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CATALOGUE

OF

PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY

L. MENAND & SONS,

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Menand and Cemetery Stations, Albany, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

ALBANY:

J. MUNSELL, PRINTER.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, 1877.

Once more we appear with our almost decennial catalogue of plants, etc. But in reality, as a pretext for introducing some few horticultural digressions and so forth. In the course of our life we have had occasion, once in a while to make some remarks and observations, slightly mingled with criticisms, more or less edulcorated; but to-day we intend to make some as bitter as the subject shall require.

At the risk of being laughed at for what might be called our fatuity, vanity or anything else, by people of a criticising turn of mind, etc., we give here a new edition of our observations, previous to publishing our two last catalogues. Our remarks of that time have about as much actuality to-day as then; at least we think so, and we find them as new and a propos, as are the lists of new plants in now-a-days catalogues. Everything under the sun is new or old just as we consider it; for instance: no florist thinks it is old-fogyism, ridiculous to advertise good old roses such as Bon Silène or Niphetos, etc.; so we do not consider it out of place to be a little tautological that which will — be found necessary for the understanding of what we have to say; besides our philosophic epidermis is tough enough to bear cudgelling and a few scratches of any kind, with the privilege of reply l

INTRODUCTION, 1859.

It is not without hesitation that we have come to the determination to publish this Catalogue, not having an implicit faith ourselves in most of them, we have naturally supposed other people might not give us more credit. However, it is with reiterated inquiries from many persons, that we have decided to publish it.

Our objections to publish a Catalogue, were: Firstly — That what you advertise as new this year, will be old six months or a year after; that is to say, such plants as are worth to-day two or three dollars, or more, will occasionally, six months after, be offered for twenty-five or fifty cents. The consequence of this is, that people looking over your Catalogue one or two years after, and without considering the date of its publication, will think your prices extravagant.

Secondly — We consider prices, generally speaking, as very arbitrary, for often times a plant quoted fifty cents, is far dearer than one priced one dollar or more; but correspondents at a distance judge only by figures, and not knowing any better, naturally think a plant of fifty cents cheaper
than one of one dollar, which very often is not the case, and to publish a Catalogue every year for a few new plants—but more frequently only new names, is not worth the trouble and expense.

Thirdly—In offering a new thing we are not acquainted with, we fear to deceive people, as we are often deceived ourselves, as for instance, in the case of a pretended perpetual Moss Rose, called General Drouot, or H. P. Rose Blanche Vibert, the former a Rose that was to kill itself by flowering, and which did not give us a good flower in five years, the latter said to be a pure white flower, that proved to be neither white nor yellow, and growing as a stone in a quarry; or the wonderful Raspberry—Merveille des IV Saisons (Marvel of Four Seasons), which did not give us one crop in three years; or among tender exotics, White Ixora with green flowers; Striped Azaleas, with self-colored flowers; Spiræa grandiflora, with large white flowers, that turned out to be microscopic and red; or the celebrated Yucca filamentosa (thready), of a still more celebrated Philadelphia nursery, with leaves as thready as a Lightning rod, etc.; and to close, when you express your disappointment to the parties who sold you those Marvels, humbugs of all seasons, you receive by way of compensation the answer: that, for instance, that Thready Adam’s Needle which was only the Aloe leaved Yucca or Adam’s Needle, quite a different plant from that you had ordered—so much different that a blind man, an idiot, could have seen the difference—you received, I said, the answer from the owner of that plant, “that when he sent it, he was not blind and knew perfectly well what he was doing, and did not make any mistake,” as we first supposed he had done, for we are not acquainted with any business in which a person with the best intentions is more apt to make mistakes. He was then simply cheating with full knowledge of it; another way of justifying one’s self of gross ignorance or petty roguery. But generally the answer to your complaints are more civil, and the spurious articles sent you are said to have come from France, from England, etc., etc.

It may be some slight satisfaction to know whence the cheat came, but for my part I would prefer the genuine article I had ordered should have been sent to me, or my money refunded—that which ought to be uniformly done, and with it if you choose, the intelligence of the birth-place of the cheat or only mistake, although most of the time, we think, in our humble opinion, mistakes occur systematically, with the mental reflexion, that they do not know any better—that is good enough for such a place—or people—or for America. What do they know about the difference of one plant from another? How do they know the difference of Beaufortia decussata from Beaufortia purpurea (Kunzea)? To be sure one is purple and the other scarlet, and the plants resemble each other as much as a wheelbarrow resembles a locomotive! But what of that—before they can see the plant in bloom it may be dead! But if it does not die and we chance to see it—for if we are fools, savages, ignorant Yankees, or Yankee-fied foreigners,
we are not blind. We at least know the primitive colors. Do you believe it; mistake-makers at home and abroad?

Well, we received it from such an one or such a place. Another will probably tell you it came from Australia—wrong, spurious, with scarlet flower instead of being purple. Nobody has cheated but Nature! Believe that, if you can, and your faith is robust enough to digest it. We will close these few digressions by observing again, that it is almost impossible not to make mistakes even with the utmost care; but at least we think that when we have deceived anybody, we ought to make some allowance for the disappointment, that sometimes nothing can compensate, as for instance, in the case of a Pear or Apple tree that you have been coaxing for years, and which sometimes are the remains of hundreds of trees, and proved to be worthless.

INTRODUCTION 1869.

It is now ten years since we published a Catalogue, and the objections we had to do it then have just as much actuality to-day, if not more; therefore we think it proper to reproduce them in the present one. We had promised ourselves not to publish any more, but for three or four years past we have received so many letters from different parts of the country asking for our Catalogues, that we have (perhaps out of vanity), concluded to issue, at least one, to satisfy the demand; for we feel well convinced that it will do us very little good, pecuniarily speaking, but bring forth criticisms. However, no fault will be found with our prices, because we do not affix any; and for any such plants as Verbenas, Roses, Pelargonia; or, not to appear affected, Geraniums and Pelargoniums, Dahlias, etc., and stuff sui generis; we can sell them, according to quality, for the usual price charged by any other nurserymen and florists, in ordinary circumstances, for we have known some selling for half price of what they cost, and that we do not mean to do. As for such other plants as Agave, Yucca, Palms, Screw Pines, etc., we have thought it needless to affix prices—being so variable. Whenever any persons will desire it, we shall give them, on application, with an approximation of the worth of the plants in regard to their prices. To illustrate our ideas in regard to prices, we will ask permission to narrate the particulars of a transaction between ns and one of our acquaintances, a New York florist, some years ago. He (our friend) asked ns if we had any large plants of Cypripedium insigné—he wanted to propagate. We answered affirmatively that we had. He asked the price. We answered $15. Thereupon he exclaimed at the high figures; that $15 was a large price for one plant, etc. But as the man is not a Professor of Small Notions, and calls his spade a spade, wants and cares for his "Trade's Dignity," told us to send it (the large plant) or it we preferred, a dozen small ones, without mentioning anything about the price. When we came home, we looked at our plant which
was thought too dear, and we thought too cheap; and accordingly we pulled the plant out of its pot, divided it, made twenty-three (23) plants, potted them, picked the twelve best; most with flower-buds — one and two on each plant — sent them with the bill $1.50 each, or $18 for the lot (12). When he acknowledged reception of the plants, he said they were very nice plants, and seemed quite satisfied with the bargain. From this every one can draw conclusions about prices, and the morality of our narration. Our plant was considered too high at $15, and we got $18, besides eleven (11) plants worth at least from $1 to $1.50 and $2. We very well know that all plants are not so; that there are some — many, for which we would rather give fifty cents for a small one than two dollars for a large one, etc. This, of course, is a matter of discretion on the part of the purchaser. We may be wrong (owing to our enthusiastic temper), in our appreciation of the value of any plants; but, of course, we do not ask any body to be ruled by our (perhaps) exaggerated notions of things. We have the weakness to believe that there are some persons who think as we do on this matter. Last year we received certain plants from Europe, worth — that is to say, for which we paid — one guinea; and this year we and some of our school (the school where we learn the " Trade's Dignity"), have ordered some of the same sort for three guineas, and we fancy they will be cheaper. Before we close our observations, we must apologize for some of them that, no doubt, will be found out of place in a Catalogue of Plants for sale. We confess our guilt, but we had no other means to express our feelings, and we are excessively tender on these matters. We hear some say that the proper channels for such remarks would be in a Horticultural magazine. We humbly acknowledge the truth of the observation, but as humbly we would ask of those persons if they could give us the address of any Horticultural paper, in the whole range of the United States, which has independence enough, loves the truth enough, to publish matters of interest to the public and detrimental to its own? We do not, unless in such case as the telling of the truth and material interests will agree together; "when the horse can be fed and the oats saved." This reminds us that, some years ago, a now rather mature horticultural celebrity, in Pennsylvania, chanced to travel in France. He was on a railroad train when he remarked, that all the banks of the river Seine were covered with vineyards, etc. The banks of the Seine! near Angers! (the classical ground for "Quince bushes," etc.). It was just as one might say, "that he admired the magnificence of the banks of the Hudson when in the Louisiana bayous!" We might think that was stupid enough, and that any one who would notice that topographical error and would try to correct it, would have expected to have it published. Well, no! It was refused, and some silly communications inserted in place of facts. The truth would have offended the celebrity, who is somewhat connected with my
Threaded Yucca, similar to a lightning rod, etc., and the penalty for the editor would have been the loss of the celebrity's advertisements.

