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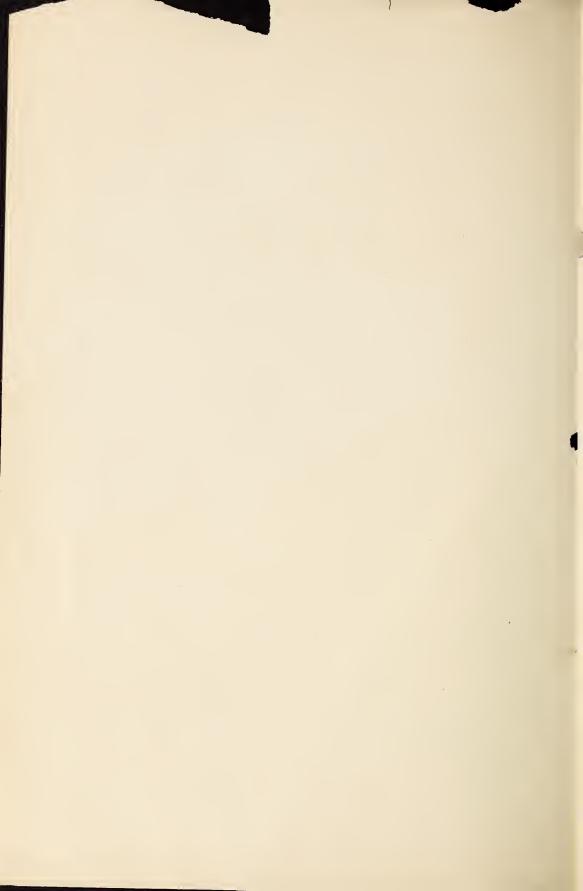
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FSCRIPTIVE SUIB S AND DEED ATALOGUE. PITCHER & MANDA, UNITED STATES NURSERIES

SHORT HILLS, N.J.

HEXTABLE ENGLAND.



# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

# BULBS

AND

# Roots for Fall Planting and Seeds for Fall Sowing

WITH A BRIEF LIST OF

MISCELLAMEOUS IMPLEMENTS AND ALL KINDS OF GARDEN

REQUISITES

# The United States Nurseries

PITCHER & MANDA

European Branch: HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

Cable Address : Manda, Hextable.

Short Hills, N. J., U. S. A.

Cable Address : Pitcher, New York.

# TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

\* \* \* \*

FOR THE PAST SEASON it has been very gratifying to us to read the many kind recommendations to new customers with which we have been favored. Should the friends of any of our customers require Bulbs, Seeds, etc., to whom a copy of our catalogue would be acceptable, for intimation of the fact we shall feel much obliged.

THE UNITED STATES NURSERIES are situated in Short Hills, N. J., on the D. L. & Western R. R., only 17 miles from New York City, with frequent trains.

VISITORS are welcome at any time. A personal visit will facilitate selection of plants and afford an opportunity of seeing the extent of our establishment.

TERMS.—Accounts are made up monthly. Our patrons are requested to remit by checks, express or P. O. money orders on New York Post Office, or currency in registered letters, as we cannot be responsible for money in unregistered letters. From unknown correspondents either a remittance or a reference is required with each order.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES. All bulbs and dry roots offered singly or by the dozen, all seeds offered by the packet or ounce, and all books, are sent postpaid at the prices mentioned. Or if sent by express, extra quantity will be included which will more than compensate for express charges. We would recommend customers to have their goods shipped by express, as it enables us to send larger bulbs and plants; we can also guarantee the safe arrival of all goods sent by express, but everything sent by mail is at purchaser's risk.

NO CHARGES are made for boxes, packing or delivery to the railroad or express office. All goods are carefully packed and may be safely forwarded to any part of the globe.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED at as early a date as possible; that we may have ample time for their execution. Please write plainly, name, post office, express office, and any other necessary information as to the best method of forwarding. Order Blank is enclosed.

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

**HEAD GARDENERS AND ASSISTANTS.**—We have on our register names of several practical and trusty men for above positions, and will be happy to recommend them to any lady or gentleman requiring their services.

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# TIME OF DELIVERY AND SHIPMENT.

The many kinds of bulbs herein catalogued ripen and are in condition for shipment at different seasons of the year. We give below the month in which most of the leading kinds are ready, to assist our customers in deciding whether their orders shall be held for one shipment or forwarded in part as the bulbs are ready for delivery.

Roman HyacinthsAugust	Dutch Hyacinths September
Narcissus, Paper White "	Tulips
" Poeticus ornatus "	Narcissus ''
" Trumpet major "	Crocus
Allium Neapolitanum : "	Calla Lily, dry bulbs "
Jonquil Campernelli	Ixias
Ornithogalum Arabicum "	Iris "
Anemone fulgens "	Narcissus, Chinese Sacred October
Lilium candidum "	Spiræa Japonica November
" longiflorum "	Lily-of-the-Valley "
" Harrisii"	Lilium auratum"

# ANNOUNCEMENT.

**4**5.

In presenting our Autumn Catalogue of Bulbs, Seeds and Implements, it gives us great pleasure to announce that we have added this year to our already extensive Plant establishment, Bulb and Seed Departments. To many of our customers it will be welcome news when we say, that, by the Spring of 1892, we will be in a position to furnish the most complete list of Plants, Seeds, Bulbs and Implements vet offered. The success that has marked our short career is sufficient reason for us to continue to do business on the same substantial basis which has brought our name so prominently before the public, namely: that all orders shall be promptly filled; that every article leaving our establishment shall be in good condition and absolutely true to name; and that prices will be as low as goods of equal quality can be procured in any market. Our name has become so associated with Orchids and Chrysanthemums, several of the finest varieties in existence having been disseminated from our establishment, that we are headquarters for those popular flowers, our stock being the largest in the country. Our specialties, for which we are already famous, are Orchids, Cypripediums, Hardy Perennials, Palms, Foliage Plants and Chrysanthemums.

European Branch:
HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

PITCHER & MANDA, SHORT HILLS, N. J.

# Useful Collections of Bulbs

FOR FALL PLANTING AND WINTER AND SPRING FLOWERING.

For the convenience of our customers, we have, with the aid of our long experience, carefully selected these assortments. They consist of distinct varieties of the choicest kinds, and will be extremely valuable to those who have not sufficient time or experience to make their own selection. Reasonable substitution and alteration will be allowed in either collection, the prices of which will be found to be about 25 per cent. below the general catalogue prices. As we prepare these collections in quantity, we are able to be more liberal in the quantities of bulbs included. When ordering, it is necessary to specify the number of the collection only.

We can also make up collections for Pots, Glasses or Beds at reduced figures.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
These collections are sent by mail or express, pre- paid, at these prices.	50 Bulbs for \$1.00.	100 Bulbs for \$2.00.	150 Bulbs for \$3.00.	350 Bulbs for \$5.50.	188 Bulbs for \$3.50.	375 Bulbs for \$6.00.	750 Bulbs for \$11.00.	150 Bulbs for \$3.75.	300 Bulbs for \$6.50.	600 Bulbs for \$12.00.
Allium, various sorts Amaryllis in variety Anemone, Single and Double, Mixed Anemone fulgens Arum dranunculus Babianas, Mixed Brodiæas, in variety Bulbocodium vernum. Calla, White Calochortus in variety Chionodoxa gigantea Colchicum chionense Cyclamen persicum giganteum Crocus, named varieties Crocus, Mixed Crown Imperials Erythroniums Freesias Gladiolus Hyacinths. Named varieties Hyacinths, Mixed, Single and Double. Hyacinths, Grape and Feathered. Iris, Spanish, German and English Ixias Jonquils Leucojum vernum Lilium. Best varieties. Lily of the Valley Narcissus, Polyanthus Narcissus, Double and Single Ornithogalum Arabicum. Oxalis. Choicest varieties Ranunculus in variety Scilla Sibirica, and others Sparaxis Snowdrops in variety Trillium grandiflorum Tulips, Mixed, Double and Single	5 5 5 5 17 3 3	50	10 4		2	5	10	2 1 6 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3	5 2 12 5 3 2 2 2 10 3 2 2 2 5 5 0 2 4 5 5 5 7 16 5 3 5 5 5 2 2 2 15 5 5 15 5 2 2 2 15 5 5 15 2 2 2 2	10 5 20 10 5 5 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	50	100	150	350	188	1375	750	150	300	600

# The United States Nurseries' Bulb Collections.

(Reasonable alterations entertained to suit customers.)

# SUBSTANTIAL REASONS WHY PURCHASERS OF BULBS SHOULD SECURE OUR COLLECTIONS:

FIRST. In price, a saving of at least 25 per cent.

**SECOND.** Saving of time in making out your orders. It is only necessary to mention the number of the collection when ordering.

**THIRD.** Those who have not grown the many kinds of bulbs offered will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with many of the newer sorts, not generally known.

**FOURTH.** Customers will have the benefit of our practical experience, as we have used the greatest care to include only such bulbs as are entirely suitable for the purpose mentioned, whether for planting indoors or out, and are in every way desirable and of interest.

# THEIR ADAPTABILITY AND USEFULNESS.

Following will be found a description of each collection, in brief, to assist our customers in selecting the one most suited to their wants.

Collections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 contain hardy bulbs only, all suitable for planting outside. Fuller description with cultural directions for each will be found in the body of the catalogue.

- Collections 8, 9, and 10 are complete collections of bulbs, suitable for planting in pots in the conservatory, or boxes indoors. There is also found in these collections many of the well known hardy sorts suitable for planting in the open ground.
- Our \$1, \$2 and \$3 Collections (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) might appropriately be called the "Cottager's Collections." One of them should be secured by every person who takes the slightest interest in spring flowers, whether indoors or out, as they can be cultivated with the least care and great success. A display most beautiful from January to May may be had by purchasing one or more of these collections.
- **No. 4** is a most useful collection for massing outside, and should be secured by all whose gardens are of small extent, but who wish to have a charming effect early in spring, as inexpensively as possible.
- Nos. 5, 6 and 7 contain the same varieties of hardy bulbs, differing only in cost, according to the number of bulbs in each. Where a general assortment of most desirable kinds to give a lasting and beautiful effect is wanted, these should not be overlooked.

# General List of Bulbs.

# HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths are among the most esteemed and universally grown of all bulbous plants, and they well deserve the honor. Their pretty spikes of flowers, varying through all shades of red, rose, purple, blue and yellow to white, are among the earliest and most beautiful flowers of early spring time, and by forcing and careful management in keeping a succession, hyacinths may be had in bloom nearly all winter and up to the end of May.

For pots the best soil is a mixture of fibrous loam and manure in equal parts, with the addition of some sand. Before subjecting the plants to heat they should be well rooted; they may be kept in a cool cellar and brought into heat in succession as the flowers are wanted. They may also be grown in water. Soft rain water should be used and the bulbs inserted in moss so that their base is just in contact with the water, in which a few pieces of charcoal should be placed, as otherwise the water will become offensive and will require changing. They should be kept in a dark place until the roots are emitted, when they may be brought into light,

For out of door flowering they should be planted in October or November, preferably the former, as the sooner they are in the ground the better. The bulbs are grown almost altogether in the neighborhood of Haarlem, in Holland, and hundreds of acres are devoted to their culture and that of other "Dutch bulbs." They succeed best in a light soil and sunny situation, and for a good display should be planted about nine inches apart each way and about three inches deep, care being taken to place all at an equal depth. They require little other attention till after flowering time, when, after the foliage has withered, they may be taken up and kept in a cool place till planting time again in the fall.

## CHOICE NAMED SINGLE HYACINTHS.

Single hyacinths are preferable to double ones, as they always produce larger spikes and force more easily; they also do better in water than the double varieties. The named varieties are of stronger growth and higher cultivation, and will give better satisfaction.

SINGLE RED.	Per doz.
Amy. Dark crimson; fine spike	
Appelius. Crimson 20	2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Very fine pink; splendid compact spike 25	2 50
Belle Quirine. Bright striped; large truss	2 50
Circe. Dark carmine; large bells 40	4 00
Cosmos. Dark rose	2 00
Diebitsch Sabalkansky. Brilliant carmine	2 50
Gertrude. Rosy pink truss	2 50

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at prices quoted.

SINGLE RED HYACINTHS-Continued.	
Gigantea. Large compact truss	Per doz. \$2 50
Homer. The earliest red; good for forcing	2 00
Jenny Lind. Good spike	2 00
Josephine. Bright scarlet 25	2 50
L'Etincelaute. Dark red	2 50
L'Ami du Cœur. Dark red; fine	2 00
Lord Derby. Fine red; fine bulb	2 50
Lord Wellington. Pale pink, shaded; fine spike	2 00
Madame Hodson. Good truss	2 00
Mars. Red, striped; extra fine	2 50
Maria Cornelia. Light rose; fine truss; early	2 00
Maria Theresa. Rosy striped	2 00
Monsieur de Fæsch. Bright red 20	2 00
Norma. Large waxy pink bells	2 00
Queen Victoria (Alexandrina). Deep scarlet	2 00
Robert Steiger. Extra deep crimson 20	2 00
Satella. Deep red	2 00
Sir Henry Havelock. Fine	2 50
Sultan's Favorite. Pink shaded; good truss 25	2 50
Veronica. Extra dark red	2 00
SINGLE BLUE,	
Each	Per doz.
	d+
Argus. Blue, white eye; extra\$0 20	\$2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss 20	2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss	2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll.Deep blue; compact truss2cBelle Africaine.Dark intense blue.2cBleu Mourant.Extra distinct color2c	2 00 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll.Deep blue; compact truss20Belle Africaine.Dark intense blue.20Bleu Mourant.Extra distinct color20Charles Dickens.Porcelain blue; large truss20	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll.Deep blue; compact truss20Belle Africaine.Dark intense blue.20Bleu Mourant.Extra distinct color20Charles Dickens.Porcelain blue; large truss20Christie Minstrel.Dark blue20	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll.Deep blue; compact truss26Belle Africaine.Dark intense blue.26Bleu Mourant.Extra distinct color26Charles Dickens.Porcelain blue; large truss26Christie Minstrel.Dark blue26Couronne de Celle.Large bells25	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 2 00 2 50
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 2 50 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 2 50 2 00 2 00
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 2 50 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 0
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss  Belle Africaine. Dark intense blue	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 2 00 2 50 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50

SINGLE BLUE HVACINTHS-Continued.	n Per doz.
Orondatus. Good bells; extra\$0 2	0 \$2 00
Othello. Dark blue 2	0 2 00
Porcelain Sceptre. Light blue	0 2 00
Priestley. Large; fine color	
Regulus. Extra large bells	
Uncle Tom. Dark purple; good truss.	
William I. Early; very large truss	
William 1. Early; very large truss	5 2 50
SINGLE WHITE.	h Per doz.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white; fine truss\$0 2	0 \$2 00
Baron von Thuyll. Large bells.	
Blanchard. Pure white; fine forcer	-
Cleopatra. Broad truss; waxy white	
Crown Princess. Fine, early; pure white	
	0 2 00
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white	
Grande Vedette. Earliest pure white	2 50
1	0 2 00
Hannah More. Fine spike	
La Candeur. Snowy white; dwarf; fine 2	2 50
La Franchise. Cream white; very large bulb 2	2 00
La Grandesse. The purest white; splendid buib	0 3 00
Lord Granville. Blush white; large bells	2 00
Madame Talleyrand. Pure white	
Madame van der Hoop. Pure white ; large bulb; fine	
	20 2 00
	300
Paix de l'Europe. Grand spike	_
Queen Victoria. Extra	
Reine de Hollande. Large pure white	
Rousseau. Blush; large bulb	
Seraphine. Splendid cream white	
Triumph Blandine. Early blush; good truss	
Voltaire. Pale blush white; large fine bells	25 2 50
SINGLE VELLOW.	
Alida Jacoba. Fine citron yellow \$0.2	h Perdoz.
Anna Carolina. Clear yellow	
·	_
Hermann. Orange yellow	
	25 2 50
	35 3 50
	30 3 00
	30 3 00
	20 2 00
Overwinnaar. Good yellow	25 2 50

# CHOICE NAMED DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Acteur. Dark rose; large bells       Each Per doz.         Alida Catherina. Deep red, green tips       25       25 o         Belle Alliance. Red, black center; extra       25       2 5 o         Bouquet Royal. Pink, dark red center       25       2 5 o         Bouquet Tendre. Dark red; large truss       20       2 00         Comtesse de la Coste. Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00         Panorama. Dark rose; fine       20       2 00
Alida Catherina.       Deep red, green tips       25       2 50         Belle Alliance.       Red, black center; extra       25       2 50         Bouquet Royal.       Pink, dark red center       25       2 50         Bouquet Tendre.       Dark red; large truss       20       2 00         Comtesse de la Coste.       Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas.       Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe.       Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst.       Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington.       Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman.       Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise.       Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite.       Splendid truss       20       2 00
Belle Alliance. Red, black center; extra       25       2 50         Bouquet Royal. Pink, dark red center       25       2 50         Bouquet Tendre. Dark red; large truss       20       2 00         Comtesse de la Coste. Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Bouquet Royal. Pink, dark red center       25       2 50         Bouquet Tendre. Dark red; large truss       20       2 00         Comtesse de la Coste. Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Bouquet Tendre. Dark red; large truss       20       2 00         Comtesse de la Coste. Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Comtesse de la Coste. Bright red; good truss       20       2 00         Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Czar Nicholas. Rich rose       20       2 00         Gœthe. Pink       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss       20       2 00         Lord Wellington, Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Gæthe. Pink.       20       2 00         Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss.       20       2 00         Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double       25       2 50         Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips.       25       2 50         Marie Louise. Bright red.       20       2 00         Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss       20       2 00
Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss202 00Lord Wellington. Fine rose; very double252 50Madame Zoutman. Dark red, green tips252 5°Marie Louise. Bright red202 00Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss202 00
Lord Wellington.Fine rose; very double252 50Madame Zoutman.Dark red, green tips252 50Marie Louise.Bright red202 00Noble par Mirite.Splendid truss202 00
Madame Zoutman.Dark red, green tips.252 5°Marie Louise.Bright red.202 0°Noble par Mirite.Splendid truss.202 0°
Marie Louise.Bright red.202 00Noble par Mirite.Splendid truss.202 00
Noble par Mirite. Splendid truss
Perruque Royale. Pink
Princess Royal. Bright red
Regina Victoria. Dark rose; large spike
William II. Dark rose
DOUBLE BLUE.  Each Per doz.
A la Mode. Clear blue; dark center
Albion. Purplish blue
Blocksberg. Extra good spike
Bride of Lammermoor. Good dark blue
Crown Prince of Sweden. Large spike 20 2 00
Envoy. Early, large bells; light, black center
Garrick. Azure blue; large compact spike 20 2 00
General Antinck. Violet blue; large center 20 2 00
Lawrence Coster. Splendid blue 60 5 00
Lord Raglan. Fine; large
Lord Wellington. Blue, striped with lilac 20 2 00
Louis Phillippe. Dark blue
Madame Marmont. Pearl blue
Mignon de Drijfhout. Half double
Othello. Early; very dark
Pasquin. Dark center, striped
Prince Frederick. Dark lilac; fine
Rembrandt. Light blue 20 2 00
Richard Steele. Fine light blue
Rudolphus. Dark porcelain; good truss

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 17, 1890.

We are well satisfied with what you sent us. There is one thing on which I desire to speak, and that is, on your style of packing. I think packing must have become one of the fine arts with you. Everything arrived in perfect order.

WM. J. ROUSE.

