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✂ If any of my friends will send me the names of persons residing in their neighborhood who would be likely to need a supply of good Vegetable Seed, I shall be happy to send such my Catalogue. ✂

January, 1873.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR
AND
RETAIL CATALOGUE
— OF —
WARRANTED

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

GROWN AND SOLD BY.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

✂ Catalogues free to all. ✂

TO MY PATRONS.

I trust that another year's experience with seed from my establishment has given results that were very uniformly satisfactory. It is my labor and my anxiety to send out none but the very best of seed, just such seed as I would be willing to plant myself, and the thousands of cheering letters that I open are very pleasant testimony to the success of my undertaking; yet with all care that it is possible to exercise mistakes will occasionally occur; these my customers will always find me ready to rectify in accordance with the promise of my three warrants. One lot of Egyptian Beet seed, however, proved to be very badly mixed. I was compelled to import this seed as I had no stock of my own from which to grow it. Those of my customers who had this badly mixed lot, upon stating the fact in their orders, will receive a new supply this season, *in accordance with my warrant.*

I have added another seed farm the past season, and on my four farms have grown over seventy acres of seed and seed stock, embracing over one hundred varieties. Some may infer that in growing so many varieties there is danger of admixture; but this is a matter I specially guard against, by completely isolating every variety of the same kind. My farms are located somewhat like the angles of a right-angled triangle, and are about one mile distant from each other; in addition to this the different lots of three of them are very much scattered. Of all these advantages I avail myself to the utmost to produce complete isolation. All roots, bulbs, &c., intended for seed purposes, are selected with the utmost care. I shall be happy to show my friends what roots, &c., I select for seed stock, either in the fall when I store them or in the spring when I set them out.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING SEED DIRECTLY FROM THE GROWER. But few seed dealers grow any of the seed they sell,—the business of seed growing and that of seed selling being almost entirely distinct. Hence, as a general rule, seed dealers *know* only what is *told* them of the careful selection of seed stock and of the freshness and purity of their seed; now if the person of whom they purchase should be careless, ignorant, or dishonest, you who plant have to suffer, as the dealer can only re-affirm what is told him. On the other hand, if the seed dealer grows his own seed, he is able to affirm what *he himself knows* as to its freshness and purity; and thus you who purchase have the invaluable guarantee from his own knowledge. *It is that I may be able to give this guarantee that I raise so many varieties, some of them at double the cost at which I could purchase them.* The public will thus understand how greatly it is for their advantage to sustain me in this effort to combine the business of seed grower and seed dealer.

From what I have said let it not be inferred that I raise all the varieties of seed that I sell; I do not; many choice varieties I import from England, France, and Germany, some of which cannot be raised in this latitude, others I purchase of trusty dealers, or have grown for me by careful men, whom I supply with stock seed of my own raising. My plan is to increase my varieties until I grow all the kinds of seed that can be grown in my latitude.

THE THREE WARRANTS. I warrant, 1st, That my seed shall be what it purports to be in kind and quality; and I hold myself ready to refill the order anew, gratis, in other seed, should it prove defective in either respect. 2d, That all money sent for seed shall reach me, with the single proviso that *all sums to the amount of one dollar and upwards* be sent in the form of a Post Office Order on Marblehead, Registered Letter, Draft, or Cashier's Check; Money Orders, when of one dollar and upwards, to be purchased at my expense. 3d, That the seed ordered shall reach every one of my customers. Thus I take all the risks of the business upon myself, and make the purchase of seed the *safest investment possible*, instead of being what it has so often proved to farmers and gardeners, very unreliable and very vexing. In attempting thus to revolutionize the business, I am aware that I shall make some losses, but it will be a great satisfaction to me to know that every feeling of doubt is removed from the minds of my customers; and I know that they will reciprocate in this matter, and feel it to be for their interest to sustain me in this enterprise.

HOW SEED AND LETTERS ARE LOST. I sometimes receive such letters as the following from College Springs, Iowa, which shows that when letters from my customers are not responded to by me the matter may need a little local investigation. "My patience has been sorely tried this spring, though my faith in you and in your promises has not faltered in the least. I enclosed money March 9, ordering seed, and about a month ago wrote again to let you know I had had no response. This week our mail carrier was arrested, and in his pocket were found a great many opened letters and among them my first letter to you." If any of my correspondents have reason to believe their letters have been stolen on the way, let them address me as John O. Hand, and the thief may, for a while at least, be thrown off his track.

Sometimes seed packages are broken open on the route from accident or careless handling, though I use in my establishment only the very strongest Manila paper manufactured in the country; at times they are stolen, at times eaten into by mice. *I shall always be happy to make all losses good*, by refilling the order gratis, and my customers will bear me witness that I uniformly do so, though at a loss to me of many hundred dollars annually. *When writing that seed have failed to reach you, always renew your order, or the same value in other kinds of seed.*

BE CAREFUL TO WRITE YOUR ADDRESS IN FULL, giving the STATE as well as the town, *for a town of the same name will oftentimes be found in a dozen States.* Scores of my friends every season forget to sign their name to their letters, rendering it impossible for me to respond to them. *Please be particular in this matter, and write the name very distinctly.*

THE POSTAGE LAW. The country has to thank General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts for the early step taken this session towards restoring the postage law to its former basis. The law enables me to send seed to the amount of four pounds or less in one parcel to any part of the United States, by pre-paying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction of two ounces. It matters not how many varieties are sent in the package, provided the weight of the entire lot does not exceed four pounds. If a larger lot is wanted, it may be divided into lots of four pounds each. This law, in effect, *brings my seed establishment to every man's door.*

PAYMENT FOR SEED. All sums to the amount of one dollar or upwards can be more safely sent in Cashier's Checks on New York or Boston, Drafts, Money Orders on Marblehead or in Registered Letters. Money Orders, when of the value of one dollar and upwards, may be purchased at my expense, the cost being deducted from the amount remitted. If money orders are not for sale at your office they can oftentimes be procured at a neighboring town. *Cash must accompany all orders.* Let me advise my friends before ordering their seed sent by Express to figure carefully and see if it would not be much cheaper for them (as is almost invariably the case with small parcels,) to have them sent by mail.

I would advise my customers not to order their seed by Express to be sent C. O. D. If the order is sent through the express, as Express Companies give receipts for all money, there can be no risk in sending it before the seed is received, and when sent by mail it is at my risk, and as I have to add the cost of collection and return charges to the cost of the seed to make myself whole, my customers will see at a glance that the transaction is highly unprofitable. I make no charge for postage on packages or ounces; *I do not pay Express charges*, but I will make no charge for boxes used in packing.

Large Orders from Granges of Husbandry, Clubs, Individuals and Dealers.

Five per cent. discount allowed on all orders for *packages and ounces* of seed to the amount of five dollars and upwards, and ten per cent on *packages and ounces* when the value is ten dollars, and six per cent. on all orders by the *pound* when to the amount of ten dollars and upwards, with the exception of Potato and Onion seed of my own raising. I do not send out seed to be sold on Commission. Terms to Dealers, Clubs and Granges of Husbandry on application.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

The "Marblehead" Squash.