L. M.

P.S.—When we say we do not know of any horticultural publisher willing to publish communications, we ought to explain ourselves. They sometimes do it; but in altering, curtailing, or mutilating our ideas or expressions, or both. As a matter of fact, editors or publishers ought to correct grammatical errors, if any, and know enough to do it; but, when they know nothing about certain expressions, they ought to preserve them, such as they are; and, if wrong or inappropriate, leave the responsibility to the author, and not make an exhibition of their ignorance, and expose the author to the jokes of those who might chance not to belong to their school. As, for instance, in 1867, at the instigation of Mr. Tilton, we wrote a few lines in his Journal of Horticulture, which we signed under an assumed name1 "Anthophilus," "a Lover of Flowers;" they altered the name by the addition of a letter, so as to make it "Anthrophilus," a "Lover of Man"—not a "Philanthropist," but, in liberal translation, a "Sodomite;" not merely an inhabitant of that sinful city, but one of its unnatural sinners. So much for horticultural publishers and tutti quanti.

ALBANY March 1, 1869.

1 But they knew the true name, and, as modern Athenians (we wish to be understood that this expression is here used in a restrictive sense), they ought to have known the meaning of the assumed one; but, perchance, modern Athenians are better acquainted with culinary roots than Greek roots.
NEW AND OLD PLANTS, ETC.

Of Special Interest and Sterling Value, not Susceptible to fall into Oblivion as many of our New Weeds.

__Agave Americana picta._

*Applanata, Dealbata, nana, histrix compacta, Milleri-picta, and Verschaffelti, etc.*

Are some of the best, among the best. But all are good, and for vases, out of doors in summer, very few plants, if any, can rival them; as they can stand any kind of weather.

__Ananassa Sativa Variegata._

*(Variegated-Leaved Pine Apple.)*

A well-known plant, with splendid variegated foliage, and really “quadri-color,” without metaphor, light green, yellow, orange and red.

__Aralia Sieboldi and Aralia pulchra or Sciadophyllum pulchrum._

The two best of that genus, to bed out, on a lawn or any conspicuous place; have a fine coriaceous foliage, glossy and shining, especially the latter. But both are best!

__Areca Sapida._

A splendid cool house palm, a worthy companion of Areca Baueri and A. Verschaffelti.

__Cattleya Triane (Orchid)._*

One of the most desirable Cattleya for winter blooming.

__Coelogyne Cristata (Orchid)._*

Probably the best white winter flowering orchid for all purposes; but commercially speaking no A. 1. It is of easy cultivation, lasts long in bloom, in fact it is so handsome as to deserve the title of an “Empress;” better yet, it is one of those—“that will pay” (its board). (“Florists’ definition.”)

__Cocos Weddelliana (Leopoldina pulchra)._*

Probably the most graceful, small growing palm in cultivation, of a rare elegance.
Croton Species and Varieties.

All so handsome and so much in fashion that we hardly know which one to single out, as superior to other. C. Weismanni, Croton Disraeli are beauties; but, we dare say that a well grown plant of the old C. pictum, or, perhaps C. Variegatum are equally preëminent but, they are old! an indelible fault.

Dracaena, Species and Varieties.

Another puzzling genus to describe, one in more glowing words than dozens of others equally fine. D. Amabilis, D. Splendiss are very fine, but there are many more probably as gorgeous, and perhaps more so; when we shall have grown them all together; future will tell.

Eucharis Amazonica.

We suppose that it is losing our rhetoric to say anything in the way of an eulogy of that well-known plant, therefore we shall confine ourselves in stating that it is an "Empress!" but an American one, and not the worse for that, and we fancy that if any country on the globe can do something grand this continent can and may do it as well as any.

Fourcroya, Lindeni.

A splendid and striking new variegated species of Agave, or related to Agave.

Ixora Coccinea.

Perhaps the oldest, good stove, free flowering plant in cultivation, yet seldom met with in good condition. The flowers are scarlet, of a large size. It blooms almost at any time during the year, according to treatment.

Laelia Autumnalis and L. Anceps (Orchid).

Two of the best and most useful of that fine genus. Blooms from November to January, and lasts several weeks.

Livistonia rotundifolia.

A comparatively new palm of dwarf compact growth, in appearance somewhat like L. borbonican; but dwarf. A valuable acquisition, of easy cultivation.

Odontoglossum Alexandræ and O. Grande (Orchids).

Both superlatively fine.

Pandanus Veitchi and P. reflexus.

The former a variegated-leaved plant of great beauty, far superior to P. Javanicus. The latter a green-leaved species, quite distinct of all the other Screw Pines, a very handsome plant.

1 If Empress is the emblem of grandeur?
Phal•enopsis, Amabilis, Grandiflora and Schilleriana.

Heretofore called Queen (sisters) of Orchids; but of late, and since this glorious Centennial anniversary of our Excelsior Republic and Secundum Artifex Beaconfield (he, who in a flash of lightning followed by a thunderbolt of genius), struck against a big rock of small ideas exploded one, that instantly was metamorphosed into an Empress! instead of a Queen of India.

Any one can see the immense, the oceanic difference of this stupendous genesis; especially, if one consider the magnitude of the littleness of these epithets Queen and Empress.

"Imperatrices Orchidearum, Empresses or Queens of Orchids. But whether Queens or Empresses they are plants of unsurpassed beauty, in every respect, magnificence of flowers, long duration, four or five months or more and in the heart of winter, and a handsome foliage, as in Phal. Schilleriana. We only regret not to know any more fitting English epithets, to describe and qualify these gems, than by comparing them to such insipid and unmeaning things, as Queens or Empresses.

Phormium Tenax Variegatum.
(New Zealand Variegated-leaved Flax.)

So well-known that it hardly needs description; a splendid plant to bed out in summer where it will withstand any kind of weather.

Pavetta Borbonica.

An already old plant, but yet rare, notwithstanding its unsurpassed beauty as a variegated plant; difficult to propagate, but of a very easy cultivation.

Stephanotis Floribundus.

One of the very best of climbing plants, both as regards foliage and flowers. These last are borne in profusion, are large, white and very sweet scented, lasting long in bloom, from June to September. A valuable plant.

Tillandsia Splendens and Tessellata.

These two plants are both very fine and distinct; the former an old plant, but yet not common and well worth growing, both on account of its foliage and flowers, or rather bracts lasting fresh a long time. The latter an exceedingly remarkable plant for its tesselated or mosaic like foliage. Both very dwarf and very striking plants.

Theophrasta Imperialis.

If the adjective, imperialis, means anything, it is well applied, for this plant is exceedingly grand in its habit and ample coriaceous, shining foliage, attaining three feet long and eight or nine inches wide. Will thrive in a stove or greenhouse; a tough plant.
Yucca Aloifolia Variegata and Yucca Tricolor or Quadricolor (four colors).

A horticultural adjective, rather hyperbolical, for oftentimes you can not distinguish three colors; nevertheless a splendid plant, occasionally as handsome as the variegated-leaved Pine Apple, but of much more easy cultivation. The former is of much more robust growth and equally handsome; in fact very few variegated plants, if any, of that description, can rival them, unless they be Agave Americana picta, or Agave Milleri Variegata, or Fourcroya Lindeni, when we shall get plants large enough. It is very seldom, indeed, that we can get such handsome foliage plants, with handsome flowers, as Yucca Aloifolia variegata, which, if well-grown, flowers at three or four years old. Before closing this eulogy of Yuccas we must also mention Y. pendula or Y. recurva, a well-known plant, with green pendulous foliage of a very robust and rapid growth, splendid habit, and almost hardy enough to withstand out doors, our winters, about New York. All the Yuccas are handsome plants, and free flowering, such as Y. filamentosa and Y. flaccida, etc., which are perfectly hardy.
CATALOGUE.

Orchids.

Acineta longiscapa.
Ada aurantiaca.
Ertes affine.
crispum.
odoratum.
Angraecum bilobum.
eburnum.
sequepedale.
Ansellia africana.
Brassavola glauca.
Perrini.
Burlingtonia venusta.
Calanthe veratrifolia.
vestita.
" nivalis.
Cattleya amethystina.
amethystigloessa.
bicolor.
Chocoensis.
Dawsoni.
Forbesi.
labiata.
maxima.
Mossiae.
Trianae.
Celogynae cristata.
Chysis bracteaeens.
Colax Jugousus.
Cymbidium eburneum.
giganteum.
Mastersi.
tigrinum.
Cypripedium barbatum.
" giganteum.
" purpuratum.
caricinum (Pearcei).
candatum roseum.
concolor.
hirsutissinum.
Hookeri.
Harryanum.
insignc.
javanicum.
longifolium.
Lowi.
nivcnum.
Parishi.

