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HASKELL'S
GARDEN
ANNUAL
FOR 1874.
LAXTON'S DWARF LONG POD PEA.
The selection of Flower Seeds includes all that are worthy of a place in the Flower Garden. The Vegetable Seeds embrace all the best varieties in Cultivation.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES UNDER SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION FOR GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO.,
SEED GROWERS,
112 and 114 North Main Street,
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.
TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in handing you our Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds for the new year. It will be found more comprehensive than any we have yet been able to present to the public.

In consequence of the steadily increasing demands that have been made upon our House during the past seven seasons, we have this year made such arrangements as will enable us to supply all our friends. Our stock of all descriptions has been increased to such an extent, as enables us to say that we can now offer as large an assortment of select and pure seeds as was ever offered in the country.

Being fully aware of the importance to the farmer and gardener of planting pure seeds, we have, as usual, been especially careful in selecting the stock we offer. The facilities of our House present unusual advantages for this purpose, inasmuch as a large amount of our Seeds are grown especially under the personal superintendence of one of the partners, while we thoroughly test the germinative power of each variety of Seed before sending it out.

During the past two seasons, our house has taken the first premiums of the Illinois State Agricultural, and many County Societies, for the best collection of seeds and vegetables.

In conclusion we would state, that the usual care will be observed in putting up all orders, large or small, to give full satisfaction to the purchaser in the quality of the article, as well as in the manner of packing and forwarding.

Rockford, January 1871.

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., 112 and 114 North Main Street, Rockford, Ills.

Any of the Seeds quoted in the following Catalogue can be procured of our Agents, or will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, to any address, on receipt of price named, excepting quart packages of Peas, Beans and Corn, for which 16 cents must be added for each quart wished to go by mail.

Be sure and give your address in full,—Name, Post Office, County and State.

Address all letters to

GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Seed Growers and Dealers, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.
VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Legal Number of Pounds per Bushel of the following Articles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Pounds per Bushel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelled Corn</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn in cob</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bran</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover Seed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Orange Seed</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEAPING MEASURE.

Potatoes, Turnips, and esculent roots, Apples and other fruits, Meal, Bran, and in some States, Oats are sold by heaping measure, which contains 2,815 cubic inches.

- A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.
- A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.
- A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
- A box 4 by 4 inches, 8½ deep, contains ½ peck.
- A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 2-10 deep, contains 1 quart.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS AND TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distances of Feet apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants, feet apart</th>
<th>Distances of Feet apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants, feet apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 by 1</td>
<td>48,560 9 by 9</td>
<td>22 by 2</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ &quot; 1½</td>
<td>19,360 10 &quot; 10</td>
<td>24 by 2</td>
<td>438 24 &quot; 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; 2</td>
<td>10,890 10 &quot; 15</td>
<td>25 by 2</td>
<td>305 25 &quot; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ &quot; 2½</td>
<td>6,969 12 &quot; 12</td>
<td>27 by 2</td>
<td>194 27 &quot; 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &quot; 3</td>
<td>4,840 15 &quot; 15</td>
<td>28 by 2</td>
<td>145 28 &quot; 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot; 4</td>
<td>2,722 15 &quot; 20</td>
<td>30 by 2</td>
<td>136 30 &quot; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot; 5</td>
<td>1,742 18 &quot; 18</td>
<td>32 by 2</td>
<td>108 35 &quot; 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot; 6</td>
<td>1,210 20 &quot; 25</td>
<td>35 by 2</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &quot; 8</td>
<td>680 21 &quot; 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUANTITY OF SEED FOR AN ACRE.

Seedsmen vary much in their directions for the quantity of seed to be planted to the acre. In the following list we give the quantities of the more common sorts used by practical farmers:

- Dwarf Beans, in drills, ........................................... ½ to 1 bushel.
- Peas, that make small vines, ................................ 1½ "
- Peas, that make large vines, ................................... 1½ "
- Beets, in drills ............................................. 4 pounds.
- Cabbage, in hills ............................................ ½ pound.
- Cabbage, in bed to transplant .................................. 2 ounces.
- Carrot, in drills ............................................. 1½ to 2 lbs.
- Musk Melon, in hills ......................................... 1 to 1½ lbs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY OF SEED FOR AN ACRE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mangold Wurtzel, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, for bulbs, to sell green or to trace, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, for dry bulbs, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion for Sets, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Sets, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoe, in drills, cut, depends on number of eyes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnips,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (running varieties), in hills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (bush varieties), in hills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, in bed to transplant,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, in drills,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Clover,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn Grass, where a fine growth is desired,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRILL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus, to 60 feet of drill, 1 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet, &quot; 50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (dwarf), 100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot, 150 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive, 150 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra, 40 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion, 100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Sets, 20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF HILLS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pole Beans, 150 hills, 1 qt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, 100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber, 150 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Melon, 40 to 60 hills, 1 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONE OUNCE OF SEED WILL PRODUCE OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus, about 500 Plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli, &quot; 3,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, &quot; 3,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardoons, &quot; 500 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower, &quot; 3,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery, &quot; 4,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# DESCRIPTIVE RETAIL PRICE LIST

## OF

**Kitchen Garden Seeds.**

In submitting our Catalogue of Kitchen Garden Seeds to the public, it is only necessary to state, that every article has been selected with great care from the most reliable sources. We also test our Seeds, that nothing may be sent out but what we know will vegetate and prove true to the name and description. Fully aware of the importance to the Farmer and Gardener of having such Seeds as can be relied upon, every effort has been made to select such only as will give perfect satisfaction.

## ASPARAGUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Qt.</th>
<th>Bu.</th>
<th>30c.</th>
<th>90c.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Valentine,</td>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>30c.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mohawk,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early China,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Rachel,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Six Weeks,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter or Wax,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH.

The plants of this class vary from a foot to two feet in height. They require no stake or pole for their support. Drop the beans two or three inches apart, in rows two and a half feet apart; plant in light rich soil; hoe often, never when the vines are wet, or they will rust. All varieties of beans are very sensitive to frost and cold, and should not be planted before the middle of spring. As they require but about six weeks to make green pods, they can all be sown as late as June.

## BEANS, POLE, OR RUNNING.

As a class, these are less hardy than the dwarfs, and are not usually planted so early in the season. The common practice is to plant in hills three feet or three and a half apart, with a stake or pole to run upon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Qt.</th>
<th>Bu.</th>
<th>50c.</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
<th>$14.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hortic'1, or Wren's Egg,</td>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cranberry,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Case Knife,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Runner,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Lima,</td>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>50c.</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus or yd. Long,</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Giant Wax,</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Bean,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BEET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Bassano</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>Yellow Sugar, 10c. $1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Blood Turnip</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Long Red Mangel Wurtzel, 10 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Yellow Turnip</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel, 10 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Blood Red</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>New Olive shaped Mangel Wurtzel, 1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Pine Apple</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter's St. Orsyth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Sugar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CULTURE.**—For a regular supply sow every two weeks, from the early part of April until July, in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep. Thin the plants at weeding to six inches asunder along the drills. Keep free from weeds. They succeed best in a deep, rich, sandy loam. A sure crop can be obtained by soaking the seed for twenty-four hours in tepid water, then draining off the water and keeping the seed in dark until it begins to sprout; then roll it in plaster and sow immediately. At the first frost take up the roots and store in sand for winter use.

## BROCOLI.

**EARLY PURPLE CAPE,** best for summer,----------- pkt. 10c. oz. 50c.  
**EARLY WALCHEREN,** excellent variety,----------- " 10 " 50c.

Sow end of April in open ground, then transplant, about two feet apart, into deep, rich ground. They produce heads similar to Cauliflower. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Price,----------------------------------------------- pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.

Sow seed in May; transplant and cultivate same as Cabbage. They grow from two to three feet high, and produce little heads from the axils of every leaf; they are very tender when touched by frost.

## CABBAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Pixie</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>30c</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>Red Dutch Pickling, 10c. 25c. $2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early York</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Large Late Drumhead, 10 50 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Large York</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Marblehead Mammoth, 25 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Sugar Loaf</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Savoy, Large Drumhead, very fine, 10 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Ox Heart</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Turnip rooted Kohl Rabi, green, 10 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Fr. Ox Heart</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Turnip-rooted Kohl Rabi, purple, 10 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Winningstadt</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Schweinfurt Quintal, a new, large, early varie-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Flat Dutch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>ty, highly recommen-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Flat Dutch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>ded, 25 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Wakefield</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield Market</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Mason</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Day Drumh'd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Drumhead</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow the early varieties in hot-beds, or frames, from February to April, for early crops, and in the open ground as soon as the soil is in working order. For Fall and Winter Cabbage, sow the seeds in beds in the open ground, end of April or early in May, and transplant into well-manured ground. Early varieties should be planted in rows two feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows; late varieties, two and a half feet each way. The ground must be well worked to produce good heads. Hoe often, and draw the earth around the plants.

## CARROT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Forcing</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>20c</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>Large Altringham, 10c. 15c. $1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Orange</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>Large White Belgian, 10 10 1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CULTURE.—For an early crop, sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For the main crops, sow from the first of May till July, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart. Thin out the young plants to about six inches asunder in the drills. Hoe often and keep free from weeds.

The Carrot succeeds best on a light, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year. In freshly matured land the roots are apt to grow pronged and ill-shaped.

CAULIFLOWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Paris</td>
<td>.15c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Early Paris</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Walcheren</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—For the spring or summer crops, sow in a hot-bed in March, and transplant as soon as plants are large enough. Sow the late kinds in May, in open ground, and transplant in July. In dry weather water freely, and as they advance in growth hoe deeply, and draw earth up to the stems. After they begin to head, they should be watered every other day. If any have not headed when severe frosts set in, take them up and place in a cold frame or in a cellar, and they will produce fine heads in two or three weeks.

CELERFY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early White Solid</td>
<td>.10c.</td>
<td>.30c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant White Solid</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour's Sup'b White</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole's Superb White</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole's Superb Red</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—To have Celery early, it should be sown in a hot-bed quite early in the spring, and when three inches high, planted out in a well-prepared bed, which must be covered with boards or mats in frosty weather. For the principal crop, sow early in the spring, very shallow, in a seed-bed, which should be beaten lightly with the back of a spade, to settle the earth about the seeds. When the plants are of the above-named size, thin or prick them out to four inches apart; and when about six inches high, transplant them six inches apart into trenches for blanching. Dig the trenches four feet apart, a foot wide, and ten inches deep. Fill in five or six inches of well-rotted manure, and mix it thoroughly, half a spade deep, with the earth at the bottom. The tops and roots of the plants should be shortened, and the suckers pinched off before they are set. Earth up to the roots two or three times during the growth, holding the leaves close with the hand while the earth is drawn up, taking care that none of it falls into the centre of the plants. A slight sprinkling of salt applied to the surface of the soil, just before earthing up, is decidedly beneficial to this crop. Celery, like Asparagus, is greatly improved by superior culture.

CHICORY.

LONG ROOTED OF COFFEE,  
Cultivate the same as for crop of Carrots.

