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BULBS, SEEDS AND PLANTS

1893



FOR

FALL PLANTING



PITCHER AND
MANDA
United States Nurseries
Short Hills, N.J.

1893

To OUR CUSTOMERS.

Please Read Before Making Out Your Order.

TERMS. Accounts are made up monthly. Invoice of goods is always sent by mail the same day they are forwarded. Our patrons are requested to remit either by bank check, express order, P. O. money order on New York post office, or by currency in registered letter. Money, stamps, etc., in unregistered letters is at sender's risk; we cannot hold ourselves responsible. Postage stamps of one and two cent denominations are accepted as currency for amounts less than one dollar. From unknown correspondents, or from those with whom we have no book account, a remittance or 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 quoted. Carriage on all other items is at purchaser's expense, and we strongly recommend that our customers order all goods to be sent by express, as this enables us to give larger and better bulbs and plants; or where this is not possible, we send free extra articles which more than make up for the express charges. The safe arrival of all goods sent by express is guaranteed, but goods by freight and by mail (unless by registered mail, at a cost of 10 cents extra for each package), go at purchaser's risk.

PACKING, ETC. No charges are made for boxes, packing or for delivery at the railroad or express office. All goods are packed with the utmost care, and will travel safely to any part of the world.

ORDER SHEET. When ordering, use the order sheet enclosed, and write plainly name, post office, express office, and if only one line of express runs to your place, give the name of the company.

COMPLAINTS. If any customer is dissatisfied, complaint should be made immediately upon receipt of the goods. Mistakes will occasionally happen in a business as large and as complicated as ours, be we as careful as we may. These we want to rectify; we want no dissatisfied customers. Prompt and just consideration of all claims presented is promised.

HEAD GARDENERS AND ASSISTANTS. We have constantly on our register the names of several practical, experienced and trustworthy men for the above positions, and will be happy to recommend them to any one in need of such service, at any time.

TIME OF SHIPMENT. The many varieties of bulbs offered ripen and are in condition for shipment at different times during the late summer and all the autumn. We give below the month in which each of the leading kinds is ready, that our customers may decide whether to have their entire order held for one shipment, or forwarded piecemeal as the bulbs are ready:

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

QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

Much is said by dealers and seedsmen regarding the superiority of their goods over those of their neighbors and other dealers. We simply wish to give a few phenomenal facts regarding our sales of this particular class of goods during the past two years, and the success that has attended our bulbs when exhibited in public competition with those of other importers and dealers.

From published statistics it is shown that our importations of bulbs during 1892 were upwards of one-sixth of the total quantity imported into this country at the port of New York.

In competition with the oldest and most reliable growers of bulbs in this country, at the Madison Square Flower Show this spring, our bulbs took nearly all the best premiums, being awarded *prizes in twenty-three of the thirty classes in which we exhibited.* (See fourth page of cover.) This amounts to hundreds of dollars in cash value, and is a priceless recommendation to the confidence of growers who have not already dealt with us, as the superiority of our bulbs is thus plainly demonstrated.

Nothing, we believe, speaks more loudly and more truthfully than this comparative test; and when a customer feels that he is dealing with the largest bulb dealers in the country, whose goods are so superior when put in open competition with those of others, he needs no further guarantee as to the quality of goods they send out, and should bestow his patronage.

The importation of such large quantities gives us an advantage over most other dealers in securing very low rates, and upon close inspection our prices will be found much lower than those of any other house, taking into consideration the quality of goods we offer

No. 34 WASHINGTON ST.,
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 15, 1893.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA, SHORT HILLS, N. J.:

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find a small order for bulbs, which I trust you will give the same prompt attention you gave the one I sent last year. My Tulips and Hyacinths were the envy of all my neighbors last spring, and all declared, when informed of the source from which I secured the bulbs, that they would send you a trial order this year.

Hoping that I shall receive the bulbs in due course, I remain, Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS.



Y AND QUALITY

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
	50 Bulbs for \$1.25.	100 Bulbs for \$2.00.	150 Bulbs for \$3.00.	350 Bulbs for \$5.50.	200 Bulbs for \$3.50.	400 Bulbs for \$6.00.	800 Bulbs for \$11.00.	150 Bulbs for \$3.50.	300 Bulbs for \$6.50.	600 Bulbs for \$12.00.
Allium , various sorts					2	5	10	2	5	10
Amaryllis in variety								1	2	5
Anemone , Single and Double, Mixed								6	12	20
Anemone fulgens			2					2	5	10
Arum dracunculus								1	2	5
Babianas , Mixed								2	5	10
Brodizas , in variety								2	5	10
Bulbocodium vernum				10	2	5	10	1	2	5
Calla , White								1	2	5
Calochortus in variety								5	10	15
Chionodoxa gigantea	6	5	10	10	4	7	15	2	3	5
Colchicum chionense					3	5	10	1	2	5
Cyclamen Persicum giganteum								1	2	5
Crocus , named varieties	12							12	25	50
Crocus , Mixed		25	50	100	75	150	300	30	50	100
Crown Imperials			1	2	1	2	5		2	5
Erythroniums					3	5	10	2	4	10
Freesias	6	6			5	10	20	2	5	10
Gladiolus								2	5	10
Hyacinths . Named varieties		3	4	25				3	7	15
Hyacinths , Mixed, Single and Double	4	12	15		20	40	80	8	16	30
Hyacinths , Roman. Various colors	5							3	5	10
Hyacinths , Grape and Feathered					3	5	15	1	3	5
Iris , Spanish, German and English		5	10	15	3	5	10	2	5	10
Ixias								2	5	10
Jonquils								1	2	5
Leucojum vernum								1	2	5
Lilium . Best varieties				3	3	2	3	5	1	2
Lily-of-the-Valley								7	15	30
Narcissus , Polyanthus		3	5	15	2	7	15	2	5	10
Narcissus , Double and Single	5	5	10	15	10	20	40	7	15	25
Ornithogalum Arabicum								1	2	5
Oxalis . Choicest varieties								3	7	15
Ranunculus in variety								3	7	15
Scilla Sibirica , and others	2	6	10	30	5	10	20	2	5	10
Sparaxis								2	5	10
Snowdrops in variety		10			7	15	25	3	6	15
Trillium grandiflorum								2	5	10
Tulips . Named varieties				125	21	43	85	7	15	30
Tulips , Mixed, Double and Single	10	20	30		32	63	125	15	20	40
	50	100	150	350	200	400	800	150	300	600

These Collections are sent by mail or express, prepaid, at these prices.

PITCHER & MANDA'S 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 desired 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 chiefly 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 are also found in these collections many of the well known hardy sorts suitable for planting in the open ground.

Our \$1.25, \$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 greatest 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 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.



SNOWDRIFT HYACINTH, SINGLE WHITE. (See page 6.)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

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 the 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 require changing. They should be kept in a dark place, and brought into the light when the roots are emitted.

For outdoor flowering, they should be planted in October or November, preferably the former, as the sooner they are in the ground the better. 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 until after flowering time, when, the foliage having withered, they may be taken up and kept in a cool place until 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.

Six sold at dozen rates. Postage or express prepaid.

SINGLE RED.

	Each	Per doz.
Amy. Dark crimson; fine spike	\$0 10	\$1 15
Appelius. Crimson	15	1 75
Baron van Thuyll. Very fine pink; splendid compact spike	15	1 75
Cosmos. Dark rose	15	1 75
Gertrude. Rosy pink truss	15	1 75
Gigantea. Large compact truss	12	1 40
Jenny Lind. Good spike	12	1 40
L'Ami du Cœur. Dark red; fine	10	1 15
Lord Derby. Fine red; fine bulb	25	2 50
Lord Macaulay. Bright crimson-carmine	20	2 00
Maria Cornelia. Light rose; fine truss; early	20	2 00
Norma. Large, waxy pink bells	12	1 40
Queen Victoria (Alexandrina). Deep scarlet	20	2 00
Robert Steiger. Extra-deep crimson	10	1 15
Sir Henry Havelock. Fine for massing	25	2 50
Sultan's Favorite. Pink shaded; good truss	12	1 40
Veronica. Extra-dark red	10	1 40

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at these prices. If to be sent by express, deduct 15 cents per dozen.

SINGLE BLUE HYACINTHS.

	Each	Per doz.
Argus. Blue, white eye; extra	\$0 12	\$1 40
Baron van Thuyll. Deep blue; compact truss	12	1 40
Bleu Mourant. Extra-distinct color	10	1 15
Charles Dickens. Porcelain-blue; large truss	10	1 15
Christie Minstrel. Dark blue	20	2 00
Czar Peter. Handsome; large spike; beautiful color	15	1 75
General Havelock. A splendid purple variety	25	2 50
General Pelissier. Large bulb and very desirable	20	2 00
Grand Lilas. Azure-blue; perfect spike	20	2 00
King of the Blues. Long truss; extra-fine	25	2 50
La Peyrouse. Clear blue	15	1 75
Leonidas. Fine spike	15	1 75
Lord Derby. Beautiful porcelain-blue	30	3 00
Lord Palmerston. Pale lilac-blue, with white eye	20	2 00
Marie. Large fine spike	10	1 15
Mimosa. Large and splendid in color	12	1 40
Orondatus. Good bells; extra-size	20	2 00
Othello. Dark blue	12	1 40
Porcelain Sceptre. Light blue	20	2 00
William I. Early; very large truss	15	1 75

SINGLE WHITE.

	Each	Per doz.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white; fine truss	\$0 10	\$1 15
Baron van Thuyll. Large bells	10	1 15
Blanchard. Pure white; fine forcer	15	1 65
Cleopatra. Broad truss; waxy white	12	1 40
Elfride. White, shaded with light pink; large	15	1 75
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white	20	2 00
Grande Vedette. Earliest pure white	15	1 75
Grandeur à Merveille. Splendid blush-white	12	1 40
La Candeur. Snowy white; dwarf; fine	15	1 75
La Franchise. Cream-white; very large bulb	12	1 40
Lord Granville (Semiramis). Blush-white; large bells	10	1 15
Lord Gray. Blush white; good spike, very early	15	1 65
Madame van der Hoop. Pure white; large bulb; fine	12	1 40
Mont Blanc. Fine bulb; one of the best	30	3 00
Seraphine. Splendid cream-white	20	2 00
Snowdrift. Pure white; large bells; compact truss. The best single white variety (See illustration, page 4.)	20	2 00
Voltaire. Pale blush-white; large fine bells	10	1 15
Vesta. Large spike; creamy white	10	1 15

SINGLE YELLOW.

	Each	Per doz.
Alida Jacoba. Fine citron-yellow	\$0 10	\$1 60
Hierman. Orange-yellow	10	1 15
Heroine. Bright citron	15	1 65
La Citroniere. Clear yellow; one of the best	18	1 90
Le Pluie d'Or. Pale yellow; fine bells	10	1 15

Choice Named Double Hyacinths.

DOUBLE RED.

	Each	Per doz.
Acteur. Dark rose; large bells	\$0 10	\$1 15
Alida Catherina. Deep red, green tips	25	2 50
Bouquet Royal. Pink, dark red center	20	2 00
Bouquet Tendre. Dark red; large truss	12	1 40
Czar Nicholas. Rich rose	10	1 15
Grootvorst. Fine rose; good truss	10	1 15
Noble par Merite. Splendid truss and very striking	20	2 00
Panorama. Dark rose; fine	12	1 40
Perruque Royal. Pink	20	2 00
Regina Victoria. Dark rose; large spike	12	1 40

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

DOUBLE BLUE HYACINTHS.