DOUBLE WHITE HYACINTHS.	.t. T	er doz.
Anna Maria. Bluish white, purple eye\$0		\$2 00
Blanchard. Fine bells		3 00
Bouquet Royal. Pure white; large truss	25	2 50
Duchess de Bedford. Extra pure white	-5 25	2 50
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white; large bells		3 00
Heroine. Large; late		2 50
Jenny Lind. Compact; blush white	20 -	2 00
La Desse. Pure white; good		2 00
La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white; large		2 50
La Virginite. White, with rosy center		2 00
Miss Kitty. Violet center		2 00
Nanette. Pure white, purple eye		2 00
Prince of Waterloo. Pure white; large bells		3 00
Triumph Blandine. Fine	20	2 00
Violet Superbe. White, violet center; late	20	2 00
DOUBLE WELLOW		
DOUBLE YELLOW.		Per doz.
Bouquet d'Orange. Rosy orange\$0		\$3 00
Gethe. Sulphur yellow; very double		2 50
Heroine. Pure yellow; grand		4 00
Jaune Supreme. Splendid pure yellow		3 00
L'Or Vegetale. Bright orange yellow		2 50
Louis d'Or. Dark yellow		2 50
Ophir d'Or. Bright yellow		2 00
Piet Hein. Pale yellow		3 00
William III. Very fine yellow, rose center	30	3 00

# UNNAMED MIXED HYACINTHS.

## (For Bedding.)

Useful for cut-flowers and open air culture, though the spikes are not quite so large and perfect as in the named sorts.

	SINGLE.		Per doz.	
Light Blue		.\$о 10	\$0 75	\$5 00
Dark Blue		IO	75	5 00
Red and Rose		10	75	5 00
Dark Red		10	75	5 00
Pure White		10	75	5 00
Blush White		10	75	5 00
Yellow, all shades		15	I 00	6 00
All Colors, Mixed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	06	бо	3 50

HARTFORD, April 15.

Respecting the order given your agent, I must say they were the best plants that I ever had shipped to me; they were just as fresh as before you packed them. I hope to be able to give you another order soon.

John Davie.

#### DOUBLE UNNAMED MIXED HYACINTHS.

Light Blue	Each .\$0 IO	Per doz. \$0 75	Per 100 \$5 00
Dark Blue		75	5 00
Red and Rose	10	75	5 00
Dark Red	10	75	5 00
Pure White	IO	75	5 00
Blush White	го	75	5 00
Yellow, all shades	15	I 00	6 00
All Colors, Mixed	06	60	3 50

# EARLY ROMAN HYACINTHS.

These may be had in flower by Christmas, when their fragrant flowers are most valuable for bouquets. Each bulb produces two or three spikes of pure white fragrant flowers. Four to six bulbs should be planted in a pot; the blue and rose are about two weeks later than the white. Thousands of bulbs are forced every winter by the florists of our larger cities.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
White	.\$о 10	\$0 75	\$6 00
Blue	05	40	3 00
Light Pink	IO	75	5 00
Dark Pink	06	60	4 00
Yellow	15	I 00	7 50

#### MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

If a dozen or more bulbs are planted in one large pan or pot it will make a very pretty show. They may also be grown in water, which is a favorite method with the European gardeners who grow them for exhibitions.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Many varieties to name	.\$0 05	\$o 50	\$3 50
Mixed varieties	05	40	3 00

# WHITE ITALIAN HYACINTHS.

## GRAPE HYACINTHS.

# FEATHERED HYACINTHS.

This is a very pretty variety, flowers of which have a fimbriated or feathered edge. The spikes are ten to twelve inches high and very striking. Suitable for planting in the open ground. 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen, \$2.25 per 100.

#### MUSK HYACINTHS.

# TULIPS.

The Tulip, which is among the most familiar and beautiful of bulbous plants, requires the same general treatment and rich, light soil as the Hyacinth. In October or November, plant them six inches apart each way, and cover to the depth of about three inches.

The best and most satisfactory way for the small grower would seem to be for him to study his surroundings and secure as long a season of bloom as possible; never any great glare, but a long succession of flowers, with an almost daily change in the appearance of the border. This, while perhaps not so impressive to the passer by, is more pleasing to one fond of his garden. Numerous varieties of Tulips can be secured which will bloom at various times, covering quite two months without going beyond the cheaper sorts which are offered at reasonable prices. Selections should be made from all the sections—Early, Late, Bybloemens, Bizarres, Parrots, etc., and it is a very good plan to mix them together so that there will be no tendency to produce effects when in bloom. If one fancies a mass of some one color, a lot of this may be selected to make a special clump, but the main lot should be planted irregularly, to bloom without formality. Such a bed at first will lack foliage, and it is not until the ground is fairly full of bulbs that there will be a sufficient foil of green to be fully satisfactory, so that it is well to cover the earth with some creeper. Lysimachia nummularia (Moneywort) is very satisfactory for such a purpose, though it is one of the commonest of garden plants, being hardy, a free grower and having pleasing foliage. While the leaves of the bulbs are ripening, the Lysimachia is a mass of bright yellow bloom, giving color to the border, after which the creeping stems may be cut out and the decaying foliage removed. Such a bed need not be entirely occupied with Tulips; clumps of Narcissus make pleasing additions, and in the front may be grown such early-flowering bulbs as the Snowdrop, Crocus, Squills, Winter Aconite, Dwarf Irises, etc., and it is well to reserve a space at the back where some tall-growing herbaceous plants may be flowered. bines and perennial Larkspurs are attractive in such a position. If a fence borders the bed, a background may be made of some good climber; for such a purpose we know of nothing neater than Clematis or Apios tuberosa, the flowers of which are very pretty.

For pot culture and forcing, Tulips are invaluable. A compost of two parts loam to one of light manure, with some sand intermixed, is suitable. The pots may be kept in ashes until the bulbs are well rooted, when they may be introduced into gentle heat.

Tulips vary in time of blooming and height as much as they do in color. To aid customers in selecting bulbs for the flower bed, we believe that our system will be found the most nearly perfect; that is, classifying the bulbs according to their time of blooming, and giving their height in inches. Those marked 1st are the earliest to bloom, those marked 2nd are later, and those marked 3rd include the latest flowering varieties.

# NAMED SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING TULIPS.

Admirably adapted for culture in pots, or for planting in edgings or beds.

E	Time of looming	Height inches	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Duc van Thol, Red and Yellow	ıst	6	\$0 05	\$o 35	\$i 75
" " Rose. White, shading to rose.	ıst	6	8	50	2 85
" " Gold Striped. Red, striped					
with yellow	ıst	6	5	35	I 75
" "Yellow. Bright citron yellow	ıst	6	8	65	3 25
" " White. Clear sating white	ıst	6	IO	75	4 25
Ma Plus Aimable. Red and orange	ıst	6	5	40	2 50
Purple Crown. Dark purplish red	ıst	6	5	40	2 50
Duc van Thol, Scarlet. Very deep scarlet	ıst	7	5	30	1 25
" " Crimson	ıst	7	5	30	I 25
Claremont, Golden. Red, gold striped	ıst	7	8	65	3 25
" Silver. Pink feathered	ıst	7	10	75	4 25
Princess Mary Ann. White, rose shaded;					
extra large	ıst	7	8	50	2 85
Canary Bird. Rich golden yellow; early;					
for forcing	ıst	8	8	50	2 85
Pottebaker, Yellow. Bright canary, slightly				_	
striped	ıst	8	8	65	3 25
" White. White self color; good					
form	ıst	8	8	65	3 25
" Scarlet	ıst	8	8	50	2 85
Proserpine. Salmon pink; extra; fine form.	ıst	8	10	75	4 25
Rembrandt. Bright scarlet; early; for					
forcing	ıst	8	8	50	2 85
Samson. Fine red	ıst	8	5	40	2 50
Pax Alba. White; extra dwarf	2nd	5	8	65	3 75
Rose Grisdelin. White, rose shaded; fine					
for forcing	2nd	5	8	50	2 85
Wouvermann. Dark violet; splendid	2nd	5	5	35	I 75
Alida Maria. Cherry red, with white stripe.	2nd	6	IO	75	4 25
Bride of Haarlem. White, with bright crim-					
son stripe	2nd	6	15	1 00	6 50
Brutus. Orange crimson	2nd	6	8	65	3 25
Cottage Maid. Rosy pink, striped with	1	_	0		
white	2nd	6	8	65	3 75
La Reine (Queen Victoria). White, slightly rose shaded	2nd	6	-	25	2 00
L'Immaculee. Pure white; fine forcer	2nd	6	5 8	35 50	° 2 85
Artus. Brilliant scarlet	2nd	7	5	35	
Belle Alliance (Waterloo). Scarlet; sweet-	2110	/	5	33	1 75
scented	2nd	7	5	35	2 00
Bizard Verdict. Carmine, gold striped	2nd	7	5	35	1 75
, 0		,	5	33	, 5

#### NAMED SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING TULIPS, Continued.

		- '	1		
B	Time of looming	Height	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Cramoisi Pourpre. Rose pink	2nd	7	\$o o5	\$0 40	\$2 50
Crimson King. Bright crimson	2nd	7	5	30	I 25
Fabiola (Duke of Russia). White, violet					
· striped	2nd	7	8	65	3 25
Globe de Rigaut. White and violet	2nd	7	5	40	2 50
Grootmeester. Crimson and white	2nd	7	8	65	3 25
Joost van Vondel. Glossy rose and white	2nd	7	5	40	2 50
Snowball. Snow white; very fine	2nd	7	8	50	2 85
Standard Royal. Red and white striped	2nd	7	5	35	2 00
Yellow Prince. Golden yellow	2nd	7	8	50	2 85
Couleur Ponceau. Rosy crimson and white .	2nd	8	5	35	I 75
Eleonore. Dark violet, white edge	2nd	8	5	40	2 50
Jagt van Delft. Pure white; good form	2nd	8	5	40	2 50
Leonardo da Vinci. Orange and yellow; fine		•			
and large	2nd	8	8	65	3 25
Rosa Mundi. Rose and white; very fine	2nd	8	8	50	2 85
Verboom. Scarlet	2nd	8	8	65	3 25
Vermilion Brilliant. Splendid brilliant car-					
mine	2nd	8	8	50	2 85
White Swan. White	2nd	8	5	40	2 50
Cardinal's Hat. Dark brown red	2nd	9	5	35	I 75
Chrysolora. Pure yellow; extra large forc-					
ing kind	2nd	9	8	50	2 85
Duchesse de Parma. Orange yellow; very					
fine	2nd	9	5	35	I 75
Keiserkroon. Red, with broad yellow edge.	2nd	9	8	50	2 85
Thomas Moore. Fine apricot orange	2nd	10	5	40	2 50
Fireflame. Bright crimson	3rd	8	5	35	2 00
Coleur Cardinal. Brilliant crimson	3rd	9	Š	40	2 50

# UNNAMED SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING MIXED TULIPS.

## (For Bedding, Etc.)

We would recommend these for bedding in large or small masses. The great variety of brilliant colored kinds contained in our mixtures make a most magnificent and lasting effect, at a very small cost.

			Per doz.	
All Colors, Mixed	\$о	05	\$0 25	\$1 50
" Extra Selected		8	35	2 50

The case of Orchids arrived safely on Wednesday evening and were at once unpacked. They had come in excellent condition, and we are highly pleased with them.

M. I. Young.

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

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1890.

RIEMAN & CHANDLER.

# NAMED DOUBLE EARLY-FLOWERING TULIPS.

	Time of				
	Blooming.	Height.		Per doz.	Per 100
Lady Grandison. Dwarf scarlet	ıst	5	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50
Alba Maxima. Pure white; very fine; new.	ıst	6	IO	80	5 00
Princess Alexandrina. Brown and yellow					
border	ıst	6	8	50	2 85
Rubra Maxima. Dark scarlet	ıst	6	10	I 00	5 75
Duc van Thol. Yellow and red	ıst	6	5	30	1 25
Raphael. Fine delicate rose	ıst	7	8	50	2 50
Salvator Rosa. Dark purple rose	ıst	7	10	80	5 00
Turban. Violet	ıst	7	10	80	5 00
Cousine. Purplish violet	ıst	8	5	40	2 50
Gloria Solis. Crimson, bordered with gold.	ıst	8	5	40	2 00
Imperator Rubrorum. Improved Rex; rich					
crimson scarlet	ıst	8	8	65	3 25
Purple Crown. Deep purple	ıst	8	5	35	2 00
Tournesol. Scarlet and yellow	ıst	8	5	35	2 00
Tournesol Yellow	ıst	8	8	65	3 25
Couronne des Roses. Fine deep rose	ıst	9	10	I 00	5 75
Rosine. Splendid rose	ıst	9	5	35	2 00
La Candeur. Pure white; very fine	2nd	5	5	35	I 75
Le Blason. Rose and white	2nd	6	5	40	2 50
Murillo. Superb blush white	2nd	6	8	65	3 75
Rose Blanche. Extra pure white	2nd	6	10	I 00	5 75
Rex Rubrorum. Fine large scarlet	2nd	7	5	35	I 75
Rosenkroon. Carmine rose	2nd	7	5	40	2 50
Duke of York. Carmine and white	2nd	10	5	40	2 50
Agnes. Dwarf; very brilliant red	3rd	4	10	65	4 25
Pæony Gold. Golden yellow and red		8	5	35	2 00
" Red. Fine deep red	3rd	8	5	35	2 00
Marriage de ma Fille. Pure white, striped					
with rose; extra fine	3rd	9	8	65	4 25
Yellow Rose. Large golden yellow	5	10	5	35	I 75
Belle Alliance. White and violet crimson	0	1.4	8	50	2 85
Bleu Celeste. Violet blue	5	15	5	35	2 00
Bonaparte. Mauve, yellow and red	3rd	16	5	35	2 <b>0</b> 0
-					

# UNNAMED DOUBLE EARLY-FLOWERING MIXED TULIPS.

All	Colors	, Mixed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Per 1,000 \$12 00
66	4.6	6.6	Extra Selected	. 8	35	2 50	20 00

ADRIAN, MICH.. Feb. 28, 1891.

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

NATHAN SMITH & SON.

# VARIEGATED and STRIPED-LEAVED TULIPS.

These varieties differ from the other classes in having beautifully variegated foliage, strikingly marked with silver or golden yellow, while the flowers are equal in grandeur and beauty to the other varieties.

1 0	12 1-	D 1
70.11 A111 D.1111 1	Each	Per doz.
Belle Alliance. Brilliant scarlet	.\$0 20	\$2 00
Duc van Thol. Red, with yellow border		50
		20
" " Double. Red and yellow	IO	I 00
Feu de l'Empire. Bright scarlet	10	I 00
Lac van Rhyn. White, edged with rose; large leaves	E	50
		20
Purple Crown. Dark purple maroon	5	50
Rex Rubrorum. Double; carmine	5	50
Standard Royal. Silver leaves; red and white striped flowers	T 5	I 50
		1 30
Yellow Rose. Best double yellow	5	50
" Prince. Single; best yellow		
Finite. Single, best yellow	25	2 50

# PARROT TULIPS.

For open air cultivation. The feathered edge petals and various shades of green and other colors, are some of the distinct, odd and beautiful features of this section. Unequalled for groups in mixed borders or in front of shrubs.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
Finest Mixed Sorts	\$o 05	\$0 30	\$1 75

# LATE-FLOWERING or SHOW TULIPS.

Like the Parrot Tulips, for out door cultivation, but differing from that variety by coming into bloom later and in being somewhat taller. They are quite as singular and pleasing, and are greatly grown for competition.

		Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Bizarres.	Finest mixed sorts	\$0 05	\$o 25	\$1 50
Bybloemen	ns. Finest mixed sorts	5	25	I 50

# BOTANICAL and MISCELLANEOUS TULIPS.

A collection of tulips is very incomplete unless it contains some of these most beautiful kinds. *Greigi*, commonly known as "Queen of Tulips," is exceptionally pretty, both in flower and foliage, and the other varieties deserve to be more largely grown on account of their great beauty and distinctiveness.

			Per doz.
Tulipa	Clusiana. White and rose	\$0 10	\$1 00
"	Cornuta (Chinese). Scarlet and yellow	10	I 00
"	Florentina Odorata. Yellow, violet scented	8	60
"	Fulgens. Yellow	8	60
"	Greigi. Bright scarlet, yellow and black center	50	5 00
4.4	Gesneriana. Large; bright crimson with blue eye	5	50
"	Oculis Solis (Sun's Eye). Vermilion with black eye	10	I 00
"	Viridiflora. White and green	8	60

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Aug. 5, 1889.

The Orchids arrived in good order. I am much pleased with them.

MARY J. KITCHELL.

# NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS.

"Whoever has two loaves of bread, let him trade one for a blossom of Narcissus, for bread is nourishment to the body, but the Narcissus is food for the soul."—Mohammed.

The Narcissus in some of its species is a well known and long esteemed flower, being mentioned in Homer and in Sophocles, and one variety has been cultivated by the Chinese for thousands of years. During the last few years the flowers, as a class, have been rising in popular estimation, and growers have produced an almost endless list of varieties and hybrids. We offer only the best sorts.

The Narcissus are among the earliest flowers of spring; or as Shakespeare says:

"Daffodils
That comes before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."

With a very few exceptions they are perfectly hardy and will accommodate themselves to any conditions. For the open border, for planting in the shrubbery, or along walks, or for naturalizing in the grass, there is nothing better. Some species, as *N. poeticus*, may be planted in the lawn, as they will bloom and their leaves die down before it is necessary to cut the grass.

For out of door blooming they should be planted in a moderately rich soil, being careful to avoid the use of fresh manure, and the earlier in the autumn that they are in the ground, the better. The bulbs should be set three or four inches deep unless it is intended to plant other flowers over them in the summer, in which case it is better to plant six inches deep. It is advisable not to disturb the bulbs oftener than once in three or four years, when they will need thinning out; if taken up and wintered every year like Hyacinths, they do not seem to prosper.