CORN—(Indian.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pkt.</th>
<th>qt.</th>
<th>bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crosby's Early</td>
<td>.15c.</td>
<td>25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling's Early Sugar, 15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers' Club, 15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Sugar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Sugar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Sugar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Sugar, 15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Russell's Prolific, .15c. 30c. $5.00
Adam's Early White, .15 20 2.50
Tuscarora, .10 25 4.00
King Phillip, .10 25 2.00
Yankee, .10 25 1.00
Early Dutton, .10 25 1.50
Parching White, best, .10 25 2.50

Small packets sent by mail free. Quart packages by express, unless 15 cents be added to price quoted for each quart ordered.
CULTURE.—Plant early in the spring, in hills three feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds to a hill. When well up thin to four plants to each hill. Hoe often, drawing up earth to the stems. The ground should be made rich with well rotted manure.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curled</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>10c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Leaved</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Sow thickly, in shallow drills, every two weeks during the season. Sow the winter variety in autumn. It is quite hardy.

USE.—The young leaves are used in salads. The curled variety is also used as a garnish.

CUCUMBER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Russian</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Green Cluster</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Frame</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Short Green</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Cucumbers for early use may be planted in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, in hills four feet apart, enriched with a shovelful of warm manure, or well-rotted compost in each hill. Tread the manure, and cover it with one or two inches of earth, and scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill; cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and beat it down with a hoe. Hoe frequently to keep them growing, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to four in a hill. To obtain early cucumbers with the aid of a hot-bed, take blocks of sod six inches square and place them grass down in the bed early in the spring, plant the seeds on them, and when of suitable size, and the weather mild, remove to open ground, and protect by a hand-glass whenever the air is raw and cold. For pickles, plant during the summer, treating in same manner. Cucumbers should be plucked as fast as they obtain the proper size, as when allowed to remain the plants become much less productive.

EGG PLANT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imp'd Large Purple</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Long Purple</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENDIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Curled</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Leaved Batavia</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>40c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Sow from late in the spring to the middle of summer, in shallow drills, fourteen inches apart; thin the plants to a foot apart in the drills, and when nearly full-grown, blanch by tying the leaves together near the top, with yarn or bast. This must be done when they are perfectly dry, or else they will rot.

USE.—The blanched leaves make one of the best of salads, and are used in soups and stews, and as a garnish.

LEEK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Rouen</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>40c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flag or Scotch</td>
<td>10c</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring, in drills one inch deep, and one foot apart; when three inches high thin out to two inches apart; when six inches high transplant to ten inches apart each way—as deep as possible, not covering the young leaves—water thoroughly. Draw earth up to them as they grow, to blanch and make tender.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

LETTUCE.

Early Curled Silesia, best for forcing early, ................................. 10c. 10
Drunken, or Malta, large and good, ........................................... 10 25
Victoria Cabbage, large and tender, ........................................... 10 25
Brown Dutch, hardy, very fine, .............................................. 10 25
Paris, Green Cos, very superior, .............................................. 10 25

Bruce's Nonpareil Cabbage. This has proved itself during the past nine years to be one of the best Lettuces in cultivation. It is a beautiful light green, heads well, very tender, and stands the summer heat, 10 25
Early Boston Curled; when well grown the plant measures ten inches in diameter, and is one of the most beautiful of all the Lettuces. The exterior leaves are finely frilled and curled, and of a rich golden green color; the central leaves are smaller, but frilled and curled like those of the exterior; its recommendations is its hardiness, its adaptation to early culture and forcing, and particularly its beautiful appearance, very valuable for market gardeners, 10 25

For early use sow in hot beds in February, and for general use as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in a well prepared bed or in drills; thin or transplant to one foot apart for heading. A sowing should be made at intervals throughout the season for a succession. The Brown Dutch variety may be sown in September in a sheltered situation, and if protected by a loose covering of straw will stand the winter well, and prove very acceptable in early spring.

MUSK MELON.

Extra Green Nutmeg, green flesh, delicious .............................. 15c. 15
Large Green Cantaloupe, yellow flesh, musky flavor ..................... 15
Large Yellow Musk ................................................................. 15
Skillman's Netted, green flesh, very fine flavor ........................... 15
Long Persian, or Cassabar, a very superior green fleshed variety, of very high flavor .................................................................. 25

WATER MELON.

Black Spanish, large, deep red flesh, fine .................................. 20c. 20
Mountain Sweet, fine quality, very sweet ................................... 15
Mountain Sprout ........................................................................ 20
Long Island, red flesh, very good ............................................. 15

Musk varieties plant middle of May, in hills five or six feet apart each way, well manured with old rotten compost; sow a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants; when they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will strengthen the growth of the vines' and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. A light, rich, sandy soil and warm exposure, is requisite to have fine flavored fruit.

Water varieties, cultivate same as Musk, only that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

MUSTARD.

White, for salads, per lb., 50 cts. Brown, for culinary purposes, per lb., 40 cts.

For early salsads, sow in hot beds, in February and March, and for general crops at intervals throughout the season, in shallow drills six inches apart, and sow thickly.
NASTURTIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tall, per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., $2.50.
Dwarf, per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., $4.00.

Culture.—Sow in May, or early in June, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail on the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

Use.—The unexpanded flower-buds and the green seed-pods have a warm aromatic taste, and are pickled and used as capers. The young leaves are excellent in salads, and the orange-colored flowers serve as a garnish.

OKRA.

Dwarf Green, tender pods, per oz., 12c. Long White, large, per oz. 12c.

Plant late in the spring (after the ground has become warm) in drills two and-a-half feet apart, and thin out to nine inches in the row; hoe often, and draw the earth up to the stems. Use the pods when green and tender; they are highly esteemed for flavoring soups and stews.

ONION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Red, best for winter use</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large yellow Dutch, hardy, keeps well</td>
<td>30c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danvers Globe Shaped, a new and very productive variety</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Portugal, large, very tender</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Skinned, small, for picking</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danvers yellow, very fine</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoe, English sets, great croppers</td>
<td>Market Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top or Button, sets large and fine</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch, sets, large</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Giant Rocca, pkt., oz.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe Trifoli</td>
<td>10 &quot; .50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Italian</td>
<td>10 &quot; .60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Naples</td>
<td>10 &quot; .60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Onion seed is sown from the first of April to the middle of May—the earlier the better, provided the ground is dry enough to work light and fine. After preparing the land by manuring heavily with a rich compost and harrowing and raking fine, draw drills fourteen inches apart with a marking rake, and sow at the rate of four pounds to the acre, if wanted for bunching. For large onions, three pounds will be sufficient. One ounce of seed will sow about fifteen feet of rows. The sowing is mostly done with machines, which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient, it is better to go over the ground with a light roller immediately after sowing. It is customary to weed them three times; at the first two, the earth is drawn up a little to the plants, and at the third or last weeding, it should be brushed clean away with the fingers, to give them an opportunity to bottom entirely above ground. Onions are an exception to the theory of rotation crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, if kept highly enriched with fine yard manure, spread on every spring, and turned in with a light furrow. A top-dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants. Onion sets and tops are placed on the surface in shallow twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. For raising onion " sets," or " button " onions, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops lie down, the little bulbs or sets are gathered, and kept spread thinly in a dry airy loft.

PARSLEY.

Extra Curled, the best, per pkt., 10c; per oz., 15c.

Soak the seeds a few hours in warm water, and sow very early in the spring in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. Thin out the plants to six inches. To have green during the winter remove plants into a box and place in a light cellar.
PARSNIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hollow Crown, the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long White, very superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Student, a new Parsnip of delicious flavor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow as early as the ground will permit, in very deep, rich loamy soil, in rows fifteen inches apart and seven inches in the row. The roots are very hardy, and greatly improved by remaining in the ground through the winter.

PEPPER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10c</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long Cayenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50c</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small Chili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10c</td>
<td>50c</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet Mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE—Sow early in a hot-bed, or in open ground, in a seed-box, about the middle of spring, in a warm, light soil. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way. Hoe often.

PEAS, (Extra Early.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Per Pkt.</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dickson's First Crop</td>
<td>15c</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizetaker</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel O'Rourke</td>
<td>2 1/2 feet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30 $7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter's First Crop</td>
<td>2 1/2 feet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50 12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean's Little Gem</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean's Advance</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Albert</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>15 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Thumb</td>
<td>9 inch</td>
<td>15 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxton's Alpha</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EARLY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Pkt.</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Waterloo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxton's Prolific, long pod</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>15 30</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop's Dwarf</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL CROP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Pkt.</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carter's Surprise</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 50</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion of England</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15 40</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Imperial</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>15 30</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Marrowfat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15 25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Eyed Marrowfat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15 25</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDIBLE PODDED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Pkt.</th>
<th>Per Qt.</th>
<th>Per Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Sugar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 75</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Plant in a light, loamy, moderately rich soil, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for a succession, throughout the season, in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to height; about one inch apart in the row, and three inches deep. In summer plant deeper. In dry weather the seed should be soaked five or six hours before planting; and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in the rows. Hoe often, drawing the earth up to their stems. When about six inches high, those requiring it should be bushed with brush sufficiently tall and branchy; these should be prepared fan fashion, so that the sides branches may extend only along the rows. The hight to which all peas grow depends upon the nature of the soil and season. In a rich soil and wet season they sometimes run very largely to vine, and the seedsman is then condemned for selling spurious seed.
PUMPKIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Cheese</th>
<th>10 oz.</th>
<th>20 oz.</th>
<th>Cushaw</th>
<th>10 c.</th>
<th>10 oz.</th>
<th>$0.75</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth</td>
<td>10 c.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Connecticut Field, per lb 25; per bu. 4.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>Cover</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>20 c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CULTURE.**—Plant the middle of spring, in hills eight or ten feet apart, four seeds in a hill, about half-inch deep, or, plant with corn every twelve feet, two seeds in a hill.

RADISH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French Breakfast</th>
<th>10 oz.</th>
<th>15 c.</th>
<th>Long Salmon</th>
<th>10 oz.</th>
<th>15 c.</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Scarlet Short Top</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>Long Black Spanish</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Scarlet Turnip</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>Scarlet Chinese Winter</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Summer Turnip</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>White Chinese Winter</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Summer Turnip</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>Madras, (Edible Pods,) fine</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet, Olive Shaped</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>for pickling,</td>
<td>10 oz.</td>
<td>15 c.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAPHANUS CAEDATUS, (New Edible Podded,)** per pkt., 25 cts.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-bed, in February, or in open air, as soon as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession. The Turnip and Olive shaped are the best for summer sowing. The winter varieties should be sowed in August, and lifted before severe frosts, and stored in the cellar for winter use. Sow in drills a foot apart, and one inch deep. When well up, thin out to three inches asunder. A light, rich soil suits them best.

**Use.**—This esculent is cultivated for its roots, which should be eaten before they become pithy and tough. The young seed leaves are also used as a small salad, and a pickle is made of the seed-pods, when they are green.

SQUASH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early White Scallop, best for summer use</th>
<th>per oz. 10 c.</th>
<th>Vegetable Marrow, old favorite per oz. 25 c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Yellow Scallop, best for summer use</td>
<td>&quot; 10</td>
<td>Summer Crookneck, good variety &quot; 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard, excellent winter variety</td>
<td>&quot; 20</td>
<td>Boston Marrow, highly esteemed &quot; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth, very large</td>
<td>&quot; 25</td>
<td>Turban &quot; 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant in hills same as Cucumbers and Melons; the summer or bush varieties may be planted five feet apart; the fall or winter kinds eight or ten feet apart.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Long White, per pkt., 10 c.; per oz. 25 cents.

