Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62, 33

1882

RICHARD
FROTSCHER'S

AN ILLUSTRATED
AND
GARDEN MANUAL
FOR THE

SOUTHERN STATES

NEW ORLEANS LA.

J. CURTIS WALDO, ENGRAVER

Richard Frotscher's

ALMANAC

— AND —

Garden Manual

— FOR THE —

SOUTHERN STATES.

DESIGNATED

*To give directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables, as
practiced in the South.*

Entered according to Act of Congress by RICHARD FROTSCHER, in the office of the Librarian
at Washington, in the year 1877.

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 15 and 17 DU MAINE STREET,

NEAR THE FRENCH MARKET,

New Orleans, La.

INTRODUCTION.

For a series of years I distributed to my patrons, who applied to me for advice, Almanacs published in the North and Northwest and written principally with regard to those sections of the country.

The directions which these works contained respecting the cultivation of vegetables, &c., although excellent for the regions spoken of, were almost useless, and in many cases totally unfeasible in the South, where the salubrity of the climate, the almost total absence of severe frosts, the practicability of raising successive similar or diversified crops in one season, and many other important natural causes, render the handling of the soil and times for planting necessarily very different.

Having been a practical gardener myself, and, owing to my seed business, being brought in daily contact with the New Orleans Market Gardeners, most of whom I supply with seeds, and having always taken a deep interest in the cultivation of vegetables, I felt that I was qualified to give directions and information of a more practical value to Southern cultivators, than those found in the Almanacs and Seed Lists published by others who had not had these advantages.

These considerations influenced me a few years since to compile and publish an Almanac and Garden Manual, to present to the public, giving hints as to the proper time and methods of cultivating vegetables in the South, and so supply a want long felt in this portion of the country.

In the improved condition of business in our section of the country, those who cultivate vegetables for sale, may look for a larger demand and a more extended field over which they can distribute their products, and therefore the questions as to "what to cultivate?" and "how to do it?" are of greater interest than ever before. Those who have been pleased with the past numbers of my Almanac and Garden Manual, will find the present edition—for 1882—complete, interesting and reliable. The work has been carefully revised and enlarged, and will, I trust, aid materially in the development of that line of industry to which it is devoted.

I have received many letters from all parts of the South endorsing the correctness and utility of the information given in these pages, and accompanied with numberless compliments in reference to my perseverance and enterprise, and the usefulness of my book, for all of which I return hearty thanks.

It has ever been my aim, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of customers and the community in general, and from the very liberal patronage bestowed on me, I may without presumption flatter myself that I have succeeded in doing so.

Hoping that my Almanac and Garden Manual may prove yearly of more and more assistance to the Gardeners of the South, and assuring my patrons that a continuance of their favors will be duly appreciated, I remain, yours truly,

RICHARD FROTSCHER.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States in packages, not exceeding four pounds, at sixteen cents per pound or one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce I prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large sized papers which are sold at one dollar per dozen. When ordered by the pound, sixteen cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of the seeds. Peas, beans and corn thirty cents postage per quart.

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where my seeds are not sold, are requested to write to me to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept till all power of germination are destroyed. As Seed Merchants who give out their goods on commission, rarely collect what is not sold, oftener than once in every twelve or eighteen months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnip, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all or grow very imperfectly if kept over a summer in the South, to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in autumn as in spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

My arrangements with my growers are made so that I receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for me, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in the North, I order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach me about the beginning of August, just the time they are needed for fall planting. By following this plan I have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission have only those left from the winter previous.

It can not be too well impressed on the minds of all cultivators of vegetables, that seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow*, and that all who use such seeds will be losers.

All seeds that leave my establishment are thoroughly tested, and warranted to grow.

Having received a great many complaints that letters which contained money addressed to me never reached me, I would caution my customers not to send any money in letters, without registering same. By sending one dollar or upward the cost, ten cents, can be charged to me. The cheapest and surest way is money order or draft, but where they can not be had, letters have to be registered, which can be done at any Post Office.

A few Remarks on Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Within the past few years the raising of early vegetables for shipping West, has become quite an item in the neighborhood of New Orleans. We have advantages here, which are not found elsewhere, for that branch of industry. Freights have been reduced to all points from here, and special cars built expressly for carrying green vegetables and fruit, have been put on the Railroads. We are earlier here than at any other point, and with the rich ground we have and the large supply of manure, to be had for the hauling only, early vegetables can be raised very successfully.

Almost every kind of vegetables are shipped from here, but Beans, Cucumbers, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peas, form the bulk. In regard to Beans most gardeners make the mistake of planting common Red Beans, when they should plant Dwarf Wax or Valentine, which find much more ready sale and better prices than the first named. In the way of Cucumbers the improved White Spine is the best variety, as it bears abundantly, and as it keeps its color, is better adapted for shipping than any other. I have been supplying the largest growers in that line with seed; the stock of which cannot be surpassed in quality. Of Beets only the dark red Blood Turnip or the Egyptian should be planted for shipping purpose. The Egyptian is a very quickly growing variety and should not be sown quite so early as the Blood Turnip. January will be time enough.

For Tomatoes the Extra Early Dwarf comes in bearing first, but should be planted only for the first crop, as when the Tilden and other large varieties come in the market, the former do not sell as well. Lettuce is shipped quite extensively; the Improved Passion is used principally for that purpose.

Potatoes and Onions are shipped in large quantities; but the former are very uncertain in regard to prices. Late shipped Onions generally pay better than those shipped too early. The market often gets over stocked with vegetables, but never in the spring of the year as long as they can be shipped, and the planting at that time is more remunerative than at any other.

There is a broad field yet to growers of vegetables for shipping.

The past season, owing to the late frosts we had, has not been so good as former years to raise and ship vegetables for the Northern and Western markets. We were rather late, and other sections came almost as soon to the markets as we did. Still there were good profits made in some instances. Early shipped potatoes paid well, also beans. It is not expected that we will have such a severe winter, so late, again the coming year, and raisers of vegetables for shipping should not be discouraged.

1st Month.

JANUARY.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	4d.	5h.	37m.	Forenoon
New Moon.....	12d.	10h.	36m.	Forenoon.
First Quarter.....	19d.	11h.	25m.	Forenoon.
Last Quarter.....	26d.	12h.	33m.	Forenoon.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1) New Year Sunday.							Luke 2. Day's Length, 9h. 42 m.
1 Sun.	7	9	4	51	4	12	Union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801.
2 Mon.	7	8	4	52	5	4	Gen. Wolf born, Westerham, Kent, 1727.
3 Tues.	7	8	4	52	5	54	Eliot Warburton, Hist., Novelist, died, 1852
4 Wed.	7	8	4	52	rise.		Introdu'n Silk manufactures into Europe, 1536.
5 Thurs.	7	7	4	53	6	4	Vigil of Epiphany.
6 Frid.	7	7	4	53	6	59	Epiphany, or 12th day, old Christmas Day.
7 Sat.	7	7	4	53	7	59	Robert Nicoll, poet, born, 1814.
2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.							Luke 2. Day's Length, 9h. 48 m.
8 Sun.	7	6	4	54	8	56	Bat. N. O., 1815, & Inaug. Gov. Nicholls '77
9 Mon.	7	6	4	54	9	28	Car. Lucr. Herschel, Astrono'r, died, 1848.
10 Tues.	7	6	4	54	10	47	1st Steam'b't New Orleans fr. Pittsburg, '12.
11 Wed.	7	5	4	55	11	48	First Lottery drawn in England, 1569.
12 Thurs.	7	4	4	56	morn.		St. Arcadius, Martyr.
13 Frid.	7	3	4	57	12	34	G. Fox, Founder Sect of Quakers, died, 1690.
14 Sat.	7	3	4	57	1	56	"Great Frost" in England, began, 1205.
3) 2d Sunday after Epiphany.							John 2. Day's Length, 9h. 56 m.
15 Sun.	7	2	4	58	3	1	Thomas Crofton Croker, born, 1793,
16 Mon.	7	1	4	59	4	10	Edmond Spencer, Poet, died 1599.
17 Tues.	7	1	4	59	5	12	Mozart, Musician, born, 1756.
18 Wed.	7	0	5	0	6	6	Festival of St. Peter's Chair, at Rome.
19 Thurs.	7	0	5	0	set.		James Watt, born, 1736.
20 Frid.	6	59	5	1	6	53	Coldest day in the century, 1838.
21 Sat.	6	58	5	2	8	6	St. Agnes, Virgin Martyr, 304.
4) 3d Sunday after Epiphany.							Matth. 8. Day's Length, 10h. 4m.
22 Sun.	6	58	5	2	9	14	Francis Bacon, born, 1561.
23 Mon.	6	57	5	3	10	20	Thanksgiving for victory of 8th, 1815.
24 Tues.	6	56	5	4	11	22	Frederick, the Great, born, 1712.
25 Wed.	6	55	5	5	morn.		St. Paul's Day.
26 Thurs.	6	55	5	5	12	16	Louisiana seceded, 1861.
27 Frid.	6	54	5	6	12	59	Admiral Lord Hood, died, 1816.
28 Sat.	6	53	5	7	2	13	Henry VIII, died, 1547.
5) 4th Sunday after Epiphany.							Matth. 8. Day's Length, 10h. 16 m.
29 Sun.	6	52	5	8	3	6	Emanuel de Swedenborg, born, 1638-89.
30 Mon.	6	51	5	9	4	0	King Charles I, beheaded, 1649.
31 Tues.	6	50	5	10	4	46	Ben. Johnston, born, 1574.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—January 21, Rosh-chodesh Shebat.

2d Month.

FEBRUARY.

28 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	3d.	12h.	37m.	Morning.
New Moon.....	11d.	3h.	12m.	Morning.
First Quarter.....	17d.	9h.	48m.	Evening.
Last Quarter.....	24d.	4h.	9m.	Evening.

Month & Week	DAY OF	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		moon r. & s.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
		h.	m.	h.	m.		
1	Wed.	6	49	5	11	5 26	Washington elected President, 1789.
2	Thurs.	6	49	5	11	6 4	Purification of the Blessed Virgin. [Can-
3	Frid.	6	48	5	12	rises.	Henry Cromwell, born, 1627. [dlemas day.
4	Sat.	6	47	5	13	6 44	Delegates from Confederate States meet at

6) Septuagesima Sunday. Matth 20. Day's Length, 10h. 28m.

5	Sun.	6	46	5	14	7 44	Ole Bull, born, 1810. [Montgomery, Ala., '61.
6	Mon.	6	45	5	15	8 45	Charles II, King of England, died, 1685.
7	Tues.	6	44	5	16	9 50	Charles Dickens, born, 1812.
8	Wed.	6	43	5	17	10 52	Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
9	Thurs.	6	42	5	18	11 53	David Rezzio, murdered, 1565-66.
10	Frid.	6	41	5	19	morn.	Riot at Oxford, 1354.
11	Sat.	6	40	5	20	12 48	Mary, Queen of England, born, 1516.

7) Sexagesima Sunday. Luke 8. Day's Length, 10h. 42m.

12	Sun.	6	39	5	21	1 55	Abraham Lincoln, born, 1809.
13	Mon.	6	38	5	22	2 58	St. Gregory II, Pope, 631.
14	Tues.	6	37	5	23	3 53	St. Valentine's Day.
15	Wed.	6	36	5	24	4 42	Galilei Galileo, Astronomer, born, 1564.
16	Thurs.	6	35	5	25	5 46	Dr. Kane, Am. Arctic Explorer, died, 1857.
17	Frid.	6	34	5	26	sets.	Columbia, S. C., burned, 1865.
18	Sat.	6	33	5	27	6 50	Pope Gregory V, died, 999.

8) Quinquagesima Sunday. Luke 18. Day's Length, 10h. 56m.

19	Sun.	6	32	5	28	7 56	Eliz. Carter, classical scholar, died, 1806.
20	Mon.	6	31	5	29	8 59	U. Gaghan & T. Conner, felon poets.
21	Tues.	6	30	5	30	10 6	Mardi Gras in N. Orleans. [hanged, 1749.
22	Wed.	6	29	5	31	11 10	George Washington, born, 1732.
23	Thurs.	6	28	5	32	morn.	Battle of Buena Vista, 1847.
24	Frid.	6	27	5	33	12 0	St. Matthias, Apostle.
25	Sat.	6	26	5	34	12 53	Dr. Bucan, born, 1729.

9) 1st Sunday in Lent. Matth. 4. Day's Length, 11h. 10m.

26	Sun.	6	25	5	35	1 45	Thomas Moore, Poet, died, 1852.
27	Mon.	6	24	5	36	2 3	Longfellow, born, 1807. [1447.
28	Tues.	6	23	5	37	3 16	Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, murdered,

Jewish Festivals and Fasts,—5642—February 18, Shekalim.—19 and 20, Rosh-chodesh Adar.

3d Month.

MARCH.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	4d.	7h.	18m.	Evening.
Last Quarter.....	12d.	4h.	6m.	Evening.
New Moon.....	19d.	6h.	56m.	Morning.
First Quarter.....	26d.	8h.	12m.	Morning.

DAY OF Month & Week.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon. r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Wed.	6 22	5 38	3 50	1st num. of the Spectator published, 1711.
2 Thurs.	6 21	5 39	4 50	Territory of Dakota organized, 1861.
3 Frid.	6 19	5 41	5 26	Edmond Waller, Poet, born, 1605.
4 Sat.	6 18	5 42	rises.	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated, 1861.

10) 2d Sunday in Lent. Matth. 15, Day's Length, 11h. 26m.

5 Sun.	6 17	5 43	6 56	1st Locomotive run through Brit.tube, 1830.
6 Mon.	6 16	5 44	7 58	Great financial excitement, 1863.
7 Tues.	6 15	5 45	8 59	Blanchard, Aeronaut, died, 1809.
8 Wed.	6 14	5 46	9 51	King William III, of England, died, 1702.
9 Thurs.	6 13	5 47	10 59	William Cobbett, born, 1762.
10 Frid.	6 11	5 49	11 59	The Forty Martyrs of St. Sebaste, 320.
11 Sat.	6 10	5 50	morn.	1st daily paper, "Daily Courant," Br., 1702.

11) 3d Sunday in Lent. Luke 11. Day's Length, 11h. 42m.

12 Sun.	6 9	5 51	12 51	St. Gregory the Great. Pope, 604.
13 Mon.	6 8	5 52	1 49	Discovery of planet Uranus, by Herschel,
14 Tues.	6 7	5 53	2 48	Andrew Jackson, born, 1767. [1781.
15 Wed.	6 6	5 54	3 19	Julius Cæsar, assassinated, B. C., 44.
16 Thurs.	6 5	5 55	3 59	Prince Hohenlohe's miraculous cures, 1823.
17 Frid.	6 3	5 57	4 39	St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.
18 Sat.	6 2	5 58	5 8	Edward, King and Martyr, 978.

12) 4th Sunday in Lent. John 6. Day's Length, 11h. 58m.

19 Sun.	6 1	5 59	sets.	St. Joseph's Day,
20 Mon.	6 0	6 0	7 44	Vesta discovered, 1807.
21 Tues.	5 59	6 1	8 49	Louisiana ceded to France, 1800.
22 Wed.	5 58	6 2	9 50	J. W. von Goethe, Ger. Poet, died 1832.
23 Thurs.	5 57	6 3	10 50	Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, died, [1369.
24 Frid.	5 56	6 4	11 46	Mahomet, II, born 1430.
25 Sat.	5 54	6 6	morn.	Annunciation of the Blessed Vir. Mary.

13) 5th Sunday in Lent. John 8. Day's Length, 12h. 14m.

26 Sun.	5 53	6 7	12 31	Gov. Winthrop, died, 1640.
27 Mon.	5 52	6 8	1 16	Vera Cruz captured, 1847.
28 Tues.	5 51	6 9	1 58	Planet Pallas, discovered, 1802.
29 Wed.	5 50	6 10	2 33	Mrs. Fitzherbert, died, 1837.
30 Thurs.	5 49	6 11	3 5	Dr. William Hunter, died, 1783.
31 Frid.	5 48	6 12	3 35	Beethoven, died, 1827.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—March 2, Zom Ester.—4, Sochor.—5,

Purim.—11, Poroh.—21, Rosh-chodesh Nisan.

4th Month.

APRIL.

30 Days

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	3d.	12h.	25m.	Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	11d.	1h.	8m.	Morning.
New Moon.....	17d.	4h.	17m.	Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	25d.	1h.	34m.	Morning.

DAY OF Month & Week				Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon. r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Sat.	5 47	6 13	4 14	Earthquake at Melbourne, 1871.		
14) Palm Sunday.		Matth. 21.			Day's Length, 12h. 28m.		
2	Sun.	5 46	6 14	4 45	Jefferson, born, 1743.		
3	Mon.	5 45	6 15	rises.	Washington Irving, born, 1783.		
4	Tues.	5 43	6 17	7 31	Oliver Goldsmith, died, 1774.		
5	Wed.	5 42	6 18	8 43	St. Irgernach, of Ireland, 550.		
6	Thurs.	5 41	6 19	9 47	Battle of Shiloh, 1862.		
7	Frid.	5 40	6 20	10 50	Good Friday.		
8	Sat.	5 39	6 21	11 49	Louisiana admitted to the Union, 1812.		
15) Easter Sunday.		Mark 16.			Day's Length, 12h. 44m.		
9	Sun.	5 38	6 22	morn.	Easter Sunday.		
10	Mon.	5 37	6 23	12 53	St. Bademus, Abbot, Martyr, 376.		
11	Tues.	5 36	6 24	1 38	Geo. Canning, born, 1770. [Sumter.		
12	Wed.	5 35	6 25	2 21	First gun of Civil War fired, 1861, at Fort		
13	Thurs.	5 34	6 26	2 53	Sydney Lady Morgan, died, 1859.		
14	Frid.	5 33	6 27	3 22	Lincoln, assassinated, 1865.		
15	Sat.	5 32	6 28	3 53	Geo. Calvert, Lord Baltimore, died, 1632.		
16) 1st Sunday after Easter.		John 20.			Day's Length, 12h. 58m.		
16	Sun.	5 31	6 29	4 37	Battle of Culloden, 1746.		
17	Mon.	5 30	6 30	sets.	Dr. Benjamin Franklin, died, 1790.		
18	Tues.	5 29	6 31	7 34	Shakespeare, born, 1564.		
19	Wed.	5 28	6 32	8 33	Battle of Lexington, 1775.		
20	Thurs.	5 27	6 33	9 33	E. Barton, "Maid of Kent," executed, 1534.		
21	Frid.	5 26	6 34	10 23	Confed. victory at Plymouth, N. C., 1863.		
22	Sat.	5 25	6 35	11 10	Madam De Stael, born, 1766.		
17) 2d Sunday after Easter.		John 10.			Day's Length, 13h. 12m.		
23	Sun.	5 24	6 36	11 54	Shakespeare, died, 1616.		
24	Mon.	5 23	6 37	morn.	Oliver Cromwell, born, 1599.		
25	Tues.	5 22	6 38	12 54	St. Mark's Day.		
26	Wed.	5 21	6 39	1 25	David Hume, born, 1711. [1794.		
27	Thurs.	5 20	6 40	1 59	Sir Wm. Jones, Poet and Scholar, died,		
28	Frid.	5 19	6 41	2 26	Monroe, born, 1758.		
29	Sat.	5 18	6 42	2 56	King Edward IV, of England, born, 1441.		
18) 3d Sunday after Easter.		John 6.			Day's Length, 13h. 26m.		
30	Sun.	5 17	6 43	3 24	Louisiana purchased from France by U. S.		

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—April 1, Hagodol—4, and 5, First Days of
Pesach—10 and 11, Last Days of Pesach—19 and 20, Rosh—
chodesh Iyar.

5th Month.

MAY.

31 Days

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon	3d.	3h.	9m.	Morning.
Last Quarter	10d.	7h.	13m.	Morning.
New Moon	17d.	2h.	11m.	Morning.
First Quarter	24d.	7h.	20m.	Evening.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon r. & s.	CHRONOLOGY —OR— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h. m	
1 Mon.	5	16	6	44	3 56	St. Phillip and St. James, Apostles.
2 Tues.	5	15	6	45	4 28	William Camden, born, 1551.
3 Wed.	5	14	6	46	rises.	Discov'y of the Holy Cross, by St. Helena.
4 Thurs.	5	14	6	46	8 32	Dr. Isaac Barrow, Eng. divine, died, 1677.
5 Frid.	5	13	6	47	9 37	Emperor Justinian, born, 482.
6 Sat.	5	12	6	48	10 34	Humboldt, died, 1859.

19) 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's Length, 13h. 38m.

7 Sun.	5	11	6	49	11 25	St. Benedict II, Pope, Confessor, 686.
8 Mon.	5	10	6	50	morn.	Stonewall Jackson, died, 1863.
9 Tues.	5	10	6	50	12 10	Battle of Spotsylvania, 1864.
10 Wed.	5	9	6	51	12 46	Pacific Railroad finished, 1869.
11 Thurs.	5	8	6	52	1 17	Madame Ricamire, died, 1849.
12 Frid.	5	7	6	53	1 49	St. Pancras, Martyr, 304.
13 Sat.	5	6	6	54	2 20	Jamestown, Va., settled, 1607.

20) 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's Length, 13h. 50m.

14 Sun.	5	5	6	55	2 49	Battle of Crown Point, 1775.
15 Mon.	5	5	6	55	3 22	St. Isidore, died, 1170.
16 Tues.	5	4	6	56	3 55	Sir William Petty, born, 1623.
17 Wed.	5	3	6	57	sets.	J. Jay, died, 1829.
18 Thurs.	5	2	6	58	8 23	Ascension Day.
19 Frid.	5	2	6	58	9 16	St. Dunstan, Archbish. of Canterbury, 988.
20 Sat.	5	1	6	59	10 0	Hawthorn, died, 1864.

21) 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Day's Length, 13h. 58m.

21 Sun.	5	1	6	59	10 37	Columbus, died, 1506.
22 Mon.	5	0	7	0	11 12	Title of Baronet first conferred, 1611.
23 Tues.	4	59	7	1	11 42	Napoleon I, crowned King of Italy, 1805.
24 Wed.	4	58	7	2	morn.	Bishop Jewel, born, 1522.
25 Thurs.	4	58	7	2	12 15	Battle of Winchester, 1864.
26 Frid.	4	57	7	3	12 50	Fort Erie captured, 1813.
27 Sat.	4	57	7	3	1 23	Dante, poet, born, 1265.

22) Whit Sunday. John 4. Day's Length, 14h. 8m.

28 Sun.	4	56	7	4	1 49	Noah Webster, died, 1843.
29 Mon.	4	56	7	4	2 19	Paris burned, 1871.
30 Tues.	4	55	7	5	2 55	Peter the Great, of Russia, born, 1672.
31 Wed.	4	55	7	5	3 26	Joan of Arc, burned, 1431.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts—5642—May 7, Lag Beomer—19, Rosh-chodesh
Siven—24, Shebuoth.

6th Month.

JUNE.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	1d.	3h.	12m.	Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	8d.	10h.	48m.	Forenoon.
New Moon.....	15d.	1h.	13m.	Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	23d.	12h.	40m.	Afternoon.

DAY OF Month & Week		Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon. r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OR— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Thurs.	4 54	7 6	rises.	Battle of Seven Pines, 1862.
2	Frid.	4 54	7 6	8 23	Battle of Cold Harbor, 1864.
3	Sat.	4 53	7 7	9 10	S. A. Douglas, died, 1861.

23) Trinity Sunday. John 3. Day's Length, 14h. 14m.

4	Sun.	4 53	7 7	9 54	Lord R Dudley, Earl of Leicester marr'd A.
5	Mon.	4 52	7 8	10 32	J. Pradier, Sculptor, died, 1852. [Robart, 1550]
6	Tues.	4 52	7 8	11 10	Surrender of Memphis, Tenn., 1862.
7	Wed.	4 51	7 9	11 45	First American Congress, at New York 1765
8	Thurs.	4 51	7 9	morn.	Emperor Nero, died, 68, Rome.
9	Frid.	4 51	7 9	12 22	Charles Dickens, died, 1870.
10	Sat.	4 51	7 9	12 56	Battle of Big Bethel, 1861.