Most of the species are amenable to forcing, and thousands of such varieties as *Early Paper White*, *Double Roman*, *Von Sion*, etc., are cultivated every year by florists. They should be planted as instructed for Hyacinths, and kept in a cool place for three or four weeks until roots have formed, when the first two named may be forwarded in heat, though most species do better if kept moderately cool throughout.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

	Fo	ch	Per doz.	Per 100
Bicolor	Empress. Larger than the next; immense golden	Cn	rei doz.	Per 100
	yellow trumpet and broad white perianth\$o	60	\$6 00	
6.6	Horsfieldii. (King of Daffodils.) Pure white per-			
	ianth; rich golden yellow trumpet: very large,			
	and one of the finest for cut-flowers	40	4 00	
4.6	rugilobus. Sulphur yellow perianth and golden yellow			
	trumpet; similar to and almost as large as Emperor	IO	I 00	
Biflorus	B. Divisions of the perianth milk white; crown yel-			
lov	v; flowers, two on a stalk; late flowering	5	40	\$1 50
Bifrons	(Etoile d'Or). Small; yellow; bunch flowering like			
2 5	mall Tazetta Narcissus	IΩ	I 00	6.00

# SINGLE NARCISSUS, Continued.

SINGLE NARCISSUS, Continued.			
Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat). Rich golden yellow; each	ach	Per doz.	Per 100
bulb usually bears from six to twelve flowers; can be			
forced\$0	06	\$o 50	\$3 00
Cernuus. Trumpet and perianth clear silvery white; very	00	φ <b>0 30</b>	\$3 00
distinct and pleasing	8	60	3 50
Emperor. One of the largest and best; perianth primrose		00	2 30
yellow, trumpet clear golden yellow	60	6 00	
Incomparabilis Stella alba. Pure white, with golden yellow		-	
cup; valuable for forcing	8	50	3 00
"Sir Watkins. Mammoth flowers; tube rich		Je	3 55
golden yellow, beautifully fimbriated; per-			
ianth pale primrose yellow, very broad. A			
new and gigantic variety, the flowers often			
measuring four inches across	60	6 00	
Obvallaris. (Tenby Daffodil.) Dwarf growing; bright yel-			
low; very early and effective	8	60	4 00
Pallidus Præcox. Both trumpet and perianth clear sulphur			·
yellow. A new and distinct variety; the finest of the			
sulphur yellow sorts	8	60	3 50
Poeticus. (Pheasant's Eye or Poet's Narcissus.) Pure white			
with red cup; very fragrant	5	40	1 50
" ornatus. Flowers a month earlier and more sym-			
metrical than the ordinary Poeticus, but of the			
same color	6	60	3 50
Princeps. Perianth white, trumpet yellow; good for forcing.	8	75	4 50
Pseudo-Narcissus. (Lent Lily.) White perianth, sulphur			
yellow trumpet	5	40	2 00
Scoticus. (Garland Lily.) Perianth white, trumpet yellow;			
of the Pseudo-Narcissus type, but much finer	8	50	3 00
Trumpet Major (Spurious Major). Much used for forcing,			
and the earliest; yellow; trumpet very large and flaring.	8	50	3 00
Mixed Single Sorts	5	50	2 00
TOWN TO MA TOWN			
DOUBLE NARCISSUS.	ch	Per doz.	Per 100
Alba plena odorata. (The Double White Poet's Narcissus.)	CII	1 61 (102,	1 61 100
Pure white, very double and fragrant; much forced by			
florists\$o	05	\$o 50	\$2 50
Incomparabilis plenus. (Butter and Eggs.) Very double;			
pale yellow perianth and orange cup; a good forcing variety	5	50	2 00
Orange Phœnix. Double white; a very showy variety	10	75	5 50
Von Sion (Telamonius plenus). The Double Yellow Daffodil.	9		
Flowers very large and double; extensively used for			
forcing	8	50	2 50
Mixed Double Sorts	5	50	2 00

# POLYANTHUS or BUNCH-FLOWERING NARCISSUS.

#### (Narcissus Tazetta.)

The varieties of this group produce spikes of sweet-scented flowers, and are best suited for forcing or planting in pots in the house. The Double Roman and the Paper White may be had in bloom by Christmas.

the raper winte may be had in bloom by Christmas.	ch	Per doz.	Per 100
Aurora. Fine large yellow\$0	12	\$1 25	1 01 100
Bazleman Major (Trewianus). Orange cup; white perianth;			
very large and fine	45	5 00	
Double Roman. Double white, with orange nectary. Much			
used for forcing and pot culture, and is one of the earli-			
est for that purpose	5	50	\$2 00
Gloriosus. Perianth white, cup orange; very fine	10	I 00	
Grand Monarque (Floribundus). Broad white perianth, yellow			
cup; the finest white	10	I 00	
Grand Primo. White, with citron cup; produces a large			
spike	IO	75	
Grand Soleil d'Or. Yellow perianth, orange cup; early	10	I 00	
Newton. Very fine, and a free bloomer; perianth yellow,			
cup orange	12	I 25	
Queen Victoria. Perianth white, cup yellow	20	2 00	
Paper White (Totus albus). Pure white; free blooming.			
Much used for forcing, and the best of the			
early sorts for that purpose, as it may be			
had in bloom by Christmas	5	50	2 00
" Grandiflora. An improved variety of the pre-			
ceding, blooming somewhat earlier; very			
useful for pot culture for amateurs	8	60	2 50
Mixed Polyanthus Sorts	8	60	2 50

## CHINESE SACRED LILY or FLOWER OF THE GODS.

This is a variety of the Polyanthus Narcissus, and is also know by several other names, as "Water Fairy Flower," "Joss Flower," "Chinese New Year's Lily," etc.

The bulbs are imported from China, and arrive usually in November. They are easily cultivated in water, and it is in this way that they are the most useful. If placed in a glass dish or bowl, with pebbles around the bulb to hold it upright, and a few bits of charcoal to keep the water pure, they will thrive without further attention, except to occasionally change the water, which should be done once or twice a week. They grow very rapidly, and each bulb produces about six long narrow leaves, in the center of which rises the flower stalks, which are produced five to ten from each bulb, and are twelve to fifteen inches high. The individual flowers are waxy white, with a yellow center, very fragrant, and are produced in great abundance, often fifty to sixty flowers coming from a single bulb.

They will thrive in any parlor or sitting room, and bring spring time with them when they blossom. By successive plantings they may be had from January till April.

Each Per doz.

## JONQUILS or RUSH-LEAVED NARCISSUS.

This section of the Narcissus family includes several varieties with pretty yellow flowers. They are early bloomers and are mostly hardy.

Single Sweet Scented. Yellow, very deliciously scented;	ch	Per doz.	Per 100
good for forcing\$o	05	<b>\$</b> 0 30	\$1 50
Double Sweet Scented. Full double, of a clear golden yel-			
low, and the most fragrant of the whole family; may be			
forced	8	75	4 00
Campernelle. Golden vellow flowers: much used for forcing	5	40	2 00

# LILIES.

The Lily has been esteemed for centuries, and has long been considered as the emblem of chasteness and purity. The class includes some of the finest of bulbous plants. They are peculiarly graceful in habit and with striking combinations of color, and are especially suited for planting among low shrubbery or herbaceous plants, such as pæonies, azaleas, etc. Some species bloom in May, while others are in bloom in late autumn.

Within recent years many remarkably striking forms have been introduced from Japan, the first of which was the gorgeous Golden-Banded Lily, and which has been followed by several equally valuable sorts. We have especially good facilities for securing these gems of Japanese floriculture, and offer all the better sorts as they are discovered or introduced.

In choosing a position for planting Lilies the most important point to be attended to is the drainage, for if planted where water will gather around the roots in winter they will not thrive. The soil should be deeply loosened and enriched by the addition of good leaf mould or peat, and the bulbs planted four or five inches deep and left undisturbed for several years, as frequent removals are injurious. Some species, especially those native to California, require to be planted from 10 to 12 inches deep.

Several varieties are extensively forced, the most important of which is the Bermuda Easter Lily (*Lilium Harrisii*), of which hundreds of thousands of bulbs are imported yearly from Bermuda (where the climate is especially suited for its perfect development), and forced by florists for Easter. By bringing in a succession they may be had as early as the first of December. They should be planted early in the autumn and kept in a cool place until brought in for forcing into bloom. *L. longiflorum* and *L. candidum* are also forced, but cannot be brought into flower as early as *L. Harrisii*.

Auratum (The Golden-Banded Lily of Japan). This has been called the "Queen of Lilies," and it is certainly one of the grandest plants in cultivation. The petals are ivory white, thickly spotted with crimson, and through each petal is a broad band of bright yellow. Very fragrant. \$0 25 \$2 50

NEW LONDON, February 27.

Your plants received in good order. The *Odontoglossum Alexandræ* purchased of you last year is in bloom and looks finely.

SARAH LEARNED.

LILIES-Continued.		
Auratum vittatum rubrum. In this variety the yellow band is sup-	Each	Per doz.
planted by one of bright crimson. It is, if possible,		
finer than the original type. It is still scarce, but this year we are able to offer at a lower price than ever		
before	so 80	\$9 00
" pictum. In this variety the red is in the form of blotches,		. ,
larger than in the type	1 00	11 00
" macranthum. Flowers very large, similar in color to the	- 00	** 00
type, but the petals are broader	1 00	11 00
sometimes as many as $4^{\circ}$ flowers on a stem	I 00	11 00
" Wittei. Pure white, with a broad, yellow band. A recent		
introduction, and one of the finest	1 50	17 00
Batemanni. Orange apricot in color; 6 to 8 flowers, produced on a stem 3 to 4 feet high	20	2 00
Brownii. Large trumpet shaped flowers, often 10 inches in length,	-	
pure white within, brownish purple outside. One of the most		
beautiful	1 25	14 00
Canadense (Canadian Lily). Flowers yellow, varying to orange, spotted with reddish purple. One of the best native species	15	I 50
Candidum (Annunciation Lily, St. Joseph's Lily). The well-known	13	1 50
white lily of the gardens. Hardy everywhere, and		
extremely easy of culture. Extensively forced by		
florists	10	1 00
white	25	2 75
Carniolicum. One of the earliest; flowers bright orange red, spot-		
ted with black; stem two to three feet high	25	2 50
Concolor. Bright scarlet, with small round black dots; a pretty species from China	25	2 50
Coridion. Another early species, producing bright yellow flowers	3	4 30
stained with purple; very useful for growing in pots	20	2 25
Cordifolium. A Japanese species, growing about 3 feet high and		
bearing 3 to 4 large funnel-shaped flowers, 5 to 6 inches long; white, tinged with green outside, purplish in the throat	25	2 75
Chalcedonicum. Intense fiery scarlet flowers are produced in July.	43	~ /3
An old variety, but still desirable	50	5 50
Columbianum. A California species, very elegant and graceful; 10		
to 30 brilliant orange red flowers are produced on a stem 3 to 4	2.5	0.55
feet high	<sup>25</sup>	<sup>2</sup> 75
Elegans Alice Wilson. A fine variety, with upright, golden yellow	~ 3	~ /3
flowers	1 50	16 00
"Incomparable. Intense crimson, spotted with yellow; flowers		
5 to 6 inches long	30	3 00

LILIES—Continued.		
Elegans atropurpureum. Scarlet, with black spots\$0		Per doz. \$3 50
" multiplenum. A semi-double form; crimson	15	1 50
" sanguineum. Flowers reddish crimson, shaded with orange;		
one of the earliest of the group	25	2 50
" Mixed Varieties	15	1 50
Hansoni (True Japanese Yellow Martagon). Flowers bright golden		
yellow, spotted with crimson. One of the grandest and most		
distinct lilies in cultivation.	25	14 00
Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily). The well-known large pure white lily so much used for church decoration at Easter, and for other		
purposes. The best of all for forcing. Our bulbs are true		
Bermuda grown.		
Fine bulbs, 5 to 7 inches in circumference	20	2 00
" " 7 to 9 " " "	25	2 50
" " g to II " " "	50	5 00
Humboldtii. One of the finest of Californian lilies, growing 6 feet		
high and bearing from 30 to 40 flowers of orange color, spot-		
ted with purple	50	2 00
Krameri. One of the best of the many recent introductions from		
Japan. Flower 6 to 8 inches long, of a beautiful rose color.		
Very fine and distinct	30	3 25
Longiflorum. Very similar to <i>Harrisii</i> , and like it much used for		
forcing, though not so early. The flowers are pure		
white, trumpet-shaped, 6 inches long.  Fine bulbs, 5 to 7 inches in circumference	15	I 50
" " 7 to 9 " " "	30	3 00
" " 9 to 11 " " "	50	5 00
" foliis albis marginatis. A variety with variegated	J -	J
leaves	75	8 00
Leichtlini. Flowers golden yellow, produced in profusion on a stem		
3 to 4 feet high	50	5 50
Martagon. Flowers purple in a pyramidal panicle; stem 4 to 5 feet		
high	20	2 00
Maritimum. A California species with blood red flowers. Dwarf	50	5 50
Maximowiczii. Bright scarlet, spotted purplish; 3 to 4 flowers		
on a stalk 2 to 3 feet high	50	5 50
Medeoloides. Orange red, spotted purplish. A very distinct species		r ro
from Japan  Parvum. One of the prettiest of Californian species. Flowers	50	5 50
erect, orange colored, yellow within. Dwarf	40	4 50
Philadelphicum. Bright orange red, spotted with purple; flowers	+~	7 30
erect. One of our native species	20	2 25
Pardalinum. Bright scarlet, shading to orange and spotted with		
darker red. Stem often 6 feet high and bearing 8 to 12 flowers	25	2 25
Pomponium. Flowers bright orange red, in a broad raceme	30	3 25

I,II,IES-Continued.	Each	Done	log
Parryii. Flowers clear lemon yellow with some purple dots; hori-	sacu	rero	102.
zontal, about 3 inches long. A very fine species from Cali-			
fornia\$6	75	\$7	50
Pyrenaicum. Small, bright yellow, the petals recurving. As many			
as 18 flowers on a raceme	25	2	50
Sarana (Kamschaticum) (The Black Lily). A curious species, resem-			
bling a Fritillaria; 18 inches high; flowers purplish black	75	7	50
Speciosum album (Lancifolium album). Large white flowers of good			
substance, with a greenish band running through			
each petal. One of the finest lilies in cultivation	30	3	00
" rubrum. White, thickly studded with dark crimson spots;			
very fine, the best of the speciosum class	20	2	00
Superbum. Flowers orange, spotted with red. The best of the			
three species native to the eastern states, often growing 6 to 8			
feet high	20	I	50 .
Szovitzianum (monadelphum, colchicum). Pale bright yellow, with			
fine spots of purple in the tube. One of the earliest, and very			
fragrant. Quite rare.	50	5	50
Testaceum (excelsum, Isabellum). Yellow, tinged with orange red;			
stem about 5 feet high	35	4	00
Tigrinum (Common Tiger Lily). Orange red, spotted with black;			
an old but still standard variety	10	1	00
" splendens. Much larger than the type, often bearing as many as 25 flowers on a stem	20	2	00
	20		00
" flore plenum. Semi-double form of tigrinum	20	4	00
12 to 18 borne on a stalk 5 to 6 feet high.			
A magnificent species from California	25	2	50
" purpureum (rubescens). A fine variety. When	45	2	20
the flowers first open they are pure white,			
but gradually change through shades of rose			
to purple. Suitable for pot culture	50	5	00
to purple. Salidate for per outditor.	55	3	

# CROCUS.

The Crocus is among the earliest flowers of spring, and their bright blossoms are often covered with snow in March and early April. They will grow and flower under almost any conditions, but are best suited for planting in the borders of beds, along the margins of walks, or scattered in little groups in the lawn, in which latter position they are lovely indeed, as all will remember who have passed Grace church, on Broadway, in New York city, when the Crocus scattered through the lawn were in bloom. For beds or borders the bulbs should be planted about three inches deep and the same distance apart.

The Crocus is not amenable to forcing with fire heat, but may be flowered in pots in a sunny window.

#### NAMED CROCUS.

These are all choice selected bulbs and can be depended upon for shade and richness of color. They produce larger and finer flowers than the mixed sorts, and are more desirable for growing in pots. For that purpose the difference in cost should not be considered.

	Per doz.	Per 1co
Albion. Fine striped	.\$0 25	\$I 25
Baron von Brunow. Dark blue	. 25	I 25
Caroline. Pure white	. 25	1 25
Charles Darwin. Fine purple	. 25	1 25
Cloth of Gold. Brown and yellow	. 15	75
Cloth of Silver. Pale blue, striped	. 15	75
David Rizzio. Purple	. 25	1 25
King of the Blues. Very large.	. 25	I 25
Mad. Mina. Violet and white	. 25	I 25
Mont Blanc. Finest ot all whites	. 25	I 25
Mont Cenis. Pure white	. 25	I 25
Prince Albert. Brilliant purple	. 25	I 25
Purpurea grandiflora. Purple	. 25	I 25
Queen Victoria. Fine white	. 25	1 25
Reine Blanche. White	. 25	I 25
Sir Walter Scott. Variegated	. 25	1 25

## MIXED CROCUS.

These are very suitable for planting in borders or beds in the open ground, and will make a striking and beautiful show at a small cost.

			Per 1,000
Large White, Mixed	\$0 IO	\$0 75	<b>\$</b> 6 oo
" Yellow, "	10	75	6 00
Giant "	20	I 25	11 00
Large Blue.	10	60	5 00
Large Purple	10	60	5 00
Striped and Variegated	10	60	5 00
All Colors Mixed	10	50	4 00

# ADONIS VERNALIS.

# AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.

## (African Lily or Love Flower.)

A very handsome plant for growing in the house. The flowers are bright blue, produced 20 to 30 on a scape 2 to 3 feet high, and opening slowly during a long period. The foliage is also very attractive. May be flowered outside during the summer and brought in when frost approaches. During dry weather the plants will require a great deal of water......45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz

#### ALLIUM.

This genus, which includes the onion and garlic, offers several pretty flowered species useful in the flower garden. They are of very free growth, and require little care during the flowering season, except to place stakes to the tall growing sorts. A. Neapolitanum is very largely forced by florists, or if planted outside is one of the earliest flowers appearing in spring. A. moly is very useful for planting in clumps in the border, or for naturalizing.

ing in gramps in the border, or for naturalizing.	Each	Per doz.
Azureum. Flowers deep blue, with a darker line through each seg-		
ment of the perianth; umbels crowded, borne on tall scapes.		
Hardy	\$0 30	\$3 00
Grandiflorum. Flowers white, in large umbels on tall stalks. Very		
fine for cultivating in pots in the house or for forcing for cut-		
flowers	15	1 50
Moly. Flowers bright yellow, in compact umbels on stalks 10 to 15		
inches high	05	50
Neapolitanum. Flowers white, with green stamens; borne in loose		
umbels on a scape about 15 inches high. The plant may be		
forced, and is very useful for bouquets. It is free from the		
odor of garlic, which is a characteristic of the genus	05	50

# AMARYLLIS.

The genus Amaryllis has been divided, but we include under this heading the new genera of Zephyranthes, Hippeastrum, Vallotta, etc. The Amaryllis are among the grandest bulbous plants, some species bearing from two to six immense flowers, six to ten inches across, on a spike three feet high. They are all tender plants and must be grown in pots in the house, or some species may be set out in the border and brought in before the approach of frost. They succeed best if potted in a mixture of leaf mould, loam, manure and sand and in potting only the thicker base of the bulb should be covered, allowing two thirds to project above the surface of the soil. If the pots are put in a place where they will get plenty of light and a temperature of about 60 degrees, with moderate watering, they will soon send up flower stalks. After they have flowered and growth is stopped watering should be gradually discontinued until the tops die down, when they may be put away in a dry, cool place, keeping the bulbs in the pots, as frequent disturbance of the roots is to be avoided.

JENKINTOWN, PA., February 24, 1891.

Enclosed please find my check to pay for 100 Lizzie McGowan Carnations. They were received in excellent condition, and were much better plants than what I had expected.

Joseph Heacock.