	Each	Per doz.
A la Mode. Clear blue, dark center	\$0 25	\$2 50
Albion. Purplish blue	12	1 40
Blocksberg. Extra-good spike	15	1 75
Bride of Lammermoor. Good dark blue	12	1 40
Crown Prince of Sweden. Large spike	10	1 15
Garrick. Azure-blue; large compact spike	20	2 00
General Antinck. Violet-blue; large center	10	1 15
Lord Wellington. Blue, striped with lilac	20	2 00
Mignon de Drijfhout. Half double; very fine	15	1 75
Pasquin. Dark center, striped	15	1 65
Rembrandt. Light blue	12	1 40
Richard Steele. Fine light blue	20	2 00

DOUBLE WHITE.

	Each	Per doz.
Anna Maria. Bluish white, with purple eye	\$0 12	\$1 40
Bouquet Royal. Pure white, yellow center; large truss	15	1 65
Duchesse de Bedford. Extra-pure white	15	1 65
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white; large bells	15	1 75
La Deese. Pure white; good	20	2 00
La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white; large	25	2 50
La Virginite. White, with rosy center	10	1 15
Prince of Waterloo. Pure white; large bells	15	1 65
Violet Superbe. White, with violet center; late	20	2 00

DOUBLE YELLOW.

	Each	Per doz.
Bouquet d'Orange. Rosy orange	\$0 20	\$2 00
Goethe. Sulphur-yellow; very double	15	1 65
Jaune Supreme. Splendid pure yellow	20	2 00
Louis d'Or. Dark yellow	15	1 65
William III. Very fine yellow, rose center	20	2 00

Collection of Choice Named Hyacinths.

Specially arranged collection containing only the most distinct and beautiful varieties, selected with great care from the choicest prize groups of the past season's exhibitions. Sent by mail or express at the prices mentioned.

12 Finest Exhibition Hyacinths	\$2 00
18 " " "	3 00
24 " " "	5 50
36 " " "	8 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.

DS Six sold at one dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates.

	SINGLE			DOUBLE		
	Each	Per doz.	100	Each	Per doz.	100
Light Blue	\$0 08	\$0 65	\$3 50	\$0 08	\$0 65	\$3 50
Dark Blue	08	65	3 50	08	65	3 50
Red and Rose	08	65	3 50	08	65	3 50
Dark Red	08	65	3 75	08	65	3 75
Pure White	08	75	4 00	08	75	4 00
Blush-White	08	75	4 00	08	75	4 00
Yellow, all shades	08	65	3 75	10	1 10	6 50
All Colors, Mixed	06	60	3 25	06	60	3 25

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted. If to be sent by express, deduct 15 cents per dozen.



LA CANDEUR. Double White Tulips. (See page 12.)

Early Roman Hyacinths.

These may be had in flower before Christmas, by the amateur, under the simplest treatment, when their fragrant flowers are most valuable for bouquets. Each bulb produces two or three spikes of 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.	100
White, First size	\$0 06	\$0 60	\$2 75
Blue	05	50	2 00
Light Pink or Rose	05	50	2 50
Dark Pink or Rose	05	50	2 50
Yellow	15	1 00	5 00
White Italian or Red-Skin Roman. Two weeks later in flowering than the White Roman. True	05	50	3 00

MINIATURE or DUTCH ROMAN HYACINTHS.

If a dozen or more bulbs are planted in one large pan or pot they 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 and color, Red and Rose, White and Blush, Light and Dark Blue	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 50
Mixed varieties	05	40	3 00

GRAPE HYACINTHS.

Slender spikes about six inches high, of little, globular flowers, resembling somewhat a bunch of grapes. They are perfectly hardy, and when once planted will take care of themselves. Admirable for borders or for any shady situation.

	Each	Per doz.	Per 100
Blue	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 00
White	05	25	1 50

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, 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

MUSK HYACINTHS.

The flowers, which are purplish in color, have a musk-like odor. Useful for either pots or the open ground. 12 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

(Cape Hyacinth.)

The flowers, creamy white and sweet-scented, are produced in a raceme at the top of the tall flower-stalk, which is often four to five feet high, resembling an immense Hyacinth, each bulb producing several spikes. Well suited for planting in the border or in groups in the lawn, and excepting in the most exposed situations will be hardy with the protection of leaves or litter during the winter. Or the bulbs may be lifted in the fall and planted out the following spring. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1892.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA:

Sirs—I want to thank you for the way you have filled my orders, and especially for the bulbs. I have dealt with many, but have never been so well pleased before. The *Lilium Harrisii* were splendid. I shall be glad to try again next fall.

Yours truly,

C. D. WADSWORTH.

CLOSTER, November 8, 1892.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA:

Gentlemen—The bulbs ordered came safely to hand, and are very satisfactory. I feel as if I had my money's worth, and more besides.

Yours truly,

MARGARET H. ECKERSON,

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

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 a 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, hut 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 by Tulips; clumps of Narcissi make pleasing additions, and in the front may be grown such early-flowering bulbs as Snowdrop, Crocus, Scillas, Winter Aconites, Dwarf Irises, etc., and it is well to reserve a space at the back where some tall-growing herbaceous plants may be flowered. Columbines 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* (Common Ground-Nut). The flowers of the latter are very pretty and fragrant.

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—SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING NAMED:

Admirably adapted for culture in pots, or for planting in edges or beds. (See illustration, opposite.)

See Six at one dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates.

	Time of Blooming	Height, inches	Each	Per doz.	100
Artus. Brilliant scarlet	2nd	7	\$0 05	\$0 35	\$1 50
Brutus. Orange-crimson	2nd	6	5	35	2 25
Belle Alliance (Waterloo). Scarlet; fragrant	2nd	7	5	35	2 00
Bizard Verdict. Carmine, gold-striped	2nd	7	5	30	1 25
Canary Bird. Rich golden yellow; early for forcing	1st	8	5	50	2 85
Crimson King. Bright crimson	2nd	7	5	30	1 25
Couleur Ponceau. Rosy crimson and white	2nd	8	5	35	1 75
Cardinal's-Hat. Dark brown-red	2nd	9	5	35	1 50
Chrysolora. Yellow; large forcing kind	2nd	9	5	50	2 50
Coleur Cardinal. Brilliant crimson	3rd	9	5	40	2 00
Cottage Maid. Rosy pink, striped with white	2nd	6	5	55	3 50
Duc van Thol, Red and Yellow	1st	6	5	35	1 75
“ “ Rose. White, shading to rose	1st	6	5	45	2 50
“ “ Gold-Striped. Red, striped with yellow	1st	6	5	35	1 75
“ “ Yellow. Bright citron-yellow	1st	6	5	55	3 25
“ “ White. Clear satiny white	1st	6	5	55	3 25
“ “ Scarlet. Very deep scarlet	1st	7	5	30	1 00
“ “ Crimson	1st	7	5	30	1 25
Duchesse de Parma. Orange-yellow; fine	2nd	9	5	35	1 75
Eleonore. Dark violet, white edge	2nd	8	5	40	2 50

Tulips ordered by the dozen, when sent by express are sold at 5 cents less per dozen.



SINGLE TULIPS YELLOW PRINCE, SCARLET DUC VAN THOL, LA REINE. (See pages 10 and 12.)

TULIPS—SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING NAMED—Continued.

	Time of Blooming	Height, inches	Each	Per doz.	100
Globe de Rigaut. White and violet	2nd	7	\$0 05	\$0 35	\$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
Jagt van Delft. Pure white; good form	2nd	8	5	35	2 50
Keiserkroon. Red, with broad yellow edge	2nd	9	5	50	3 00
La Reine (Queen Victoria). White, slightly rose-shaded	2nd	6	5	35	1 75
L'Immaculee. Pure white; fine forcer	2nd	6	8	50	2 85
Ma Plus Aimable. Red and orange	1st	6	5	40	2 50
Purple Crown. Dark purplish red	1st	6	5	40	2 00
Pottebakker, Yellow. Bright canary, slightly striped	1st	8	5	50	3 00
“ White. White; good form	1st	8	5	50	3 50
“ Scarlet	1st	8	5	40	2 75
Proserpine. Salmon-pink; extra; fine form	1st	8	8	65	3 50
Rembrandt. Scarlet; early; for forcing	1st	8	5	50	2 85
Rose Grisdelin. White, rose-shaded; fine for forcing	2nd	5	5	50	3 00
Rosa Mundi. Rose and white; very fine	2nd	8	5	40	2 50
Samson. Fine red	1st	8	5	35	2 25
Standard Royal. Red and white-striped	2nd	7	5	35	2 25
Thomas Moore. Fine apricot-orange	2nd	10	5	40	2 60
Verboom. Scarlet	2nd	8	5	40	2 75
Vermilion Brilliant. Brilliant carmine	2nd	8	5	50	3 50
Wouverman. Dark violet; showy	2nd	5	5	35	1 75
Yellow Prince. Golden yellow	2nd	7	5	50	3 00

TULIPS—SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING MIXED UNNAMED.

(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 makes a most magnificent and lasting effect at very small cost.

	Each	Per doz.	100	1,000
All Colors Mixed	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$10 00
“ “ Extra-selected Kinds	8	35	2 50	20 00

TULIPS—DOUBLE EARLY-FLOWERING NAMED.

	Time of Blooming	Height, inches	Each	Per doz.	100
Alba Maxima. Pure white; very fine; new	1st	6	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$4 50
Agnes. Dwarf; very brilliant red	3rd	4	8	65	4 25
Bonaparte. Mauve, yellow and red	3rd	16	5	35	1 75
Cousine. Purplish violet	1st	8	5	40	2 50
Duc van Thol. Yellow and red	1st	6	5	30	1 00
Duke of York. Carmine and white	2nd	10	5	30	2 00
Gloria Solis. Crimson, bordered with gold	1st	8	5	30	1 75
Imperator Rubrorum. Improved Rex; rich crimson-scarlet	1st	8	5	50	3 50
La Candeur. Pure white; very fine (see illustration, page 8)	2nd	5	5	35	1 50
Le Blason. Rose and white	2nd	6	5	40	3 00
Lady Grandison. Dwarf scarlet	1st	5	5	40	2 25
Mariage de Ma Fille. Pure white, striped with rose; extra-fine	3rd	9	8	70	4 50
Murillo. Superb blush-white	2nd	6	5	50	3 50
Purple Crown. Deep purple	1st	8	5	30	2 00
Princess Alexandrina. Brown and yellow border	1st	6	5	40	2 75
Peony, Gold. Golden yellow and red	3rd	8	5	30	2 00
“ Red. Fine deep red	3rd	8	5	35	2 00
Rosine. Splendid rose	1st	9	5	40	2 75
Rose Blanche. Extra-pure white	2nd	6	10	1 00	5 75
Rex Rubrorum. Fine large scarlet	2nd	7	5	40	2 25
Salvator Rosa. Dark purple-rose	1st	7	15	1 50	10 00
Turban. Violet, dark and rich	1st	7	10	80	5 00
Tournesol. Scarlet and yellow	1st	8	5	40	2 50
Tournesol Yellow. Bright and striking	1st	8	5	50	3 50
Yellow Rose. Large, golden yellow	3rd	10	5	35	1 25

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

TULIPS—DOUBLE EARLY-FLOWERING MIXED UNNAMED.

All Colors, Mixed	Each	Per doz.	100	1,000
“ “ “ Extra-Selected Varieties	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$10 00
	8	35	2 50	20 00

CHOICE NAMED SINGLE and DOUBLE TULIPS IN COLLECTION.

100 in 10 choice varieties	\$3 50
50 “ 10 “ “	2 00
24 “ 8 “ “	1 25
12 “ 4 “ “	75

TULIPS—VARIEGATED and STRIPED-LEAVED.

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.

12 Distinct Varieties and Colors, Double and Single. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

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. Unequaled for groups in mixed borders or in front of shrubs.

Finest Mixed Sorts	Each	Per doz.	100	1,000
“ Named Sorts, six varieties	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$1 25	\$10 00
	5	50	2 50	

LATE-FLOWERING or SHOW TULIPS.

