON GRAPE-VINES. By the use of this implement the Flour of Sulphur can be evenly distributed over every part of the affected plant. **Price, \$2.50.**

Brusie's Lawn Sprinkler and Fountain.

This valuable machine is calculated to obviate the slow process of watering gardens or lawns by hand. It will throw an even shower of water from forty to seventy feet, which may be regulated to fall in a gentle shower, or with as much force as required. By unscrewing the top it may be used as a Portable Fountain. **Prices, No. 1, \$15.00; No. 2, extra size, for public parks, cemeteries, and large grounds, \$18.00.**

Page's Pump and Sprinkler.

Combines most of the advantages of a Hand Watering Pot, a Greenhouse Syringe, a Light Force Pump, and Garden Engine in one.

This new Portable Pump is simple in construction, light to carry, easy to operate, adapted to a greater variety of uses than any other, and sold at a price so low as to be within the means of nearly every family. It has a new Sprinkling Apparatus, which is acknowledged to be the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient Sprinkler ever invented. With this attached to Page's lightest Force Pump, water can be spread fine as mist over a space from two inches to ten feet square, or change instantly to a "coarse spray" or a "single jet," thrown thirty or forty feet. It is the first Sprinkler ever made to do that instantaneously, and without any change of nozzles. It is also a Sprinkler that never "clogs" in its operation, never needs "clearing out." It is just the Sprinkler for market gardeners. Hotbeds may be very quickly and thoroughly watered without disturbing smallest seeds, or moving lightest soil. For watering young and tender seedlings has no equal. Upon transplanted plants water may be thrown with any degree of fineness or force desired. Price, \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to style and finish.

Warren Hoe.

It is perfectly adapted for Field, Nursery or Garden.

Is superior to any other Hoe at all work for which a Hoe is intended, such as Pulverizing, Planting, Hilling, Weeding, Scraping, Chopping out, &c. They are made of Solid Cast Steel, with Trowel temper, and warranted not to break with fair usage. No farmer or gardener can afford to do without them and spend their time and strength on the old Hoe. You may not like the looks of them at first, they being so different from the Hoe we have been using for thirty years, but use it until you become accustomed to it, and twice its cost will not get you to do without.

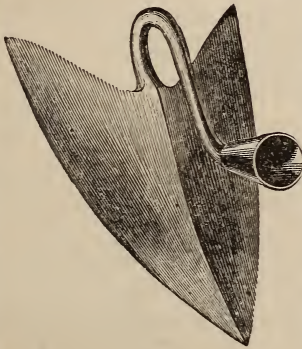
It has two sharp edges on either side, extending to the point, making a cutting surface of 16 to 18 inches.

Has a draw cut on the principle of a scythe, or as you would hold your knife or any cutting tool, and cuts to the best advantage.

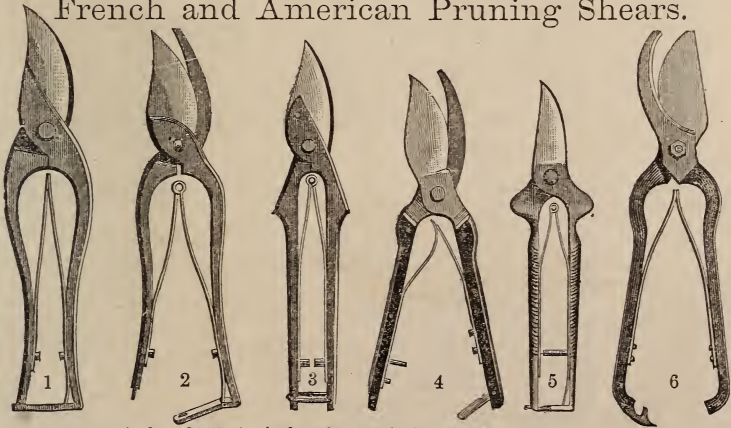
Will scour in any soil, because it has curves like the mould-board of a steel plow.

Can not well break, as central ridge is great support.

Prices, No. 1, Ladies' and Garden Hoe, \$1.00 each. No. 2, Garden and Field Hoe, \$1.25 each. No. 3, Field Hoe, \$1.25 each.



French and American Pruning Shears.



1.—3 sizes; 7½ inches, \$3.50; 8¾ inches, \$3.75; 9 inches, \$4.25.

2.—2 sizes; 7½ inches, \$3.75; 8 inches, \$4.00.

3.—3 sizes; 7 inches, \$4.25; 8 inches, \$4.50; 8½ inches, \$5.00.

4.—1 sizes; 7 inches, \$1.75; 8 inches, \$2.00; 9 inches, \$2.25; 10 inches, \$3.00.

5.—3 sizes; 7 inches, \$4.75; 8 inches, \$5.00; 8½ inches, \$5.50.

6.—Wiss, American manufacture, 3 sizes; 7½ inches, \$2.25; 8½ inches, \$2.75; 9 inches, \$3.00.

Garden and Horticultural Implements.

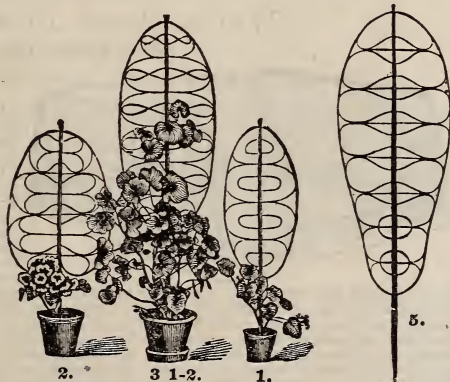
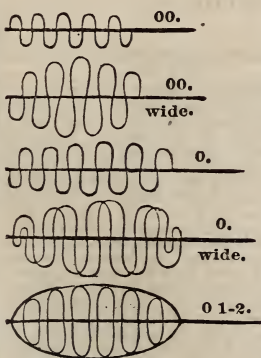
From the best English and American Manufacturers. See Illustrations on pages 172 and 173 in Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden.

NO.		PRICE.
1	Pruning Knife, with Saw, (Saynor's), - - - - -	\$2 00
2	Pruning Knives.—(Saynor's.) \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.50; No. 5, \$1.50; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$1.75; No. 8, \$1.75; No. 9, \$1.50; No. 10, \$2.00; No. 11, \$1.25; No. 12, \$1.25; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.00; No. 25, \$1.00.	
15	Budding Knives.—(Saynor's.) No. 15, \$2.75; No. 16, \$2.00; No. 17, \$2.00; No. 18, \$1.50; No. 19, \$1.50; No. 20, \$2.00; No. 21, \$2.00; No. 22, \$1.25; No. 23, \$1.50; No. 24, \$2.50.	
	Pruning and Budding Knives of similar patterns, from other manufacturers, - - - - -	\$0 75 to 1 50
26	Border or Grass Shears, 8-inch, \$3.50; 9-inch, \$4.00; 10-inch, \$4.50.	
27	Border Shears, with wheel, 8-inch, \$4.00; 9-inch, \$4.50; 10-inch, \$5.00.	
28	Branch or Lopping Pruning Shears, three sizes, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.	
29	Hedge and Garden Shears, 5½ in. (ladies,) \$2.50; 8 in. \$3.00; 8½ in. \$3.25; 9 in. \$3.50; 10 in. \$4.00; 12 in. \$5.00; notched, 25 cents extra.	
30	Garden Bill Hooks, for pruning with one hand, - - - - -	2 00 to 3 00
31	Spring Grass Shears, for edging, - - - - -	1 50
32	Sheep Shears, for edgings, - - - - -	1 50
34	Bow Slide Pruning Shears, 7-inch, - - - - -	4 50
35	Pruning Scissors, with bows, three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.	
36	Grape Scissors, 6-inch, \$1.00; 7-inch, \$1.25.	
37	Propagating Scissors, - - - - -	1 25
38	Scotch Scythe Stones, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.	
40	Grass Plot Edging Knives, cast steel, (Saynor's.) 8-inch, \$2.25; 9-inch, \$2.50; 10-inch, \$2.75.	
41	Dutch, or Scuffle Hoes, (Saynor's.) 4-inch, 50 cents; 5-inch, 60 cents; 6-inch, 75 cents; 7-inch, 80 cents; 8-inch, 90 cents; 9-inch, \$1.00; 10-inch, \$1.10.	
42	English Transplanting Trowels, blued steel, 6-inch, \$1.25; 7-inch, \$1.50; 8-inch, \$1.75. Similar pattern of American manufacture, 6-inch, 35 cents; 7-inch, 40 cents; 8-inch, 50 cents.	
43	Triangular Hoes, used also for Tree Scrapers, 5-inch, 50 cents; 6-inch, 60 cents; 7-inch, 75 cents.	
44	Noyes' Garden Weeder, - - - - -	40
45	Garden Reels, with stakes, English, 8-inch, \$1.50; 10-inch, \$2.00. Similar patterns of American manufacture, - - - - -	75 to 1 25
46	Moore's Improved Grafting Knife, - - - - -	1 25
47	English Lawn Rakes, 16-inch, \$3.50; 20-inch, \$4.00; 24-inch, \$5.00.	
48	Ladies' Blue Weeding Forks, English, - - - - -	60
	Similar pattern of American manufacture, - - - - -	40 to 50
50	Pruning Saws, 14-inch, \$1.50; 16-inch, \$1.75; 18-inch, \$2.00; 20-inch, \$2.50.	
52	English Lawn Scythes, - - - - -	1 50 to 2 00
53	English Turnip Hoes, 6-inch, - - - - -	50
57	Milton Hatchet, stag handle, - - - - -	4 00
58	Ames' Cast Steel Spades, - - - - -	2 00
59, 82	Spading and Manure Forks, cast steel, - - - - -	1 75 to 2 50
60	Rifle for Sharpening Scythes, - - - - -	25
61	Brass Syringe, \$10.00; No. 62, \$9.00; No. 64, \$9.00; No. 65, \$5.00.	
69	Tin Water Pots, painted green, from 2 to 16 qts., - - - - -	50 to 3 00
71	Grass Hooks or Sickles, English, three sizes, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25.	
72	Grafting Chisel, - - - - -	1 00
75	Ladies' Floral Rake and Hoe, - - - - -	25
76	Post Hole Spade, Ames' Cast Steel, - - - - -	2 25
77	Draining Spade, cast steel, - - - - -	2 25
78	Scythes of various patterns and manufactures, - - - - -	1 25 to 2 00
79	Scythe Snaths of various patterns, - - - - -	75 to 1 50
80	Cast Steel Potato Hooks or Prong Hoes, - - - - -	1 00
81	Sulphur Bellows, for preventing mildew, - - - - -	2 50
83	Spades and Shovels, long handles, Ames' and others, - - - - -	2 00
85	Hay or Manure Forks, - - - - -	50 to 1 50
87	Pruning Saw and Chisel combined, - - - - -	3 00
88	Ames' Round Point Shovel, - - - - -	1 75
89	Wooden Rakes, of various patterns and sizes, - - - - -	50 to 75
91	Steel Garden Rakes, 6 teeth, 75 cents; 8 teeth, 80 cents; 10 teeth, 90 cents; 12 teeth, \$1.00; 14 teeth, \$1.20; 16 teeth, \$1.50.	
93-94	Garden Hoes, cast steel, various sizes and patterns, - - - - -	75 to 1 00