AMARYLLIS-Continued.			
Aulica (Hippeastrum aulicum) (Lily of the Palace). A gor-	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
geous winter bloomer; brilliant crimson, green at the			
base of the petals, and above the green a purple blotch.			
It to 2 feet	\$1 50		
Belladonna (Belladonna Lily). An autumn blooming species			
bearing from six to twelve flowers, white or purplish,			ā
sweet scented, on a scape about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high	40	\$4 00	
Cinnamonea (Crinum riparium). Splendid rose color; sweet			
scented. A fine and rare species	3 00		
Candida (Zephyranthes candida) (Peruvian Swamp Lily). Flowers white, greenish at the base; blooms in Sep-			
tember	10	I 00	
Formosissima (Sprekelia formosissima) (Jacobean Lily).	10	1 00	
Large and showy flower of a fine deep scarlet, on a			
scape 2 feet high, May be forced, grown in pots or in			
water like a hyacinth, or planted in the open ground in			
the spring to bloom during the summer	20	1 50	
Gigantea (Brunsvigia Josephinea). Very fine scarlet; height			
1½ feet. A beautiful and rare species. Extra large bulbs	7 50		
Johnsonii (Hippeastrum Johnsonii). A dull red flower with			
a white stripe down each petal; one of the earliest			
hybrids, and especially robust in growth	. I 00	10 00	
Ornatus. A grand hybrid; flower white, striped with rose			
color	8 50		
Reginæ (Mexican Lily). Flowers large, dark red, shaded			
with white and orange	2 00		
Rosea (Zephyranthes rosea). Perianth rose colored, about			
three inches across, the segments greenish below th middle; a free blooming species		80	\$6 00
Purpurea (Vallotta purpurea) (Scarborough Lily). Flowers	. 10	00	<i>φ</i> 0 00
bright scarlet, five or six in a head, lasting a long time			
in perfection. Very useful for pot-culture, or may be			
planted in the open ground for flowering in the summer	25	2 50	12 00
Sarniensis (Nerine Sarniensis). See Nerine.	3	3	
Sulphurea (Zephyranthes sulphurea). Flowers sulphur yel-			
low; foliage dark green	io	80	5 00
Treatiæ (Zephyranthes Treatiæ) (Florida Fairy Lily). A			
beautiful native species which produces two or more			
pure white, deliciously scented flowers on a stalk about			
a foot high		50	2 50
Vittata (Hippeastrum vittata). Pure white, with double red			
stripes on each segment of the perianth. One of the			
most beautiful species		5 00	
Hybrid Seedlings. Fine varieties, mixed, producing the		6 00	
most gorgeous flowers of brilliant colors	. 00		

# AMORPHOPHALLUS.

This genus is closely allied to Arum, and includes some of the largest flowers in the world. A. Titanum, a species which has not yet been fairly introduced to cultivation, has flowers five feet high and three feet in diameter, while the outspread divisions of the leaf cover a space of 45 feet in circumference. The three species offered below, while not reaching these proportions, are among the largest of cultivated flowers; they are all natives of the East Indies. A soil of two-thirds good loam and one-third well-rotted manure will suit them, and water must be given very freely. The bulb should be planted out in May, about four inches deep, and must be taken up and dried off on the approach of winter and kept in a dry, warm place until spring.

Each	
Campanulatus. Similar to A. Rivieri, described below, but smaller in growth,	1
and the flower is brown, red and black; height two feet\$1 25	5
Giganteus	)
Rivieri (Snake Palm or Umbrella Arum). The flower stalk, which ap-	
pears before the leaves, is marbled brown and reddish, and bears an	
immense flower somewhat like a Calla lily in shape, but of a rosy	
green color; the stalk, including the flower, which is about half the	
length, grows from three to six feet high. The leaves, three in num-	
ber, appear later; they are on tall, marbled petioles, spread out like	
an umbrella, each leaf measuring from 40 to 50 inches in diameter	
\$2 50 per doz 24	5

# ANOMATHECA CRUENTA.

A half hardy pretty bulbous plant allied to the Iris; the flowers bright crimson in late summer. The bulbs may be planted in pots or out of doors in the spring, in rich, sandy loam...... 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

## ANEMONE.

In this group are included several desirable and pretty, free-blooming plants, which, though not entirely hardy in the northern states, will succeed perfectly if not planted out until spring; or they may be wintered in a cold frame, in which case they will bloom in early spring. The roots retain their vitality in the dormant state if kept in a dry place for a year or more, making them useful for planting at any season of the year. They may be had both single and double, and in a great variety of colors. They will thrive in any good garden soil, though a sandy loam suits them best, and they are partial to a position which is in shade a great part of the day. The poppy-like flowers of the single sorts are very handsome.

#### ANEMONE, Continued.

Ianonica	alha	Pure white; hardy			Per doz.	
Japonica	arba.	Ture write, nardy	. <i>#</i> O	4 D	$\varphi \sim 50$	$\varphi$ 10 00
"	rosea.	Rose purple. This and the preceding a	re			
	char	ming when planted together; both are har	dy	25	2 50	10 00

## CORONARIA OF HORTENSIS VARIETIES.

These include the best of the ordinary garden Anemones, and are among the best of early blooming flowers. They come in almost all colors, single and double, and are admirable for cut flowers.

Blue Incomparable. Double dark blue	Each \$0 10	Per doz. \$1 00	Per 100 \$6 00
Ceres. Double white; very fine	10	1 00	6 00
Single Pure White	08	75	4 00
Single Scarlet Mixed			1 50
Double Scarlet Mixed	05	25	I 50
Single, all Colors Mixed	05	20	I 25
Double, " "	05	20	I 25

# ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM.

# (St. Bruno's Lily.)

# ANTHOLYZA.

# ARISÆMA TRIPHYLLUM.

#### (Jack in the Pulpit.)

A curious and interesting native Aroid. The tall green spathe and handsome three-parted leaf appear in spring, and are followed in the fall by a stalk of bright scarlet berries close crowded on the stem...15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

# ARUM DRACUNCULUS.

## (Dragon Flower.)

FREEPORT, ME., December 9.

Plants received in fine order; well packed, and good plants.

# ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

## (Butterfly Plant.)

# ASTILBE JAPONICA.

See Spiræa Japonica.

# BABIANA.

Pretty little plants of bright colors, produced 6 or more on a stalk. They are not hardy in the north, but may be planted in pots, or if in the ground in the spring, the bulbs must be taken up and dried off in the fall. A light sandy compost with good drainage is best ..... Mixed colors, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

# BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

This is a class of plants which have been produced during the last fifteen or twenty years by careful hybridization and improvement, until at present they are among the best bedding plants for summer planting and are equally fine for pot culture. Their colors are as brilliant as those of Geraniums, and the plants are as easy, or easier of culture. They come in all shades, from the most brilliant scarlet and crimson, through pink, salmon and white, both double and single. For out-door planting the tubers should be rooted in the house. Plant in pots or boxes in March or April, using a mixture of loam, leaf mould and sand and put near the light, allowing plenty of ventilation when the weather is favorable. The plants may be se set out in June, the bed having been prepared with rich soil.

For pot culture the tubers may be planted from February to March in a good soil and given plenty of light, but protection from strong sunlight.

#### SINGLE VARIETIES.

A grand strain of pure true colors.		
Dark Red	Each	Per doz.
	0 35	\$3 50
Orange Red	50	5 00
Rose	35	3 50
Dark Rose	50	5 00
Pure White	35	3 50
Blush White	35	3 50
Pure Yellow	75	7 50
Yellow, all shades	50	5 00
Bronze or Copper Color	50	5 00
Mixed Colors	25	2 50
DOUBLE VARIETIES.		
To color	50	5 00

#### TUBEROUS BEGONIAS, EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES.

# BLOOMERIA AUREA.

(Nothoscordum aureum.)

A tall scape bearing an umbel of bright yellow flowers rises from a large bulb. Culture the same as for Brodiæa, which see.....10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

# BRODIÆA.

The Brodiæas are pretty plants with grass-like leaves and slender stems bearing umbels of bright colored flowers; native to California and the Pacific Coast states. Most are of easy culture, thriving in a rich sandy loam in a rather moist situation. They are also easily forced, and if grown in pots a mixture of loam, leaf soil and sand suits them well.

loani, loar soir and said saids thoir work	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Capitata. Stalk a foot high, bearing several purple flowers			
in a head. Called in the west the Wild Hyacinth\$	0 05	\$o 35	\$2 50
Coccinea (Vegetable Fire Cracker). Stem 2 to 3 feet high,			
bearing a drooping umbel of bright red flowers, tipped			
with white, 1½ inches long	05	50	3 50
Congesta. Stem 2 to 4 feet high, bearing deep brilliant pur-			
ple flowers	05	30	2 50
Grandiflora. Flowers bluish purple, 2 to 7 on a stalk	05	50	3 50
Ixiodes (Caliprora lutea). About 9 inches high; flowers light			
yellow, banded with green	05	30	2 50
Lactea. Flowers milky white, usually with a green mid-rib			
to each petal; saucer-shaped, in many flowered umbels			
about a foot high	05	30	2 50
Laxa. A tall growing species, the umbels containing from			
15 to 30 large blue flowers	05	30	2 50
Multiflora. Several slender stalks produced from each bulb;			
flowers purple; height 6 inches	05	50	3 50
Stellaris. Flowers rich purple with a white center, in a			
star-like cluster. The finest of the Brodiæas, and			
deserving of more general culture	05	50	3 50
Mixed Sorts	05	30	2 50

## BRUNSVIGIA.

See Amaryills.

# BULBOCODIUM VERNUM.

LLOYD'S NECK, L. I., March 6, 1891.

The plants that you sent to Mr. O. E. Schmidt, my master, arrived in first-class order and I must say they are good, strong, healthy plants.

R. BALLANTYNE.

# CALLA LILIES.

Included under this head popularly are several species of curious Arum-like plants, the type of which is the common white Calla Lily, any description of which is unnecessary. These are very extensively grown in greenhouses and may be had in flower at almost any season. They require a very rich soil; a mixture of good loam and cow manure is suitable. They will live and grow from year to year, if allowed to rest a while during the summer and occasionally repotted to supply fresh nourishment.

Supply from nouronment.	Each	Per doz.
White Calla (Richardia Æthiopica) (White Trumpet Lily, or Lily of		
of the Nile). The common and well known variety with pure		
white spathe. Our bulbs are extra fine, California grown and		
sure to succeed; dormant tubers\$	0 25	\$2 50
Spotted Calla (Richardia albo-maculata). The leaves in this species		
are spotted with white, thus making an ornamental plant, even		
when out of flower. The spathe is smaller than in the preced-		
ing and is purplish in the throat; dormant tubers	15	1 50
Yellow Calla (Richardia hastata). Identical in appearance with the		
common Calla, except the flower, which is yellow with a red-		
dish brown throat	I 50	
Black Calla (Arum sanctum). A novelty of recent introduction.  The leaves resemble those of the common Calla, but the flower which is larger, is dark purple above and greenish below,		
while the spadix is black. A curious and interesting plant	I 00	

# CALOCHORTUS.

(Butterfly Tulips or Mariposa Lily.)

These are among the most handsome of native American bulbous plants. The showy flowers of large size are produced either singly or in clusters on scapes from 10 to 18 inches high. The colors run from white through lilac, yellow, etc., to crimson, varying somewhat even in the different species. They are unfortunately not entirely hardy in the northern states, but if planted out in May they will bloom in June and July, when after drying off they may be taken up and stored till next season. They succeed finely if grown in a cold frame or if four or five bulbs are planted in a pot, or if protected with litter will usually do well out of doors. The best soil is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf soil and sand, and a well drained position is an absolute necessity.

Gunnisonii (Nuttallii). One of the best for popular culture;	ch	Per doz.	Per 100
petals lilac, banded with green on the dorsal surface.		C - 6 -	C
Tall growing	10	20 00	\$3 00
Luteus. Flowers large, deep orange, bearded. Low grow-			
ing but a very fine species	10	60	3 00
	ΙO	60	3 00
Venustus roseus (Peacock Tulip). Creamy white with rose colored blotch at top of petal, a beautiful eye like spot			
in center, and a silky gland at the base; dorsal sur-			
	IO	1 00	5 00

CALOCHORTUS-Continued.	Don do.	. D
Venustus oculatus. White with strikingly lovely eye-like	Per do	z. Per 100
spots, or concentric rings of color \$0 10	\$0 50	5 \$3 50
" citrinus. Resembling roseus, except ground color		
is yellow	7:	5 4 00
" purpurescens. Rich purplish lilac ground color.		
All of the venustus varieties have beautiful		
eye spots, like those of a peacock's feather or		
a moth's wing	o i o	5 00

# CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS PLENA.

# CAMASSIA ESCULENTA.

(Quamash or Wild Hyacinth.)

The flowers are violet-blue in a short raceme, borne on a stout scape. Very pretty when planted in a partly sheltered situation in any good garden soil, with a top-dressing of manure once a year. The bulbs were eaten like onions by the North American Indians.................................. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

## CHIONODOXA.

These flowers, natives of the mountains of Asia Minor, are of con-parative recent introduction. They are, however, sure to grow in favor. They are hardy and can be planted outside in bed or border in any good soil, and their pretty blue flowers will appear in earliest spring with the snow-drops, and will last a long time in perfection.

Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Luciliæ (Glory of the Snow.) Flowers intense blue, shading		
to white in the center; 3 to 6 on a stalk about 6 inches		
high	\$o 3o	\$2 00
Gigantea (Giant Glory of the Snow). A new and superior		
variety of the preceding, and in comparison what its		
name would denote, being at least three times as large.		
It was first brought to our notice last year, when we se-		
cured a few for trial. We were so well pleased with		
the result that this season we have secured a very large		
quantity 10	75	5 00
Sardensis. Bright rich blue, deeper than C. Luciliæ 5	30	2 00

SACRAMENTO, May 12, 1890.

MISS MARY M. BARRETT.

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

#### COLCHICUM.

Colchicums are among the most beautiful of autumn flowering plants, and their cultivation is of the easiest. The best soil is a light sandy loam, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure, and a rather moist situation is most favorable. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep, and about every third year should be lifted and replanted, as they have a tendency to go deeper into the ground. The flowers appear in the autumn, before the leaves, and are rose color and purple.

Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Chionense (Agrippinæ). Rose color, purple and white, mark-		
ed in squares like a checker board; very odd and		
distinct \$0 19	5 \$1 25	
Autumnale. The best known variety. Flowers of a fine		
purple color	50	\$4 00

#### CONVALLARIA.

See Lily of the Valley.

#### CRINUM.

A large genus of bulbous plants, many of which are evergreen, and of a few only which are hardy in this country. They are allied to the Amaryllis, and bear lily-like flowers in an umbel on a long stalk. Single bulbs should be planted in good sized pots in a turfy loam, well-drained, and should be given occasional applications of liquid manure. Or, they may be planted out in the spring and lifted on the approach of frost, brought in, and kept in a cool place till the next spring.

Each	Per doz.
Americanum. Fragrant white flowers 4 to 5 inches long are produced	
3 to 6 in an umbel on a tall stalk	\$7 00
Amabile. Flowers 3 to 5 inches long, tube bright red; 20 to 30	
in an umbel 2 oc	,
Capense alba. Flowers white, the tube of the perianth 3 inches	
long, the limb the same length; 6 to 12 in an umbel 60	6 00
" rosea. Segments of the perianth flushed with red on the	
back 60	6 00
Riparium (Amaryllis cinnamonea) See Amaryllis	

#### CYCLAMEN.

Included in this section are several very pretty hardy and greenhouse species. Hardly anything can be better for winter and spring flowering in the window or in the greenhouse. They are very free flowering, and their graceful habit, pretty foliage and the varied colors of the flowers add to their usefulness. They thrive best in a mixture of loam, leaf mould and sand, with good drainage. In potting, the top of the bulb should be even with the rim of the pot, the bulb being half out of the ground. Give plenty of light and air. The bulbs are best kept in the pots during summer, though water may be nearly withheld.

FALL RIVER, January 30, 1891.
THOS. W. LAWTON.

Plants came all right, well packed.

CYCLAMEN-Continued.	Fach	Per doz.
Ibericum. Flowers red, with a bright purple spot at the base of	sacii	rer doz.
each petal\$		\$1 50
Europæum roseum. Bright red, very fragrant; ¾ inch long. Hardy.		
album. Pure white, fragrant; hardy	25	2 50
Persicum. Flowers largest of the genus; segments of the corolla		
white, with a claret-purple blotch at the base. Not hardy, but		
a fine plant for in-door culture	25	2 50

#### CYPELLA HERBERTI.

Flowers yellow, sparingly borne on a stalk about a foot high. Only half hardy, and if planted in the open ground must be lifted and dried off before cold weather comes on. Requires a light soil . . . . . . . . . 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100.

#### DICENTRA.

#### (Dielytra.)

The best known of the several species of this genus is the first named, the Bleeding Heart of the gardens. The pink and yellow drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers are produced in great abundance, and are exceedingly useful for cutting. There is also a white variety. Either may be forced and had in flower in late winter, though they will not stand exposure to strong heat. There are no finer plants for the general border, and they will succeed in any good soil.

Each	Per doz
Spectabile (Bleeding Heart). Perfectly hardy; a well-known and	
valuable flower. May be forced\$0 10	\$1 00
" alba. A recently introduced variety with white flowers 50	5 00
Formosa. Flowers bright red, smaller than the preceding, as is the	
entire plant, but the habit is much the same 20	2 00
Eximia. Flowers reddish purple, heart-shaped, in long drooping	
racemes 20	2 00

#### DODECATHEON.

These pretty native American plants deserve to be more extensively cultivated than they are. The lovely flowers of purple, white and yellow, the petals, reflexed like a cyclamen, are produced in large umbels on a stalk about a foot high. They are admirable for planting in the border, and will succeed in any good garden soil.

high. They are admirable for planting in the border, and will succeed in	any
good garden soil.	
Meadia (Shooting Star, American Cowslip). Flowers rosy purple,	er doz.
white or lilac, in April\$0 20 \$	2 00
Clevelandi. A new and larger flowering species, recently introduced.	
The center of the flower is a dark purple, bordered with yel-	
low; the reflexed divisions of the corolla are white, sometimes	
tipped with purple	2 50

WILKESBARRE, February 12, 1891.

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

C. S. Beck.

#### ERANTHIS HYEMALIS.

#### (Winter Aconite.)

Flowers bright yellow in earliest spring, continuing for several weeks. Very suitable for naturalizing in the shade or in wet places where few other plants will grow. The foliage lasts a long time after the flowers have withered. The tubers may be taken up in the summer after the leaves have fallen, or may be left in the ground for several years.................................. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

#### ERYTHRONIUM.

#### (Dog's-tooth Violets.)

These are pretty little plants which send up a lily-like flower, the divisions of the perianth reflexed like a cyclamen, from between two leaves, usually dark green with lighter blotches. They are not at all like violets, and receive the name of Dog's-tooth violets from the shape of the bulb. Our native species is more commonly known as Adder's tongue. The bulbs will succeed if planted in almost any light soil, but a mixture of loam and peat is best. The bulbs should be planted in little groups and about 3 inches deep.

Americanum. Flower a pretty yellow, the leaves mottled.	ach	Per doz.	Per 100
		_	
Our native species\$0	10	\$1 00	
Citrinum. A variety from Oregon. Flowers yellow	20	2 00	
Dens canis. The true Dog's-tooth violet, native of Europe.			
Flowers purplish rose or whitish; leaves blotched with			
brownish-purple and white	05	50	\$3 00
Grandiflorum. Flowers borne in a raceme of from 2 to 6,			
yellow or cream color, with a darker base	09	75	
Smithii. In habit like the last. Flowers white, changing to			
purple	IO	I 00	

#### EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

#### (Lily of the Amazon.)

A beautiful bulbous plant from South America, suited for greenhouse cultivation. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, produced in 5 to 6 flowered umbels. The bulbs should be potted in a compost composed of leaf mould, loam, sand and well decayed manure, with good drainage. Plenty of water should be given, and occasionally liquid manure... 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

#### FREESIA.

These are among the prettiest of recent introductions in the line of Cape bulbs. The flower stalks are about 9 inches high and bear 6 to 8 flowers each. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and last many days in water after being cut. They may be forced and had from autumn till late spring, if brought in succession into the light and warmth. They succeed best when planted about six bulbs in a five-inch pot, in a compost of sandy loam, leaf mould and decayed manure. Water will not be required till growth commences, and a frame where frost is excluded will be warm enough. Plenty of air in mild weather is conducive to a

#### FREESIA-Continued.

strong, sturdy growth. As soon as growth begins, they may be watered more liberally, brought into the house or cool greenhouse, and placed where they will get as much light as possible.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Refracta alba. The best known sort; flowers white, tinged			
with yellow below, and very fragrant. Very largely			
forced by florists. Although the bulb is not large, the			
profusion of bloom is particularly so\$6	05	\$0 40	\$2 00
Leichtlini major. Light yellow or cream color, the seg-			
ments spreading less than in the preceding	05	50	3 00

#### FRITILLARIA.

There are a great number of species included in the genus Fritillaria, but garden forms are mostly varieties of *F. imperialis* and are better known as Crown Imperials. Besides, there are several pretty species native to California which are gaining a position in the garden, which they richly deserve, by their great beauty. The Fritillarias are best suited for the flower border, and when planted should not be disturbed for several years. Any good garden soil will suit them, providing it is well drained, as stagnant water around the roots will kill the smaller species. A top dressing of well-rotted manure on the Crown Imperials, just as they start to grow, will be beneficial.