Cypripedium, Sedeni.
" venustum.
villosum.
Dendrobium Bensoniae.
calceolaria.
chrysanthum.
densiflorum.
Falcoreti.
fimbriaturn oculatum.
infundibulum.
nobile.
speciosum.
therisiflorum.
Wardianum.
Epidendrum ciliare.
cuspidatum.
maerocliiium album.
Goodyera discolor.
Honillettia Brocklehurstiana.
Laelia anceps.
autumnalis.
crispa (Cattleya).
Perinni.
Pineli (marginata).
purpurata (Cattleya).
Lindleyana.
Lycaste aromatica.
Deppei.
Skinneri.
Masdevallia amabilis.
Harryana.
Miltonia Morelliana.
Maxillaria Harrissoniae.
picta.
Odontoglossum Alexandræ.
Ehrhenbergi (Rossi ?)
grande.
Instcayi.
pulchellum.
Triumphans.
Oncidium ampliatum.
alissimum.
biallosum.
flexuosum.
hoenatochilum.
papilio.
splaeclatum.
Perisieria elata.
Phalaenopsis amabilis.
grandiflora aurea.
Schilleriana.
Rodriguezia secunda.
Saccolabium ampullaceum.
Blumei.
" Dayi.
giganteum.
Harrisonianum.
Stanhopea oculata.

Stanhopea, tigrina.
Trichopilia cocinea.
suavis.
tortilis.
Vanda Batemani.
Bensonii.
Cathcartii.
caerulea.
eeruliflora.
Denisoniana.
gigantea.
suavis.
tricolor.
Zygopetalum erinum.

**Palms and Cycads.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areca Baueri (Seafortia)</th>
<th>Livistona, Jenkinsi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Hyoiphore)</td>
<td>rotundifolia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verschaffelti (Hyoiphore)</td>
<td>Martineza disticha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Astrocaryum</strong> mexicanum.</td>
<td>Phenicophorum schellurarum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahea dulcis.</td>
<td>Phenix reclinata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egregia.</td>
<td>sariensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filifera (Pritchardia).</td>
<td>sylvestris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamaerops Fortuni (Sinensis).</td>
<td>Pritchardia pacifica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilis.</td>
<td>Ptychosperma Alexandriae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palmetto.</td>
<td>Sabal Andansonii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species, Japan, fine.</td>
<td>Seaforthia elegans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos chilensis (Jubaea).</td>
<td>Thrinax argentea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanzoffiana.</td>
<td>elegans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weddelliana.</td>
<td>parviflora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corypha Australis (Livistona).</td>
<td>tunica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbraculifera.</td>
<td>Verschaffeltia splendida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycas eireniealis (Sago Palm).</td>
<td>Welilia regia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revoluta.</td>
<td>Zania furfuracea (Ceratozamia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riuminiana.</td>
<td>Ghellincki (Eencephalartus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioon edule.</td>
<td>borrida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geonoma gracilis.</td>
<td>Lehmanni &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splixiana.</td>
<td>Miqueliana (Ceratozamia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latania aurea (Verschaffelti).</td>
<td>mureciata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loddigesi (glaucocephylla).</td>
<td>tenuifolia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livistona borbonica (Latania).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ferns.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acrostichum Conforme (Elaphoglossum).</th>
<th>Adiantum, Farleyense.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crinitum (Hymenodium).</td>
<td>formosum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum affine.</td>
<td>hispidulum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilenense.</td>
<td>maerophyllum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuneatum.</td>
<td>Sancta Catharinae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; gracillimum.</td>
<td>scatum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decorum.</td>
<td>trapeziforme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsophila australis (Tree Fern).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Angiopteris evecta.
Aspidium esculentum (Callipteris).
maerophyllum.
Asplenium alternans.
caudatum.
cicaturnum.
Colensoi.
laserpitfolium.
viviparum.
Blechnum corcovadense.
Cheilanthes elegans.
Cibotium Schiedei (Tree Fern).
Cyathea dealbata (Tree Fern).
Cyrtomium Fortunei.
Davallia alpina.
canariensis.
Mooreana.
tenuifolia stricta.
Dicksonia antartica.
Doryopteris nobilis.
Drynaria coronans.
Glaciehenia microphylla.
Scheluncæ.
Goniophlebinum appendiculatum
(Polyodium).
Gyynogramma chrysophylla.
japonica.
peruviana argyrophylla.
triangularis.
Hypolepis distans.
Lastrea Sieboldi.
Standishii.
Lomaria gibba.
Magellanica.
Lygodium palmatum.
scandens.
Mierolepia strigosa.

Neottopteris australasica.
nidus.
Nephrodium molle.
"corymbiferum.
Notoehlema lanuginosa.
nivea.
trichomanoides.
Oleandra nodosa.
Onychium japonicum.
Platyeerium alcicorne.
Platyloma.
atropurpureum.
Bridgesii.
cordifolium.
mucronatum.
rotundifolia.
Polypondium angustatum.
appendiculatum (Goniophle-
blium).
aureum.
peccatinatum.
pustulatum.
scelputum (Lepicystis).
Pteris argyrea.
asperiocalis.
cretica albo-lineata.
longifolia.
saburula.
serrulata.
"cristata.
tremula.
tricolor.
Todea africana (arborea).
pellucida.
superba (Leptopteris).
Woodwardia radicans.
For Hardy Indigenous Ferns see
"Hardy Perennials."

Store Plants.

Aphelandra, uiten.
Aralia eleganissima.
Guifoyeli.
leptophylla.
Yeitchii.
Ardisia crenulata.
"fructu-albo.
paniculata (splendid foliage).
Arduzia grandiflora.
(A fine jasmine like white flowering
shrub; bearing an edible fruit of a crimson
color, of the size of a small plum very orna-
mental).
spinamar.
(Another exceedingly pretty miniature
plant, with small shining foliage and bear-
ing a profusion of white nodding flowers).
Aspidistra lurida variegata.

Aechmea discolor.
Eschynanthus parasiticus.
pulcher.
Allamanda nerifolia.
Alocasia Lowi.
macrorhiza variegata.
metallica.
zebra.
Amorphophallus nivosus.
Rivieri.
Ananassa sativa variegata.
Anthurium regale.
Schizobium.
Aphelandra aurantiaca.
Roezi.
fascinator.
Leopoldii.

Aechmea discolor.
Eschynanthus parasiticus.
pulcher.
Allamanda nerifolia.
Alocasia Lowi.
macrorhiza variegata.
metallica.
zebra.
Astelia Banksi.
Begonia argyrostigma Veitchi.
Begonia glauca Veitchi.
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Plumbago rosea.
Poinsettia pulcherrima.
Posoqueria multiflora.
Potthos argyrea.
Rhopala aurea.
Rouveletia speciosa.
Sanchezia nobilis.
Sansevieria guinecnsis.
Sonerila Huiulersoui.
Saneliezia nobilis.
Sangiblanca.
Stromantlie sanguinea (Maranta).
Terminalia elegans.
Theophrasta imperialis.
Tillandsia Glazionana.
Totipilica spectabilis.
Tradesfauna disclor viittata,
Vinea alba and varieties.
Xylophylla augustifolia.

Greenhouse Plants.

Abutilon Boule de Neige.
Thompsonii.
Verschaffelti.
vexillarium.
Acaea cufriiformis.
dealbata (hybrida) nobis.
Better than the type which is one of the best of all the Acaeas.
pubescentes (weeping).
Vestita.
All the Acaeas are fine plants, but these four all very fine and distinct.
Agapaulius umbellatus.
fol. variegtatis.
Agnostus sinuatus (Stenocarpus
Cunninghamii).
Amaryllis aulica.
Josephinae (Brunswigia).
Andromeda formosa.
floribunda (almost hardy).
Anthericum vittatum (Phalangium)
Aralia dactylifolia (Oreopanax).
papyrifera.
quinguefolia.
pulchra (Sciadophyllum).
reticulata.
Sieboldii.
" aurea variegata.
" argentea variegata.
Aranearia Bidwilli.
Cooki.
elegans.
excelsa.
imbricata.
Arundo donax variegata.
Arbutus andrachne [a fine winter white flowering shrub, sweet scented.]
Undeo (Strawberry tree).

Stromanthie sanguinea (Maranta).

All fine plants either in flowers or foliage.

Toxicopilica spectabilis.

Steplianotis floribunda.

Strelitzia Ruginse.

Stromantlie sanguinea (Maranta).

All fine plants either in flowers or foliage.

Toxicopilica spectabilis.

Steplianotis floribunda.

Strelitzia Ruginse.

Stromantlie sanguinea (Maranta).

All fine plants either in flowers or foliage.

Toxicopilica spectabilis.

Steplianotis floribunda.

Strelitzia Ruginse.
Citrus, "Nobilis (Mandarin)." fol. variegata.