GARDEN REQUISITES.

Pot Plant and Garden Trellises.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of our
Regular Sizes.
In ordering, the numbers will suffice.



	Each.	Doz.
No. 00.—This cut represents our smallest size 18-inch stick, 3½ inches wide,	\$0 08	\$0 75
No. 00, wide.—20-inch stick, 8 inches wide,	10	1 00
No. 0.—24-inch stick, 8 inches wide,	12	1 20
No. 0, wide.—24-inch stick, 8 inches wide,	15	1 50
No. 0 1-2.—24-inch stick, 7½ inches wide,	20	2 00
No. 1.—This trellis is shown in cluster cut herewith; 30-inch stick, 10 inches wide, and is the best selling trellis we make,	30	2 50
No. 2.—This trellis is also shown in the same cut; 24-inch stick, 14 inches wide,	40	4 00
No. 3.—Same pattern as No. 3½; 3-foot stick, 13 inches wide,	50	4 50
No. 3 1-2.—This is the center trellis in cluster cut herewith; 3½ foot stick, 14 inches wide,	60	5 50
No. 4.—Same style as No. 5; 4-foot stick, 15 inches wide,	70	6 50
No. 5.—5-foot stick, 18 inches wide,	80	8 00
No. 6.—Same style as No. 5; 6-foot stick, 20 inches wide,	1 00	10 00



Fan Trellis.—This cut represents 3½, 4, 5, and 6 feet	Each.	Doz.
3½ feet,	\$0 65	\$6 00
4 feet,	75	7 00
5 feet,	90	9 00
6 feet,	1 00	10 00



Veranda Trellises.—This represents the 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet Veranda Trellis. This trellis is extensively used, and it is particularly adapted to high climbing shrubs and vines, can be made of any desired size, and is mostly used upon verandas, where it is very ornamental.

		Each.	Doz.			Each.	Doz.
5 feet,	- - -	-\$0 90	\$10 00	7 feet,	- - -	-\$1 25	\$13 50
6 feet,	- - -	- 1 10	11 50	8 feet,	- - -	- 1 50	16 00



This cut represents a 20-inch Ivy Trellis, 16 and 24 inches same pattern.

		Each.	Doz.
16 inches,	- - -	-\$0 65	\$7 00
20 inches,	- - -	- 85	9 00
24 inches,	- - -	- 1 00	11 00

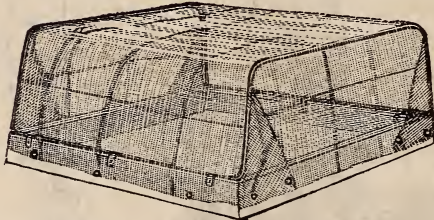
PLANT STICKS.

We make six different sizes of Plant Sticks, from 2 to 6 feet in length, for supporting single stalks of Roses, Dahlias, etc.

		Doz.	Hund.			Doz.	Hund.			Doz.	Hund.
2 feet,	- - -	-\$0 30	\$2 25	3 feet,	- - -	-\$0 60	\$4 50	5 feet,	- - -	-\$1 00	\$7 50
2½ feet,	- - -	- 45	3 00	4 feet,	- - -	- 75	6 00	6 feet,	- - -	- 1 50	10 50

Welch Plant Protector.

(Patent applied for.)



[From the April number of *American Agriculturist*.]

"Eternal vigilance is the price of" Cucumbers and Melons. The plants as soon as they are out of the ground are met by the Striped Bug and "Flea," and at no time of their existence are they safe from the attacks of the spotted Yellow Lady-Bug and the sober-looking Squash-Bug. If we can manage to protect the plants until they get large enough to "run alone," the attacks of insects are not so disastrous, and those who have cold frames

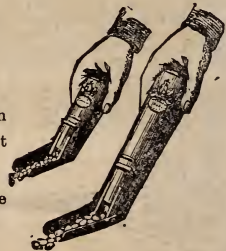
or other glass can carry their Cucumber and Melon plants beyond their feeble stage before they set them out. The majority of persons, however, sow the seed in the open ground and trust to various kinds of protection. Frames of various make covered with netting have been sold and used with more or less satisfaction. The best screen of this kind that we have seen is one offered by B. K. Bliss & Sons, and is illustrated here by an engraving. It is simply a wooden frame upon which is a support of galvanized wire which holds the screen of netting. The wooden base allows the affair to be placed in close contact with the soil, so that no insects can crawl under it, and at the same time lifts the netting above contact with the earth, which with most other protectors is a great annoyance, especially when there are frequent rains. Screens of this kind are not only useful to protect plants from insects, but they keep off chilly winds and slight frosts, while they do not interfere with the growth of the vines. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

The Sidney Seed Sower.

FOR GARDENS.

This useful implement will distribute the very smallest seed in any required quantity, either broadcast or in drills or in pots. It has only to be seen to be appreciated.

Small Size for Small Seeds, \$1.00 each. Large Size for Peas, Beans, etc., \$1.50 each.



B. K. BLISS & SONS' ABRIDGED CATALOGUE.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING GARDEN THERMOMETER, FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Is upon the principle of that invented by Dr. Rutherford, the construction of which is exceedingly simple. It consists of a glass tube, mounted on a strong zinc scale, with the divisions and figures raised, the bulb and part of the bore of which is filled with perfectly pure spirits of wine, in which floats freely a black glass index. A slight elevation of the Thermometer, bulb uppermost, will cause the glass index to pass to the surface of the liquid, where it will remain, unless violently shaken. On decrease of temperature, the alcohol recedes, taking with it the glass index; on an increase of temperature, the alcohol alone ascends in the tube, leaving the end of the index *farthest* from the bulb, indicating the lowest temperature that has taken place during the absence of the observer. Price, \$2.00 each.

GARDEN AND HOUSE THERMOMETERS,

Of various patterns and finish. Price, 50 cents to \$5.00 each.

BAMBOO MATS FOR SHADING.

A very superior article, light, durable, impervious to water and easy to handle; average size, 5 by 9 feet. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPAN FLAX.

Per lb.

For tying, much superior to Bast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 00
Bast Cuba and American,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 50 to 1 00

E. WOLF & SON'S SOLID INK PENCILS IN CEDAR.

These Pencils are an excellent substitute for Pen and Ink, as they possess indelibility combined with the convenience of the Lead Pencil. They are particularly recommended for office, warehouse, and general use, and will be found highly advantageous where dispatch is necessary and the writing required to be preserved for any length of time. They are also well adapted for writing on Garden Labels of all descriptions, the action of the air, rain, etc., not having the slightest effect upon them. Colors, black, blue and red. Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Whittemore's Portable Window Garden.



This cut represents the **Window Garden** attached underneath the window, either inside or outside the house. Its artistic beauty must be apparent to all. Its **extreme simplicity of arrangement** renders it an easy matter for any lady to put up or take down. It is **not screwed to the wall**, and yet, is so firmly attached, that it is capable of sustaining over 100 pounds weight. **Full directions for putting up sent with each order.**

The standard length is three feet which is about the average width of windows, but parties can send the measurement of their windows and have them made any desired length, not exceeding four feet, without additional cost. Those made in **Ash** can be painted to correspond with the color of the house.

The cut represents the use of flower-pots, but a **Zinc Pan** filled with dirt, can be used instead, if desired. These

are furnished to parties ordering at \$3.00 each.

The **Window Garden** can be taken to pieces and packed for shipment. Sent to any part of the country, on receipt of price.

Oiled and Polished Walnut, open panels, 3 feet long, \$5.75; 3 1-2 feet long, \$6.00; 4 feet long, \$6.25.

Walnut, elegant finish, raised panels, 3 feet long, \$7.50; 3 1-2 feet long, \$7.75; 4 feet long, \$8.00. The same pattern in Ash, for outside, \$5.50 and \$6.00 each.

Cast Iron Bird Houses.