24) 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's Length, 14h. 22m.

11	Sun.	4 50	7 10	1 37	Sir John Franklin, died, 1847.
12	Mon.	4 50	7 10	2 2	Harriett Martineau, Novelist, born, 1802.
13	Tues.	4 50	7 10	2 41	General Scott, born, 1786.
14	Wed.	4 50	7 10	3 25	St. Basil, the Great, 379.
15	Thurs.	4 50	7 10	sets.	Magna Charter, 1215.
16	Frid.	4 50	7 10	8 8	Edward I, of England, born, 1239.
17	Sat.	4 50	7 10	8 45	Corpus Christi.

25) 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Day's Length, 14h. 20m.

18	Sun.	4 49	7 11	9 24	War declared against Great Britain, 1812.
19	Mon.	4 49	7 11	9 54	Kersarge sink the Alabama, 1864.
20	Tues.	4 49	7 11	10 20	St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr, 538.
21	Wed.	4 48	7 12	11 0	Anthony Collins, born, 1676.
22	Thurs.	4 49	7 11	11 28	Napoleon I, abdicated, 1815.
23	Frid.	4 49	7 11	11 51	Battle of Solferino, 1859.
24	Sat.	4 49	7 11	morn.	Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

26) 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Day's Length, 14h. 20m.

25	Sun.	4 50	7 10	12 31	Battle of Bannochburn.
26	Mon.	4 50	7 10	1 13	Dr. Philip Doddridge, born, 1702.
27	Tues.	4 50	7 10	1 57	John Murray, Publisher, died, 1843.
28	Wed.	4 50	7 10	2 41	Queen Victoria, crowned, 1838.
29	Thurs.	4 50	7 10	3 22	St. Peter the Apostle, 68.
30	Frid.	4 50	7 10	3 59	Bishop Gavin Dunbar, died, 1547.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—June 18, Rosh-chodesh Tamus.

7th Month.

JULY.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	1d.	12h.	47m.	Morning.
Last Quarter.....	7d.	4h.	30m.	Afternoon.
New Moon.....	15d.	1h.	40m.	Morning.
First Quarter	23d.	4h.	56m.	Morning.
Full Moon.....	30d.	8h.	40m.	Morning.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Sat.	4 50	7 10	rises.	Battle of Malvern Hill, 1862.
27) 4th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 6. Day's Length, 14h. 18m.
2 Sun.	4 51	7 9	8 31	Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
3 Mon.	4 51	7 9	9 9	Quebec founded, 1608.
4 Tues.	4 51	7 9	9 40	Independence of the United States, 1776.
5 Wed.	4 51	7 9	10 12	Queen Magdalen of Scotland, died, 1537.
6 Thurs.	4 52	7 8	10 57	Th. More, Chancel. of Eng. beheaded, 1535.
7 Frid.	4 52	7 8	11 16	Dr. Th. Blacklock, "the blind poet," died,
8 Sat.	4 52	7 8	11 50	John de la Fontaine, born, 1621. [1791.
28) 5th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 5. Day's Length, 14h. 14m.
9 Sun.	4 53	7 7	morn.	Zachary Taylor, died, 1850.
10 Mon.	4 53	7 7	12 36	John Calvin, theologian, born, 1509.
11 Tues.	4 54	7 6	1 17	J. Q. Adams, born, 1767.
12 Wed.	4 54	7 6	2 4	Robt. Stevenson, engineer, etc., died 1850.
13 Thurs.	4 55	7 5	2 53	Dog days begin.
14 Frid.	4 56	7 4	3 42	John Hunter, eminent surgeon, born 1728.
15 Sat.	4 56	7 4	sets.	St. Swithin's Day.
29) 6th Sunday after Trinity.				Mark 8. Day's Length, 13h. 6m.
16 Sun.	4 57	7 3	7 53	Great riot in New York city, 1803.
17 Mon.	4 57	7 3	8 22	Dr. Isaac Watts, born, 1647.
18 Tues.	4 58	7 2	8 58	St. Symphorosia and 7 sons, Martyrs, 120.
19 Wed.	4 59	7 1	9 31	St. Vincent de Paul, confessor, 1660.
20 Thurs.	4 59	7 1	10 0	Confed. Congress met at Richmond, 1861.
21 Frid.	5 0	7 0	10 30	Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
22 Sat.	5 1	6 59	11 16	Urania discovered, 1824.
30) 7th Sunday after Trinity.				Matth. 5. Day's Length 14h. 58m.
23 Sun.	5 1	6 59	11 54	First Olympiad, 776, B. C.
24 Mon.	5 2	6 58	morn.	Curran born, 1750.
25 Tues.	5 2	6 58	12 43	St. James the Great.
26 Wed.	5 3	6 57	1 34	Flood at Pittsburg, 1874.
27 Thurs.	5 4	6 56	2 24	Atlantic cable, laid, 1866.
28 Frid.	5 4	6 56	3 14	Battle before Atlanta, Ga., 1864.
29 Sat.	5 5	6 55	3 52	Albert I, Emp. of Germany, born, 1289.
31) 8th Sunday after Trinity.				Matth. 7. Day's Length, 13h. 48m.
30 Sun.	5 6	6 54	rises.	Westfield explosion, N. Y. Harbor, 1871.
31 Mon.	5 7	6 53	7 38	St. Ignatius, Loyola, died, 1556.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—July 17, Rosh-chodesh Ab. 25, Tishoh beab. 29, Sabbath Nachmu.

8th Month.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES

Last Quarter	5d.	10h.	52m.	Evening.
New Moon.....	13d.	3h.	49m.	Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	21d.	7h.	33m.	Evening.
Full Moon.....	28d.	3h.	57m.	Afternoon.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Tues.	5 7	6 53	8 1	Harriet Lee, Novelist, died, 1851.
2 Wed.	5 8	6 52	8 42	Mehemed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, died, 1849.
3 Thurs.	5 9	6 51	9 15	Crown Point taken, 1759.
4 Frid.	5 10	6 50	9 49	John Banim, Irish Novelist, died, 1842.
5 Sat.	5 11	6 49	10 25	First Atlantic Cable landed, 1858.

32) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's Length, 13h. 36m.

6 Sun.	5 12	6 48	11 18	Transfiguration of our Lord.
7 Mon.	5 13	6 47	morn.	Leonidas, Spartan Hero, slain, 480, B. C.
8 Tues.	5 13	6 47	12 28	Fr. Hutcheson, Moral Philos., born, 1694.
9 Wed.	5 14	6 46	1 22	Isaac Walton, born, 1593.
10 Thurs.	5 15	6 45	2 21	Battle of Weisenburg, 1870.
11 Frid.	5 16	6 44	3 19	Viscount Rowland Hill, born, 1772.
12 Sat.	5 17	6 43	4 17	Pope Gregory IX, died, 1241.

33) 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Day's Length, 13h. 24m.

13 Sun.	5 18	6 42	sets.	Earthquake in Scotland, 1816.
14 Mon.	5 19	6 41	6 57	G. Coleman, the elder, Dramatist, died, 1794.
15 Tues.	5 20	6 40	7 27	Ascension of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
16 Wed.	5 21	6 39	7 56	Battle of Bennington, 1777.
17 Thurs.	5 22	6 38	8 30	Frederick, the Great, died, 1786.
18 Frid.	5 23	6 37	8 56	John, Earl Russell, born, 1792.
19 Sat.	5 24	6 36	9 35	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.

34) 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Day's Length, 13h. 10m.

20 Sun.	5 25	6 35	10 18	Robert Herrick, English Poet, born, 1591.
21 Mon.	5 26	6 34	11 10	Lady Mary Wortley Montague, died, 1762.
22 Tues.	5 27	6 33	morn.	Dr. F. J. Gall, founder of Phrenology, died, [1828.]
23 Wed.	5 28	6 32	12 19	Wallace, beheaded, 1305.
24 Thurs.	5 29	6 31	1 25	St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25 Frid.	5 30	6 30	2 38	25th or 27th, Landing of Cæsar in England,
26 Sat.	5 31	6 29	3 32	Sir Rob. Walpole, born, 1676. [55 B. C.]

35) 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Day's Length, 12h. 56m.

27 Sun.	5 32	6 28	4 4	Dog Days end.
28 Mon.	5 33	6 27	rises.	Leigh Hunt, died, 1859.
29 Tues.	5 34	6 26	6 42	John Locke, Philosopher, born, 1632.
30 Wed.	5 35	6 25	7 14	Union defeat at Richmond, Ky.
31 Thurs.	5 36	6 24	7 53	John Bunyan, died, 1683.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5642—August 16, Rosh-chodesh Elul.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States,

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	4d.	8h.	5m.	Morning.
New Moon.....	12d.	7h.	36m.	Morning.
First Quarter.....	20d.	8h.	5m.	Morning.
Full Moon.....	26d.	11h.	48m.	Evening.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.
---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------

CHRONOLOGY
—OF—
IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1 Frid.	5 37	6 23	8 26	Napoleon III, captured at Sedan, 1870.
2 Sat.	5 38	6 22	9 0	Great fire in London, 1666.

36) 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Day's Length, 12h. 42m.

3 Sun.	5 39	6 21	9 44	Cromwell died, 1658.
4 Mon.	5 40	6 20	10 30	Pindar, Lyric poet, 518, B. C.
5 Tues.	5 42	6 18	11 29	Confederates entered Maryland, 1862.
6 Wed.	5 43	6 17	morn.	Geo. Alex. Stevens, writer, died, 1784.
7 Thurs.	5 44	6 16	12 13	Independence of Brazil, 1822.
8 Frid.	5 45	6 15	1 9	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
9 Sat.	5 46	6 14	2 9	James IV, of Scotland, killed, 1513.

37) 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's Length, 12h. 26m.

10 Sun.	5 47	6 13	3 8	Mungo Park, African Traveler, born, 1771.
11 Mon.	5 48	6 12	4 6	James Thomson, poet, born, 1700.
12 Tues.	5 50	6 10	sets.	St. Guy, Confessor, 11th century.
13 Wed.	5 51	6 9	6 25	Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, born, 1520.
14 Thurs.	5 52	6 8	6 55	Uprising of the People of N. O. against the usurping gov'tment.
15 Frid.	5 53	6 7	7 21	Capture Harper's Ferry by S'ewall Jackson.
16 Sat.	5 54	6 6	7 58	Gabriel Dan'l Fahrenheit, died 1736. [1862.

38) 15th Sunday after Trinity, Matth. 6. Day's Length, 12h. 10m.

17 Sun.	5 55	6 5	8 39	Battle of Antietam, 1862.
18 Mon.	5 56	6 4	9 23	Gilbert Bishop Burnet, hist'an, born, 1643.
19 Tues.	5 57	6 3	10 20	First battle of Paris, 1870.
20 Wed.	5 58	6 2	11 23	Alexander the Great, born, 356 B. C.
21 Thurs.	5 59	6 1	morn.	St. Mathew, Apostle and Evangelist.
22 Frid.	6 0	6 0	12 23	Beginning of Autumn.
23 Sat.	6 1	5 59	1 37	Wm. Upcott, Manuser, Collee., died, 1845.

39) 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Day's Length, 11h. 56m.

24 Sun.	6 2	5 58	2 39	Pepin, King of France, 768.
25 Mon.	6 3	5 57	3 45	Pacific Ocean discovered, 1513.
26 Tues.	6 4	5 56	4 48	Saints Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs, 304.
27 Wed.	6 5	5 55	rises.	Strassburg fell, 1870.
28 Thurs.	6 6	5 54	6 27	Sir Wm. Jones, Oriental Scholar, born,
29 Frid.	6 7	5 53	7 5	Michaelmas Day, [1746.
30 Sat.	6 8	5 52	7 48	Yorktown invested, 1781.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5643—September 15, Rosk-Hashonah,—17, Zom
Gedaltjah.—23 Jom Kipur.

10th Month.

OCTOBER.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	3d.	8h.	56m.	Evening.
New Moon.....	12d.	12h.	40m.	Morning.
First Quarter.....	19d.	6h.	33m.	Evening.
Full Moon.....	26d.	9h.	12m.	Morning.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY. —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
40) 17th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 14. Day's Length, 11h. 42m.
1 Sun.	6 9	5 51	8 34	Fulton's first steamboat trip, 1807.
2 Mon.	6 10	5 50	9 24	André executed as a spy, 1780.
3 Tues.	6 11	5 49	10 15	Black Hawk, died, 1838.
4 Wed.	6 12	5 48	11 8	Battle of Germantown, 1777.
5 Thurs.	6 14	5 46	11 59	Horace Walpole, born, 1717.
6 Frid.	6 15	5 45	morn.	Jenny Lind, born, 1820.
7 Sat.	6 16	5 44	12 54	Margaret, Maid of Norway, died 1290.
41) 18th Sunday after Trinity.				Matth. 22. Day's Length, 11h. 26m.
8 Sun.	6 17	5 43	1 50	Battle of Perryville, Ky., 1862.
9 Mon.	6 18	5 42	2 51	Great Fire in Chicago, 1871.
10 Tues.	6 19	5 41	3 48	Benjamin West, Painter, born, 1738.
11 Wed.	6 20	5 40	4 44	America discovered, 1492.
12 Thurs.	6 21	5 39	sets.	St. Wilfrid, B-shop of York, 709.
13 Frid.	6 23	5 37	6 9	Battle of Queenstown, 1812.
14 Sat.	6 24	5 36	6 43	Battle of Jena, 1806.
42) 19th Sunday after Trinity.				Matth. 9. Day's Length, 11h. 10m.
15 Sun.	6 25	5 35	7 25	Virgil, Latin Poet, born, 70 B. C.
16 Mon.	6 25	5 35	8 23	Marie Antoinette, beheaded, 1793.
17 Tues.	6 26	5 34	9 21	Burgoyne, surrendered, 1777.
18 Wed.	6 27	5 33	10 26	Last State Lottery drawn, in Engl., 1826.
19 Thurs.	6 28	5 32	11 31	Cornwallis, surrendered, 1781.
20 Frid.	6 29	5 31	morn.	M. Dahl, Swed. Portrait Painter, died, 1743.
21 Sat.	6 30	5 30	12 27	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
43) 20th Sunday after Trinity.				Matth. 22. Day's Length, 10h. 56m.
22 Sun.	6 32	5 28	1 34	Charles Martel, died, 741.
23 Mon.	6 33	5 27	2 44	Dr. John Jortin, Critic, born, 1698.
24 Tues.	6 34	5 26	3 52	Daniel Webster, died, 1852.
25 Wed.	6 35	5 25	5 0	Dr. James Beattie, Poet, born, 1735.
26 Thurs.	6 36	5 24	rises.	Hogarth, died, 1765.
27 Frid.	6 37	5 23	5 48	Cuba discovered, 1492.
28 Sat.	6 38	5 22	6 36	Battle at White Plains, 1776.
44) 21st Sunday after Trinity.				John 4. Day's Length, 10h. 42m
29 Sun.	6 39	5 21	7 32	Surrender of Metz, 1870.
30 Mon.	6 40	5 20	8 26	Solomon's Temple dedicated, 1004 B. C.
31 Tues.	6 41	5 19	9 20	All Hallow Eve

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5043—October 4, Hoshaino-raboh.—5. Snemini
Azareth.—6. Simchas Tora.—14. Rosh-chodesh Cheshwan.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	2d.	1h.	36m.	Afternoon.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	58m.	Evening.
First Quarter.....	18d.	3h.	20m.	Morning.
Full Moon.....	24d.	8h.	41m.	Evening.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.
---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------

CHRONOLOGY.
—OF—
IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1	Wed.	6 42	5 18	10 11	All Saints Day.
2	Thurs.	6 43	5 17	11 6	All Souls Day.
3	Frid.	6 44	5 16	morn.	Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, 1148.
4	Sat.	6 45	5 15	12 6	George Peabody, died, 1869.
45) 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Day's Length, 10h. 30m.					
5	Sun.	6 45	5 15	1 11	The American 74 launched, 1782.
6	Mon.	6 46	5 14	2 19	Battle of Port Royal, 1861.
7	Tues.	6 47	5 13	3 24	John Kyrle, "The man of Ross," died, 1724.
8	Wed.	6 43	5 12	4 37	Cortez entered Mexico, 1519.
9	Thurs.	6 49	5 11	5 45	Great Fire in Boston, 1872.
10	Frid.	6 50	5 10	sets.	Mahomet, Arabian Prophet, born, 570.
11	Sat.	6 51	5 9	5 58	Martinmas.
46) 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Day's Length, 10h. 16m.					
12	Sun.	6 52	5 8	6 59	Sherman left Atlanta, 1864.
13	Mon.	6 53	5 7	7 59	French entered Vienna, 1805.
14	Tues.	6 54	5 6	6 10	Sir Chas. Lyell, Geologist, born, 1797.
15	Wed.	6 54	5 6	10 24	John Keppler, great Astronomer, died, 1630.
16	Thurs.	6 55	5 5	11 33	Tiberius, Roman Emperor, born, 42 B. C.
17	Frid.	6 56	5 4	morn.	Suez Canal opened, 1869.
18	Sat.	6 57	5 3	12 10	Fort Lee taken by the British, 1776.
47) 24th Sunday after Trinity, Matth. 9. Day's Length, 10h. 6m.					
19	Sun.	6 57	5 3	12 45	St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow, 1231.
20	Mon.	6 58	5 2	1 46	Thomas Chatterton, poet, born, 1752.
21	Tues.	6 59	5 1	2 58	Presentation of the Blessed Virgin.
22	Wed.	6 59	5 1	4 7	Professor Dugald Steward, born, 1753.
23	Thurs.	7 0	5 0	5 24	Th. Henderson, Prof. of Astron, died, 1844.
24	Frid.	7 1	4 59	rises.	Battle of Lookout Mountain, 1863.
25	Sat.	7 1	4 59	5 34	Evacuation of New York, 1783.
48) 25th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 24. Day's Length, 9h. 56m.					
26	Sun.	7 2	4 58	6 29	John Elwes, noted miser, died, 1789.
27	Mon.	7 2	4 58	7 22	Steam Printing, 1814.
28	Tues.	7 3	4 57	8 18	Washington Irving, died, 1859.
29	Wed.	7 3	4 57	9 16	Sir Philip Sidney, poet, born, 1554.
30	Thurs.	7 4	4 56	10 11	U. S. took possession of Louisiana, 1803.

Jewish Festivals and Fasts,—5643—November 12, Rosh-chodesh Kislev,

12th Month.

DECEMBER.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of Southern States.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter.....	2d.	9h.	36m.	Forenoon
New Moon.....	10d.	10h.	16m.	Forenoon.
First Quarter.....	17d.	11h.	18m.	Forenoon.
Full Moon.....	24d.	10h.	20m.	Forenoon.

DAY OF Month & Week	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.	CHRONOLOGY —OF— IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1 Frid.	7 5	4 55	11 8	Princess A. Comnena, Historian, born 1083.
2 Sat.	7 6	4 54	11 58	Hernan Cortes, died, 1547.

49) 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Day's length, 9h. 48m.

3 Sun.	7 6	4 54	morn.	Robert Bloomfield, Poet, born, 1776.
4 Mon.	7 7	4 53	12 59	Pope John, XXII, died, 1334.
5 Tues.	7 7	4 53	2 6	Carlyle, born, 1795.
6 Wed.	7 7	4 53	3 10	St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra, 342.
7 Thurs.	7 8	4 52	4 4	Cicero, Roman orator, assassinated, 43 B. C.
8 Frid.	7 8	4 52	5 0	Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin.
9 Sat.	7 8	4 52	5 48	Milton, born, 1608.

50) 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Day's length, 9h. 42m.

10 Sun.	7 9	4 51	sets.	Louis Napoleon, elected President, 1848.
11 Mon.	7 9	4 51	5 54	Louis, Prince of Conde, died 1686.
12 Tues.	7 9	4 51	6 59	St. Columba, Abbot in Ireland, 584.
13 Wed.	7 9	4 51	8 14	Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862.
14 Thurs.	7 10	4 50	9 27	Washington, died, 1799.
15 Frid.	7 10	4 50	10 34	David Don, Botanist, died, 1841.
16 Sat.	7 10	4 50	11 40	Great Fire in New York, 1835.

51) 3d Sunday in Advent. Mattn. 11. Day's length, 9h. 40m.

17 Sun.	7 10	4 50	morn.	Ludw. Beethoven, emin. comp., born, 1770.
18 Mon.	7 11	4 49	12 30	St. Winebald, Abbot and Confessor, 760.
19 Tues.	7 11	4 49	1 30	Capt. W. Ed. Parry, Arct. Nav., born, 1790.
20 Wed.	7 11	4 49	2 32	Secession ord. passed in S. Carolina, 1860.
21 Thurs.	7 12	4 48	3 34	St. Thomas, Apostle.
22 Frid.	7 11	4 49	4 35	Emp. Vetellius, beheaded at Rome, 69 A. D.
23 Sat.	7 11	4 49	5 38	Newton, born, 1642.

52) 4th Sunday in Advent. John 1. Day's length, 9h. 38m.

24 Sun.	7 11	4 49	rise.	Treaty of Ghent, 1814.
25 Mon.	7 10	4 50	5 49	Nativity of our Lord. Christmas Day.
26 Tues.	7 10	4 50	6 50	Battle of Trenton, 1776.
27 Wed.	7 10	4 50	7 33	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
28 Thurs.	7 10	4 50	8 31	Macaulay, died, 1859.
29 Frid.	7 9	4 51	9 24	Union repulsed at Vicksburg, Miss., 1862.
30 Sat.	7 9	4 51	10 25	Titus, Roman Emperor, born, 41, A. D.

53) Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Day's length, 9h 42m.

31 Sun.	7 9	4 51	11 24	Battle of Murfreesboro, 1862.
-----------	-----	------	-------	-------------------------------

Jewish Festivals and Fasts—5643—December 6, Chanukah. 11. Rosh chodesh Thebeth.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The size depends upon the purposes for which it is intended; whether the family is large or small, and the time which can be devoted to its cultivation. The most suitable soil for a garden is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy, it ought to be made light by applying stable manure, and working up the ground thoroughly. Trenching as done in Europe, or North, is not advisable, at least where there is any coco, as by trenching the roots of this pest will get so deeply incorporated with the soil that it will be very hard afterwards to get rid of it. Exposure towards the east is desirable. If there are one or more large trees in the garden, or on the immediate outside, their shade can be used in which to sow Celery, Cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months, which will be an advantage. The seed beds for this purpose should be so arranged as to receive only the morning or evening sun. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, otherwise it will be impossible to raise good vegetables. The most reliable manure for general purposes is well decomposed stable or barnyard manure. Manure from cows will suit best for light, sandy soil; horse manure for heavy, stiff clay lands. For special purposes, Peruvian Guano, Blood Fertilizer, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial manures may be employed with advantage. Where the land is very sandy, cotton seed meal has the most lasting effect. For quick growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers, etc., the Blood Fertilizer and Guano applied in the hills, is very good. Soap suds are good for Celery; it is astonishing to perceive the difference in the size of those stalks which are watered every few days with the suds and others on the same ground, which are not. Wood ashes are best for Peas, either used as a top dressing when the peas just come out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. The New Orleans market gardeners raise as fine vegetables as can be produced anywhere; in fact, some varieties cannot be excelled, and very few gardeners use anything but stable manure.