Clivia miniata (Imantophyllum). nobilis (Imantophyllum Aitonii).

Crassula. [See Succulent Plants.]

Cuphea hyssopifolia. platycentra.

Cyclamen, in varieties.

Dammara Browni.

Daphne vulcanis (Lemou).

Diosma ericoides [a fine, but much neglected plant.]

Elaegus japonicus variegatus.

Epacris in varieties.

Erica persulcata. polytrichifolia.

Eleagnus japonica variegatus.

Epacris in varieties.

Erica persulcata. polytrichifolia. scabriuscula.

(Even these three are all white, winter flowering varieties and very good on that account, although inferior to many other sorts).

Eriostemon intermedii.

Erythrina cristagalli.

Eschallion macrantha.

Euonymus myrtifolia.

Eurya latifolia variegata [an exceedingly fine shrub, but alas! too old!]

Farfugium argenteum (Ligularia Kemperi).

grandiflorum.

(Few handsome foliaged plants, but with the same fault as the above, old).

Ficus elastica. rubiginosa (australis).

Fuchsia in varieties.

Geranium ananassae varieg. [The only half shrubby Geranium we know.]

Heliotropium, in varieties.

Hydrangea hortensia. fol. variegata.

Hydrangea japonica. argentea variegata. speciosa (picta).

Hydrangea indica. rosa alba.

Hedera (Ivy). [Several varieties, with green and variegated leaves.]

Ilex aquifolium (Holly). (In varieties, variegated and green-leaved, weeping, etc.),

Jasminum grandiflorum.

Lagerstroemia indica. rubra.

Lantana camara, in varieties.

Lapageria alba.

Lasianthus unacantha. splendens.

Leskea uniflora formosa.

Lonatia ferruginea.

Magnolia fuscata.

Meirosideros florissa variegata.

Myrtus communis (Myrtle).

variegata. fl. pleno dbl. fl. ugni variegata.

Nerium oleander. dbl. pink fl. double crimson fl. striped with white. fol. variegat. (Variegated leaved, the best of the genus as an ornamental foliage plant).

Madoni, semi dbl. white.

(The best white flowering approaching to a double white, is really white and not an apology for such. See note at the end of catalogue).

Ophiopogon jiburan variegatus.

spicatus variegatus.

Ornithogalum aureum.

Osmanthus aquifolium.

argentus. aureus.

Oxalis alba. floribunda.

Peltalagium aureum.

Osmantiun aquifolium.

(madam Miellez. Marie Foster. Mazoppa.)
Siddonia.
Stephanie, etc.

GOLD AND SILVER VARIEGATED,
BRONZE, ETC. (ZONALE).
Achievement.
Beatrix.
Crystal Palace Gem.
Happy Thought.
Italia Unita.
Lass O'Gowrie.
Lucy Grieve.
May Queen.
Mountian of Snow.
Sophia Dumaresque.
Wonder.
Waltham Bronze, etc.

DOUBLE FLOWERING (ZONALE).
Alice Sisley.
Madame Lemoinie.
L'Année Terrible.
Asa Gray.
Louis Blanc.
Wonderful, etc.

PELARGONIUM (ZONALE) MISCELLANEIOUS VARIETIES, ALL COLORS).
Distinction.
Florence Frazer.
Gertrude.
Gloire De Corbeney.
Jean Sisley.
John Moore.
Maid of Kent.
Madame Vaucher.
Master Christine.
Orbiculatum.
Provost.
Wellington.
William Paul.
William Wallis, etc.

CAPE SPECIES AND OTHERS.
Echinatum.
Holoscentrum (Campylia elegans).
Citriodorum.
Gravelens, etc.
Pennisetum longistyli.
(An extremely ornamental grass).
Philosea buxifolia.
Philoea ericoides.
Pimelea Decussata.
Pittosporum sinense.
undulatum variegatum.

Pleroma elegans.
macrantha.
Polygala Dalmaciana.
grandiflora superba.
Primula Sinensis.
"dbl. white.
"dbl. pink.
"kermesina, etc.
Raphiolepis indica.
"ovata.
Relhania squarrosa.
Rhodea japonica.
"argentea var.
"aurica var.
Rhododendrum Edgeworthii.
Nuttalii.

Rhychnospernum jasminoides.
"variegatum.

Rogiera cordata.
gratissima.
"thryssiflora.
(Three handsome winter flowering plants)
Sedum [See Succulent.]
Triehinimi manglesi.
(A very curious flower, pretty and lasting a long time in bloom).
Veronica Andersonia variegated.
"speciosa, etc.
Viburnum nitidum.
"tinus.
Yucca [See Agave and Congeners.]

Succulent Plants.

AGAVE AND CONGENERS.

Agave Americana.
"medio-picta.
"siiriata.
"variegata.
applanaata.
attenuata.

Agave, atrovirens.
Besseriana.
Boucheana.
Celsiana.
chlorantha.
Coccinea.
Carulescens.
Agave, Cordroyi. dealbata. " " mania. filifera
Ghicsibreghiti. Gilbei.
heteracantha. histrix. " " glauca.
histrix compacta. " " glauca.
Ixtly. Jacobiana.
laticineta. lophantha.
maculata. marmorata.
Mexicana. Milleri variegata.
Ortgiesiana. Ousselghemiana.
Parryi. polyacantha.
Roezli. " " incermis.
Salmiana. schidigera.
Shawi.
Sisalena.
species, arizona.
species, mexico.
univittata. " " recurvispina.
Verschaffelti. " " varieties.

Aloe albo-cincta.
arborescens.
bcrvifolia. Cooperi.
humils.
lucata.
maccantha.
mitraformis.
nobilis.
picta.
saponaria variegata.
soccotrina.
tenuifolia.
variegata.
Gasteria carinata variegata (Aloe). disticha.
fasciata.
verrucosa.
Bowiea africana (Aloe).

Haworthia arachnoides (Aloe).
cymbiformis.
margaritifera variegata.
papillosa.
Reinwardti.
retusa.
tessellata " " parva.
Aipica foliosa (Aloe).
quinquangularis.
spiralis.
Pachyedrum africamum (Aloe).
ferox.
Rhipidodendrum distichum (Aloe).
MISCELLANEOUS SUCCULENT PLANTS.
Cotyledon macrantha.
orbiculata. " " variegata.
Cotyledon, species.
Crassula arborescens, lactea.
lycopodioides (imbricata).
periossa.
verrucosa.
Echeveria agavoides.
ataea.
argentea (pulverulenta).
californica.
carinata glandulifera.
De Smetiana (new).
edulis (new).
farinosa (fariulenta).
globosa (rosacea).
ybridia.
imbricatissima (new).
metallica.
" glauca.
" glauca.
pachyphytyoides (new).
pulverulenta (argentea).
ramosa (cristata, nob) new.
retusa, dwarf and profuse bloomer.
" fulgens.
sangineae (atropurpurea).
Scaphophyllum new.
secunda.
" glauca.
rotundifolia.
stolonifera.
Van celti.
Euphorbia caput medusa.
cerelescens.
Cooperi.
enneagona.
Hermentiana.
lactea.
lophogona.
meloforins.
Monteiri (very fine).
notifolia.
" variegata.
scolopendroides (new and excessively curious, extra).
squalidens.
trigona.
" cristata.
Mesembrianthemum albinotum.
caninum.
cordifolium variegatum.
deltoides.
echinatum.
feliniun.
lupinum.
rhomboidecm.
tigrinnm.
vioiaccum and others.
(Except deltoides and violaceum all the above are dwarf plants 1, 2 and 3 inches high)
Pachyphythm aureum.
bracteosum.
Hookeri.
Rochea falcatu minor.
Sedum azoides variegatum.
arborescens cristatnm.
Sempervivum abyssinicum.
arboecm.
" atropurpureum.
" variegatum.
areum (calyciforme).
" (Greenovia aurea).
barbatum.
canarieuse.
ciliare.
decorum.
donclehlaire.
dodentrale.
fallax (Greenovia).
glutinosum.
Haworthianum.
holochrysum.
icruvum.
phylloides.
tabuliforme.
velutinum.
Seuccio pyramidalis.
Cactae.
Astrophytum myriostigma (Echino-
cactus fine).
Cereus Baumanni.
chalybeus.
chiloenis.
formosus.
" monstruosus (fine).
(JA very remarkable plant).
Jamacaru (glaucus).
leptothrix.
marginatus (fine).
peruvianus.
" monstruosus.
pruinosis (edulis).
pugioniformis.
(Very distinct of any other cactus).
Rivicsi.
speciosissimus.
triangularis.
tuberosus.
Echinocactus agglomeratus (ro-
bustus).
corynodes.
corncgerus.
cylindraccus (very fine).
denudatos.
electracanthus.
helophorus (ingens).
horripilus.
longilamatus.
Monvilli.
Mirbeli (ornatus).
" glabrescens.
Ottonis.
Echinocactus, Oursellianus. 
Pfeifferi (theicanthus). 
scopa. 
" cristata. 
spiralis. 
tabularis. 
villosus (polyrphis). 
Echinopsis campylacantha. 
cinnabarina. 
cristata (Myslei). 
Eryesi. 
Maximilliana. 
multiplex. 
" cristata. 
Myslei (cristata). 
Pentlandi. 
Echinocereus candicans. 
Engelmanni (cereus). 
Pendleri. 
multangularis. 
papillojus. 
pectinatus. 
" adustus. 
" cristatus. 
" texensis. 
strigosus. 
Epiphyllum Russelianum. 
truncatum varicties. 
Lepismum commune. 
Mammillaria acanthophleega. 
spinis nigris. 
angularis. 
bicolor. 
Bocasana. 
candida (Schidw). 
" spicocotricha (Lemaire). 
caput-madusae. 
carnca. 
castanoides (Wagneri). 
" cristata. 
cirrhifera. 
" spinis rufis. 
corconaria. 
crinita. 
demonoceras (cornifera). 
declivis (aplanata). 
discolor. 
eclinita. 
elephantidens. 
Eugenia. 
eximia. 
formosa. 
hystrix. 
impeixcoma. 
macroacris. 
magnimamma. 
Maleiana. 
mehdlena. 
Mullenhordti (tomentosa). 
Mammillaria, Neumanniana. 
nivea. 
" cristata. 
Odieriana. 
" rubra. 
Peacocki (new). 
polythecle. 
pomaceae. 
pretiosa. 
" cristata. 
pyccanactha. 
pyramidalis. 
radiana. 
rhodantha. 
" cristata. 
rhodeocentra. 
Scheidiana. 
Schogiana. 
scolymoides. 
senilis. 
similis. 
spinossaissima. 
sulphurea. 
virdis. 
" cristata. 
Wildiana. 
" cristata. 
Opuntia basilaris. 
Bigelovi. 
brasiliensiis. 
clavarioides. 
" monstrosa. 
cylindrica. 
" cristata. 
diademata. 
microdasy. 
" minima. 
" monstrosa. 
missouriensis (hardy). 
monactha variegata. 
Rafinesquiana (hardy). 
tuneca (excucita). 
vulgars (hardy). 
Pelecyphora aselliformis (a rare plant) 
Pereukia subulata. 
Pfeiffera cereiformis. 
Phyllocactus anguliger. 
crenatus. 
grandis (latifrons). 
Rhipsalis crisata. 
mesembrianthoides. 
pachytera. 
paradoxa. 
salicornoides. 
Pilocereus Hoppenstedtii. 
polylophus. 
semis.
Perennial Plants.