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS IN OUR GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

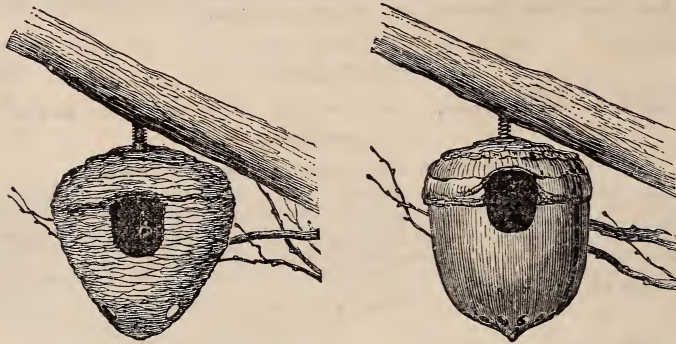
Bird House, No. 4. 13 inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ base. Price, \$10.00.—English Cottage finished in white enamel, with the windows and doors appropriately colored. There is a socket at the base to receive the end of the pole. It should be elevated about nine feet from the ground to obtain the best effect.

Bird House, No. 5. $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches diameter. Price, \$6.00.—This house is octagonal in form, and is finished inside and out in white enamel. It is divided into two apartments, with openings on opposite sides. It should be placed on a pole about nine feet from the ground, for which a hollow socket is formed at the base, as in No. 4.

Bird House, No. 6. 18 inches high, 12 inches in diameter. Price, \$5.00.—Octagonal house finished in white enamel, and same size as No. 5. It has, however, but one opening, and is in one apartment. Should be like the others elevated on a pole about nine feet from the ground.

Bird House, No. 7. 14 inches high, 9 inches in diameter. Price, \$4.00.—Small octagonal house, with socket for pole, finished in white enamel. Should be placed about eight feet from the ground; has one apartment and one opening.

Tree Bird Houses.



Tree Bird House, No. 8. Price, \$1.25.

Tree Bird House, No. 9. Price, \$1.25.

The tree or pendant Bird House, finished in white and colored enamel, with a tapering screw by which it can be readily attached to limbs of trees, the jet of buildings, and in almost any position, should be placed from ten to fifteen feet from the ground. These houses are made in the form of a wisp's nest, and the acorn; they are designed more particularly for the accommodation of the English sparrow, and to be attached in numbers to the limbs of trees, that the birds following their natural habit may lodge in communities, instead of by pairs like the blue-bird, wren, and others; each of these houses is complete in itself, and can be put up at once by the most unskillful person; they are usually ordered by the dozen or part of a dozen, for one or more trees, three, four or five being placed in a single tree, or more, according to its size.

Wooden Bird Houses neatly painted, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.00 each. Rustic Bird Houses of wood, beautiful patterns, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Rustic Flower Stands and Baskets of Cast Iron.

Rustic Flower Stand, No. 3. 2 feet 2 inches high, 18 inches diameter. Price, \$15.00.—This Stand is arranged with removable pan and is handsomely finished in enamel and bronze.

Flower Stand, No. 4. 23 inches high, 13 inches diameter. Price, \$5.00.—This Stand is nicely finished in enamel and is designed for moss. It is in open work pattern and has a basin to catch the drainage.

Flower Stand, No. 5. 23 inches high, 13 inches diameter. Price, \$4.50.—This Stand is the same in design and finish as the No. 4, but without the basin.

Moss Basket, No. 1. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Price, \$2.00.—Finished in enamel and has basin for drainage, with chains for hanging.

Moss Basket, No. 2. 6 inches high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Price, \$1.50.—This is the same in finish and design as the No. 1, without the basin.

Hanging Basket, No. 3. 6 inches high, 9 inches diameter. Price, \$1.50.—This Basket is of rustic net-work, with removable pot for plants. Finished in enamel and bronze. By removing pot a fine Moss Basket is formed.

French Bronzed Flower Stands and Brackets.



TABLE FLOWER STAND.

(Patent applied for.)

This stand supplies a want long felt by lovers of flowers, who, having fine blooming or foliage plants, desire to place them where they can be most enjoyed without danger of injuring furniture. It is finely finished in

FRENCH BRONZE,

with open or close cups 4 or 5 inches in diameter, as may be ordered. By the simple withdrawal of a pin the stand can be packed in small compass for shipping. It is six inches high and twelve inches in diameter. **Price, \$2.00 each.**

FOUR CUP TABLE STAND.

This stand is the same as the Three Cup Stand shown on the preceding page, with the addition of the raised center cup. **Price, \$2.50 each.**

FRENCH BRONZED FLOWER BRACKETS.

(Patents applied for.)



No. 5.—BRONZED IVY BRACKET.
5 or 6-inch Cup. **Price, 50 cents each.** Cups 5 or 6-inch diameter. **Price, 75 cts. each.**



No. 1.—ONE CUP BRACKET.

No. 2.—TWO CUP BRACKET.

Cups 4 and 5-inch diameter. **Price, \$1.25 each.**

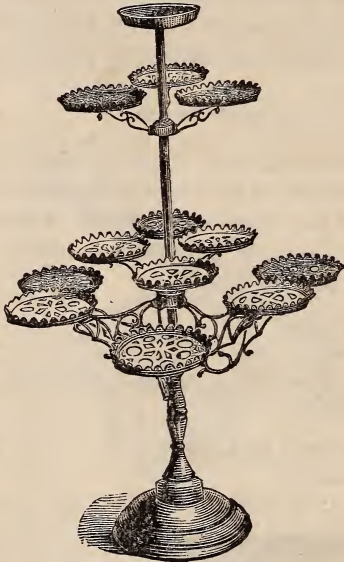


No. 3.—THREE CUP BRACKET.

Cups 5 inches diameter. Price, \$1.50 each.

**No. 4.—FOUR CUP BRACKET.**

Three 5 inches and one 4 inches in diameter. Price, \$1.75 each.

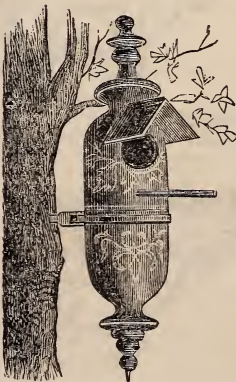
**FLOWER STAND.****No. 1.—THIRTEEN CUPS.**

Standard Japanned, with Gilt Bands, Brackets and Cups, French Bronzed. Height, 3 feet; diameter, 26 inches. Brackets swing, allowing a tasteful arrangement of plants.

Price, \$9.00; Square Base, same as in Vase No. 1, \$10.00.

**No. 1.—BRONZED BIRD CAGE HOOK.**

8-inch, with Screws. Price, 30 cents each.

**SWEDISH BIRD HOUSES.**

A new and beautiful design, very ornamental; made of wood and highly finished in Japanned style, which makes them impervious to water, and not liable to injury from the heat of the sun. They can be attached to trees as shown in the cut, or placed under the piazza, or near the windows of dwelling-houses. They are also very durable.

Price, \$3.50 each.

Rustic Work.

WE have made arrangements with one of the best manufacturers of Rustic Work in the country, by which we are able to furnish any desired pattern to order, aside from those kept in general stock, a few of which are here illustrated. We are also prepared to furnish plans and estimates for **Summer Houses, Arbors, Bridges, Fences and Gateways**, to any extent, which will be built in a most thorough manner from the best materials, and shipped in sections to any part of the country. Experienced workmen will be furnished to attend to the erection of the same, if desired. The following illustrations embrace a few of our leading samples. See pages 88, 89, 90.

Explanations of Plates.

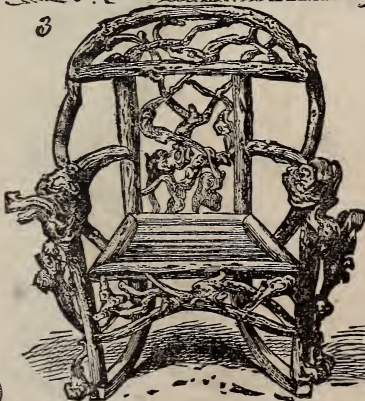
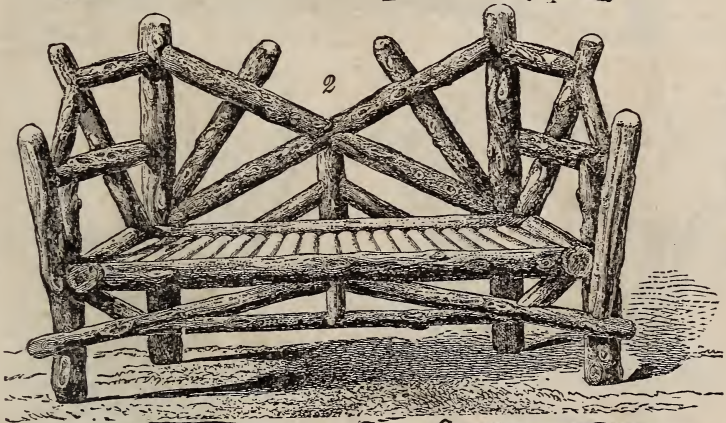
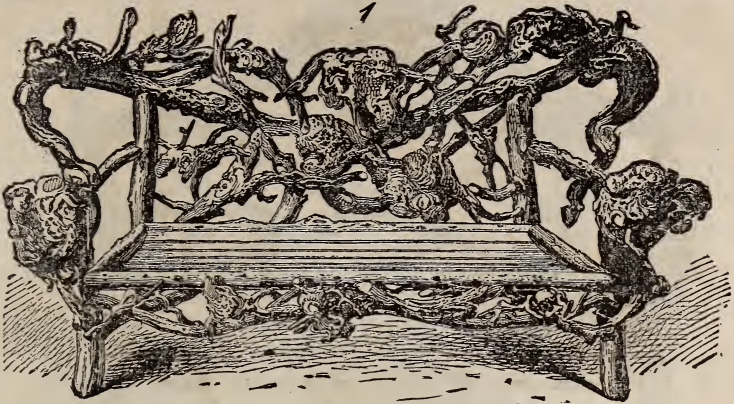
RUSTIC BASKETS.