The above engraving is that of my new squash that I send out for the first time this season. I have named it the "Marblehead." Soon after I had introduced the Hubbard Squash to the public, word came to me that one of our old sea captains had it in his garden, and had grown it there for several years, having originally brought the seed home with him from a foreign voyage. As I had endeavored in vain to trace the origin of the Hubbard, I was, of course, greatly interested, and at once called at the garden of the old gentleman. There I found a squash growing having a hard shell on it like the Hubbard, but differing from it in color of the shell, color of the meat, and in general shape, being quite a different squash. I procured some of the seed and planted them in an isolated spot.

When the crop was matured I found to my regret that it was so terribly hybridized by an admixture with other sorts of squashes (which had been grown year after year by the neighbors of the old captain,) it had lost its individuality. I was therefore very reluctantly compelled to drop it, for the quality was remarkable.

Last season I received a letter from an enterprising farmer in the West who wished to send me a new squash for trial, of the good quality of which he wrote in strong terms. I received the squash, cooked and tested it, found it surpassingly good and became at once greatly interested in it. On further correspondence I learned that the seed was originally brought from the seaboard and that it had been kept perfectly pure. I obtained a supply and this season have raised a crop on my own grounds. *I found that I had the old captain's squash over again, with the difference that now I had it perfectly pure!* As the squash was first introduced to my notice in Marblehead and was a nameless bairn, I have concluded to call it after the old town "Marblehead"; and so we have the Marblehead Squash.

For nearly twenty years past, ever since I introduced the Hubbard to the public, friends in every section of the United States have sent me seed of scores of varieties of squashes, each famous in its section, for trial. I have always tested them in my experimental garden. Out of the great number I have found but two, the "Marblehead" and one other, that were worthy to be added to our standard varieties.

This new squash, as a rule, is characterized by a shell of a more flinty hardness than the Hubbard. It is usually thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather a lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. In yield it equals the Hubbard, while its keeping properties are declared to surpass that famous variety. In the important matter of purity, it excels the Hubbard and every squash that I have ever raised. Its outer color is a light blue; not to be confounded with the blue colored squashes that come at times from the Hubbard seed—mongrels made by a cross of the Hubbard and a thin skinned squash which we used to call Middleton blue, which we were raising before we knew of the Hubbard, and raised for a few years after we had the Hubbard, side by side with it. If the seed of these mongrels be planted, their hybrid character will be seen by a terrible sporting, so dreaded by every farmer; while, on the contrary, the crop from the seed of the "Marblehead" will be found to excel in purity any standard variety of squash.

My supply of seed this season being limited, I can supply by packet only; each packet contains sufficient seed for from six to ten hills, and will be sent post-paid, to any address, for 25 cents, or five packets for \$1. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. Each package will have on the label the above engraving reduced in size.

I add extracts from letters received from gentlemen well known to the agricultural community.

"I have tested the Marblehead Squash. For solidity and richness I have seen no Squash that ever surpassed it. The introduction of the Hubbard was a great blessing to the country. If the Marblehead should prove better in any respect, you will have done another good thing for the public."

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1872.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"I have tried the Squash you were kind enough to send me. It is delicious. I have seen nothing equal to it since the palmy days of the Marrow. I am truly obliged to you for the production. If it can be steadily and uniformly propagated, it is one of the most valuable of all recent additions to our vegetable products."

Salem, Dec. 16, 1872.

GEO. B. LORING.

"I have had the squash thoroughly tested by two of the best experts in housekeeping in these parts; one in Philadelphia and the other I took myself into New Jersey and submitted it to the skill of four ladies in one family, who are first class housekeepers. The lady in Philadelphia reports it as very fine grained, cooks free from lumps, and *makes up* first rate. She states that it cooks quite dry, and calls it the nicest squash she ever cooked. The New Jersey ladies remark that its shell was very hard, that it cooked very nicely, and made the nicest pie or pudding they had ever tasted. This was the opinion also of my Philadelphia friend, to whose judgment I submitted it. I have partaken myself of both samples; consider it most excellent, and should regret if it was any better, as there might be danger of eating too much."

Philadelphia, 12 mo., 17, 1872.

P. MORRIS.

Early Schweinfurt Quintal Cabbage.

Little Pixie Cabbage.

Early Ulm Savoy Cabbage.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Early Winnigstadt Cabbage.

Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Improved American Savoy Cabbage.

Early Wyman Cabbage.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY'S

Annual Seed Circular for 1873.

CABBAGES.

For full particulars on Cabbage growing see my Treatise, advertised in this Catalogue.

The crop of seed of most varieties has been almost a total failure this season, owing mostly to the unexampled severity and continuance of the cold in the month of March, while the ground was unprotected with snow. From this cause I lost in one lot ten thousand carefully selected heads of Fottler's and five thousand fine seed heads of my Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, besides losing a portion of several other lots. Nine-tenths of the Cabbage seed raised in the United States is grown from heads that are so small or soft that they would be worthless if carried to market. My seed is grown from the largest and hardest of heads, both larger and harder than the great bulk of those which are sold in the market for table use. My field of Cabbages of the present season was awarded the first premium by the Essex County Agricultural Society, and out of it I have selected only the choicest heads for seed. For several years I have devoted the first three or four pages of my catalogue to quite a detailed presentation of the standard varieties of Cabbage and Squash. I do this because, having been the original introducer of several of these varieties, the public naturally look to me for the fullest explanation and description of them, and I therefore present these pages for the information of the thousands of new customers who come for the first time each season, rather than for the perusal of old friends who from personal experience of years know all about their merits.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world, being the result of extreme high culture. I have had heads, when stripped of all waste leaves, that could not be got into a two-bushel basket, having a diameter two inches greater! The weight of these cabbages is proportional to their size, *averaging by the acre*, under the culture of our Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds a plant. In a former circular I quoted from persons residing in fourteen States and Territories, and also in the Canadas, East and West, expressing their great satisfaction with the Stone-Mason and the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages, in their great reliability for heading, the size, sweetness, and tenderness of the heads. They had succeeded in growing the Mammoth to the weight of thirty and forty pounds, and in some instances *over fifty pounds!*

Contrary to my inferences as formerly found on my printed labels, this Cabbage will make larger heads in the West Indies and in the extreme South, than any other kind! I have supplied seed to one planter in the W. I. for three years. He says the heads are three or four times as large as he can get from any other kind! Yet I would not have my Southern friends suppose from this that they will succeed in growing them to the extreme large size attained in the North, where the colder climate is more favorable for Cabbage culture. What I assert is, that large market gardeners in New Orleans and elsewhere, who have raised them for market on a large scale for several years, inform me that with them they grow to much larger size than any other variety of Cabbage. (See engraving on cover.)

STONE-MASON CABBAGE. This Cabbage is the standard drumhead in New England, being distinguished for its reli-

ability for heading, the size, hardness, and quality of the heads. Under proper cultivation nearly every plant on an acre will make a marketable head. The heads vary in weight from nine to over twenty pounds, depending on the soil and cultivation. In earliness the Stone-Mason is upward of a week ahead of the Premium Flat Dutch and makes a harder head. (See engravings on cover.)

FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

After an extensive trial on a large scale by market farmers in all parts of the United States, Fottler's Cabbage has grown in estimation, particularly in the great Cabbage districts of Long Island and in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. My stock seed came directly from Messrs. Copeland and Fottler, the two gardeners who were the first to raise the Cabbage. I send this out in 15 cent packages, also at \$1.25 per ounce. These prices are terribly high, I regret, but cannot

help the matter any this year, the seed is terribly scarce. I trust next season to have a good supply at a reasonable rate.