Like the Parrot Tulips, for outdoor 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.

Bizarres. Finest mixed sorts	Each	Per doz.	100	1,000
Byblœmens. Finest mixed sorts	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$10 00
Gesneriana. Large; bright crimson, with blue eye	5	25	2 00	15 00
	5	50	1 25	10 00

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 grown more largely on account of their great beauty and distinctiveness.

Tulipa Clusiana. White and rose	Each	Per doz.	100
“ cornuta (Chinese). Scarlet and yellow	\$0 10	\$1 00	
“ Florentina odorata. Yellow, violet-scented	10	1 00	
“ fulgens. Yellow	8	60	\$3 50
“ Greigi. Bright scarlet, yellow and black center	8	60	3 50
“ Oculis-Solis (Sun's-Eye). Vermilion, with black eye	40	4 00	
“ viridiflora. White and green	8	80	5 00
	8	60	3 50

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; good for forcing	Each	Per doz.	100
Double Sweet-Scented. Full, of a clear golden yellow, and the most fragrant of the whole family; may be forced	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$1 50
Campernelle. Golden yellow flowers; much used for forcing	6	60	4 00
	5	25	1 50

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

Narcissus or Daffodils.

With a very few exceptions they are perfectly hardy, and will adapt themselves to any conditions.

These bulbs are especially fine for out-door work, and when used for this purpose should be planted in a moderately rich soil, being careful to avoid the use of fresh manure, and the earlier in the autumn 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 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.

CHOICE NARCISSUS IN COLLECTIONS.

From a horticultural point of view, nothing can be more interesting than a well-grown collection of these beautiful hardy flowers. We have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending the following choice collections of Narcissus, which are carefully made up to ensure the best variety, and according to price, and will include such fine varieties as *Horsfieldii*, *Emperor*, *Pallidus præcox*, *Sir Watkin*, *Rugilobus*, *Empress*, *Princeps*, *Obvallaris*, *Bulbocodium*, *Poeticus ornatus*, and other fine sorts from the *Incomparabilis* and *Trumpet* sections.

100 in 10 fine named varieties, \$5; 50 in 10 good named sorts, \$3; 25 in 5 good named sorts, \$1.75; 12 in 6 good named sorts, \$1.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Bicolor Empress. Larger than the next; immense golden yellow trumpet and broad white perianth	\$0 50	\$5 00	
“ Horsfieldii (King of Daffodils) Pure white perianth; rich golden yellow trumpet; very large, and one of the finest for cut-flowers	30	2 75	
“ rugilobus. Sulphur-yellow perianth, golden yellow trumpet; similar to and almost as large as <i>Emperor</i>	10	1 00	
Biflorus. Divisions of the perianth milk-white, crown yellow; flowers, two on a stalk; late-flowering	05	40	\$1 50
Bifrons (Etoile d'Or). Small; yellow; bunch flowering like a small <i>Tazetta</i> Narcissus	10	1 00	6 00
Bulbocodium (Hoop-Petticoat). Rich golden yellow; each bulb bearing from six to twelve flowers; can be forced	06	50	3 00
Emperor. One of the largest and best; perianth primrose-yellow, trumpet clear golden yellow	60	6 00	
Incomparabilis Stella Alba. Pure white, with golden yellow cup; valuable for forcing	08	40	2 25
“ Sir Watkins. Mammoth flowers; tube rich golden yellow, beautifully fimbriated; perianth pale primrose-yellow, very broad. A new and gigantic variety, the flowers often measuring four inches across	50	5 00	
Obvallaris (Tenby Daffodil). Dwarf-growing; bright yellow; very early and effective	05	50	3 50
Pallidus Præcox. Both trumpet and perianth clear sulphur-yellow. A new and distinct variety; the finest of the sulphur-yellow sorts	05	50	3 50
Poeticus (Pheasant's-Eye, or Poet's Narcissus). Pure white, with red cup; very fragrant	05	20	1 00
“ ornatus. Flowers a month earlier, and is more symmetrical than the ordinary <i>Poeticus</i> , but of the same color and larger	06	50	2 50
Princeps. Perianth white, trumpet yellow; good for forcing	08	75	4 50

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

Daffodils or Narcissus ordered by the dozen, when sent by express, are sold at 5 cents less per dozen.



NARCISSUS. PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA. (See page 16.)

SINGLE NARCISSUS—Continued.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Pseudo-Narcissus (Lent Lily). White perianth, sulphur-yellow trumpet . . .	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 00
Scoticus (Garland Lily). Perianth white, trumpet yellow; of the Pseudo-Narcissus type, but much finer	05	50	3 00
Trumpet Major (Spurious Major) . Much used for forcing, and the earliest; yellow; trumpet very large and flaring	05	50	2 50
Mixed Single Sorts per 1,000, \$17 .	05	30	2 00

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Alba Plena Odorata (The Double White Poet's Narcissus). Pure white, double, fragrant; much used by florists	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 50
Incomparabilis Plenus (Butter-and-Eggs). Double; yellow perianth and orange cup; a good forcing variety	05	25	1 50
Orange Phoenix . Double white; a very showy variety	06	50	3 75
Von Sion (Telamonius plenus) . The Double Yellow Daffodil. Flowers very full; extensively used for forcing	05	35	2 50
Mixed Double Sorts per 1,000, \$12 .	05	25	1 50

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. All very sweet-scented.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Aurora . Fine large yellow	\$0 12	\$1 25	
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 earliest for that purpose	05	50	\$2 00
Gloriosus . Perianth white, cup orange; very fine	10	1 75	4 50
Grand Monarque (Floribundus) . Broad white perianth, yellow cup; the finest white	10	1 25	
Newton . Free bloomer; perianth yellow, cup orange	12	1 25	
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; fragrant	05	50	1 75
“ Grandiflora . An improved variety of the preceding, blooming somewhat earlier; very useful for pot-culture for amateurs. (See illustration, page 15.)	05	50	2 00
Mixed Polyanthus Sorts	08	50	2 50

CHINESE SACRED LILY, or FLOWER-OF-THE-GODS.

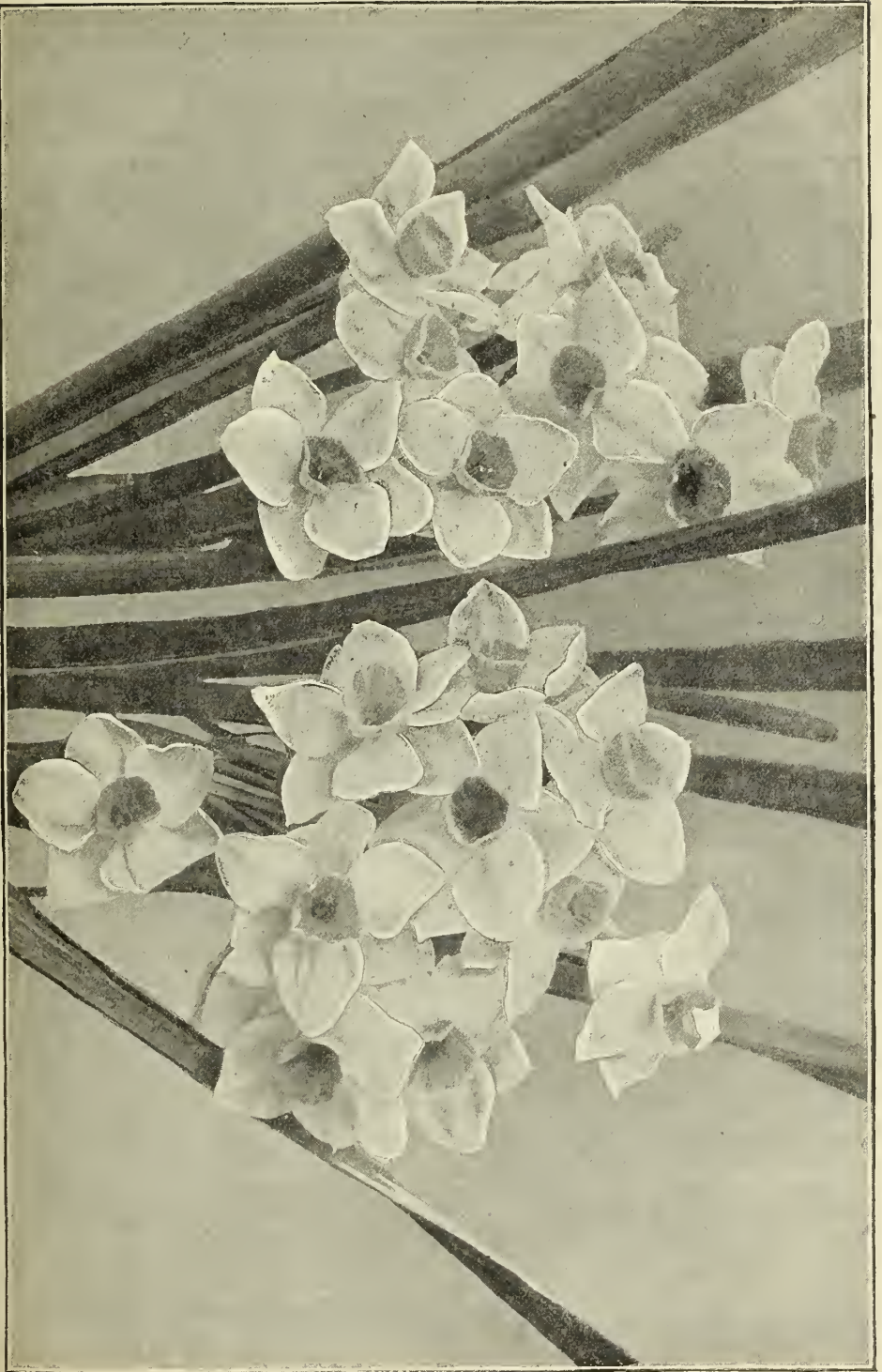
This is a variety of the Polyanthus Narcissus, and is also known by several other names, as “Water-Fairy Flower,” “Joss Flower,” “Chinese New Year's Lily,” etc.

The bulbs are imported from China, and arrive usually in November. They are easily cultivated in water, and in this way are the most decorative. Placed in a pretty dish or bowl, with pebbles around the bulbs to hold them upright, they will thrive with slight attention. The water should be changed once or twice a week, and a few bits of charcoal will keep it pure.

Their growth is very rapid, and each bulb produces about six long, narrow leaves, in the center of which rises the flower stalks. These are twelve to fifteen inches high, and number five to ten from each bulb. The individual flowers are waxy white, with a yellow center, very fragrant, and produced in great abundance, fifty to sixty flowers frequently springing from a single bulb. In any parlor or sitting-room they may be easily grown, and bring spring-time when they blossom. Successive plantings will insure a profusion of flowers from January to April. (See illustration, opposite.)

Fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per hundred.

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.



CHINESE SACRED LILY, or POLYANTHUS NARCISSEUS. (See page 16.)

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, possess striking combinations of color, and are especially suited for planting among low shrubbery or herbaceous plants, such as peonies, azaleas, etc. Some species bloom in May, while others are in flower 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-mold 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 (*ilium 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*.

As a guide in selecting the most beautiful and useful Lilies, we would especially recommend the kinds in heavy type, which should be in every collection.

	Each	Per doz.
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
“ vittatum rubrum . In this variety the yellow band is supplanted by one of bright crimson. It is, if possible, finer than the original type	1 00	10 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 type, with broader petals. A decided improvement on the original type	1 00	11 00
“ Wittei . Pure white, with a broad-yellow band. One of the finest of recent introductions	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; very beautiful	1 25	14 00
Canadense (Canadian Lily). Flowers yellow, varying to orange, spotted with reddish purple. One of the best native species.	15	1 50
Candidum (Annunciation Lily, St. Joseph's Lily). The well-known white Lily of the gardens. Hardy everywhere, and easy of culture. Extensively forced by florists. White	10	1 00
Carniolicum . One of the earliest; flowers bright orange-red, spotted 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 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

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted. Lilies ordered by the dozen, when sent by express, are sold at 10 cents less per dozen.