#### IMPERIALIS VARIETIES. (Crown Imperials.)

	Each	
Aurora. Bright red\$	0 25	\$2 50
Crown upon Crown. Red; several whorls of flowers one above the		
other	25	2 75
Gold Striped. Flowers crimson; foliage beautifully variegated with		
yellow	40	4 50
Sulphureus. Sulphur yellow, slightly striped with red	50	5 50
Mixed Varieties	15	1 50
FRITILLARIA SPECIES.		
Biflora (Chocolate Lily). Stalk a foot high, leafy, bearing from one	Each	Per doz.
to five beautiful claret-brown bell-shaped flowers\$	0 20	\$2 00
Liliacea. A fine species; dwarf; flowers white	20	2 00
Pudica. An early blooming species of a dwarf habit; flowers		
yellow	20	2 00
Recurva. Six inches to a foot high; flowers bright scarlet, in a		
raceme; useful for cutting, as it lasts a long time in perfection.	25	2 50
Lanceolata. A tall growing species; flowers greenish yellow	25	2 50
Parviflora. Flowers yellow. A fine species	25	2 50
CA A A STRIBUTE		

#### GALANTHUS.

See Snowdrops.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, January 25, 1890.

The Dendrobium you sent me last spring is now a magnificent mass of flowers, and I feel so bumptious over my success, that as soon as the spring opens, I am going to build my little greenhouse, and then you will hear from me further.

James F. Fitzgerald.

#### GLADIOLUS.

These are among the most popular and showy of summer and autumn flowering plants. The flowers, which are arranged in a long spike, vary in color from pure white to deep crimson and yellow and purple shades, many varieties being peculiarly striped and blotched. The varieties offered below belong to the early flowering section, which bloom in July out-doors, but which may be had in the spring by planting in pots in the house. They should be planted out-doors in a rich soil but the use of fresh manure should be avoided. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep and a foot apart, in a situation somewhat sunny but protected from rough winds. In hot weather plenty of water must be given. In the southern states they may be planted in the fall, but even when protected they are only precariously hardy at the north.

For detailed list of Gladiolus see our Descriptive Catalogue of Bulbs for Spring Planting, which will be ready about February 1st.

Spring Franting, which will be ready about February 1st.			_
	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Byzantium. Light purple\$6	0 0 5	\$0 40	\$2 50
Cardinalis. Fine scarlet; one of the best for pot culture	IO	I 00	6 00
Colvillei. Purple and light yellow. Fine for forcing	05	30	1 50
" alba (The Bride). The most extensively used for			
forcing by florists or for house-culture. Fine			
spikes of pure white flowers	05	40	2 00
" delicatissima (The Blushing Bride). A recent intro-			
duction; the flowers of a delicate rose pink	10	I 00	10 00
Communis. Purple	05	30	I 50
" albus. White, the earliest	05	40	2 00
" roseus. Rose color; small and early	05	40	2 00
Floribundus. White, marked with purple	08	75	4 50
" Anna Paulowna. Rose color	IO	I 00	6 00
Formosisimus. Deep scarlet; large white blotch, edged			
with purple	08	75	4 00
Insignis. Bright scarlet; flowers large, one of the most			
gorgeous of the early-flowering sorts	08	75	4 00
Ne Plus Ultra. Dark red, blotched with white	08	75	5 00
Ramosus Varieties Mixed	05	50	3 00
			_

### HELLEBORUS NIGER MAJOR.

(Christmas Rose.)

Flowers waxy white, 2 or 3 inches in diameter, produced in early spring. Perfectly hardy for planting out-doors in any well-manured soil where it will flourish, but is principally used for forcing, as the flowers may be had in perfection by Christmas......Strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

NORRISTOWN, PA., September 2, 1889.

The plants arrived all right. There are more of them and better plants than I expected for the money, and I am very much pleased with them.

I. C. MIDDLETON.

ALBANY, February 21, 1891.

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

LEONARD MARX.

#### HEMEROCALLIS.

(Day Lily.)

Ornamental hardy tuberous-rooted perennials with tall grass-like foliage, and large lily-like flowers, produced in summer. Very useful for the border, and the flowers are fine for cutting. Will succeed in any good soil. They may also be forced.

forced.		
Disticha flore pleno. A semi-double sort with large flowers, which	P	er doz.
are more durable than most of the single sorts	5	\$3 50
Graminea. Yellow, tinged with green; fragrant	О	2 00
Kwanso flore pleno. Flowers bronze colored; double 2	5	2 50
" " folia variegata. An elegant variegated-leaved		
sort	5	3 50
Flava. Flowers lemon yellow, deliciously sweet-scented; early.		
Good for forcing	0	2 00
Fulva. Flowers orange red, lasting only one day but produced		
very abundantly	5	1 50
" plena. Flowers semi-double	0	2 00
Middendorfii. Flowers deep golden yellow, in clusters on dwarf		
stems. Perhaps the most beautiful of the genus	5	2 50
Rutilans. Orange yellow, tinged with orange on the outside. Large;		
scape 2 to 4 flowered	5	2 50
Thunbergii. Sulphur yellow; late flowering	5	2 50

#### HIPPEASTRUM.

See Amaryllis.

#### HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

(Cape Hyacinth.)

#### HYPOXIS.

Pretty little greenhouse plants from South Africa, producing star-shaped flowers from grass-like foliage. They may be potted in a mixture of sandy loam and peat or leaf mould.

and peat	of leaf mound.	Fach	Per doz.
Elegans.	Flowers yellow and black	0 40	\$4 00
Stellata.	Flowers white and blue on one-flowered scapes	40	4 00
Villosa.	Flowers yellow	40	4 00

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA., September 2, 1889.

The plants arrived in good condition and I am much pleased with same. H. G. STANDEN.

#### IRIS.

The numerous species and varieties of Iris now in cultivation comprise a large and most interesting group of hardy plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the strange manner in which contrasting colors are blended in them. A large proportion of the commoner varieties do not require more than ordinary attention to produce a profusion of flowers annually. The section of Xiphions or Spanish Irises, comprising Anglica, Hispanica, Persica, Reticulata, etc., succeed best in a rich, sandy soil, fully exposed to the sun, but protected from strong winds. The German varieties should be planted in rich light soil, and their rhizomes, which form on top of the ground, should not be covered. The Japanese Iris (I. Kampferi) will succeed in almost any position and produce an abundance of gorgeous flowers.

For a full list of varieties which we raise see our Herbaceous Catalogue (sent on application), in which nearly one hundred named sorts are offered.

Analta (D. Pala Isla) Africa Islam	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Anglica (English Iris). Mixed colors\$			
Hispanica (Spanish Iris). Mixed colors		30	1 25
Germanica (German Iris). Mixed colors	25	2 50	15 00
Kæmpferi (Japanese Iris). The Japanese Iris is entirely distinct from other species. The flowers are large (5 to 7 inches in diameter) and are of the brightest and most pleasing arrangements of color, from dark blue to rose, yellow, white, etc.			
Single varieties mixed	25	2 50	15 00
Double varieties mixed	25	2 50	15 00
Pavonia (Peacock Iris). Pure white, with a bright blue spot in each petal. Not hardy, but fine for pots	06	50	3 00
Persica (Persian Iris). Blue, purple, yellow and white.			
Dwarf growing; fine for forcing. Mixed colors	10	75	
Pumila. Lilac purple; pwarf; nice for edgings  Reticulata. Very early; violet, spotted and striped with white, yellow and black; sweet-scented. May be	10	75	
forced into bloom by Christmas.	35	3 50	
Susiana major (Chalcedonian Iris). Grayish blue with dots and lines of brown and black	25	2 50	
but fine for pots	15	I 25	

#### IXIA.

These are pretty showy bulbous plants from South Africa, with flowers of different colors, the base of the petals usually differing in color from the tip, and the inner from the outer surface. They are produced on long spikes.

The bulbs should be planted in pots in a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, about one inch deep, and the pots stood in a cold-frame. Very little water should be given until the flowering spikes appear, when they may be more liberally watered and the pots brought in where they will get light and air. They are perfectly hardy in the southern states, and there a well drained position should be selected and the bulbs planted about six inches deep in autumn.

IXIA-Continued.		
Alba. Pure white	Per o	
Elegans. Pale rose color, with purplish center 10	"	00
Crateroides. Bright crimson; very effective 5		50
Pharaoh. Salmon colored, with darker center	I	00
Viridiflora. Green, spotted at the base; very fine flower 10	1	00
Mixed Varieties 5		50
LACHENALIA.		
Pretty greenhouse bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope with flo	owers	of
various colors in terminal, usually pendulous, racemes. Most of the	spec	ies
flower in spring and early summer and should be planted in the fall, sever		
pot, in a mixture of light loam, leaf mould and sand. Water should be		
ingly applied at first, but later it may be given more liberally, in factorists		
growth commences, they can hardly be over-watered. They require p light and air, but care must be exercised that they are not exposed to	-	
draughts, as it is likely to injure the foliage. When through flowering		_
should be exposed to the sun until dried off, when they may be stored d	_	-
starting time comes again.		
Lutea. Flowers yellow, about an inch long, disposed in an erect	Per	doz.
simple raceme\$o 10	\$1	00
Pendula. Flowers deep purple, red and yellow, about one inch long,		
pendulous on a spike. The largest and showiest of the genus 20	. 2	00
Tricolor. Flowers bright green, red and yellow, in a long loose ra-		
ceme	I	00
LEUCOJUM.		
Pretty hardy bulbous plants flowering in spring and summer. The	flow	ers
are produced in great abundance on stalks 12 to 18 inches in height and		
ble a large Snowdrop. They will grow and prosper in any good garden s		
are best suited for planting in groups in the border or in beds. The	Spr	ing
	Per	loz.
Estivum (Summer Snowflake). Flowers white, the tips of the seg-		
ments of the perianth tipped with green, like a Snowdrop. The flowers are larger than in the next	\$o	50
rnum (Spring Snowflake). Blooms in spring; the flowers resem-	φυ	20
ble the preceding, but are smaller		50
1		

#### LIATRIS SPICATA.

#### (Blazing Star.)

A very pretty border plant, producing long spikes with button-like bright purple flowers arranged its whole length; a native American plant which will succeed in any good, rather moist soil .................................20 cents each, \$2 per dozen

St. Louis, November 17, 1890.

Plants came very nice and we are much pleased with them. Thanks for the extra one sent.

J. W. Stockbridge.

#### LILY OF THE VALLEY.

(Convallaria majalis.)

No description is needed of this universally admired plant, whose lovely sweet-scented spikes of drooping white bells are everywhere known. No plant is easier of culture; indeed, in the Allegheny mountains the Lily of the Valley grows wild. If once established in the garden, it will need no further attention, except to top-dress with manure in the autumn. For quick results in outside planting, the clumps should be secured. Lily of the Valley may be forced and had in bloom at any season of the year by keeping the roots in a cold place. For forcing, the single crowns or "pips" should be selected. We offer only the best German pips, grown in the sandy region around Berlin, which seems to be especially suited to the growth and perfect development of this charming plant.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Strong clumps, for planting out of doors	.\$o 35	\$3 50	
Crowns or Pips, for forcing or pot culture		25	\$2 75

#### ROSE-COLORED LILY OF THE VALLEY.

#### MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.

(Virginian Cowslip.)

#### MILLA BIFLORA.

(Mexican Star Flower.)

#### NERINE.

Beautiful greenhouse bulbous plants, the best known of which is the Guernsey Lily (N. Sarniensis). The flowers are bright-colored scarlet and yellow, and some species sparkle in the sun as if sprinkled with gold dust. They succeed best when potted in a compost of loam, leaf mould and sand, with good drainage. They do not require repotting often, but an annual top-dressing of new soil will be of advantage. When the leaves die, store the plants away in a cool place and keep the soil dry until signs of growth are again apparent.

The varieties named are the best and easiest of culture.

NERINE-Continued.	
Sarniensis (The true Guernsey Lily). Bright red, with a tinge of	Per doz.
salmon. Flower stalks 15 to 18 inches high, bearing 3 to 6	
flowers\$0 25	
Coruscans major. Flowers of a brilliant scarlet, 20 to 25 in a cluster 1 00	10 00
Undulata. Soft flesh color; scape about one foot high, many flow-	
ered 10	I 00

#### ORNITHOGALUM.

This genus comprises several species of hardy bulbous plants producing white flowers in small umbels from grass-like foliage. The first named species is very hardy and often covers a large space in old gardens. The second, O. Arabicum, is a prettier species, very extensively used for forcing by florists, the pure white flowers with a black center being brought in at Easter time. It is of very easy culture, and may be planted in succession from September to December, and it will thrive in any window. If planted outside slight protection will be needed in winter.

Umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem). The little flowers, about an inch	Each I	Per doz.
across, are white with green veins outside, produced on scapes		
about 6 inches high	0 50	\$5 00
Arabicum. One of the most beautiful of Easter flowers. They are		
milky white, with black center, are produced on tall stalks and		
last a long time in perfection	8	75

#### OXALIS.

In this genus are included a large number of species, only a few of which are in general cultivation. These are half hardy or hardy plants with delicate foliage, making them especially suitable for use in hanging baskets. The flowers, of white, crimson, yellow and other colors, are also attractive. A good turfy loam, with the addition of some sand, is a good soil to pot them in. 6 to 12 bulbs may be planted in a five-inch pot.

A11 7771 to		Per doz.	
Alba. White	o 08	\$o 5o	\$3 50
Bowiei. Large flowers, crimson, yellowish at the base of			
the petals; an elegant species	5	50	3 00
Rosea. Rose color outside, paler within		60	3 50
Lutea. Yellow; large and fine	5	50	2 50
Purpurea. Purple; scapes one-flowered	8	60	2 50
Versicolor. White inside, reddish outside; a very pretty			
species	5	50	2 50

#### PÆONIA.

This is a class of old garden favorites to which we devote special attention. The flowers are in all shades of red, pink and white, single and double, many being delicately rose-scented. The flowers are very valuable for cutting, as they are produced on long stems and last a long time, and travel well. They succeed perfectly in any good garden soil and all of the herbaceous section offered below are perfectly hardy. For a complete list of named varieties see our Catalogue OF Hardy Perennials, which is sent on application.

PÆONIA-Continued.	-		
Albiflora Varieties. These are now produced in all shades from white	P	er d	oz.
through pink, rose and crimson to purple. Varieties to color			
35 to \$0 5	0		
Mixed colors 2	5	\$2	50
Tenuifolia. Leaves finely divided; flowers dark crimson. A dis-			
tinct and handsome species 3	5	3	50
plena. The same with double flowers; very fine 7	5	7	50

#### PANCRATIUM.

These are half hardy or greenhouse bulbous plants from the Mediterranean region. The flowers are white and fragrant and last a long time in perfection, in many cases for several weeks, after being cut. If planted out of doors they must be taken up at the approach of frost, dried off and stored in a dry place until spring. They are useful for pot culture and can be forced into bloom in six or eight weeks time.

Ea	ıch	Per doz.
Calathinum. Flowers large, white, and very fragrant, expanding in		
succession. For pot culture\$0	50	\$5 00
Illyricum. Flowers white, fragrant; stalk about 1 ½ feet high	50	5 00
Maritimum (Sea Daffodil). Flowers, white, fragrant; taller than		
the preceding	30	3 00

#### PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS.

A hardy tuberous-rooted plant of the Iris family, bearing orange yellow flowers, spotted with brown, 2 inches in diameter. Flowers in June. Will do well in any moderately rich sandy soil ...........20 cents each, \$2 per dozen

#### DOUBLE RANUNCULUS.

These are bright colored, attractive, summer blooming plants, and may be had in all colors from white through yellow, orange, purple and scarlet, to almost black. The flowers are good size, perfectly double and as beautifully imbricated as a rose. The Turban section alone are hardy in the northern states, but the Persian and French may be planted in spring and taken up before heavy frosts come. They are also useful for forcing and if put several in a pot and kept in a cold frame they may be brought into the house or greenhouse as desired. For out of door planting a deep, well drained soil, composed of loam, leaf mould and decayed manure, will suit them well.

Eacl	h Per doz.	Per 100
Double Persian. Camellia or rose shaped flowers, quite		
double. All colors, mixed \$0 0	5 \$0 25	\$1 00
Double French. Larger flowers and more vigorous grow-		
ers; splendid for cut-flowers. All colors mixed	5 25	1 00

NORTH EASTON, September 25, 1889.

Your Cypripediums arrived here on the 24th inst, and were in first-class condition. The Rossii's are doing nicely, from 8 to 13 growths on a plant, and I think they will blossom with us this winter.

McFarland & Anderson.

#### TURBAN VARIETIES.

These are hardier than the preceding, and may be planted in the autumn. The flowers are large and early, and the plants are vigorous growers.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Grandiflora. Purple striped	0 05	\$0 30	\$1 35
Grootvoorst. Carmine	5	40	1 75
Hercules. White			
Double Turban Varieties Mixed	5	25	1 50

#### RICHARDIA.

See Calla Lily.

#### SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

(Blood-Root.)

#### SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA.

(Kaffir Lily.)

A greenhouse plant producing 12 to 15 large scarlet flowers on a spike 3 feet high in November and December. The plant may be set out during the summer but must be brought in before the approach of frost. The spikes are very valuable for cutting, as they are produced in large quantity...10 cts. ea., 75 cts. per doz.

#### SNOWDROPS.

Well-known pretty bulbous plants, whose white bell-shaped flowers are among the earliest of spring blossoms, often appearing in March. They are hardy and are suitable to plant with Hyacinths, their blossoms appearing before the latter are hardly out of the ground. They are also beautiful planted with Scillas or Chionodoxas, or set on the edges of beds or along a walk. They are not fastidious, and will thrive in any good garden soil, or may be flowered in pots, but will not bear forcing under heat.

				T	lach.	Per Doz.	Per too
Single Sno	wdrops	(Galanthus	nivalis).	White\$6	0 05	\$0 25	\$1 50
Double	"	6.6	6.6	White	5	35	2 00
				Much larger than the			
ordina	ary Sno	wdrop, ofter	n growing	a foot high; flowers			
white,	with a	greenish sp	ot at the	the base of each seg-			
ment					5	35	2 00

#### SPARAXIS TRICOLOR.

(Africau Harlequin Flower.)

Flowers orange, with lighter center, borne 3 to 6 on a spike, 1 to 2 feet high. May be grown in pots or boxes in the house, or may be planted out of doors, though if the latter they will need the protection of a cold frame in winter. The soil that suits them best is a rich, sandy loam. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

#### SPIRÆA JAPONICA.

(Astilbe Japonica.)

This is a plant very extensively forced by florists, producing crowded panicles of pretty pure white flowers and finely divided leaves. For forcing, the clumps should be potted in the autumn and protected from frost, but not exposed to heat until they start to grow, when they may be brought in and given water sparingly, gradually increasing the quantity of both heat and water, though the spikes will be better if brought out in a low temperature. It is also perfectly hardy and may be planted outside, when it will bloom in summer. Nothing can be better for planting in the border, and its white flowers, produced in great profusion, are admirable for cutting.....Strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

#### SPREKELIA.

See Amaryllis.

