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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

A Big California Violet.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

A little flower which has provoked the poetic tributes of so many fine minds, and a chorus of admiration from passers-by, has never attained such beauty as it now possesses in its latest and most perfect development, the new single violet which has been named the "California."

The purity of the color, the delicacy of its fragrance, the grace of form, and the usual size of the "California" place it ally in the lead of all other flowers of a species, and with many it will rank as the most beautiful of all flowers.

This new violet, for such it really is, must rank with the botanical achievements of the century, even though, like many other floral successes, its history is a little vague, and its existence seems to some extent to be due to chance experiment.

Prof. Emory E. Smith has the credit of introducing the California violet, and with him Joseph Carbone, as the cultivator of the new flower, must share the honors. The former gentleman, in speaking of the flower, says:

It has been in course of propagation for three years, and has now attained its most perfect form, color, fragrance and size. It is a vigorous plant, absolutely free from disease of any kind, and so unlike many other violets. Its flowers are of immense size, sufficiently large to more than cover a silver dollar. Its color is a clear violet purple, and does not fade. The fragrance is intense, and the stem is very in length from ten to fourteen inches.

Lower Decorations.

USE OF PLANTS AND BLOSSOMS ON FESTIVAL OCCASIONS.

Philadelphia Times.

Of the most perplexing problems to those who give big entertainments is how to decorate houses with flowers. Few persons understand how to do it properly, and not every florist, even a given *carte blanche*, can make a room look so tasteful. Floral decorations must correspond with the peculiar architectural design and decoration of the house. For carved wood interiors ornaments of large vases filled with yellow dahlias, Marechal Niel roses or other large blooming plants with their own foliage may be used. No flowers should be used without plenty of its own leaves. Big trees, with fruit, such as lemon, orange and apricot, or Japanese quinces forest for this occasion, may be made very attractive. Orchids may be used in abundance, and also philanopsis. This is a particularly choice plant. It comes from Singapore, and bears a flower no larger than a silver quarter, but many of them are long, slender sprays. It resembles a butterfly and gives a delicious odor.

In houses decorated in white and gilt large numbers of blooming plants may also be used, but of a different style from those described above. China primroses, lilacs, long geraniums, and specimen palms make an effective display. Odd-fashioned calla lilies are also much used. Rooms decorated after the style of Louis XIV or Prince Polignac are beautiful and require no very great floral decorations. For houses where the decoration is a mixture of white and buff, cut flowers with clusters of vines growing out of vases may be utilized. The flowers should be massed together.

For the decoration of breakfast rooms the most fashionable flower and the best in all respects for use is the China primrose, growing in pots. Ferns and tulips should also be used and lilies of the valley in great abundance. At the Russian court lilies is the principal flower used. It is used in large banks all over the table. The best appointed tables here are devoid of color. The linen is snowy white. The silver is solid and the glassware the finest cut that can be obtained. No colors are used. This is considered tawdry. Silver bowls filled with choice flowers are placed here and there on the table. Roses, lilies, French mignonette, yellow dahlias and the like may be used. Indeed, the dressing of the table is a severe test of the good taste of the hostess, and if not done properly it will cause unfavorable comment.

COMPETITION AND EVOLUTION.

Prof. Powell's Address Before the Anthropological Society.

The members and friends of the Anthropological Society were assembled in the lecture hall of Columbia University last evening to hear the address of Prof. J. W. Powell, retiring president of that organization. Dr. Roberts, secretary, introduced the speaker, and announced the subject to be "Competition as a factor in human evolution," adding that it was the sixth of a series of lectures on the topic of "From savagery to civilization."

"The world," said Major Powell, "is endowed with marvellously abundant life. If all the vegetation on the earth were destroyed except one palm, one oak, and one pine tree, and these were allowed to grow for years without molestation, the world would in time become a perfect jungle. If a single barrel of oysters were planted in a sea bed and left for ten years, there would at the end of that time be enough to supply every man, woman, and child in the world a countless repast. It is beyond the powers of the human mind to comprehend the vast extent of the reproductive possibilities of nature. But with all this life and all this growth there are a multitude of failures. The lives of the very few are secured only by the survival of the fittest. Not a creature is born that can support, and the result is the survival of the fittest in a struggle for existence. The few that survive are those that are best adapted to their environment. The earth, as the home of living beings, presents an endless variety of such creatures, adapted to varying conditions, and yet the foundation of life never fails. The struggle for existence among new-born plants for existence; the whole course of life in these forms is a struggle, a warfare. The plant must have a certain amount of vehicles of life—and the taller and the stronger thrive and live, while the smaller ones perish. The life of one means the death of many. It is a survival of the fittest.