THE BERMUDA EASTER LILY. (*LILIUM HARRISII*.) (See page 20.)
One-third natural size. Grown from a six to seven-inch bulb.

LILIES, Continued.

	Each	Per doz.
Chalcedonicum. Intense fiery scarlet flowers are produced in July. An old variety, but still desirable	\$0 40	\$4 25
Croceum. Large umbels of orange-colored flowers, spotted with black.	25	2 75
Elegans, Alice Wilson. A fine variety, with upright, golden yellow flowers.	1 50	16 00
“ Incomparable. Intense crimson, spotted with yellow; flowers 5 to 6 inches long	30	3 00
“ atropurpureum. Scarlet, with black spots.	30	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	1 25	14 00
Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily). (See illustration, page 19.) 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, 6 to 7 inches in circumference	10	1 00
“ “ 8 to 9 “ “	12	1 25
“ “ 10 to 11 “ “	30	3 00
Monster bulbs, for exhibition purposes	75	7 50
Humboldtii. One of the finest of Californian Lilies, growing 6 feet high, and bearing from 30 to 40 flowers of orange color, spotted with purple	50	5 00
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 00
Longiflorum. Very similar to Harrisii, 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	10	1 00
“ “ 7 to 9 “ “	12	1 25
“ “ 9 to 11 “ “	30	3 00
Leichtlini. Flowers golden yellow, produced in profusion on a stem 3 to 4 feet high	50	5 00
Martagon. Flowers purple, in a pyramidal panicle; stem 4 to 5 feet high	20	2 00
Speciosum album (<i>Lancifolium album</i>). 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 <i>speciosum</i> class	20	2 00
Superbum. Flowers orange, spotted with red. The best of the species native to the eastern states, growing 6 to 8 feet high	15	1 50
Szovitzianum (<i>Monadelphum, Colchicum</i>). Pale bright yellow, with fine spots of purple in the tube. One of the earliest, and very fragrant. Quite rare	50	5 50
Testaceum (<i>Excelsum, Isabellum</i>). 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
“ flore-plenum. Semi-double form of Tigrinum	20	2 00
Washingtonianum (Shasta Lily). Flowers white, tinted with lilac; 12 to 18 borne on a stalk 5 to 6 feet high. A magnificent species from California	25	2 50

BINGHAMTON, October 18, 1892.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA:

Gents—The box of bulbs was received this A. M., and are much better than I could expect with an order placed so late. Please accept thanks for the generous treatment of that part left to your selection.

Yours truly, S. E. WASHBURNE.

JASPER, MICH., November 7, 1892.

Sirs—Received the Chinese Sacred Lily, and it is very fine. I am well pleased with my investment.

Yours, MRS. JOHN HUBBARD.

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

Crocus.

The Crocuses are 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 Crocuses 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.

When sent by mail, add 15 cents per 100 for postage.

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Albion. Fine striped	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$5 50
Baron von Brunow. Dark blue, very rich	15	75	5 50
Caroline Chisholm. Pure white	20	1 00	6 50
Charles Darwin. Fine purple	15	75	5 50
Cloth-of-Gold. Brown and yellow; odd and distinct	15	65	4 50
Cloth-of-Silver. Pale blue, striped	15	65	4 50
David Rizzio. Dark purple	15	75	5 50
Madame Mina. Violet and white	15	75	5 50
Prince Albert. Brilliant purple	15	75	5 50
Queen Victoria. White	20	1 00	6 50
King of the Blues. Very large and striking	15	75	5 50
Mont Blanc. Finest of all whites	15	75	5 50
Sir Walter Scott. Variegated	15	75	5 50
Yellow Giant Bulbs. Clear golden color	15	75	6 50

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 doz.	100	1,000
Large White, Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$3 50
" Yellow, "	10	45	4 00
Large Blue	10	40	3 50
Large Purple	10	40	3 50
Striped and Variegated	10	40	3 50
All Colors Mixed	10	35	3 00

Collections of New and Choice Named Crocus, Our Selection.

1,000 in 20 choice varieties	\$6 50
500 " 10 " "	3 50
100 " 5 " "	75

Allium.

This genus, which includes the Onion and Garlic, offers several pretty flowered species useful in the garden. They are of very free growth, and require little care during the flowering season, except the placing of 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.

Moly. Flowers bright yellow, in compact umbels on stalks 10 to 15 inches high Each Per doz.
 \$0 10 \$0 75

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 . per 100, \$4 . 05 50

Bulbs offered singly or by the dozen are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted. Crocus ordered by the dozen, when sent by express are sold at 5 cents less per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

The genus *Amaryllis* has been divided, but we include under this heading the new genera of *Zephyranthes*, *Hippeastrum*, *Vallotta*, etc. The *Amarylliseæ* 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-mold, loam, manure and sand; 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 have 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.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Atamasco (<i>Zephyranthes Atamasco</i>) (Flower-of-the-West-Wind). Flowers lily-like, about three inches long, white, when young suffused with salmon. Hardy	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$2 50
Aulica (<i>Hippeastrum aulicum</i>) (Lily-of-the-Palace). A gorgeous winter bloomer; brilliant crimson, green at the base of the petals, and above the green a purple blotch	1 25		
Belladonna (Belladonna Lily). An autumn-blooming species, bearing from six to twelve flowers, white or purplish, sweet-scented, on a scape about 2½ feet high	25	2 50	
Candida (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>) (Peruvian Swamp Lily). Bearing white flowers with greenish base, in September	10	1 00	
Formosissima (<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>) (Jacobean Lily). 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 (<i>Brunsvigia Josephineæ</i>). Very fine scarlet; height 1½ feet. A beautiful and rare species. Extra large bulbs	7 50		
Johnsonii (<i>Hippeastrum Johnsonii</i>). A dull red flower, with a white stripe down each petal; one of the earliest hybrids, and especially robust in growth	60	6 00	
Reginæ (Mexican Lily). Flowers large, dark red, shaded with white and orange	50	5 00	35 00
Purpurea (<i>Vallotta purpurea</i>) (Scarborough Lily). Flowers 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.	30	3 00	25 00
Sarniensis (<i>Nerine Sarniensis</i>). See NERINE.			
Vittata (<i>Hippeastrum vittata</i>). Pure white, with double red stripes on each segment of the perianth. One of the most beautiful species	50	5 00	
Hybrid Seedlings . Fine varieties, mixed, producing the most gorgeous flowers of brilliant colors	60	6 00	

Anthericum Liliastrum.

(ST. BRUNO'S LILY.)

Flowers two inches long, of a translucent whiteness, with a green spot on the point of each petal Hardy, and valuable for the border, or may be grown in pots, a compost of leaf-mold, loam and manure suiting them well, with a liberal application of water when growing . 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Arum Dracunculus.

(DRAGON-FLOWER.)

The great calla-like flower is a foot long, reddish brown, with black markings; the leaves are handsome, palmate, and the stem is curiously spotted. Potted in the house in a rich soil and given plenty of moisture, it will thrive nicely 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Arum sanctum (Black Calla). See *Calla Lilies*.

Astilbe Japonica.

See *Spiræa Japonica*.

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 coldframe, in which case they will bloom in early spring. The roots retain their vitality in the dormant state for a year or more if kept in a dry place, 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 best, and they are partial to a position in shade a great part of the day. The poppy-like flowers of the single sorts are very handsome.

CORONARIA, or 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.

Each Per doz. 100

Fulgens (Scarlet Wind-Flower). Flowers of the richest scarlet, and of a very graceful habit of growth; they may be had in bloom almost the entire year by planting the bulbs in pots and bringing in a few at a time through the winter; and if set in the open ground in the spring, they will bloom in the autumn	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 00
Blue Incomparable. Double dark blue	10	1 00	6 00
Ceres. Double white; very fine	10	1 00	6 00
Single Pure White	08	75	4 00
Single Scarlet Mixed	05	25	1 00
Double Scarlet Mixed	05	25	1 50
Single, all Colors Mixed	05	20	1 00
Double " "	05	20	1 25

Begonias, Tuberos=Rooted.

For outdoor planting, the tubers should be rooted in the house. Plant in pots or boxes in March or April, using a mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and put near the light, allowing plenty of ventilation when the weather is favorable. The plants may be 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.

A grand strain of pure true colors, double and single. Dry bulbs for fall or spring delivery.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Each Per doz.

Red, Rose, Yellow, Orange, Scarlet, White or Bronze, to color	\$0 30	\$3 00
Mixed, all colors	25	2 50

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Red, Rose, Yellow, Orange, Scarlet, White or Bronze, to color	50	5 00
Mixed, all colors	35	3 50

Bulbocodium Vernum.

A pretty little hardy plant, resembling the Crocus, and, like it, flowering in earliest spring and requiring the same culture. The flowers are bright violet . . . 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Brodiaea.

The Brodiaeas are pretty plants, with grass-like leaves and slender stems bearing umbles of bright-colored flowers; native to California and the Pacific coast states. Most of them 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-mold and sand suits them well.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Coccinea. (The Floral Fire-Cracker). Bright red flowers, white tipped, 1½ inches long	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$3 50
Mixed Sorts	05	35	2 50

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

Calochortus.

(BUTTERFLY TULIP, OR MARIPOSA LILY.)

These are among the most handsome of native American bulbous plants. The flowers are large and showy. Unfortunately, not entirely hardy in the northern states, but if planted out in May they will bloom in June and July. They succeed finely if grown in a coldframe, or if four or five bulbs are planted in a pot; or, if protected with litter, will usually do well outdoors.

	Each	Per doz.	100
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 surface rich carmine-red	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$5 00
Mixed	05	40	300

Calla Lilies.

Included under this head popularly are several species of curious 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 being suitable. They will live and grow from year to year, if allowed to rest awhile during the summer and occasionally repotted to supply fresh nourishment. (See illustration, opposite.)

	Each	Per doz.
Black Calla Lily. This variety (<i>Arum Sanctum</i>) is esteemed as much for its oddity as for its beauty. The flowers are of a black, purplish hue with a velvet-like surface, and have an odor somewhat resembling that of the Tuberose. While succeeding under the most ordinary treatment, it is a very attractive plant, and should be in every collection, and now that the bulbs can be procured at such small cost we expect a very large sale; but owing to the previous demand being far greater than the supply, there are only a limited number, and to prevent disappointment orders should be sent in at once. First size bulbs	\$0 25	\$2 50
Extra selected bulbs	50	5 00
Spotted Calla (<i>Richardia albo-maculata</i>). 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 preceding, and is purplish in the throat; dormant tubers	\$0 15	\$1 50
Yellow Calla (<i>Richardia hastata</i>). Identical in appearance with the common Calla, except the flower, which is yellow, with a reddish brown throat	1 50	
White Calla (<i>Richardia Ethiopica</i>) (The White Trumpet Lily, or Lily-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	20	2 00

Camassia Esculenta.

(QUAMASH, OR WILD HYACINTHS.)

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 cents each, 40 cents per dozen.

Chionodoxa.

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

	Each	Per doz.	100
Luciliae (Glory-of-the-Snow). Flowers intense blue, shading to white in the center; 3 to 6 on a stalk about 6 inches high	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 25
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 three years ago, when we secured a few for trial. We were so well pleased with the result that this season we have secured a very large quantity to force ourselves for cut-flowers	05	50	3 00
Sardensis. Bright rich blue, deeper than <i>C. Luciliae</i>	05	30	2 00

Callas ordered by the dozen, when sent by express are sold at 15 cents less per dozen.



CALLA LILY. (See page 24.)