Acanthus latifolius.
Achillea ptarmica (Sneeze Wort).
Aconitum versicolor (Monk's Hood).
Egopodium podagraria fol. var. (Gout-Weed).
Acorus gramineus fol. var.
Achillea ptarmica (Sueeze Wort).
Anthemis coturnicosa.
Achillea ptarmica (Sueeze Wort).
Anthemis coturnicosa.
Aconitum versicolor (Monk's Hood).
Epipactis helleborine (Helleborine).
One of the handsomest hardy perennial plants in cultivation.

Dianthus in varieties (Carnation).

Biota albaus (Fraxinella). fl. purpurea.

Dianthus in varieties (Carnation).

Asparagus densiflorus (Columbine).

Arabis lucida fol. var. mollis fol. var.

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Arabis lucida fol. var. mollis fol. var.

Asparagus densiflorus (Columbine).

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Asparagus densiflorus (Columbine).

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Arabis lucida fol. var. mollis fol. var.

Asparagus densiflorus (Columbine).

Arabis lucida fol. var. mollis fol. var.

Asparagus densiflorus (Columbine).

Arabis lucida fol. var. mollis fol. var.
Jeffersonia diphylla.
Hemerocallis kwanso fl. pl.
Holostenum umbellatum.
Iberis sempervivens.
Iris foetida fol. var.

Germanica in several varieties, pumila, for edging.

Laminum album.
nuculatum.

Liatris pumila.

Lilium auratum.
candidum.

Lanceolatum (speciosum).

album.

Rubrum.
longiflorum.
superbum.
tigridium.

Lathyrus latifolius fl. alb.
Lysimachia nummularia (Money-Wort).
verticillata.

Lychnis chalcedonica fl. pl.
viscaria.
dioica alba.

Lythrum roseum.
salicaria.

Lythospermum fruticosum.

Boar exceedingly pretty, dark blue flowers: supposed to be as efficacious as the blue glass itself, perhaps more, who knows? Our stock is limited! and the demand in proportion!!

Melissa officinalis variegata.

Mentha piperita.

Monarda didyma.

Myosotis arizonica album.
palustris.

Papaver orientale (Poppy).

Phlox in many varieties of all colors.

Paeonia edulis (Peony).

Several varieties: white, red, pink, crimson, etc.
tennifolia fl. pleno.

Primula veris (Primrose).

" dbl. white.

" dbl. crimson.
eliator (Polyanthus in varieties).

Pyrethrum grandiflorum, several varieties.

Rheum (Rubarb).
Rudbeckia speciosa variegata.
Salvia alpina.

Sanguinaria canadensis (Blood Root).

Santolina chamaecypariss.

Sarracenia several species.

Saxifraga cordata.

crassifolia.

pyramidalis (cotyledon).

A fine white flowering plant, and much neglected. It is a fine plant without flowers and as hardy as its generic name implies, "is does not break rocks," but grows on soil almost as hard as a rock.

Sentellaria japonica.

Sedum acre.

album.
anacampsoz.'
dasyphyllum.

fabarium.

glaucom.

japonicum fol. var.

Sieboldi.

" medio-pictum.
ternatum, etc.

Semprevivum arachnoides (House Leek).

arenarium.
calicarcum (Californicum).

Doellinum.

flavium.

globiferum.

Lacy.

Neliriichi.

Pileonarium.

soboliferum.
tomentosum.

Verdoli, etc.

Over 40 species. We only give the names of a few, the most remarkable. Some are exceedingly striking. The whole collection, one of each Ss.

Staticia armencia (Thrift, foredging).
caryophylloides.

latifolia.

Spirea aruncus (Goat's Beard, fine.)

filipendula fl. pl. (fine).

Japonica (Asilibe) fol. var.

lobata (Queen of Prairies).

1 Asteribe. We have seen lately, in several catalogues, this name, as a synonym for S. japonica. We have also seen the name of Hotelo another synonym for the same plant. Now we would ask whether there was any necessity for that synonymy, especially for the former Asteribe? generally speaking Florists and others more or less initiated to the trade, or to the east of the trade: "Arcane arts" if art's are more inclined to apply a high sounding, a pompous name, a superlatice adjective than a comparative. How is it they have adopted such a name, which is rather a defaming epithet, than one of praise? and I do not suppose that any one of those who have adopted it, meant to say what it means! for, our spirea japonica has as bright and shining foliage generally, as any plant we know of while the name A (privative) Sitibe means quite the contrary. Has that name been
Spirea, palmata.  
trifoliata (Gilliania).  
ulmaria fol. variegata (Meadow Sweet).  
Symphytum officinale fol. var. 
Thymus citriodorus fol. var. (Thyme).  
serpyllum.  
variegatum.  
Tradescantia Virginica.  
Trillium grandiflorum (Night Shade).  
Tritoma uvaria.  
Trollius europaeus.  
Japonicus fl. pl.  

Valeriana alliariifolia [a very fine sp.]  
plu.  
Veronica gentianoides fol. var.  
Vinca major fol. arg.  
minor.  
fol. var.  
Viola odorata.  
pedata.  
striata.  
tricolor (Pansy).  
Yucca filamentosa.  

Spirea, palmata.  
trifoliata (Gilliania).  
ulmaria fol. variegata (Meadow Sweet).  
Symphytum officinale fol. var. 
Thymus citriodorus fol. var. (Thyme).  
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Vinca major fol. arg.  
minor.  
fol. var.  
Viola odorata.  
pedata.  
striata.  
tricolor (Pansy).  
Yucca filamentosa.  

Hardy Trees and Shrubs.

Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut).  
Acer dasyacarpum (Maple) silver.  
platanoides (Norway Maple).  
Sessilifolium (Hard Maple).  
Alnus aspleniifolia.  
Amelopsis quinquenfolia (Virginian Creeper).  
Aesculus hippocastanum.  
Betula alba (Birch).  
Amelopsis quinquenfolia (Virginian Creeper).  
Bignonia radicans.  
Buxus sempervirens (Box Wood).  
Calycanthus floridus (Allspice).  
Chionanthus virginicus (Snow Tree).  
Clematis flammula.  
Fair Rosamond.  
Gen.  
Henry.  
John Murray.  
Mrs. Kennett.  
John G. Veitch.  
Lady Strafford Radcliffe.  
The Shah.  
velutina, etc. [14 or 15 varieties.]  

applied to match or rather over-match the "affectation" of late years of "Pelargonium versus Geranium." As for us, we think that a Spirea is a Spirea, as we thought and still think that a Geranium is not a Pelargonium, nor a Pelargonium a Geranium, nor spirea japonica an Astilbe, but granting it be so, there is much more affectation in calling our Spirea Astilbe than calling a Geranium Pelargonium! But as we are in a free country we may call things as we please, right or wrong! except when we have to pay for a wrong thing to which the right name has been applied; as in our variegated Green Coffee tree or Hydrangea jap. picta, entirely green, etc., etc.
Hibiscus Syriacus (Althea).