ANIMAL LIFE.

"Animal life is similar in this respect to plant life. The plant is the food of the animal, and the sweetest and most nutritious plants become the favorite and mainly the food of man, and man are destroyed, while the bitter and poisonous are saved. The unconscious and passive warfare of plants is replaced by a predatory warfare among animals and thus it happens that many beings are furnished with defensive armor and some with other means of protection.

"The competition that exists in the struggles of the lower orders extends to man, even as he has attained the higher civilization. He does not compete with the plants, but he speedily destroys from the earth those that are least adapted to his purposes. Nor does he compete with animals, but he has domesticated them and trained them to his use. Even in the higher civilization the earth has not become too crowded for the use of man, and hence there is no direct competition for his use. There is, however, a weekly war of extermination between man and man. There is competition between them in a struggle for existence or in a struggle for life.

"When man struggles with man on a large scale or in a warfare. When armies are organized the tallest, strongest, bravest, best are chosen for the fight, and the weaker ones left at home. Thus the former class of the population is more likely to be destroyed, while the latter, if man are preserved, and in this way the natural process of evolution is reversed. War, therefore, is not an agency for the selection of the best specimens of mankind to exist and to propagate their kind. There is a natural progression in plant and animal evolution, but in human existence the law of the survival of the fittest, through the struggle for existence does not apply. The progress of animal evolution has cost the world a hell of misery. Man has emancipated himself from the tyranny of the law of evolution, and has transferred the struggle from himself to his hands; he has passed from the state of struggling for existence to an endeavor to secure greater happiness for himself by human progress is by human endeavor. Man has also transferred the struggle to his institutions.

"To the savage, nature is ever a deceiver, and a cheat; strange, foolish, and false are the stories she tells the uncivilized man. But in the evolution from superstition to science there is competition, and the problems of science are not solved. These deceptions of nature are not wicked lies, but cunningly devised lessons, whereby the body and mind of man have been developed through an excess of their functions.

"All honest men are working for other men. For the service thus performed a reward is required, or the service is given in hope of the reward. But there are some men who labor for love, for their children, their families, for the poor, for the unfortunate, and receive the bouquets reward of an approving conscience. He who loves the world loves himself, and he who hates the world hates himself.

ECONOMIC COMPETITION.

"Economic competition may have one of two sources—it may come from emulation or from antagonism. The former results in human progress, the latter in retrogression. It is at present the greatest social problem of the age to destroy antagonistic competition, and to stimulate and encourage the emulative kind. Injurious such a strange monster, and of such a strange nature that it must be destroyed by society or society will be destroyed by it.

"Advertising is an outgrowth of competition regularly appointed men of the club was adopted, an overgrowth, and to-day the world is filled with advertisements, lies spread everywhere before you, in the streets, in the newspapers, under false headings, in decoy paragraphs on the houses, bars and trees. The whole world is now placarded with lies. This is the worst form of antagonistic competition. No effort has been made in the present age to better things by the magistrates with the proposition to let people to distribute untruths. It is a step toward

THOSE ARTIFICIAL VIOLETS.

Women Make a Fashion that Cuts a Florist's Profits.

From the New York Sun.

Of cautious thrift and cool business judgment the New York women have never before made so admirable a display as in the winter's contest with and triumph over one of the monopolies that threatened to crush their independence. In this instance the florists with violets for sale are the humbled foe. For several seasons they have been steadily raising the price of these flowers that New York women particularly have come to consider almost as necessary a part of dress as hats and handkerchiefs. Hitherto they cheerfully paid well for the little blossoms until, during the winter, their value was raised by the avaricious florist to a point that aroused remonstrance. Finding argument of no avail, the women silently stretched forth the long arm of fashion to make out vengeance to the obstinate dealers by proclaiming muslin, velvet or silk violets permissible substitutes for the natural flowers. Not only did the artificial ones become permissible, but they have grown to be ubiquitous adjuncts of feminine costume. They have even received Parisian sanction, and the florist now tears his hair with one hand while with the other he figures up the loss this drop in the natural violet market has brought. Through his window he can see that never before have violets been so popular. Not only do women pin them on their rafts and wear them in their hats, but the dressmakers and tailors now send home gowns, coats, and dress waists with big bunches of purple velvet blossoms sewed at throat and waist.