Sow early in spring in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row; cultivate similar to Carrots and Parsnips. The roots are boiled or stewed like Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made in small flat balls and dipped in a batter and fried like oysters, which they strongly resemble in flavor. They are quite hardy, and will stand the winter in the open ground.

SPINACH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round leaved, best for early use</th>
<th>per oz. 10 c.</th>
<th>Prickly Seeded, best for autumn sowing</th>
<th>per oz. 10 c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flanders, fine large variety</td>
<td>&quot; 10</td>
<td>New Zealand, very large</td>
<td>&quot; 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart, and thin out to six inches in the row. Rich light soil is requisite to produce large tender leaves. For winter crop sow end of August; cover lightly with straw; soak the seed six hours before sowing.
TOMATO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>per pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra Early Red,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cook's Favorite,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Smooth Red,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Extra Early York,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lester's Perfect,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Tilden's Seedling,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Yellow,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>General Grant,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feejee Island,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Keyses' New Prolific,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear Shaped,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed, in March, and transplant when the weather becomes mild and settled; or sow in open ground, in May, and transplant to four feet apart each way when about six inches high, and keep well cultivated. They succeed best when supplied with supports. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit that sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops and all the shoots which afterwards appear above the flower.

TURNIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Flat Dutch,</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>Yellow Malta,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early White Stone,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Yellow Aberdeen,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Snowball,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Yellow Finland,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Yellow Dutch,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Orange Jelly,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top, Strap-Leaved,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>White Ruta Baga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Flat Strap-Leaved,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>Carter's Improved Swede,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Globe,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Purple Top Ruta Baga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Norfolk,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Laing's Ruta Baga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Globe,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Improved Yellow Swedish,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Stone,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Robson's Golden Ball,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE.—For spring crop sow as early as the seed can be got in the ground, in fourteen inch drills, and thin to five or six inches; keep free from weeds, and when the bottoms begin to enlarge, brush away the earth from about the roots, to the depth of half an inch or more, and give them a light dressing of wood ashes. This is a sure method of obtaining fair, smooth spring turnips. For the main crops, sow from the first of July to the last of August, in drills, as for spring turnips. In the field they are generally sown broadcast, but the largest crops are obtained by drill culture. The Ruta Baga should be sown in drills twenty-five inches apart, and thinned to ten inches apart at the first working.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>per pkt.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anise,</td>
<td>10c.</td>
<td>15c.</td>
<td>Lavender,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil, Bush,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Marjoram, Sweet,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil, Sweet,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Poppy, Opium,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balm, Lemon,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Rosemary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belladonna,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Rue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneset,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Saffron,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borage,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sage, Common,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sage, Red,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Savory, Summer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dill,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Savory, Winter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel, Sweet,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tansy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horehound,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Thyme,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLOVER SEEDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per lb.</th>
<th>$0.50</th>
<th>per lb.</th>
<th>$0.60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alsike,</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>Scarlet,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokara,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>White Dutch,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne,</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>Yellow Trefoil,</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BIRD SEEDS.
- Canary, per lb. 25 cts.
- Hemp, " 10 "
- Maw, " 50 "
- Millet, per lb. 10 cts.
- Rape, " 30 "
- Mixed, " 10 "

### TOBACCO.
Connecticut Seed Leaf, per pkt. 10c.; per oz. 50 cents.

### SEEDS FOR HEDGES.
- Arbor Vise, per lb. $8.00
- Buck Thorn, " 2.00
- Osage Orange, pr lb $1.00; bu. $25.00

### GRASS SEEDS.
- Buck Wheat, per bu. $1.50
- Broom Corn, " 6.00
- English Rape, " 8.00
- Flax, " 3.00
- Field Peas, " 2.00
- Italian Rye Grass, per bu. $5.00
- Hungarian Grass, " 2.50
- Kentucky Blue Grass, " 4.00
- Orchard Grass, " 4.00
- Rhode Island Bent, per bu. $6.00
- Red Top, " 3.00
- Mixed Lawn, " 5.00
- Millet, " 2.00

### MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.
- Sun Flower, per bu. $5.00
- Field Bean, " 2.50
- Indian Corn, " 2.00
- Sugar Cane, per lb. 25 cts.

### OATS.
- Ramsdell’s Norway Oats, per bu. $2.20
- Surprise Oats, " 1.00
- White Scotch Oats, per bu. $1.00
- Black New Brunswick, " 1.00

### POTATOES.
- Early Goodrich, per bu. $2.00
- Early York, " 1.75
- Early Rose, per peck, $1.25
- Early Mohawk, " 2.00
- Neshannock, per bu. 1.50
- Harrison, " 1.50
- Peach-blow, " 1.50

Early plants of every description grown in Hot-Beds, by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Early Cabbage, @ doz. 12 cts. @ 100 75 cts. @ 1,000 $5.00
Late Cabbage, " 10 " " 40 " " 2.50
Early Tomatoes, in pots, @ $1.00 @ $7.00 @ 50.00
Early Tomatoes, from bed, " 12 " " 75 " " 5.00
Celery, " 10 " " 75 " " 5.00
Sweet Potatoes, " 60 " " 4.50
Egg Plant, " 20 " " 1.25 " 10.00
Peppers, " 20 " " 1.25 " 10.00

Our Plants will be found of superior stock, neatly put up, and sent by express on receipt of price.
THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Flowers are the ornaments of vegetable existence, and have, in all ages, been cultivated by persons of leisure and taste, for the pleasure which they yield to the eye and the fancy. While generally healthful and exhilarating from being pursued in the open air, flower culture is justly reckoned a pure and harmless recreation. It has also the advantage of being alike open to the pursuit of the rich and the poor, the overtasked man of business and the industrious artizan. Flowering plants are usually classified as follows:

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, PERENNIALS.

Annuals are plants which, with us, in our severe climate, as well as others so disposed by nature, grow, flower, mature seed, and die within the same season. From the almost innumerable varieties, it is the duty of the Seedsman to select those most worthy of culture, either for fragrance, beauty, or attractive foliage. Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming die. Perennials are plants of longer endurance, and when once established, may be relied on, if Hardy, to embellish the garden for several years.

MODE OF SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

Much of the success of having a good display of Flowers depends upon the manner in which the seeds are committed to the soil; many failures arise from the inexperience of parties sowing the seed too deep. As a general rule, the depth at which seeds are sown will vary with the size. Large seed, such as those of Sweet Peas, Lupins, Marvel of Peru and Nasturtium, may be sown one inch deep; seeds of Clarkia, Campanula, Mignonette, and other small seeds, should not be sown deeper than a quarter of an inch. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to proper depth. For the majority of seeds a very slight covering suffices, if sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are likely to decay. Woolly seeds, which adhere to each other, like Globe Amaranthus, Rhodanthe, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand, which will generally separate them. In all cases, the more thinly the seeds are strewn the better. When too thickly sown the seedlings become elongated and sickly, an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will be necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering pot. Rain water is preferable; in the absence of rain this application must be repeated every day or two, for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from draught, and will speedily perish unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition—to the neglect of this important precaution many failures are solely attributable—on the other hand, an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause the seed to decay, especially in cold seasons; early in the Spring, therefore, the water-pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

Sowings in this climate, should not be made before the first to the tenth of May, and continue to the middle of June. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent planting in case of failure with the first.

In offering the following Descriptive List of Flower Seeds, we have been influenced by a desire so to simplify it that those unacquainted with plants will be able to make a
selection unaided. However, in every case, when the selection is left to us, we will use our best endeavor to meet the wants of the purchaser—our long experience giving us an intimate knowledge of the merits of each variety.

We have also considered it proper to confine our list to a comparatively limited number of varieties, and those of such kinds only as are likely to reward the grower.

Flower Seed can readily be obtained by mail, (the postage will be pre-paid by us on receipt of the price of the Seed,) except to points at which our Seeds are sold by a resident merchant, and to whom applicants are respectfully referred.

To parties who are inexperienced in the qualities of flowers, and desire assortments, we offer to supply a choice selection of Annual, Perennial and Biennial Seeds for $5.00 per 100 packets.

We have also, with great care, put up select assortments expressly for sending by mail.

No. 1 contains 10 varieties of choice and beautiful Annuals, .......... $0.50
2 20 " " " " " " " " " " " Perennials, 1.00
" 3 15 " " " " " " " " " " Greenhouse Plant Seeds, 2.00
" 4 10 " " " " " " " " " " Everlastings, 1.00

The Seeds in these assortments are all of our own selections. Purchasers who would rather select from the Catalogue, can do so, and a proportionate discount will be made.

Choice assortments of imported

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS

In the original packages, of the following:
12 varieties Trumpau’s Peony flowered Aster, ................... $1.50
12 " Giant Emperor Aster, 1.25
12 " New Crown Aster, 1.25
6 " Imbriqued Pompon Aster, 1.00
8 " Reid’s Quilled Aster, 1.00
8 " Newest Camelia flowered Balsam, 1.00
12 " Newest Rose " " 1.00
9 " Newest Smith’s Prize " 1.50
12 " Newest Ten week Stocks " 1.00
9 " Hyacinth Larkspur, 75
3 " Portulaca, 50
3 " Drummond Phlox, 1.00
10 " Salpiglossis, 1.00
12 " Zinnia Elegans, 1.00
6 " Petunias, 50
8 " Sweet Peas, 50
8 " Candytuft, 50

SEEDS FOR ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS.

The following Seeds may be selected from our Catalogue, at the prices named, and will be forwarded, postage free, to any part of the United States, or Canada.

Purchasers remitting $1.00 may select seeds in pkts, at Catalogue prices am'tg to $ 1.10
2 " 2.00 " " " " " 2.25
3 " 3.00 " " " " " 3.50
4 " 4.00 " " " " " 4.75
5 " 5.00 " " " " " 6.00
10 " 10.00 " " " " " 12.50
20 " 20.00 " " " " " 26.00
30 " 30.00 " " " " " 40.00

No variation will be made from the above rates.

Prices to dealers, whose orders exceed the above amounts, will be given upon application.

Seeds, when ordered by ounce or pound, will not be included, nor for Plants, Roots, or Bulbs.
MISCELLANEOUS FLOWER SEEDS.

To aid in making selections of Seeds, the Botanical, as well as popular name is given; these, with the general remarks on each variety, will enable the purchaser to make a judicious selection.

In giving orders it is preferable to mention the number opposite the name of variety wanted, which will save much unnecessary writing.

ABRONIA.

A charming plant, with Verbena like heads of sweet scented flowers. Blooms from August to October.


ACROCLINIUM.

An elegant new annual, producing beautiful everlasting flowers; should be grown in every collection; fine for winter bouquets, flowering in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

2. ACROCLINIUM Atroroseum, deep rose-color, 1 foot, .10
3. Roseum, light rose, 1 foot, .10
4. Album, pure white, 1 foot, .10

ACONITUM (Monkshood.)

A common border plant, commonly known as Monkshood, growing freely in any situation. Hardy perennial.

5. ACONITUM Napellus, mixed, blue and white, 2 feet, 10

ADONIS.