Rotation of crops is another important item. Beets, Carrots and other roots should not be grown in succession on the same ground, but should be changed to those which grow above ground, such as Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc. Good seed, good ground and good cultivation are essential in order to raise good vegetables. When plants are up the ground should be stirred frequently; weeds ought not to be suffered to go into seed, but should be destroyed as soon as they appear. Hoeing and working the young crops during dry weather is very beneficial, be-

cause the weeds are then easily killed, and hoeing the ground, will make it retain moisture better than if it were left alone.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the open Winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Egg-Plants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained at any sash factory. I consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide, and ten feet six inches long, a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be over one month old; should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and all the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a longer time it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm when thrown up about eighteen inches, trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill any weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In Lower Louisiana the

ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep and then throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North. A few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, and the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage, when the frame is put above the ground is, that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink down so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

SOWING SEEDS.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their size, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soil seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes or plaster before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during the Summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours, and remove again early in the afternoon, so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to set out in the open ground. The most successful cabbage-painters in this neighborhood sow their seed in the open ground, toward the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing till the plants are transplanted. Seed should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance, and the seed sown just before or during a rain. Small pieces of ground,

of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and Corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme or Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up, when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground; or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds, and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate; or if there is too much fresh manure in the ground it will burn the seed and destroy its vitality.

Where seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

The following Tables will be found useful to the Gardener, Farmer and Amateur.

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN UPON AN ACRE.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills, . . . 1½ Bushels.	Oats, broadcast. 2 to 3 Bushels.
Beans, Pole, in hills, . . . 10 to 12 Qts.	Onion, in drills. 5 to 6 lbs.
Beets, in drills, 4 to 5 lbs.	Onion for Sets, in drills . . . 20 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills, . . . 8 to 10 Qts.	Onion, Sets, in drills. . 6 to 12 Bushels.
Buckwheat, 1 Bushel.	Parsnip, in drills. 4 to 6 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant, . 1 lb.	Peas, in drills, 1½ Bushels.
Carrots, in drills, 3 to 4 lbs.	Peas, broadcast. 3 Bushels.
Chinese Sugar Cane, 12 Qts.	Potato, (cut tubers,) . . . 10 Bushels.
Clover, Red, alone. 12 to 15 lbs.	Pumpkin, (in hills,) . . . 4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, White, alone, . . . 10 to 12 lbs.	Radish, in drills. 8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa, . . . 12 lbs.	Sage, in drills. 8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, in hills, 8 to 10 Qts.	Salsify, in drills, 8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, for soiling, 3 Bushels.	Spinach, in drills. 10 to 12 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills, 2 lbs.	Squash, (bush var.?) in hills, 4 to 6 lbs.
Hemp, 1½ Bushels.	Squash, (running ") in hills, 3 to 4 lbs.
Mustard, broadcast. ½ Bushel.	Tomato, to transplant, . . . ½ lb.
Melon, Musk, in hills. . . . 2 to 3 lbs.	Turnip, in drills. ½ to 2 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills. . . . 3 to 4 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast. 1 to 2 lbs.
Millet, broadcast. 1 Bushel.	

QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS.

Number of Hills or Length of Drills:	Number of Hills or Length of Drills:
Asparagus. 1 oz to 60 feet of drill.	Parsnip. 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.
Beet. 1 " " 50 " "	Peas. 1 Quart to 100 feet of drill.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 Qt. to 100 " "	Pumpkin. 1 oz to 40 hills.
Beans, Pole. 1 Qt. to 150 hills.	Radish. 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.
Carrot 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.	Salsify. 1 " " 70 " "
Cucumber. 1 oz to 75 hills.	Spinach, . . . 1 " " 100 " "
Corn. 1 Qt. to 200 hills.	Squash. 1 oz to 75 hills.
Endive. 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.	Turnip. 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.
Leek. 1 " " 100 " "	Cabbage. 1 oz to 2000 plants.
Melon, Water. 1 oz to 30 hills.	Califlower. . . . 1 " " 2000 "
Melon, Musk. 1 " " 60 "	Celery 1 " " 3000 "
Okra. 1 oz to 40 feet of drill.	Egg Plant 1 " " 1000 "
Onion. 1 " " 100 " "	Lettuce. 1 " " 3000 "
Onion, Sets, small, 1 Qt to 40 ft of drill.	Pepper 1 " " 1000 "
Parsley. 1 oz to 125 feet of drill.	Tomato. 1 " " 1500 "

NOTE.—The above calculations are made for the Spring; if sown during the Summer months, twice the quantity of seed will be required for the same amount of plants.

Table Showing Amount of Several Varieties of Grass Seed Necessary for an Acre, and the Number of Pounds in a Bushel.

No. of lbs. Quantity for to Bushel.	No. of lbs. Quantity for to Bushel.
Barley. 48 2 Bush.	Millet, German. 50 ¾ Bush.
Blue Grass. 14 2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 12 5 "
Orchard Grass. 14 2 "	Rescue Grass, 14 - "
Red Top Grass. 14 2 "	Timothy. 45 ¾ "
Hungarian Grass. . . . 48 1 "	Italian Rye Grass. . . . 20 3 "

Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), ARTISCHÖKE (Ger.), ALCACHOFA (Sp.).

Green Globe Artichoke.

Large Globe. This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the native as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is best propagated from suckers which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them. If planted by seed, sow them in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row; cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.); SPARGEL (Ger.), ESPARAGOS (Sp.).

Purple Top. The Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South; not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more Northern latitudes. It seems that it is short lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and I have found that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North three years old. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in

rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter, when the stalks are cut off, cover with a heavy coat of well rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fish-brine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in the manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

BUSH BEANS.

CULTURE.

Place in rows eighteen inches apart. Plant from end of February; and for succession every two or three weeks to May. During June and July Bush Beans planted in this latitude will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly till killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.

POLE BEANS.

Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart, and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat, and not more than three to four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific.

BEANS—(DWARF, SNAP OR BUSH.)

HARICOTS (Fr.), BOHNE (Ger.), FRIJOLENANO (Sp.).

EXTRA EARLY SIX WEEKS, or Newington Wonder.

EARLY VALENTINE RED SPECKLED.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.

GERMAN DWARF WAX.

WHITE KIDNEY.

RED SPECKLED FRENCH.

EARLY CHINA RED-EYE.

RED KIDNEY.

DWARF GOLDEN WAX (1168).

Extra Early Six Weeks, or Newington Wonder, is very early, but the pods are small and round. Good for family use.

Early Valentine, one of the best varieties; pods round, tender and quite productive; not much planted for the market.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. This is a long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market-gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer.

German Dwarf Wax. A new variety which is unsurpassed as a snap bean. Pods are of a wax color and have no strings; quite productive. Has come into general cultivation; cannot be too highly recommended.

White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, not much planted.

Red Speckled French is another strong growing variety, planted a good deal for the New Orleans market as a second crop, being about ten days later than the Mohawk and Yellow Six Weeks. It is hardy and productive.

Early China Red-Eye. Early and of good quality, but not very popular.

Red Kidney. This variety is largely planted for the New Orleans market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed but soft yet.

Dwarf Golden Wax. (NEW.) A dwarf variety with flat pods, longer than the Dwarf German Wax; entirely stringless; seed white, mottled with purplish red. This variety will come into general cultivation, and will in time take the place of the black seeded Wax, being earlier and more productive.

BEANS.—POLE OR RUNNING.

HARICOTS A RAMES (Fr.), STANGEN BOHNEN (Ger.), FRIJOL VASTAGO (Span.)

✓LARGE LIMA.

GERMAN WAX OR BUTTER.

✓CAROLINA OR SEWEE.

✓SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.

HORTICULTURAL OR WREN'S EGG.

✓CREASE BACK.

✓DUTCH CASE KNIFE.

Large Lima. A well known and excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty room to grow.

Carolina or Sewee. A variety similar to the Lima; the only difference is, the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated, being more productive than the Large Lima.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg, does not grow very strong, bears well, pods about six inches long, which are roundish and very tender.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole bean; it is early; pods broad and long, somewhat turned towards the end.

German Wax. This is a fine variety, and has the same good qualities as the German Dwarf Wax. Pods have a waxy appearance; very succulent and tender.

Southern Prolific. No variety will continue longer in bearing than this. It stands the heat of the summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long, flat; seeds dark yellow or rather light brown. It is the standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer.

Crease Back. A variety of Pole Bean which has been cultivated in the South for a long time, but has never come into the trade. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific;" pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and if shipped will keep better than most other kinds. I had some grown for me this season and offer a limited supply.

ENGLISH BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.), PUFF BOHNE (Ger.), HABA COMUN (Sp.)

Broad Windsor. Not so much cultivated here as in some parts of Europe. It is much liked by the people of the Southern part of Europe. Ought to be planted during November; as if planted in the spring they will not produce much.

BEETS.

BETRAVE (Fr.), RUNKELRUEBE (Ger.), REMOLACHA (Sp.)

EXTRA EARLY OR BASSANO.
SIMON'S EARLY RED TURNIP.
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.
LONG BLOOD.
HALF LONG BLOOD.

EGYPTIAN RED TURNIP.
LONG RED MANGEL WURTZEL.
WHITE FRENCH SUGAR.
SILVER OR SWISS CHARD.

Culture.

The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. Thin them out when about a month old to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market-gardeners sow some every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seeds over night, and roll in plaster before sowing.

Extra Early or Bassano, is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled. Earliness is not of so much value here, where there are beets sown and brought to the market the whole year round. In the North it is different, where the first crop of beets in the market in spring will bring a better price than the varieties which mature later.

Simon's Early Red Turnip Beet.

Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Simon's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light red color, planted a good deal by the market-gardeners about New Orleans.

Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is of a dark red color, and very tender.

Long Blood, is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety; it is not planted at all for the market, and very little for family use. In the North it is chiefly planted for winter use; here we have Turnip Beets the whole winter from the garden; therefore it has not the same value.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety of a half long shape; a good variety, but not much esteemed.

Egyptian Red Turnip Beet.

White French Sugar Beet.

Egyptian Red Turnip. This is a new variety sent out by Benary some years ago. It is very early, tender, deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of this variety are smaller than on others. The seeds are also much smaller. I recommend it and consider it an acquisition.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.

Long Red Mangel Wurtzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not stabled during the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for their food it ought to be more cultivated.

White French Sugar, is used the same as the foregoing; not much planted.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. This variety is cultivated for its large, succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

BORECOLE OR CURLED KALE.

CHOU-VERT (Fr.), GRUENER KOHL (Ger.), BRETON (Sp.)

Dwarf German Greens.

A vegetable highly esteemed in northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as Cabbage.

BROCCOLI.

CHOU BROCOLI (Fr.), BROCOLI SPARGEL-KOHL (Ger.), BROCOLI (Sp.)

Purple Cape.

Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of a greenish cast. We raise such fine Cauliflower here that very little Broccoli is raised.

The Purple Cape is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further North than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being more hardy.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES (Fr.), ROSEN OR SPROSSEN KOHL (Ger.)

BRETON DE BRUSELAS (Sp.)

Brussels Sprouts.

A vegetable cultivated the same as the cabbage, but very little known here. The small heads which appear along the up-

per part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared.

CABBAGE.

CHOU POMME (Fr.), KOPFKOHL (Ger.), REPOLLO (Sp.)

✓ **EARLY YORK.**
 ✓ **EARLY LARGE YORK.**
 ✓ **EARLY SUGAR LOAF.**
 ✓ **EARLY LARGE OXHEART.**
 ✓ **EARLY WINNINGSTADT.**
 ✓ **JERSEY WAKEFIELD.**
 ✓ **EARLY FLAT DUTCH.**
 ✓ **LARGE FLAT BRUNSWICK.**

✓ **FOTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK.**
 ✓ **LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.**
 ✓ **SUPERIOR LATE FLAT DUTCH.**
 ✓ **RED DUTCH (for Pickling.)**
 ✓ **GREEN GLOBE SAVOY.**
 ✓ **EARLY DWARF SAVOY.**
 ✓ **DRUMHEAD SAVOY.**
 ✓ **ST. DENIS OR CHOU BONNEUIL.**

Culture.

Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil, and without working the plants well, is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost in every month of the year, but the seed for a main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. Early varieties are sown during winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop and one of the best paying for the market-gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give, to raise cabbage plants during the months of July and August. I have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants, sow the seeds thinly in seed-beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed-bed never is allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but just the reverse; the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by the cabbage-fly, as they are too often disturbed during the day.

Early York. This is an early variety, but very little grown here, except for family use. As we have cabbage heading up almost the whole year, it has not the same value as in Northern climates, where the first cabbage in spring brings a good price.

Large York. About two to three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads; not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.

Early Sugar Loaf. Another pointed variety, with spoon shaped leaves; sown in early spring for an early summer Cabbage.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

Early Winningstadt. This is a very fine solid-heading variety; pointed and of good size, of the same season as the Oxheart. It is very good for family use. It does not suit the market, as no pointed cabbage can be sold to any advantage in the New Orleans market.

Early York Cabbage.

Large York Cabbage.

Early Large Oxheart.

Early Winningstadt.

Early Flat Dutch.

Large Flat Brunswick.

Superior Large Flat Dutch.

Green Globe Savoy.

Early Dwarf Savoy.

Drumhead Savoy.

St. Denis Chou Bonneau.

Jersey Wakefield. Very popular in the North, but little planted here. It is of medium size and heads up well.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate variety between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if raised for the market more salable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced by me about fourteen years ago. It is an excellent variety, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. It requires very rich ground, and should be sown early, as it is a little more susceptible of frost than the Superior Flat Dutch. It is well adapted for shipping, being very hard and does not wilt so quick as others. At Frenier, along the Jackson Railroad, this is the kind principally planted, and is preferred over all other varieties. The people living there plant nothing else except cabbage for the New Orleans market, and have tried nearly all highly recommended varieties, and this is their choice.

Fotler's Improved Brunswick. This is similar to the Large Flat Brunswick, but somewhat later and not so regular in shape. The seed of this kind being raised North, renders the plants harder than the German Brunswick.

Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold weather than the foregoing variety.

Superior Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular

variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. My stock is of superior quality, and I venture to say that seventy-five per cent. of all cabbage sold in the New Orleans market are of seeds which have been obtained from my store. During winter and spring specimens, which are brought as samples to my establishment, weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, can be frequently seen. In regard to the time of planting see remarks under head of Cabbage, in the directions for planting for July. I have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock I have been selling for years.

Red Dutch. Mostly used for pickling or salads. Very little cultivated.

Green Globe Savoy. Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other varieties.

Early Dwarf Savoy. Heads rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent, of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Drumhead Savoy. Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the two foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish heads.

St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil. This is a very popular French variety for the market as well as family garden. It grows to a large size, but requires a good season and good ground to make it head well. It should be sown during August and September for winter use, and in December and January for late spring use. Some market gardeners plant this variety in preference to any other, and some of the finest heads of cabbage offered in this market are of this variety.

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOUFLEUR (Fr.), BLUMENKOHL (Ger.), COLIFLOR (Sp.).

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.
HALF EARLY PARIS.
LARGE ASIATIC.
EARLY ERFURT.

LE NORMANDS (short stemmed).
EARLY ITALIAN GIANT.
LATE ITALIAN GIANT.
IMPERIAL (New).

This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered harder than the German and French varieties. I have had specimens brought to the store, raised from seed obtained from me, weighing sixteen pounds. The ground for planting Cauliflowers should be very rich. They thrive best in rich sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April till July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October the Le Normands, Half Early Paris, Asiatic and Erfurt, can be sown. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good, and the Asiatic is a little harder than the rest. For

spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted during February and as late as March, into the open ground. If we have a favorable season and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon the flowers will not obtain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.

Extra Early Paris, the earliest variety, heads small; very tender.

Half Early Paris. The most popular in the New Orleans market. Heads of good size, white and compact.

Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

Large Asiatic similar to the above, but grows stronger, and is hardier. Quite a favorite variety with those who know it.

Early Erfurt. This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

Le Normands short stemmed Cauliflower.

Le Normands is a French variety, and largely cultivated here. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads. Not so popular as the Half Early Paris in this market, but there is no good reason why it should not be, as it is an excellent variety in every respect; stands the heat better than any other.

Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

Early Italian Giant. Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. Recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season it will head with certainty, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Late Italian Giant. This is the largest of all the Cauliflowers. It is grown to a considerable extent in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

Imperial. (New.) A variety from France very similar to the Le Normands, perhaps a little earlier.

CARROT.

CAROTTE (Fr.). MOEHRE OR GELBE RUEBE (Ger.), ZANAHORIA (Sp.).

EARLY SCARLET HORN.
HALF LONG SCARLET FRENCH.
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

LONG RED, WITHOUT CORE.
ST. VELERIE.
HALF LONG LUC

Requires a sandy loam, well manured, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants

can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

Early Scarlet Horn. A short stump-rooted variety, of medium size, very early and of fine flavor. Not cultivated for the market.

Half Long French Scarlet. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market, as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, but much larger; bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor.

Half Long Luc. This is a new variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. It is very smooth and of a fine color.

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety, roots long and of deep orange color. It is not much cultivated in this section, and the flavor is not so fine as that of the two preceding kinds. Valuable for field culture.

Long Red without core. A new variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. Consider it a first class variety for the table, and one that will come into general cultivation when better known.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

Half Long Luc Carrot.

Half Long French
Scarlet Carrot.

Carrot, Long Red, without core.

Carrot, St. Valerie.

St. Valerie. A new variety from France, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in leaves. This is one of the finest carrots, and will take the place of the Half Long in the course of time. It is very smooth. Could not obtain enough seed the past season, but expect a full supply this year.

CELERY.

CELERI (Fr.), SELLERIE (Ger.), APIO (Sp.).

LARGE WHITE SOLID.
SANDRINGHAM'S DWARF WHITE.

TURNIP-ROOTED.
DWARF LARGE RIBBED. (New.)
CUTTING.

Large White Solid Celery.

Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. Transplant when the plants are six inches high, into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide, and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from six to eight inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lantanas will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table.

Large White Solid is the variety mostly grown. Is white, solid and crisp.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Dwarf Large Ribbed (new).

sown in the spring of the year, broad-cast, to be used for seasoning, the same as Parsley.

Sandringham Dwarf White. This is a new variety of excellent quality, somewhat taller than the Incomparable Dwarf. It has become very popular with the market gardeners.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery, is very popular in some parts of Europe, but hardly cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart, in rows one foot apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind has been brought here during the past year from France. It is short, but very thick-ribbed, solid and of fine flavor.

Celery for Soup. This is

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), KERBELKRAUT (Ger.)

An aromatic plant used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broad-cast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS.

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other Cabbage. Not popular as in former years, and very little planted.

CORN SALAD.

MACHE, DOUCET (Fr.), ACKER SALAT (Ger.), VALERIANA (Sp.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a Salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broad-cast during fall and winter, or in drills nine inches apart.

CORN.—INDIAN.

MAIS (Fr.,) WELSCHKORN (Ger.), MAIZ (Sp.)

- ✓ EXTRA EARLY DWARF SUGAR.
- ✓ ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY.
- ✓ EARLY SUGAR OR SWEET.
- ✓ STOWEL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR.

GOLDEN DENT GOURD SEED.
 EARLY YELLOW CANADA.
 LARGE WHITE FLINT.
 BLUNT'S PROLIFIC, FIELD. (New.)

Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four to five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adam's Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other varieties. Plant for a succession from February till June.

Extra Early Sugar Corn.

Early Sugar or New England Corn.

Evergreen Sugar Corn.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar. This is a very early variety and of excellent quality. Ears small but very tender. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

Adam's Extra Early, the most popular variety with market-gardeners for first planting. It has no fine table qualities, but as it grows to a good size, and is matured in about forty days from time of planting, it meets with ready sale in the market, and for these reasons gardeners prefer it.

Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early kinds. Desirable variety.

Stowel's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is not an early Corn, but the ears are of large size,

and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field-corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, I cannot understand.

Golden Dent Gourd Seed. A field variety which is very productive at the North. It makes very fine Corn South, but has to be planted here several years in succession before it attains perfection, as during the first year the ears are not well covered by the husk, as it is the case with all Northern varieties. When selected and planted here for a few years, it becomes acclimated and makes an excellent Corn with large, fine ears, grain deep and cob of medium size.

Early Yellow Canada. A long, eight-rowed variety. It is very early and is planted in both field and garden.

Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted here for table use principally, but like the Golden Dent makes an excellent variety for field culture after it has been planted here for two or three years.

Blunt's Prolific Field Corn. (NEW.) This is a very excellent variety, either for the field or for the table. It is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are of medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early.

CRESS.

CRESSON (Fr.), KRESSE (Ger.), BERRO (Sp.)

Used for salad during winter and spring. Sow broad-cast or in drills six inches apart.

Curled or Pepper Grass. Not much used in this section.

Broad-leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress; a variety which does not succeed well here. Is considered a very wholesome dish.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE (Fr.), GURKE (Ger.), PEPINO (Sp.)

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.
EARLY FRAME.
LONG GREEN TURKEY.

EARLY CLUSTER.
GHERKIN OR BURR (for pickling.)

Cucumbers need rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill. Hoe between the hills till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day, and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered.

Improved Early White Spine.

when ripe. The best variety for shipping. Of late years it is used by most gardeners for forcing as well as out-door culture. It is very productive.

Early Frame. Another early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly; therefore gardeners do not plant it much.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety, attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Early Frame.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly, and bears in clusters.

Early Cluster.

West India Gherkin.

West India Gherkin. This is an oval variety, small in size. It is used for pickling when young and tender. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE (Fr.), EIERPFLANZE (Ger.), BERENGENA (Sp.)

The seed should be sown in hot-beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be placed in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very popular in the South, and extensively cultivated.

Large Purple or New Orleans Market. This is the only kind grown here; it is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color, and very productive. Southern grown seed of this,

Large Purple Eggplant.

as of a good many other tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE (Fr.), ENDIVEN (Ger.), ENDIBIA (Sp.)

A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broad-cast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for the table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as, if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

Green Curled, is the most desirable kind, as it bears more heat than the following sort, and the favorite market variety.

Green Curled Endive

Extra Fine Curled, does not grow quite so large as the foregoing, and is more apt to decay, when there is a wet summer. Better adapted for winter.

Broad-leaved or Escarolle, makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.

KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.), KOHL-RABI (Ger.), COL DE NABO (Sp.)

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of this City, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broad-cast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded; or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna, the finest variety of all, and the only kind I keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.

Early White Vienna Kohl-rabi.

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.), LAUCH (Ger.), PUERO (Sp.)

A species of Onion, highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broad-cast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to insure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer.

Large London Flag, is the most desirable kind, and that most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a new French variety which grows to a very large size.

LETTUCE.

LAI TUE (Fr.), LATTICH (Ger.), LECHUGA (Sp.)

EARLY CABBAGE OR WHITE BUTTER-HEAD.

IMPROVED ROYAL CABBAGE.

BROWN DUTCH CABBAGE.

DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

WHITE PARIS COSS.

LARGE INDIA CURLED.

PERPIGNAN.

IMPROVED LARGE PASSION.

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market-gardener. Of course it takes a good deal of labor to produce

this vegetable during our hot summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce are grown anywhere than in New Orleans during fall and Spring. The seed should be sown broadcast, and, when large enough, planted out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. Some kinds grow larger than others, for instance Butterhead will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.

Early Cabbage or White Butter. An early variety forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.

Early Cabbage or White Butter.

White Paris Coss Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

Perpignan Lettuce.

Improved Royal Cabbage. This is the most popular variety in this State. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is very tender and crisp, can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind, and does not run into seed so quickly.

Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hardy kind, forms a solid head, not so popular as many other kinds.

Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.

Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

White Paris Coss. This is very popular with the New Orleans market-gardeners, as it is the favorite with the French population. It grows to perfection and forms large, fine heads, particularly in the spring of the year.

Large India Curled. A variety highly esteemed in the North for summer planting, but very little cultivated here.

Perpignan. A fine German variety which forms large light green heads, and which stands the heat better than the Royal. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter end of spring.

Improved Large Passion. This is a large Cabbage Lettuce from California; it attains a large size, grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. It is the kind shipped from here in the spring.

MELON—MUSK OR CANTELOUPE.

MELON (Fr.), MELONE (Ger.), MELON (Sp.)

✓NETTED NUTMEG.

✓NETTED CITRON.

✓PINE APPLE.

✓EARLY WHITE JAPAN.

✓PERSIAN OR CASSABA.