OUR NATIVE PINES.

[From the Staten Island Magazine.]

The pine is a tree so widely and commonly known, that any description of its general appearance is unnecessary. Indeed it is almost the only tree that is recognized by everybody "on sight," and not liable to be confused with any other. While Staten Island is not very abundantly supplied with these trees in a wild state, it is unusually favored by the conditions of geographical distribution in having represented no less than four distinct kinds, a preference shared by but few counties in the State, and two of these find with us nearly their extreme northeastern habitat.

The pitch pine (*Pinus Rigida*) is our commonest species, growing as isolated trees, or in groves of few individuals in all parts of the Island, though by far most abundant in the Tottenville district, where there are several hundred acres in great part occupied by its timber. Among the most noteworthy of the small groves of this pine are those at the northern end of Todt Hill, at the prominent point above the school-house at Garrison's Station, and another to the west of the railroad between New Dorp and Court House. It is the characteristic tree of the New Jersey and Long Island "Pine Barrens," and extends northward to Maine. It may be distinguished from the native species by its leaves being uniformly three in each sheath, and the scales forming the hemispherical cone being tipped on their backs by stout spines.

The white pine, or Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), is next in order of abundance, though its occurrence with us, is at best but occasional. Its light green foliage and the symmetrical grace of young trees, make it a well-deserved favorite for lawns and parks. It is the largest of our East American pines, reaching an altitude of 150 feet under favorable conditions of soil and environment, and in the North yields a most important lumber. Among our representatives of this species we may note a beautiful grove of half a dozen trees just east of the railroad, between Garrettson's and Grant City, another near Kreischerville, and some very large specimens in the "Dongan Cedars," in the Clove Lake valley. We are near the most southern range of the white pine along the Atlantic Coast; a few groups only occur in Southern New Jersey, but farther inland, and especially along the mountains, it extends much farther in this direction. The tree is readily distinguished from our other native species by its five slender needles in each sheath, and its long cones with blunt, unarmed scales.

The Georgia or yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*), frequent in Southwestern New Jersey and common on the Atlantic slope in the Southern States, finds with us, perhaps, its most northeastern natural habitat. It is reported as growing in Suffolk and Westchester counties, but there it may have been planted. It is a large tree with much the aspect of pitch pine, but more slender, with less rigid leaves and smaller cones. We have found it in but three localities on Staten Island. Tottenville has a few trees, a single one of large size grows about half a mile east of Gifford's Station, and a group stand near the base of the hills, about opposite the junction of the Fingerboard and Richmond roads. It may be known by its slender needles, which are in twos and threes in short sheaths, and in its cone scales tipped with weak bristles.

The fourth pine native to our Island is the Jersey scrub pine or spruce pine (*Pinus inops*), which like the yellow pine is certainly not indigenous much farther to the northeast. Very common in the lower Delaware valley and occasionally along the Raritan. We know it only from Kreischerville and Four Corners, and a single tree near Clifton detected some years since by Mr. Hollick. It is a small tree branching horizontally from the very base when allowed to stand uncrowded.

CARDINAL FLOWER.

While the Society of American Florists were in session at Cooper Institute, the subject of the adoption of a national flower was opened for discussion. England claimed the rose; Scotland owned the thistle; Ireland triumphed in the shamrock, that marvellous emblem of the Trinity, the perfect emerald treflow with its three equal petalled corolla and calyx; France gloried in the lily. Reaching from ocean to ocean, so richly endowed with fertile soil and variety of climate, why should not America possess a floral emblem? What should it be? By common consent preference was given to golden rod. It was just the season at which the aureate bloom flamed out in millions of sprays everywhere throughout the beautiful land. It was on the mountains; it was in the valleys; it spread like a cloud of gold over the plains; it lighted up the dark woods; it waved in broad billows along the hillsides, as the sportive Summer wind dallied with its sunny splendor. Why not the golden rod? Does not its bright yellow represent the hidden treasure of our mines? Does not its prolific growth bespeak the richness of the soil? In the series of our various centennials, what fitter emblem than the flower which blooms in more than a hundred distinct species? The golden rod! Aye, do not all the poets and all the singers in their rhapsodies at sunset, find in this single flower the famous German's personification? Look yonder, as the rays of the sun flash from the western sky, how the *Lorelei* takes form!