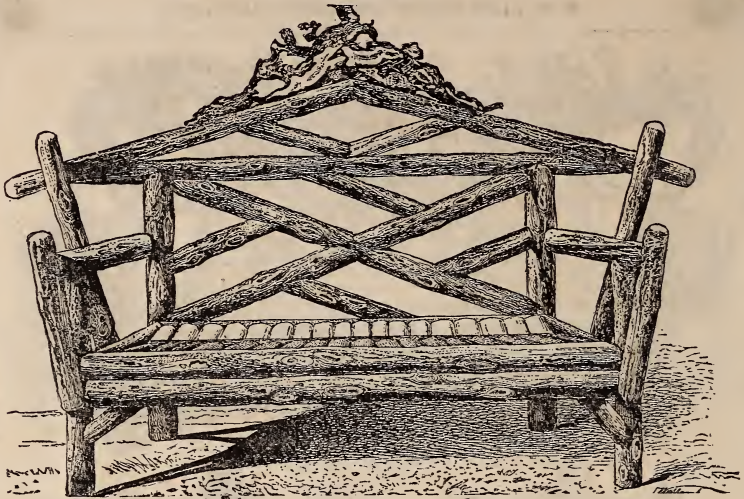
No. 1.—Oval Hanging or Stand Baskets, 7 x 13; 2½ feet high,	- - - - -	\$3 50
Same pattern, smaller size, 5 x 11; 2 feet high,	- - - - -	3 00
No. 2.—Round Hanging or Stand Baskets, 13-inch bowl; 2½ feet high,	- - - - -	2 75
No. 3.—Round Hanging Basket, 11-inch bowl; 2 feet high,	- - - - -	2 50
No. 4.—Round Hanging Basket, 9-inch bowl; 1¾ feet high,	- - - - -	2 00
No. 5.—Lawn Vase, round, 16-inch tub; 3 feet high,	- - - - -	8 00
No. 6.—Lawn Vase, square, 18-inch box; 3 feet high,	- - - - -	11 00
No. 7.—Lawn Vase, round, 16-inch bowl; 2¾ feet high,	- - - - -	9 00
Same pattern, smaller size, 13-inch bowl; 2¼ feet high,	- - - - -	7 00
No. 8.—Arch Stand, oblong 8 x 24 box; 4 feet high,	- - - - -	15 00
Stand, same pattern, 7 x 24 box; 3¾ feet high,	- - - - -	12 00
No. 9.—Croquet Stool,	- - - - -	5 00

RUSTIC SETTEES AND CHAIRS.

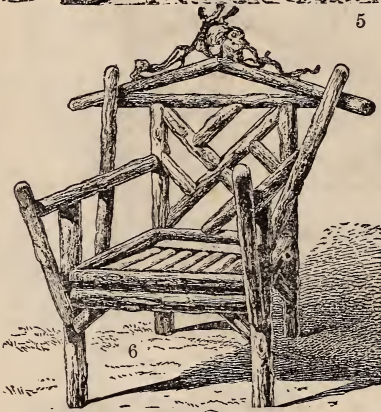
No. 1.—Settee for Piazza, extreme length, 7 feet,	- - - - -	\$30 00
Settee for Piazza, extreme length, 5 feet; similar pattern,	- - - - -	20 00
No. 2.—Settees for Lawns, red cedar, with the bark, 5 feet,	- - - - -	13 00
Larger sizes, built to order, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per foot extra.		
No. 3.—Rocking Chair for Piazza,	- - - - -	13 00
No. 4.—Arm Chair for Piazza,	- - - - -	11 00
Chairs of various patterns, from \$8.00 upwards.		
No. 5.—Lawn Settee, red cedar, with the bark,	- - - - -	15 00
No. 6.—Lawn Chair, red cedar, with the bark,	- - - - -	7 00
No. 7.—Lawn Chair, red cedar, with the bark,	- - - - -	6 50
No. 8.—Croquet Chair, red cedar, with the bark,	- - - - -	4 50
No. 9.—Croquet Chair, red cedar, with the bark,	- - - - -	5 50



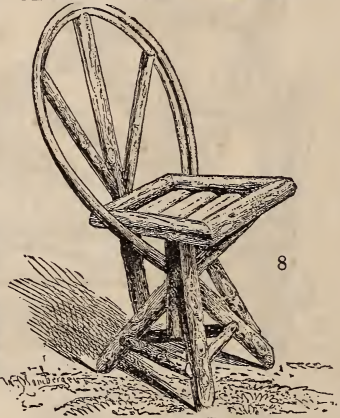




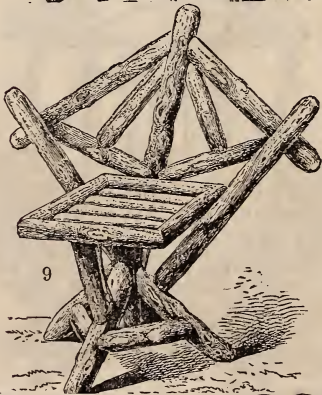
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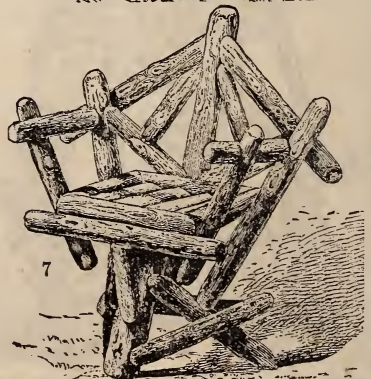
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7

L'homme-Lefort, Mastic, or Cold Grafting Wax.

Used in the Imperial Nurseries and Plantations of Paris.

A GOLD MEDAL AND TWENTY-TWO SILVER MEDALS.

This preparation is known as the best which can be used in the operation of grafting Trees, Shrubs and Plants of any description, budding Roses, etc. It requires no previous melting; it is always ready for use; it grows hard in the open air as well as in water, and once hardened is not liquefied under a high temperature.

This article is far superior to anything yet produced for the purpose of healing all wounds in Trees, etc., arising from accident or disease. It rapidly causes broken or split branches to unite again; it preserves the graft from moisture and from the intrusion of insects, etc., and is the best styptic to prevent the effusion of sap after the pruning of the Grape-vine.

It is also an indispensable article in many other circumstances, which can only be illustrated by its use. Sold in tin boxes of various sizes, bearing the signature of the inventor. Price, 40 cents, \$1.25 and \$3.50 per tin. The largest contain about 6¼ pounds.

Trowbridge's Grafting Wax, of First Quality.

Put up in convenient rolls for use of 1, ½ and ¼ pounds. This has been in use for a number of years, and is highly recommended. Price, 40 cents per lb. ¼ lb. packages, 15 cents.

For the Destruction of Insects.

Jacques' Sapo Tabacum, or Tobacco Soap.—A universal remedy for the pests of gardens and nurseries, etc. The most convenient, cheap, and potent specific for the destruction of insects, parasites, and their eggs, infesting plants. Also an efficient specific for the destruction of ticks and other parasitic vermin on sheep and domesticated animals. Price, 50 cents per pound; 5 lbs. for \$2.00.

Gishurst Compound.—An English preparation highly recommended for preventing and destroying RED SPIDERS, SCALE, MEALY BUG, THRIP, GREEN AND BROWN FLY, etc., also for Winter dressing and washing walls, frames, and sashes of greenhouses. Price per box, \$1.00.

Parmenter's Patent Preparation.—For the destruction of MEALY BUG, RED SPIDER, THRIPS, SCALE, APHIS, and all kinds of insects; also MILDEW ON VINES, Fruit Trees, and Plants of all descriptions. It has been proved to be the most effectual application ever offered for the destruction of insects. Small Stone Bottle with Brush, \$1.00. Full directions for use are given with each bottle.

Whale Oil Soap.—For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc. 2 lb. boxes, 35 cents; 5 lb. boxes, 80 cents; 10 lb. boxes, \$1.50; 20 lb. boxes, \$2.50, with full directions for use. Tin Syringes for applying the above, \$1.25; Brass Syringes, \$3.50 to \$12.00.

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps.

The wonderful value of "Carbolic Acid," and the many purposes for which it may be used by all who are in any way connected with agricultural interests, should be better understood. It is the natural enemy of the low forms of insect life, and parasites of every description. It therefore kills and drives away Lice, Flies, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs, Worms, Grubs, and all kinds of insects that annoy and destroy animals and plants. The Carbolic Soaps and Compounds manufactured by James Buchan & Co. are exciting much attention. They are safe to use, and are cheap and effective. Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for destroying Lice on Cattle, curing Mange, Scratches and Sores, is put up in 4 oz. cakes for 15 cents; and 1 lb. bars, for 50 cents; and in cans of 5 lbs., for \$1.50; 10 lbs., for \$2.75; 50 lbs., for \$12.00; and in 200 lb. bbls., for \$40.00.

Plant Protector in cans of 1 lb. for 75 cents; 3 lbs. for \$1.25; 5 lbs. for \$1.50; and 10 lbs. for \$2.75; and in 50 lb. kegs for \$12.00.

Cresylic Sheep Dip will supersede all other preparations. It is a positive cure and preventive of Scab, and destroys Lice, Cads, Ticks, etc. It can be used as a salve when the weather is not favorable for dipping. Cans of 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lb. kegs, \$12.00 200 lb. barrels, \$40.00. One barrel will dip 2,000 head of sheep.

Cresylic Ointment, for the cure of Foot rot in Sheep and Cattle, and destruction of the Screw-worm, is put up in packages of 1-4 lb. for 25 cents; 1-2 lb. for 50 cents; 1 lb. for 75 cents; and 3 lbs. for \$1.25.