✓NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten or twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans, and the quality is very fine; far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Netted Nutmeg Melon. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early and fine flavor.

Netted Citron Canteloupe. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, medium size, and roughly netted.

Pine Apple Canteloupe. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of very fine flavor.

Early White Japan Canteloupe. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet, and of medium size.

Persian or Cassaba. A large variety of oval shape, delicate flavor. The rind of this kind is very thin, which is a disadvantage in handling, and prevents it from being planted for the market. • Very fine for family use.

New Orleans Market. A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for this market; large in size, very roughly netted, and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier, but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size as the variety grown here. Small varieties of melons will improve in size if cultivated here for a number of years, and if care is taken that no Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkin are cultivated in the vicinity. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

Note —The above cut represents the New Orleans Melon; it has been taken from a common specimen grown by one of my customers, who raises the seed of this variety for me.

MELON—WATER.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.), WASSERMELONE (Ger), SANDIA (Sp.)

MOUNTAIN SWEET.
MOUNTAIN SPROUT.
IMPROVED GIPSEY.

ICE-CREAM (White seeded.)
ORANGE WATER.
RATTLE SNAKE.

Water Melon will grow and produce in places where Canteloupe will not do well. The soil for this plant should be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between hills kept clean till the vines touch.

Mountain Sweet Water Melon.

Mountain Sprout Water Melon.

Improved GipseY Melon.

Mountain Sweet Water. This is a very popular variety, is of oblong shape, flesh bright scarlet and of good flavor. It is very productive.

Moutain Sprout Water. This is similar in shape to the foregoing variety, but rather later. It is light green with irregular stripes of dark green. Flesh bright scarlet.

Improved GipseY. This is a lately introduced variety which has become the favorite of the market-gardeners. It is very large, oblong and of a dark green color, striped and mottled with light green. Flesh scarlet, and of delicious flavor. This is without any exception the best market variety.

Ice-Cream. (WHITE SEEDED.) A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in the rind it is not so well adapted for the market as the other kinds; notwithstanding this, it is grown exclusively by some for that purpose, on account of its earliness. It has come into general cultivation more and more every year, as it is very sweet, and sells readily in the market.

Orange Water. Quite a distinct variety from the others. The rind can be peeled off the same as the skin of an orange. It is of medium size, fair quality. Very little cultivated.

Rattle Snake. An old Southern variety which has come into notice since a few years; it is of large size, the green not quite so dark as the GipseY, but the stripes larger; fine market variety. The past season, when other varieties failed, it stood the wet weather well, and sold more readily than others, not having been injured in looks. It stands transportation better than any other; has become the standard market variety, and taken the place of the Mountain Sweet and Mountain Sprout, which were planted in former years.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.), SENF (Ger.), MOSTAZA (Sp.)

WHITE OR YELLOW SEEDED.

| LARGELEAVED.

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broad-cast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The Largeleaved or Curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), INDIANISCHE KRESSE (Ger.), CAPUCHINA (Sp.)

TALL.

| DWARF.

Not cultivated here, except for ornament.

OKRA.

TALL GROWING.

| DWARF.

This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know how to prepare better than any other people. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a very wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.

Tall Growing Okra.

Tall Growing. This is the variety most cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end, and keep longer tender than the square podded kind.

Dwarf. Cultivated only as being earlier than the former kind. The pods are short, thick and ribbed, and not so nice in appearance as the Tall Growing variety.

ONION.

ONION (Fr.), ZWIEBEL (Ger.), CEBOLLA (Sp.)

YELLOW DUTCH OR STRASSBURG.

WHITE, OR SILVER SKIN.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

CREOLE.

The Onion is one of the most important vegetables, and is grown to a large extent in Louisiana. Hundreds of barrels are shipped in spring from here to the Western and Northern States. There is one peculiar feature about raising Onions here, and that is they can only be raised from Southern, or so-called Creole seed. No seed from North, West, or any part of Europe, will produce a merchantable Onion in the South. When the crop of Creole seed is a failure, and they are scarce, they will bring a good price, and have been sold as high as ten dollars a pound, when at the same time Northern seed could be had for one-fourth of that price. Northern raised seed can be sown to be used green, but as we have Shalots here which grow during the whole autumn and winter, and multiply very rapidly, the sowing of seed for green

Louisiana Creole Onion.

onions is not profitable. Seed should be sown from the middle of September to the end of October; if sown sooner too many

will throw up seed stalks. They are generally sown broadcast, and when the size of a goose quill transplanted into rows one to two feet apart, and about five inches in the rows. Onions are different, in regard to rotation, from other vegetables; they do best if raised on the same ground for a succession of years. The past season has been favorable to mature Creole Onion seed, and I have been able to fill all orders. The price of Onions has been good, and it is expected to be good next spring, owing to the dry weather North and West, and it is hoped that a good profit will be made by those who are in the cultivation of this vegetable.

Yellow Dutch, or Strassburg. A brownish yellow Onion, flat and of good size in the North, but does not bulb here.

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the favorite kind in the East, but does not answer here, except to be used green.

White, or Silver Skin. A mild variety of the same shape as the Strassburg. This variety is more apt to make a small onion here than the two foregoing kinds are.

Louisiana, or Creole Onion. This is generally of a light red color, darker than the Strassburg, and lighter in color than the Wethersfield. The seed I have been selling, of this kind, for a number of years, has been raised on Bayou Lafourche, and never has failed to make fine large Onions.

NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

New Queen. This is a medium sized white variety from Italy, very early, and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table. It can not be too highly recommended.

Giant Rocca. Another Italian variety of globular shape; brownish skin, and of very mild flavor. It is not quite as early as the White Queen, but if sown early in Spring will attain a good size. The new crop of seed of these two varieties can not be had here before end of October. I should recommend to sow the seeds thinly in drills, so that they need not to be transplanted. I tried another Italian variety, the Neapolitan Marzagole, but did not find it as good as the Queen. It is white, but not as early as the former.

These Italian varieties are the first I ever saw bulb here, and they will be valuable when the crop of Creole Onion seed should fail. The seed I offer are imported directly from Italy, and can be relied upon as being genuine. Give them a trial.

SHALOTS.

ECHALLOTTE (Fr.), SCHALOTTEN (Ger.)

A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in spring, when the tops

become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.), PETERSILLIE (Ger.), PERJIL (Sp.)

PLAIN LEAVED.
DOUBLE CURLED.

IMPROVED GARNISHING.

Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring, from end of January to end of April. It is generally sown broad-cast.

Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for the New Orleans market.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, but is not so popular.

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; has the same flavor as the other kinds.

PARSNIP.

PANAIS (Fr.). PASTINAKE (Ger.), PASTINACA (Sp.)

HALLOW CROWN, OR SUGAR.

Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the row. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hallow Crown, or Sugar, is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

PEAS.

POIS (Fr.), ERBE (Ger.), GUISANTE (Sp.)

EARLIEST.

EXTRA EARLY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
EARLY WASHINGTON, 3 feet.

EARLY TOM THUMB, 1 foot.
LAXTON'S ALPHA, 3 feet.

SECOND CROP.

BISHOP'S DWARF LONG POD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, 5 "
MCLEAN'S ADVANCER, 3 "

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD, 3 ft.
EUGENIE, 3 feet.

GENERAL CROP.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL, 3 feet.
ROYAL DWARF MARROW, 3 feet.
BLACK EYED MARROWFAT, 4 feet.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT, 4 feet.
DWARF SUGAR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
TALL SUGAR, 6 feet.

Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground manured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing the dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas planted in rich ground will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy, light soil.

The Extra Early, Tom Thumb, or Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfats; January and February, as late as March, all kinds can be planted, but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Extra Early. This is the earliest Pea cultivated; very popular with the small market gardeners here, who have rich grounds. It is very productive and good flavored. The stock I sell is as good as any sold in the country, not surpassed by any, no matter whose name is put before "Extra Early."

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are all nearly the same thing; is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

Laxton's Alpha. This is a variety of recent introduction; it is the earliest wrinkled variety in cultivation; of delicious flavor and very prolific. This variety deserves to be recommended to all who like a first class pea. It will come into general cultivation when better known.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety, very stout and branching, requires no sticks, but simply the earth drawn round the roots. It is very productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A green, wrinkled variety of very fine flavor; not profitable for the market, but recommended for family use.

Extra Early Peas.

McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf, wrinkled variety, of recent introduction. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green marrow pea of good quality. Pods are long and well filled. It is second early, can be recommended for the use of market-gardeners, being very prolific.

Eugenie. A white, wrinkled variety, of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Can not be too highly recommended for family use.

Dwarf Blue Imperial. A very good bearer if planted early; pods are large and well filled.

Royal Dwarf Marrow. Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

Black Eyed Marrowfat. This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about four feet high.

Early White Marrowfat. Similar to the last variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

Dwarf Sugar. A variety where the whole pod can be used, after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod. Three feet high.

Tall Sugar, has the same qualities as the foregoing kind, only grows taller and the pods are somewhat larger. Neither of these two varieties are very popular here.

THE PEA BUG.

All peas grown near Philadelphia have small holes in them, caused by the sting of the Pea Bug, while the pod is forming, when it deposits its egg in it. Later the insect perfects itself and comes out of the dry pea, leaving the hole.

The germ of the pea is never destroyed, and they grow equally as well as those without holes. Market-gardeners in this neighborhood who have been planting the Extra Early Peas for years, will not take them without holes, and consider these a trade mark.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes; that is sown broadcast, and when a good stand and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties, called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap-beans, and if dried, like dried beans. They make a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small, white, with a black eye; they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking.

PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.), SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.), PIMENTO (Sp.)

BELL OR BULL NOSE.

SWEET SPANISH MONSTROUS.

LONG RED CAYENNE.

RED CHERRY.

Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot-bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot to a foot and a half in the rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together as they mix very readily.

Sweet Spanish, or Monstrous. A very popular variety, and much cultivated, and used for salad. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end.

Ball or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes.

Red Cherry. A small, roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Sweet Spanish, or Monstrous.

Red Cherry.

Long Red Cayenne.

POTATOES.

POMME DE TERRE (Fr.) KARTOFFEL (Ger.)

EARLY ROSE.
JACKSON WHITE.
BREESE'S PEERLESS.
BREESE'S PROLIFIC.

RUSSETS.
EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.
SNOWFLAKE.
BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

The past season has not been a profitable one for those engaged in cultivating potatoes; only the very early planted netted a good profit. The price dropped very quickly, and, owing to the wet spring, the most potatoes were of poor quality, and were not suitable for shipping. Where potatoes were good and could be held till late in the season, the price was fair and paid well.

Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if it cannot be had, cotton seed meal, bone dust, or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small; each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. For field culture two and a half to three feet apart; for garden two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted early they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and filled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled soon, they will suffer more, if caught by a late frost, than if planted deep and hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting get cut down by a frost, and a later planting, which may just be peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here, if planted in August; if the Autumn is not too dry they will bring nice tubers by end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. Potatoes from those raised in spring can be used for seed purposes. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting.

I have been handling several thousand barrels of potatoes every season for planting, and make seed potatoes a speciality. The potatoes I sell are Eastern grown, which, as every one interested in potato culture knows, are superior and preferable to Western grown. Ten years ago I introduced the Peerless Potato here. I then only received ten barrels, as the price was very high; but seeing the fine qualities of the same, and finding it to suit our climate, I contracted the following year for a considerable lot, and urged my customers to plant them. No one has been disappointed in the result. It was during the same year that

amongst a lot of Jackson Whites sent out here from New York, there were one hundred barrels of Peerless Potatoes. Merchants are not very particular in regard to name, and they were sold for Goodrich, Jackson Whites, or anything else they resembled. They are well known now, and the kind mostly planted. I brought out six years ago the Extra Early Vermont, Brownell's Beauty, and Compton's Surprise. The latter variety I have discarded; it is not salable on account of its purplish color. Five years ago the Snowflake was the sensation.

After another year's trial I have discarded the Brownell's Beauty. It is of very good quality, productive, but not salable in the market on account of its color, which resembles the Russet, one of the most common potatoes received here from the West. I have had six other new varieties under trial, but did not find anything to justify the high price asked for them for our section. The Alpha is a fine white early kind, but not productive. Ruby and other varieties are pinkish, which always is an objection for this market. These fancy prices for new potatoes do not pay here, as we can keep none over for seed, and any person raising for the market would not realize a cent more for a new fancy variety per barrel, than for a barrel of good Peerless or Early Rose. Earliness is no consideration, as we plant from December to end of March. Somebody may plant Early Rose in December and another in February, and those planted in February come to the market first; depends entirely upon the season. If late frosts set in, early planted potatoes will be cut down, and those just coming out of the ground will not be hurt. The Jackson White has given but little satisfaction this and last year, except in cases where planted very early. The yield was very good, but the quality poor and very knotty. Perhaps this was the fault of the season. It is hardly planted any more for the market. Up to now the Peerless is the standard variety. Among the new kinds I have tried, I find the White Elephant to be a fine potato. It is a very strong grower, tubers oblong, very productive, good quality and flavor. It is late and will come in at the end of the season if planted with the earlier varieties. So far the price has been too high, but expect this year to have some to sell.

Early Rose. This is, without any doubt, the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink-skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. It has not become as popular as it deserves as a market variety, as pink or red potatoes do not sell so well here as the white kinds. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost, they suffer more than other varieties. No better potato for family use. Every one who plants ought to plant some of this variety, but they want rich, light soil to grow to perfection.

Jackson White. This is a very popular kind here in New Orleans, and before the Peerless was introduced it was the leading potato. It is not quite so early as the Peerless. It is white, has a great many eyes, and is of very good quality. When grown here it gets smoother than when produced in the East. It keeps

well, and during wet seasons rots less than any other variety. Almost out of cultivation.

Breese's Peerless. Only seven years since this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading variety for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly rus-

Snowflake.

setted; eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size, very productive and earlier than the Jackson White. As white potatoes are more salable than pinkish kinds, and as this variety is handsome in appearance, and of good quality, it has become the general favorite in this section.

Breese's Prolific. This is another new sort. The vines are short, tubers from medium to large, very regular and very smooth. Skin dull white, slightly russetted; eyes shallow and pinkish; flesh white, very mealy and of fine quality; not quite so productive here as the foregoing kind.

Russets. This kind is still planted by some. It is round, reddish and slightly russetted. Eyes deep and many. Very productive, but not so fine a quality as some others. If the season is dry it will do well, but in a wet season, this variety will rot quicker than any other.

Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the tubers are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

Snowflake. This is a very early variety. Tubers good medium size; elongated, very uniform and quite productive. Eyes flat on the body of the tuber, but compressed on the seed end. Skin white, flesh very fine grained, and when boiled snow-white.

Beauty of Hebron. I have tried this variety very thoroughly, and have found it all that it has been represented. It is earlier than the Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is very productive and of excellent table quality, more mealy than the Early Rose.

Extra Early Vermont.

THE SWEET POTATO.

Convolvulus batatas.

The Sweet Potato is next to corn the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no southern table should be found without it from the first day of August

till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vine from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up, and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes, others who set out the vines, say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready and time for planting has arrived do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure, in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under these circumstances answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course, will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines or slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in the row is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug.

Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato and should be kept carefully out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation. Varieties generally cultivated in the South:

The Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow, and very sweet. Without a doubt, the best potato for family use.

The Bermuda. This variety is perhaps a little more productive and earlier than the preceding, but far behind it in quality. Skin red, flesh white and mealy, and on that account not very popular as a table potato.

Shanghai or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

There are some other varieties of Sweet Potatoes highly prized in the West, but are not appreciated here. The Red and Yellow Nansemond are of fine quality and productive, but will not sell so well as the California Yam when taken to market. For home consumption they are fine, and deserve to be cultivated.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON (Fr.), KUERBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA (Sp.)

KENTUCKY FIELD.
LARGE CHEESE.

CASHAW CROOK NECK.

Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to have them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil the quality of the same. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.

Kentucky Field. Large round, soft shell, salmon color, very productive; best for stock.

Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained and used for the table or for stock feeding.

Cashaw (Crook Neck). This is very extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with light yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine grained, yellow and very sweet. It keeps well. This variety takes the place here of the Winter Squashes, which are very little cultivated.

RADISH.

RADIES, RAVE (Fr.), RADIBS, RETTIG (Ger.), RABANO (Sp.)

EARLY LONG SCARLET.
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP.
EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.
SCARLET HALF LONG FRENCH.
BLACK SPANISH (Winter).
CHINESE ROSE (Winter.)

This is a very popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Yellow and White Summer Turnip are best for planting during the summer months. The Half Long Scarlet French is the only red kind raised for the New Orleans market, and all the other cities in the United States taken together do not use as many of that one variety as New Orleans does. I have sold nearly two thousand pounds of the seed per annum for the last twelve years.

Early Long Scarlet. This is a very desirable variety; it is of a bright scarlet color, short top, and very brittle.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small, round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Yellow Summer Turnip.

Early Long Scarlet.

Scarlet Half Long French.

Early Scarlet Turnip.

Yellow Summer Turnip. This stands the heat better than the foregoing kinds. It is of an oblong shape, yellow, russeted on the top. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

Early Scarlet Olive Shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter, and not quite so bright in color. It is early and of good quality. Top short.

White Summer Turnip. This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well, but is not much used.

Scarlet Half Long French. This is the most popular Radish for the market. It is of a bright scarlet color, and when well grown from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

Black Spanish. (WINTER). This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, very solid and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between Turnips, or planted in rows a foot apart, and thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

Chinese Rose. (WINTER). This is of a half long shape, bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described kind, but not so popular.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE (Fr.)

Sown from September to March. It is used as a salad, resembling the Cress in taste.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

SALSIFIS (Fr.), HAFFERWURZEL (Ger.), OSTRA VEGETAL (Sp.)

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways. It partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year; not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, and deeply spaded up, and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart, and thin out to three to four inches in the rows.

SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.), SPINAT (Ger.), ESPINAGO (Sp.)

EXTRA LARGE LEAVED SAVOY.
BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to end of March. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground, the larger the leaves.

Extra Large Leaved Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. It does not grow so strong as the following kind.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and very succulent.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

SORREL.

OSEILLE (Fr.), SAUERAMPFER (Ger.), ACEDERA* (Sp.)

Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year; and thinned out to three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach; also, in soups and as a salad.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.), KUERBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.)

EARLY BUSH, OR PATTY PAN.

LONG GREEN, OR SUMMER CROOK-NECK.

LONDON VEGETABLE MARROW.

THE HUBBARD.

BOSTON MARROW.

Sow during March in hills from three to four feet apart, six to eight seeds. When well up, thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait till the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn, it is time to plant Squash.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.

Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck.

The Hubbard.

Early Bush, or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and the only popular kind here. All other varieties are very little cultivated, as the Cashaw Pumpkin, the striped variety, takes their place. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room.

Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a very strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality, but not so popular.

London Vegetable Marrow. A European variety, very little cultivated here. It grows to a good size and is very dry. Color, whitish with a yellow tinge.

The Hubbard. This is a Winter Squash, very highly esteemed in the East, but hardly cultivated here.

Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for Winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality, but not esteemed here, as most people consider the Southern grown Cashaw Pumpkin superior to any Winter Squash.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.), LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.), TOMATE (Sp.)

✓✓ EXTRA EARLY DWARF RED.
 ✓✓ EARLY LARGE SMOOTH RED.
 FEEJEE ISLAND,
 TILDEN.

✓✓ TROPHY, (selected.)
 ✓✓ LARGE YELLOW.
 ✓✓ ACME, (new.)
 ✓✓ PARAGON, (new.)

Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in the open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick, and become too crowded when two to three inches high, which makes the plants too thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two to three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted out into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, for the Extra Early, which is of very

Selected Trophy.

Extra Early Dwarf.

dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes.—When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown towards the latter end of May and during June.

Extra Early Dwarf. This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit; fruit larger than the following kind, and more

The New Acme.

flat; bright scarlet in color and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.

Early Large Smooth Red. One of the earliest; medium size; skin light scarlet; smooth and productive.

Fejee Island. A large variety, very solid, and of pinkish color. Good for a late variety.

Tilden. This is the standard variety for family garden as well as market. It is of a good shape, brilliant scarlet, and from above medium to large in size. It keeps well and is planted for a general crop.

Selected Trophy. A very large, smooth Tomato, more solid and heavy than any other kind. It is not quite as early as the Tilden. Has become a favorite variety.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the Large Red, but more solid. Not very popular.

Acme. This is a new variety and the prettiest and most solid Tomato ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower and a good and long bearer. They are the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none yet has surpassed this kind, when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Paragon. This variety has lately come into notice. It is very solid, of a bright reddish crimson color, comes in about the same time as the Tilden, but is heavier in foliage, and protects its fruit. It is productive and keeps long in bearing, well adapted for shipping.

TURNIP.

NAVET (Fr.), RUEBE (Ger.), NABO COMUN (Sp.)

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP,
(strap-leaved).
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH,
(strap-leaved).
LARGE WHITE GLOBE.
POMERIAN GLOBE.
WHITE SPRING.
YELLOW ABERDEEN.

GOLDEN BALL.
AMBER GLOBE.
EARLY PURPLE TOP MUNICH.
PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.
IMPROVED RUTA BAGA.
EXTRA EARLY WHITE FRENCH, OR
WHITE EGG TURNIP, (new).

Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of land-plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to

Early Red or Purple Top, (strap-leaved). Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga

become specked. Sow from end of July till October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than end of August. The Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomerian Globe are best for spring, but also good for autumn.

Early White Flat Dutch, (strap-leaved.)

Early Red, or Purple Top. (STRAP-LEAVED.) This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat with a small tap-root,

and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is fine grained and rich.

Early White Flat Dutch. (STRAP-LEAVED.) This is similar to the above in shape, but considered about a week earlier. It is very popular.

Large White Globe. A very large variety, mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse but sweet; tops very large.

Pomerian Globe. This is selected from the above. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring. When pulled before it is too large it is a very saleable turnip in the market.

White Spring. This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large but rounder in shape. The tops are larger, it is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

Yellow Aberdeen. This a variety very little cultivated here. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table or feeding stock.

Pomerian Globe.

Robertson's Golden Ball, is the best of the yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked. This kind ought to be more cultivated.

Amber Globe. This is very similar to the above kind.

Early Purple Top Munich. A new variety from Germany; flat, with Red or Purple Top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very

tender and of fine flavor. Recommended highly.

Purple Top Ruta Baga or Swede. This is grown for feeding stock, and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should always be sown in rows or ridges.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. Similar to the above; bulb smoother, with but few fibrous roots.

Extra Early White French, or White Egg Turnip. This is a lately introduced variety; is said to be very early, tender and crisp. The shape of it is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it, I found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet. It never will become a favorite market variety, as only flat kinds sell well in this market. It has to be pulled up soon, as it becomes pithy shortly after attaining maturity.

Extra Early White French.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Some of these possess culinary as well as medicinal properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown, to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deep they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them—some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, *Pimpinelle Anisum*.

Balm, *Melisse Officinalis*.

Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocymum Basilicum*.

Bene, *Sesamum Orientale*.

Borage, *Borago Officinalis*.

Caraway, *Carum Carvi*.

Dill, *Anethum Graveolens*.

Fennel, sweet, *Anethum Foeniculum*.

Lavender, *Lavendula Vera*.

Majoram, sweet, *Origanum Mayoram*.

Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis*.

Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis*.

Rue, *Ruta Graveolens*.

Sage, *Salvia Officinalis*.

Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis*.

Thyme, *Thymas Vulgaris*.

Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

I have often been asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best for this latitude, but so far I have never been able to answer these questions satisfactorily. For hay I do not think there is anything better than the Millet. For permanent grass I have almost come to the conclusion that none of the grasses used for this purpose North and West will answer. Rye, Red Oats and Rescue Grass will make winter pasturage in this latitude. Different kinds of Clover answer very well during spring, but during the hot summer months I have never found anything to stand and produce except the Bermuda and Crabgrass, which are indigenous to the South. The former does not seed, and has to be propagated by roots. In my opinion it is better suited for pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. I have had so many applications for Guinea Grass that I have been induced to import some from Jamaica, where it is used altogether for pasturage. It seems to grow rank, but so far I am not enabled to pass an opinion upon it; it looks rather coarse for hay. Having tried Guinea Grass I have come to the conclusion that it will not answer for here, from the fact that it will freeze out every year. It will produce a large quantity of hay or green fodder, but has to be resown every spring. The seeds that are raised here are light, and do not germinate freely. To import seed every year is rather troublesome. The Johnson Grass advertised by some as Guinea Grass is not Guinea Grass; it is much coarser, and can hardly be destroyed after having taken hold of a piece of ground. Some are enthusiastic about Alfalfa or Lucerne; others, whose opinion ought also to be respected, say it will not do here. There exists a great difference of opinion in regard to which grass seed is most suitable for the South.

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Six to eight pounds to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturage at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Should be sown in early spring.

Alsike Clover. This is also called Hybrid Clover. It is a native of Sweden, a cold climate, and does not succeed so well here as the other kinds, because of burning out in summer.

Alfalfa or Chili Clover, or French Lucerne. This variety does well here, but the ground has to be well prepared, and deeply plowed. It will not do in low, wet ground. Should be sown in January or February; eight to ten pounds per acre. (See letter of E. M. Hudson at end of Seed Catalogue.)

Kentucky Blue Grass. (EXTRA CLEANED.) Should be sown in dry soil. Two bushels per acre.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses for pasturing. It grows quickly, much more so than the Blue Grass. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow one to one and a half bushel per acre. (See extract from "Farmers' Book of Grasses.")

Rescue Grass. A forage plant from Australia. It grows during winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, but not be-

fore the weather gets cool, as it will not sprout so long as the ground is warm. (See letter of Thomas B. Hopkins.)

Hungarian Grass. This is a valuable annual forage plant and good to make hay. Sow three pecks to the acre. It should be cut when in bloom.

German Millet. Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut the same as the foregoing kind.

Rye. Is sown during the fall months as late as December for forage, and for pasturage during winter and spring.

Barley, Fall. Can be sown fall and winter, but requires strong, good soil. Used here for forage during its green state.

Red or Rust Proof Oats. It is only a few years since these oats have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, and a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushel per acre is sufficient. These oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Sorghum. Is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; three to four quarts per acre. It makes excellent green fodder.

Broom Corn. Can be planted the same as corn, but the hills closer together in the row. Six quarts will plant an acre.

East India Millet. My Almanac of 1879 gave a full description of this forage plant, written by E. M. Hudson, Esq. It has proven to be all that has been claimed for it. Price per lb.—.

VERMILLIONVILLE, LOUISIANA, October 10th, 1881.

MR. RICHARD FROTSCHER, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

In complying with your request to give you my experience in the cultivation of *Rescue-Grass*, I do not propose to throw any more light upon the subject, nor to present any new features to those who are acquainted with this grass, but simply to state a few plain facts that may be of some value to those who are acquainted with it.

This grass was first brought to my notice about twenty years since as *California Oats*. I afterwards learned its true name to be *Rescue Grass*, though it is known to a great many farmers in this neighborhood by the name of "Iverson Grass," and is regarded in this section of the country, by those acquainted with it,

as a most valuable *winter grass*, for it is a growth only of cold weather, the seed never germinating during warm weather, no matter when planted.

My method, when wishing to start a new plot of it, is to plough the ground once or twice during the summer to get it in a thoroughly pulverized condition before sowing the seed in the early fall; and if the ground is not naturally rich, put on about enough manure to make a good corn crop. (The richer the land the better the pasture, and the faster the grass will grow, if soiling is the object for which it is used.) Then, about the first of September I replough the ground, sowing the seed immediately after, and harrow "*them in*" as you would do small grain. This puts them in, in good condition, and early enough, in this climate, to insure their coming up with the first cold weather in the month of September or October. Nothing more is necessary to be done to insure you a good pasture by Christmas. I usually sow about two bushels of seed to the arpent, but if soiling is the object for which it is sown, then three or even four bushels are not too much, for the thicker it stands, if the land is rich, the quicker will it be high enough for the sickle.

I have a small plot of this grass in my garden, 30x84 feet, which I use for soiling. From this little plot I fed during all of last winter (and you know how severe the winter was), twelve head of grown sheep with their lambs, in all 20 head, and upon this grass, with a few cotton-seed and turnips, they kept in excellent condition, yielding me in the spring a heavy fleece of wool. After the winter was over, the grass upon this plot went to seed, from which I gathered 150 lbs. of clean seed, leaving enough on the ground to re-seed it.

This grass ripens its seed early in May, then dies, giving ample time to plant the ground in any crop that will not require ploughing after the first or middle of September, when the seed will again spring up, giving a good pasture the following winter and spring, and I have yet to find the animal or fowl that is not fond of this grass, and but few things afford fowls more food during winter than this grass. But I would advise those planting it never to let the foot of a goose touch it, for his foot is like red-hot iron to all winter pastures.

Should those wishing to plant this grass not have ground naturally rich, and are not prepared with manures to make it so, then let them sow any land, even the poorest, and it will give them some pasture until March. Then take off their stock and allow the grass to ripen seed, which turn under with the straw, weeds, etc. As soon as this straw, weeds, etc., rots a little plant the ground in field peas, which turn under again in the fall early enough for the grass seed to come up with the first cool weather, and it will astonish any one who has never tried it to see how much their pastures will be improved the following winter. By following this plan for a few years the poorest of land can be made rich. I am treating a good size pasture of this grass in this way at present, and know whereof I write.

With this grass for winter and Bermuda grass for summer

pasture, sheep will keep rolling fat the year round, and consequently, give a much heavier clip of wool in the spring than if only fat during summer.

I have never known a winter, in this climate, so cold but that this grass would continue to grow and furnish pasture or soiling the entire winter, and large cotton-fields might be kept covered with this grass by once sowing them, and in the spring, when bedding up for the next crop, leave about two or three furrows unbroken, to be broken out after the seed are ripe in May, which would furnish seed enough for the entire land, and the ploughing and harrowing necessary to make the cotton crop would sufficiently scatter the seed over the land, and my word for it, they will not germinate until the cotton is laid by in the fall. Thus many a poor old cow and horse would be "*Rescued*" from starvation during the winter that would otherwise be "gathered home to their fathers."

I agree with you perfectly that "The Grass Question" is one of vast importance, and especially is it so to the farmers of the South, and if they would give it more attention, in a few years their cotton crops would be entire profit, and not go North and West to buy corn, bacon and mules.

But for fear you may think me too much of an enthusiast, I will close my letter by saying that if you find anything in it you think of any value to your many friends of the South, you are at liberty to use it as you see proper, and I remain, as ever,

Your friend,

THOS. B. HOPKINS.

The following extracts have been taken, by permission from the author, Dr. D. L. Phares, from his book just published, "*Farmers' Book of Grasses.*" It is the most valuable work of the kind ever published in the South, and should be in the hands of every one who takes an interest in the cultivation of grasses.

Copies for sale at publisher's price. Paper covers, 60 cents; Cloth, \$1.00 postage paid.

ORCHARD GRASS.

(*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

Of all the grasses this is one of the most widely diffused, growing in Africa, Asia, every country of Europe and all our States. It is more highly esteemed and commended than any other grass, by a larger number of farmers in most countries—a most decided proof of its great value and wonderful adaptations to many soils, climates and treatments. Yet, strange to say, though growing in England for many centuries, it was not appreciated in that country till carried there from Virginia in 1764. But, as in the case of Timothy, soon after its introduction from America, it came into high favor among farmers, and still retains its hold on their estimation as a grazing and hay crop.

Nor is this strange when its many advantages and points of excellence are considered. It will grow well on any soil containing sufficient clay and not holding too much water. If the land

be too tenacious, drainage will remedy the soil; if worn out, a top dressing of stable manure will give it a good send-off, and it will furnish several good mowings the first year. It grows well between 29° and 48° latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year according to the latitude, season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. In lower latitudes it furnishes good winter grazing, as well as for Spring, Summer and Fall. After grazing or mowing few grasses grow so rapidly (three or six inches per week), and are so soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded, and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating, fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except tall oat grass, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and in forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off. I have had it grow luxuriantly even in beech woods where the roots are superficial, in the crotches of roots and close to the trunks of trees. The hay is of high quality, and the young grass contains a larger per cent. of nutritive digestible matter than any other grass. It thrives well without any renewal on the same ground for thirty-five, nay forty years; how much longer I am not able to say. It is easily exterminated when the land is desired for other crops. Is there any other grass for which so much can be said?

RED TOP GRASS.

(*Agrostis Vulgaris*.)

This is the bent grass of England, the herd grass of the Southern States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top, Burden's and Borden's Grass. Varying greatly in characters according to soil, location, climate and culture, some botanists have styled it *A. Polymorpha*. It grows two to three feet high, and I have mown it when four feet high. It grows well on hill-tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It is not injured by overflows though somewhat prolonged. In marshy land it produces a very dense, strong network of roots capable of sustaining the weight of men and animals walking over it.

It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow.

Cut before maturing seed, it makes a good hay and large quantity. It seems to grow taller in the Southern States, than it does further north, and to make more and better hay and grazing. It and timothy being adapted to the same soils, and maturing at the same time do well together and produce an excellent hay. But the red top will finally root out the timothy—if pastured much it will do so sooner.

Sow about two bushels (24 lbs.) per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with timothy for hay, from 6 to 10 pounds; if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasture grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa Pratensis.*)

This is called also smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names. But Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but 'green as grass' and the greenest of grasses. The *P. compressa*, flat-stalked meadow grass, wire grass, blue grass is blue, the 'true blue' grass from which the genus received its trivial name.

Kentucky blue grass, known also in the Eastern States as June grass, although esteemed in some parts of America as the best of all pasture grasses, seems not to be considered very valuable among English farmers except in mixtures. It is certainly a very desirable pasture grass however. Its very narrow leaves, one, two or more feet long, are in such profusion and cover the ground to such depth with their luxuriant growth that a mere description could give no one an adequate idea of its beauty, quantity and value; that is on rich land. On poor, sandy land, it degenerates sadly as to other things uncongenially located.

Perennial and bearing cold and drought well, it furnishes grazing a large part of the year. It is specially valuable as a winter and spring grass for the South. To secure the best winter results, it should be allowed a good growth in early fall, so that the ends of the leaves being killed by frost afford an ample covering for the under parts which continue to grow all winter and afford a good bite whenever required by sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. In prolonged summer drought, it dries completely, so that if fired, it would burn off clean. But this occurs in Kentucky, where indeed it has seemed, without fire, to disappear utterly; yet when rain came, the bright green spears promptly recarpeted the earth.

With its underground stems and many roots, it sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States as well as those of Kentucky; where indeed it is subjected to severer trials of this kind than in the more Southern States. In fact, it bears the vicissitudes of our climate about as well as Bermuda grass, and is nearly as nutritious.

Blue grass grows well on hill tops, slopes, or bottom lands, if not too wet and too poor. It may be sown any time from September till April, preferably perhaps in the latter half of February, or early in March. The best catch I ever had was sown the 20th of March, on unbroken land, from which trash, leaves, etc., has just been burned. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. This last proceeding is for compacting the surface in order to prevent the seed from sinking too deep in the ground. Without harrowing or brushing in, many of them get in too deep to come up, even when the surface of the land has had the roller over it. The first rain after seed-

ing will put them in deep enough, as the seeds are very minute, and the spears of grass small as fine needles, and therefore unable to get out from under heavy cover. These spears are so small as to be invisible, except to close examination, and in higher latitudes, this condition continues through the first year. Thus, some who have sown the blue grass seed, seeing the first year no grass, imagine they have been cheated, plant some other crop, and probably lose what close inspection would have shown to be a good catch. This, however, is not apt to occur in the Southern tier of States, as the growth here is more rapid. The sowing mentioned above, made on the 20th of March, came up promptly, and in three months the grass was from six to ten inches high. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky or any other State so far north.

Sown alone, 20 to 26 pounds; that is, 2 bushels, should be used. In mixtures, 4 to 6 pounds.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Lolium perenne.

This is the first grass cultivated in England, over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass, became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) varieties produced; some of which were greatly improved, while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the current century, it has never become very popular, although shown by the subjoined analysis of Way not to be deficient in nutritive matter. In 100 parts of the dried grass cut in bloom were albuminoids 11.85, fatty matters 3.17, heat-producing principles 42.24, woody fibre 35.20, ash 7.54. The more recent analysis of Wolff and Knop, allowing for water, gives rather more nutritive matter than this.

It grows rapidly and yields heavy crops of seed, makes good grazing and good hay. But as with all the Rye grasses, to make good hay it must be cut before passing the blossom stage, as after that it deteriorates rapidly. The roots being short, it does not bear drought well and exhausts the soil, dying out in a few years. In these respects it is liable to the same objections as timothy. The stem one to two feet high, has four to six purplish joints and as many dark green leaves. The flexuous spiked panicle bearing the distant spikelets, one in each bend.

It should be sown in August or September, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty pounds or one bushel seed per acre.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

(*Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.*)

Evergreen grass in Virginia, and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena elatior*) of Linnæus. It is closely related to the common oat, and has a beautiful open panicle, leaning slightly to one side. ("Spikelets two-flowered, and a rudiment

of a third, open; lowest flower staminate or sterile, with a long bent awn below the middle of the back."—Flint.)

It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy, or gravelly soils, it succeeds admirably, growing two or three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It has an abundance of perennial, long fibrous roots, penetrating deeply in the soil, being therefore less affected by drought or cold, and enabled to yield a large quantity of foliage, winter and summer. These advantages render it one of the very best grasses for the South, both for grazing (being evergreen) and for hay, admitting of being cut twice a year. It is probably the best winter grass that can be obtained.

It will make twice as much hay as timothy, and containing a greater quantity of albuminoids, and less of heat producing principles, it is better adapted to the uses of the Southern farmer, while it exhausts the surface soil less, and may be grazed indefinitely, except after mowing. To make good hay it must be cut the instant it blooms, and, after cut, must not be wet by dew or rain, which damages it greatly in quality and appearance.

For green soiling, it may be cut four or five times with favorable seasons. In from six to ten days after blooming, the seeds being to ripen and fall, the upper ones first. It is therefore a little troublesome to save the seed. As soon as those at the top of the panicle ripen sufficiently to begin to drop, the heads should be cut off and dried, when the seeds will all thresh out readily and be matured. After the seeds are ripe and taken off the long abundant leaves and stems are still green, and being mowed, make good hay.

It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but, for heavier yield, it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more southerly belt, from the 31° parallel southward, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels (14 pounds) per acre should be sown. Like timothy, on inhospitable soils, the root may sometimes become bulbous. The average annual nutrition yielded by this grass in the Southern belt is probably twice as great as in Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

JOHNSON GRASS.

(*Sorghum halapense*.)

This has been called Cuba grass, Guinea grass, Egyptian grass, Means grass, Alabama Guinea grass, etc.

It seems pretty well agreed now, however, to call this Johnson grass, and leave the name Guinea grass for the *Panicum jumentorum*, to which it properly belongs.

It is true that in Mr. Howard's pamphlet, as well as in many periodicals and books, and in letters and common usage, this grass has been far more generally called Guinea grass than the true Guinea grass itself, thus causing vast confusion. It is, therefore, assuredly time to call each by its right name. Johnson

grass is perennial and has cane-like roots, or more properly underground stems, from the size of a goose-quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. The roots literally fill the ground near the surface, and every joint is capable of developing a bud. Hence the grass is readily propagated from root cuttings. It is also propagated from the seed, but not always so certainly; for in some localities many faulty seeds are produced, and in other places no seed are matured. Before sowing the seed, therefore, they should be tested, as should all grass seeds indeed, in order to know what proportion will germinate, and thus what quantity per acre to sow. One bushel of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land.

The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow; and like the latter, the better the land, the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms attain a size of over half an inch in diameter and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender; and then all live stock are fond of it; for a few weeks are sufficient to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it, or eat sparingly.

A few testimonials are here quoted to give an idea of the productiveness and value of this plant. In a letter published in the Rural Carolinian for 1874, Mr. N. B. Moore, who had for more than forty years grown crops, speaks of this grass under the name of Guinea grass.

"My meadow consists of one hundred acres of alluvial land, near Augusta. * * * In winter I employ but four men, who are enough to work my packing-press; in summer, when harvesting, double that number. In autumn I usually scarify both ways with sharp, steel-toothed harrows, and sow over the stubble a peck of red clover per acre, which, with volunteer vetches, comes off about the middle of May. The second yield of clover is uniformly eaten up by grasshoppers. The tap root remains to fertilize the then coming Guinea grass, which should be cut from two to three feet high * * * On such land as mine, it will afford three or four cuttings if the season is propitious. I use an average of five tons of gypsum soon after the first cutting, and about the same quantity of the best commercial fertilizers in March and April. * * * The grass, which is cut before noon, is put up with horse sulky rakes, in cocks, before sundown."

Mr. Moore's income from this field was from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Goelsel, of Mobile, says: "It is undoubtedly the most profitable soiling plant yet introduced, and also promises to be the plant for our Southern hay stacks, provided it can be cut every three or four weeks."

NOTE—Recognizing all the above, I would say, that great care must be taken not to sow this grass near cultivated lands. If done, it should not be allowed to go to seed, as the wind will blow them off from the stalks, and when it gets amongst cane or other crops, it causes a great deal of trouble. It is almost impossible to get it out of the land.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for the Southern part of Louisiana. If applied to localities North of here, the time of planting will not be quite as early in spring, and earlier in fall. For instance: the directions for January will answer for February in the Northern part of this State and Southern part of Mississippi or Arkansas. In autumn, directions for September can be followed in August. In those sections, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Leeks, the early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop, the Black Spanish.

Sow Spring and Purple Top Turnip. Ruta Baga may also be sown, for table use later in spring.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower; the latter best sown in a frame to be transplanted next month.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery for cutting, should be sown this month. Sow Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared already, make it at once to sow Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomatoes.

All kinds of Herb seed may be sown during this month. Plant Peas for a general crop, towards the end of the month the Extra Early varieties may be planted.

Plant Potatoes, but the Early Rose should not be planted before the latter end of this month.

Divide and transplant Shallots. Transplant Cabbage plants sown in November. Onions, if not already set out, should be hurried with now, so they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets, should sow the seed this month, as they may be used for setting out early in the fall, and can be sold sooner than those raised from seed. Creole seed is the only kind which can be used to raise sets from. Northern seed will not make sets. This I know from experience. Asparagus roots should be set out this month.

Red Oats can be sown. I consider these and German Millet the two best forage plants for Louisiana.

Cucumbers can be planted in the hot-bed; they are mostly planted here during November and December, but if the hot-bed is properly made those planted in this month will bear better than those planted in November.

FEBRUARY.

All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnip and Leeks. Also, the early

varieties of Radishes and Spring and Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohlrabi.

Sow for succession Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower; if the season is favorable and the month of April not too dry the latter may succeed.

Cauliflower and Cabbage plants should be transplanted; Shallots divided and set out again.

Sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery.

Peas of all kinds can be planted, especially the early varieties. The late kinds should be sown in January, but they may be planted during this month.

This is the time to plant the general crop of Potatoes. On an average they will succeed better when planted during this, than during any other month.

Herb seeds should be planted, tender varieties best sown in a frame, and transplanted into the open ground afterwards.

Asparagus roots should be planted; this is the proper month to sow the seed of this vegetable.

Plants in the hot-bed will require attention; give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant. If too thick, thin out so they may become sturdy.

Bush Beans can be commenced with this month; Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be tried, as they often succeed; if protected by small boxes, as most gardeners protect them, there is no risk at all.

Corn can be planted towards the end of this month. For market, the Adams Extra Early and Early White Flint are planted. I recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; they are just as large as those mentioned, and Stowel's Evergreen is as large as any variety grown.

Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet should be sown this month for stock. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radish, Cabbage, early varieties; Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard and Leek.

Also, Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. The latter part of the month sow Endive. Of Lettuce, the Royal Cabbage and Perpignan; the White Coss is a favorite variety for spring; the Butterhead will run into seed too quickly and should not be sown later than the middle of February in this latitude.

Plant a full supply of Bush and Pole Beans. For Lima Beans better to wait till towards the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough, or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted.

Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers can be set out in the open ground, and seed sown for a later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Potatoes can be planted ; all depends upon the season. Some years they do as well as those planted during last month.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, and therefore very few are planted for shelling purposes. With a little care, however, they can be kept, but they ought not to be planted before the first of August, so that they may ripen when the weather gets cooler. When the season is favorable leave them out till dry ; gather the pods and expose them a few days to the sun. It is best to shell them at once, and after they are shelled put them to air and sun again for a few days longer. Sacks are better to keep them in, than barrels or boxes. The Red and White Kidney are generally the varieties used for drying. Beans raised in spring are hard to keep, and if intended for seed they should be put up in bottles, or in tin boxes, and a little camphor sprinkled between them.

Sweet potatoes should be planted.

APRIL.

Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Squash, Melons and Okra.

Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plant and Pepper for succession. It is rather late to sow Cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties only can be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow it thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows.

Towards the end of this month a sowing of the Late Italian Giant Cauliflower can be made. It is very large, and takes from eight to nine months before it matures, so has to be sown early. It is always best to make a couple of sowings, so that in case one should fail the other may be used. This variety is hardier than the French and German kinds. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes, elevated two feet or more above the ground, as it will keep the cabbage-fly off. The plants should be overlooked daily, and all green cabbage worms or other vermin removed.

Sweet Potato Slips, for early crop, can be planted out. Early Irish Potatoes will be fit to dig now, and the ground they are taken out of may be planted with Corn, Beans, Squash, etc.

Sow Pumpkins of both kinds, the Field and the Cashaw.

German Millet should be sown this month. The ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantum to be sown per acre. It will be well to roll the ground after sowing, and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown. For hay, it should be cut when in flower. Every planter should give it a trial.

MAY.

Very few varieties of vegetables can be sown during this month. Many of the winter varieties will not do well if sown

now. The grounds should now be occupied with growing crops.

Where Potatoes and Onions are taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkin may be planted.

Nothing of the Cabbage kind, except the Creole Cabbage seed, can be sown this month. It is supposed to stand the heat better than the other varieties, but it makes only loose heads, and runs up to seed as early as the end of November.

Yellow and white summer Radish and Endive should be sown. Lettuce requires much water during hot weather, and if neglected, it will become hard and tasteless. The Perpignan is the best kind for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

The first sowing of White Solid Celery is to be made this month. The seed requires to be shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered. Late Italian Cauliflower should be sown.

Cow Peas can be planted between the corn, or the crowders in rows; the latter are the best to be used green. If they are sown for fertilizing purposes, they are sown one bushel per acre, and plowed under when the ground is well covered; or sometimes they are left till fall, when they commence to decay, and then plowed down.

Sweet Potato Slips can be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; if it does not rain they have to be watered. The tops of Shallots will commence to get dry; this indicates that they are fit to take up. Pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days and then store them away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat. Lima and Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific is the best variety for late planting.

JUNE.

This month is similar to the last, that is, not a great deal can be sown. The growing crops will require attention, as weeds grow fast. Plant Corn for the last supply of roasting ears. A few Water and Musk Melons may be planted. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkin planted this month generally do very well, but the first requires an abundance of water if the weather is dry.

Southern Prolific Pole Beans may be planted during this month. Continue to set out Sweet Potato Vines.

Sow Yellow and White Summer Radish, sow Endive for salad; this is raised more easily than the Lettuce.

Lettuce can be sown, but it requires more care than most people are willing to bestow. Soak the seeds for half an hour in water, take them out and put them in a piece of cloth and place in a cool spot, under the cistern, or if convenient, in an ice-box. Keep the cloth moist and in two or three days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them; best to do so in the evening and give a watering.

If the seed is sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry it away before it can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seed that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, depending upon the weather.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with. Some sow late Cabbage for winter crop in this month, saying that the plants are easier raised during this than the two following months. I consider this month too soon; plants will become too hard and long-legged before they can be planted out.