"Die schönste Jung frau sitzt
 Dort oben wunderbar,
 Ihr goldenes Gesichtlein blitzet
 Sie kammt ihr goldenes Haar,
 Sie kammt es mit goldenem kämme
 Und singt ein Lieb dabei;
 Das hat ein wundersams
 Gewaltige melodie."

The sunshine and the flower, how do they lovingly blend in one glorious color! The spirit of the air stirs amid the fluttering petals, and lo! the golden-haired *Lorelei* is vanishing through the unbarred gates of evening. The American florists would have liked to give America an emblematic flower. They did not adopt one, but only indicated what might be appropriate. They said, *A flower always must come of itself*. We cannot compel the great Nation of Freemen to wear a selected emblem. *Born, not bred*, is the poetry of flowers. Wilhelm of Germany, as he rode to battle, plucked a blue Cornflower from amid the wheat-fields. When he came back victorious, the fringed blossom was still fresh in his lapel. So to the child of Fatherland, the Cornflower betokens *courage and victory*. Queen Marguerite of Italy fastened a bunch of daisies in the brooch at her neck, and straightway Italy sent around the world her Queen's maiden name attached to the cultivated daisy of our gardens. But the American florists would not force a name. Indeed the morning after the discussion, President Hill held up before the assembly a bunch of Wild-flowers, stating "I hold in my hand a collection sent to the chair by a member from Long Island, as 'Nature's contribution to the Society of American Florists.' The annual election of officers is now in order." This bouquet from Long Island consisted of Golden Rod, Wild Carrot, Purple Thistle, Yellow Primrose, and exquisite *Lobelia Cardinalis*. As the Committee on Ballots ascended the platform, its President plucked a spray from the elegant Cardinal Flower, and placed it in his button-hole.

Is that to be the royal sign of the nation? Will the next Buffalo Convention give us in 1888 the symbolic color of the Scriptures as the sacred emblem of our beloved land? Redemption reveals itself both in the Old Testament and in the new by scarlet colors. Nature opens wide her marvellous book with the same signs. The chill of Winter scarce begins to send its breath through the Fall months, but the stalwart Oak turns crimson; the Maples glow as by some genial fireside; the tangling Creepers blush to be discovered in their lover's arms; the Buckwheat and the Meadow-grass burn red; while along the brooks and through the fresh marshes the Cardinal Flower rises stately on its deep green stalk, while all aglow its superb nodding raceme of scarlet corolla holds this vital truth before every eye: "*Through the shedding of blood there is the remission of sins.*"

LEUCS EDGAR.

DERIVATION OF THE HUCKLEBERRY.

Now that it is admitted that the peach crop of the country is to be extremely large, I suppose that the reports of the probable deficiency in the huckleberry supply in Massachusetts is designed to temper the elation which might otherwise unsettle the proverbial calmness of Bostonians. It is in this city, indeed, that the honest huckleberry, which was too long allowed to masquerade under the misleading name of whortleberry, has its heartiest supporters, and though all other fruits should fail, a great resource would be left in the abundance of this kind. The late Asa Gray, whose authority in such matters is unquestioned, defined the whortleberry as the globular esculent fruit of the shrubby plant of the genus *vaccinium*, or in the United States of the genus *gaylussacia*. He makes out the huckleberry to be a branch of the family with these high sounding names, and I am glad that it has an easier one for the sake of the simple-minded public. It is interesting to get at the root of some of these hard scientific names, and my respect for the whortleberry, which as a boy confused all my ideas of pronunciation and spelling, as it was uniformly called huckleberry, was vastly increased when I learned that it was derived from *heert-berg* or *hart berry*, from its being the food of the graceful deer.—“Taverner” in Boston Post.

THE “GUERNSEY LILY.”

An instance of the sudden and unusual appearance on one of the Channel islands of this beautiful flower, known by English florists as the “Guernsey Lily,” may not be without interest.