Following will be found some of the recommendations I have received from those who have raised the Fottler's Cabbage. It is very evidently growing rapidly in favor.

"Your Fottler's Drumhead Cabbage is the best I ever saw in Tennessee; they beat any thing in the cabbage line; and your Cracker Onions cannot be surpassed by any; in fact your seeds are all good, for I have ordered largely from you and they have always proved true to name."
Covington, Tennessee, April 17th, 1872. JAMES R. ARTHUR.

"The Fottler's Cabbage and White Belgian Carrot were A, No. 1. I raised some Fottlers with heads, after the waste leaves were taken off, as large as a half bushel measure."
Huntington, L. I., (N. Y.), Feb. 27th, 1872. GEORGE A. SAMMIS.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed I purchased from you last year I planted the first of March. When I commenced taking them to market in June it was diverting to see others who had cabbage for sale tuck them down in one corner of their wagon, pretending to have none unless some of their special customers called for cabbage, when they would bring them out, about as large as a tea-cup, half a dozen for a dime, while I was selling the Fottler at twenty and twenty-five cents a head—which is an extraordinary price for a cabbage in this market. They are very reliable for heading for early or late crops. After I saw my late cabbages giving up the ghost I planted the Fottler's seed, and raised more cabbages than all the balance of cabbage growers in this county. This may seem like bragging on the Fottler's Cabbage, but it is nevertheless true. The Cannon Balls makes excellent cabbage."
Jefferson City, Cole County, Mo., Feb. 26th, 1872. M. P. CUTLER.

"Your Fottler's Cabbages that I raised last year were splendid. I entered six heads of them at the Ogdensburg City Fair that weighed 86 pounds, and they took first premium."
Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., April 2nd, 1872. JAMES GLANCY.

"I used to think that I knew what good Squash and good Cabbages were, but I never had before anything which equalled the Hubbard Squash and Fottler's Early Drumhead."
Sturbridge, Mass., Feb. 14th, 1871. ANDREW R. FLETCHER.

"I raised Fottler's Cabbages last season that would weigh 25 pounds each, clear of waste leaves."
Bucksberry, Ocean Co., N. J., March 20th, 1871. STEWART NEWMAN.

"Such cabbages as the Fottler we do not often see in this country."
Woodington, Darke Co., Ohio, April 25th, 1871. J. T. MARLIN.

"Last spring I sent for one paper of the Fottler's Early, from which I raised about (300) three hundred cabbages, and they weighed from 10 to 16 lbs. apiece. They are the nicest early cabbages I ever saw, and all the neighbors want some of the seed."
Berrien Springs, Berrien Co., Mich., Oct. 12th, 1871. WILLIAM A. FLINT.

"I had last year from you seed of the Mammoth and Fottler's Early Cabbages, and they proved the best I ever saw. Nearly every plant headed, while seeds purchased of other seedsmen did nothing."
Nova, Jo Davies' Co., Ill., March 3d, 1871. MORGAN PELLETTE.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed and Cannon Ball I got of you last spring were the finest early cabbages ever raised in this county, both for size and hardness of heads."
Columbus, Ball Co., Ky., Jan. 20th, 1871. JOSEPH M. GEST.

"Every one of your cabbages grew and made fine heads; some of Fottler's weighed 36 lbs. I took to the County Auditor one of your 36 pounders as a guarantee of the quality of the Fottler. He asked me how many winters I had kept it in a cold frame, as he said it was far too big for a 'yearling.'"
Rosendale, Meeker Co., Minn., Nov. 6th, 1871. J. W. MURPHY.

"The Fottler's is the best early, large sized cabbage ever seen in Michigan."
Ashley, Mich., April 6th, 1870. C. C. MILLER.

"I had Fottler's Cabbages from the seed obtained from you last year that weighed thirty-five pounds, and don't think that there was a cabbage in the lot but would weigh twenty pounds, and every plant had a good head."
West Fork, Iowa, March 7th, 1870. CHAS. G. PERKINS.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed you sent me have grown the finest market heads. I have some more than two feet across, weighing 29½ lbs."
Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 31st, 1870. E. MERRILL.

"I got some of your Marblehead Cabbage plants of my neighbor, and I had some heads that weighed from 30 to 40 lbs., and they were the sweetest cabbages I ever saw."
Central Lake, Mich., March 20th, 1870. JOHN ESSELTINE.

LITTLE PIXIE, EARLY ULM SAVOY, SCHWEINFURTH QUINTAL. I recommend these three sorts as the best early Cabbages for family use. The first two are the earliest Cabbages grown, being each of them earlier than Early York. Little Pixie heads very hard, and all cook very tender and sweet. The Savoy is the tenderest and richest flavored of all Cabbages, and for boiling are decidedly the best for family use, being much superior, if well grown, to the Drumhead and Cone-shaped varieties. Schweinfurth Quintal is decidedly the earliest of all the larger Drumheads; the heads attain to a diameter of from 10 to 18 inches, are very symmetrically formed, and are remarkably tender. When cooked they are very sweet, and quite free from any strong Cabbage taste. They do not head hard, and being so very tender they will not bear transportation in bulk any distance without serious injury; hence I recommend it as a capital Cabbage for early use in the family, but not as a market Cabbage, fitted for all localities, though very valuable for this purpose where the market is near at hand. I write of these three Cabbages from personal experience, having tested them with more than twenty other varieties. Packages of each of these forwarded to any address at 10 cents each. (See engravings, Plate I.)

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. This is the best of all the Savoy for the general market. It grows to a large size, is as reliable for heading as the Stone-Mason or Premium Flat Dutch, and has as short a stump as either of these varieties. I heartily recommend it to all those market Gardeners who grow Savoy for the acre for the general market. My piece this season took the county premium for the best lot of cabbages: (See engraving, Plate I.)

EARLY WINNIGSTADT CABBAGE. No variety of early Cabbage, in my experience as a seedsman, has had a more regular and rapid growth in popularity than the Winnigstadt, which I attribute mostly to the fact that it is so remarkably reliable for heading even under very adverse circumstances; I have seen large areas head up hard, almost uniformly, though from the character of the soil when they were planted every Cabbage grew stump-footed. The Winnigstadt is also a large sized cabbage among the early kinds, and probably the hardest heading of all the conical varieties. In earliness it comes in about a week later than Early Oxheart. Should the soil of any of my farmer friends be of so sandy a nature that they find it extremely difficult to perfect any variety of Cabbage, before bidding a final farewell to the cabbage family I would advise them to try the Winnigstadt. Planted in the latitude of Boston June 25th to July 1st, the Winnigstadt makes a good Cabbage for winter use. (See engraving, Plate I.)

I present below a few extracts from letters, from amongst the many received, relative to my Marblehead Mammoth, Stone-Mason, Cannon Ball, Winnigstadt, Improved American Savoy, Schweinfurth Quintal, and Early Wyman Cabbages, etc. Please note what is said of the *quality* as well as *size* of my Mammoth Cabbage. Gardeners will see by comparing the letters of different years that I have kept up the high strain of my Cabbage seed.

"I have used your garden seeds and they are the best that I have ever used. I have raised thirty tons of the Mammoth Cabbage to the acre."
Dayton, Nevada, Dec. 8, 1872. A. J. BARRETT.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors and many others were astonished to see the large and solid heads of cabbage; they weighed from 20 to 50 lbs. to the head and were tender and sweet and excellent in every respect."
Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. WILLIAM STEELE.