Colchicum.

Colchicums are among the most beautiful of autumn-flowering plants, and are of the simplest cultivation. The Meadow Saffron is a well-known variety. The flowers appear in autumn, before the leaves, and are rose color and purple.

Autumnale. The best-known variety. Flowers of a fine purple color Each Per doz. 100
\$0 10 \$0 50 \$4 00

Convallaria.

See **Lily-of-the-Valley.**

Crinum.

A large genus of bulbous plants, many of which are evergreen, but only a few of 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, produced 3 to 6 in an umbel, on a tall stalk \$0 50 \$5 00

Amabile. Flowers 3 to 5 inches long, tube bright red; 20 to 30 in an umbel 1 25

Kirkii. Splendid variety producing dark pink lily-like flowers in profusion 1 00 10 00

Cyclamen.

(PERSIAN VIOLET.)

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-mold 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.

Persicum Giganteum. 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 indoor culture. Each Per doz.
White, purple or rose \$0 25 2 50

HARDY CYCLAMEN.

Europæum Roseum. Bright red, very fragrant; ¾ inch long, Hardy 15 1 50

“ **Album.** Pure white, fragrant; hardy 25 2 50

Neapolitan. Red, with violet 25 2 50

Dicentra.

(DIELYTRA.)

The pink and yellow drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers are produced in great abundance, and are exceedingly useful for cutting. They 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.

Spectabile (Bleeding-Heart). Perfectly hardy; a well-known and valuable flower. May be forced 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

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, 30 cts. per doz.

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

Erythronium.

(DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.)

The bulbs will succeed if planted in almost any light soil, but a mixture of loam and peat is best. They should be planted in little groups and about three inches deep.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Dens-canis. The true Dog's-tooth Violet, native of Europe. Flowers purplish rose or whitish; leaves blotched with brownish purple and white	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$2 00
Grandiflorum. Flowers borne in a raceme of from 2 to 6, yellow or cream color, with a darker base	06	60	3 00

Eucharis Amazonica.

(LILY-OF-THE-AMAZON.)

A beautiful bulbous plant from South America, suited to 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 of leaf-mold, loam, sand and well-decayed manure, with good drainage. Plenty of water should be given, and occasionally liquid manure 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Freesia.

These are among the prettiest of Cape bulbs. The flower-stalks are about 9 inches high, and bear 6 or 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-mold 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 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.	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	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 50
Leichtlinii Major. Light yellow or cream color, the segments spreading less than in the preceding	05	50	3 00

Fritillaria.

The Fritillarias are best suited to 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. 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	Per doz.
Aurora. Bright red	\$0 20	\$2 25
Crown upon Crown. Red; whorls of flowers one above the other	25	2 75
Gold-Striped. Flowers crimson; foliage variegated with yellow	45	4 25
Sulphureus. Sulphur-yellow, slightly striped with red	25	2 25
Mixed Varieties	15	1 50

FRITILLARIA SPECIES.

Biflora (Chocolate-Lily). Stalk a foot high, leafy, bearing from one to five beautiful claret-brown, bell-shaped flowers	15	1 50
Recurva. Six inches to a foot high; flowers bright scarlet, in a raceme; useful for cutting, as it lasts a long time in perfection	10	1 00

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

Iris.

The numerous species and varieties of the 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. Nothing finer can be had for backgrounds, and they will thrive well in shady places. 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. Kämpferi*) 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.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Anglica (English Iris). Mixed colors	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$1 50
Hispanica (Spanish Iris). Mixed colors	05	25	1 25
Germanica (German Iris). Mixed colors. (See illustration, opposite.)	25	2 50	15 00
“ Named Varieties. See Herbaceous Catalogue	30	3 25	25 00
Kämpferi (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. Named varieties (see Herbaceous Catalogue)	35	3 25	25 00
“ 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	05	60	4 00
Persica (Persian Iris). Blue, purple, yellow and white. Dwarf growing; fine for forcing. Mixed colors	10	75	
Pumila. Lilac-purple; dwarf; nice for edgings	10	75	
Reticulata. Very early; violet, spotted and striped with white, yellow and black; sweet-scented. May be forced into bloom by Christmas	15	1 50	10 00
Susiana Major (Chalcedonian Iris). Grayish blue, with dots and lines of brown and black	25	2 50	

SIX NEW IRISES FROM THE HOLY LAND.

These new and fine varieties of Iris are offered for the first time in America. They are bound to spring into popular favor: first, for their intrinsic beauty and adaptability to forcing, and second, for the associations which they bring from their native land. It was perhaps of these that it was said: "Consider the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin."

They are especially recommended for forcing, as flowers may be produced in abundance from February to April. They are not hardy in the extreme northern states, unless protected by a frame; but south of the Ohio they will be found to be perfectly hardy.

Sari Nazarine. The petals are creamy white, with veins and lines of blue and brownish purple; the sepals are straw color, the ground half covered with a profusion of spots and dots of reddish purple.

Atrofusca. The petals of the large flowers are claret-brown, mottled and veined with darker brownish black; the sepals are brownish black.

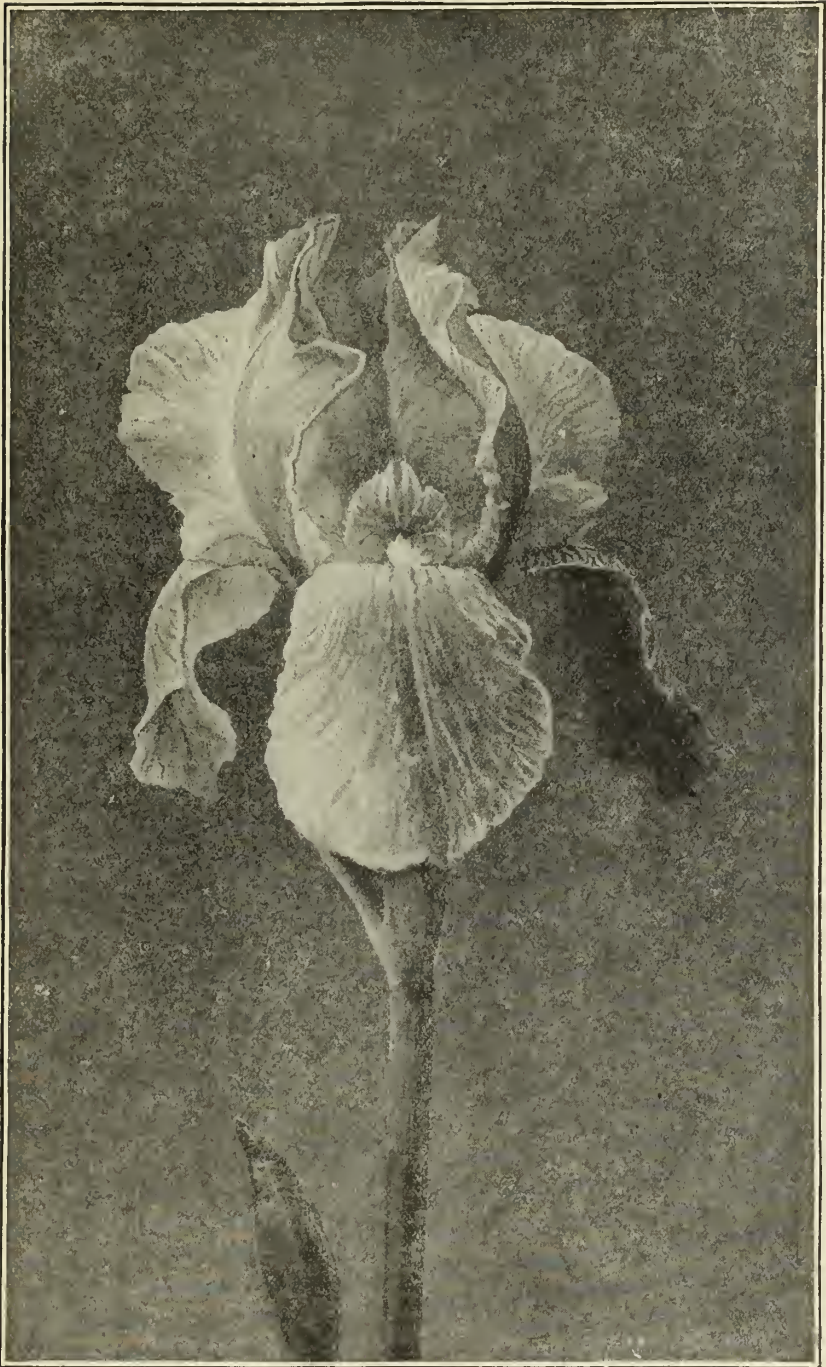
Atropurpurea. The flower, which is a little smaller than the two preceeding, is colored in varying shades of brown and purple.

Grant Duffi. Flowers of medium size, yellow, with thin black lines. Foliage, leaves long and and tough, of a dark bluish green color.

Miriæ. Flowers of good size, purplish lilac, with reddish veinings. Excellent for winter cutting, as it may be had in flower all winter.

Lorteti. The large flowers is white, the petals veined with thin lines of violet, and the sepals heavily spotted with violet-purple.

Either species, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen; or, we will send one of each variety for \$2, two of each for \$3.50.



IRIS GERMANICA. (See opposite page.)

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

For detailed list of Gladiolus, see our Spring Catalogue, which will be ready about February 1.

	Each	Per doz.	100
The following varieties are forced largely by florists,			
Colvillei. Purple and light yellow. Fine for forcing	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$1 50
Colvillei Alba (The Bride). The most extensively used for forcing by florists or for house-culture. Fine spikes of pure white flowers	05	30	1 50
Delicatissime (Blushing Bride). A recent introduction; the flowers are of a delicate rose-pink	10	1 00	10 00
Formosissimus. Deep scarlet; large white blotch, edged with purple	10	75	3 25
Insignis. Bright scarlet; flowers large; one of the most gorgeous of the early-flowering sorts	05	50	3 00

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, and may also be forced. For other varieties not mentioned here, see Herbageous Catalogue.

	Each	Per doz.
Kwanso flore pleno. Flowers bronze-colored; double	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ “ “ folia variegata. Richly variegated leaves	35	3 50
Flava. Flowers lemon yellow, deliciously sweet-scented; early. Good for forcing	20	2 00

Helleborus Niger Major.

(CHRISTMAS ROSE.)

Flowers waxy white, 2 or 3 inches in diameter, produced in early spring. Perfectly hardy for planting outdoors 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, 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

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.

	Each	Per doz.
Alba. Pure white	\$0 10	\$1 00
Elegans. Pale rose, with purplish center	10	1 00
Crateroides. Bright crimson; very effective	05	35
Pharaoh. Salmon, with darker center	10	1 00
Viridiflora. Green, spotted at the base; very fine flower	10	1 00
Mixed Varieties	05	25

Lachenalia.

Pretty greenhouse bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Most of the species flower in spring and early summer, and should be planted in the fall, several in a pot, in a mixture of light loam, leaf-mold and sand.

	Each	Per doz.
Lutea. Flowers yellow, an inch long, erect, simple raceme	\$0 10	\$1 00
Pendula. Flowers deep purple, red and yellow. The showiest of the genus	20	2 00
Tricolor. Bright green, red and yellow, in a long loose raceme	10	1 00

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer, enclosed.

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 Alleghany 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. (For illustration, see page 32.)

	Each	Per doz.	100	1,000
Strong Clumps , for planting outdoors	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00	
Crowns or Pips , for forcing or pot-culture		25	1 50	\$11 00

ROSE-COLORED LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

This is a variety of the well-known white form, and differs from it only in the color of the flowers, which is a clear, pretty shade of rose-pink. . . Strong pips, 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

Nerine.

Beautiful greenhouse bulbous plants, the best known of which is the Guernsey Lily (*N. Sar-niensis*). 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-mold and sand, with good drainage. They do not require potting 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.