FERTILIZERS.

LAWSON'S PHOSPHO-GUANO.

We are happy to state to all interested in agricultural pursuits that we have secured the agency for the United States of the celebrated Fertilizers, first manufactured by Messrs. Peter Lawson & Son, the well-known Seed Merchants of Edinburgh, Scotland, and now by The Phospho-Guano Company of London, which we offer at manufacturer's prices, with the addition of freight.

The **Phospho-Guano** is composed of Guano imported from islands at the Equator in the Pacific Ocean, richer in phosphoric acid than any other known Guano. The ammonia is in a pure and ready formed state, immediately available for assimilation by plants.

This Guano gives to crops a greater chance in unfavorable seasons, and in proof of its powerful fertilizing qualities, has invariably produced a greater maximum weight of produce in bulk as well as in specific gravity.

Though so entirely soluble, it is in an easy, dry condition for spreading on the land, and being highly concentrated, much money and labor are saved in carriage and handling.

The application of Phospho-Guano restores to the soil in the cheapest form the weight of fertilizing properties extracted by the crops, chiefly because it contains such an excess of phosphoric acid, and because it is a true Guano, the deposit of sea birds, and a condensed equivalent to farm-yard manure.

Guaranteed Uniform Analysis.—"I never have had in my hands a manure which, in regard to the best proportions and abundance of efficacious soluble component parts, was to be compared to the PHOSPHO-GUANO. The PHOSPHO-GUANO surpasses most certainly, by its more correct and constant composition, the BEST SORTS of Peruvian Guano, and of its SUPERIOR EFFICACY there can not be the slightest doubt. "JUSTUS VON LIEBIG."

Dr. Voelckler, Consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, having visited the store and works at Seacombe on the 1st of November, 1870, thus reports: "Having drawn samples indiscriminately from various parts of the bulk ready for this season's shipment, I submitted the samples from the respective bulks to a rigid chemical examination, and the result shows that the high fertilizing character which distinguished the bulk samples analyzed by me in former years have not suffered any diminution with the bulk ready for delivery the present season. As regards condition, the Phospho-Guano is as dry and finely prepared as can be desired.

"Phospho-Guano, being prepared from a natural Guano deposit, contains some nitrogenous organic matter, and the small proportion of phosphates not rendered soluble, is, nevertheless, present in a state in which the phosphates can benefit the crops to which the Guano is applied. Most of the nitrogen occurs in the Guano in a non-volatile, and readily available condition of Ammoniacal Salts. Phospho-Guano may, therefore, be kept in a dry place, for any number of years, without suffering the slightest deterioration in quality.

"Having expressed publicly and frequently an opinion of the high value and practical efficacy of this extremely concentrated fertilizer, I need only say on this occasion that the favorable opinion which I expressed in reports on previous inspections of the works at Seacombe, is fully confirmed by my recent visit."

QUANTITY OF PHOSPHO-GUANO RECOMMENDED PER ACRE.

Wheat, Oats and Barley.—About 2½ cwt. per acre, which, to produce the best results, should be well harrowed in at the time of seed sowing.

Tobacco.—From 3 to 5 cwt. per acre, according to the condition of the land, may be economically used; but half that quantity will be sufficient if farm-yard manure be likewise employed.

Turnips, Rape, and Mangold Wurzel.—About 3 cwt. per acre may be applied, sown broadcast or drilled.

Grass, Meadows, and Pasture.—A top-dressing, of 2½ cwt. per acre, applied in February or March, freely worked in with the chain harrow, will be found to yield highly favorable results.

Kitchen Gardens.—At the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, Phospho-Guano has been found largely to increase the yield of kitchen garden vegetables. Even in cases where farm-yard or stable manure abounds, an addition of the Phospho-Guano is invariably attended with the most beneficial results, both in the quantity and quality of the crops, more especially when used for Beans and Peas, Carrots and Parsnips, Potatoes and Turnips. It can be had in small quantities for this purpose.

An addition of 2 cwt. of salt per acre is very beneficial.

N. B.—Phospho-Guano, containing a large percentage of Soluble Phosphates, is highly recommended as a manure for Autumn Wheat sowing.

Packed in bbls., averaging 300 lbs. each, 4 cents per lb., or \$70.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs. In smaller quantities, per lb., 8 cents; 25 lbs., \$1.50.

Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Introduced in 1852. TWENTY YEARS OF PRACTICAL SUCCESS. Patented
December 29, 1859.

3.947 per cent. Ammonia. 21.022 per cent. Dissolved Bone-Phosphate.

(See Analyses by Dr. Isidor Walz, Dr. G. A. Liebig, and Dr. A. Means, published in pamphlet.)

Quick Action and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

The oldest Super-Phosphate manufactory in this country. Composed only of Bones, Potash, Phosphatic Guano, Concentrated Animal Ammoniacal Matter and Sulphuric Acid, all of which contain the required ingredients for Plant Food, not only in the most concentrated form, but also in a condition (after manipulation with Sulphuric Acid during manufacture,) to be made the *most soluble and ready available* to vegetation. Testimony of hundreds of Farmers and Planters in favor of this Manure, published in pamphlet form, will be mailed to applicants. Awarded by the American Institute of New York the highest premium. ("a large Silver Medal,") ever awarded by it to fertilizers. The rapidly increasing demand for Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime, as shown in its enormous use, probably greater at the present time both in this country and in Europe, than that of Peruvian Guano, Bone Dust and all other Commercial Fertilizers combined, can be accounted for only in its general adapt-ness to all crops and on every variety of soil, and ease and safety of application.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the long celebrated fertilizer, known as "Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime," invented and introduced by the late Prof. James Mapes, and are now prepared to supply dealers and consumers promptly direct from the Works.

Packed in bags, (200 pounds each,) at \$6.00 per bag in small lots, or \$50.00 per ton, (2,000 pounds.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To insure a thorough distribution through the soil, it is advisable to mix the Super-Phosphate, before application, with three or four times its bulk of some divisor, such as decomposed muck, woods-earth, or the soil itself, slightly moistened. It may be applied, however, without previous mixing—one-third to one-half in the hills or rows, throwing a little soil over the Super-Phosphate, and the balance around the hills or along the rows, after planting—at the first hoeing. In no instance should it be plowed under, but merely lightly harrowed or hoed in.

For Tobacco.—Use from 400 to 600 pounds per acre—one-third at planting, and balance at hoeing.

For Corn and Potatoes.—Use from 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

For Wheat, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat and Barley.—Drill it with the seed from 200 to 250 pounds per acre.

For Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, and all Vegetable Crops.—Use 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

For Grapes.—Use one-half pint to each vine early in the Spring and also in Summer.

For Grass Lands.—In putting down lands to grass, use from 300 to 400 pounds per acre, prepared with a divisor. Sow broadcast at the time of seeding, either with or immediately after the seed, and before cultivating, harrowing or rolling. As a top-dressing, apply 150 to 200 pounds per acre, in early Spring—before the Spring rains, or immediately after mowing, or in the Autumn.

For Pear and Other Fruit Trees.—Apply in early Spring, digging in slightly, and occasionally during Summer, particularly during rains. Use one gill to one-half pint to each tree. Some of the finest pear orchards in the country have been manured exclusively with this fertilizer and wood-ashes.

To very poor land, double of the above named quantities should be used. In ordinary cases, not one-half the effects of a single application will be fully realized the first season, the balance remaining in the soil for future crops.

Peruvian Guano, (Pure.)—A well-known and powerful stimulant for plants and growing crops of all kinds. From the large amount of ammonia and phosphates it contains, together with the almost inexhaustible supply and the circumstances attending its origin, collection, and importation, it can be relied upon more safely than most other kinds. The quantity used per acre is generally from three hundred to four hundred pounds. Before using it should be made fine, and may be mixed with loam, charcoal-dust or plaster. It should not be mixed with lime or ashes; muck and clay, also, are not suitable. It should not come in contact with growing plants. Dr. Voelckler, the well-known agricultural chemist, recommends the following method of preparing it for use: "First, sift off all the fine guano-dust. Then mix the hard lumps left in the sieve with about twice their bulk of sharp sand. Spread the mixture on an even floor, and pass a heavy garden-roller over it, or beat down the lumps with a wooden mallet. (The admixture of sand prevents the caking of the guano, and greatly facilitates its reduction to a fine powder.) After the whole has gone through the sieve, add salt in the proportion of two parts, by weight, to one of guano. The moisture imparted to the guano by the salt prevents the dusting, which is a great inconvenience in sow-

ing by hand. Salt, in conjunction with guano, moreover, has a specific action on vegetation, which is specially beneficial to corn crops on light soils. I can not too strongly impress upon farmers neither to spare trouble nor expense in preparing guano properly before sowing it." As it is nearly soluble in water it is most easily converted into liquid manure, and when applied in that form its effects are almost immediate. One pound of guano to twenty gallons of water will be sufficiently strong for a single watering each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions. Per lb., 10 cents; 25 lbs., \$2.00; for bag of about 160 lbs., 6 cents per lb.; per ton at market rates.

Bone Dust, or Crushed Bones.—Highly recommended for vine borders, and for mixing with the soil in planting fruit trees, potting plants, and various field crops. By thus enriching the soil, plants will thrive in smaller pots than usual, and do not apparently suffer in the same degree for want of shifting to larger pots. Bone Dust, as a fertilizing agent, (in due proportion,) appears to be applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other yet noticed, having one property attached to it that is not generally common to others, namely, acting as a mechanical agent in adding a greater porosity to the soil by its slower decomposition.

Bone Dust, mixed with dry sifted loam or soil, and sown thickly broadcast (with after-rolling), forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decaying grass-plots in gardens and pleasure-grounds, etc.