" variegatus fol. var. " speciosus, etc.

Hydrangea hortensis (Hortensia).

" alba (T. Hogg).

japonica.

" argentea variegata.

" aurea variegata (sports).

" Otaksa.

" rosalba

" speciosa, (pieta).

Not very hardy, but the last (paniculata).

paniculata (deutziafolia)

This last is perhaps the handsomest white, hardly flowering shrub cultivated.

Hydrangea glauca (nivea).

" radiata (arborea).

Ilex Aquifoliun(Holly).

Many varieties green and variegated, all interesting shrubs, but not, hardly to stand out doors, in this latitude, are well worth growing in a Greenhouse.

Kerria japonica fol. variegata.

Loniceera (Honey Suckle) [many varieties.]

Magnolia acuminate.

" glauca.

" tripetalata (umbrella).

Arboricola.

Conspicua (Yulan).

Lennie.

Soulangeana.

Peonia arborea (Tree Peony).

Periploca gracca (Silk Creeper).

Philadelphia coronarius (Sringa).

" manus.

" coronarius.

" fol. variegatis [a very fine shrub for its foliage.]

grandiflorus (speciosissimum).

" nuculensis fol. var. (sports).

" Zeybri.

Quercus pendunculata aspleniifolia (Oak).

" lacinata.

" fol. var.

Rhus cotinus (Sumach Fringe Tree).

Bhus, glabra laeinriata.

Salysuria adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree).

Salix cuprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow).

" cuprea tricolor.

" rosmarinifolia.

Sambucus nigra (Elder).

" fol var. aurea.

" fol. var. argentea.

" laciniata varieg.

Sorbus americana (Mountain Ash).

aeuparia.

Spirea Douglasi.

Fortunei (callosa).

" alba.

( Very pretty and lasting long in bloom.

" Reevesi fl. pl. (fine for slow forcing).

" sorbitolia.

" Thunbergii.

" ulmifolia, etc.

Syringa Josikea (Lilac).

sincens alba and purpurea.

" vulgaris in varieties.

" Lindleyana.

Tilia americana (Linden).

" argentea pendula.

" europea.

Ulmus campestris (Elm).

English and Scotch varieties.

" Weeping.

Viburnum lantana.

" opulus (Snow Ball).

" oxyceoccus.

" plicatum.

Weigelia arborea.

" amabilis alba.

" hortensis nivea.

" multilora (Dovvillen).

" rosea.

" fol. var. nana.

" Desboisi.

Wistaria brachybotrys.

" frutescens magnifica.

" sinensis.

" alba.

Conifers.

Abies alba (White Spruce).

" excelsa (Norway Spruce).

" e compacta.

" conica.

" diffusa.

" Gregoriana.

" monstrosa.

" pendula (Weeping).

" orientalis.

Biota orientalis (Thuja).

" aurea.

" compacta.

" eristata.

" elegantissima.

" Hoveyi.

" Reedi.

Cupressus Lawsoniana nana.

Juniperus hibernica (Juniper).
Juniperus hibernica echinoformis.
  sueccica nana.
  virginica glauca.
Larix europæa.
Picea canadensis.
  " compacta nana.
  " pendula (Weeping).
Pinus austriaca (Pine).
  cembra.
  sylvestris (Scotch).
Retinopsis obtusa.
  " nana.
  " " variegata.
filifera.
plumosa.

Retinopsis squarrosa.
Sciadopytis verticillata.
Taxus adpressa.
  canadensis.
  clegantissima.
  hibernica.
  stricta (crrcta).
Thuja occidentalis.
  " fol. var.
  " compacta (Parson's).
  " Vervaeneana.
  " Siberian.

Roses.
IN VARIETIES, HYBRID REMONTANTS, TEA, GARDEN, ETC., ETC.

Fruit Trees.
PEAR, CHERRY, ETC.

Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, etc.
NOTE ON THE OLEANDER.

This *double* Oleander question awakens in our mind some wretchedly painful recollections, when we think of the miserably little charges of trickery it has added to the account of the trade (Florists and Nurserymen). And all that for the sake of a few dollars. As far as we are concerned the cheats or swindlers have never attained large proportions; during a period of 32 or 33 years, all the money subtracted from our pocket has not amounted to the plural of dollar! First cheat, 1844, place of *nativity* of the cheat, *Lombard street*, Philadelphia, we now forget the name of the chap who performed that feat of probity, in selling us, for the enormous sum of 25 cents *a double white* oleander, at a time, when a double pink of the same size would have sold for half a dollar, either in Philadelphia or New York; for that plant was a strong, well established one, perhaps a couple of feet high and bushy.

As we are narrating that *double white* oleander story we may as well give the particulars, we shall be as brief as possible. After having purchased a lot of plants and paid for, we incidentally asked that *nebulous artificer*, whether he had a *double white* oleander; on the affirmative answer that he had *plenty*, we timidly asked him if he could spare *one*, he replied, Oh yes! *plenty*; on hearing that rather emphatic exclamation, we said we wanted only *one* and when he left us to go in search of that *rara avis*, that was in another *cage* (Greenhouse) from where we were; we began to revolve in our mind, what would be the price of that sort of *Philosopher's Stone*.” For at that time, a double white oleander was considered a “*myth*,” no more nor less than the above quotation; when we beheld him coming triumphantly with the wings of the bird in his hand swinging it as a drum major would do with his baton leading his corps to a battle field. We mentally said, the price will be *sally!* but lo! when he ejaculated 25 cents we at once said: we are *sold!* cheap, true, but yet sold. At the sight of the plant we expected he would ask us $5 or $6 or more. We already felt our pockets and considered whether we could afford to spend so much and have enough to return home to Albany. Those 25 cents went to our heart like the thrust of a dagger, a figurative dagger!!
We had on our tongue's end that observation, are you sure it is white and double? but, we instantly swallowed the words and smothered our feelings, considering it an insult, a gratuitous insult, for we had no material proofs that he was swindling. Our moral conviction was strong enough, but you cannot accuse a man on such ground, as mere suspicion. So we waited to settle our mind and we had not long to wait, for the plant was showing buds and in a few days we had the certitude of what we suspected. The flower turned out to be single, small and of a color! We are not very accurate at describing colors, but we think we would be about correct in stating that it was Chrome-green. We shortly after sold it at auction for 12½ cents. The plant then was in full bloom, Yet, in spite of that flagrant minute deceit, we allowed him the benefit of mitigated circumstances, and we did so once or twice more after, until come the transaction of Yucca fol. variegata, for which "See our remarks of 1859."

After a period of 25 years or about, we ventured to get another of that double oleander. We accordingly ordered it from one of the leading Horticultural establishments in Belgium (J. Verschaffelt, Ghent); the plant came, it was a grafted one, which circumstance added to make us believe it was genuine; we were so much convinced of it that we propagated all we could. It flowered the same year, proved to be pure white of large size but single as we always had seen it. We were again stung for 2 francs (60 cents) and with other expenses a little over one dollar. Do not such proceedings speak well in favor of our horticultural fraternity? and that oleander affair is only an isolated one. Such dealings are of daily occurrence, in one shape or another. Sometimes you get satisfaction, but sometimes you are laughed at, as it will be seen directly.

Three or four years later we again purchased another here at home. But if this time it did not prove what we expected, was only a bona fide mitigated error for strictly speaking it has multiplicity enough of petals to be called double. As to the color, we call it, an apology for white, an optical oversight. But error or oversight; we bear no bad feeling to the party concerned, if a mistake it is as we have said, a bona-fide one. Our last transaction in that vexed article, was at Waltham, Mass. We were visiting a gentleman of that place, who chanced to ask us whether we had, or ever had seen a double white oleander? we replied that we had bought it several times, but never got it true to name or qualifications, and we did not believe there was one yet; he proudly said he had one, even two, and generously offered us one, adding, that if it did not prove genuine we would be cheated gratis. We further asked him if he had seen it in bloom, he answered negatively, but he added that he had received it from (not Lombard street but still in Philadelphia, for it seems that the possessor of that sort of chameleon (Oleander) has removed further in a western direction, on a road called, we forget the name, but it begins
by a D—, perhaps D—1 or D—e we are not sure, but it is immaterial; suffice it to say, it was Philadelphia). Then, we deliberately said, it was single; he asked us on what ground we spoke so positively, not having seen his plant in bloom. We recounted him what we have been narrating above. Since the plant has flowered and proved like the rest single; only since 25 years the flowers seem to have grown whiter, we suppose like the hair of that estimable oleanderist *artefex notii*.1 Probably more than one person will say, that there was no occasion for so much talk, much ado about nothing; but if so we differ in opinion and we think, as there are no laws to punish such wrongs, the parties guilty, ought to be exposed to the pillory.