	Each	Per doz.
Sarniensis (The true Guernsey Lily). □ Bright red, salmon-tinged. Flower-stalks 15 to 18 inches high, bearing 3 to 6 flowers	\$0 20	\$2 00
Fothergilli 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-flowered	10	1 00
Japonica . Flower-stalk 12 inches high; bright red flowers	25	2 50

Ornithogalum.

This genus comprises several species of hardy bulbous plants producing white flowers in small umbels from grass-like foliage. *O. Arabicum*, is the prettiest sort, 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 will thrive in any window. If planted outside, slight protection will be needed in winter.

Arabicum. Milky white, with black center; are produced on tall stalks, and last a long time in perfection; sweet-scented 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

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, and should be better known. 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.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Alba . White	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 50
Bowiei . Large flowers, crimson, yellowish at the base	05	20	1 50
Rosea . Rose color outside, paler within	05	25	1 75
Lutea . Yellow; large and fine	05	20	1 50
Purpurea . Purple; scapes one-flowered	05	25	1 75
Versicolor . White inside, reddish outside; very pretty	05	20	1 50
Mixed	05	15	1 00

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



LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. (See page 31.)

Panocratium.

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 outdoors 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.

	Each	Per doz.
Calathinum. Flowers large, white and very fragrant, expanding in succession. For pot-culture	\$0 25	\$2 50
Illyricum. Flowers white, fragrant; stalk about 1½ feet high	50	5 00
Maritimum (Sea Dafodil). Flowers white, fragrant; taller than the preceding	30	3 00

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 the spring and taken up before heavy frosts come. They are also useful for forcing, and if planted several in a pot and kept in a coldframe they may be brought into the house or greenhouse as desired. For outdoor planting a deep, well-drained soil, composed of loam, leaf-mold and decayed manure, will suit them well.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Double Persian. Camellia or rose-shaped flowers, quite double. All colors, mixed	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 00
Double French. Larger flowers and more vigorous growers; splendid for cut-flowers All colors, mixed	05	20	1 00
Double Turban. 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. All colors mixed	05	20	1 00

Snowdrops.

Well-known pretty, bulbous plants, whose white, bell-shaped flowers are among the earliest of of spring blossoms, often appearing in March. They are hardy, and are suitable to plant with Hyacinths, their blossoms appearing before the latter are well 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.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Single Snowdrops (<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>). White	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$1 25
Double " " " White	05	30	2 00
Giant " " (<i>Elwesii</i>). Larger than the ordinary Snowdrop, often growing a foot high; flowers white, with a greenish spot at the base of each segment	05	30	2 00

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.

. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Sparaxis Tricolor.

(AFRICAN 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 houses or may be planted out of doors, though if the latter they will need the protection of a coldframe in winter. The soil that suits them best is a rich, sandy loam

. 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

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

Spiræa (Astilbe).

In the Spiræa family are included many handsome shrubs and perennials. The majority of species are hardy and deciduous, and their flowers are usually white or pink. All are of easy cultivation, and may be propagated by cuttings or division of their roots.

SPIRÆA 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, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

SPIRÆA JAPONICA GRANDIFLORA.

This is a grand novelty of recent introduction, and will be found most picturesque. When well-grown its flowers are of a pearly white, DOUBLE THE SIZE OF the common *Spiræa Japonica*; close and compact in form, they give the effect of FOAM PILED IN PYRAMIDAL SHAPE, while the dark green fern-like leaves give a most pleasing contrast. The plant will be found very useful for table decoration, forces admirably, and being perfectly hardy, will be found very suitable for borders. There can be no greater evidence of its value than the fact that it always commands double the price of the old *Spiræa Japonica* when in bloom. See illustration, opposite. Flowering clumps
 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

SPIRÆA AUREA RETICULATA.

Pure white flowers, variegated foliage 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
 For other varieties, see Herbaceous Catalogue.

Scilla.

(SQUILL.)

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. Sibirica* may be cultivated in pots, but must not be exposed to strong heat.

	Each	Per doz.	100
Sibirica. The slender spikes of rich blue flowers appear in earliest spring . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$1 25
Campanulata (Wood-Hyacinth). Blue	05	30	1 75
“ Alba. White, in long racemes	05	40	2 75
“ Rosea. Rose color	05	35	2 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 coldframe	20	2 00	
Peruviana Alba. Like Peruviana, but with white flowers	25	2 50	

Tritonia Crocata.

A pretty, half-hardy bulbous plant, which sends up a tall stalk, bearing numerous Ixia-like flowers of a saffron-yellow color and of a translucent texture. Useful as a pot plant
 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

For prices on large quantities, see Special Low Offer enclosed.



SPIRÆA JAPONICA GRANDIFLORA. (See opposite page.)

Seed of Choice Strains of Florists' Flowers for Fall Sowing.

Our Superb Calceolaria.

We have every confidence in offering our choice strain of *Calceolaria hybrida*, as it is saved from the choicest of collections, which during the past season were awarded first prizes. The flowers, which are beautiful in form and of large size, are tigered, spotted and self-colored. Any one wishing to secure a first-class strain for competition can depend on this. (See photo-engraving, opposite.)

***Calceolaria hybrida grandiflora*, per packet, 50 cts.**

For other varieties and prices, see page 39.

Cineraria hybrida.

Our strain of this grand florists' flower will be found faultless, both in habit of plant and form of flower, the colors of which are most brilliant and in great variety. The seed we offer was saved from our fine collection of named and choice seedling flowers, some of which were on exhibition at our nurseries during the past spring, and called forth the admiration of all who saw them.

***Cineraria hybrida grandiflora*, per packet, 50 cts.**

For other varieties and prices, see page 39.

Cyclamen Persicum giganteum.

The choice strain we offer of this grand plant is saved expressly for us from select specimens, the blooms of which often measure two inches and over in length and are produced in great abundance; the broad petals, of much substance and brilliant color, are borne on short flower stalks well above the foliage, which is beautifully mottled.

Separate colors, or mixed, per packet, 50 cents

For varieties and prices, see pages 26 and 38.

Pansy.

We certainly do not ever-estimate our stock of Pansy seed when we say that it is impossible to procure a more select strain, as it combines all the good qualities that go to make up perfection.

Our unsurpassed strain of Pansy Seed, per packet, 50 cts.; per ounce, \$5.

For varieties and prices, see page 39.

Primula Sinensis fimbriata.

For some time past we have given great attention to selecting the best strains of this popular plant, and after repeated tests with the choicest European strains, have what we believe to be the most superb in cultivation. We have made arrangements to have seed grown expressly for us, which will be found unsurpassable in habit of plant, size, color and form of flower.

Pitcher & Manda's Standard, per packet, 50 cts.

For varieties and prices, see page 40.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora.

Some time since we procured from the original distributor in England a quantity of the seed of *Primula obconica grandiflora*, and thought so well of it that we grew immense stocks, from which we have saved a limited crop of seed, and offer it this year for the first time in this country.

It is a most decided improvement upon the ordinary stock of *Primula obconica*, being much more floriferous and better adapted for pot culture. This strain will be found a very useful and desirable acquisition to the florist, and can be recommended as a specialty of great merit, and certain to become a standard type.

Per packet of 100 seeds, 25 cents; five packets for \$1.



OUR SUPERB PRIZE STRAINS OF CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA. (See opposite page.)

Seeds of Showy Flowers for Conservatory, Home 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, blossom 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 and 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 attention they require further. 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-mold 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 applications of liquid manure.

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

FLOWER SEEDS.

	Per pkt.
Alyssum saxatile compactum. Hardy perennial, blooming in early spring; flowers yellow, making very showy borders or beds	\$0 50
Cyclamen Persicum giganteum album. Grand free-blooming plants, much cultivated by florists. Extra-choice English strain. White	50
“ atrorubrum. Dark red	50
“ roseum. Almost as dainty as an Orchid	50
“ Mixed colors	50
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet-William). A hardy perennial, with bright-colored flowers in terminal clusters	5
Gloxinia. These are among the most beautiful of greenhouse flowering plants, and bloom freely the first year from seed. Best varieties, mixed. Extra-choice strain	50
MIGNONETTE (Reseda). Nothing is prettier in the sitting-room in winter 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 abundance.	
Large-Flowering	5
Golden Queen. Dense pyramidal growth; spikes of a bright golden yellow	10
Crimson Queen. Flowers reddish-tinted; very sweet-scented	10
Machet. French. Dwarf, with spikes of sweet, dark red flowers	10
Pumila erecta. Very fragrant	10
Myosotis Alpestris (Forget-Me-Not). A dwarf variety of the well-known hardy perennial, with pretty blue flowers in abundance	10
“ dissitiflora. An earlier-flowering variety than the preceding	10

Seeds offered by the packet or ounce are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted.

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS, Continued.

PANSY. We can specially recommend our unsurpassed strain. By sowing in fall large plants are produced, covered with bloom in earliest spring, and make the best and most desirable plants for filling vases, window-boxes, etc. The seed should be sown in autumn in pots or boxes and the little plants pricked out into pots and protected by a coldframe 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.

	Per pkt.
Extra-Choice Unsurpassed Mixture. The very best strain for exhibition	\$0 50
Extra-Fine Large Mixed. Very fine, but not so carefully saved	25
Mixed. Large flowers, of fairly good quality	10
Giant Trimardeau. Mixed. The giant of Pansies	15
Snow Queen. White: very chaste and dainty	15
Emperor William. The best blue; comes true from seed	15
Faust. Black; throws the other colors into strong contrast	15
Prince Bismarck. Bronze. Very popular with pansy growers	15
Gem. Yellow; makes a pretty contrast with Faust	10
Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, deep and rich	15
Odier. Blotched; one of the best types grown	15
Striata Perfecta. Striped in an odd and showy fashion	15
Bellis perennis (English Daisy). A hardy perennial, best planted in the autumn. Flowers full, double, white, pink and red.	
Fine Mixed	10
Unsurpassed Fine Mixed	25
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
Campanula calycanthem (Canterbury-Bells). Hardy biennials, with handsome, bell-shaped flowers of white, purple and rose color. Best planted in autumn. Mixed colors	10
Centaurea candidissima. Half-hardy greenhouse perennial, with silvery foliage	25
" Clementei. Similar to preceding, but with foliage delicately fringed and cut	10
" gymnocarpa	10
" cyanus (Corn-Flower). Hardy annual, with bright blue flowers; excellent for cutting	5
Chrysanthemum multicaule. Hardy annual Chrysanthemum; flowers yellow	5
" inodorum flore-pleno. 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; decorative for windows	50
Fine Mixed	25
Cobæa scandens. One of the finest greenhouse or conservatory climbers, producing a large number of purple, bell-shaped flowers	10
" alba. The same, but with white flowers	10
Collinsia bicolor. Hardy annual, bearing purple and white flowers	5
" verna. Hardy annual, with white and blue flowers	5

Cyclamen Persicum giganteum.

Recently our attention was called to a very select strain of this magnificent flower; we were so impressed by it that we secured all the grower had, and offer it for sale.

We have every confidence in recommending this stock, as it is produced from the celebrated strain of B. S. Williams, England, and parties desiring this seed should send in their orders at once, as the supply is limited.

	Per pkt.
PHOLX DRUMMONDII. These well-known summer bedding annuals are also much used as pot-plants in the house, or for cut-flowers in winter.	
Grandiflora splendens. Mixed colors	\$0 10
" " Separate colors	10
Stellata splendens. Brilliant crimson, with white eye	10
Variabilis atropurpurea. Dark purple	5
Nana compacta nivea (Snowball) Fine dwarf-growing white variety	10

Seeds offered by the packet or ounce are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted.

SEEDS OF SHOWY FLOWERS, continued.