Ground or crushed bones, in barrels of about 200 lbs., per single bbl., 3 cents per lb.; per ton, \$38.00. Bone Meal, in barrels, 4 cents per lb.; per ton, \$45.00. Bone Dust, or Flour, 10 cents per lb.; 25 lbs., \$2.00; per bbl., 5 cents per lb.; per ton, \$55.00.

A very superior article of Bone Dust in a concentrated form for pot plants, in boxes, at 35 cents each.

Jonesport Fertilizer.—A new article prepared from the refuse of the lobster canning factories on the coast of Maine. It contains all the parts of the lobster unfit for canning, the moisture of which is absorbed by gypsum, afterwards dried and ground. It is highly recommended by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, where it was first introduced, as suitable for all garden crops; is also highly recommended as a top-dressing for lawns. Packed in barrels of about 200 lbs., at 3 cents per lb. by the barrel, or \$50.00 per ton.

Special Manures, for House or Garden Plants.

Lawson's Phospho-Guano.—Prepared and put up in canisters for horticultural purposes. Of this manure Prof. Liebig speaks as follows: "I can say with confidence that I never had in hand a better sort of artificial manure, far superior in quality, also in its efficacy, to the best Peruvian Guano."

Dr. Voelckler says: "I am of the opinion that Phospho-Guano is a uniformly prepared, highly concentrated and a more generally useful manure than Peruvian Guano." This article has been thoroughly tested in various localities in this country for several years past, and has given great satisfaction. It is particularly valuable for the Flower Border, and for city lots, and all other places where there is difficulty in obtaining stable manure. **One lb. canisters, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 60 cents; 4 lbs., \$1.10; 7 lbs., \$1.75.**

Standen's Gardener's and Amateur's Friend.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND.—One of the richest fertilizing agents known; the volatile principles being chemically fixed, the compound is thereby rendered perfectly inodorous, and may in consequence be freely used in conservatory and parlor. Has been highly extolled as being the most safe and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, having none of the injurious effects of guano when used in too large quantities. **Per canister, \$1.00.**

Carter's Fertilizer.—This is specially prepared for gardeners and amateurs; it possesses remarkably stimulating properties in superinducing a quick, healthy, and vigorous growth in whatever it is applied to in the way of greenhouse or garden plants. **Per canister, \$1.00.**

Goulding's Horticultural Manure.—Per canister \$1.00.

Prepared Bone Flour.—This is one of the most useful of all fertilizers for Pot Plants, such as Roses, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Salvias, etc., etc.; also may be used as a top-dressing for all kinds of House Plants when planted out into the flower border during the Summer. **In boxes of about 2 lbs. each, 35 cents.**

COCOA FIBRE REFUSE.

One of the most valuable materials for mixing with soil for plants, either in beds or in pots, and a most excellent substitute for leaf mould or peat. Plants of all kinds thrive in it with the greatest luxuriance. **50 cents per peck; \$1.50 per bushel, in bags or bbls.**

CATALOGUE
OF
Small Fruits.
—••—
Strawberry Plants.

EMBRACING all that are now considered worthy of cultivation. The plants are grown with special reference to forming plantations. The propagating beds are renewed every year, and the different varieties planted twelve feet apart, so that there is no possible chance for them to become mixed. Instead of using stimulating manures, which cause a rank and unhealthy growth, we keep the soil thoroughly cultivated and loose around the young plants. By this mode of cultivation we raise strong, healthy, and stocky plants, which bear transportation well and are sure to live when transplanted.

All plants sent out from this nursery are one year old, strong and well-rooted. They are taken up with the best possible care not to break or injure the fibrous roots, on which the successful transplanting depends. They are carefully trimmed, bundled and packed, specially to endure long transportations, and we may well take pride in challenging any nursery to produce better or more carefully handled plants than those from our establishment. We warrant all sent out by us to be pure, and true to name. When plants are ordered at prices quoted by the dozen, they will be mailed, postpaid, without extra charge, to any part of the United States. At the fifty or hundred price, if ordered by mail, 25 cents additional must be sent for each hundred plants. The freight on all packages by express to be paid by the purchaser.

CULTIVATION.

Strawberries may be grown on any soil that will produce corn or potatoes. A light clay loam, well enriched with rotten barnyard manure, is the most favorable soil for most varieties. Spring is the best season for planting. As soon as the plants are received from the nursery, open the package or box *at once*, and if possible, plant the same day. If the ground is not ready, or for other causes the planting has to be delayed, untie each bundle and heel in the plants at a shady place, or cover with damp moss and keep in a cool cellar until ready for planting. In the garden, plant in rows 18 inches apart, by 12 inches in the rows; after every third row, leave a space of two feet, instead of 18 inches, for a path. In the field, for cultivation by horses, the rows should be three feet apart. After the beds are marked out, make, with a hoe or a trowel, a hole for each plant, large enough to admit all the roots of the plant without crowding or bending them over. Then spread the roots in the hole and carefully sprinkle pulverized soil upon them until the hole is one-half filled, and press the soil firmly around the roots, then fill up the hole to the crown of the plant, but no more, without pressing the soil again. If the ground is very dry, it is best to plant towards evening, and to water the plants well. To secure healthy plants and a bountiful crop of fruit, the year after planting, the plants should not be allowed to bear the first season, the runners must be cut off before the tips take root, and the grounds kept loose and free from weeds. When lasting cold weather sets in, in this latitude about the last week in November, the plants should be covered with straw or leaves, or salt hay, or any other light material to a depth of one or two inches. This mulch is not removed until after the bearing of the plant. In the spring, when the strawberry leaves start, open with a pointed stick or the hand, the mulch over the crown of each plant. No other care is required before bearing. After the last picking the mulch is to be taken away altogether, and the beds cultivated as during the previous season. A strawberry bed managed in this way will last three to four years, so that in order to secure a full supply of berries every season, a new bed should be laid out every second year.

From careful observation and many years' practical experience, we recommend, for general cultivation, the following

Select List of Strawberries.

EARLY.

Nicanor, for heavy soil.

Downer, for light soil.

MEDIUM, OR MAIN CROP.

Wilson, Charles Downing, for heavy soil.

Wilson, Charles Downing, for light soil.

LATE.

Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda, for heavy soil.

Seth Boyden, Green Prolific, light soil.

LATEST.

Napoleon III., for heavy soil.

Kentucky, for light soil.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Late Prolific.—Originated by E. W. Durand, by crossing the "Haquin" with one of his own unnamed seedlings. Received the first premium in 1870 for the best new seedling not before exhibited, and another first premium, this year, for the best seedling not exhibited before last year. Berries of the largest size, obtusely conical, very regular, seeds in medium depression; color, brilliant, bright crimson; flesh crimson, very juicy, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Foliage dark green, very vigorous and hardy. The fruit ripens late, and is very showy and solid. It is very prolific, and is without exception the most promising market variety introduced in many years. *\$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.*

Kissena.—This new seedling, by Prof. G. W. Huntsman, was awarded the first premium for the best new seedling not before exhibited. Its size is good, medium to large; shape, elongated conical; color, light pink or blush; flesh, pure white, firm, juicy, and of a delicate, exceedingly rich flavor, somewhat similar to that of the Lennig's White. Plant hardy and prolific. *\$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.*

Champion.—A seedling of the Green Prolific, raised by Robert Turnbull, of New Rochelle. The berries of this variety, exhibited at our last Strawberry Exhibition, were a sight to behold, and created a perfect furor among the fruit growers present, who declared them to be the largest berries they had ever seen. The average weight of those exhibited was one ounce for each berry, and a circumference of six inches. The productiveness of the plants is immense, many of the bushes yielding two quarts of berries. Fruit irregular, globe-shaped, of dark crimson color and good quality. *\$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.*

Monarch of the West.—Fruit very large, firm, productive and of bright red color. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; stout foot-stalks holding the fruit high up from the ground; leaves remarkably large and thrifty, protecting the fruit from the direct rays of the sun. *\$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.*

Dr. Warder.—Was awarded the Silver Cup of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society for the best seedling. It is a cross of the Fillmore and Victoria Ovata, and is described by the originator as of vigorous habit, foliage large and healthy, not suffering from the extremes of winter and summer, the fruit stem is very strong, standing erect, high above the foliage, the blossom is staminate, the berry very large, conical, regular and uniform in size, bright red, a good shopping berry and of good flavor. Every blossom will perfect a berry, and the last berries are large enough to be sent to market. *50 cents each; \$2.00 for six; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred.*

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Agriculturist.—Extra large, irregular, conical, with long neck; large specimens coxcomb-shaped; color reddish-crimson; flesh deep red, sweet; plant a very strong grower, hardy and productive, succeeds well on almost all soils. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$15.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*

Black Defiance.—This magnificent variety is a hybrid between the well-known "Triomphe de Gand" and "Green Prolific." Shape conical, sometimes flattened; berries very large, color dark crimson; flesh firm and solid, sweet, remarkably juicy and of the most exquisite aroma; retains its flavor a long time, defies all kinds of weather, and will bear transportation as well as the "Wilson." The plant is very hardy, vigorous and productive. A first-class premium was awarded at the "New Jersey State Fair." It was also exhibited at our Strawberry Show, when it attracted much attention, and was pronounced the highest flavored large berry in cultivation. For the lover of really first-class fruit, no variety combines as many desirable qualities as this one. *\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$6.00 per hundred; \$50.00 per thousand.*

Charles Downing.—Fruit medium to large, uniform, conical; color deep scarlet; flesh light scarlet, moderately firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The plant is vigorous, productive, and hardy, and succeeds on a great variety of soils. This is one of the most valuable varieties for market as well as for home use. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*

Downer, (Downer's Prolific).—Medium, globular; flesh soft; acid, but highly perfumed; very early, hardy and prolific. This is one of the best early market varieties, especially on light soil. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*

Green Prolific.—Large, round, pale crimson; seeds slightly sunken; acid; fruit-stalks long and stout; leaves very large and thick; vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety, for light soils. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*

STRAWBERRIES—(Continued.)