#### SCILLA.

Included in this group are a large number of pretty bulbous plants, a few of which are hardy, while others need the protection of a greenhouse in winter. The hardy species, which we offer below, are admirably adapted for planting in borders or for massing. They should be planted in the ground by October, and if possible, should not be disturbed for years. Their pretty star-shaped flowers appear with the Crocus and Snowdrop in earliest spring. S. Siberica may be cultivated in pots, but must not be exposed to strong heat.

E:	ach.	Per doz.	Per 100
Siberica. The slender spikes of rich blue flowers appear in			
earliest spring\$o	05	\$o 25	\$1 25
Campanulata (Wood Hyacinth). Blue	5	40	1 50
" alba. White, in long racemes	5	50	3 00
" rosea. Rose color	5	50	3 00
Peruviana (Cuban Lily). Blue, the flowers crowded in a			
deltoid head, scape 6 to 12 inches high. A very striking			
plant, but requiring the protection of a cool frame	20	2 00	
Peruviana alba. Similar to the preceding, but with white			
flowers	25	2 50	

#### TIGRIDIA.

#### (Mexican Tiger Flower; Mexican Shell Flower.)

Bulbous plants, native to Mexico. The flowers, which are curiously marked and spotted, are produced in late summer and autumn. The bulbs should be planted in May, in a sunny border, in light sandy soil, and must be lifted in the autumn on the approach of frost.

E	ach	Per doz,
Conchiflora. Flowers dark yellow, on three flowered scapes 1 to 2		
feet high\$o	15	\$1 50
Grandiflora alba. Flowers large, pearly white, the divisions of the		
perianth marked at the base with large spots of reddish brown.	25	2 50
Pavonia (Peacock Tiger Flower). Flowers large, 3 inches across,		
golden orange; stalk about a foot high, three flowered	20	2 00

#### TRICYRTIS HIRTA.

#### (Japanese Toad Lily.)

A lily-like plant producing 10 to 15 white flowers about an inch long, spotted with purple, on a stalk 1 or 2 feet high; perfectly hardy and useful for planting in a border......35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

#### TRILLIUM.

#### (Wood Lily; Wake Robin.)

An interesting group of early-flowering plants. The flowers are lily-like, solitary, from a whorl of three leaves, either white or purple. Deep well-drained peaty soil will suit them, with a liberal supply of water in the summer. They are amenable to forcing, and few flowers are prettier.

are amount to re-ti-o, and read are protection		
Grandiflorum album. Flowers pure white, 2 to 3 inches across, in	lach	Per doz.
earliest spring\$o	10	\$1 00
Ovatum. Flowers pure white, changing with age to purplish; very		
fine	10	60
Sessile. Flowers sessile in the whorl of three leaves; dark purple.	10	75

#### TRITELEIA UNIFLORA.

#### (Spring Star Flower.)

Flower pale lilac, about an inch across, on a single flowered scape about 10 inches high. Planted as an edging in the fall, the pretty flowers will appear in April and May; is also useful for pot culture ...... 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

#### TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA.

#### (Red-hot Poker Plant.)

Also known as Flame Flower, Torch Plant, etc. Flowers large, bright red, fading to orange, disposed on a long crowded spike, appearing in autumn. Will succeed in any good soil, and is a plant especially useful for the herbaceous border, the flowers appearing, as they do, in autumn when most flowers have disappeared......15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

#### TRITONIA CROCATA.

#### TROPÆOLUM.

Diffuse climbers for pots or the greenhouse, especially handsome when trained over a balloon-shaped wire trellis. The tubers may be planted in autumn, and when started brought into the greenhouse and given plenty of light. After the foliage dies down, no water should be given until they start to grow again.

8		Ea	ch l	Per d	loz.
Tricolorum (Jarr	atti).	A fine species with yellow and black flowers. \$0 2	20	\$2	00
Pentaphyllum.	Flowe	rs purple and green	35	3	50

#### VALOTTA.

See Amaryllis.

#### WATSONIA.

#### ZEPHYRANTHES.

See Amaryllis.

## SPECIAL LOW OFFER OF SURPLUSSES.

As it is impossible to arrive at the exact quantities we are able to dispose of, we expect that our stock will in many instances run short, and also believe that we shall have surplusses. That customers may receive the benefit of these surplusses, we will venture to offer assortments, our selection, to include Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Narcissus, Iris, Chionodoxa, Freesias, Snowdrops, Lily of the Valley, and many other leading kinds, the number of each to be in proportion to its usefulness. In ordering it will be necessary to state whether the bulbs are wanted for out door culture entirely, or whether some delicate sorts for house culture are to be included. These collections we offer at the following rates, which are as low as they can possibly be sold—in many instances it is at cost.

5,000	bulbs for																		\$4.	5	00
2,500	6.6				 										•				2.	4	00
1,000	6.			,															1	0	00
500	6.6				,															5	50
250	6.6			,																3	00
125	6.6																			2	00

To secure good, choice bulbs you cannot order too early. To obtain the best success in growing, get them in the ground by the first of October or thereabouts.

# Seeds of Showy Flowers for Home, Conservatory and Garden,

#### SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER SOWING.

Many hardy annuals, the seeds of which are usually sown in the spring, will do much better, blossoming earlier and more profusely, if the seed be sown the autumn previous; and many of the common hardy annuals and perennials, such as Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Pansies, etc., make the loveliest of pot plants when grown in the winter in the house. The numerous tender annuals and perennials offered below are such as are planted extensively by florists and others for winter aud spring blooming. Among the most important are Carnations, Cinerarias, Primulas, Petunias, Cyclamens, etc.

The seed of hardy plants should be sown in a well pulverized soil in shallow drills, the distance apart depending on the height of the plant when mature. When they come up they must be thinned unsparingly. Keeping free from weeds and occasional watering through the summer are all the further attention they require. Most of the annuals mentioned will bloom more freely and earlier than if sown in the spring.

Tender and half hardy annuals, biennials and perennials require that the seed be sown in the house in a well-prepared soil composed of rich loam, leaf mould and well-decayed manure, mixed with some coarse sand. When the plants appear they may be removed one by one into small pots, being transferred into larger ones as they grow, or they may be planted in the window box, or elsewhere. The growth of the plant will be much assisted by occasional application of liquid manure.

A more complete list of Flower Seeds, as well as Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, etc., will be found in our Spring Catalogue, which will be sent to any address on application.

FLOWER SEEDS.	
Per	pkt.
Abutilon. A low-growing tender shrub, producing pendent flowers of bright	
colors in great abundance. Mixed colors\$c	25
Achillea ptarmica. Pretty white flowers in terminal umbels. Hardy peren-	
nial for the open ground	10
Adonis autumnalis. Hardy annual, producing bright red flowers with a	
black center	5
Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Hardy annual; flowers white,	
sweet-scented	5
" compactum. A more desirable form, with flowers in	
more compact umbels and more freely produced	10
" saxatile. Hardy perennial, blooming in early spring; flowers	
yellow	5
" compactum. A more free-flowering and dwarf form	10

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	
Ammobium alatum (White Everlasting). Hardy annual with white flowers\$c	pkt.
Asperula azurea-setosa (Woodruff). Sweet-scented, light blue flowers. A liardy annual	5
Aster. Hardy annuals, which must be planted in the open ground in spring.	J
They are very useful for planting in the window garden, how-	
ever, and are cultivated by florists quite extensively for cut-	
flowers in winter.	
" Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet. White, rose, purple and blue. Sep-	
arate colors	10
Mixed colors	10
" Chrysanthemum-flowered. Rose, white, light blue, scarlet.	
Separate colors	10
Mixed colors White, rose, scarlet, light	I O
blue, dark blue. Separate colors	10
Mixed colors	10,
" Quilled German Double (Common China Aster). Mixed colors	5
Begonia semperflorens rosea. A useful greenhouse plant, with handsome	
foliage and rose-colored flowers	25
" alba. With white flowers	25
Bellis perennis (Double Daisy). A hardy perennial, best planted in the	
autumn. Flowers full, double, white, pink and red. Fine mixed	10
Unsurpassed Fine Mixed	25
Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River Daisy). Hardy annual with purple	
flowers	5
Browallia elata. Pretty decorative greenhouse annual with bright blue	
flowers	10
Calendrinia umbellata. Hardy annual for borders, etc. Flowers crimson	10
purple	10
Calceolaria hybrida grandiflora. Pretty greenhouse plants, with curious slipper-shaped flowers of bright colors. Seed best sown in September for winter blooming. Self colored varieties.	
Mixed; extra choice strain	50
Tigered and mottled varieties; extra choice	50
" rugosa. Shrubby; for bedding the coming summer	25
Calendula officinalis (Marigold). Hardy annual with double lemon yellow flowers. Very useful for planting in the house as well	5
Calliopsis Drummondii (Coreopsis). Hardy annual; flowers yellow with brown centers	5
Campanula calycanthema (Canterbury Bells). Hardy biennials with hand-	,
some bell-shaped flowers of white, purple and rose color. Best plant-	
ed in autumn. Mixed colors	10
Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quo	ted.

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	
Carnations. The well-known half-hardy sweet-scented Carnations, so much	er pkt.
raised by florists.	
"Double Finest Mixed, extra choice	\$0 25
" Double Fine Mixed	10
" Red Grenadin, extra choice	25
Centaurea candidissima. Half hardy greenhouse perennial with silvery foliage	25
" Clementei. Similar to preceding, but with foliage delicately	
fringed and cut	10
gymnourpa	10
dyunus (com riower). Training annual with bright blue howers,	
excellent for cutting	5
Centranthus macrosiphon. Hardy annual, bearing large heads of bright	
red flowers	5
Chrysanthemum multicaule. Hardy annual Chrysanthemum, flowers yellow	5
moderam note picha. Double white	10
Cineraria, hybrida. Half hardy annual, which for winter flowering should	
be sown the preceding summer. Much raised by florists.	
Very best quality mixed	50
	25
Clarkia elegans. Hardy annual, with flowers of white, rose, etc. Very	_
pretty for hanging baskets, etc.	5
Clianthus Dampieri (Glory Pea). A greenhouse plant; flowers bright scarlet,	
each with a large blotch of black	10
· · ·	
producing a large number of purple, bell shaped flowers	10
	10
Collinsia bicolor. Hardy annual, bearing purple and white flowers  '' verna. Hardy annual, with white and blue flowers	5
	5
Convolvulus minor. Hardy annual, producing scarlet and yellow flowers  Convolvulus minor. Hardy annual; flowers blue, purple and white; fine	5
	_
for hanging baskets	5
cultivated by florists. Extra choice English strain. White	50
reisieum gigunteum attorabium. Dark red	50
" " roseum	50
	30
Delphinium formosum (Perennial Larkspur). Flowers blue and white, in	_
tall spikes	5
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). A hardy perennial, wiih bright colored	5
flowers in terminal clusters	_
Digitalis (Foxglove). Tall hardy perennial, with white, purple and spotted	5
flowers. Mixed	_
Erysimum Peroffskianum. Hardy annual, producing bright orange colored	5
flowers	_
	5
Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices qu	oted.

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	
Eschscholtzia Californica. Hardy annual; flowers bright yellow, with or-	pkt.
ange center\$0	05
Euphorbia variegata. Hardy annual; foliage prettily variegated	10
Fuchsia. The well known greenhouse plant. Single and double, in choicest	
mixture	50
" procumbens. A beautiful creeper, bearing red berries; for hang-	
ing baskets, etc	50
Gaillardia Lorenziana. Half hardy annual, producing double flowers of va-	
rious bright colors	5
Geranium, Zonale. Finest varieties, mixed. Greenhouse	5 50
"Apple-scented. Greenhouse	25
Gilia tricolor. Hardy annual, producing white, lilac and purple flowers	5
Gloxinia. These are among the most beautiful of greenhouse flowering	3
plants, and bloom freely the first year from seed. Best varieties,	
Mixed. Extra choice strain	50
Godetia. Hardy annuals, with white and crimson flowers. Mixed varieties	10
Gypsophila elegans. A hardy annual, with spikes of white and pink; a free	
bloomer	5
" paniculata. Hardy perennial plant, with pretty spikes of white	
flowers	5
Helichrysum bracteatum (Everlasting Flower). Half hardy annual, whose	
flowers are used for winter bouquets	5
Hollyhock. Choicest double strain; best planted in the fall; separate colors.  Fine mixed	10
Iberis affinis (Candytuft). Hardy annual, flowering anywhere; nice for	10
pots in winter; white	5
" amara (Common Candytuft). The ordinary hardy white	5
" sempervirens. Hardy perennial; a very fine white species for early	3
spring blooming	10
" Dwarf Hybrids. Splendid mixed	10
Impatiens Balsamina (Common Balsam). A tender annual, but nice for	
pots, or in the house in winter.	
" Camellia-flowered Crimson	10
" " Scarlet	10
White	10
Kaulfussia amelloides. Compact dwarf hardy perennial, with dark blue flowers; nice for edgings	~
Linum grandiflorum coccineum (Scarlet Flax). Flowers brilliant scarlet; a	5
hardy annual	5
Loasa aurantiaca. Hardy annual, with orange colored flowers	5
Lychnis Haagesna hybrida. Hardy perennial, with flowers of various bright	3
colors	10
Malope grandiflora. Hardy annual; free blooming, with large, showy crim-	
son flowers	5

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	
MIGNONETTE (Reseda). Nothing is prettier in the sitting-room in winter	pkt.
than a box of Mignonette in blossom. It will grow in a few weeks	
from seed, and will produce its sweet-scented flowers in great abund-	
ance.	
Large flowering\$0	05
Golden Queen. Dense pyramidal growth; spikes of a bright golden yellow	10
Crimson Queen. Flowers reddish tinted; very sweet-scented	10
Machet. A French variety. A dwarf grower, with spikes of very sweet-	
scented, dark red flowers	10
Pumila erecta	10
Myosotis alpestris (Forget-me-not). A dwarf variety of the well-known	
hardy perennial, with pretty blue flowers produced in great	
abundance	10
dissitiflora. An earlier flowering variety than the preceding	10
PANSY. Pansy seed should be sown in the fall for blooming in the spring.	
By so doing large plants are produced, which are covered with bloom	
in earliest spring, and make the best and most desirable plants for filling	
vases, window boxes, etc. The seed should be planted in autumn in	
pots or boxes and the little plants pricked out into pots and protected	
by a cold frame during the winter, but given plenty of sunshine and air.	
We offer only the choicest large-flowered varieties, and as our seed is	
from one of the best growers it is sure to produce satisfactory flowers.	
Extra choice unsurpassed mixture. The very best	50
Extra fine large mixed	25
Mixed	10
Giant Trimardeau. Mixed	15.
Snow Queen. White	15
Emperor William. Blue	15
Faust. Black	I 5.
Prince Bismarck. Bronze	15
Gem. Yellow.	10
Lord Beaconsfield. Violet	15
Odier. Blotched	15
Striata perfecta. Striped	15
Papaver bracteatum. A fine hardy perennial poppy producing large red	
flowers	10
" orientale. The largest and grandest of the poppies; flowers	
brilliant scarlet	10
PETUNIAS. These well-known plants used for summer bedding are also	
very useful for house culture, and the finer sorts are much grown by	
florists for pot plants. For bedding plants also the seed is best sown	
in a box in the house in January or February, the plants to be set out	
when the weather is favorable.	
Hybrid varieties, Fine mixed	IO.
" Starred and Striped	25

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	
Petunias, Hybrid varieties, Large-flowering. Superb strain; mixed\$c	pkt.
" " Inimitable Dwarf	25
" Grandiflora fimbriata flore plena. Finest	75
" " Double, fringed mixed	50
PHLOX DRUMMONDII. These well-known summer bedding annuals are	
also much used as pot plants in the house, or for cut-flowers in winter.	
The grandiflora varieties are the largest and finest.	
Grandiflora splendens. Mixed colors	10
" Separate colors	IO
Stellata splendens. Brilliant crimson with white eye	10
Variabilis atropurpurea. Dark purple	5
Nana compacta nivea (Snowball). Fine dwarf-growing white variety	10
PRIMULA. The Primulas are among the finest of flowering pot plants and	
are much grown by florists. The Chinese varieties with fringed petals	
are most beautiful.	
Sinensis fimbriata (Chinese Fringed Primrose). Choicest mixed varieties,	
bright colors	50
" alba. White	25
" rubra. Red	25
" coccinea. Scarlet	25
" cœrulea. Blue	50
" globosa rubra. Red	25
" " alba. White	25
" " kermesina splendens	25
Japonica. Mixed colors	10
Obconica. White, a very profuse blooming species, much grown for cut-	
flowers	25
Vulgaris (English Primrose). The yellow Poet's Primrose of England	10
Pyrethrum atrosanguineum. Hardy perennial, bearing crimson flowers	10
auteum (Golden Teather). Trainty perennial with golden yer-	
low foliage	10
unitum (dolden dem)	IO
Romneya Coulteri (Great White Californian Poppy). Hardy perennial, producing large white poppy-like flowers in great profusion	
Scabiosa (Mourning Bride). Hardy biennial with flowers of various bright	10
colors. Mixed	~
Schizanthus retusus Grahami. A half-hardy annual with bright red and	5
orange flowers. Makes handsome pot plants	_
Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides). The well-known tender climber so	5
much grown by florists	10
STOCKS. The Stocks are well-known and admired as summer blooming	10
plants, their sweet-scented flowers being much used for bouquets. If	
the seed is sown in the fall and wintered in a cold frame they will come	
into bloom early the following spring. They also make very pretty pot	
plants or for window boxes.	
Planto of for window boxes.	

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS-Continued.	1-4
Stocks, Double Ten Weeks, Large Flowering Dwarf. White, Scarlet, Blue,	-
Sulphur yellow, Separate colors\$0	15
Double Ten Weeks, Large Flowering Dwarf. Mixed colors	10
Emperor, Large-flowering. White or Crimson	10
Perfection. White, Yellow or Crimson.	15
Wall-Flower Leaved. Choicest mixed	10
Brompton, or Winter. White or Crimson	15
" Mixed	10
Dwarf Bouquet Winter. White or Crimson	15 10
Sweet Peas. Hardy annual climber, much grown and admired everywhere,	10
the pretty bright colored, sweet-scented flowers being fine for bouquets.	
They will be more certain to give success if the seed is planted the pre-	
ceding autumn and allowed to remain dormant in the ground over win-	
ter. Mixed colors	5
Separate colors	10
Torenia Fournieri. A greenhouse annual bearing sky blue flowers with	
bright yellow throat	25
"Bailloni. A species with yellow flowers; nice for hanging baskets	10
Tropæolum majus (Tall Nasturtium). Half-hardy annual producing brilliant	
flowers of red, yellow and orange. Fine for window	
box or for covering a trellis. Mixed colors	5
" Lobbianum. Flowers bright scarlet and yellow. Mixed colors.	10
Valeriana. Hardy biennial. Bright colored, sweet-scented flowers. Mix-	
ed colors	10
Venidium calendulaceum. Hardy annual producing orange-colored, mari-	
gold-like flowers	10
Venus' Looking Glass (Specularia speculum). Hardy annual, much used for	
edgings; flowers blue	10
Viola odorata. The well-known English violet, blooming early in the spring.	
Flowers purple, very sweet scented	10
Verbena. The well-known bedding plants, which may be grown nicely in	
the window box. Mixed colors	10
Vinca alba. Greenhouse shrub, very free flowering; white	10
" rosea. Flowers rose-colored, white center	10
Whitlavia grandiflora. Hardy annual producing an abundance of dark	
blue flowers	5
Xeranthemum annuum (Purple Everlasting). Free flowering hardy annual	5

READING, MASS., December 22, 1890. MARTIN M. CUMMINGS.