A pretty class of brilliant colored flowers,

6. ADONIS Anestivalis, or Flos Adonis, .05
7. Vernalis, hardy perennial, .05

AGERATUM.

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful for pot culture. Hardy annuals.

8. AGERATUM Mexicanum, light blue; from Mexico. 1½ feet, .10
9. Odaratum (fragrant,) much like the Mexicanum; from Mexico, .05
10. Alba, white, .10
11. Albiflorum Nanum, dwarf, white; fine for pots, .10

AGROSTEMMA.

Commonly called Rose Campion. Are perfectly hardy, very easily raised from seeds, and will repay the little care they require. Hardy perennial.

12. AGROSTEMMA Coronaria, deep crimson, 2 feet, .10
13. Alba, white, 2 feet, .10
14. Calirosa, .10
15. Flos Jovis, .10
16. Mixed, the above mixed, .10

AGROSTIS.

These rank high among the ornamental grasses from their delicate and graceful growth, and are very useful for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.

17. AGROSTIS Dulcis, fine, .10
18. Nebulosa, one of the most graceful and elegant, .10
These plants are very ornamental, flowering freely from June until frost. Tender perennials.

19. ALONSOA Grandiflora, (large flowered,) deep scarlet, 2 feet, ..................... 10
20. Insisifolia, (cut foliage,) orange scarlet, 2 feet, ..................... 10

A LYSSUM.
One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants either for growing in pots, on rockwork, or the open border.

21. ALYSSUM Argenteum, yellow, silvery foliage; from Switzerland. Hardy perennial, 1 foot, ..................... 10
22. Benthamii, white, fine hardy annual, 1 foot, ..................... 10
23. Saxatille, yellow, very showy, hardy perennial, 1 foot, ..................... 10
24. Sweet (Maritima,) a well-known fragrant little annual, from England, 1 foot, ..................... 10

A MARANTHUS.
Ornamental foliaged plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or in June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the center of beds. Half-hardy annuals.

25. AMARANTHUS Melancholicus, new, a beautiful novelty, ..................... 10
26. Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding,) very pretty, from East Indies, 3 feet, ..................... 10
27. Hypochondriacus (Prince's Feather,) red, from East Indies, 3 feet, ..................... 10
28. Monstrosus, very large and showy, from East Indies, 3 ft., ..................... 10
29. Sanguineus, a fine dark variety, from India, 3 feet, ..................... 10
30. Tricolor (Joseph's Coat,) an old favorite, 2 feet, ..................... 10

ANAGALLIS.
This is a class of beautiful trailing plants. Hardy annuals.

33. ANAGALLIS India (Indian Pimpernel) blue, trailing, \( \frac{1}{2} \) foot, ..................... 10
34. Carnea, flesh-color, \( \frac{1}{2} \) foot, ..................... 10
35. Coccinea, scarlet, \( \frac{1}{2} \) foot, ..................... 10
36. Grandiflora Coerulea, splendid large flowers, blue, \( \frac{1}{2} \) foot, ..................... 10
37. Garribaldi, ..................... 10
38. Memoria del Etna, ..................... 10
39. Superba, ..................... 10
40. Mixed (India varieties), good, ..................... 05
41. Mixed (large flowered varieties), very fine, ..................... 10

ANCHUSA.
Coarse growing plants, remarkable for their intensely blue flowers. Hardy perennials.

42. ANCHUSA Arvalis, blue, 2 feet, ..................... 05
43. Italica, delicate blue, 2 feet, ..................... 05
44. Avena Stemitis, (Ornamental Grass,) ..................... 10
45. ANIMATED OATS, ..................... 10
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon.)

The Snapdragon, or Antirrhinum, is one of our most showy and useful border plants. Among the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

46. ANTIRRHINUM Majus Album, pure white, 2 feet, ......................... .10
47. Galathaea, ................................................................................. .10
48. Delila, ........................................................................................ .10
49. Tom Thumb, .............................................................................. .10
50. Brilliant, crimson and white, 2 feet, ......................................... .10
51. Firefly, orange, scarlet and yellow, 1 foot, ............................... .10
52. Extra fine, mixed, ....................................................................... .10
53. Good, mixed, .............................................................................. .05

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

This pretty plant scarcely meets with the amount of appreciation it deserves; it is an extremely showy and ornamental summer, early flowering herbaceous plant. Hardy perennials.

54. AQUILEGIA Alba Pleno, new, double, white, ......................... .25
55. Finest Mixed, .............................................................................. .25
56. Good Mixed, ............................................................................... .05

ARABIS.

An early spring flowering plant, contrasting beautifully with the yellow Alyssum; valuable for rock-work, edging, etc. Hardy perennial.

57. ARABIS Alpina. Pure white; ½ foot, ........................................... .10

ARGEMONE.

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering border plant; succeeding well in any common garden soil. Hardy annual.

58. ARGEMONE Grandiflora; white, 2 feet, ................................. .10
59. Mexicanum; yellow, 2 feet, ...................................................... .10

ARMERIA.

Adapted for rock-work, edging, or culture in pots. Half-hardy perennials.

60. ARMERIA Dianthoides, delicate rose, ½ foot, ......................... .10
61. Formosa, rose and white, 1 foot, .............................................. .10
62. Splendens; splendid variety, good for bouquets; 1 foot, ........... .25

ASTER.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective, of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form; it is indispensable in every garden or pleasure-ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower beds and mixed borders it stands unrivaled.

63. ASTER French Peony Perfection, representing the greatest perfection in form, size and fullness of flower of the Peony class. 1½ feet, ...... .10
64. Truffaut's French Peony flowered; acknowledged by all to be one of the best, ................................................................. .15
65. Hedge Hog ................................................................................. .10
66. Crown-flowered, or Cocardeau; flower large and double, all colors mixed, ................................................................. .10
67. Chinese; the variety most commonly grown; mixed, ................ .10
68. Original Chinese, with folded Petals; two colors, mixed, ........ .10
69. German Dwarf. This is a fine variety, growing only three-fourths foot high; all colors, mixed.----------------------------- .10
70. Dwarf Bouquet Pyramidal; the flower of this variety, when well grown, forms a complete bouquet of itself; all colors, mixed.----- .10
71. Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered; this is a valuable late variety,--- .10
72. Pyramidal; this is a very popular variety of the Aster, growing very uniform in height and shape.--------------------------- .10
73. Globe-quilled; this is a fine old variety; mixed,-------------- .10
74. Giant Emperor; this is a comparatively new variety; the flowers are very double, and of immense size; mixed.------------- .25
75. Imbricated Pompons; one of the most pleasing styles, very double and densely imbricated; six colors mixed.-------------- .10
76. Rose-flowered; a new class, of great merit, about 2½ feet high, of robust growth, fine habit, and profuse bloomers. The colors are carmine, carmine and white, dark blue, deep lilac, deep purple, deep purple-white, bright crimson tipped with white, white tinted blush, crimson, and crimson and white; mixed.------- .25
77. Victoria; this beautiful kind forms a new class, allied to the Giant Emperor, but superior to that in habit of plant and form of flower. It has, besides, the great superiority of being perfectly constant in height and fullness of flower, and, in consequence, of great value for bedding.----------------------------- .25

Persons wishing any of the above Asters in separate colors are referred to the collections under the head of Assortments.

AUBRIETIA.

An exceedingly pretty, early, free-flowering plant. Hardy perennials.

78. AUBRIETIA deltoides, rose lilac, trailer, ½ foot.------------------- .10

BALSAM.

Magnificent out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; the soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

79. BALSAMS. Camellia-flowered, or Blotched; a beautiful collection of ten colors, mixed; very double; 2 feet.------------------------ .10
80. Double Tall; twelve fine colors, mixed; 2 feet.------------------- .10
81. Double Dwarf; twelve fine colors, mixed; 1 foot.------------------- .10
82. Improved Rose-flowered; a finely imbricated variety; twelve colors, mixed, 2 feet.---------------------------------------- .10
83. Rose-spotted; six varieties, mixed, 2 feet.------------------------ .10
84. Astrosanguinea.----------------------------------------------- .25
85. Solferino.----------------------------------------------------- .25
86. Aurora.-------------------------------------------------------- .25
87. Carnation, striped.--------------------------------------------- .25
88. Smith's Prize; from a celebrated English collection; very fine. - .25
89. Good mixed.---------------------------------------------------- .10

The above Balsams may be relied upon as being first-class in all respects. For collections, see page of Assortments.

BARTONIA.

90. BARTONIA Aurea (Golden); flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across, very showy, 2 feet.------------------------ .05

BALLOON VINE [Cardiospermum].

A very pretty climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Half-hardy annual.

91. CARDIOSPERMUM Halicacabum; white, from India, 5 feet.-------- .10
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

**BELLIS [Double Daisy].**
A well-known perennial; are admirable plants for making edgings, etc.
92. BELLIS Perennis; good, mixed, ½ foot, ............................................. 10
93. Extra fine, saved from named flowers, ............................................... 25

**BELVIDERE.**
A pretty cypress-like plant, sometimes called summer cypress.
94. BELVIDERE; hardy annual, ................................................................. 05

**BRIZA [Quaking Grass].**
A very useful ornamental grass, fine for dried bouquets. Hardy annual.
95. BRIZA Maxima; fine ................................................................. 05
96. Gracilis (slender) ............................................................... 05

**BROMUS [Graminacea].**
97. BROMUS Bryzopoides; a very pretty variety of ornamental grass; hardy annual, ................................................................. 10

**BROWALLIA.**
Very fine free-flowering hardy annuals.
98. BROWALLIA; finest mixed, ................................................................. 10

**CACALIA [Tassel Flower].**
A beautiful annual, with a profusion of scarlet tassel-shaped flowers from July to October.
99. CACALIA Coccinea; orange, scarlet, flowering in clusters; 1½ feet, .......... 05
100. Aurea, golden yellow variety of above, ............................................. 05

**CALANDRINIA.**
Very beautiful dwarf-growing plants. Tender annuals.
101. CALANDRINIA Lindleyana, small red flowers, suitable for edging, ½ ft.,... 05
102. Grandiflora, fine rosy lilac flowers, of easy culture, 2 ft.,.............. 05
103. Umbellata, very dwarf, with bright crimson flowers, ½ ft.,............. 05

**CALLENDULA.**
104. CALLENDULA, Finest mixed varieties, .................................................. 10

**CALCEOLARIA.**
Plants of a highly decorative character; an indispensable ornament for the drawing-room or conservatory.
105. CALCEOLARIA Hybrida, mixed, saved from a named collection,............. 25
106. Superba Grandiflora, extra fine, spotted and striped, large flowered; saved from the prize flowers from the London Exhibition of the past season; superb; 1 foot, ................. 50
107. Rugosa, a fine shrubby variety for bedding, ....................................... 50

**CALLIRHOE.**
108. CALLIRHOE Pedata, rich violet-purple, with white eye, 2 feet, .......... 10
109. Nana, like the above, only dwarf, 1 foot, ........................................... 10
110. Verticillata, a very pretty creeper, ................................................... 10
CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

This genus is amongst the most showy, free flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals.

111. CALLIOPSIS Bicolor Tinctoria, a well-known favorite, 2½ feet. 10
112. Marmorata (marbled), brown and yellow, 2½ feet. 10
113. Atropurpurea, yellow centre, 2 feet. 10

CAMPANULA.