- Jucunda.**—Extra large, conical, very regular in shape and size, glossy crimson; flesh solid, white, juicy, and of delicate flavor. The plants are hardy and very productive on heavy soils. This is one of the most profitable varieties for market, where the soil and situation are favorable, and good cultivation is given unsparingly. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.*
- Kentucky.**—A seedling from Downer's Prolific; berries large, bright red, sweet and delicious, and ripen later than other large berries; fruit-stalks long and erect; plants hardy and vigorous. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*
- Lennig's White, or White Pine-apple.**—Large, globular; white, with a fine blush; flesh solid, pure white, melting and of a most exquisite pine-apple flavor. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, continues a long time in bearing; very productive. For family use, especially for preserving, this variety has no superior. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.*
- Napoleon III.**—Very large, flattened, beautiful scarlet, very juicy; flesh firm, white, sweet, and delicious; plant very large and vigorous. The most valuable variety for a late crop, continues longer in bearing than any other first-class variety. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.*
- Nicanor.**—Fruit medium, round to conical; color light crimson; flesh firm and of good quality. The plant is an exceedingly vigorous grower and very hardy. The fruit is of remarkably uniform size, and holds out well. For an early market variety, gives unanimous satisfaction. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*
- President Wilder.**—The flower-stalk is stiff and erect, the flowers perfect. The fruit is large, some specimens attaining to more than five inches in circumference; and many berries weighed more than an ounce avoirdupois each. Their color is brilliant crimson-scarlet; form obtusely conical; the flesh rosy-white, very juicy, flavor rich and sprightly, with a distinct aroma of the Alpine or Wood Strawberry. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.*
- Seth Boyden, (Boyden's No. 30.)**—Berries very large; roundish, conical, with neck; dark scarlet; flesh moderately firm, melting, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. The plant is very hardy and vigorous, and continues a long time in bearing. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*
- Triomphe de Gand.**—Very large, conical, often coxcomb-shaped; bright glossy scarlet; flesh very firm, sweet, and juicy; late, continues a long time in bearing without diminishing the size of the berries. One of the most beautiful as well as profitable varieties. Under good cultivation, on not too light a soil, there is no more profitable market variety. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*
- Wilson, (Wilson's Albany Seedling.)**—Large, conical; dark crimson; flesh firm, acid, and sprightly. The plant succeeds in almost any soil; very hardy and productive; principal variety in the New York market. *50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per fifty; \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.*

The following Varieties at 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred.

Africana,	Crimson Cone,	Lady of the Lake,	Philadelphia,
Alpine Red,	Crimson Favorite,	Laurella,	Princess Dagmar,
Alpine White,	Cutter,	Large Early Scarlet,	Rippowam,
Baltimore Scarlet,	Early Hudson,	Longworth's Prolific,	Royal Hautbois,
Barnes,	Eliza,	Mathilde,	Russell's Prolific,
Belle Bordelaise,	Florence,	McAvoy's Red,	Scarlet Magnate,
Black Prince,	French's Seedling,	McAvoy's Superior,	Stinger's Seedling,
Boston Pine,	Globe,	Metcalf's Early,	Triumph of America,
Boudinot,	Hautbois' Prolific,	Michigan,	Trollope's Victoria,
Boyden's No. 15,	Hooker,	Monitor,	Turner's Beauty,
Boyden's No. 20,	Hovey,	Moyamensing,	Turner's Favorite,
Brighton Pine,	Hudson's No. 3,	Naomi,	Turner's Nonesuch,
Brooklyn Scarlet,	Hudson's No. 9,	Negro,	Turner's Prolific,
Chorlton's Prolific,	Ida,	New Jersey Scarlet,	Turner's Queen.
Clinton,	Jenny Lind,	Newport,	
Colfax,	Ladies' Pine,	Panic,	
Col. Ellsworth,	Lady Finger,	Peak's Emperor,	

RASPBERRIES.—Red Varieties.

- Belle de Fontenay.**—Large, irregular, conical, deep crimson; flavor good, sub-acid; very hardy; produces a second crop in Autumn. *\$1.00 per dozen; \$2.50 per fifty; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.*
- Clarke.**—The hardest of the Antwerp varieties. Berries light crimson, very sweet, rich and high flavored. Canes very strong, erect and stocky; productive and entirely hardy. *\$1.00 per dozen; \$2.50 per fifty; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.*
- Herstine.**—Plant entirely hardy, a good grower, most abundant and early bearer; suckers moderately; canes strong, of a pea-green color, covered with white bloom; spines green, but not abundant; foliage healthy, of medium size, and often lobed, of a pearl-gray color on the under side; fruit large, oblong, with small grains and crimson color; flavor sub-acid and very good. *50 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per fifty; \$20.00 per hundred.*
- Hudson River Antwerp.**—Large and firm, flavor sweet and excellent, highly perfumed; very productive; half-hardy; requires protection. *\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.00 per hundred.*
- Kirtland.**—Medium, nearly round, light bright crimson, moderately firm, sweet; canes very strong and erect, nearly smooth; very early, productive and hardy. One of the best of the native varieties. *\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$5.00 per hundred.*

RASPBERRIES—(Continued.)

- Naomi.**—Large, obtuse conical; crimson; firm, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Canes strong, and more hardy than the preceding variety. \$2.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$10.00 per hundred.
- Pearl.**—Medium round, light bright scarlet; sweet, juicy, moderately firm, highly pleasant flavor; half-hardy; a valuable variety for the garden. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$5.00 per hundred.
- Philadelphia.**—Medium size; round, dark red, flavor mild; canes erect and strong. The most hardy and productive red Raspberry; succeeds remarkably well on light soils, where most of the hardy varieties fail. \$1.00 per dozen; \$2.50 per fifty; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.
- Saunders.**—Plant a good bearer, suckling freely; canes green, shaded with purple; spines numerous, small and light green; foliage light and abundant; fruit very large, round, of a crimson color, with large grains; flavor of high character, and delicious. 50 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per fifty; \$20.00 per hundred.

RASPBERRIES—Black Varieties.

- Doolittle's Black Cap.**—Large; black, sweet, juicy; early; very productive and hardy; one of the most profitable market berries. \$1.00 per dozen; \$2.50 per fifty; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.
- Davison's Thornless Black Cap.**—Similar to Doolittle, but earlier and nearly thornless. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$5.00 per hundred.
- Miami, or Mammoth Cluster.**—The largest black Raspberry in cultivation; dark brownish-black, covered with bloom; juicy and sprightly in flavor; canes very strong and vigorous; leaves large and deep green; late and very productive. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand.
- Seneca.**—Very late; large; glossy black; flavor rich and sprightly. The berry is very firm and one of the best for market. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per fifty; \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

- Brinckle's Orange.**—Large; orange, sweet and delicious; plant vigorous and productive. The best yellow variety; requires protection in Winter. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per fifty; \$10.00 per hundred.
- Golden Cap.**—Medium to large; slightly oval; deep yellow, covered with a white bloom; sweet, juicy, of a somewhat indifferent flavor; canes strong and hardy. \$1.00 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

- Dorchester.**—Very early; berries medium size, oblong; flavor very sweet and aromatic; hardy. The most valuable early variety for home use. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.
- Kittatiny.**—Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, of sweet, excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive; continues four to five weeks in bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.
- Missouri Mammoth.**—A new variety from Missouri. Berries larger than any other variety, and of a sweet, highly aromatic flavor. The hardiest Blackberry in cultivation, and very prolific. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand.
- New Rochelle, or Lawton.**—Very large, roundish oval; juicy and sweet when fully ripe, at which time it is rather soft. As it becomes black several days before ripe, is generally picked too soon; very productive. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.
- Wilson's Early.**—Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good; ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks. \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.

CURRENTS.

- Cherry.**—The largest red Currants in cultivation; berries dark red, acid. The most valuable variety for jelly and for the market. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.
- Versailles.**—Very large; red; bunch long, tapering. Less acid than any other variety, and the most valuable for table use. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.
- White Grape.**—Very large, white, transparent, sweet, rich and juicy; the best white Currant, equally valuable for market or home use. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.
- Black Naples.**—Black, sweet, and of a peculiar flavor; berries very large, one-half inch and more in diameter. Much prized for jams and jellies. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.
- Two year old plants of any of the above named Currants at 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; three year old bushes 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

- Houghton's Seedling.**—Berries pale red, sweet and tender; vigorous and productive; not affected by mildew. The best American Gooseberry. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.

GRAPES.

- Concord.**—"The Grape for the Million!" Black, large berry, sweet and aromatic. This, without exception, the most valuable grape for general cultivation. It succeeds on all soils, ripens in every season, is healthy and hardy, and gives bountiful crops under almost any kind of treatment. When only one variety is wanted we invariably advise to plant the Concord. One year old vines, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen. Three years old vines, 75 cents each.

GRAPES—(Continued.)