This is the last month to sow the Late Italian Cauliflower; towards the end, the Early Italian Giant Cauliflower can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough, at once into the open ground; others plant them first into flower-pots and transplant them into the ground later. If transplanted at this time, they will require to be shaded for a few days, till they commence to grow.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop during the latter part of this month.

JULY.

Plant Pole Beans; also Bush Beans towards the end of the month. Sow Tomatoes in the early part for the last crop. Some Corn for roasting ears may still be planted. Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Early Giant Cauliflower can be sown. Sow Endive, Lettuce, Yellow and White Summer Radish. Where the ground is new, some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown. Cabbage should be commenced with after the 15th of this month; Superior Flat Dutch, Improved Drumhead, St. Denis, or Bonneuil and Brunswick are the leading kinds. It is hard to say which is the best time to sow, as our seasons differ so much—some seasons we get frost early, other seasons not before January. Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when it is half grown; when the plants are small, or when they are headed up, frost does not hurt much. It is always good to make two or three sowings. As a general thing, plants raised from July and August sown seed, give the most satisfaction; they are almost certain to head. September, in my experience, is the most ticklish month; as the seed sown in that month is generally only half grown when we have some frosts, and therefore more liable to be hurt. But there are exceptions; four years ago the seed sown in September turned out best. Seed sown at the end of October and during November generally give good results, but if planted for market, will not bring as much as Cabbage sown in July and August. Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing kinds, and it should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when the cold comes, as it is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis. All Cabbages require strong, good soil, but these two varieties particularly. Brunswick makes also a very good spring cabbage when sown at the end of October. The standard varieties, the Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, should be sown at the end of this month and during next. It is better to sow plenty of seeds than to be short of plants. I would prefer one hundred plants raised in July and August to four times that amount raised in September. It is very hard to protect the young plants from the ravages of the fly. Strong tobacco water is as

good as anything else for this purpose, or tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground will keep them off to some extent. As the plants have to be watered, the smell of the tobacco will drive the flies away.

AUGUST.

This is a very active month for gardening in the South. Plant Bush Beans, Extra Early and Washington Peas. Sow late Cabbages and Drumhead Savoy, also Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale. The Early Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown, but now is the proper time to sow the Half Early Paris, Asiatic and other early varieties.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but in case of dry weather, these seeds will have to be watered frequently.

Continue to sow Yellow Turnip Radishes, and commence to sow red varieties, such as scarlet Turnip, Half Long French, and Long Scarlet.

Towards the end of the month the Black Spanish Radish can be sown; also, Swiss Chard.

Sow Mustard and Cress; the former will generally do well. All kinds of turnips and Ruta Bagas should be sown; also, Kohlrabi.

The seeds of all kinds of Beets should be put in the ground.

Towards the end of the month Carrots can be sown; but the sowing of all vegetables at this time of the year depends much upon the season. If we should have hot and dry weather, it is useless to do much, as seed can not come up without being watered. White Solid Celery should be sown for a succession, and the Dwarf kinds for spring use.

Shallots can be set out during this month; also Onion Sets, especially if they are raised from Creole seed. The early part of the month is the proper time to plant Red and White Kidney Beans, for shelling and drying for winter use.

Early Rose and other varieties of Potatoes should be planted early this month for a winter crop, and the latest of Tomato plants should be set out, if not done last month. If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

SEPTEMBER.

Most of the seeds recommended for last month can be sown this, and some more added.

In the early part Bush Beans can be planted, as they will bear before frost comes. Plant Extra Early and early varieties of peas. Sow Radishes of all kinds, Carrots, Beets, Parsnip, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leek, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard.

After the fifteenth of this month Creole Onion seed can be sown. This is an important crop, and should not be neglected. If it is very dry, cover the bed, after the seed has been sown, with green moss; it will keep the ground moist, and the seed

will come up more regularly. The moss has to be taken off as the young plants make their appearance.

Celery plants may be set out in ditches prepared for that purpose. Cauliflower and Cabbage plants can be transplanted if the weather is favorable.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach should be sown; but it is useless to do so if the weather is not suitable.

Cabbage can be sown, but it is much better to sow in August and transplant during this month.

Set out Shallots. Sorrel should be divided and replanted.

Sow Turnip rooted Celery.

OCTOBER.

Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off, and new plantings made.

Onion seed can still be sown; but it is better to get the seed into the ground as soon as possible, so the plants get to be some size before the cold weather comes.

Towards the end of the month, Black Eye Marrowfat Peas can be planted; also, English or Windsor Beans.

Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leek, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Radish, Lettuce, Endive and Parsnip. Shallots from the first planting can be divided, and set out again. Salsify does very finely here, but is generally sown too late; this is the proper month to sow the seed. The ground should be mellow and have been manured last spring. It should be spaded up very deeply; as the size and smoothness of the roots depend upon the preparation of the soil.

Water the Celery with soap-suds, and if the season has been favorable, by the end of this month some may be earthed up.

Sow Rye, Barley and Red Oats, Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover, and Alfalfa Clover. Strawberry plants should be transplanted; they can not be left in the same spot for three or four years, as is done North. The Wilson's Albany and Longworth's Prolific are the favorite varieties for the market.

The Wilson's Albany do not make many runners here, but they form a stool something like the plants of violets, and these stools have to be taken up and divided.

NOVEMBER.

Continue to sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Roquette, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Cress and Endive, also Turnips and Cabbage. Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, sown in this month, make fine cabbage in the spring.

Artichoke should be dressed, if not already done last month.

Sow Black Eye and other late varieties of Peas. Frost does not hurt them as long as they are small, and during this time of the year, they will grow but very slowly. English beans can be planted; frost does not hurt them, and if not planted soon, they will not bear much.

Manure for hot beds should be looked after, and ought not to be over one month old. It should be thrown together in a heap, and when heated forked over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed. The first vegetables generally sown in the hot beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two or three inch pots, and when they have two rough leaves, transplant them to their place; two good plants are sufficient under every sash.

DECEMBER.

Not a great deal is planted during this month, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Plant Peas for a general crop; some potatoes may be risked, but it is uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Sow Spinach, Roquette, Radish, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and Cabbage.

Early varieties of Cauliflower can be sown in a frame or sheltered situation, to be transplanted in February into the open ground. Early Cabbages, such as York, Oxheart and Winningstadt, may be sown.

To those who wish to force Tomatoes, I will say that this is the month to sow them. The best kind for that purpose is the Extra Early Dwarf Red. It is really a good acquisition; it is very dwarfish, very productive, of good size and bears the fruit in clusters.

PLANTERS' AND GARDENERS' PRICE LIST.

Cost of Mailing Seeds. Orders for ounces and ten cent papers are mailed free of postage, except Beans, Peas and Corn. If any of these in large papers are ordered by mail, postage must be paid by the purchaser, or I will send small sized papers and prepay the postage. On large sized papers of some varieties of Beans and Peas, the postage will cost more than the papers of same. On orders by the pound and quart an advance of sixteen cents per pound and thirty cents per quart, must be added to quotations for postage.

Artichoke.	per oz.	per lb.
Large Green Globe.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Asparagus.		
Large Purple Top.....	10	1 00
Beans, (DWARF, SNAP OR BUSH,)	per quart.	per gal.
Extra Early Six Weeks or Newington Wonder...	\$0 25	\$1 00
Early Red Speckled Valentine.....	25	1 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	25	1 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	1 00
Dwarf German Wax, (Stringless).....	30	1 20
White Kidney.....	20	0 75
Red Speckled French.....	20	0 80

Beans—Continued.

	per quart.	per gal
Early China Red Eye.....	25	1 00
Red Kidney.....	20	0 75
Dwarf Golden Wax (New)	30	1 20

Beans, (POLE OR RUNNING),

Large Lima.....	50	2 00
Carolina or Sewee	50	2 00
Horticultural or Wren's Egg.....	40	1 50
Dutch Case Knife.....	40	1 50
German Wax, (Stringless)	50	2 00
Southern Prolific.....	50	2 00
Crease Back.....	50	2 00

Beans, ENGLISH.

Broad Windsor.....	30	1 00
--------------------	----	------

Beet.

	per oz.	per lb.
Extra Early or Bassano,.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Simon's Early Red Turnip.....	10	0 75
Early Blood Turnip.....	10	0 75
Long Blood.....	10	0 75
Half Long Blood.....	10	1 00
Egyptian Red Turnip.....	10	1 50
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.....	10	0 50
White French or Sugar.....	10	0 50
Silver or Swiss Chard.....	10	1 25

Borecole or Curled Kale.

Dwarf German Greens.....	15	1 00
--------------------------	----	------

Broccoli.

Purple Cape.....	30	4 00
------------------	----	------

Brussels Sprouts

30 4 00

Cabbage.

Early York.....	25	2 50
Early Large York.....	25	2 50
Early Sugar Loaf.....	25	3 00
Early Large Oxheart.....	25	3 00
Early Winningstadt.....	25	3 00
Jersey Wakefield.....	50	5 00
Early Flat Dutch.....	25	3 00
Large Flat Brunswick.....	30	4 00
Fotler's Improved Brunswick.....	30	4 00
Improved Large Late Drumhead.....	30	5 00
Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.....	30	5 00
Red Dutch, (for pickling).....	30	4 00
Green Globe Savoy.....	25	3 00
Early Dwarf Savoy.....	25	3 00
Drumhead Savoy.....	25	4 00
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil.....	25	4 00

Cauliflower.

Extra Early Paris.....	1 00	12 00
Half Early Paris.....	1 00	12 00
Large Asiatic.....	1 00	12 00
Early Erfurt.....	1 00	15 00
LeNormand's Short Stemmed.....	1 00	15 00
Early Italian Giant.....	1 00	15 00
Late Italian Giant.....	1 00	15 00
Imperial.....	1 00	12 00

Carrot.

Early Scarlet Horn.....	10	1 50
Half Long Scarlet French.....	10	1 50
Half Long Luc.....	10	1 50
Improved Long Orange.....	10	1 20

Carrots—Continued.

	per oz.	per lb
Long Rad, without core.....	10	1 50
St. Valerie (New).....	15	1 50

Celery.

Large White Solid.....	30	5 00
Incomparable Dwarf White.....	30	4 00
Sandringham's Dwarf White.....	30	4 00
Large Ribbed Dwarf (New).....	30	4 00
Turnip Rooted.....	30	4 00
Cutting.....	15	2 00

Chervil.

Green Curled.....	20	2 50
-------------------	----	------

Collards

.....	20	2 50
-------	----	------

Corn Salad

.....	15	2 00
-------	----	------

Corn.

	per quart.	per gal.
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar.....	\$0 25	\$0 80
Adams' Extra Early.....	20	0 60
Early Sugar or Sweet.....	20	0 75
Stowel's Evergreen Sugar.....	20	0 75
Golden Dent Gourd Seed.....	20	0 60
Early Yellow Canada.....	15	0 60
Large White Flint.....	15	0 60
Blunt's Prolife, Field, (NEW).....	20	0 75

Cress.

	per oz.	per lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Broadleaved.....	20	3 00

Cucumber.

Improved Early White Spine.....	15	1 25
Early Frame.....	15	1 25
Long Green Turkey.....	20	2 00
Early Cluster.....	15	1 50
Gherkin or Burr, (for pickling).....	25	4 00

Eggplant.

Large Purple or New Orleans Market.....	75	8 00
---	----	------

Endive.

Green Curled.....	20	2 50
Extra Fine Curled.....	20	2 50
Broadleaved or Escarolle.....	2	2 50

Kohl Rabi.

Early White Vienna.....	25	4 00
-------------------------	----	------

Leek.

Large London Flag.....	25	4 00
Large Carentan.....	30	4 00

Lettuce.

Early Cabbage. or White Butter.....	25	3 00
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	25	4 00
Brown Dutch.....	30	4 00
Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	25	3 00
White Paris Coss.....	30	3 00
Large Curled India.....	30	4 00
Perpignan.....	30	4 00
Improved Large Passion.....	30	4 00

Melon, Musk or Canteloupe.

Netted Nutmeg.....	15	1 50
Netted Citron.....	15	1 50
Pine Apple.....	15	1 50
Early White Japan.....	15	1 50

Melon, Musk—Continued.

	per oz.	per lb
Persian or Cassaba	15	1 50
New Orleans Market.....	20	2 00

Melon, Water.

Mountain Sweet.....	10	1 00
Mountain Sprout.....	10	1 25
Improved Gipsev.....	15	1 50
Ice Cream, (White Seeded).....	15	1 50
Orange.....	20	2 00
Rattle Snake.....	15	1 50

Mustard.

White or Yellow Seeded	10	0 40
Largeleaved.....	10	1 00

Nasturtium.

Tall.....	25	3 00
Dwarf.....	30	4 00

Okra.

Tall Growing	10	\$1 00
Dwarf.....	10	1 00

Onion.

Yellow Dutch or Strassburg	25	4 00
Large Red Wethersfield.....	25	4 00
White or Silver Skin.....	25	4 00
Creole. Sold out.....		

Italian Onions.

New Queen.....	35	5 00
Giant Rocca.....	30	4 00

Shallots.**Parsley.**

Plain Leaved.....	10	1 00
Double Curled	10	1 25
Improved Garnishing.....	15	1 50

Parsnip.

Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	10	1 20
----------------------------	----	------

Peas.

	per quart.	per gal
Extra Early.....	\$0 30	\$1 00
Tom Thumb.....	30	1 00
Early Washington.....	20	75
Laxton's Alpha.....	40	1 20
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.....	30	1 50
Champion of England.....	30	1 20
McLean's Advancer.....	30	1 20
McLean's Little Gem.....	40	1 25
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	40	1 50
Eugenie	30	1 20
Dwarf Blue Imperial.....	30	1 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow.....	25	80
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.....	15	60
Large White Marrowfat.....	20	80
Dwarf Sugar.....	50	2 00
Tall Sugar.....	50	2 00
Field or Cow Peas.....	Market price.	

Pepper.

	per oz.	per lb
Bell or Bull Nose.....	\$0 40	\$1 00
Sweet Spanish Monstrous.....	50	5 00
Long Red Cayenne.....	40	4 00
Red Cherry.....	40	4 00

Potatoes.

Early Rose.....	}	Prices vary according to market.
Breese's Peerless.....		
Russets.....	}	Quotations will be given on application.
Extra Early Vermont.....		
Snowflake.....		
Beauty of Hebron.....		

Potatoes, Sweet.

Yam.....	}	Prices vary according to market, Quotations will be given on application.
Shanghai or California Yam.....		

Pumpkin.

	per quart.	per gal
Kentucky Field.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
	per oz.	per lb
Large Cheese.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Cashaw Crook-Neck.....	10	1 00

Radish.

Early Long Scarlet.....	10	80
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	10	1 00
Yellow Summer Turnip.....	10	1 00
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	10	1 00
White Summer Turnip.....	15	1 20
Scarlet Half Long French.....	10	1 00
Black Spanish (Winter).....	15	1 20
Chinese Rose (Winter).....	15	1 50

Roquette.....	20	3 00
----------------------	-----------	-------------

Salsify (American)	20	3 00
---------------------------------	-----------	-------------

Spinach.

Extra Large Leaved Savoy.....	10	60
Broadleaved Flanders.....	10	50

Squash.

Early Bush or Patty Pan.....	15	1 00
Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck.....	15	1 50
London Vegetable Marrow.....	25	2 00
The Hubbard.....	15	1 25
Boston Marrow.....	15	1 50

Tomato.

Extra Early Dwarf Red.....	50	6 00
Early Large Smooth Red.....	20	3 00
Fejee Island.....	30	4 00
Tilden.....	30	4 00
Trophy (selected).....	50	6 00
Large Yellow.....	30	4 00
Acme (new).....	40	5 00

Turnip.

Early Red or Purple Top (strap leaved).....	10	0 60
Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved).....	10	0 60
Large White Globe.....	10	0 60
White Spring.....	10	0 60
Yellow Aberdeen.....	10	0 75
Golden Ball.....	15	0 75
Purple Top Ruta Baga.....	10	0 60
Improved Ruta Baga.....	15	0 75

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

	per package
Anise.....	10c
Balm.....	10
Basil.....	10
Bene.....	10
Borage.....	10

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs—Continued. per package

Caraway	10
Dill	10
Fennel	10
Lavender	10
Majoram	10
Pot Marigold	10
Rosemary	10
Rue	10
Sage	10
Summer Savory	10
Thyme	10
Wormwood	10

Grass and Field Seeds.

Red Clover	} Market Price. Quotations on application.
White Dutch Clover	
Alsike Clover	
Alfalfa or French Lucerne	
Kentucky Blue Grass	
Rescue Grass	
Hungarian Grass	
German Millet	
Rye	
Barley	
Red or Rust Proof Oats	
Sorghum	
Broom Corn	
Buckwheat	
Johnson Grass	
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	

Prices of larger quantities of seed will be given on application. Peas and Beans very low if ordered by the bushel.

The following letter on "Alfalfa" or "Lucerne," has been written by E. M. Hudson, Esq., a gentleman who is a close observer, and has given the subject a great deal of attention, it will be found very instructive.

VILLA FRIEDHEIM,

Mobile County, Ala., September 7th, 1878.

Mr. R. FROTSCHER, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 3rd inst. has just reached me, and I cheerfully comply with your request to give you the results of my experiments with *Lucerne* or *Alfalfa*, and my opinion of it as a forage-plant for the South.

I preface my statement with the observation that my experiments have been conducted on a naturally poor, piney-woods soil (which would be classed as a sandy soil), varying in depth from six inches to one foot. But I have a good red clay sub-soil, which enables the soil to retain the fertilizers applied to it, thus rendering it susceptible of permanent enriching.

Three years since, when my attention was first directed to *Alfalfa*, I sought the advice of the Editor of the *Journal of Progress*, Professor Stelle, who informed me that, after attempting for several years to cultivate it, he had desisted. He stated that the plant,

at Citronelle, in this country, died out every summer, not being able to withstand the hot suns of our climate. Discouraged, but not dismayed, I determined to test the matter on a small scale at first. Having procured some seed in March, 1876, I planted them on a border in my garden, and gave neither manure nor work that season. The early summer here that year was very dry; there was no rain whatever from the first of June to the 23d of July and from the 2d of August to the 15th of November not a drop of rain fell on my place. Yet during all this time, my Alfalfa remained fresh, bloomed, and was cut two or three times. On the 1st of November I dug some of it to examine the habit of root-growth; and to my astonishment I found it necessary to go 22 inches below the surface to reach anything like the end of the top roots. At once it was apparent that the plant was, by its very habit of growth, adapted to hot and dry climates. It is indeed a "child of the sun."

Encouraged by this experiment, in which I purposely refrained from giving the Alfalfa any care beyond cutting it occasionally, last year, I proceeded on a larger scale, planting both spring and fall, as I have done again this year to ascertain the best season for putting in the seed. My experience teaches that there is no preference to be given to spring sowings over those of autumn, *provided* only, there be enough moisture in the soil to make the seed germinate, which they do more quickly and more surely than the best turnips. Two winters have proved to me that the Alfalfa remains green throughout the winter in this latitude, 25 miles North of Mobile, and at an altitude of 400 feet above tide-water. Therefore I should prefer fall-sowings, which will give the first cutting from the 1st of March to the 1st of April following. This season my first cutting was made on the 1st of April; and I have cut it since regularly every four or six weeks, according to the weather, to cure for hay. Meanwhile a portion has been cut almost daily for feeding green, or soiling. Used in the latter way (*for under no circumstances* must it ever be pastured), I am able to give my stock fresh, green, food, fully four weeks before the native wild grasses commence to put out. I deem it best to cut the day before, what is fed green, in order to let it become thoroughly wilted before using. After a large number of experiments with horses, mules, cattle and swine, I can aver that in no instance, from March to November, have I found a case when any of these animals would not give the preference to Alfalfa over every kind of grass (also soiled) known in this region. And, while Alfalfa makes a sweet and nutritious hay eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock, it is as a forage plant for soiling, which is available for at least nine months in the year, that I esteem it so highly. The hay is easily cured, if that which is cut in the forenoon is thrown into small cocks at noon, then spread out after the dew is off next morning, sunned for an hour, and at once hauled into the barn. By this method the leaves do not fall off, which is sure to be the case, if the Alfalfa is exposed to a day or two of hot sunshine.

It has been my habit to precede the Alfalfa with a clean crop—usually Rutabagas, after which I sow clay peas, to be turned

in about the last of July. About the middle of September or later I have the land plowed, the turn-plow being followed by a deep sub-soil plow or scooter. After this the land is fertilized and harrowed until it is thoroughly pulverized and all lumps broken up. The fertilizers employed by me are 500 lbs. fine bone-dust (phosphate of lime) and 1000 lbs. cotton-seed hull ashes per acre. These ashes are very rich in potash and phosphates, containing nearly 45 per cent. of the phosphate of lime--the two articles best adapted to the wants of this plant. I sow all my Alfalfa with the Matthew's Seed Drill, in rows 10 inches apart. Broad-cast would be preferable, if the land was perfectly free from grass and weeds; but, as it takes several years of clean culture to put the land in this condition, sowing in drills is practically the best. No seed sower known to me can be compared with the Matthew's Seed Drill. Its work is evenly and regularly done, and with a rapidity that is astonishing; for it opens the drill to any desired depth, drops the seed, covers and rolls them, and marks the line for the next drill at one operation. It is simple and durable in its structure, and is the greatest labor-saving machine of its kind ever devised for hand-work.

When my Alfalfa is about three inches high, I work it with the Matthew's Hand Cultivator. First, the front tooth of the cultivator is taken out, by which means the row is straddled and all the grass cut out close to the plant; then, the front tooth being replaced, the cultivator is passed between the rows, completely cleaning the middles of all foul growth. As often as required to keep down grass, until the Alfalfa is large enough to cut, the Matthew's Hand Cultivator is passed between the rows.

Alfalfa requires three years to reach perfection, but even the first year the yield is larger than most forage plants, and after the second it is enormous. The land must, however, be made *rich* at first; a top-dressing every three years is all that will thereafter be required. The seed must be very lightly covered, and should be rolled, or brushed in, if not sowed with a Matthew's Seed Sower.

Whenever the plant is in bloom it must be cut; for, if the seed be left to mature, the stems become hard and woody. Also, whenever it turns yellow, no matter at what age, it must be cut or mowed; for the yellow color shows the presence of some disease, or the work of some small insect, both of which seem to be remedied by moving promptly. My experience leads me to the conclusion that fully five tons of cured hay per acre may be counted on if proper attention be given to deep plowing, subsoiling, fertilizing and cleanliness of the soil. These things are indispensable, and without them no one need attempt to cultivate Alfalfa.

In conclusion, I will remark that I have tried the Lucerne seed imported by you from France, side by side with the Alfalfa seed sent me by Trumbull & Co., of San Francisco, and I can not see the slightest difference in appearance, character, quantity or quality of yield, or hardiness. They are identical; both have germinated equally well, that is to say, perfectly.

In closing, I can not do better than refer you to the little treatise of Mr. C. W. Howard, entitled: "A Manual of the Cultivation of the Grasses and Forage Plants at the South." Mr. Howard, among the very first to cultivate Lucerne in the South, gives it the preference over all other forage plants whatever. My experience confirms all that Mr. Howard claims for it. Certainly, a plant that lasts a generation is worthy of the bestowal of some time, patience and money to realize what a treasure they can secure for themselves. I confidently believe that in ten years from this date the Alfalfa will be generally cultivated throughout the entire South.

I am, respectfully yours,

E. M. HUDSON,

Counsellor at Law,
20 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

STRAWBERRY GROWING IN THE GULF STATES,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES SUITED TO THE SOIL AND CLIMATE, AND BEST METHODS OF GROWING AND PROPAGATING THE SAME.

By S. M. WIGGINS, Secretary Fruit Growers' Association.

In an article written for a former issue of *Frotscher's Almanac and Catalogue*, we endeavored to give brief and practical directions as to the best methods of growing this delicious fruit.