The Campanulas are strictly biennial and, without exception, some of the finest of all garden plants.

114. CAMPANULA Loreii, fine, with large blue blossoms, will grow in almost any situation; ½ foot. 10
115. Alba, differing from the above only in color; white, ½ foot. 10
116. Mixed; the above two varieties mixed. 10
117. CATERPILLARS (Vegetable). 10

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

The popular name of this pretty little annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded.

118. CANARY-BIRD FLOWER (Tropaeolum Peregrinum). Half-hardy annual, 20 feet. 10

CLEMPELIS.

119. A very beautiful climber, with bright orange flowers, valuable for house culture. 10

CANDYTUFT.

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation. Hardy annuals.

120. CANDYTUFT Fragrans (Iberis odorata). Flower white, pinnated foliage. 1 foot. 0.05
121. Crimson, bright and showy, 1 foot. 0.05
122. Purple, a favorite variety, 1 foot. 0.05
123. Rocket, pure white, fine, 1 foot. 0.05
124. Rose, rose colored, 1 foot. 0.05
125. White, one of the best, 1 foot. 0.05
126. Flesh colored. 0.05

CANTERBURY BELLS.

The Canterbury Bells have long been known among our most ornamental garden plants. Hardy biennials.

127. CANTERBURY BELLS, Double White, 2 feet. 0.10
128. Blue, 2 feet. 0.10
129. Mixed. All the above. 0.10

CARNATION (Dianthus.)

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest. Hardy perennial.

130. CARNATION Pink, good, mixed, for border-culture. 0.10
131. Fine German. A good selection from a named collection. 0.25
132. Sardinian. From choice double varieties. 0.25
133. From the best English Collections. 0.50
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

CATCHFLY (Silene.)
A showy, free-flowering plant, for beds, borders, or ribbons. Hardy annual.

134. CATCHFLY Lobels, red, 1½ feet, .................................................. .10
135. Alba, white, 1½ feet, ................................................................. .10
136. Flesh, new, flesh-color, 1½ feet, ................................................. .10

CELOSIA.
Magnificent, free-flowering plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers.

137. CELOSIA Argentea, silvery white, shaded with bright rose, very handsome, 3 feet, .......................................................... .10
138. Aurea Pyramidalis, magnificent golden-feathered plant, 8 feet, ........ .10
139. Coccinea Pyramidalis, rich crimson, 3 feet, ................................... .10

CENTAUREA.
Free-flowering, hardy annuals, showy, but not delicate, having a somewhat weedy appearance, though much prized by some; and when grown in a mass, the bright colors are showy. Colors blue, yellow and pink.

140. CENTAUREA Depressa, blue, red center, 1 foot, ................................. .10
141. Depressa Rosea, pretty; rose, pink center, ...................................... .10
142. Involucrata, fine, yellow, .............................................................. .10
143. Cyanus, (Bachelor's Button,) various colors mixed, ........................ .10
144. Moschata, (Sweet Sultan), white, .................................................... .10
145. Morechata Atropurpurea, of a deep purple, closely verging on crimson; new, ................................................................. .10
146. Mixed varieties, ............................................................................ .05

CENTAURIDIIUM.
147. CENTAURIDIIUM Drummondii, a very beautiful hardy annual from Texas; blooms freely, and succeeds well in any light soil; flowers orange, showy, 2 feet, ................................................... 10

CENTRANTHUS.
Free-blooming, compact, hardy annuals, very delicate, yet effective in beds or edgings. This is a class that pleases all, especially when grown in masses.

148. CENTRANTHUS, fine mixed, ............................................................ 10

CHELONE.
An elegant summer-flowering, hardy herbaceous plant. Hardy perennial.

149. CHELONE Barbata, scarlet, 3 feet, .................................................... .10
150. Coccinea, brilliant-scarlet Pentstemon-like flowers, 2 feet, ............. .10

CHLORIS.
151. CHLORIS, a beautiful ornamental grass, .......................................... .10

CHrysanthemum.
The following are the tall, double-flowered annual Chrysanthemums:

152. CHRYSANTHEMUM, Double White, extra fine hardy annual, 2 feet, .... .05
153. Indicum, ......................................................................................... .10
154. Quilled, extra fine, ........................................................................... .10
155. Yellow, extra fine hardy annual, 2 feet, .......................................... .10
156. Tricolor, yellow and white, very showy, 1 foot, ............................... .10
157. Burridgeanum, crimson, with white center, extra fine hardy annual, 1 foot, ................................................................. .10
158. Mixed. The above varieties mixed, ..................................................... .10
CINERARIA.
A well-known favorite free flowering plant. Greenhouse perennial.

159. CINERARIA, fine-mixed, 1½ feet, ................................................. .25
160. Extra fine-mixed, saved from the choicest named flowers, 1½ ft., .50

CLARKIA.
A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers. Hardy annuals.

161. CLARKIA Elegans, rosy purple, 1½ feet, ........................................ .10
162. Rosea, a light rose color, 1½ feet, .............................................. .10
163. Rosea Plena, a fine double rose-flowering variety, 1½ feet, .......... .10

COBEA SCANDENS.
164. COBEA SCANDENS, a beautiful tender climber, fine for greenhouse decorations, .................................................. .10

CLARY.

165. CLARY, red or purple topped, ..................................................... .10
      White topped, ................................................................. .10

COLLINSIA.
A delicate, pretty, free blooming genus of hardy annuals.

166. COLLINSIA, mammoth (white and rose,) .................................... .10
167. Bicolor, (purple and white,) .................................................. .10

CREPIS.
A class of rather interesting hardy annuals.

168. CREPIS, all colors, mixed, ........................................................ .10

COCKSCOMB.
Highly ornamental, curious-looking flowers, for decoration of the flower-house, drawing-room, and garden. The following sorts have been saved from combs remarkable for their size and symmetry. Half hardy annuals.

169. COCKSCOMB, mixed varieties, ................................................... .10
170. Dwarf Crimson, brilliant and large, 3-4 foot, ............................ .10
171. Yellow, same as above, except color, ......................................... .10
172. Scarlet Giant, ........................................................................... .10

COIX.
173. COIX Lachryma (Job’s Tears). A very curious ornamental grass, having seeds which have the appearance of large tears, ....................... .05

CONVOLVULUS.
A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants. Half-hardy annuals.

174. CONVOLVULUS Minor, Tricolor, rich violet-purple, with white center, trailer, ............................................................. .05
175. Splendens, rich violet, white center, .......................................... .05
176. Striped, blue, beautifully striped with white, ............................ .05
177. Alba, white, beautiful trailer, .................................................... .05
178. Good mixed, .............................................................................. .05
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomea Quamoclit.)

170. CYPRESS VINE, Scarlet, a tender, climbing annual, .................. .05
180. White, variety of the preceding, ........................................ .05
181. Rosea, rose-color, .......................................................... .05

DATURA.

A class of plants not much in favor, being coarse in growth.

182. DATURA Wrightii, (the best,) ......................................... .10
183. Humilis, a large plant with yellow flowers, ........................ .10

DELPHINIUM.

A highly ornamental genus of splendid flowering plants. When planted in large beds their gorgeous spikes of flowers, from pearl-white to the richest and deepest blue, render them the most striking objects in the flower-garden or pleasure-ground. Hardy perennials.

184. DELPHINIUM Chinese, finest mixed, one of the most desirable of the tribe, 2½ feet, ......................................................... .05
185. Cardiopetalum, deep-blue, heart-shaped, hardy annual, 1 ft., .05
186. Coelestinum Grandiflorum, celestial blue, long spikes, very handsome, 3 feet, ....................................................... .25
187. Elatum (Bee Larkspur), blue, 3 feet, ................................... .05
188. Formosum, new flowers, large color, exquisite blue, with white, ................................................................. .10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

The Digitalis are too well known to need description. Hardy biennials, from three to four feet high.

189. DIGITALIS, good mixed, a fine assortment of colors, ............. .10

DIANTHUS.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Chinese varieties may be considered beautiful and effective, while the recently introduced species, Dianthus Heddewigii and Dianthus Lacinatus, with their large and rich-colored flowers, three to four inches in diameter, close, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds.

190. DIANTHUS (Indian Pink), mixed biennials of great beauty, blooms the first year from seed; perfectly hardy, and flowers strong the second year; about 1 foot high, and of easy culture, ........... .10
191. Imperialis, finest double, ................................................ .10
192. Fine Double Mixed, same as above, selected from finest double flowers, ................................................................. .10
193. Heddewig's, a most beautiful new variety. The whole plant is scarcely one foot high, and very bushy; whilst always thirty or forty flowers are at once in blossom; hardy annual, .... .10
194. Dianthus Chinensis Lacinatus. The colors are pure white, flesh, rose, various shades of red, carmine, violet, purple, all very delicately cut or fringed; hardy annual, ................. .10
195. Gardnieranus; finest mixed, .............................................. .10

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean).

Beautiful climbing plants; flowers in clusters; treatment much the same as the common bean; tender annuals.
196. DOLICHOS Lablab, purple, .................................................. .05
197. Alba, white, ........................................................................... .05
198. Mixed. The above varieties mixed, ........................................... .05
199. Giganteus, a hardy, ornamental climber, ................................. .10

ERYSIMUM.

A hardy annual with deep orange flower.

200. ERYSIMUM; Fine mixed, ...................................................... .10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Annual plants, with showy flowers; natives of California; hardy annual.

201. ESCHSCHOLTZIA California, bright yellow, with rich orange center, 1 ft., .05
202. Compacta, yellow and orange, 1 foot, ..................................... .05
203. Crocea, deep orange, ............................................................... .05

FLOS ADONIS.

204. FLOS ADONIS, handsome foliage, with blood-red flowers; very pretty.
Hardy annual, ........................................................................... .05

FLAXINELLA.

Handsome, very fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants. The seed frequently remains dormant for several months. Hardy perennial.

205. FRAXINELLA, White, 2 feet, ................................................ .10
206. Red, 2 feet, ............................................................................ .10

GAILLARDIA.

Showy and universally admired plants, and among the gayest ornaments of summer flowering annuals.

207. GAILLARDIA Picta (painted). Orange, red, and yellow; fine, 1 foot, ... .10
208. Josephus, ............................................................................... .10
209. Ornata, .................................................................................. .10
210. Fine mixed, ............................................................................ .10

GILIA.

This is a very pleasing family of annuals; may be sown at any time, and will bloom in almost any situation.

211. GILIA Capitata, sky-blue, ½ foot, ........................................... .10
212. Laciniata, a distinct variety, blue, ½ foot, ................................... .10
213. Tricolor, yellow-eye, surrounded by a purple ring bordered by pale-blue, 1 foot, .................................................. .10
214. Rosea, flowers, rosy-tinted, ½ foot, ......................................... .10

GEUM.

Very showy, long-blooming, hardy plants. * Hardy perennials.

215. GEUM Coccineum, scarlet, 2 feet, ......................................... .10
216. Superbum, scarlet, a fine variety, 2 feet, .................................. .10

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

The Globes are well known and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. Tender annual.