PRIMULA. The Primulas are among the finest of flowering pot-plants,

Sinensis fimbriata (Chinese Fringed Primrose). Bright colors.	Per pkt.
" " Choicest Mixed Varieties	\$0 50
" " Alba. White	25
" " Rubra. Red	25
" " Coccinea. Scarlet	25
" " Cœrulea. Blue	50
" " Globosa rubra. Red	25
" " " alba. White	25
" " Kermesina splendens	20
Japonica. Mixed colors	10
Obonica. White, a very profuse-blooming species	25
" grandiflora. See page 36.	
Vulgaris (English Primrose). The yellow Poet's Primrose of England	10
Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>). The well-known tender climber	10
STOCKS. If the seed is sown in the fall and wintered in a coldframe they will come into bloom early the following spring.	
Double Ten-Weeks, Large-Flowering Dwarf. White, Scarlet, Blue, Sulphur-yellow, each, separate	15
Mixed colors	10
Emperor, Large-flowering. White or crimson	10
Perfection. White, yellow, or crimson	15
Wallflower-Leaved. Choicest mixed	10
Brompton, or Winter. White or crimson	15
" " Mixed	10
Dwarf Bouquet Winter. White or crimson	15
" " " Mixed	10
Vinca alba. Greenhouse shrub, very free-flowering; white	10
" rosea. Flowers rose-colored, white center	10

Short List of Vegetable Seeds for Fall Sowing.

As there are not many varieties of Vegetable Seeds suitable for fall sowing, we only mention a few of the most useful kinds that can be planted with safety. For a more extended list, see our Descriptive Spring Catalogue of Seeds and Plants.

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.	Oz.	Lb.
Early Flat Dutch. All white variety	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Golden Ball. Best golden yellow; very early	5	10	60
Long White, or Cow Horn. Very early; carrot-shaped	5	10	60
Milan Extra Early. Earliest of all; good quality	5	10	75
Purple-Top White Globe. Globe-shaped; heavy yielder	5	10	50
Red-Top Strap-Leaf. Most useful kind for early use	5	10	50
White Egg. Oval-shaped; pure white; fine flesh	5	10	50
White Strap-Leaf (Early). Similar to Flat Dutch	5	10	50
Yellow Aberdeen Purple-Top. Late, for feeding stock	5	10	50
Yellow Globe. Early, and very good table sort	5	10	50
Yellow Stone. Good keeper; flesh firm and sweet	5	10	50

Seeds offered by the packet or ounce are sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices quoted.

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 hot-beds in late winter or early spring. Soil for cabbage should be liberally manured and well pulverized. The addition of bone dust is also to be recommended. Where not practicable to sow the seed in the autumn it may be planted in hotbeds 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Best early sort	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$3 00
Selected Large Flat Dutch. Seed saved from selected heads	10	25	2 50
Early Summer. Most useful second early variety	10	30	3 00
Henderson's Succession. Larger than Early Summer	10	30	3 00

LETTUCE.

For the earliest crop Lettuce seed, like that of Cabbage, should be planted the autumn before and the plants wintered in coldframes. 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.
Black-Seeded Simpson. Splendid for outdoor growing	\$0 10	\$0 25
Boston Market. Best forcing variety; early and tender	10	25
Early Curled Simpson. Can be forced or grown outside	10	25
Salamander. Stands the heat and forms large solid heads	10	55
Yellow-Seeded Butter. Similar to Salamander	10	25

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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Beckert's Chartier. Can be grown for early or late	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 35
Early Scarlet Globe. Good forcing kind; short tops	5	10	1 50
Early Scarlet Turnip. Well-known early sort	5	10	70
French Breakfast. Olive-shaped, white-tipped	5	10	70
Long Scarlet Short-Top. Best early long variety	5	10	70
Long Black Spanish. Useful winter kind	5	10	70
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Very delicate flavor	5	10	80
Rose China Winter. Good variety for winter purposes	5	10	80
California Mammoth White Winter. Long, late kind	5	10	80
White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Very early and crisp	5	10	1 25
White Summer Turnip. Grows to a very large size	5	10	70
White Olive-Shaped. Oval; of very good quality	5	10	70
White Strasburg. Good summer variety	5	10	90
Yellow or Golden Summer Turnip. Very mild flavor	5	10	80

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.	Oz.	Lb.
Bloomsdale, or Norfolk Savoy-Leaved. Wrinkled foliage	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30
Round-Leaved. For general use one of the best	5	10	30
Long-Standing. Does not run to seed early	5	10	30
Prickly. Hardy, and will stand the winter	5	15	50
Large Round-Leaved Viroflay. Good summer kind	5	10	30
Thick-Leaved. A favorite sort with market gardeners	5	10	30
New Zealand. Grows much larger than other varieties	5	15	

Seeds offered by the packet or ounce are sent by mail, postpaid, at the prices quoted.

LAWNS AND PERMANENT PASTURES.

How to Make New or Improve Old Garden Lawns, Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds and Bowling Greens.

(See illustration on opposite page.)

Lawn-Grass Seed.

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

It is necessary to sow the seed very thickly to get the most pleasing result, sowing not less than four bushels to the acre, or one quart to a piece of ground 20 by 25 feet. In early spring or fall dig the ground well, rake and level it; 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.

Our seed, which will be found very clean and free from weed seeds, is put up in pretty cartons containing one pint, one quart and two quarts. It weighs about 20 lbs. to the bushel. Add 10 cents per quart for postage, if to be sent by mail.

No. 1. Suitable for exposed, dry, sandy soil, and most suitable for the southern states. Per pt., 15 cts.; per qt., 20 cts.; per 2 qts., 35 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

No. 2. Suitable for medium shady or average soil. Per pt., 15 cts.; per qt., 20 cts.; per 2 qts., 35 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

No. 3. Suitable for wet and shady or clayey soil. Per pt., 15 cts.; per qt., 20 cts.; per 2 qts., 35 cts.; per pk., \$1.25; per bus., \$4.50.

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

SEED FOR PASTURE AND HAY.


Permanent or Temporary.

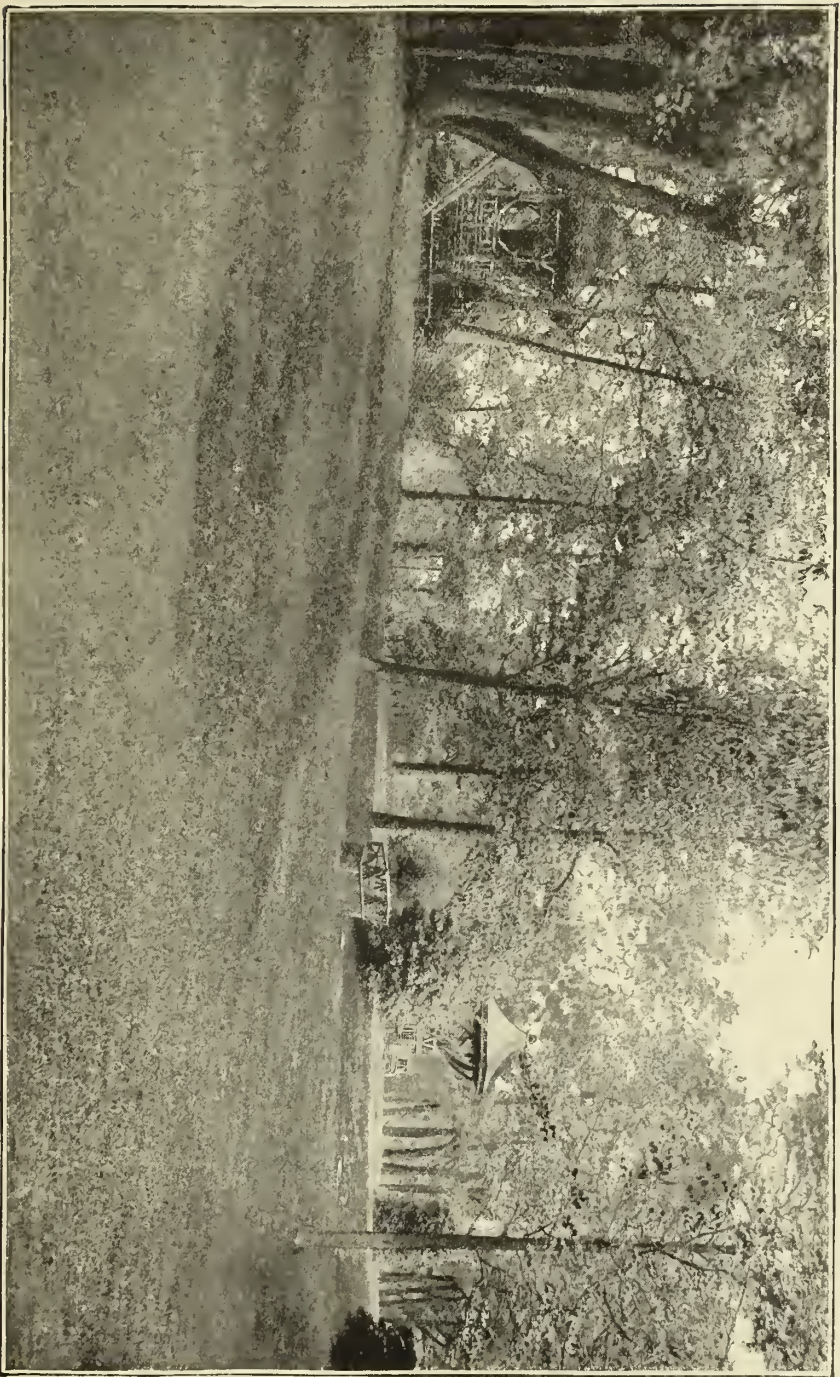
The growing demand for this kind of crop proves that the sowing of mixed pasture seed is no longer an experiment, and those who have given it a fair trial cannot speak too highly in its favor. Autumn and spring are equally desirable seasons for sowing grass seed for pasture, either permanent or temporary,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

Permanent and Temporary Pasture-Grass Mixture.

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

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

 We also supply assortments for any purpose.



MONTVIEW LAWN, SHORT HILLS, N. J.
Showing the perfection of our Lawn Grass-Seed Mixture. (See opposite page.)

Tools, Implements, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Etc.

BELLOWS—

Powder, large	Each	\$2 00
" small		1 00
Vaporizer, large		2 20
" small		1 25

FUMIGATOR—

Excelsior, 4-qt. size	2 50
" 8-qt. "	3 75
" 12-qt. "	5 00
" 16-qt. "	6 25

GLASSES, Hyacinth—

Tall, assorted colors doz.,	\$1 50 .
Low (Tye's pat.) Ass'd colors "	1 50 .

GLAZING POINTS. 1,000 in a box . box, 95c.

GLAZING PINCERS 65

IMMORTELLES, in Bunches. (Prices subject to fluctuations.) These are extra-large and fine, from the best French houses, direct.

	Bunch	Doz.	bunches
Yellow	\$0 40	\$3 50	
White	50	4 50	
Purple	50	4 50	
Scarlet	50	4 50	
Various colors	50	4 50	

KNIVES—

Asparagus, English make	Each	\$1 25
Grass, or Edging, with handle		1 50
Budding	\$1 25 to 2 00	
Pruning	1 25 to 2 00	

LABELS, Wooden—

	Plain	Painted
Pot or garden, 4-in., pointed		
. per 1,000, \$0 60	\$0 60	\$0 80
" " 5-in., pointed		
. per 1,000, 80	80	1 00
" " 6-in.	1 00	1 25
" " 8-in. per 100, 40	40	50
" " 12-in.	50	70
Tree or Plant, notched, 3½ in.		
. per 1,000, 60	60	75
" " copper-wired, 3½ in.	1 75	2 00
. per 1,000, 1 75	1 75	2 00

MOLE TRAP, Hale's Each \$2 25

RAPHIA per lb., 20 cts. .