- Croton.**—This variety was grown from the Delaware seed, crossed with the Chasselas de Fontainbleau; bunch large, berry of medium size, of light yellowish-green color, translucent, and in appearance and quality equal to the foreign grape; one of the earliest in cultivation. One year old vines, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen.
- Delaware.**—Red, bunches and berries small, sweet, and of most exquisite aroma. In quality there is no American Grape to equal it. The young vines are somewhat tender, but when a few years old become entirely hardy. One year old vines, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$24.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen.
- Eumelan.**—Introduced by Dr. C. W. Grant. It is very vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunches of large size, elegant form, and proper degree of compactness; berries also of large size, with fine bloom and clear surface, adhering firmly to the bunches long after ripening, and not falling from the bunches after picking and packing. For late keeping bearing exposure well, and long transportation to market, it is all that can be desired. One year old vines, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen; \$62.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, \$2.00 each; \$18.00 per dozen; \$125.00 per hundred.
- Hartford Prolific.**—Black, very early, hardy and healthy. One of the best early varieties. One year old vines, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred. Two years old vines, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$24.00 per hundred.
- Iona.**—Red, berries medium, of first quality for the table as well as for making wine. One year old vines, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen.
- Ives.**—Black, early, very hardy and prolific. One of the best Grapes for red wine. One year old vines, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen.
- Martha.**—White, berries large, very sweet with a fine spicy aroma, vine healthy and hardy. The best White Grape for general cultivation. One year old vines, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.
- Norton's Virginia.**—Black, berries medium, very vinous, vigorous and productive. Much valued at the West. One year old vines, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, 75 cents each.
- Senasqua.**—Grown from the Concord, crossed with the Black Prince. It is a black Grape, bunch and berry varying from medium to large. The vine is vigorous and productive, with firm, healthy foliage. The fruit more closely resembles the fleshy foreign varieties than any other that has yet been introduced. It has a fine brisk vinous flavor, which is much admired. One year old vines, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen.
- Walter.**—Berries medium, reddish; clusters compact; ripens with the Hartford Prolific; continues to grow sweeter by hanging on the vine. This is the only American Raisin Grape. One year old vines, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen. Two years old vines, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per dozen.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Catawba, | Diana, | Taylor's Bullit, | York Madeira, |
| Clinton, | Salem, | Rentz, | Isabella. |
- One year old vines, 50 cents each; Two years old vines, \$1.00 each.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Having frequent calls for the above, we have made arrangements with several prominent growers, and will hereafter be enabled to execute orders for the following varieties—selections of varieties to be left with us. The cost of packing will be added.

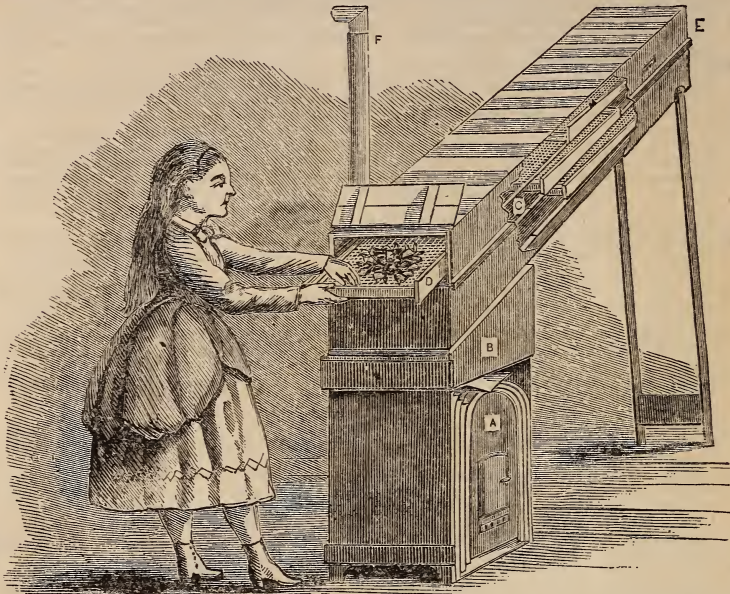
The following prices are for average sized trees; extra sized specimens can be furnished of most varieties at an advance from 25 to 50 cents per tree.

	Each.	pr. 50.	pr. 100
Apples, Standard, 5 to 7 feet,	-	-	-
Apples, Dwarf and Crab,	-	-	-
Pears, Standard,	-	30	12 50 20 00
Pears, Dwarf,	-	75	30 00 50 00
Pears, Dwarf, extra size, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.	-	50	20 00 35 00
Cherries, Standard and Dwarf,	-	50	20 00 35 00
Plums,	-	50	20 00 35 00
Peaches, Italian Dwarf and Golden Dwarf,	-	25	10 00 18 00
Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces,	-	50	25 00 45 00
Chestnuts, Filberts and Almonds,	-	50	20 00 35 00
Osage Orange, 1 year, \$2.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.	-	-	-

Flowering Shrubs.

A large assortment, embracing all the leading varieties. To parties desiring a large quantity for massing, we will sell very low when the selection of varieties is left with us. Price, \$2.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1000.

Ryder's American Family Fruit Drier.



A—STOVE. B—HOT AIR CHAMBER. C—DRYING BOX. D—TRAY CONTAINING FRUIT BEING PLACED IN PROPER POSITION FOR DRYING. E—OPENING FOR REMOVAL OF DRIED FRUIT. F—SMOKE PIPE.

Fruit prepared on **THE AMERICAN FRUIT-DRIER** has taken the **FIRST PREMIUMS** wherever exhibited. The apparatus has been thoroughly tested two years, has given entire satisfaction, and its use is rapidly extending wherever it is known.

With the **American Fruit-Drier** surplus fruit of every kind, and also that which from over-ripeness or inferior size or quality is unfit for marketing in the unprepared state, can all be converted into a marketable commodity, which, from its excellence, will command the highest price. Such fruit as is prepared by this means is now selling in this city at an average of fifty per cent. more than ordinary dried fruit.

No more cans needed. In preserving fruit, the end to be gained is to retain the sweetness and flavor permanently. The canning process was a great advance on the old-fashioned "pound-for-pound" way of making preserves, but in the necessary steaming process there is loss of valuable constituents of the fruit, much of which is avoided by the new method. More than this: Experiment proves that, by this latter process, the fruit is *increased in sweetness* by the change of its starch into glucose or fruit-sugar. In other words, while passing through the Drier it is *ripened more fully*. Fruit so prepared requires one-quarter to one-third less sugar to prepare it for the table than is needed for canned fruit. Other manifest advantages over the canning system are: **Less Trouble in Operating; Certainty of Keeping; No Loss from Broken Bottles; Great Saving of Room in Storing.**

The above cut is a correct representation of the latest and most approved pattern of the **American Fruit Drier**, designed especially for Farmers and general Family use. This machine consists of a single flue—one line of trays—according to the original plan; and a double flue attachment—two lines of trays—after the factory plan; and a stove or furnace of peculiar construction, making a very compact and entirely portable machine.

This apparatus, of small size, (18 inches wide and 6 feet long,) has been thoroughly tested the past season throughout the leading fruit sections of the United States, with universal approval, and experimentally,—by the inventor,—of still smaller and also of larger capacity. The results having been proportionally very decidedly in favor of the larger sizes, both in the quality and quantity of the work done, consequently the family size has been fixed at 2 feet wide and 8 feet long for the season of 1874.

Having completed arrangements with the manufacturers for a supply of these machines, which will be made of the best material and workmanship, under the direct supervision of the inventor and patentee, we are prepared to fill orders at factory price, **\$50.00**, which includes Furnace, Six Feet Stove-pipe, Elbow, and everything complete. A liberal discount to the trade. For further information enclose a 3-cent stamp for Descriptive and Illustrated Circular.

Valuable BOOKS for sale by B. K. Bliss & Sons.

Any Book on this List will be forwarded, post-paid, to any Address in the United States, upon receipt of price affixed.

Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture, . . .	\$1 50	Harris on the Pig. By Joseph Harris, . . .	\$1 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book, . . .	1 50	Helm'sley's Hardy Trees, . . .	7 50
Allen's New American Farm Book, . . .	2 50	Henderson's Gardening for Profit, . . .	1 50
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals, . . .	1 00	Homeopathic Veterinary Practice, . . .	5 00
American Agricultural Annual, '67 to '71, each, paper, 50c., cloth, . . .	75	Hoopes' Book of Evergreens, . . .	3 00
American Horticultural Annual, '67 to '71, each, paper, 50c., cloth, . . .	75	Hop Culture, . . .	40
American Bird Fancier, . . .	30	Horse Training Made Easy (Jennings), . . .	1 25
American Rose Culturist, . . .	30	Jennings on Cattle, . . .	1 75
American Weeds and Useful Plants, . . .	1 75	Jennings on Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, . . .	1 75
American Cattle. By L. F. Allen, . . .	2 50	Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases, . . .	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses, . . .	1 50	Johnson's How Crops Feed, . . .	2 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. By P. Barry, . . .	2 50	Johnson's How Crops Grow, . . .	2 00
Bement's Poultryer's Companion, . . .	2 00	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, . . .	1 75
Bommer's Method of Making Manures, . . .	25	Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, . . .	1 50
Breck's New Book of Flowers, . . .	1 75	Kemp's Landscape Gardening, . . .	2 50
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assis- tant, . . .	2 50	Langstroth on the Honey Bee, . . .	2 00
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Burr's Vegetables of America, . . .	5 00	My Vineyard at Lakeview, . . .	1 25
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analy- sis, . . .	2 00	Onion Culture, . . .	20
Canary Birds, . . . Paper, 50c., Cloth, Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide, . . .	75	Parsons on the Rose, . . .	1 50
Cider Maker's Manual, . . .	1 50	Peach Culture. By J. A. Fulton, . . .	1 50
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture, . . .	1 50	Pedder's Land Measurer, . . .	60
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Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, . . .	2 50	Thomas' (J. J.) Farm Implements and Machinery, . . .	1 50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist, . . .	1 50	Tobacco Culture, . . .	25
Fuller's Grape Culturist, . . .	1 50	Trout Culture. By J. H. Slack, . . .	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist, . . .	1 50	Tucker's Register of Rural Affairs, . . .	30
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