We have had no cause to change our views since that time regarding the methods of culture, with this exception, to impress upon our readers the necessity of practising economy in time, cultivation, the application of fertilizers, and more approved methods of handling and marketing the fruit. A great change has taken place within the past two years; formerly our growers were restricted almost entirely to the New Orleans market, then a very poor one and easily overstocked. Now our Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama growers may with safety transport their fruit, thanks to refrigerator cars, the cheapening of rates, and quicker transportation to Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, and a score of smaller towns and villages, where a ready sale can be had, not only for the quantity now grown, but ten times the amount.

Still, we have much to learn, and it will be my endeavor to show how to succeed in making the business both lucrative and pleasant. This may be best obtained by a system of

CO - OPERATION.

Small fruit and vegetable growers should, if possible, live in

communities—tracts of land should be selected which are capable of proper subdivision. On these tracts, divided into fields, pasture and woodlands, situated not over two and a half miles from a village or station, the grower of small fruits should make his home. In such a location he will have the advantage, first, of suitable labor to assist him in his work, next, he can control refrigerator cars and other improved means of transportation, besides save money on car load rates, the purchase of crates and baskets, and in addition to all this, he will be freed from the isolation of rural life. A community of this kind will support not only churches and schools for his children, but the Grange and Horticultural Clubs, where views may be interchanged, and all have opportunities of learning better methods of work, with the additional advantages of social intercourse, therefore we would advise horticulturists by all means to choose a home in a fruit-growing community, even if he has to pay double or even treble price for his land.

TIME FOR PREPARATION.

In the lower part of the Gulf States where the ground is never frozen sufficiently to retard work, and where snow and ice are almost unknown, the work of preparing the land is always in order.

But the real work commences in our climate at any time, from April to June, and the earlier the better. The land should be cleansed and fertilized, all noxious weeds and grasses should be destroyed.

We have a great deal of land in all portions of the State, and especially in our alluvium overrun, with weeds and grass, which should be got rid of as soon as possible; in addition, there are very few localities which will not be benefitted by fertilizers, to apply these practically and economically must be our aim. The very best mode of preparing the soil will be to sow a crop of peas for the purpose, which shade the land and enrich it by affording a most valuable green crop, to plow or spade under during the latter part of August or September, this will leave the ground in fine condition for setting out the plants, which should be done as early as possible. Much, however, depends upon the fall rains, unless the planter is provided with proper facilities for irrigation.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Of course, the cow pea is by no means the only fertilizer which may be used. Leaf mold from the woods, barn yard manure, superphosphate, well rotted cotton seed or cotton seed meal, bone meal, land plaster, poultry guano and unleached ashes are all excellent, the main point will be to apply it abundantly and at the right time, for the strawberry is a gross feeder, remembering always to give preference to home-made fertilizers, which in ninety-nine cases in a hundred are better than commercial manures, which cost in the aggregate a large sum, which may otherwise be kept at home.

PREPARING THE LAND.

All low flat lands should be well ditched, although the strawberry loves moisture, it is easily drowned out. In choosing a location on higher lands, it should be as near level as possible, consistent with thorough drainage. We can conceive of no better situation for a strawberry farm than the rich hammocks bordering the water courses of our pine woods parishes, and especially on new freshly cleaned lands. In situations of that sort, fruit may be grown of a size and sweetness that would astonish the residents of our alluvial parishes, besides the soil, if well cultivated, does not suffer so much from the effects of a drouth, and the plants are longer lived.

PLOWING AND SPADING.

In small gardens, where it is impossible to use a plow, or where a small bed will suffice for the wants of a family, the spade may be used with good effect. In field culture, however, the turn plow and subsoiler will do equally as good work. The plant loves a deep and rich soil, and the use of the subsoil plow will do much towards mitigating the effects of a prolonged drouth. The fertilizing material must be kept near the surface, or not buried over three or four inches beneath. After the ground is well prepared, a Thomas smoothing, or a rotary harrow, should be used to thoroughly pulverise the soil.

SETTING OUT THE YOUNG PLANTS.

The plants should be set out as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. Our experience has taught us that more plants are lost annually by keeping them in boxes or tied in bundles, thus causing the crown to decay, than by planting immediately on arrival, regardless of the weather. When one has plants of his own, they should be dug from day to day as wanted.

When all is in readiness, lines should be stretched, and the rows made as long as possible, to save labor in cultivation. The roots should be trimmed, and the plants dropped one foot apart in the rows, always keeping on the same side. This may be done by children; careful persons should follow as soon as possible, opening the soil with a stout paddle or steel hand-planter, pressing the earth firmly about the plant, always taking care to spread the roots and keep the crown entirely above the surface. More plants are lost yearly from too deep planting than from all other causes combined.

In our Southern climate the strawberry will (unless the season is extraordinarily cold) grow all winter and produce a fair crop of fruit the following spring; hence we will appreciate the necessity of keeping the ground clean and free from winter weeds by the use of the hoe and cultivator. Care should also be taken to cultivate lightly and avoid disturbing the roots.

MULCHING.

During the winter the materials for mulching must be gathered

and distributed in long piles through the middles where it will be handy when needed. We do not approve of placing the material around the plants until wanted, as it shades the ground, prevents the formation of roots and development of the fruit buds and foliage. In fact, it needs all the sunshine possible. When the berries are about half grown, then the work of mulching must be done, if you wish clean and marketable fruit. In our pine lands, nothing is better than pine straw, but grass, broom sedge, forest leaves, or branches of evergreen will answer; the fruit and foliage must be lifted carefully and the material placed underneath. The good effects will be seen by an abundance of clean, merchantable fruit, and the increased price obtained when offered for sale. Washing the fruit is very objectionable; it is a lazy makeshift, spoils the flavor, ruins the berry and is a device practiced only by the shiftless growers in the vicinity of market to avoid work.

PICKING AND MARKETING.

The careful planter will see before the time of picking comes that he is provided with an ample supply of crates and boxes; a shed or piece of canvas for shelter, and a low table made of plank for packing; also, a number of checks or cards, with numbers printed thereon—the latter to be punched out as each box of fruit is delivered to the superintendent or packer. When all is ready, each picker should be provided with a tray or box, with handles, to contain, say, ten boxes of fruit. Success with strawberries depends much on the character of the man who raises them. If he gains a reputation for honesty, carefulness and fair dealing he will have to adopt the following rules: Pick nothing but sound, well ripened and perfect fruit. Give good measure, and have the boxes well filled. Pack tightly in the crates, and convey carefully to the shipping point. Select an honest, capable merchant to dispose of the fruit, pay him a fair commission for so doing, and your fruit will always find a ready sale at full market prices.

THE PROFITS OF STRAWBERRY GROWING.

Of course the profits will depend much upon the seasons. We have never known a complete failure of the strawberry crop in the Gulf States. But we think we are not far out of the way when we give the average net proceeds of an acre of land properly cultivated in strawberries at one hundred dollars.

VARIETIES.

There are two hundred approved kinds, more or less; nearly all have their champions. But all practical fruit-growers have about come to the conclusion that if all were destroyed, except the old-fashioned Wilson's Albany, no one would be the loser. We do not concur in so sweeping a verdict on all new kinds, but for Louisiana a person will not go far out of the way if he adopt the Wilson until he is satisfied that he has something better.

Longworth's Prolific.—It seems like going back a half a century to recommend the Longworth, but we consider it among the most valuable as a profitable kind for market, hardy, prolific, but not first class for eating—too sour. It succeeds well in the vicinity of New Orleans.

Imperial.—Were we called on to decide upon the best berry for the table and especially valuable as a family fruit, we would choose this variety above all. It is too soft for market, however, unless it can be carried by hand; not very prolific, unless cultured in stools; stands our climate well and runs tremendously. A friend obtained over three hundred plants from two the first season; needs high cultivation and a rich soil.

Charles Downing.—Has many friends, and deservedly so. Plant hardy in Louisiana, lives well through our trying summer, produces a very large fine-flavored berry, on foot stalks well off the ground; fruit most too soft for long transit. It has one serious fault, viz.: a disposition to decay on the vines during a spell of wet weather.

Captain Jack.—Plant hardy and vigorous, but it does not possess enough good qualities to entitle it to precedence over any above mentioned.

Mary Stuart.—A pistillate variety originating in Louisiana; must be planted near some staminate plant to produce fruit. Berry excellent quality and flavor in a dry season; plant hardy, prolific and healthy, like all fine flavored kinds, too soft for a distant market.

Crescent Seedling.—We cannot recommend the Crescent, also a pistillate variety, unless one desires to grow a large quantity of very poor fruit. We have rejected it after two seasons' trial.

President Lincoln.—When it is desired to produce monstrous specimens of ill-shaped fruit for exhibition, this kind will find friends, especially among amateurs. Plant tolerably hardy, and moderately productive; needs rich soil and high culture.

Sharpless.—An excellent large-sized berry moderately healthy, productive and of good quality. We understand that it succeeds well with good culture on our high hammocks. We will accord the Sharpless a further trial.

Cumberland Triumph.—A large fine solid berry of regular shape and good quality. The foliage of the plant is abundant, consequently stands the heat of our summers well, fruit large, conical, scarlet in color and very prolific.

Continental.—Plant hardy and healthy, but a shy bearer with us; we consider it worthless for southern culture.

Jucunda.—With us worthless.

Boyden's No 30.—An excellent fruit of fine quality, but owing to leaf flight, we have abandoned it.

Miner's Great Prolific.—This variety, so promising last season, has failed us this year. We propose, however, to accord it a

further trial, owing to the healthy growth of the plant, and its capability of standing our long dry season.

The berry is firm, of excellent taste and flavor, of good size and color. A very prolific variety.

Nunan, or Charleston Seedling.—This is the great market berry grown so extensively in Georgia, and S. Carolina for the Northern markets. We understand that it is prolific fruit, of good size and early; qualities that will recommend it everywhere. As it succeeds finely in the South Atlantic States, it will doubtless answer equally as well in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Endicott's Seedling.—This is a seedling of Boyden's 30, and very similar in appearance, only the berries are larger and foliage healthier and more abundant. Quality first rate, though the fruit is somewhat tender for a distant market, we would class this variety as first class for an amateur-gardener, or parties living in close proximity to a city.

NEWER KINDS.

Bidwell.—A new variety originating in Michigan, where it has been grown for a series of years. It has also been tested by many prominent horticulturists in the North, who write enthusiastically in its favor. Perhaps some of these gentlemen have plants to sell (*Quien sabe*). At any rate, we intend investing in a dozen or two plants of the Bidwell, plant them in Louisiana soil, and patiently abide the result. It is described as first class in size, quality and everything else.

Manchester.

And now comes the long sought for, found at last Strawberry—something to excel the Wilson in health, productiveness, firmness, size, flavor, beauty, general adaptability to all kinds of soils, and every variety of climate. We must have a dozen or two plants of this variety, provided our New Jersey friends, with whom it originated, will not charge us over one dollar a plant. It is said to be a plant with large foliage, immense foot stalks holding a large, magnificent fruit well off the ground, very firm, of good quality, and immensely prolific, either in poor or rich soils. From evidences in its favor we deem it worthy of a fair trial.

Longfellow.

A fine large, pointed berry, of excellent quality, and worthy to be largely disseminated. Succeeds well in Arkansas, Tennessee, North Mississippi and Alabama. Like many first class fruits, it is too tender for distant markets.

Warren, Champion, Glendale, Garden and Red Jacket are newer sorts not yet tested in the South, but highly lauded in the North and West. Should our readers wish to test these new candidates for public favor some of them will doubtless prove valuable. We would, however, impress upon all concerned, to go slow, and not to spend much money on them. A small, experimental plat of ground, fifty feet square, well exposed to the sun,

and made rich with well rotted compost, or whereon a crop of cow peas have been grown and turned under, would meet all requirements. On a piece of soil prepared in this way, and the plants thereon well cultivated and cared for, the true value of a new variety could be determined for that particular locality in one, or at least two seasons. It is hard for a progressive fruit grower to resist a brilliant description of a new kind of fruit, which, if it succeeds, will make him a fortune; but it is well to temper enthusiasm with prudence. Small fruit growing has made great strides since the time we made our first venture in the strawberry patch. When one quart was sold at that time, a thousand now find a ready sale. Dr. Hexamer, in his address before the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, spoke as follows in reference to the culture of the strawberry:

"Statistics show that the value of strawberries sold annually in our large cities amounts to many millions of dollars, but the priceless value in enjoyment, in good cheer and health to the millions who grow and pick and eat their own berries, is incalculable. With the planting of every strawberry bed on a farm where there was none before, the corner stone is laid for a happy home, for every plant we entrust to the soil bears in it the germs for happiness and health. Would we know where the strawberries grow, let us drive along the country road to yonder cozy cottage, where the rosy cheeks and bright eyes, the happy faces and cheerful expression of the children playing under the rose-covered veranda tell plainer than words can tell that the strawberry bed is not far away.

But progress in strawberry and other fruit culture has accomplished more than invigorated health, increased enjoyment, and made home dearer to our children; it has sharpened observation, brightened thought and inspired the development and stability of the noblest traits of human nature. No plainer object-lesson was ever taught, no more impressive sermon preached than that which nature instilled in every root, in every leaf, in every expanding bud and every fading flower which must wither that the more perfect fruit may spring into life.

There is a class of people who do not believe in progress, who think the world had reached perfection when they were young, and that it has moved backward since. But who could, fifty years ago, have imagined the wonderful progress of the present day, and who can conceive what progressive ideas, progressive minds and progressive men will accomplish in another half century? We may, at times, go too fast, and make missteps, or we may put on too much steam and burst a boiler, but what of that? What does the brave soldier care if he must lose his life that his brothers may march to victory?"

In concluding this somewhat lengthy article on the Culture of Strawberries in the Gulf States, we claim the indulgence of friends who know, and we trust appreciate, our enthusiasm in the cause of horticulture in all its branches. We believe that fortune and happiness may be found in its exercise, and that more gold will be made in the culture of small fruits in the South than in the mines of New Mexico or California.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which is desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. I import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same sources as myself; but they, on an average, sell much higher than I do. Some varieties which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not, they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather; the other kinds do not transplant well and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with the syringe, a watering pot where the holes of the spout are very fine should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up at ten cents a package, one dollar per dozen, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All Flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, I generally import them mixed, as I find that most of my customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more of one variety, in order to get all the colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved of late years, and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six inches high.

Alyssum maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early, if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Althea Rosea.

Aster. Queen Margaret. German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flowers, of all shades, from white to dark purple and crimson. One and a half feet high.

German Quilled Aster.

Trufaut's Paeony Flowered Aster.

Aster. Trufaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection. Large double paeony shaped flowers, of fine mixed colors; one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots and kept in a greenhouse, or near a window; when large enough transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better. They can be cultivated in pots.

Adonis autumnalis.

Adonis autumnalis. Flos Adonis or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower, of long duration. Sow from November till April. One foot high.

Amaranthus caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemens with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus tricolor. Three colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus bicolor. Two colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus atropurpureus. Crimson Amaranth. Long drooping spikes of purple flowers. Four feet high.

Amaranthus caudatus. *Amaranthus Tricolor.* *Amaranthus Salicifolius.* Fountain Plant.

Double Daisy.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. Sow from February till June.

Aquilegia or Columbine.

Balsamina Camelia Flowered.

Aquilegia. Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well known flower of easy culture. Requires good ground to produce double flowers.

Balsamina. Camelia flowered. Very double and beautiful colors.

Balsamina camelia flora alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets; about two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January

Cacalia coccinea. *Celocia cristata.*

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in clusters; one and a half feet. Sow from February till May.

Calendula officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet. From January till April.

Celocia cristata. Dwarf Cock's-comb. Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Cherianthus Cheri.

Cherianthus Cheri. Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, but does not grow very perfectly here, and seldom produces the large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

Campanula speculum. Bell-Flower, or Venus' looking-glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; One foot high. Sow from December till March.

Centaurea cyanus.

Centaurea suaveolens.

Centaurea cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture, of various colors; two feet high.

Centaurea suaveolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December to April.

Cineraria hybrida. A beautiful green-house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, and they will flower in spring. Per package 25 cents.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early, otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus barbatus.

Dianthus chinensis double.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer; one foot high. From October till April.

Dianthus Heddwiggii. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large

Dianthus caryophyllus.

and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package 50c.

Dianthus pumila. Early dwarf flowering Carnation Pink. If sown early this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperial, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Delphinium ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy, two and a half feet.

Delphinium Chinensis.—Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

NOTE—None of the above three varieties transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

Dahlia. Large Flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed; the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as

Early Dwarf Double Carnation Pink.

Delphinium Chinensis.

they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from fine double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia bicolor.

Purple Globe Amaranth.

Gaillardia bicolor. Two colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants, which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Geranium Zonale.

Gillia. Mixed Gillia. Dwarf plants, which flower freely of various colors. One foot. December till April.

Gomphrena alba and purpurea. White and Crimson Batchelor Button or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February till August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left, or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Geranium pelargonium.

Geranium pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties, 25 cents per package.

Geranium oderatissima. Apple-scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants, and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Gypsophila paniculata. Gypsophila. A graceful plant with white flowers, which can be used for bouquets. One foot high; from December to April.

Heliotropium.

Heliotropium. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cuttings, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in a hot-bed if sown early.

Helichrysum monstrosum album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum monstrosum rubrum. Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers. The double is often cultivated in the flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be antimalarious. Four feet high. February till May.

Iberis amara. White candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis umbellata rosea. Purple candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the centre. One foot. January till April.

Lobelia erinus.

Mathiola annua.

Lobelia erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant, with white and blue flowers, well adapted for hanging baskets or border. Half foot. October till March.

Lychnis chalcedonica.

Lychnis chalcedonica. Lychnis. Nice plants with scarlet, white and rose flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Lupinus. Lupinus. Plants with spikes of flowers of various colors. Should be sown soon. Does not transplant well. Two feet. December till March.

Mathiola annua. Ten Weeks Stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Ice plant. Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till April.

Mimulus tigrinus. Monkey flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Ice Plant.

Double Matricaria.

Matricaria capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling the Daisy, but smaller, are fine for bouquets; blooms very nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Mimosa pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till June.

Mirabilis jalapa. Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. February till June. Three feet.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant with small, blue, starlike flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Does not succeed so well here as in Europe, of which it is a native. Half foot high. December till March.

Blue Grove Love.

Petunia hybrida.

Nemophila Insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue, with white centre. One foot high.

Nigella damascena.

Enothera Lamarckiana.

Nemophila maculata. Large, white flowers spotted with violet. One foot high. December till April.

Nigella damascena.—Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Nierembergia gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with blue. One foot high. November till April.

Enothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose; showy, large yellow flowers. December till April. Two feet high.

Papaver ranunculus flowered.

Papaver Somniferum. Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

Papaver ranunculus flowered. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Petunia hybrida. Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit, about one foot high. January till May.

Petunia Hybrida double.

Portulaca.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora.

Petunia flora pleno. Large double flowering varieties. They are hybridized with the finest strains, and will give from 20 to 25 per cent. of double flowers. Very handsome; 25 cents per package. January till March.

Phlox Drummondii. Drummond's Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors, and length of flowering with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. All fine colors mixed. One foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora. This is an improvement on the above; flowers are larger with white centre, different colors. Very beautiful. One foot high. December till April.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots. Or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca grandiflora fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers. Half foot high. February till August.

Double Portulaca.

Primula veris.

Scabiosa nana.

Primula veris. Polyanthus. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

Reseda odorata.

Primula chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant, which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed, per package 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Reseda odorata. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant and a favorite with everybody. One foot high.

Reseda grandiflora. Similar to the above plant and flower, spikes larger. Fifteen inches. December till April.

Scabiosa nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Saponaria calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembling somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

Salvia coccinea splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Silene Armeria. Lobel's Catchfly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere. Red and white. One and a half feet high.

Tagetes Erecta.

Tagetes Patula.

Tagetes erecta. African or Tall-growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. One and a half feet high.

Tagetes patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however

small. All colors mixed; one and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors with large eyes.

Verbena Niveni. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Vinca rosea and alba. Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced during the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet. Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Choicest Large English Pansy.

Hybridized Verbena.

Striped Italian Verbena.

Viola tricolor maxima. Large flowering choicest Pansy. This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation, for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden, they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

Double Zinnia.

Zinnia elegans fl, pl, Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flower of a dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

Balloon Vine.

Climbing Cobaea.

Cardiospermum. Balloon Vine. A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobaea Scadens. Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed, and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Morning Glory.

Mixed Thunbergia.

Convolvulus major. Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grow almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

Curcubita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Curcubita lagenaria dulcis. Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like Squash. February till April.

Dolichos Lablab. Hyacinth Bean. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Ipomæa Quamoclit rosea. Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage, of rapid growth, with scarlet flowers.

Ipomæa Quamoclit alba. White Cypress Vine. The same as the foregoing kind, except white flowers. February till August.

Ipomæa Bona Nox. Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth, with beautiful blue and white flowers, which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. December till April.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain some medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol, and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Luffa acutangula. Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a rag. February till April.

Sechium edule. Vegetable Pear or Mirliton. A rapid growing vine with grape-like leaves, of which the fruit is eaten; there are two varieties, white and green. It has only one seed, and the whole fruit has to be planted.

Tropæolum majus. Nasturtium. Trailing plants with elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow bell shaped flowers, with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.

Hyacinth Bean.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

Anemones.

Anemones. Double flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color.

Double Dutch \$0 50 per dozen.

" F each 1 00 "

Dahlias. Fine double named varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February till May; they thrive best in rich loamy soil. They should be tied up to stakes, which ought to be driven into the ground before or when planting them. To have them flower late in the season they should be planted late in the spring, and the flower buds nipped off when they appear; treated in this way, they will produce perfect flowers during fall. Undivided roots \$4 00 per dozen.

Dahlias.

Gladiolus. Hybrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved of late years, and almost every color has been produced; is tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermillion. When planted at intervals during spring, they will flower at different times, but those that are planted earliest produce the finest flowers. The roots should be taken up in the fall.

Hybrids mixed, first choice, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Hybrids, white ground, 1st choice, 10c. each, \$1 00 per dozen.

Very fine named varieties, 25c. each.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous green-house plants, but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden, or window. They are very beautiful, color from white to dark violet and crimson. The leaves are velvety, and on some varieties very large. They should be planted early in spring; require sandy ground and a good deal of moisture during flowering time. French Hybrids strong bulbs, \$3 00 per dozen.

Hyacinths. (DUTCH.) Double and single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single, 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Lilium tigrinum. Tiger Lily. A well known variety, very showy and of easy culture; 15 cents each.

Hybrid Gladiolus.

Gloxinias.

Lilium tigrinum fl. pl. This is a new variety ; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regularly as a camelia flower. Novel and fine, 30 cents each.

Lilium Tigrinum fl. pl.

Lilium auratum.

JAPAN LILIES.

Lilium auratum. Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily ; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, and planted one inch deep.

The past season I had occasion to see several of this noble lily in bloom, and it is really fine ; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time, and they measure from six to nine inches across ; it is very fragrant. I expect some fine bulbs, same as I had last year, imported direct from their native country.

Flowering bulbs 50c each.

Lilium lancifolium album. Pure white Japan Lily 40 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum. White and red spotted, 20 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium roseum. Rose spotted, 20c each.

These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from October till January. Perfectly suited to this climate.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum.

Tuberoses, double flowering.

Pæonia sinensis. Chinese or herbaceous Pæonia. Herba-
ceous plants of different colors and great beauty; they should be
planted during fall in a shady situation, as it flowers early in
spring. If planted too late it will not flower perfectly; 40c each.

Ranunculus.

Scilla peruviana.

Ranunculus. Double Flowering. The roots can be
planted during fall and winter, either in the open ground or in
pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and
the flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if
planted in the open ground, it will be well to have the spot a lit-
tle higher than the bed or border.

Persian Ranunculus.....25 cents per dozen.