"Your Stone-Mason Cabbage has proved first rate with me the last two seasons. Every one gives a good head. It was the best in our market."
Fly Mountain, Ulster Co., N. Y. March 2, 1872. I. L. SCHULTZ.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seeds that I got from you last year brought the best cabbages that have ever been in the country, and they were what they were recommended to be."
Teprehaute, Decatur Co., Iowa, March 14, 1872. W. M. LOGAN.

"The seeds I got of you last year were all what they were represented to be. I had an acre of the finest Cabbages ever grown in this section. Some heads weighed upwards of 25 lbs., and a large number ranged from 15 to 20 lbs. Many of my neighbors desire to have of James J. H. Gregory's seeds. Success to the Yankee seed grower!"

H. S. SEIPLE.

Weaverseville, Northampton Co., Pa., April 5, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage was the largest I ever raised, and the sweetest and tenderest."

JACOB HARTMAN.

Hellen, Elk Co., Pa., March 4, 1872.

"I received one package of Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage from you last year, and I raised cabbages that weighed from 20 lbs. to 47 lbs."

HERMAN DIVELY.

Imbertown, Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 6, 1872.

"The seed I had of you was as recommended. I planted about one acre of the best Fottler's and Mammoth Cabbages, and had a good sized head to every plant, the Fottler's weighing as high as 24 lbs., and some of the Mammoths were so large I could not get them into a barrel."

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28, 1872.

A. F. CLARK.

"I think it would be a difficult matter to find a finer lot of Cabbages than those I have growing from the Little Pixie, Cannon Ball and Winnigstadt seeds obtained from you in the winter."

Walterboro, Colton Co., S. C., May 17, 1872.

W. S. HARLEY.

"Among the Flat Dutch Cabbages I raised from the seed I received from you, I had one that measured in circumference around the solid head four feet eight inches."

Wassaic, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872.

CHARLES SHILLING.

"The seeds that I received from you last spring were just what you represented them to be. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year to the weight of 32 lbs., and the Stone-Mason to the weight of 23½ and the Fottler to 18½ lbs."

Quincy, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 19, 1872.

WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL.

"I have tried different seed growers, but invariably have been sold on something; last year I was sold on Cabbage. I always get good cabbages when I get my seed from you."

Montague, Muskegon Co., Mich.

S. J. B. WATSON.

"It is somewhat difficult to grow cabbage and onions to perfection upon our warm, sandy soil, and the Marblehead variety of cabbage is the only one with which I have succeeded, after several years' trial."

Taberville, St. Clair Co., Mo., 1871.

J. A. PURINTON.

"The cabbages I raised last year, (the Winnigstadt, Fottler's, and Stone-Mason,) from the seed I obtained of you, were the finest I ever saw. I could sell them for good prices, while others here could hardly sell their's at all. I have bought most of my seeds of you for the last five years, and have always found them A. No. 1."

Wilmington, Will. Co., Ill., Feb. 20th, 1871.

J. R. BICKERTON.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors were astonished to see the Mammoth Cabbage. Several of them weighed upwards of 30 lbs. each. They took the premium at the St. Clair County Fair."

Fort Gratiot, St. Clair Co., Mich. Jan. 4th, 1871.

ROBERT E. FRENCH.

"The paper of your Mammoth Cabbage seed sent me last summer was duly received, and from them I raised the largest and finest cabbages that I have ever grown, in a trial of about 40 years."

Griffin, Ga., Feb. 24th, 1871.

J. S. JONES.

"Your Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage I found last year the truest and best I have ever raised. I have some of the Fottler's left over. They are both splendid market varieties."

Madison, Wis., Feb. 18th, 1871.

HENRY TURVILL.

"Such Cabbage as I raised from those Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead seeds I never saw before. The quality as well as the size beats everything in the cabbage line that I have ever cultivated."

Otisco, Waseca Co., Minn., March 3rd, 1871.

B. A. LOWELL, P. M.

"For the last three years, since I bought seed of you, they were of the best quality and pure. The Early Uln Savoy and also Improved American Savoy are the best and tenderest cabbages I ever tasted."

Hamburg, Fremont Co., Iowa, Feb. 24th, 1871.

ANDREW RUEDY.

"The seed I received last year from you did very well, particularly the Early Wyman Cabbage. It was the best of early cabbages I ever raised."

Stemlersville, Pa., Jan. 30th, 1871.

L. I. HELD.

"From the Marblehead Mammoth and Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbage seeds that I got from you last year, I raised the largest and the best cabbages ever raised in this part of the country. Even an old Yankee told me, 'in all my travels,' he says, 'I never saw anything in the cabbage line to equal them.'"

Harper's Ferry, Allamakee Co., Iowa, March 2d, 1871.

PATRICK BOLGER.

"I bought some Marblehead Mammoth seed from you last season, and I think it is the largest and best cabbage that grows. I had heads that weighed 35 lbs., and I am sure that if the weather had not been so dry I would have had some weighing nearly fifty pounds."

Mt. Vernon, Penn., April 9th, 1870.

SAMUEL E. WORTH.

"I grew a head last season (Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage) weighing 35½ lbs., and took the premium at our County Fair."

Beaver Dam, Wis., March 16th, 1870.

R. V. BOBERT.

"Last spring I sent for some of your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed, and I had heads weighing from 19 to 48 lbs., and they were nice, tender and sweet."

Green Bay, Iowa, March 6th, 1870.

J. D. WALDEN.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages grown here have weighed from 28 to 39 lbs. Prof. Long of our town gives them the preference to any other for flavor."

Delaware, Wis., Oct. 1870.

A. G. COLE.

"I got some of your Marblehead Mammoth seed last season, and raised the largest and best cabbages ever seen in these parts. Some weighed 35 lbs. per head."

Clyde, Ohio, March 28th, 1870.

ROBERT M. BERCAW.

"My Marblehead Cabbages last year all grew to the astonishment of my neighbors. Some of the heads weighed 35 lbs."

Charlotte, Mich., March 18th, 1870.

F. W. HIGBY.

"I have been much pleased with your seeds. They have been as recommended in your Catalogue. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year weighing 45 lbs."

Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 27th, 1870.

THOMAS F. COLEMAN.

"I received last year the seed of your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and was much pleased with them. I raised one weighing 41 lbs."

Levanua, N. Y., Feb. 4th, 1870.

WM. R. GRINNELL.

"I raise 10,000 to 20,000 Cabbages a year. Your Little Pixie and Fottler's were No. 1 with me last year. Pixie ten days earlier than Early York side by side."

Hanford's Landing, N. Y., April 2d, 1870.

HERMON GLASS.

"From one package of your Winnigstadt Cabbage last year I raised more good cabbages than for twenty years before of all other kinds. All your seeds were good and true."

Washington, N. H., Feb. 12, 1870.

JESSE F. BAILEY.

"Your Stone-Mason is the most excellent cabbage I have seen. The Schweinfurt Quintal is No. 1 for an early cabbage, being white, crisp, and tender, and heads remarkably well."

South Haven, Mich., April 24th, 1870.

K. W. NOYES.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages were very fine; all headed well, and weighed from 27 to 40 and 47 lbs."

Red Wing, Minn., March 12th, 1869.

W. LLEWELLYN.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage cannot be excelled. There were heads weighing 50 lbs., and heads of Fottler's weighing 40 lbs."

Charleston, Ill.

JOHN A. HOWLETT.