The first specimen of this splendid Eastern bulb that appeared in Europe was found growing and blooming at high water mark on the Guernsey shore, a few weeks after the total wreck of a large, homeward bound East India-man, which with her passengers, crew, and precious freight was lost on the perilous reefs of the Channel island. This flower being the only relic that survived of the rich cargo, was called by the finder “The Lily of the Wreck.”

From its foreign appearance and great beauty, the plant became an object of interest to the botanist, and soon acquired a notoriety which attracted the attention of the gardeners of the island, and under genial culture it became an article of commercial value. It was erroneously supposed to be one of the rare indigenous productions of the soil, and thus obtained the name it still bears of “Guernsey Lily”; but the traditional history of the plant still lingers among the peasants on the Guernsey coast, who remember it by its old descriptive name first given to it, as “The Lily of the Wreck.” Mrs. C. P. Traill writes: The following extract from a poetic account of the shipwreck mentioned by my sister, Agnes Strickland, recounts the magic introduction of this plant to European cultivation—

Nought reached the land in that dreadful hour,
Save the simple bulb of an Indian flower,
Which the surges washed from the foundered bark,
And when Autumn came at high water mark,
The Guernsey fishers, wondering, eyed
Its buds expand in roseate pride,
And said so fair a plant before
Had never bloomed on their rugged shore.
“The Lily of the Wreck” at first
’Twas called by those who had fondly nursed
The pilgrim flower; but its fame in time
Went forth to every Western clime.
And now those Orient lilies claim
From Guernsey’s isle their floral name;
For they flourish as free on its rocky strand
As under the suns of their own bright land.
—Vick’s Magazine for July.

ROSES AS SOURCES OF WEALTH.

The Paris American Register says that highly satisfactory trials in the cultivation of roses as a source of agricultural wealth have in recent years been made by the firm of Schimmel & Co. of Leipsic and New York. The climate of Saxony is not as favorable to the luxuriant growth of roses as that of the Balkan Peninsula; still the roses of Saxony have as good and rich an aroma as that of their Southern sisters. Turkish oil of roses has at present a value of 700 marks (\$165) a kilo; the Saxony article, worth twice as much, has nevertheless found a market—which speaks well for its quality. Of all the roses in Germany the large flowered *Centifolia major* is the one which yields the most and the finest oil. The trouble is, that this particular flower cannot be had in sufficient quantities, inasmuch as it is less cultivated than formerly, and that other species expressly imported for the purpose of taking the place of the former with the view of increasing the yield of the oil, contain many barren plants, which can only be recognized when in bloom. The above named house has lately made an arrangement with the widely known nursery firm of Ernst Schmalfluss of Uechteritz for the importation of large quantities of Thracian roses, and has engaged to buy for the next ten years the rose-leaves which cultivators of *Centifolia* or the new Thracian roses will deliver to them at 50 pfennigs (about 10 cents) a kilo in Leipsic. It is a new, and according to present experiences, a profitable industry added to the numerous commercial enterprises of the Fatherland.



2 Silver Medals,
Highest Awards London 1862.



Gold Medal given by
His Maj. the Emperor William I.



Silver Medal,
I. Prem. Paris 1867.



3 Silver-Gilt Medals,
I. Prem. Antwerp 1865.

124 First Prizes for Pansies.



2 Silver Medals,
I. Prem. Cologne 1875.



Silver Medal,
I. Prem. St. Petersburg 1884.



4 Silver State Medals,
I. Prem. Hannover.

1895.

Special Cultivation

of

Viola tricolor maxima,
Heart's-ease or Pansy (Pensee).



2 Silver Medals,
I. Prem. Cologne 1888.



6 Royal Prussian State Medals,
Berl., Magdeb., Hanov., Trier.

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H. Wrede,
Pansy Specialist.

Furnisher by special Appointment
to His Majesty
the Emperor of Germany.

Lüneburg
(Germany), near Hamburg.



Gold Medal Hamburg,
28 big and 34 little Silv. Med.



Gold Medal,
I. Prem. Leipzig 1884.



Great Silver Medal,
Extra Prem. Berlin 1885.



2 Great Silver Medals,
I. Pr. Frankfurt on the Main.



Great Silver Medal,
I. Prem. Berlin 1890.



3 Silver Medals,
I. Prem. Hamburg 1889.



Silver Medal,
I. Prem. Stuttgart 1890.



2 Silver Medals,
I. Prem. Bremen 1884.



Royal Agricultural Council
Medal, I. Prem. Prague 1884.