Plants received this morning. Am entirely satisfied.

ANCHORAGE, KENTUCKY, November 7, 1889. The Chrysanthemums I bought from you last spring are gorgeous and I am having an exhibition of my own, but would like very much to see yours. Will want some of the new kinds next spring.

T. C. Hubbs.

# Short List of Vegetable Seeds for Fall Sowing.

#### TURNIP.

Turnip seed is most extensively planted in the fall for winter consumption. The seed should be sown in drills from 15 to 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned, on coming up, to a foot apart in the rows. Turnips will grow in almost any soil, but will better repay the labor expended in raising them if planted in a rich mellow soil with a fair amount of moisture.

	Per Pkt.	Per oz.	Per 1b.
Early Flat Dutch	\$0 05	\$0 IO	\$0 50
Golden Ball	. 5	10	60
Large White Norfolk	5	10	60
Long White, or Cow Horn	5	10	60
Milan Extra Early	5	10	75
Pomeranian White Globe.		10	50
Purple-Top White Globe	5	10	50
Red-Top Strap-Leaf	5	10	50
White Egg	5 -	10	50
White Strap-Leaf (Early)		10	. 50
Yellow Aberdeen Purple-Top	5	10	50
Yellow Globe	5	10	50
Yellow Stone	. 5	10	50

#### CABBAGE.

Cabbage seed is best planted about the middle of September and the plants wintered over in cold frames. In this way they come on much sooner, and in better condition, than from seed sown in hotbeds in late winter or early spring. Soil for cabbage should be liberally manured and well pulverized. The addition of line in the form of bone dust is also to be recommended. Where not practicable to sow the seed in the autumn it may be planted in hot-beds from February onwards and the plants set in the open ground when the weather is favorable. Our seed is all Long Island grown and is pure select stock.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield	Per pkt \$0 10	Per oz. \$0 30	\$3 00
Selected Large Flat Dutch	10	25	2 50
Early Summer	10	30	3 00
Henderson's Succession	10	30	3 00

MORRISTOWN, October 15, 1890.

The ferns arrived in first-class condition; not one fern was injured during transit. Many thanks for careful packing and reasonable rates.

Henry Frapwell.

FRANKTOWN, NEVADA, May 2, 1891.

I received the plants ordered in fine condition. I thank you for extras. All the plants were strong and are growing Mrs. Ross Lewers.

#### LETTUCE.

For the earliest crop Lettuce seed, like that of Cabbage, should be planted the autumn before and the plants wintered in cold frames. This plan is much superior to that of raising the plants under glass. Lettuce is also much forced under glass for winter and very early spring consumption. The varieties offered below are the very best and earliest for this purpose.

Black-Se <sup>a</sup> ded Simpson	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Black-Se-ded Simpson	00 10	φU 25
Boston Market	12	25
Early Curled Simpson		
Salamander	10	25
Yellow-Seeded Butter		

#### RADISH.

The sorts of Winter Radish offered below are for autumn sowing and winter use. The early varieties offered are the best for forcing under glass or for very early spring planting. Radishes require a good sandy loam, well manured, and will not prosper in a cold or clayey soil.

and the proof of the control of the	Per Pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Beckert's Chartier	.\$0 05	\$o 10	\$1 35
Early Scarlet Globe	. 5	10	1 50
Early Scarlet Turnip	5	10	70
French Breakfast	. 5	10	70
Long Scarlet Short-Top	5	10	70
Long Black Spanish	. 5	10	70
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger	. 5	10	80
Rose China Winter	. 5	10	80
California Mammoth White Winter	. 5	10	80
White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip	5	10	I 25
White Summer Turnip	5	10	70
White Olive Shaped	. 5	10	70
White Strasburg	5	10	90
Yellow or Golden Summer Turnip	5	10	8o

#### SPINACH.

Spinach is a vegetable in use the entire season, but as the largest consumption is during the early spring months, it is most planted in the autumn. Planted the latter half of September the plants will be well up and may be thinned before frost comes and will be ready to be gathered the following February and March. The seed should be planted in drills 12 to 15 inches apart in a rich, well pulverized soil.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Bloomsdale, or Norfolk Savoy-Leaved	.\$0 05	\$0 IO	\$o 3o
Round-Leaved	5	10	30
Long-Standing	5	IO	30
Prickly	5	15	50
Large Round-Leaved Viroflay	3	10	30
Thick-Leaved	. 5	10	30
New Zealand	5	15	1

## Lawn Grass Seed.

When either making a new lawn or renovating an old one by sowing seed, the most important features to be first considered, are the texture of the soil, the location and surrounding influences. These should be studied before buying or sowing the seed, as grass varies, and its adaptability to different circumstances is as different as any other class of vegetation. Some varieties are deep rooting and will succeed in a dry situation, while others succeed best in shade or partial shade. This, to a certain extent, we believe, explains the secret of so many failures in obtaining successful results from seed in making lawns, and convinces us of the uselessness of offering any one mixture as being suitable for all localities. To obviate this we have concluded to offer three grades or mixtures which, we believe, will be appreciated by our customers who have hitherto not met with success in lawn-making.

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

The seed we offer will be found to be very clean and free from the seeds of noxious weeds. It weighs about 20 lbs. to the bushel.

No.	I. Suitable for exposed, dry, sandy soil, and most suit-	qt,	Per pk.	Per bu.
	able for the southern states\$0	20	\$1 25	\$4 50
No.	2. Suitable for medium shady or average soil	20	I 25	4 50
No.	3. Suitable for wet and shady or clayey soil	20	I 25	4 50
	When ordering, customers would do well to explain the	situ	ation in	which

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

## Seed for Pasture and Hay.

#### PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY.

The growing demand for this kind of crop proves that the sowing of mixed pasture seed is no longer an experiment, and those who have given it a fair trial cannot speak too highly in its favor. Autumn and spring are equally desirable seasons for sowing grass seed for pasture, either permanent or temporary, and persons contemplating laying down ground to hay for pasture, should write us for particulars concerning the advisability of sowing our mixture in preference to Timothy, the article most frequently used by farmers in this section. Our pasture grass mixtures are superior to Timothy in many respects, producing a much larger crop of more nutritious grass, and is not liable to be winter-killed. A field once sown will last a great number of years without disturbing it, it being only necessary to top-dress annually with fertilizers.

#### PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PASTURE GRASS MIXTURE.

\$2.25 per bushel, or three bushels, sufficient to plant one acre. \$6.50.

## Sundry Agricultural Seeds.

GRASSES. Per lb. Per bu.	GRAINS, ETC.
Bermuda Grass \$2 00	Rye, Excelsior Winter\$2 00
English Rye Grass 10	Wheat. Prices on application. about 2 00
Italian Rye Grass 15	Buckwheat, Silver Hull 1 25
Red Top Grass. 14 lbs. to	" New Japan 1 75
bushel \$1 25	Wild Riceper lb., 25 cts
Kentucky Blue Grass. Fancy;	Vetches, or Tares 4 00
extra clean. 14 lbs. to bushel 3 50	Russian Sunflower. 25 lbs. to bushel. 2 50
Orchard Grass. 14 lbs. to	Cotton Seed, Sea Islandper lb., 20c.
bushel 2 25	Osage Orange " 30c.
Timothy or Herd Grass. 45	obage transcription 50c.
lbs. to bushel 3 00	BIRD SEED.
	Canary
CLOVER. Per lb.	
Alsike	
Red12 to 15	Maw
White 25	maw25 cts. per 1b
Alfalfa 25	FRUIT SEEDS.
Sainfoin	
Scarlet 20	Per oz. Per lb. Per bu.  Apple\$0 10 \$0 50 \$10 00
Japan 35	Cherry, Mahaleb 50
SORGHUM.	Currant, Red, White
Broom Corn, Evergreen 20	and Black 50
Doura, Rural Branching 50	Gooseberry, Red, Yel-
"Yellow Branching 50	low and Green 1 00
Kaffir Corn50	Peach Pits 3 00
Sugar Cane, Early Amber. per bu., \$4.	Pear 25
"Early Orange. "\$4.	Quince 25
MILLET. Per bu.	Raspberry 75
Hungarian Grass. 48 lbs. to bushel.\$2 50	Strawberry, Large and
German or Golden. Market price, about 2 50	Red Alpine 1 00

NEWBURGH, August 6, 1889.

Box containing Cypripedium received on the 4th inst. Mr. Jenkins directs me to express his entire satisfaction with, and thanks for, your very liberal treatment. Personally I may say that I concur in every sense with the above.

HARRY V. FERRY.

Your plants received in good order. The Odontoglossum Alexandræ purchased of you last year is in bloom and looks finely.

SARAH L'EARNED.

TOPEKA, KAN., August 5th, 1889. hem. MARY J. KITCHELL.

The Orchids arrived in good order. I am much pleased with them.

CHESTER, S. C. April 4, 1890.

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

H. A. GREEN.

BROOKLYN.

The plants sent arrived in splendid condition. I never unpacked a better box in my life. My father says you chaps know how to do things up there.

A. D. Rose.

# Miscellaneous Garden Requisites.

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, FLOWER POTS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES, ETC.

Axe, with handle. Medium size\$1 25	Hoes, Scuffle or Push. 9 inch\$0 90
" Heavy 1 65	" Warren. 1st size. Small 60
	" " ad " Medium 70
1 Tuning	Zu Medium /o
Bamboo Stakes. 5 foot\$2 per 100.	
Barrow, Garden. No. 1, Small Size 4 50	onion. I prong
	2 40
3, Large 0 23	Hook, Bill 1 50
Bellows, Powder. Large 2 00	" Brush 2 00
" Small 1 00	" Grass, or Sickle. Size No. 1. 35
" Vaporizer. Large 2 25	
" Small I 25	60
Brush, Aphis	'' Potato 50
Chisel, Grafting 65	Horse Lawn Boots. per set of 4, \$12.50
Dibber. Two sizes 50	Hose, Rubber—
Floral Tool Set. Four pieces with	Very best, ½ inch
long handles 1 25	" " 34 " 20
Forks, Digging. 4 tines 80	
" " 5 " 95	
" Manure. 4 " 80	
" 5 " 95	
" Hay. 2 tines 45	Hydronotto Dump
" " 3 " 60	Hydronette Pump 6 25
" Hickory, Stable 60	Knives, Asparagus 1 25
Fumigator, Excelsior. 4 qt. size 2 50	" Grass or Edging With
8 " " 3 75	handle 50
12 11 11 5 00	Budding
" " 16 " " 6 25	" Pruning\$1, 1.25 " 1 50
	Labels, Wooden— Per 1,000
Glasses, Hyacinth— Tall. Assorted colors	Plain Painted Pot or Garden. 4 in., pointed. \$0 50 \$0 75
per doz., \$1.75 20	" 5 " · 75 I 00
	" " 6" " . I 00 I 25
Low (Tye's patent). Assorted col-	Per 100
orsper dozen, \$1.75 20	11 11 8 11 11 \$0.35 \$0.50
Gloves, Gardener'sper pair 1 00	" " 12 " " . 45 60
Glass Cutter and Glazing Tools	Tree or Plant, notched Per 1,000
per doz., \$1.25	3½ in\$0 45 \$0 60
Glazing Points. 1,000 in a box	" " copper wired.
per box, 95 cts	3½ inch 1 75 2 00
Glazing Pincers	" " notched. 6 inch 1 25 1 75
Hoes, Draw or Field. 5 inch 35	Each
" " 6 " 40	Lawn Mower, New Model 10 inch\$8 00
7 45	" 12 " 9 25
8 50	" 14 "10 50
" Scuffle or Push. 5 inch 65	" 16 " 50
" " " 7 " … 80	" 18 "12 75

#### MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES-Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN	
Lawre Mayrey No. 34 1 1	Each
Lawn Mower, New Model. 20 inch\$14 00	Scythes, Lawn. 30 to 38 inch\$1 40
Line, Garden. Braided linen	Tray of Grass. 30 to 30 med. 1 00
per 100 ft., 45 cts	Shath of Handles,
Dialada collomiii ii	Dusii 1 00
per 100 ft., 25 cts	Scythe Stones. English Round
Mattock. With handle 1 25	Talacre 15
Mats, ArchangelPrices variable.	American
Mole Trap, Hale's 2 25	Shears, Pruning. Solid Steel. 7½ in. 1 25
Nozzle, Hose—	0/2
Brass, with stop-cock, spray and	9/2 2 00
stream tips. 3/4 inch 90	" " Ladies' 7 " 75
ı inch	Shovels—
Graduating Spray. 3/4 inch 1 00	Best Quality. Square point, long
ı inch 1 15	or short handle 1 00
Protecting Cloth. (See page 63.)	Ames' Extra Quality 1 25
	" Round Point 1 00
Plow, Subsoil—	Potato. Steel wire. Large 1 75
ı horse sizeıo oo	
2 ''12 50	Spades—
2 " with wheel and draft	Best Quality. Square point, long
rod17 00	or short handle 1 00
Rakes—	Ames' Extra Quality 1 25
Steel, Garden. 6 teeth 25	Sprinkler, Lawn. 4 arm 4 00
" " 8 " 35	" 8 " 5 50
" " 10 " 40	" Perfection 1 60
' '' 12 '' 45	" Plant. Rubber bulb. ½ pint 75
" ' 14 " 50	" " " I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
" " 16 " 60	Stakes, Plant— Perdoz. Per 100
Wooden, Hay. 12 teeth 35	Round, tapering, painted
" Lawn. 22 teeth 40	green: 2 ft\$0 30 \$2 00
Raphia, for tyingper lb., 20 cts	3 ft
Reels, Hose.—	4 ft
Holding 100 feet of hose 3 25	5 ft 90 6 00
Holding 200 feet of hose 3 75	Square, tapering, painted
Reels, for Garden Line. Large 1 00	green: 2ft 25 1 60
" " Small 60	3 ft 45 3 00
Rollers, Iron Lawn-	4 ft
Width	5 ft 75 5 00
Section. of Each Sec. Height. Weight.  2 7½ in. 15 in. 125 lbs 7 50	6 ft 95 6 50
I 20 " 20 " 220 "12 50	Dahlia Poles, Round Green:
2 12 " 20 " 300 "16 25	3 ft 65 4 50
3 12 " 20 " 450 "22 50	4 ft 90 6 00
2 12 " 24 " 400 " 19 50	5 ft 1 10 7 50
2 12 " 28 " 500 "22 50	6 ft 1 25 9 50
Saws, Pruning. Two-edged. 16 inch. 75	Each
" " 18 " . 80	Syringe, Brass. No. A
"	" 2 4 25
Scissors, Grape Thinning 75	" " II 5 00
73	

#### MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES-Continued.

Tin, Japanned. 7 inch	Thermometer—	Trowel—Continued. Each.
15	Tin Japanned 7 inch \$0.20	
""" 10 ""       25       8 in.       25         Cylindrical or Dairy       75       Watering Pots, Galvanized.       6 qt.       90         Registering       3 50       Hot-Bed and Mushroom Bed 12 in. 2 50       10 """ 10 """ 1 25       """ 10 """ 1 25       """ 16 """ 1 50       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ 8 "" 1 75       """ French 6 qt.       1 50       """ French 1½ and ½ lb. packages.       1 00       """ French 1½ and ½ lb. packages.       1 00       """ French 1½ and ½ lb. packages.       1 00       """ French 1½ and ½ lb. packages.       1 00       """ French 6 qt.       1 00       """ French 6 qt.       1 00       """ French 6 qt.       """ Fr	" " 8 " 20	6 in 15
""" 12 ""       25         Cylindrical or Dairy       75         Registering       3 50         Hot-Bed and Mushroom Bed 12 in       2 50         Tree Pruner, Water's       4 ft       1 25         """ 10 ""       12 """       15 0         """ 10 ""       1 50         """ 10 ""       1 75         """ French 6 qt       1 50         """ 10 ""       8 ""       1 75         """ 10 ""       8 ""       1 75         """ French 6 qt       1 50       1 75         Wax, for Grafting       \$0 35       "" French       \$0 35         """ French       """ French       """ French         """ French       <		7 in 20
Cylindrical or Dairy       75         Registering       3 50         Hot-Bed and Mushroom Bed 12 in       2 50         Tree Pruner, Water's       4 ft       1 25         """       10 """       12 """       1 50         """       16 """       1 75         """       """       French 6 qt       1 50         """       """       French 6 qt       1 50         """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       """       8 """       1 75         """       """       """       8 """       1 75         """	3	8 in 25
Registering       3 50         Hot-Bed and Mushroom Bed 12 in. 2 50         Tree Pruner, Water's. 4 ft. 1 25       1 25         " 6 " 1 60       1 60         " 16 " 175         " 16 " 175         " French 6 qt. 1 50         " 8 " 1 75         " French 6 qt. 1 50         Wax, for Grafting       \$0 35         " French. ½ and ½ lb. packages. 1 00         Weeders       Each         Hand Excelsior       \$0 15         7 in.       70       " Noyes'       25		Watering Pots, Galvanized. 6 qt 90
Hot-Bed and Mushroom Bed 12 in. 2 50  Tree Pruner, Water's. 4 ft 1 25 6 1 60 1 60 1 90 1 10 2 00  Tree Scraper. 60  Trowel—  Solid Steel. Welded, extra strong. 6in. 6in. 65 7 in. 70  Water's 4 ft 1 25 1 60 1 75 1 61 1 75 1 60 1 75 1 61 1 75 1 16		" 8" і оо
Tree Pruner, Water's. 4 ft.       1 25         " 6" 16" 175         " 16" 175         " 16" 175         " 16" 175         French 6 qt. 1 50         " 8" 175         Perlb.         Wax, for Grafting.       \$0 35         " French. ½ and ½ lb. packages. 1 00         Weeders.       Each         6 in.       65         7 in.       70     **Noyes'.       25		
""       6"       1 60         ""       8"       1 90         ""       "French 6 qt. 1 50         ""       8". 1 75         Tree Scraper       60         Wax, for Grafting       \$0 35         "French. ½ and ½ lb. packages. 1 00         Weeders       Each         6 in       65         7 in       70         "Noyes"       25	-	" 12 " I 50
"" 10 "" 2 00         Tree Scraper       60         Wax, for Grafting       \$0 35         "" French 6 qt. 1 50         Perlb.         Wax, for Grafting       \$0 35         "French ½ and ½ lb. packages. I 00         Weeders       Each         6 in       65         7 in       70         "Noyes"       25		" " 16 " 1 75
Trowel—  Solid Steel. Welded, extra strong.  6in		
Tree Scraper.       60       Wax, for Grafting.       \$0 35         Trowel—       Each       " French. ¼ and ½ lb. packages. I oo         Solid Steel. Welded, extra strong.       Each         6 in.       65       Hand Excelsior.       \$0 15         7 in.       70       " Noyes".       25		" " 8". I 75
Trowel—       " French. ¼ and ½ lb. packages. 1 oo         Solid Steel. Welded, extra strong.       Each         6 in.       65         7 in.       70         Wax, for Grating.       \$0 35         Weeders—       Each         Hand Excelsior.       \$0 15         " Noyes".       25		Per lb.
Each         Solid Steel. Welded, extra strong.       Weeders—       Each         6 in	Tree Scraper 60	Wax, for Grafting\$0 35
Each         Solid Steel.       Welded, extra strong.       Weeders—       Each         6 in	Trowel—	" French. ¼ and ½ lb. packages. 1 00
7 in 70 "Noyes"	Each	Weeders— Each
	6 in 65	Hand Excelsior\$0 15
	7 in 70	" Noyes' 25
8 III	8 in 75	" Hazeltine's 20

## Flower Pots.

STANDAR	D MAR	Œ.