217. GLOBE AMARANTHUS (*Gomphrena*), crimson, fine, 2 feet, ........................................ 0.05
218. Variegated, 2 feet, .................................................................................... 0.05
219. White, 2 feet, ........................................................................................... 0.05
220. Orange, 2 feet, .......................................................................................... 0.05
221. Flesh-color, 2 feet, .................................................................................... 0.05

**GODETIA.**

222. GODETIA, a very attractive hardy annual, .............................................. 0.10

**GYPSOPHILA.**

A pretty, free flowering, elegant little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work, and edging.

223. GYPSOPHILA Elegant, small, starry, purple and white flowers, hardy annual, 1 foot, ............................................................ 0.10
224. Rose-colored, a variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers, hardy annual, 1 foot, .................................................. 0.10
225. Hawkweed, White (*Crepis Alba*), a variety of the preceding, with white flowers, but of much less beauty, hardy annual, 1 foot, ................................. 0.10

**GOURDS.**

226. GOURDS, Hercules Club, ............................................................................. 0.10
227. Lemon, ................................................................................................... 0.10
228. Apple, ..................................................................................................... 0.10
229. Egg .......................................................................................................... 0.10
230. Orange, .................................................................................................. 0.10
231. Calabash, ................................................................................................ 0.10
232. Serpent, .................................................................................................. 0.10

**HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flowers).**

The Helicrysum are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of the flower when dried, which, if gathered when they first open, and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. Hardy annuals.

233. HELICHRYSUM Album, white, ................................................................. 0.05
234. Nanum, yellow dwarf, .............................................................................. 0.10
235. Composition Maximum, one of the finest of the class, flowers very double, ............................................................................ 0.10

**HIBISCUS.**

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribe of plants cultivated.

236. HIBISCUS Africanus, cream color, rich brown center, hardy annual, 1½ ft., 0.10
237. Cocinea, reddish brown, hardy annual, 1½ feet, ........................................ 0.10

**HONESTY (Satin-Flower).**

238. HONESTY (*Lunaria Biennis*), an old plant, but singularly interesting from the transparent, silvery-like tissue of the seed vessels in their dry, matured state; 2 feet, .................................................................................. 0.10

**HORDEUM,**

239. HORDEUM Jubatum, a fine new ornamental grass, ..................................... 0.10
The great improvement that has been made in this fine old flower within a few years has now placed it among the most popular flowers of the day; its stately growth and magnificent spikes of flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. Hardy perennial.

240. HOLLYHOCK, Chinese, Annual, fine double, several beautiful colors, mixed, 2½ feet, ...........................................  10
241. Mixed (Althea Rosea), fine varieties; seventy-five per cent. of the plants may be expected to be double, ...........................................  10
242. Extra Fine Mixed, saved from the finest new English and Scottish named sorts, ...........................................  25
243. HEDGE HOGS (Vegetable), ...........................................  10

ICE-PLANT.

A most singular, trailing plant, with thick fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice.

244. ICE PLANT, half-hardy annual, ...........................................  10

IPOMEA (Convolvulus).

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and greenhouse, or for warm, sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful. Tender annual.

245. IPOMEA, Bono Nox (Good-night), white, from 10 to 15 feet, ...........................................  10
246. Coccina (Star Ipomea), fine scarlet, ...........................................  10
247. Limbata (Red), ...........................................  10
248. Alba (White), ...........................................  10
249. Mexicanum (Blue), ...........................................  10
250. Burridge's (Morning Glory), fine variety, with large bright crimson flowers, 15 feet, ...........................................  10
251. Dickson's, a splendid Morning Glory, with large blue flowers, ...........................................  10
252. Hederacea Superba Grandiflora, a large sky-blue flower, elegantly bordered with pure white, exceedingly beautiful, 12 feet, ...........................................  25

IPOMOPSIS.

Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Half-hardy biennial.

253. IPOMOPSIS Aurantiaca, orange, 3 feet, ...........................................  10
254. Beyrichi, scarlet and orange, ...........................................  10
255. Elegans, scarlet, ...........................................  10
256. Picta, scarlet and gold, ...........................................  10
257. Picta Superba, scarlet, ...........................................  10

ISOTOMA.

A neat, erect, slender-branched plant, from six to twelve inches in height.

258. ISOTOMA Longiflora, white, 1 foot, ...........................................  10
259. Petrae, cream-colored, ...........................................  10

JACOBEA (Senecio).

A useful and exceedingly showy class of gay colored profuse-blooming plants, of the easiest culture. Hardy annual.

260. JACOBEA, Double, purple, 1 foot, ...........................................  10
261. Dark crimson, 1 foot, ...........................................  10
262. Finest, mixed, ...........................................  10
KAULFUSSIA.

A beautiful little annual, resembling an Aster.
263. KAULFUSSIA Amelloides, blue, half foot, ........................................... .10
264. Alba, white, half foot, ................................................................. .10

LARKSPUR (Delphinum).

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors. Hardy annuals.
265. LARKSPUR Dwarf Rocket, a fine mixture, 1 foot, ..................................... .05
266. Tall Rocket, same as preceding, except being taller, 2 ½ feet, ................ .05
267. Hyacinth-flowered, finest mixed, ..................................................... .05
268. Dwarf Stock-flowered, a very desirable variety, ................................. .10

LAVATERA.

Very showy, profuse-blooming, handsome plants; exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants. Hardy annuals.
269. LAVATERA Rosea, rose color, fine, 2 feet, ........................................ .05
270. Alba, white, fine, 2 feet, ................................................................. .05

LINARIA.

A handsome, free flowering genus of snapdragon-like plants, remarkable for the beauty and variety of their colors. Hardy annuals.
271. LINARIA, finest mixed, ........................................................................... .10

LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants, of easy culture, well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries.
272. LOBELIA Cardialis (Cardinal Flower,) a well-known native variety with scarlet flowers, one of the finest; hardy perennial; 2 feet, ......................... .10
273. Hybrida Grandiflora, a new hardy variety, very fine, hardy per., ........... .10
274. Erinus, flower deep blue, a fine bedder; half-hardy per.; ½ foot, .......... .10
275. Alba, white, pretty, ½ foot, ................................................................. .10
276. Compacta, dark blue, with white centre, compact growth; half-hardy annual, ½ foot, .................................................. .10
277. Grandiflora, large flowered variety, dark blue, half-hardy annual, ........ .10
278. Marmorata, marble, blue and white, ½ foot, ......................................... .10

LUPINS.

A splendid genus of beautiful and free-flowering garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of bloom.
279. LUPINS, Garden, large, blue, 1½ feet, ................................................ .05
280. Yellow, 1½ feet, ......................................................................................... .05
281. Rose-colored, ........................................................................................... .05
282. White, 1½ feet, ......................................................................................... .05
283. Mixed, ........................................................................................................ .05

LYCHNIS.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. Hardy perennials.
284. LYCHNIS Chalcedonica, scarlet, 2 feet, ................................................... .10
285. Alba, white, 2 feet, .................................................................................... .10
286. Mutabilis, rose-white, 2 feet, ................................................................. .10
287. Flos Jovis (Jove’s Flower,) bright red, 1½ feet, .......................... .10

MALOE.

Handsome plants of branching habit, producing their large flower in great profusion.

288. MALOE Grandiflora, dark crimson, 2 feet, .......................... .05
289. Alba, white, 2 feet, .................................................. .05

MARIGOLD.

All features considered, it is questionable whether any genus of plants amongst annuals can vie with either the French or African Marigolds in their glowing colors.

290. MARIGOLD Africanus (Tagetes erecta), lemon color, 2 feet, ....... .10
291. Orange color, 2 feet, .................................................... .10
292. French (T. patula), new, orange, 1 foot, ............................ .10
293. Superb Striped, 1 foot, ............................................... .10
294. New Dwarf, fine, three-fourths foot, .................................. .10
295. Miniature, a small flowered variety, three-fourths foot, ............ .10
296. Good mixed, ............................................................... .10

MARVEL OF PERU.

297. MARVEL OF PERU, splendid varieties mixed, including all the finest sorts, 2 feet, ......................................................... .05
298. Chamois Rose, ............................................................. .10
299. Lilac, ........................................................................... .10
300. White, .......................................................................... .10
301. Red, .............................................................................. .10
302. Violet, ............................................................................ .10
303. Longiflora, ..................................................................... .10

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant).

304. MIMOSA Pudica, grown as a curiosity, being so sensitive that the leaves close up by being slightly touched; 1 foot, ............................. .10

MIGNONETTE.

A well-known fragrant favorite. The seeds should be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower borders, where it grows readily. Hardy annuals.

305. MIGNONETTE (Reseda Odorata) the well-known well-scented variety; half foot (25 per ounce), ............................................. .05

MORNING GLORY.

306. MORNING GLORY, Mixed. The finest varieties, 20 feet, .......... .05
307. White, ......................................................................... .05
308. Bright red, .................................................................... .10
309. Tricolor, ....................................................................... .10
310. Blue, ........................................................................... .10

MOMORDICA.

311. MOMORDICA Balsamina (Balsam Apple), 10 feet, ................. .10
312. Charantia (Balsam Pear), 10 feet, ....................................... .10

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not.)

313. MYOSOTIS Alpestris, a variety with blue flowers, ½ foot, .......... .10
314. Alba, white, ½ foot, ......................................................... .10
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

315. Palustris, a well-known favorite, with clusters of delicate blue flowers appearing all summer; blooms the first year from seed; ½ foot. 0.10

**NASTURTIUM (Tropaeolum Minor.)**

The dwarf-improved varieties of the Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites for bedding.

316. NASTURTIUM Dwarf Crimson, very fine for groups, 1 foot. 0.10
317. Queen Victoria. 0.10
318. Napoleon III. 0.10
319. Giant of Battles. 0.10
320. Scarlet, brilliant, 1 foot. 0.10
321. Spotted yellow, with dark spots, 1 foot. 0.10
322. Tom Thumb, scarlet, a beautiful variety, dwarf and compact; 1 foot. 0.10
323. Yellow, a variety similar to the last mentioned, with yellow flowers, 1 foot. 0.10
324. Beauty, yellow, blotched with crimson; fine, 1½ feet. 0.10
325. Crystal-palace Gem, a new sulphur-color, spotted with maroon, 1 foot. 0.10

**NEMESIA.**

Exceedingly pretty and profuse-blooming plants. Half-hardy annual.

326. NEMESIA Floribunda, white and yellow; sweet-scented. 0.05
327. Versicolor Compacta, blue and white. 0.10

**NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist.)**

328. NIGELLA Damascena, blue, fine. 0.05
329. Nana, a dwarf variety; flowers blue and white; double. 0.05
330. Hispanica, blue, very showy. 0.05

**NEMOPHILA.**

Profuse-blooming, elegant, and charming little plants, exceedingly valuable for small beds, edging and rustic baskets or vases. Half-hardy perennials.

331. NEMOPHILA Atomaria, white, with blue spots, 1 foot. 0.05
332. Oculata, light-blue, blotched with black; fine, 1 foot. 0.10
333. Discoidalis, black, with white edge. 0.05

**NIEREMBERGIA.**

334. NIEREMBERGIA Gracilis, white, veined with lilac. 0.25

**NOLANA.**

Very pretty trailing-plants, after the character of the Convolvulus Minor. Hardy annuals.