Gold Medal at the Universal
Exhibition in Antwerp 1885.



Silver-Gilt Medal,
Prem. of honour, Hannover 1889.

For many years I have cultivated this lovely flower which, on account of its endless variety and the charming shades of its colors, is generally prized as one of the most beautiful flowers and is a great favorite with many people. By the most careful selection and treatment of those plants which are set aside for seed-bearing, every variety is being constantly improved, and beautiful Novelties are produced every season.

The extraordinary perfection of my flowers is attested by the highest prizes which were awarded to me at all the great Exhibitions held at Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, Chicago, St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Bremen, Stuttgart, Cologne, Erfurt, Dresden, Leipsic, Prague, Stettin, Breslau, Frankfort on the Main, Luxemburg, Strassburg, Elberfeld-Barmen, Karlsruhe, Magdeburg, Mainz, Görlitz, Lübeck, Kiel, Cassel, Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg etc., so that since 1869 I have received 124 first prizes for the beauty of my Pansies, among these the highest prizes at the International Horticultural Exhibition in Hamburg 1869 and the Hamburg Industrial Exhibition 1889, at Hamburg 1886 a Silver Goblet, at Hamburg 1887 the Gold Medal, at Berlin and Hanover 3 Royal Prussian State Medals, at Paris 1887 the Silver Medal, at the Intern. Hort. Exhibition in London 1892 2 Silver Medals, at Chicago 1893 4 Columbus Medals, and at Cologne 1888 the Gold Medal given by His Majesty the Emperor William I.

Pansy Seeds.

Those marked with * are adapted for carpet bedding and arabesques.

- Brown with gold bronze.
 - Black with gold bronze.
 - Black with violet.
 - Dark Fine sorts.
 - *Dr. Faust jetblack.
 - Five-spotted on white ground.
 - Five-spotted on yellow ground.
 - Five-spotted on red ground.
 - Five-spotted colored.
 - Five-spotted mixed.
 - Large-spotted on white and reddish ground.
 - Large-spotted on yellow and reddish ground.
 - Large-spotted on red ground.
 - *Large-spotted white.
 - Large-spotted white with blue edge.
 - *Large-spotted yellow.
 - Large-spotted yellow with blue edge.
 - Large-spotted yellow with red edge.
 - Large-spotted mixed.
 - Light blue.
 - *Emperor William, ultramarine blue.
 - *Dark blue, favorite sort for bouquets.
 - *Blue black shaded.
 - *Purple violet shaded (Lord Beaconsfield).
 - *Purple violet.
 - Rose lilac.
 - Striped on lilac ground.
 - Striped on bronze ground.
 - Striped mixed.
 - Bronze.
 - Bronze with yellow centre.
 - *Velvet brown (Meteor).
 - Velvet brown with yellow centre.
 - Havana brown.
 - Havana brown with yellow centre.
 - *Deep yellow.
 - Each sort separately: Per ounce (30 Grammes) 30 M. = Doll. 7.50,
 - » 10 Grammes 10 » = » 2.50,
 - » 1000 seeds 2 » = » 0.50,
 - » pkt. 50 » = » 0.12 1/2.
- Assortments of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 Fine sorts of each 1 pkt. 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 M. = Doll.: 0.75, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00 and 3.75.

A mixture of all sorts of Sample flowers.

(Nearly all these produce only the finest flowers.)

- Per pound = 16 1/2 ounces (500 Grammes) 240 Marks = Doll. 60.00.
- » ounce (30 Grammes) 15 » = » 3.75,
- » 10 Grammes 5 » = » 1.25,
- » 1000 seeds 1 » = » 0.25,

A mixture of Exhibition flowers.

(This seed is only taken from the most splendid flowers.)

- Per 1000 seeds 10 Marks = Doll. 2.50,
- » 100 » 1 » = » 0.25,

1 Dollar = 4 Mark, 1 Mark = 100 M.

Amateurs of Pansies are kindly invited to visit my establishment.

Lily of the Valley, Nov. and Dec. 1000 strong Pips 6 Doll. = 24 Marks.

Orders are only attended to on receipt of cash.

Lüneburg (Germany), 1895.

Heinrich Wrede.



German Pansies.
H. Wrede, Lüneburg (Germany).
near Hamburg.