"I weighed 8 cabbages grown from your Marblehead Mammoth seed. The lightest weighed 20 lbs., and the heaviest 37 lbs."

Elyria, Ohio, Nov. 1st, 1869.

M. D. CLARK.

"I raised from your seed Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages that weighed 50 lbs."

Clintonville, N. Y., Nov. 14th, 1869.

H. H. MACE.

"The seed I bought of you last Spring gave good satisfaction, and produced some very large cabbages; they grew weighing 40 and 45 lbs."

Kennedy, N. Y., March 9th, 1868.

A. C. GOODWIN.

My customers at the South will please observe the following:

"I send enclosed a slip from the 'Galveston News,' showing the style of Cabbage your Mammoth produced this winter. The heaviest weighed 20 lbs., which far exceeds anything raised here before."

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 6th, 1870.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages which I have grown from seed purchased of you last spring, proved the finest I ever saw. They headed regularly, and took the first premium at our County Fair, weighing 30 lbs."

Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 3rd, 1870.

F. R. WHITE.

"Last summer we suffered for rain here. The only cabbages I succeeded with were from your Mammoth Drumhead."

Yadkinville, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1870.

JOHN A. SHEEK.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages are wonderful; they grow to the size of an umbrella."

Palermo, Kansas.

THOMAS FLANIGAN.

"The Mammoth Cabbage was the largest and best I ever saw,—a great many came from miles around to see them. Both this and the Mammoth Sweet Corn proved first rate. I bought one paper of common drumhead cabbage seed at the store, and sowed this and your seed both the same day, set out the plants all one day, cultivated and hoed all alike, and the result was that every plant from your cabbage seed headed well, some so large you could hardly squeeze them into a bushel basket, while of others not more than one in ten ever headed at all, and what did were of very inferior quality."

Hancock, Washara County, Mo., Feb. 21st, 1867.

JACOB A. SCHOFIELD.

The Hubbard and American Turban Squashes, &c.

The Sweetest, Dryest, and Richest Flavored

of all varieties of the Squash family.

THE HUBBARD SQUASH. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash I think I may rest from my labors, as it has been universally adopted throughout the country as the winter Squash. This season I have introduced a new competitor to public notice.

The yield of the Hubbard Squash, and indeed of all other varieties, differs vastly in different sections of the country, the crops varying from four to ten tons per acre. The whole matter of yield and culture is too extensive a subject to be fairly discussed in my limited space. *The public will find this and many kindred topics fully treated of in my work on Squash Culture.*

Many of my friends have doubtless had their seed badly inixed by cultivating the Hubbard in the vicinity of other varieties of Squash. To such I would say that they will find my seed to be very pure; the result of a careful selection of seed and perfectly isolated cultivation for many years having been to throw out admixtures, and leave the Hubbard remarkably pure. Let me not be understood as saying my seed is *perfectly* pure, for, as every farmer who has had experience knows, *perfect* purity in the Squash family is impossible; but the seed I raise is nearly perfectly pure,—as near, as the utmost care by isolation for years can make it, and the great difference in purity between this and the average seed of the market, every farmer who has tried it knows.

AMERICAN TURBAN SQUASH.

AMERICAN TURBAN SQUASH. I have sent this fine Squash out as the best of all fall Squashes, as good for fall as the Hubbard is for winter. The type of the Turban is not so fixed as that of the Hubbard (the French Turban, Acorn, Hubbard, and Marrow having originally entered into its composition); but though occasionally a poor Squash may be found, let it be but fairly tested and *beyond all question* it will rank by

far the dryest, the sweetest, the finest grained and richest flavored of all fall Squashes.

I have full faith that the Turban will soon be adopted throughout the United States as the best of all fall Squashes.

I note that by one or more of the Philadelphia seed firms the Turban Squash is spoken of as a showy variety of but little value for domestic use. It is very evident that they have confounded the showy but worthless *French* Turban with the *American* Turban Squash. I give extracts from a few letters which show that the *American* Turban is appreciated.

"Your Turban and Hubbard Squash I found *magnificent*."

South San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25, 1872.

JOHN P. WILSON.

"The Turban and Hubbard are both excellent, the former the best squash I have ever seen."

T. E. MEAD.

North Bridgton, Me., Feb. 1, 1872.

"The American Turban beats all fall squashes I ever raised or ate, for fine flesh and good flavor."

W. P. TATE.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 3, 1872.

"The American Turban Squash is just the thing it is represented to be. One squash is worth a dozen eggs in the way of making egg custards, and no person should be without them that likes something good to eat."

Shady Grove, Washington Parish, La., July 30, 1872.

S. E. RANKIN.

"Your Turban Squash cannot be beat. It kept with me until March perfectly sound."

JAS. H. CROSBY.

Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y. May 9, 1872.

"I have bought seeds of you for several years and they have given the best satisfaction, especially the 'American Turban Squash,' and American Savoy Cabbage."

A. M. WALKER.

Cardiff, Mitchell Co., Iowa, Feb. 8, 1872.

"The American Turban is much better than I had supposed a squash could be. We have some now, March 18, that are good."

Castle Rock, Dakota Co., Minn., March 18, 1871.

J. J. COOK.

"The American Turban Squash I had of you last spring proved to be the best squash I ever saw. I kept them into January. They were sweet and nice."

CHARLES W. STROUT.

Wales, Maine, Feb. 5, 1871.

"The American Turban Squash surpasses in excellence any variety that I ever raised before, and it has kept well into the winter."

R. W. FULLER.

Stowe, Mass., April, 1870.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce the Turban Squash *the very best squash that grows*. It is the next thing to a sweet potato. I presume fifty different persons who have eaten the squash at my table have said the same thing."

H. D. SMALLEY.

New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, March 6, 1868.

"Those squash seed I had of you last spring produced a crop of the most splendid squashes I ever saw; I think every seed grew. I do not think the Turban can be surpassed."

C. H. DOTY.

Ilion, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 24, 1868.

"I planted six hills of Hubbard Squash; two hills had only one vine each, the other four had two vines each, and from those ten vines I gathered *forty-six* splendid squashes, which every one that ate of them admitted were the *best* squashes they had ever tasted. Who can beat that?"

Mrs. N. C. McCLOSKEY.

Hyner's Run, Clinton Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1872.

MAMMOTH SQUASH. Mammoth Squashes, though of but little value for table use, on rich land in those sections where roots are but little cultivated, are very profitable as food for cattle. I give the substance of letters received from three or four of my correspondents, that my friends may be able to compare notes.