We refer those who may read the above remarks, to the *Gardener’s Monthly* and meditate on the reflections of Mr. Peter Henderson on stealing flowers and judge for themselves, who is the most guilty, the man who gets by night into your premises to steal your property, or those who abuse your confidence, in selling you white for red? the former steals at his own risk; while the latter robs you with impunity, your money and subsequently your reputation, etc.

We are always willing to admit excuses or apologies for wrongs or mistakes; even when they do not bear the characteristic of sincerity; but when we are the victims of an arrant swindle, or (perhaps) only a stupid, idiotic transaction, or both, our convictions and the facts prove it (we are swindled in the most egregious manner), and we receive for answer, that they do not understand what we mean, etc., etc. We think our exordium to the statement of our grievances is long enough.

Let us come to the facts. For the understanding of what we are going to say, we subjoin here a copy of a letter from Mr. Linden in answer to one from us, in which we expressed in strong terms our legitimate dissatisfaction of his dubious, hypogeous proceedings.

*GAND, Oct. 2, 1876.*

L. MENAND, Albany:

I have in due time received your letter of 1st of August. If I have delayed so long answering it, it is because I wished to do it with calm and make you feel, SENTRY understand, “That a Firm like ours, enjoying such a world-wide reputation” is not used to receive such a polite correspondence as the one you have just addressed me.—Omitted on account of insignificance. I cannot understand, how you find that I make a fool of you. If you have any complaint against me “address yourself to your American Consul. I dispense you, giving me notice of it” textual. Our

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1To close the Oleander question we will say that the only clear white approaching to double is N. Madoni, a large semi-double flower what Bobish call “hose in hose,” like Azalea amena. This has been sent out under its true garb; no humbug, true as the light of the sun, but not double yet and not sent as such.
establishments "has only one ligne, (line, way), of doing business and your threats of your counsel will not make, or induce us to change our ways.

P. S. By the next steamer I shall send you one portion of the balance we have; of the plants ordered last spring (winter) and not sent then; as for the other portion, not sent then; they were not, and are not ready yet!

Yours,

LINDEN.

In January and March, we sent M. Linden two drafts amounting to fr. 700, or $140 about, for plants and *L'Illustration Horticole*. Previous to sending the money we had sent a list of the plants we wanted, and made inquiries whether the plants could all be had, or what of them could, prices, etc. Our list or rather a copy of it was returned with prices affixed to the whole but two which they say could not be disposed of. Charges for packing, discount all included came to the total amount of 625 francs or $125 exclusive of $12.50 for Illustrated books which would bring the whole to $137.50. When we sent back the list and confirmed the order, we had made some slight alterations; for instance where there were two or three plants we ordered only one or two which reduced the amount, but we substituted some few other plants to make it even with the amount sent, $140.

Understanding we could get all those plants in our list but two, we at once sent the money in advance, foolishly thinking that would prompt that respectable firm! to treat us with more Christian feelings, but we have learned to our bitter mortification, that we cannot expect such feelings from a Christian, any more than from a pagan, not even as much, for we have had something to do with what the multitude, thoughtlessly call heretics and we have been treated far more Christianly by them than by those professional would-be Christians.

We were going to forget to mention, that in sending the money and the order, we recommended not to send the plants too early on account of five or six plants rather tender, and for which we cared more particularly, and the nearest in the lot. In fact our recommendations and directions were well executed, too well; the plants reached New York on the 25th of July, when the thermometer stood 100 degrees in the shade. They were of course all, or nearly so, roasted, or not much better, although some few have survived. It seems to us we hear some one say: That's your fault, you recommended not to send them too early, true; but it was rather too late, and the plants which had caused the recommendation were absent; not one of them sent. So they could have as well been sent in April. (On the 24 of that month (April), we received Angreum, Phalanopsis, etc., in perfect order from England.) That respectable firm have had the impudence to write us that they could not send them in May! it was so cold in
Belgium, they sent them in July "to save-guard our interests." (Linden's words), and this last fall, end of November, sent the same plants again to replace the dead ones sent in July. That Belgium must be a curious climate, too cold in May and warm enough in almost December! and that firm seem to be surprised when we tell them they make fools of us, in holding such silly arguments.

Here, we ought to say that, what of those plants sent to us in July last had died, were replaced last November; and also a few more of the original order which had not been sent, were among them, and some few more as a compensation; but when they arrived in New York, consigned to Baldwin Bros. & Co., (European Express Co., there was no invoice, neither that firm, nor we, had received any, so they could not be got, unless by taking a great deal of trouble and expense, making an application, etc., and have it sworn before a notary public.

We were not willing to accept them, for two other reasons. We did not know what those plants were, having no invoice, and did not wish to pay again $25 or $30 for dead plants, perhaps, as they were before; besides, a new consul's certificate and packing $5 or $6 more. So we declined to accept them. On the 2d of December, 1876, we received the invoice. But then, we suppose the plants must have been dead if not so before.

Now candid readers, for we suppose, that there will be some who will read the above letter and following remarks and observations, what shall we do in the face of the declaration of that letter? to apply to the American consul? We had thought of doing so, but Mr. Henderson's success in getting justice, give us matter to reflect. We have lately written again to that "honorable firm," a last summons, to either send us integrally the plants ordered as they had agreed to furnish them delivered here without any expense whatever to us; we having paid enough before for goods not sent at all, or received dead; or refund our money, less what value received of course. Here we will make a remark about dead plants! We wish to be plainly understood that, we by no means believe or intimate, that the senders of plants are responsible in any way for their safe arrival, if the plants ordered are correct to name, in a right condition to be shipped, and if the directions given to dispatch them have been complied with, and in proper time. If not we consider them responsible for all damages and bound to replace the goods without any extra cost to the receivers (but the original cost) or refund the money with compensation for losses and disappointment in not receiving the goods in time, etc.

Now that we have stated all our grievances, but one, that we were going to overlook, and perhaps the most important one, the question of charges. Mr. Linden, or his or their respectable firm, has, or have made a striking mistake, in emphatically saying they have only one way of doing business. We shall, we will, we prove them they have too, if not more, accord-
ing to circumstances. See copy of accounts below. In November when sending us that declaration of independence (and a silly one) or simply declaration that, our establishment has only one line (way), etc. You sent us a copy of your invoice, which you say had been sent in June, with the plants, but never reached us because we firmly think it had never been sent; any how we never saw any invoice before the one referred to above.

Statement of account received in August, 1876.

1876.
L. Menand in acct. with J. Linden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>My bill (invoice of plants)</td>
<td>£24 14 10</td>
<td>618.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 years subscription to Illustration Horticole,</td>
<td></td>
<td>67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 4</td>
<td>Balance in your favor</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

frances 500.00

Copy of the same supposed to have been sent with the plants in July, but only received in November.

1876.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Invoice of plants</td>
<td>£14 4</td>
<td>344.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packing</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 years subscription to Illustration Horticole,</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consul's certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£17 14 10    frances 443.50

1876.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 11</td>
<td>Credited by draft</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

700

We have copied the two documents textually. Any one can compare the figures and draw conclusions, and whether the operation may be called a swindle or a stupid transaction, or both?

£24 14 10 then 17 14 10 a trifling difference!

or in francs 443 50cts. against 686

We suppose these differences in the amounts arise from the translation of French into English money! including fees of translation! Rather a costly translation. We would like to have such translation to make all day long. We think it would pay us better than importing plants from even a respectable firm, which firm can, according to the process of Artifex B—metamorphose objects ad. libitum, such, as for instance: Coffea arabica (type) with green leaves into Coffea arabica fol. variegata! which metamorphose if complete, would even be more wonderful than the transformation of a Queen into an Empress. But, alas! the transformation
was only in name, and in the duplication of the plants, two plain green-leaved plants sent for one ordered variegated! rather a vain or shallow trick, worthy of a pagan, a Chinese, or a certain quadruped, Cuna longis auribus.

Here we feel, we confess, that, with all our inclination to criticise to the quick we cannot call this innocent, puerile, infantine, etc., joke, but by its own name, a "child's play!" For, whoever made that substitution must be pitied, to think, that savages as we are we could swallow that gross pill! But although, we did not swallow it, it nevertheless galvanized us, petrified us; for a little while, we felt as Lot's wife must have done, when, running away from Sodom and feeling, her beautiful (we suppose she was), fleshy, living form gradually turning into salt, a rather disagreeable sensation, but we soon come to the reality when beholding our two coffee plants, with variegated green, on a green ground; a very novel variegation to us here, but it appears quite common in Belgium for we have had several times specimens of that sort of variegation. We have yet on our grounds two species or varieties of Funkia received under the specific names of F. eucalipta and F. Fortunel, with variegated leaves as the coffee tree. We have had several other plants with similar qualifications. That sort of production (variegation) seems not to be confined to Belgium alone, we have now a variegated Hydrangea or Hortensia as well variegated as the ones referred above, which we think is a home production, but it has come to us from such a quarter, that we consider it "a mistake." and we know that, if we should complain, we would receive a polite answer and willingness to rectify the mistake and that the Jupiter of that olympus, "American firm," would not fulminate his indignation against our incivility and daring to ask for redress of a mistake, or mistakes, that any one is apt to commit, whether he be at the head of "a one horse concern, or of a "many horses one." In this respect of one or many horses power concerns, we find little difference in the modus operandi; only the latter can do the thing on a larger scale, as Mr. Linden has done it.