SCISSORS, Grape thinning, English 1 25

SPRINKLER, Plant. Rubber bulb, ½ pt. 75
" " " " 1 pt. 1 00

PRUNING SHEARS (Wiss make)—

8½-inch	1 75
9½-inch	2 00
6-inch (Saynor, Eng.)	1 25

SHEARS, Lopping or Hedge (Saynor, Eng.)

7½-inch	\$1 75
8½-inch	2 00
9½-inch	2 50

With notch, 25 cts. extra each.

SPRAYER, "Stott's Patent"—

Single spray	1 00
Double "	1 25
Stott Distributors, 2 cells and hose coup.	9 00
" 3 cells and hose coupling	10 00
" 5 " "	12 00

Full particulars sent on application.

SYRINGE—

Brass, No. A	2 00
" " 2	3 75
" " II	5 50
The "Stott" patent, with cell for insecticide, complete	7 00

THERMOMETER—

Hot-bed and Mushroom bed, 12-inch	2 50
Tin Japaned, 7-inch	20
" " 8-inch	25
" " 10-inch	30
" " 12-inch	35

WAX, for Grafting Per lb. \$0 40

INSECTICIDES—

Fir Tree Oil. Pt., 90 cts.; qt., \$1.50; ½-gal., \$2.75; gal., \$5.	
Persian Powders	65
Paris Green	25
Kill M Right (non-poisonous). 2-lb. can, 50c.; 5-lb can, \$1.25; 10-lb can, \$2.25; 20-lb. can, \$4.	

Little's Antipest. One of the best insecticides for use in the greenhouse.
Pt., 50 cts.; qt., \$1; gal., \$3.

Powdered White Hellebore	40
Slug Shot 5 lbs., 35 cts. .	
Hammond's Grape Dust, for Mildew 5 lbs., 40 cts. .	
Flowers of Sulphur	10
Tobacco Soap	45
Whale Oil Soap	20
Tobacco Stems 50-lb. bale, \$1 .	
Tobacco Dust. Very finely sifted lb.,	10

FERTILIZERS—

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Lawn	\$0 05	\$3 75
Bone Meal	5	3 75
Cotton Seed Meal	5	3 25
Unleached Canadian Ashes	5	2 50

DOHERTY'S CHEMICAL MANURE FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Specially prepared for the culture of Chrysanthemums intended for exhibition. Full directions for use with each packet. 50 cts. per lb.

Orchids and Cyripediums.

THIS CLASS of plants, the grandest in the whole vegetable kingdom, is our great specialty. The stock of Orchids of all sorts is the finest sale collection in America, while the Cyripedium collection, numbering more than 400 varieties, ranks as 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 Cyripediums 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 preëminent to-day as the fashionable flower, especially for table decoration at dinner-parties, weddings, etc., and in fact, for any purpose where flowers are required differing from the lovely but well-known roses and carnations. There are certainly no finer flowers in any class than the Cattleyas and Lælias, Dendrobiums, Odontoglossums and curious Lady's-slippers.

Orchids are easy of culture, if a few cardinal directions 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 at 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, with simple cultural directions, the best species for the beginner, all of which may be had at moderate prices.

We 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 experience of long years 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 Cyripediums.

Price-list of Orchids (other than Cyripediums).

Orchids for Beginners.

Also, our Descriptive and General Illustrated Catalogue.

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—for the parlor, for the hall, for table decoration, etc.—while the larger ones are the grandest and most showy plants that 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. Beautifully 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.

Pandanads, or Screw-pines, with leaves arranged in spiral form.

Nepenthes, or Pitcher-plants, whose leaves form 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.

For varieties and descriptions, see our General Illustrated Catalogue.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 13 inches in diameter, and in every color, shade and tint, blue alone excepted. In character and outline they are as different and varied as in color. The single section have only the outer row of rays, like a Marguerite ; the Pompon section comprises little button-like flowers, with petals close-crowded in a hemisphere ; the Anemone-flowered 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 are the most esteemed. Within a few years we have a new class—the feathery Chrysanthemum—of which Mrs. Alpheus Hardy was the original type, but which has been followed by W. A. Manda, and others.

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. A little hand-book for our exhibition is in preparation, and will be sent when ready to any address on application.

The culture of Chrysanthemums is very simple, and any one may have a few plants of his own. In spring plants may be purchased at a few cents each, 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 highly esteemed at the present time, but the single Dahlia has been rising in favor of late years, and its pretty flowers well deserve recognition.

For varieties and descriptions, see our General Illustrated Catalogue.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

BY THIS TERM is meant such plants as may be set in the open ground, 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, 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 until it comes again in November. They are also as useful for beds, planting in rockeries, in low marshy places, by marging 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 is all that is needed.

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

Pæonia, varying in color from the most brilliant crimson through all shades of rose 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.

Delphinium (Larkspur), with its spikes of blue and white; **Aquilegia** (Columbine), many new sorts, as well as the old garden favorites; **Campanula** (Bellflower), blue and white, both double and single; **Pyrethrum**, 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.; **Primula** (Primrose), **Poppy**, **Violet**, etc., etc.

Our native flora contains examples as beautiful and pleasing as any produced in any quarter of the globe. Many of them, blooming, as they do, in distant sections, or, being local in their habitat, are seldom seen except by the most zealous seeker. Others, as the Goldenrod, the Aster, 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 those laying out extensive places is solicited.

For descriptions, varieties and prices, see our General Illustrated Catalogue.

Bulbs received all right, in good condition, and very satisfactory.

Yours truly,

FREDERICTON, N. B., August 25, 1892.

G. BEDDINGTON.

MESSRS. PITCHER & MANDA:

Dear Sir—Bulbs received in fine condition. I have never received from any firm goods packed in such style. The Begonia is as fresh as if I had taken it out of my own yard. Please accept my thanks for same

Yours respectfully,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 3, 1892.

J. V. STAATS.

Columbia Flower-Tubs.

These Tubs are made of the best pine lumber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected by substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning a nut on the handle.

We guarantee that these tubs will never fall apart, as when they get very dry, the wire can be tightened by the nut on the handle, as described above.

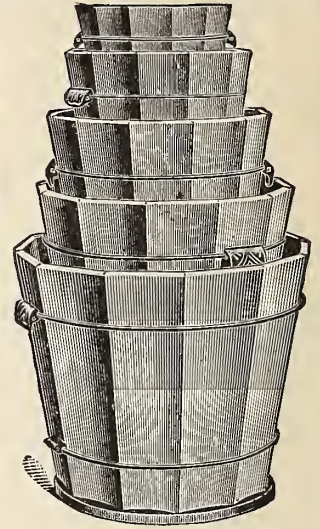
The handle itself is so constructed that the tub can be lifted by hand, and in case the plants are heavy, sticks can be inserted in the handle, thereby allowing all weights to be lifted with perfect safety.

We furnish these Tubs in the natural wood, highly finished and varnished, which assists the preservation of the wood, and is much more ornamental than when painted. We manufacture them in five sizes, as follows:

				Each
12 in. diam.	by 11 in. high	.....		\$1 00
15 " " "	" 14 " "	.....		1 50
18 " " "	" 16½ " "	.....		2 00
21 " " "	" 18½ " "	.....		2 50
24 " " "	" 20½ " "	.....		3 00

We also make the same five sizes, constructed precisely as described above, in fancy style, made from California redwood and cypress, and highly finished on the natural wood, as follows:

				Each
12 in. diam.	by 11 in. high		\$1 50
15 " " "	" 14 " "		2 25
18 " " "	" 16½ " "		3 00
21 " " "	" 18½ " "		3 75
24 " " "	" 20½ " "		4 50



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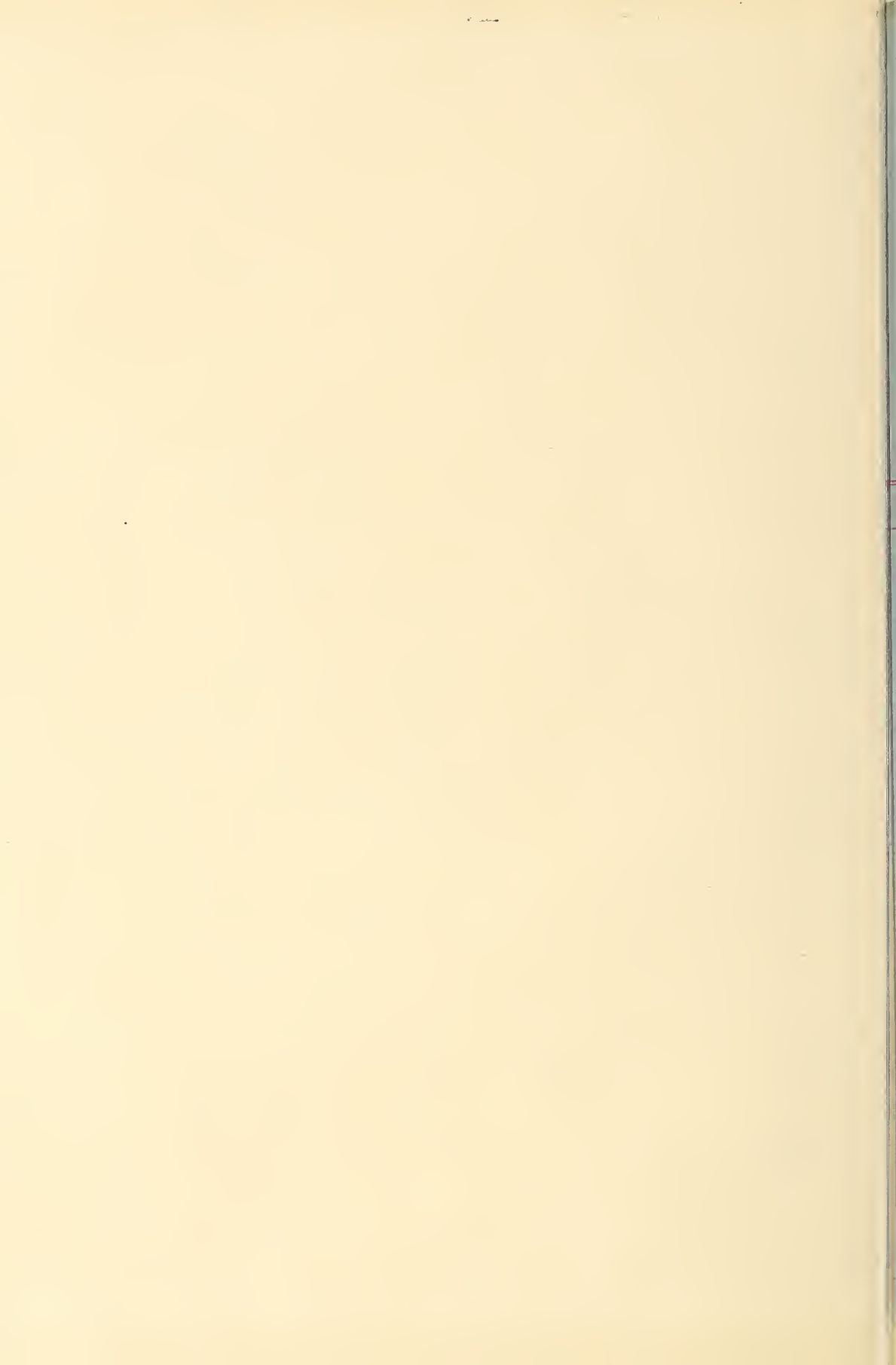
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BOOKS.

A list of Horticultural and Gardening Books, a selection from 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. 1 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.
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- How Crops Grow.** A Treatise on the Chemical Composition, Structure and Life of the Plant. By Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College. New edition, entirely rewritten and greatly enlarged. *With numerous illustrations.* 12mo, cloth, \$2.
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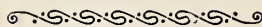
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