HOOP	FLOWER	POTS,	continued
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width	insid	le.	Each	Perd	loz.	Peri	00	Per 1,	000		th in										
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21/2	6.6				ΙI		75	5	75	14	6.5					٠.			90	9	00
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5	6.6				35		25	18	00	24	4 4							. 5	40	54	00
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8	: '	\$0	15 20	I 2 2	85 25 00	5 7 13	60 80 75			7 8	inch	٠		 			Each	Per ≸o	doz 65 90	. Per \$4 6	100 50 25
8 9	: 4	\$0	15 20 25	1 2 2 3	85 25 00 35	5 7 13	60 80 75 95 85			7 8 9	inch						Each 15	Per \$0	doz 65 90 50	. Per \$4 6	100 50 25 00
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8 9 10 11 12	6 6	\$0	15 20 25 30 40 50	1 2 2 3 3 5	85 25 00 35 25 75 80	5 7 13 15 21 25 38	60 80 75 95 85 00 75	45		7 8 9 10 11	inch					\$0	15 20 23 25	Per \$0	doz 65 90 50 75 25	. Per \$4 6 11 12 17 20	100 50 25 00 75 50
8 9 10 11 12	6 6	\$0	15 20 25 30 40 50	1 2 2 3 3 5	85 25 00 35 25 75 80	5 7 13 15 21 25 38	60 80 75 95 85 00 75	45		7 8 9 10 11 12	inch					\$0	15 20 23 25 40	Per \$0  I I 2 2 4	doz 65 90 50 75 25 65	. Per \$4 6 11 12 17 20 31	100 50 25 00 75 50 00
8 9 10 11 12	6 6	\$0	15 20 25 30 40 50	1 2 2 3 3 5	85 25 00 35 25 75 80	5 7 13 15 21 25 38	60 80 75 95 85 00 75	45	00	7 8 9 10 11	inch					\$0	15 20 23 25	Per \$0	doz 65 90 50 75 25	. Per \$4 6 11 12 17 20	100 50 25 00 75 50

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7, 1891.

The Chrysanthemums arrived in excellent condition. I have never seen plants so vigorous and well developed. Please receive my thanks.

P. C. RICKETTS.

·		
SEED PAR	Each Per doz.	GLAZED CUT-FLOWER VASES.
6 inches square		Height Diameter Each Perdoz.
8 " ,	20 2 00	7 inches 5 inches \$0 20 \$2 00
10 "	25 2 50	8 " 6 " 25 2 50
12	30 3 00	9 " 7 " 30 3 00
ROUND SEED or L	ILY PANS.	FLOWER POT STANDS.
Height Width	Each Perdoz.	Diameter Per doz
4 inches. 8 inches	\$0 12 \$1 20	4 inch\$0 15
5 " 10 "	13 1 30	5 ''
6 " 12 "	15 1 50	6 '' 25
7 '' 14 ''	20 1 85	7 ''
8 " 16 "	22 2 15	8 " 40
9 " 18 "	35 3 25	9 '' 65
ROSE POT	rs.	10 '' 80
Height Diameter	Per 100 Per 1,000	II " I 00
3 inches 2 inches	\$0 50 \$4 50	12 " I 20
$3\frac{1}{2}$ " $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	60 5 50	I4 " I 40

## For Orchid Culture.

Well-ma such a		uwcol.	****	D. D	er doz.	
Cribs	-Size	, 4	inch	1	\$1 65	
	•	5	"		2 00	
"	"	6	"		2 15	
(1	"	7	"		2 40	
"	11	8	"		2 65	
* *	"	10	"		2 85	
"	"	12	"		3 60	
Per bbl.						
Fibrous Peat, picked, ready for use\$4 50						
Peat, as collected						
Sphagnum Moss, best quality, picked, ready for use 4 50						
Sphagnum Moss, as collected						

## Insecticides.

Per lb.	Per lb.
Fir Tree Oilper pt., \$1	Carbolic Soap, in 1/4 lb. packages\$0 65
Persian Powder\$0 65	Tobacco Soap 45
Paris Green	Gishurst's Compound 50
Powdered White Hellebore 40	Whale Oil Soap 20
Slug Shot5lbs., 35 cts	Tobacco Stems. 50 lb. bale I 00
Hammond's Grape Dust for Mildew	Tobacco Dust. Very finely sifted
	25 lbs. for \$1.50; 10 lbs. for 80 cts 10
Flowers of Sulphur 08	

## Fertilizers.

MISCELLANEOUS-	Perlb.	100lbs.	Compressed Sheep Manure. The best
Lawn \$	0 05	<b>\$</b> 3 75	natural fertilizer for either potted plants
Bone Meal	05	3 75	or for the open ground; free from all
Cotton Seed Meal	05	3 25	seeds of noxious weeds. Dissolved in
Peruvian Guano	05	3 25	water makes the best liquid manure. In
Ground Bone	05	3 25	cakes. Per lb., 5 cts.; per bag of 100
Crushed Bone	05	3 25	lbs., \$2.50. The same, pulverized. Per
Unleached Canadian Ashes	05	2 50	lb., 5 cts.; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3.

#### PATENT PROTECTING CLOTH.

## PLANT BED CLOTH

As a Substitute for Glass Sash on Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

## ONE-TENTH THE COST OF GLASS AND EQUAL THERETO,

Does not shrink in exposed service, and decays slowly. Protects plants in spring or fall from frosts, etc. Promotes early, hardy and vigorous growth, allows healthy ventilation and produces best plants.

All 36 inches wide.

LIGHT GRADE	MEDIUM GRADE	HEAVY GRADE
Pieces run 68 to 110 Yards.	Pieces run 40 to 50 Yards.	Pieces run about 40 Yards.
HEAVY WATERPROC	OF SHEETING. Pieces run 42 Yards.	
337	ATERPROOF RUPLAR for Winter Pr.	otestion on Frames etc

This Plant Bed Cloth Covering for hot beds and cold frames has been used by leading florists and growers all over the United States, and is very strongly endorsed by them. Its cost is so moderate and its use is so effectual that hot beds and cold frames can be constructed very simply and cheaply and prime early flowers and vegetables be obtained by all.

	per yd. Sin	gle vd.
PRICES.—Heavy grade\$0	12 /2 \$0	ั 15
Medium grade (best for general purposes)	10	12
Light grade (mostly used in the South for tobacco plants)	05	061/2
Samples and Circulars Mailed on Applicatio	11.	

CHICAGO, May 1, 1889.

The case of Odontoglossum crispum came to hand in most excellent condition, the packing being perfection in its way, and it contained two extra plants, for which accept thanks.

Trans III. CHADITICA

WOONSOCKET, R. I., December 6, 1890.

Plants arrived all right and in fine order. The man who packed them understands his business and does it thoroughly.

R. BARRETT.

## Books.

A list of Horticultural and Gardening Books, a selection of which should be in the library of every florist, gardener, or amateur grower and lover of plants and flowers.

- The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening. A practical Encyclopedia of horticulture for Gardeners and Botanists. By G. Nicholson, and others. Illustrated with numerous full-page plates printed in colors and over 2,000 accurately executed wood cuts in the text. The most complete work of the kind ever published, giving full particulars regarding all kinds of exotic and hardy plants and vegetables in cultivation. 4 vols., imp. 8vo, including the supplement of new species and varieties, cloth, gilt edges, \$20.
- Henderson's New Hand-book of Plants and General Horticulture. A dictionary of the principal cultivated plants, with short descriptions and an extensive Glossary of Botanical and Horticultural terms. I vol., imp. 8vo, cloth, \$4.
- The Orchid Grower's Manual. By Benjamin Samuel Williams. New edition, enlarged and revised, containing descriptions of upwards of 1,470 species and varieties. Illustrated with a large number of full page and double page engravings, and some small engravings in the text. 8vo, cloth, \$7.
- Choice Stove and Greenhouse Flowering and Ornamental-Leaved Plants. By B. S. Williams. With descriptions of upwards of 1,100 species and varieties with instructions for their culture. With colored frontispiece and many engravings on wood. 2 vols., 12mo, cloth. \$5.
- Parsons on the Rose. A treatise on the Propagation, Culture and History of the Rose by Samuel B. Parsons. New and revised edition, with numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, \$1.
- Practical Floriculture. A Guide to the Successful Propagation and Cultivation of Florists' Plants. By Peter Henderson. New and enlarged edition. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.
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- directions for its Cultivation, including, a descriptive alphabetical list of 956 varieties. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.
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- The Silva of North America. A description of the trees which grow naturally in North America, exclusive of Mexico. By Charles Sprague Sargent. Illustrated with figures drawn from nature by Charles Edward Faxon, To be complete in 12 volumes, 4to, each volume containing 50 plates; cloth, \$25 per volume. Vols. I and II now ready.
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Treatise for beautifying Homes, Rural
Districts and Cemeteries. By Elias A.
Long. With numerous illustrations.
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# Orchids and Cypripediums.

HIS class of plants, the grandest in the entire vegetable kingdom, is our great specialty, and our collection of Orchids of all sorts is the finest sale collection in America; and of Cypripediums, of which we have more than 400 varieties, the finest in the entire world. We import through our own collectors and correspondents in all parts of the world, thousands of plants of the better varieties, most of which become established in our spacious glass houses before being sent out. We also raise a great number of hybrid seedlings in our own nurseries, having now nearly 2,000 such seedlings of Cypripediums alone which have never blossomed. All the rare varieties and sports, as well as hybrids raised in any of the horticultural establishments of Europe, are secured as soon as they are in the market.

Orchids stand pre-eminent to-day as the fashionable flower, especially for table decoration at dinner parties, for weddings, etc., and in fact, for any purpose where flowers are required different from the lovely but common roses and carnations. And certainly there are no finer flowers in any class than the Cattleyas and Lælias, Dendrobiums, Odontoglossums and curious Lady Slippers.

Orchids are easy of culture, if a few cardinal points are taken into account and followed. Most varieties, including many of the very best, will thrive in any ordinary greenhouse or conservatory where the temperature is kept from 50 to 60 degrees throughout the year, and may be cultivated with palms, ferns, etc. As a guide to those just taking up the fascinating pursuit of Orchid culture, we have prepared a little pamphlet, "Orchids for Beginners," which is sent on application. In this will be found described the best species for the beginner, all of which may be had at moderate prices, with simple cultural directions.

We can make up collections, including only fine plants, at from \$2 to \$5 per plant, or if customers desire, we will use our best judgment and long years of experience to give them the best varieties for any conditions, or to bloom in certain seasons.

A visit to our establishment at any season of the year will well repay the time expended. We are on the D. L. & W. R.R., one hour from New York City, with frequent trains in both directions.

The following books have been published, any of which will be sent post free on application:

Price List of Cypripediums.
Price List of Orchids (other than Cypripediums).

Orchids for Beginners.

Catalogue of New and Rare Plants, with descriptions and full-page illustrations of a number of fine new hybrid Cypripediums originated in our establishment, as well as some plants in other classes.

# Palms, Ferns and Other Foliage Plants.

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

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

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

Other plants among the hundreds cultivated in our houses for the beauty of their foliage, are the following:

Cycads, with spreading, coriaceous, pinnately divided fronds; grand for decorative purposes.

Araucarias. Strangely symmetrical evergreen conifers from New Zealand and the islands of the South Pacific.

Dracænas in great variety, with broad green leaves, marked or banded with white or red.

Bromeliads (called Lobster Orchids), with thick hard leaves with spiny edges; air plants which, like orchids, grow on the trees in their native home.

Pandanus, or Screw Pines, with leaves arranged in spiral form.

Nepenthes, or Pitcher Plants, with leaves grown out into pitcher-like appendages, which hold water and trap insects.

Alocasias, with immense broad leaves, often curiously marked.

Anthuriums, with their bright red, or in some varieties white or pink spathes, and glossy green leaves.

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

A Price List of Stove and Greenhouse Foliage Plants will be sent to any address on application.

# Chrysanthemums.

WHEN frost has devastated the glories of the summer garden, and before many greenhouse plants have come into bloom, then is the reign of the "Queen of Autumn," the "Golden Flower."

For several years the Chrysanthemum has been growing in popular favor, and it has not yet reached its zenith, for each autumn new, beautiful and striking forms are shown, either new importations from Japan or triumphs of the horticulturist's art. No other flowers equal the Chrysanthemum in variety of form and color. We have them all the way from ½ inch to 13 inches in diameter, and in every color, shade and tint, blue alone excepted. And in character and outline they are as different and as varied. The single section have only the outer row of rays, like a Marguerite; the Pompon section comprises little buttonlike flowers with petals close crowded in a hemisphere; the Anemoneflowered section has a row of long petals at the circumference, while those of the center are short and close set; the Chinese section have their petals regularly reflexed or incurved; the Japanese section, which includes the largest flowers, are usually irregular, varying greatly in size, form and color, and is the most esteemed. Within a few years we have a new class—the feathery Chrysanthemum—of which the Mrs. Alpheus Hardy was the original type, but which has been followed by the Louis Boehmer, and others will no doubt be originated or introduced.

The Mrs. Alpheus Hardy was distributed from our establishment, we having paid \$1,500 for the parent plant—the highest price ever paid for a Chrysanthemum. We also introduced the Louis Boehmer, as well as many of the best and most esteemed varieties in other sections.

The present autumn we shall have the finest display of Chrysanthemums ever gotten together in this country, including a number of new importations and new seedlings, and a visit to Short Hills in November will be a treat to every lover of flowers.

The culture of Chrysanthemums is very simple, and any one may have a few plants of their own. Plants may be purchased at a few cents each in spring which will bear a wealth of bloom the next autumn. Many of the best varieties, especially the Pompon and the Chinese sections, are hardy, while the Japanese section should be treated as half-hardy.

The only autumn flowers which can compare with the Chrysanthemum in variety of color are the Dahlias. The double Dahlia is not esteemed at the present time, but the single Dahlia has been rising in favor of late years, and their pretty flowers well deserve recognition.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Chrysanthemums and Single Dahlias is published in February, and will be sent to any address on application.

# Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

RY THIS TERM is meant such plants as may be set in the open ground and which will thrive without protection in the winter, and whose foliage dies down to or near the ground each autumn. We have devoted much attention to this class of plants for several years, and now have a collection which comprises all the old garden favorites and our best native varieties, as well as many importations from Europe, north Asia and Japan, Australia, etc. No plants are more useful and none more ornamental. They are border plants par excellence, for with proper arrangements of sorts, the border will be rich with bright colored flowers from the time the snow leaves in March till it comes again in November. They are also as useful for beds, planting in rockwork, in low marshy places, margins of lakes, etc., and throughout the summer flowers may be cut from them in great profusion. They require little care: a fairly good soil to start with, occasional enrichings, a little cultivation, perhaps, in spring to eradicate the perennial weeds, and the cutting down of the old dead tops are all that is needed.

Among the grand flowers which have been cultivated and improved for ages, which we offer in this department, are the following:

Pæonias, varying in color from the most brilliant crimson through all shades of rose color and pink to white, many being delicately sweet scented.

Iris, with flowers of varied colors—blues, reds, whites, yellows—rivaling in their delicate shadings and quaint combinations, as well as their odd shape, the orchid blossoms of the tropics.

Clematis, the best of climbers, with gorgeous flowers of scarlet, royal purple, white and all shades of salmon, mauve, etc., many being striped and barred.

Delphiniums (Larkspurs), with their spikes of blue and white; Aquilegias (Columbines), many new sorts, as well as the old garden favorites; Campanulus (Bell-flowers), blue and white, both double and single; Pyrethrums, Daisy-like flowers of a hundred different styles and shades and colors; Phlox, old garden favorites, with improvements in freedom of flowering, habit of growth, etc.; Primulus (Primroses), Poppies, Violets, etc., etc

Our native flora contains examples as beautiful and pleasing as any produced by any quarter of the globe. Many of them blooming, as they do, in distant sections or very local in their habitat, not being able to stand against the imported weeds from Europe, are seldom seen except by the most zealous seeker after nature's treasures. Others, as the Golden Rods, the Asters, etc., grow by every roadside and light up the fading autumn days.

We are prepared at all times to make lists of plants suitable for any position, or to give estimates of the cost of planting grounds of any size. Correspondence with any one laying out extensive places is solicited.

A Price List of Hardy Herbaceous Plants will be sent to any address on application.

Extract from Report of Committee on Exhibit of Bulbs and Seeds at the Convention of the Society of American Florists, held in Toronto in August, 1891:

"Your Committee on Bulbs would respectfully recommend that Honorable Mention be awarded to Pitcher & Manda, of Short Hills, N. J., for a large display of Bulbs, comprising sixteen varieties. Their Lilium longiflorum, L. candidum and White Roman Hyacinths are extra fine."

[Signed]

ERNST ASMUS.

I. FORSTERMAN.

J. M. GASSER.

**€**∂.

Extract from Report of Committee on Plant Exhibits at the Convention of the Society of American Florists, held in Toronto in August, 1891:

"Your Committee desires to say that all of the exhibits in this department show that plant growing is in a progressive way, and that all of the exhibits are worthy of mention, more particularly a Collection of Orchids shown by Pitcher & Manda, of Short Hills, N. J. [Here follows a list of plants.] This collection is awarded a Certificate of Merit.

To Pitcher & Manda, a Certificate of Merit for Stove and Greenhouse Plants.

To Pitcher & Manda, a Certificate of Merit for specimen of Pteris Victoriæ."

[Signed]

JOHN THORPE.
JOHN F. COWELL.
SAM. GOLDING.
F. L. HARRIS.
F. L. TEMPLE.

#### MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA

Have been awarded, from time to time, numerous Prizes of Money, Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates of Merit, etc., etc., at all the more important competitions and exhibitions held in the country. Among which are the following:

- Silver Medal for Cypripedium Arnoldianum, a new Hybrid, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1890.
- Silver Medal for Cypripedium Sanderianum, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1888.
- Silver Medal for Chrysanthemum, Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, awarded by the Philadelphia Horticultural Society in 1888.
- Silver Vase for best Orchid in Bloom, awarded at the New York Florist Club Competition in 1891,
- Silver Vase for best Collection of Hardy Plants, Bulbs and Shrubs in bloom, awarded at the New York Florist Club Competition in 1891.
- First Premium (Jewelled Decoration, value \$50) for best general Collection of Cut Orchids, awarded by the Detroit Floral and Charity Festival in 1890.
- First Premium (Jewelled Decoration, value \$50) for best Display of Orchids in bloom, awarded by the Detroit Floral and Charity Festival in 1890.
- Bronze Medal of Superiority for Chrysanthemum Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, awarded by the American Institute, in New York, in 1888.
- First Premium (\$25) for Collection of Orchids, awarded by the Rhode Island Horticultural Society in 1889.
- Diploma for Collection of Greenhouse Plants, awarded by the Montreal Horticultural Society in 1890.
- Certificate of Merit for Orchids and Stove Plants, awarded by the Society of American Florists, at Buffalo, in 1889.
- First-Class Certificate of Merit for Cypripedium Brownii, a new Hybrid, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in June, 1891.
- First-Class Certificate of Merit for Lælia autumnalis Forstermanni, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1889.
- First-Class Certificate of Merit for Cattleya Trianæ Smithæ, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1889.
- First-Class Certificate of Merit for Cypripedium concolor Regnieri, awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1888.

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