Mr. H. A. Barnes of Fair Haven, Ct., writes:—"I obtained French Mammoth Squash seed, with your name on package, in New Haven, and from this I raised two squashes, one weighing 193 lbs. and one 185 lbs., and

they were a curiosity here." Mr. John Lehn of Williamsville, N. Y., writes: "I raised a Mammoth French Squash from the seed I had of you last season, that weighed 130 lbs., and one this season that weighed 186 lbs." Mr. Alvin Ginn of Boyer River, Iowa, writes:—"I raised one Squash of the French Mammoth measuring 7 feet 3 inches in circumference and weighed 169 lbs." Mr. W. H. Spera of Ephrata, Pa., states that he let but one Mammoth Squash grow on a vine, and that weighed 210 lbs. Mr. G. Hindley of Monticello, N. Y., writes that he allowed four to grow, and they weighed respectively 101, 100, 64 and 40 lbs. Mr. L. G. M. Smith of Nassau St., N. Y., writes,—“I raised a Mammoth French Squash from the seed I had of you last season, that weighed 156 lbs., which I sold for \$10.” But Mr. James Rister of Bethany, Missouri, takes the palm from all of us. Under date of March 14, 1868, he writes me—"I must brag a little, for I believe from the seed I had of you I raised the largest Squash in the world; it weighed over 300 lbs.! On two vines I had

32 Squashes, the least weighed 40 lbs., and from that up to over 300; *the largest measured 11 feet 6 inches in circumference.*" Mr. Rister adds,—“these grew on our natural soil, without manure; I can hardly expect you to believe this, but I can bring two witnesses to prove it.” I presume Mr. Rister grew these on some rich, river-bottom land. Mr. J. S. Witherspoon of Siverly, Ohio, writes:—"I raised from five seeds of the Mammoth Squash, got of you, over 780 pounds of Squashes; one weighed 131 lbs." Mr. J. H. Pearson of Ainsworth, Iowa, writes:—"I raised a Mammoth Squash that weighed 171 lbs., from seed procured of you." Mr. Samuel M. Miller of Waterloo, Iowa, writes:—"From eight seeds I had a heaping (two-horse) wagon box full, about the half of which had well matured. I had four or five that weighed over 100 lbs., the heaviest of which weighed 171 lbs. I can recommend them as a valuable Squash to raise for Milch cows."

I hold these at 25 cents a package; five packages for \$1.

MOORE'S CONCORD CORN.

This is a cross between Crosby's Early and Burr's Mammoth Corn, making as the result a much larger ear than Crosby's, while it does not appear to have lost in earliness. It has taken the prize for earliness for two years in succession at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and is thought very highly of by the market gardeners around Boston. Gardeners who are in search of a large early variety, will find this new corn quite an acquisition. It is very sweet in quality and makes from twelve to sixteen rows. Per pack-

age 15 cents; per quart 60 cents: sent post-paid to any address. Per peck by express \$2.00.

TROPHY TOMATO.

This new tomato, so excelling in size and so remarkable for solidity, and being of average earliness and for the most part smooth and round, is a capital variety for family use. A tendency to remain a little green near the stem may affect its market value as a market sort in some localities. The Trophy is the result of some twenty-four years of crossing and careful selection, hence it has a fixidity of type which is characteristic of it. It is one of the most fleshy of tomatoes, and "cuts like a round of beef." Per package 15 cents; per ounce 60 cents. My seed is grown from the best of stock, obtained directly from Col. Waring, the originator.

"The Trophy Tomato seed you sent to me last year did finely, in fact without it we would hardly have had enough for use as my other rotted badly. The Trophy did not rot; they were early, large, smooth and well flavored, and the best bearer I ever saw." JAMES B. SMITH.
Fairfield, Rockbridge Co., Va., March 11th. 1872.

[PLATE II.]

Beginning at the left hand, the smallest carrot is the Scarlet Horn, then follow Short Horn, Long Orange, White Belgian, Altringham, and Improved Long Orange, in their order.

The above tomatoes I have had engraved from photographs taken from specimens grown on my own grounds. No. 1, is the Mammoth Chihuahua; No. 2, Trophy; No. 3, Essex Early; No. 4, Tilden; No. 5, Canada Victor; No. 6, Lester's; No. 7, Rising Sun; No. 8, Boston Market; No. 9, General Grant; No. 10, Keyes Early; No. 11, Charter Oak; No. 12, Orangefield; No. 13, Early York.

Canada Victor Tomato.

Last season a gentleman residing in Canada sent me a glowing description of a new tomato. I wrote asking for a pinch of seed that I might test it in my experimental garden,—a tract of land of about three-quarters of an acre, which is pretty well filled every season with varieties of new vegetables my numerous correspondents kindly send me for trial. I planted these on my ground, anticipating the usual result, a tomato with some very good characteristics, but on the whole not superior to some kinds already before the public. About the time the plants were put out, left for Europe; when I returned my foreman called my special attention to this new tomato, which *had ripened its fruit several days earlier than any other kind of the twenty-five varieties I was growing scattered over my different farms.*

On examining the new sort I saw at a glance that here was a decided acquisition. The fruit was not only the earliest of all, but of large size and exceedingly symmetrical and handsome, while in ripening it had no green left around the stem, a great fault with many kinds otherwise good. The fruit was heavy, full meated and rich, between round and oval in shape, and red in color; it was distributed very evenly on the vines. A correspondence developed the fact that the gentleman who sent it had for the past three seasons been testing it side by side with other standard varieties, and found that it ripened six to ten days earlier. This fact may be in part accounted for by its having been grown for years in a northern latitude, while the utmost care had always been used in the selecting of seed stock. As fair a test as I can present of its merits is this: a market gardener came over forty miles specially to examine my varieties of tomatoes on the ground as they grew, that he might select the very best for his own planting. After carefully examining every sort, *he emphatically declared his preference for this new kind*, though he knew nothing of its history. I have purchased of the gentleman who owned it the entire control of this new tomato. It is named the "Canada Victor." I offer the seed this season by package only, each containing twenty-five seeds, at 25 cts.; or five for \$1. For seed specially selected, from a few of the choicest and earliest, 25 seed for 50 cts. Dealers supplied at a discount.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF PEAS.

Our English cousins are annually sending out many new varieties of peas as improvements over older varieties; many of them have proved to be marked improvements, such as the Little Gem and Advancer, but of others I must say that though my aim and ambition is to introduce every new vegetable worthy of notice to my patrons, many of these new named sorts have but little beyond a new name to recommend them to the cultivation of our American gardeners. Why this is so is in part explained by the fact that our climate being hotter and drier than that of England, new varieties do not here show their distinctive characteristics as markedly as there, and hence may prove too little different from older sorts to be of any value this side the water. For this reason I introduced some new sorts into my annual Catalogue with hesitation; while others I have not advertised until the good qualities claimed for them by our English Consins can be proved by actual experiment to be transportable to this side the water. In my list of Rare and Novel will be found the most promising of the new varieties.

For gardens McLEAN's LITTLE GEM will be found an excellent pea. It is one of the very earliest kind, grows but about a foot high and bears very sweet wrinkled peas. TOM THUMB is full as early as Little Gem, rather more dwarf in habits of growth and more productive, but the pea is not so sweet.

For family use, I would particularly call the attention of my customers to Hair's Dwarf Mammoth, Laxton's Quantity, McLean's Epicurean and McLean's Premier as varieties that grow very stocky, with a dwarfish habit, and bear very large peas of the deliciously sweet or wrinkled class.

EARLY WINSHIP. This is a new American Pea, which promises well for a first early. It is well worthy of a trial by market gardeners in different sections.

I have strongly recommended the McLEAN's ADVANCER

and my variety of EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE Peas, as the most excellent varieties of their kinds for market gardeners; the ADVANCER, while it has the tenderness and sweetness of the Champion of England, surpasses that fine wrinkled pea, which has heretofore been considered our sweetest and tenderest family pea, in being a fortnight earlier, while it grows but about two-thirds as high and crops fully as well. It has the same wrinkled appearance as the Champion, and placed side by side could not be distinguished from it.

The EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE I recommend as the best of all the varieties of Dan O'Rourke in the market; for, as most gardeners know, there are several varieties sold under that name, which differ in earliness, in yield, in dwarf habit, and in size and fullness of pod. CARTER'S FIRST CROP is about a week earlier than DAN O'ROURKE; the pods of CARTER'S are smaller; it is an excellent early sort for the kitchen garden, but of inferior value for the market gardener. A further trial, by market gardeners, has brought the CARACTACUS into high favor. The pods are of good size for an early pea and well filled.

BROWN'S EARLY DWARF MARROWFAT PEA, will be found to be the earliest and most dwarf of all Marrowfats.

THE EARLY KENT I send out is the Early Kent in its purity. This pea has been greatly deteriorated of late years by careless cultivation, but the seed I send out will be found to have all the desirable qualities possessed by the Early Kent in its early days. I recommend it to market gardeners as a reliable first early sort.

RARE, NOVEL, OR VERY DESIRABLE.

Among the New, Rare or Desirable Vegetables, I would call particular attention to the following.

While most of these new and rare vegetables will be found to be of universal value, others may vary in quality with the soil and locality. As a general rule we are not rendered capable of passing judgment on a new vegetable by the result of a single trial. Oftentimes the most we learn from the result of planting one season is what are *possibly* the merits or demerits of it; a second may develop what are *probably* its merits or demerits; and usually a third season will be required to enable us fully to determine its value, and give the new-comer its true place in the vegetable garden. Take Mexican Sweet Corn for an example; should the first season of experiment be wet and cold at the time it matures for table use, this variety being more sensitive in its habits, than the old standard sorts, may be more affected in its quality than they, and not superior to them in sweetness. Now let the next season be a hot and dry one, and the same corn, having a season more congenial to its tropical origin, will develop its full quality and demonstrate its full claim to the rank given it in my catalogue. So with many of the varieties of our Tomatoes; from an extended cultivation of many kinds, I am fully convinced that though some have been overpraised, yet with a majority an experience of three years would reverse or greatly qualify the hasty opinions often expressed of them, from a trial of but a single season.

NEW VEGETABLES FOR 1873.

The following are the more rare and valuable vegetables which I introduce into my catalogue for the first time this season.

	Price per p'k'ge.		Price per p'k'ge.
GENERAL GRANT CORN. This corn keeps longer in the milk than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger and sweeter than that variety; indeed it is the sweetest white sweet corn I have ever sold. A capital sort for a late kind.....	25	CARTER'S DWARF MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A new prize English sort.....	25
GOLDEN SWEET CORN. I grew this peculiar corn some years ago; lost the seed by accident and have now re-found it. It is early, ears of good size, and has the peculiarity of combining the richest flavor of the field corn with the best qualities of the sugar corn. It is perfectly unique and differs in appearance and flavor from every other variety. It is sweet, tender and delicious; preferred by many to every other kind.....	15	HERCULES CLUB GOURD. A fancy gourd, growing to the length of from three to six feet long, and two to four inches in diameter, being in shape like a huge club, whence its name.....	15
PRATT'S EARLY CORN. This is an acquisition for marketmen as a first early to come in before Crosby's, Moore's or Narragansett. The ears are of a fair market size, well filled. It is the earliest corn of a marketable size I have ever grown.....	25	SHAW'S GOLDEN SUPERB MELON. This is indeed a <i>superb</i> melon, not in size, for it is small, too small in most localities for a market sort, but for family use, where quality is the great desideratum, it much excels the green citron and cannot be surpassed.....	25
FEJEE ISLAND CORN. A new sort, yielding ears of great size, growing on a stout stalk, having remarkably broad leaf blades. Four of the ears weighed six pounds. It will not be likely to ripen north of latitude 40°. The gentleman who was the first to raise this corn in the United States writes me "an acre yielded one hundred and twelve bushels. I feel satisfied that it will be the coming crop on account of its yield of fodder and corn. I tested it against five standard varieties, only one of which reached seventy-five bushels. Our latitude is nearly 40°.".....	15	TORREY'S MELON. Green-fleshed, very large, resembling in size and quality Casaba, but is purer, earlier and more prolific. A first class melon either for family use or for market.....	15
SILL'S EARLY CORN. This is a new early sort closely resembling Early Minnesota.....	15	ICE CREAM MELON. A very large and delicious water-melon, extensively grown in the Middle States..	10
CAMPBELL'S EARLY CORN. This new sort, made by careful hybridizing, is of very good size for an extra early.....	15	NEW QUEEN ONION. While in London, last summer, I was shown some onions of this new variety that were grown the year before. They were then perfectly sound, and had not the sign of a sprout on them. Whether they will do as well in this country we have no means of knowing, as they have never been grown here. I have imported some seed, that our gardeners may have the opportunity of giving them a trial.....	25
		WHITE GLOBE ONION. This, when well grown and well cured, is the handsomest of all onions, and will bring over double the price of any other sort in the New York market. It requires a long season in the North, and to keep the color pure white should be pulled as soon as it begins to dry down and be cured in the shade, say in a barn where there is a good draught of air.....	25

	Price per p'k'ge		Price per p'k'ge
DWARF BRITTANY PEA. A new French dwarf, sugar and string pea. Vines about eighteen inches high; pods very large; early.....	15	quality is fair, its great fort being its tremendous cropping capacity.....	15
BLUE PETER PEA. A new dwarf English pea, as early and as dwarf as Tom Thumb. Pods larger than Tom Thumb, and peas larger and richer flavored.....	15	CALIFORNIA RADISH. This new white Radish is of the Chinese Winter type, growing 8 to 12 inches long and about 2½ inches in diameter. It was first discovered growing in the gardens of the Chinese in California. It is quite an acquisition to our varieties of winter radish.....	10
DEXTER PEA. This new American pea is sent out by a gentleman who is probably the largest grower of seed peas in America, as a new first-early, worthy of trial by marketmen.....	15	CHARTER OAK TOMATO. This is a smooth, round, solid tomato, which promises to be a popular market sort.....	15
BRANCHING PROLIFIC PEA. This low bush pea (it grows about the height of Tom Thumb,) is the most productive pea I have ever raised. The pods are small, but so numerous that it has no equal as a cropper. The		MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. (See engraving and description, page 1).....	25
		CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. (See engraving and description, page 9.).....	25

The following varieties still claim a place in the list of rare, or particularly novel vegetables, though presented to the notice of the public in my previous Catalogue.