A reflection comes to us, that from what we have said above some persons might think we could have had redress of errors, etc., without having recourse to such harsh ways as we have adopted. If so it is a mistake, for we have tried conciliatory means, but they have failed, as the letter we have copied above proves it. But besides, we have written again, but so far we have had no answer, nor we do not expect any. Before our correspondence with Mr. L., we have had some with other parties, since almost 40 years, three or four years, for people we managed the business; and since 35 years for our own private affairs, and during that time, although we may have had to find fault with something, as every body has in doing business, we never had to use such proceedings to get satisfaction, and Mr. Linden knows it, or ought to know it, by his own books, if he should look after his own business and not trust entirely to careless clerks, as he has done in our case.
Since 1854, I have corresponded with Mr. A. Verschaffelt, with whom we have had considerable dealings for 15 or 16 or more years, and although not as satisfactory as our dealings in England with Mr. Low & Co., with whom we deal since almost a quarter of a century, we never have had any difficulty worth mentioning. It is true that the two parties mentioned above have always condescended in the emergency, to write themselves, but Mr. Linden is above such vulgar ways; he does not descend from his pedestal, perhaps, for fear of falling from such a height. A man like Mr. Linden only soars, in the ethereal regions. Whence, he gives to understand, he makes you feel, his line.

If the object of Mr. Linden has been to make us feel anything he has succeeded above his expectations, for we feel, we do feel a great deal of commiseration for his silly airs with his "Maison commela notre" ("a firm like ours").

Mr. Linden! in this country of semi-savages, who do not know much! we have had firms as large as yours, perhaps a good deal more, not perhaps, but surely a hundred times more important than yours, that have descended from higher than you stand and have swindled people, and yet they were as infallible as you are, do you believe it? I suppose that I have said enough, but one thing, I don't charge you anything to listen to me; on the contrary I have paid you dearly for it.

Now, Mr. Linden, what have you to object to the above (factum) statement of our transaction? do you still think "with your assumed dignity" that a firm like yours, etc., has the right of making such accounts or statement as the ones above? You might possibly be in the same belief, and think, that it is enough to be at the head of a firm like yours to laugh at your victims and answer them ironically: that you do not understand, how they cannot be satisfied to be swindled by such a respectable firm, etc. Swindled is perhaps an exaggeration, strictly speaking and if you admit as just, the charge of "a stupid or careless transaction, if not I charge you with both stupidity and swindling.

What sir! how a man like you, who, one would think, ought to be endowed with some sense of propriety of behavior, should have acted as you did, is above our understanding. The above digressions are suggested to us by the reading of a certain article of yours on one of your ex-collectors Mr. Wm. Wallin. Article published in the 22d vol. of your Illustration Horticole.

In that article you seem to have been moved by the same motives as we have, namely: to get justice of that man's dishonesty, just as we have—— without having recourse to the whimsical decision of law! Is it so? If it is, it is very creditable to your delicatessen (delicacy). But how is it, that, when you got up on your stilts to reach that eminence, where stood your dignity! Whence, you made us feel (senti) understand: that we ought to have been satisfied to be duped and keep silent. We suppose you had
forgotten, then, the proverb, "One can see a straw in his neighbor's eye and cannot see a beam in his own."

Mr. Linden: for a man occupying such an eminent, culminating position as you do; who assumes so much importance dignity, you seem entirely ignorant of the first elements, of the rules of the most vulgar behavior and civility. You ought to know, and if you do not, as it appears by your correspondence with us; you ought (vous devriez) learn, apprendre, the French motto "That, Noblesse oblige."

It is not enough to be at the head of a renowned establishment, which position compels a man to be more careful of his actions, than if he was occupying an obscure one; but probably you did not think it was necessary to be so particular with an obscure correspondent, so far off, and moreover, who, had no more money to give for goods, that you had offered and did not possess, and yet accepted the money for —— then sneered at him, after having fleeced him of his money. On that one line (way) ("one way of your firm") of doing business on that line! just exactly as General Grant did, when fighting the Rebellion! You have chosen a good pattern, my dear sir, but your line and his line diverge wonderfully. His line (Grant's) was as straight as the rays of the sun to the earth; while yours is winding, crooked, ill-defined, dark as a tomb.

Your Dupe on the tune of $100 and more.

L. MEXAND, Albany, N. Y.

P. S. Should you not be able to understand my perhaps, somewhat gallicized English, I shall give you a French translation gratis, on one line, not like your invoices that run on two. But whether you understand or not, I shall do it, if only for the benefit of those who do not understand English; and for the edification of those who might wish to draw the plan of their future successes on your line, bifurcated line; we were going to say arithmetical line, on account of its tendency to —— leading to nefarious ends, all through the land.

Before closing our recriminations, we beg to apologize for our introducing the above in this catalogue, etc. But as we have said before, we had no choice, but to publish our grievances ourselves, or keep silent and swallow our mortifications. We could not submit to that sort of homeopathic treatment, or "Christian dogma" that "when you have been slapped on one side to hold the other, etc." To be robbed and plead guilty!! Our Christian virtues do not extend so far. We want to have at least, the slight and disinterested satisfaction to his the bad play of the actor; we have paid for good play. Besides, we will have to pay the piper twice and not dance at all. We paid to be robbed and we shall have to pay for telling it — perhaps, in too many lines; but we are not Mr. Linden, nor Grant, nor Lacedemonian; laconism is not our weak point. Claude forte,—
biberunt sat prata. We close with the following dedication.
Dedicated to one of the representatives, standing on the highest pinnacle of Horticulture.

Among plant, mongers, O gifted Linden!
Thou art one of the grandest specimen;
One knows not what to admire most of thy fatuity,
Or thy innocent disdain, in the face of thy iniquity;
With airs of honorability endorsed with a doubtful probity
The whole theatrically wrapped in thy cloak of vanity.
Thy very name is a vastly rich mine.

In the first part (by epenthesis) we find thy operating line,
By which thou smitest thy customers on a Line;
Not considering any interest but thine.
Consecrating deceits and errors at thy shrine;
In the latter part, we find the dark den,
Whence, thou sendest forth thy variegated Green! Linden.

These eight lines and all what precede has been scribbled under the impulse of our conscience and the inspiration of Nemesis.

L. Menand.

Dédicé, A un des représentants — placé sur le plus haut pinnacle de L'Horticulture, panachée, "A. La Linden."

Parmi les trafiquants de plantes O Linden fortuné!
Tu es un de ses adeptes des plus joliment huppé,
On ne sait vraiment laquelle la plus admirer de ta fatuité,
On de ta morgue innocente, devant ta brutale iniquité.
Étagées de tes airs d'hommes honorable et de douteuse probité
Te drapant théâtralement dans ta sotte guenille de vanité
Ta ligne droite! et la seule, qu'en affaires tu suis,
Est une preuve indubitable, qu'avant je ne sais? mais depuis,
A ma grande mortification j'ai été par toi refloué;
Sur ta ligne englouté, qu'en aerobate consommé,
Tu tends, aux oisins, qui ne se doutent guère qu'un malin,
Comme toi! promets a ses clients plus de beurre que de pain.

Liberale traduction des lignes ci dessus.

Ces quelques lignes et tout ce qui précède a été écrit d'après l'impulsion de notre conscience et sous l'inspiration de Nemésis.

L. Menand.

Incredible as it may appear, just as this catalogue, etc., was going to press, we received through an Albany Bank, a draft from Mr. Linden for $4.50 in gold, for what? we do not know. But all that we can say in the
present condition of our feelings, is, that "Mr. Linden and his firm are the
most impudent thieves and fools, we have ever heard of."

The above has incidentally induced us to look over Mr. Linden's Illustration Horticole, on the pages of which we have found that which we had never noticed before, that he is member of different scientific societies or orders, for instance he is a member of the "Legion d'Honneur" which title we suppose, he thinks dispenses him from being honorable, having the name he does not want the thing. But we find that there is a society to which he does not belong, and he ought to; it is the "Order of the Knights of Industry," "L'Ordre des Chevaliers d'Industrie." His feats towards us entitle him to the admission in that body.

L. M.
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ERRATA.
Page 10, line 9, Splend is read Splend ens.
Page 36, line 28, æcumeningal read æcumenical.
Page 37, line 16, these eight lines read trente.
  "  " 23, Etagères read Etagées.
  "  " 30, du read de.
  "  " 32, Liberale traduction read Traduction libre.