335. NOLANA Atriplicifolia, blue, violet, and yellow; from Peru; ½ foot. 0.05
336. Alba, white, yellow center. 0.05

**OENOTHERA.**

A magnificent genus; all the varieties are free-flowering, and most of them perennials.

337. OENOTHERA, finest mixed. 0.10

**PANSY (Heartsease or Viola Tricolor.)**

The Pansy, or Heartsease, is a general favorite and old acquaintance with every one who has anything to do with a flower-garden. The flowers are in the greatest perfecl-
tion in May and June; the burning sun of summer is unfavorable for their greatest beauty. The Pansy is properly a biennial. Seeds sown in August, in the open borders, will come up readily in a few weeks. The seeds should be slightly covered with fine soil, if covered at all, as half the seeds sown rot in the ground from being covered too deep. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds. They require to be covered during the winter with evergreen boughs or a cold frame.

338. PANSY, fine mixed, ........................................... .10
339. Extra Mixed, saved from named flowers, from English prize collection; the finest in habit of plant, size, form, and substance of flower. Superb, ........................................... .25
340. Pure White, constant and fine, ................................ .25
341. Golden-Yellow, constant and fine, .......................... .20
342. Sky Blue, ....................................................... .15
343. Striped and Mottled, .......................................... .25
344. Rose, ............................................................ .25
345. Large flowered, fancy, ........................................ .25
346. Faust, or King of the Blacks; flower, black; fine bedding variety, .25

PAPAVER (Perennial Poppy.)

A highly ornamental and strikingly effective genus of plants, with brilliant colored flowers of an immense size. Hardy perennial.

347. PAPAVER Bracteatum, bright orange-crimson; large and handsome, 2 ft., .10
348. Involutatum Maximum, brilliant orange-scarlet, 3 feet, .................. .10
349. Nudicaule, bright-yellow, 1 foot, ................................ .10
350. Orientale, deep scarlet, with large black blotches, 2½ feet, ............. .10

PEAS.

The Sweet Peas are among the most popular annuals which enrich the flower-garden. They may be planted and trained on sticks the same as common peas; or they may be sowed along the sides of fences, forming a highly ornamental covering; in any situation they are always admired.

351. SWEET PEAS, Black, 6 feet, .................................. .05
352. Light Blue, .................................................... .05
353. Blue edged, ................................................... .05
354. White, 6 feet, ............................................... .05
355. Purple, 6 feet, ................................................ .05
356. Painted Lady, 6 feet, ......................................... .05
357. Scarlet, 6 feet, ............................................... .05
358. Scarlet Striped, 6 feet, ...................................... .05
359. Mixed. The above mixed, ..................................... .05
360. Perennial, finest mixed, ...................................... .10

PENSTEMON.

A genus of well-known and highly ornamental, hardy herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of fine-shaped and richly colored flowers.

361. PENSTEMON Cordifolius, fine, scarlet, 2 feet, .......................... .10
362. Gentianoides, purple and white, 2 feet, ............................ .10

PERILLA.

363. PERILLA Nankinensis, leaves a deep mulberry or purplish-black, 2 feet, .05

PETUNIA.

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period,
render it invaluable. Seeds sown in spring make fine bedding-plants for summer and autumn display. Hardy annuals.

364. PETUNIA Phoenicia (the original variety). Flowers small; deep purple,.............. .10
365. Macculata,................................................................. .25
366. Venosa,................................................................. .25
367. Carnation striped......................................................... .25
368. Picturata................................................................. .25
369. Grandiflora Hybrida, mixed, saved from named flowers............... .25
370. Marginata, green-bordered; a fine variety...................... .10
371. Buchanan’s Hybrids, beautifully blotched and marbled, a fine variety......................... .25
372. Inimitable, red-margined, and blotched with pure white, fine........ .25
373. Countess of Ellesmere, deep rose, with white throat................... .10
374. Venosa,............... .10
375. PHACELIA Congesta, azure blue, 2 feet,............................. .10
376. Conspicua, violet, 2 feet,............................................ .10
377. PHACELIA Tanacetifolia, lilac, 2 feet,................................. .10

**PHACELIA.**

Curious plants, flowers in one side fascicles. Hardy annuals.

378. PHACELIA Alba, white,.................................................. .10
379. Oculata, pure white, with purple eye,.............................. .10
380. Marmorata, marbled,.................................................. .10
381. Louis Napoleon, dark crimson........................................ .10
382. Leopoldii, purple, white eye,....................................... .10
383. Queen Victoria, violet, white eye,.................................... .10
384. Purpurea, deep purple,................................................ .10
385. Chamois Rose, delicate rose,......................................... .25
386. Coccinea, pure deep scarlet,......................................... .10
387. Striata, scarlet, striped with white,.................................. .10
388. Radarwitsky, deep rose, striped with white,......................... .10
389. Variabilis, light-blue marbled,...................................... .10
390. Isabelliana, straw-colored,.......................................... .25
391. Black Warrior............................................................ .15
392. Violet Queen............................................................. .25
393. Finest Mixed, including all the best varieties...................... .10
394. Pinks (Florist or Paisley.) Finest mixed,.............................. .15
395. Peasants-eye, white or pink, with dark eye. The flowers are deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant,................................. .10

**PHLOX DRUMMONDI.**

This magnificent genus of plants is unrivaled for richness and brilliancy of colors, profusion and duration of blooming. They are unsurpassed for bedding. No garden should be without these beautiful plants. Hardy annuals.

396. PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Alba, white,..................................... .10
397. Oculata, pure white, with purple eye,............................ .10
398. Marmorata, marbled...................................................... .10
399. Louis Napoleon, dark crimson....................................... .10
400. Leopoldii, purple, white eye......................................... .10
401. Queen Victoria, violet, white eye.................................... .10
402. Purpurea, deep purple.................................................. .10
403. Chamois Rose, delicate rose........................................... .25
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408. Isabelliana, straw-colored............................................ .25
409. Black Warrior............................................................ .15
410. Violet Queen............................................................. .25
411. Finest Mixed, including all the best varieties...................... .10
412. Perennial Mixed, saved from a collection of upwards of one hundred varieties......................... .25

**PINK.**

A well-known and highly valued plant, remarkable as well for its great beauty and delightful fragrance as for its easy culture. Hardy perennial.

397. PINKS (Florist or Paisley.) Finest mixed,.............................. .15
398. Peasants-eye, white or pink, with dark eye. The flowers are deeply fringed or feathered; very fragrant,................................. .10
PICOTEE PINK.

Favorite and well-known plants of great beauty, combining with the most perfect form the richest and the most beautiful colors. Hardy perennial.

399. PICOTEE PINK, Good mixed, .................................................. .10
400. Perpetual, or Tree, saved from stage flowers, 1½ feet, ........... .50

POPPY.

401. POPPY, Finest Mixed, ............................................................. .05
402. Carnation flowered, ............................................................... .05
403. Peony, " ................................................................. .05

PORTULACA.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly; and it may be safely affirmed that a garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments; for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color.

404. PORTULACA Splendens, rich crimson, showy, ½ foot, ............ .05
405. New Rose, ................................................................. .05
406. Alba Striata, ............................................................... .05
407. Scarlet, ................................................................. .05
408. Aurea, ................................................................. .05
409. Fine Mixed, ............................................................... .05
410. Portulaca Grandiflora Flore Pleno, saved from double flower- ing plants, reproducing a large proportion of double, in white, blood-red, purple, etc., resembling roses; one of the finest new plants introduced for a long time; rare ....... .25
411. Collection, six separate colors, ............................................ .50

POLYANTHUS.

This gay and profuse-flowering plant is too well-known to need description. The seeds which we offer may be expected to produce the richest and most varied color. Hardy perennial.

412. POLLYANTHUS (Primula elatior), good mixed, ...................... .10
413. Extra mixed, saved from named flowers, .............................. .25

POTENTILLA (Hardy Perennials).

414. POTENTILLA, finest mixed, .................................................. .10

PRIMULA.

415. PRIMULA Chinensis, finest mixed, ........................................ .25
416. Fern Leaved, finest mixed, ................................................ .25
417. Double, finest mixed, ..................................................... .25

RHODANTHE.

Charming everlasting flowers, of great beauty, equally valuable for the decoration of the conservatory and flower-garden. The flowers, if gathered when young, make valuable winter bouquets. Half-hardy annuals.

418. RHODANTHE Manglesii, one of the prettiest of all the everlasting flowers, 1 foot, .................................................. .10
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

RICINUS (Castor-Oil Bean.)
A magnificent and highly ornamental genus. Half-hardy annuals.
419. RICINUS Africanus Hybridus, rose-colored hybrid; very handsome, 7 feet
420. Giganteus, plant and leaves of enormous size; 12 feet

ROCKET (Hesperis.)
A well-known free flowering spring plant, very fragrant. Hardy perennial.
421. ROCKET, sweet, purple, 1½ feet
422. Alba, white, 1½ feet
423. Mixed

SALPIGLOSSIS.
The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and richly colored, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow, and buff, with elegant shades of blue. Half-hardy annual.
424. SALPIGLOSSIS Atrococcinea, rich scarlet, richly spotted, 1½ feet
425. Azurea, sky-blue, 1½ feet
426. Coccinea, scarlet, 1½ feet
427. Sulphurea, Sulphur-yellow, 1½ feet
428. Finest mixed. The above mixed

SCABIOUS (Mourning Bride.)
A hardy ornamental plant, suitable for borders. There is a great variety in the flowers of different plants; some of them are almost black, others a dark pure-purple, and various shades, down to lilac; they are produced in heads. Hardy annuals.
429. SCABIOSA Atropurpurea, a mixture of the finest dark colors, 3 feet
430. New Dwarf, mixed; very fine, 1 foot
431. Dwarf, scarlet, very fine, 1 foot

SCHIZANTHUS.
432. SCHIZANTHUS; finest mixed, including all best varieties

STOCKS (German, French and English).
The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful, and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom. The ten-week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms ten to twelve weeks after being sown.
433. STOCKS, Ten week, large flowered, comprising only the finest and most distinct colors, yielding fifty per cent of double flowers, mixed
434. Dwarf, one of the most popular varieties; several splendid colors mixed
435. New Large-flowered Pyramidal, the most popular stock in cultivation; very choice, twenty brightest and most distinct colors mixed
436. Good mixed, a great variety of colors
437. SNAILS, Vegetable

STIPA.
438. STIPA Gigantea, fine ornamental grass
439. Pennata (Feather Grass), beautiful
440. Capitata, ornamental grass
Handsome border annual, of easy culture, with fragrant flowers from July to September.

441. SULTAN Sweet, white, 2 feet, .................................................. .05
442. Purpurea, 2 feet, ........................................................................... .05
443. Yellow, fine, 2 feet, ...................................................................... .05
444. SUN FLOWER, large flowered, .................................................... .10

SWEET WILLIAMS.

A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed, a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight.

445. SWEET WILLIAMS, fine mixed, ................................................... .10
446. Hunt's Perfection, truly gorgeous in size, color, and variety, ......... .10

TAGETES.

Elegant free-flowering plants, with pretty foliage; very effective in mixed borders. Half-hardy annuals.