French "50 " "

Scilla peruviana. These are green-house bulbs at the
North, but here they are hardy, and do well in the open ground.
There are two varieties—the blue and the white. They throw up
a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss.
Plant from October till January. 40 cents each.

Tulips. Double and single Tulips thrive better in a more
Northern latitude than this, but some years they flower well here,
and as they are cheap a few flowering bulbs will pay the small

amount they cost. They should not be planted later than December and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. Single and double 50 cents per dozen.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden, and very valuable for making bouquets, on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

BOUQUET PAPERS.

I keep a large and varied stock of bouquet papers, besides the different kinds enumerated below. I also have finer qualities, satin, velvet and tarleton, ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 each; also, some new styles called Parisian, finished in the same exquisite style as the above. They are very appropriate for bridal bouquets.

PASTED CARTONS.

Measure includes the Lace.

No.	Inches in diameter.	per doz.	per gross	No.	Inches in diameter.	per doz.	per gross
4	4½	\$0 15	\$1 50	1622	11½	0 60	6 75
523	4¾	0 15	1 75	1671	11½	0 60	6 75
1716	5	0 20	2 00	1919	12	0 60	6 75
531	5½	0 15	1 75	533	12	0 60	7 00
1823	5½	0 15	1 75	12	12	0 60	7 00
1688	7	0 25	2 75	1789	12½	0 60	7 00
1606	7½	0 30	3 00	1604	13	0 50	6 00
1648	7½	0 30	3 25	1760	13	0 60	7 00
1662	8	0 35	3 50	1712	13½	0 70	7 75
518	8	0 35	3 50	1920	13½	0 90	10 00
1610	8	0 35	3 50	501	14	0 70	7 50
1682	9	0 40	4 00	1693	15	0 90	10 00
1685	9	0 40	4 00	1922	15	1 20	13 50
10	9½	0 40	4 25	176	15	1 00	11 00
1609	10	0 50	5 00	549	16	0 80	9 00
1690	10	0 50	4 75	1923	16	1 50	15 00
1918	10½	0 50	5 00	525	18	1 40	12 00
552	10½	0 60	5 00	18	18	1 50	15 00
1677	11	0 60	6 25	507	20	1 50	17 00

ITALIANS, WITH TWELVE SCALLOPS.

Measure exclusive of Lace.

No.	Inches in diameter.	each.	per doz
34	3½	\$0 10	\$0 75
24	6	0 10	0 90
119	6½	0 15	1 25
8	7	0 10	1 00

No.	Inches in diameter.	each.	per doz
31	7½	\$0 15	\$1 50
83	7½	0 20	1 60
99	8¼	0 20	1 75

ITALIANS, WITH TWENTY-FOUR SCALLOPS.

Measure exclusive of Lace.

No.	Inches in diameter.	each.	per doz
53	6	\$0 10	\$1 00
54	7½	0 15	1 40
76	8¼	0 20	1 80

No.	Inches in diameter.	each.	per doz
73	9	\$0 25	\$2 25
15	12	0 25	2 50

ITALIANS, WITH GILT OR SILVER LACE, TWELVE SCALLOPS.

Measure exclusive of Lace.

No.	Inches in diameter.	
36	6	gilt, 25c each.
44	6½	gilt and silver, 25c each.
39	7	" 30c each.

No.	Inches in diameter.	
33	8	gilt, 50c each.
13	9	" 50c "
15	9	silver, 50c each.

MATTHEWS' GARDEN SEED DRILL.

A reliable Seed Drill is recognized as one of the most valuable implements in use. It is a great labor-saver, and no one who raises vegetables, whether in large or small quantities, can afford to do without one. But as an unreliable drill is worse than worthless, care should be taken to select the best. We therefore invite your attention to the Matthews' Garden Seed Drill. No better one can be procured. Medals and testimonials confirming its superiority over all other drills, have been repeatedly bestowed upon it from all quarters; and, as it has been improved from time to time, it is now everywhere acknowledged to be

Price \$13 00 Boxed.

THE MOST PERFECT DRILL IN USE.

It is designed to be used in field or garden. When in operation, it opens the furrow, drops the seed accurately at the desired depth, covers it and lightly rolls it, and at the same time marks the next row, all of which is done, with mechanical precision, by simply propelling the drill forward. In this way it sows, with an evenness and rapidity impossible for the most skillful hand to do, all the different varieties of *Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn, etc.*

It is simple in principle, and is constructed of the best material and in the best style and finish. The agitator stirs the seed in the hopper thoroughly by a positive motion, which insures continuous and uniform delivery, and the bottom of the hopper is made sufficiently dishing to sow the smallest quantity of seed. When desired, the movement of the agitator can be checked, and the drill may then be propelled forward or backward without dropping the seed. A simple contrivance *accurately gauges the uniform deposit of the seed to any required depth*, thus avoiding the risk of planting at irregular depths, or so deep in places as to destroy the seed. The markers are made adjustable for the purpose of marking the rows at any desired distance apart, and they mark them distinctly, whether the ground is even or uneven.

Another great advantage which it possesses over any other machine is that *it is the only drill which has an INDICATOR with the names of different seeds thereon*. This indicator is devised to simplify the adjustment for sowing different varieties of seeds. It is securely attached to the side of the hopper, in plain sight, and is made use of for changing from sowing one kind of seed to another by simply turning it until the name of the seed to be planted comes up to the indicator-pin, which revolves the dial, attached to the bottom of the hopper, until the right sized hole in it for planting that seed comes directly into place. This ingenious in-

vention is a great improvement over any other method in use, and is infinitely more convenient and reliable.

The drill is complete in all its arrangements, and is very durable. There are no cams, gears, springs or belts to get out of order, nor are there any parts subject to the unusual wear, and rightly used, it will last many years and do a vast amount of service without requiring any repairs.

MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATOR.

THE MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATOR is one of the best implements in use for weeding between row crops, and for flat cultivation generally, and is an indispensable companion to the seed drill.

It is thoroughly constructed throughout; very durable; easy to operate. *A boy can do as much with it as six men with hoes.* It spreads from 6 to 14 inches, and will cut all the ground covered, even when spread to its greatest extent. Its teeth are of a new and improved pattern, and thoroughly pulverize and mellow the soil. The depth of cultivating may be accurately gauged by raising or lowering the wheels, which is quickly done by the use of a thumb screw.

Price \$6 50 Boxed.

Loop Fastener, swing socket Scythe Snath.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools. No. 5.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Boys' Favorite Set.

Weeding Hoe and Rake Combined.

Spading Fork, D Handle.

Cast Steel Garden Trowel.

Strawberry Fork.

Excelsior Weeding Hook.

Slide Pruning Shear.

Hedge Shear.

Saynor's Pruning Knife, No. 194.

Saynor's Pruning Knife, No. 192.

Weiss' Hand Pruning Shear.

O. G. Hand Pruning Shear.

Dutch, or Scuffle Hoe.

PRICE LIST OF GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Improved American Garden Syringes.

No. 2—Conservatory, with two extra roses.....	\$5 00
No. 2—Green House, “ “ “	6 00
No. 5— “ “ “	7 50
No. 8— “ “ “	9 00

HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1.....	1 15
“ “ “ No. 2.....	1 20
“ “ “ No. 3.....	1 25
Lane's Planters' (with handle) No. 0.....	0 90
“ “ “ No. 1.....	0 95
“ “ “ No. 2.....	1 00
Oval Eye Planters' polished, 6 inches.....	0 60
“ “ “ 8 “	0 75
King, Briggs & Co.'s Scovill's Pattern, No. 3.....	0 65
“ “ “ No. 2.....	0 55
D. & H. Scovill's Imp. Planters', 8 inches.....	0 75
Laue's Crescent, No. 1.....	0 65
“ “ “ No. 2.....	0 60
Champion, with handle.....	0 75
S. S. Tuttle's Socket, with handle.....	0 75
Two Pronged Weeding, with handle.....	0 50
Magic Hoe.....	0 75

RAKES.

Malleable Iron, 9 teeth, (Ladies').....	0 50
“ “ 11 “	0 60
“ “ 13 “	0 75
Steel, “ 10 “	0 65
“ “ 12 “	0 80
“ “ 14 “	0 90
“ “ 16 “	1 00

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled.....	1 25
Hubbard “	1 00
Naylor's “	0 75
Ames' Short Handled.....	1 50
Porter's “	1 25
Rowlad's “	1 00

SHOVELS.

Rowland's Long Handled.....	1 00
Ames' Short “	1 40

SCYTHE SNATHS.

Handles for French Scythe Blades.....	0 75
No. 1, Round Socket, slip ring.....	0 75
No. 0, Plate Heel, slip ring.....	0 80
No. 00, Loop Fastener.....	0 90

SICKLES.

English, (welded), No. 2.....	0 40
“ “ No. 3.....	0 45
“ (riveted back), No. 1.....	0 75
“ “ No. 2.....	0 60
“ “ No. 3.....	0 85
French.....	40c and 0 45

SHEARS.

Hedge Shears, 10 inches.....	2 50
“ “ 8 “.....	\$2 00 and 2 25
“ “ 7 “.....	2 00
Pruning “ No. 1, (Weiss).....	2 00
“ “ No. 2, “.....	1 50
“ “ No. 3, “.....	1 75
“ “ 8 inches, (French).....	1 50
“ “ 9 “.....	1 75
“ “ O. G.....	1 50

KNIVES.

Union Knife Co.'s Budding, (wooden handle).....	0 75
Geo. Wostenholmes “ (white bone handle).....	No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, 1 25
H. & J. W. King's Pruning.....	from 60c to 1 25
Saynor & Cook's “.....	from \$1 50 to 1 75
Aaron Burkinshaw's Pruning and Budding.....	from 40c to 0 80

FORKS.

Spading, Long Handled.....	1 25
“ D Handle (strapped).....	1 25
Manure, Long Handled, 4 tine.....	1 00
“ Short “ 4 “.....	0 50

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handled, 6 tine.....	0 75
“ “ 4 “.....	0 65

SCYTHES.

French, First Quality, (polished), 22 inches.....	0 90
“ “ “ 24 “.....	1 00
“ “ “ 26 “.....	1 15
“ “ “ 28 “.....	1 25
“ Second Quality, (blue), 22 “.....	0 80
“ “ “ 24 “.....	0 90
“ “ “ 26 “.....	1 00
“ “ “ 28 “.....	1 10
“ Common, 22 “.....	0 75
“ “ 24 “.....	0 85
“ “ 26 “.....	0 95

FLORAL TOOLS.

The Boy's Favorite—Hoe, Spade and Rake.....	2 50
---	------

LADIES' SETS.

No. 5—4 pieces, Hoe, Rake, Spade and Fork.....	1 25
No. 68—3 “ Hoe and Rake combined, Fork and Spade.....	1 75
No. 67—3 “ “ “ “.....	1 50
Ns. 3—4 “ Best English, extra finish.....	3 00
No. 4—4 “ “ “ “.....	4 00

Length of Pole 8 feet, weight $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	2 50
" " 10 " " 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	2 50
Extra Knives.....	each 0 30

Pruning Saws.....	50c and	1 00
Excelsior Weeding Hooks.....		0 25
Transplanting Shovels.....	25c and	0 35
“ Trowels, (American).....	6 inch, 15c; 7 inch,	0 20
“ Forks.....	No. 1, 20c; No. 2,	0 25
Scotch Whetstones.....		0 25
Common “.....		0 20
French “.....		0 15
Lathing Hatchets.....	.70c and	0 75
Nottingham Bill Hooks.....		1 50
Wooden Hay Rakes.....		0 25
Hoe Handles.....	20c and	0 25

6 Quarts, Japanned.....	0 50
8 " ".....	0 65
10 " ".....	0 75
12 " ".....	1 00
16 " ".....	1 40
Extra Heavy, (hand made).....	\$1 50, \$1 75 and 2 25

3	inch	per dozen	0 40
4	"	"	0 60
5	"	"	0 75
6	"	"	0 90
7	"	"	1 20
8	"	"	1 50
9	"	"	1 75
10	"	"	2 25
12	"	"	3 75

5 inch.....	per dozen	0 60
6 ".....	"	0 60
7 ".....	"	0 80
8 ".....	"	1 00
9 ".....	"	1 20
10 ".....	"	1 50

DHOURO. OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

(Sorghum Vulgare.)

BY E. M. HUDSON, ESQ.

This cereal is ordinarily supposed to be a native of Asia, but it is cultivated largely as well in Africa, some portions of the West Indies and South America. In the United States it was formerly planted quite extensively in the Southern States; but, at present, many more times as much of it is grown in Kansas as in all the rest of this country. Its name varies almost with the locality in which it is raised; and the varieties—the results of sports or crossings—are almost as numerous as its designations. In Kansas, which must be regarded as the leading locality of its present production in this country, two varieties mainly are cultivated, the *Red* and the *White*. Both of these are good, equally so, perhaps, unless as to productiveness, for it is generally believed that the *Red* produces much more grain than the *White*. Also it is said that the *Red* will ripen seed farther North than the *White*; but in the Southern States this is of no consideration, in as much as both, in one season, have produced seed from which a second seed-bearing crop has been produced without difficulty. Nor does it appear, as far as actual experiment has gone, that the *Red* is much, if any, more productive than the *White* in the Southern belt, at least near the Gulf coast.

In nutrition the grain is but little behind wheat; while its yield per acre is greater than any cereal in the known world. From 100 to 150 bushels of grain on rich lands is but an ordinary yield; and it is claimed that in Kansas this year near 200 bushels per acre have been produced. This is quite possible of belief to those who saw the magnificent panicles on exhibition at Atlanta, at the International Cotton Exposition this autumn. In certain portions of Kansas, where prolonged droughts are usual, its cultivation has recently been successfully introduced as a substitute for wheat; for drought seems to have but little influence to retard its growth. Indeed, when, planted side by side with Indian Corn, the latter from drought has been curled and twisted almost beyond hope, the former exhibited no external effects of the dry season.

Of course the yield varies with the soil on which it grows, the richer the soil the greater the yield; but it will grow well on soil however poor; in this respect taking precedence even of the cow pea. It grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green soiling. For, not only as a cereal, making a meal far better than that of Indian Corn, but also as a forage plant the *Dhouro* is invaluable. Not only does it spring up from the stubble, when cut at from 3 to 5 feet high, but also after maturing seed-heads it sends forth shoots or suckers from lower joints, which in turn produce smaller heads. It is rich in saccharine matter and affords a good, though rough hay or fodder when cured. Cut when very young and succulent it is not easy to cure unless the weather be fine; but, as it continues to grow till frost, making new suckers from the joints all the time, it may be allowed

to mature seed, be cut and then easily cured, forming a fair fodder with rich grain combined. Cut in this way the stalks not only cure more easily, but keep far better than any other of the family of pithy grasses. It will not become sour like Indian Corn. The most economical and practical way of curing it, is, as it will thus appear, to cut and house stalks and seed all together when the larger quantity of seeds has ripened. All kinds of stock are fond of both the fodder and grain, and cattle especially eat it with great avidity.

It is cultivated either by sowing broadcast for hay or to be cut for green soiling, or in drills about three feet apart. If sown broadcast, one bushel of seed to the acre, harrowed in, is sufficient. The yield of green stuff and cured hay is simply enormous; its growth is rapid and continuous till frost; so that there is no fear of losing it from becoming over-ripe. If sowed in drills one peck of seed per acre is ample. Of course, except on very rich land, the seed-heads will be larger and finer if not sown too thickly. For grain the stalks should not be nearer than 12 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly till frost for green soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the drills. An inch or an inch and a half is the proper depth for covering the seed. Of course the ground should be well ploughed and harrowed before sowing. When the plants are well up they should be thinned to the proper distance in the drills by chopping across the rows. One or two good ploughings is all the cultivation needed. Once well started no fear need be entertained that weeds or grass can make headway—they will be speedily choked out by the dense growth of foliage. So rapid is its growth that the seed crop can soon be harvested and, as before stated, a new crop from the seed be grown the same year. It can be sown at any time in the far South from March to August; it is not injured by a slight frost when young. The leaves, if stripped from the stalks, make as good fodder as those of Indian Corn, although they are not so large. If both fodder and grain are gathered, and stock turned in to feed on the stalks, and the remnants then ploughed in, it will be found that the land will lose very little by the operation. It is astonishing how quickly cattle will grow fat on these bare, succulent stalks.

The green fodder, by actual analysis, as compared with *Red Clover* in blossom, is shown to be richer both in heating properties and fat forming principles than the clover, but not so rich in flesh producers. The following table will show their comparative values:—

	Water....	Organic Matter...	Ash	Albuminoids,	Carbo-Hydrates....	Crude Fiber.....	Fat.....
Dhouro	77.3	21.4	1.1	2.9	11.9	6.7	1.4
Red Clover in blossom	78.0	20.3	1.7	3.7	8.6	8.0	0.8

As Dhouro will yield more grain, fodder and stalks on a greater variety of lands, with less labor, in one season, and will leave more rough litter to be turned into the soil than any other

cereal, besides being excellent food for both man and beast, it certainly deserves to be considered one of the most valuable cereals, and is worthy of the attention of every farmer in the South. Even as feed for chickens nothing is its equal.

During the last two or three years a variety, which experience shows to be radically different from those above described, has been sent out by the enterprising proprietors of the *Rural New Yorker*. The seed-heads of this variety, popularly known as the "Rural Branching Sorghum," are borne upright, in a vertical position, while the heads of the others are mainly drooping, bending downwards in a graceful curve. Also, the seeds of the Branching variety are somewhat smaller and more spherical than in the other kinds. In addition the seed mature much more slowly, but in ample time to be harvested in the lower Gulf States before frost. The stalk growth of the "Rural Branching" variety is far larger than that of the others, being in fact as large as that of large Southern Corn; while it obtains a height of from 15 to 16 feet on very ordinary piney-woods lands. The leaf also is as large fully as that of Indian Corn, thus producing more fodder by at least one-fourth than Indian Corn on the same land. This variety, moreover, tillers or suckers at the ground enormously, each seed producing from three to a dozen stalks, and sometimes more. When once well under way, it can be cut for green soiling oftener and will yield at each cutting far more fodder than the other varieties. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut; and, so far, it exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder and hay any of the familiar fodder plants, not excepting perhaps even the *Pearl Millet*. The "Rural Branching" variety is, therefore, more valuable as a forage plant to be cut for green soiling, or for curing as hay. This variety should be planted exclusively in drills four feet apart, and not nearer than 18 to 20 inches in the drill, on account of its mammoth growth. All of these varieties are annuals.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

(*Helianthus Tuberosus*.)

By E. M. HUDSON.

Used as a vegetable, the Jerusalem Artichoke makes a delicious pickle; and when cooked, as hereafter directed, it is esteemed by connoisseurs as a luxury.

Wash and scrape or pare them; boil in milk and water till they are soft, which will be from fifteen to thirty minutes. Take them out and stew them for a few minutes in a sauce made by rolling a bit of butter of the size of a walnut in flour, mixed with half a pint of cream or milk, and seasoned with pepper, salt, or grated nutmeg.

It is as a forage or root crop, however, that the Artichoke possesses unusual merit for the farmer. Its habit may be styled self-propagating, for when once established it is almost perpetual; and this gives it a peculiar value. It will grow on exceedingly poor land and produce well, while on rich land the yield is enor-

mous. Three bushels of tubers are amply sufficient to plant an acre, the large ones being cut into pieces with two or three eyes like potatoes. The land should be thoroughly ploughed, and from January to April they should be planted in furrows about three to four feet apart, dropping the tubers about eighteen inches apart, and covering with a plough.

When they are well up, plough them as you would corn; and when about a foot high, plough them again, throwing a furrow to each side, and you are done cultivating them forever. The first year they will yield a good crop, (from five to eight hundred bushels), and will improve for two or three years, if the soil is good, till they double the product of the first year. On piney-woods land seven hundred bushels to the acre is only a fair yield. On very rich land 1500 to 2000 bushels, it is said, have been produced. In August the tops may be cut and cured for hay, which is quite equal to corn fodder, or may be fed green, soiled. The yield is large, and the tops are eagerly eaten by cattle, horses and mules. The tops, if cut, should be taken off about a foot from the ground. One cutting does not at all affect the yield of the tubers. In November the hogs should be turned in to harvest the tubers for themselves, and may remain on them till March. In carbonaceous matter—starch or its equivalent—they are but a trifle inferior to potatoes, as will be seen from the following table:

In 1000 parts—	<i>Flesh Formers.</i>	<i>Fat Formers.</i>
Potatoes	14.....	189
Carrots	6.....	66
Parsnips	12.....	70
Mangolds	2.....	102
Sugar Beets.....	3.....	136
White Turnips.....	1.....	40
Artichokes	10.....	188

Thus it will be seen that in 1000 parts potatoes contain 200 parts of nutriment, and artichokes 198 parts; while turnips contain only 41 parts. Yet the turnip, above all roots, has made English agriculture progressive, because they may be fed on land without gathering. The artichoke is unaffected in the ground by any amount of cold, and, indeed, should always remain there until gathered for use or planting.

The enormous yield, the small amount of labor in cultivation, and the nutritious character of the tubers, make them the most economical food for hogs that can possibly be grown. And the hogs, if suffered to root them, will be an advantage to them by breaking up and softening the soil as far down as pulverized. *Sows with suckling pigs should not go on them*, as the artichokes are said to injure the quality of the milk so as to cause suckling pigs to dwindle; but as soon as they are weaned the pigs will do finely by rooting for their living. These artichokes are also the healthiest food that hogs can have, and they need nothing else but salt, ashes and water when fed on them.

Price per Qt.

per Gall.

per Bush.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Almanac.....	6 to 17
Artichoke.....	23
Asparagus.....	23
Beans, (Bush).....	24
Beans, (Pole).....	25
Beets.....	26 to 28
Borecole or Kale.....	28
Broccoli.....	28
Brussels Sprouts.....	28
Bulbous Roots.....	120 to 124
Bouquet Papers.....	124 and 125
Cabbage.....	29 to 32
Cauliflower.....	32 to 34
Carrot.....	34 to 36
Celery.....	36 to 38
Chervil.....	38
Collards.....	38
Corn Salad.....	38
Corn.....	39 and 40
Cress.....	40
Cucumber.....	40 and 41
Climbing Plants.....	118 and 119
Directions for Planting.....	79 to 86
Dhouro, or Egyptian Corn, 133 to 135	
Eggplant.....	41 and 42
Endive.....	42
Flower Seeds.....	101 to 117
Grass and Field Seeds.....	70 to 78
Garden Implements.....	128 and 129
Herb Seeds.....	69
Hot Bed.....	19 and 20
Jerusalem Artichoke... 135 and 136	
Kohlrabi.....	43
Leek.....	43
Lettuce.....	43 to 45

	PAGE.
Letter on Alfalfa.....	91 to 94
Melon, Musk.....	45 to 46
Melon, Water.....	46 to 47
Mustard.....	48
Matthews' Seed Drill.... 126 and 127	
Matthews' Hand Cultivator.....	127
Nasturtium.....	48
Okra.....	48 to 49
Onion.....	49 and 50
Parsley.....	51
Parsnip.....	51
Peas.....	51 to 53
Pepper.....	54
Potatoes.....	55 to 59
Pumpkin.....	60
Price List.....	86 to 91
Price List Garden Implements, 130	
to.....	132
Radish.....	60 to 62
Remarks on raising vegetables	
for shipping.....	5
Roquette.....	62
Spinach.....	62
Salsify.....	62
Sorrel.....	63
Squash.....	63
Strawberry Growing.....	94 to 100
Seeds by Mail.....	4
Sowing Seeds.....	20 and 21
Tomato.....	64 to 66
Turnip.....	66 to 69
Table showing quantity of seed	
required to the acre.....	22
Vegetable Garden.....	18 and 19

Richard Frotscher,

Nos. 15 & 17 Du Maine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

DEALER IN

Vegetable, Flower & Field

SEEDS.

SEED POTATOES A SPECIALTY.

My stock of Seeds is the largest in the City, to which I call the attention of all in want of Fresh and Reliable Seed.

Orders respectfully solicited. All communications will meet with prompt attention.