447. TAGETES Signata Pumila, an elegant new dwarf variety, recommended as one of the most showy plants for borders and dwarf beds yet introduced. Plants should stand at least two and a half feet apart, .......................................................... .10

TROPÆOLUM.

They are all of the easiest culture, and flower profusely the first year.

448. TROPÆOLUM Lobbianum, orange, 4 feet, ........................................ .10
449. Caroline Schmidt, deep scarlet, 6 feet, ......................................... .10
450. Duc de Malakoff, straw color; edged rose, spotted with red, 6 feet, .10
451. Brilliant, dark scarlet, 6 feet, ...................................................... .10
452. Schultzi, deep carmine, foliage dark green, fine, 4 feet, ............... .10
453. Napoleon III, orange yellow, striped with vermilion, 6 feet, ....... .10
454. Peraguanum, scarlet, with black spots; very fine, 6 feet, ............. .10
455. Roi des Noirs, nearly black, 4 feet, ............................................. .10
456. Tricolor Grandiflora, carmine, spotted, 4 feet, ............................ .10
457. Lillie Schmidt, scarlet, 6 feet, ..................................................... .10
458. Von Humboldt, fine orange-shaded, 6 feet, ................................. .10
459. Mixed, finest varieties, ............................................................... .10

VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.

A free-flowering, pretty little plant, of nice habit of growth. Hardy annual.

460. VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS (Campanula), finest mixed, half foot, .10

VENUS'S NAVALWORT.

A very pretty little plant, useful for ribbons, and forms a neat edging to shrubbery, borders, &c. Hardy annual.

461. VENUS'S NAVALWORT (Cynoglossum Linifolius), white, 1½ feet, .10

VERBENA.

A charming genus of admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them bloom during the summer.
462. **VERBENA** Aubletia, reddish-purple, half foot, ........................................... .10
463. Drimondii, lilac, ........................................................................................................ 10
464. Pulcherrima, violet, fine, half foot, ........................................................................... 10
465. *Teucrodes Odorata*, fine white, ............................................................................... 10
466. Venosa, rich purple; free bloomer; trailer, ............................................................... 10
467. Fine Mixed, .................................................................................................................. 10
468. Hybrida, from finest named sorts; extra mixed, ......................................................... 15

**VINCA.**

A genus of the most beautiful greenhouse plants; succeeding out of doors in warm, sheltered situations. Seed sown early in spring will bloom the same season.

469. **VINCA** Rosea, rose-color, .................................................................................... 10
470. Alba, white, with crimson eye, .................................................................................. 10
471. Alba Nova, a new variety; pure white, ................................................................. 25

**VISCARIA.**

A genus of pretty, profuse flowering plants. Hardy annual.

472. **VISCARIA** Burridgii, white, 1 ½ feet, ..................................................................... 10
473. Coeli Rosea (Rose of Heaven). Bright rose, with white center; from Levant, 1 ½ feet, 10
474. Alba, pure white, fine, .............................................................................................. 10

**WALLFLOWER.**

A useful and ornamental class of plants; very fragrant. Half-hardy perennial.

475. **WALLFLOWER**, good mixed, ............................................................................. 10
476. Dwarf, large flowering; mixed, ................................................................................ 10
477. Double, finest German; mixed, ................................................................................. 10

**WHITTLAVIA.**

A very handsome free-flowering plant, suitable for beds and borders.

478. **WHITTLAVIA** Grandiflora, Violet-blue, 1 foot, .................................................... 10

**XERANTHETUM.**

A fine everlasting flower, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

479. **XERANTHETUM** Double, purple, 2 feet, ............................................................ 10
480. " white, 2 feet, ............................................................................................................. 10
481. Compacta, new dwarf; purple, 2 feet, ....................................................................... 10
482. Alba, white, 2 feet, ..................................................................................................... 10
483. Lutea, yellow, 2 feet, .................................................................................................. 10

**ZINNIA.**

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of color with unequaled profusion and duration of bloom.

Among the novelties of recent introduction, the New Double Zinnia has proved a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rival, in beauty, size, and form, moderate size dahlias.

484. **ZINNIA**, Double, mixed, ....................................................................................... 10
485. Red, .............................................................................................................................. 10
486. Scarlet, .......................................................................................................................... 10
487. Crimson, ....................................................................................................................... 10
488. Orange, ........................................................................................................................ 10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

HANGING BASKETS AND FLOWER POTS.

Ornamental Lava Hanging Baskets. Price 25 cents to $1.00 each.
Chains for hanging the above, 15 cents each.
Ornamental Lava Flower Pots, etc. Price 25 cents to $3.00 each.

RUSTIC WORK.

Table or Hanging Baskets. Price $1.00 to $10.00 each.

HYACINTH GLASSES.

French Glasses, Clear, Blue, Green and Purple, per doz, $3.00
Bohemian " " " " " " " " 12.00
" " " " Ruby and Wine color, " 6.00
" " " " Fancy colors and patterns, " 6.00

PLANT AND TREE LABELS.

Pot or Plant, 4 inches long, per 100, $0.20 per 1,000, $1.50
" " 4 1/2 " " " " " .25 " 1.25
" " 5 1/2 " " " " " .30 " 1.50

Indelible Pencils, for writing on Wooden Labels, each, .75

PLANT RODS.

Plant Rods, No. 18, painted green, per doz, $1.75
" 19, " " " " " " " 1.50
" 20, " " " " " " " 1.50
" 21, " " " " " " " .75
" 22, " " " " " " " .65
" 23, " " " " " " " .50

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Light and strong, all sizes, for pots and out-door running plants, 15 cents to $1.50.
Wire Trellises, in great variety. Price, 25 cents to $2 each.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

For preserving Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and particularly Rose Bushes from the destructive effects of Slugs, Grub Worms, etc.

ORNAMENTAL GOODS FOR THE GARDEN AND LAWN.

Statuary, Settees, Chairs, Fountains, Summer Houses, Flower Stands, Rustic Stands and Baskets, Brackets, Medallions, Pedestals, Flower Pots, etc., etc.
**Miscellaneous Articles.**

Carter’s English Syringes, from $3 to $10.
Saynor’s “Budding Knives, $1.50 to $2.00.
“ “Pruning “ $1.50 to $2.00.

Round Scotch Scythe Stones, will give a better cutting edge, and will outlast a half dozen common Scythe Stones; 40 cents each.

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**Harrington’s Seed Drill and Cultivator.**

Having sold a large number of these machines for the past two seasons, all of which have given good satisfaction, I would recommend them to my customers. Price, complete, $16.00 each.

**LAWN MOWERS.**

Every one who desires to have a good, well kept lawn, should obtain one of these. We keep on hand several of the best American machines. Prices varying from $20 to $45.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS.**

Giant, per 100, 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, $1.25.
Conover’s Colossal, per 100, 1 year, $2; 2 years, $3.
**ZEA.**

489. **ZEA**, the new striped Japanese Maize. One of the most valuable acquisitions. Among ornamental foliaged plants of rapid growth and immediate effect, the new Striped Japanese Maize holds the most conspicuous place.

---

**SUMMER BULBS.**

GLADIOLAS, common mixed, .................................................................................................................. $1.00 / doz.

" Extra fine, mixed, ........................................................................................................................................ 2.50 "

TUBEROSE, ........................................................................................................................................ 15 cts. each, 1.50 "

TIGRIDIAS, ........................................................................................................................................... .25 "

MADEIRA VINE, ................................................................................................................................... 15 "

CANNA GIGANTEUM, ............................................................................................................................. .50 in pots.

CALLADIUM ESCULATUM, ...................................................................................................................... .50 "

LILIUM AURATUM, ................................................................................................................................. .50 to 1.50 each.

" LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, ........................................................................................................................... .50 "

" " ROSEUM, ........................................................................................................................................... .50 "

" " RUBRUM, ........................................................................................................................................... .50 "

" PUNCTATUM, ....................................................................................................................................... 1.00 "

" CANDIDUM, ........................................................................................................................................... .15 "

" OF THE VALLEY, .................................................................................................................................... .50 cts. / bunch.

DAHLIAS, finest named, ............................................................................................................................. 30 cts. each, $3.00 / doz.

---

**BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.**

For planting in Autumn, and for sale during the months of September, October and November. A special Catalogue published in September.

**HYACINTHS,** double and single, the finest named sorts of various colors, white, blue, red, etc., ................................................................................................................................. $2.50 to $7.00

HYACINTHS, double and single, good sorts without names, ................................................................ 1.25 to 1.50

TULIPS, Byblyemens, Bizarres, Cherry and Rose, fine named sorts, ................................................................ 1.50 to 4.00

" Double, fine named varieties, .................................................................................................................. 1.50 to 4.00

" Good sorts without names, ...................................................................................................................... .75

" Duc Von Thol, very early, double and single, ......................................................................................... .50 to 1.75

" Parrot, finest mixed, ................................................................................................................................ 1.75 to 1.00

" Mixed assortments, containing many of the above without names, ....................................................... .50

JONQUILS, double and single, very fragrant, .............................................................................................. .75 to 2.00

CROCUS, fine named varieties, all colors, .................................................................................................... .15 to .20

CROWN IMPERIALS, assorted varieties, .................................................................................................. 3.00 to 9.00

IRIS, English and Spanish, a great variety, ................................................................................................. .75 to 3.00

SNOWDROPS, double and single, ............................................................................................................. .15 to .20

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS and Double Narcissus, very showy and fragrant, ........................................... .75 to 2.50

Collections of the above, containing an assortment of all the leading varieties, at $3, $5, $10, and $20.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse Syringes, brass, of superior make, different sizes and patterns</td>
<td>$5.00 - $12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames' Cast-Steel Spades</td>
<td>$4.00 - $5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch or Scuffle Hoes, cast steel, from two to twelve inches wide</td>
<td>$2.00 - $4.00</td>
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<td>Garden Reels, various sizes and patterns</td>
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<td>Cast-Steel Spading Forks, with four and five tines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cast-Steel Garden Rakes, from eight to sixteen teeth</td>
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<td>Grass Edging Knives, for paring and dressing grass edgings</td>
<td>$1.00 - $2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge Shears, four different sizes, six to twelve inch blade</td>
<td>$3.00 - $4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grass Border Shears, with long handles, for clipping box and grass edgings</td>
<td>$4.00 - $6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape or Vine Scissors, for thinning out Grapes</td>
<td>$2.50 - $3.50</td>
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<td>Flower Scissors, or Gatherers, which are very useful, as they cut and hold the flowers</td>
<td>$2.00 - $3.00</td>
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<td>Avaruncators, a very useful article for pruning off trees, where the branches can not easily be reached</td>
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<td>Pruning Shears, with sliding cut</td>
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<td>Budding Knives, of various sizes and patterns</td>
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Behemian " " " " " " " " " " " " 12.00
" " Ruby and Wine color, " " " " " " 6.00
" " Fancy colors and patterns, " " " " " " $6.00 18.00

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Having sold a large number of these machines for the past two seasons, all of which have given good satisfaction, I would recommend them to my customers. Price, complete, $16.00 each.

Lawn Mowers.

Every one who desires to have a good, well kept lawn, should obtain one of these. We keep on hand several of the best American machines. Prices varying from $20 to $45.

Asparagus Roots.

Giant, per 100, 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, $1.25.
Conover's Colossal, per 100, 1 year, $2; 2 years, $3.