	Price Per p'k'ge		Price Per p'k'ge
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS. Those who have raised this new Asparagus extensively beside other varieties, claim that it grows much larger, and can be cut for the table or for market a year sooner than any other sort.....	10	EGYPTIAN BEET. This new beet is the earliest kind yet known; is dark in flesh. It is highly esteemed by our best gardeners for a first early. A week earlier than Bassano.....	15
BLACK HAWK POLE BEAN. Several persons residing in different sections of the West have sent me this bean with the statement that it was the earliest pole bean they had ever raised. I find it, with the exception of a sort I tested this past season, to be earlier than any variety I have thus far raised.....	15	BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET. A new Philadelphia Beet, which combines the earliness of the Bassano with a beautiful blood-red color when boiled. Very handsome in shape. Market gardeners had better try this.....	10
RED SIEVA BEAN. This presents a very elegant appearance with its brilliant scarlet dress; as to its being of better quality than the white sort, opinions will differ.....	10	BASTIAN'S HALF-LONG BLOOD BEET. This in color and size is all that can be desired. It is equally good for early or late crop.....	10
YORK DWARF WAX BEANS. This is a new dwarf wax bean which I received from a gentleman in York, Pa., three years ago. I find it remarkably pure, which is rare with this class of beans, most of them being terribly crossed up with the common kinds.....	10	MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE. For a description please see third page.....	25
NEW PURPLE EDIBLE PODDED POLE BEAN. This new variety is a wax bean, like Giant Wax in character, but grows to a larger size. The flowers begin to open near the ground and are of large size, of an elegant purple color, and with the dark colored foliage of the vines make quite a striking and elegant appearance. It is the largest of all the wax beans.....	15	EARLY WYMAN CABBAGE. This new cabbage has had the monopoly of Boston Market for several years, all the seed being in the hands of one person. It is the largest of all the early conical sorts, larger even than Early Wakefield or Early Oxheart, and will be found highly desirable for market gardeners.....	25
YARD LONG BEAN. A curious bean of very dark and glossy foliage. The pods grow two feet and upwards in length.....	15	FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD CABBAGE. For description please see third page.....	15
FEGEE, or "WHITE'S NEW EARLY" BEAN. This is a bush variety, and is the earliest and hardiest bean grown. It is of good size, prolific, of good quality, and worthy of general cultivation.....	10	IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY CABBAGE. Let those who have discarded the Savoy try this. It is as reliable for heading as my Stone-Mason Cabbage, the heads are large, hard and of most excellent quality; the stumps short. For family use the Savoy excels all cabbages in sweetness and marrow-like tenderness.....	10
BERBERRY SEED. One of the best shrubs for hedges. It is perfectly hardy—never winterkills—will grow in any soil. Makes a very thick, close hedge that will be impenetrable by, and turn cattle; abounds in thorns, and promises to become the hedge plant of North America. The berries are very popular in the East, making excellent preserves. Per ounce 40 cts.; per pound \$4 00.....	15	CAULIFLOWER, DWARF EARLY LA MAITRE.—(New.) A new French variety sent out by Vilmorin as a very fine large heading sort.....	25
		LENORMAND'S SHORT-STEMMED MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A very fine large variety, considered by the French gardeners one of the very best for general cultivation.....	25
		EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT CAULIFLOWER. Very early, hardy, dwarf and compact; larger than Walcheren. The best for forcing and for general purposes as an early variety. Its compact habits admit of a large number being raised on a given area.....	50

	Price per p'k'ge		Price per p'k'ge
SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE CELERY. As the stock seed of this variety came "direct from the Prince of Wales' garden," our English cousins assure us it <i>must</i> have superior merit; well, perhaps so; we republicans will try it and see.....	15	EARLY WHITE JAPAN CUCUMBER. This new Cucumber resembles White Spine, but is of a richer creamy white. It is exceedingly productive, grows to a good size, and promises to be an earlier variety than White Spine.....	10
BOSTON MARKET CELERY. This is the short, bushy, compact, solid celery, for which Boston Market is so famous.....	15	CHUFAS OR GROUND NUTS. These very closely resemble in sweetness and richness of flavor a cocoa nut. Very prolific, a single one yielding over two hundred..	15
EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN. Ears of good size for an early corn; quality excellent. One of the very earliest sorts of sufficient size to be suitable for market purposes.....	10	DANDELION, IMPROVED THICK LEAVED. (New.)..	10
MEXICAN SWEET CORN. I send this out, after a thorough trial of several years and a rigid comparison with all standard sorts, as one of the sweetest and tenderest of all varieties of sweet or sugar corn.....	15	VERY EARLY DWARF EGG PLANT. A new French variety of Long Purple. Earliness in the egg plant family is exceedingly desirable, and in this new sort we have an acquisition.....	15
MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD SWEET CORN. This is a new early corn from twelve to sixteen rows, said to be earlier than Crosby's. The vegetable committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society thought so highly of it they awarded it a silver medal the past season. In packages containing seed sufficient for fifty hills.....	15	BLACK PEKIN EGG PLANT. This grows to a very large size, is of a richer and darker color than the common large red.....	15
MAMMOTH SWEET CORN. My Mammoth took the first prize at the Annual Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1864 and 1867; the ears exhibited weighing, as gathered from the stalk, between two and three pounds each. This is a very sweet corn for family use. Price per package selected from extra large ears.....	15	STRIPED GUADALOUPE EGG PLANT. Long in shape and elegantly striped, sometimes of an elegant sulphur yellow.....	25
COLEMAN'S LARGE YELLOW FIELD CORN. (New.) This corn is the result of a great many years of careful selection with the view of increasing the size of our yellow field corn. The result has been a variety, the ears of which have from twelve to sixteen rows, and are nearly double the size of the usual sorts grown. It ripens well in central New England.....	10	SCARLET CHINA EGG PLANT. Highly ornamental.	15
MAMMOTH FIELD CORN. A white field corn claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States. From twenty to forty rowed. Ears weigh a pound and a half.....	15	SUGAR TROUGH GOURDS. These grow to the capacity of several gallons, and will last years as a sap vessel, or for holding liquids.....	15
PRIZE CUCUMBERS.—CARTER'S CHAMPION; LYNCH'S STAR OF THE WEST; SION HOUSE. These are three prominent varieties among the large fancy prize cucumbers of England. Each variety per package.....	25	ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. The package contains seeds of Apple, Orange, Pear, Quince, Bottle, Egg, and other varieties. Peculiar, attractive, and ornamental.....	15
GENERAL GRANT CUCUMBER. A large frame variety; they grow very long, from 20 to 28 inches long, and succeed well for general cultivation.....	25	DIPPER GOURDS.....	15
NORBITON GIANT CUCUMBER. This is one of the frame varieties, sent out by the English seedsmen as "The finest, longest and most prolific cucumber cultivated.....	25	MELVILLE'S VARIEGATED KALE. Fine ctrled, with mid-ribs of purple, yellow, and white color; very ornamental.....	25
SNAKE CUCUMBER. A very long variety, growing coiled up, having much the appearance of a large snake.....	25	ORNAMENTAL KALES. These for their great variety in color of foliage and the elegant structure of the leaves, with the beautiful symmetry of the plants, are elegant ornaments scattered in the flower garden among shrubbery..	15
IMPROVED LONG GREEN PRICKLY CUCUMBER. This is the largest of the Long Green varieties; very long and very handsome.....	10	TRUE BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE. Of good quality and the most elegant of all the Lettuce family in its habit of growth. It has the form of a rosette; very popular.....	10
		PERPIGNAN LETTUCE. A remarkably reliable Lettuce for heading in Summer—some of my heads measured seven inches across and were quite compact.....	10
		IMPROVED SPOTTED CABBAGING LETTUCE. (New.)	10
		STRIPED LEAVED JAPANESE MAIZE. This new contribution from Japan grows to the height of from five to six feet, and has its foliage which is from two to three inches wide, beautifully striped with green and white, and in its earliest stages of growth with rose color.....	15
		GIPSEY MELON. (New.) A remarkably large watermelon, growing half as large again as Mountain Sweet. Very productive, and of excellent quality. A favorite melon in New Jersey for the northern market.....	15
		PHINNEY'S WATERMELON. Red-fleshed, early and excellent. Those who could not succeed with other kinds of watermelons have succeeded well with this....	10

	Price per p'k'ge		Price per p'k'ge
SCULPTURED SEEDED CREAM FLESHED WATER-MELON. A new melon from Japan. The flesh, which is very sweet, is of a delicate cream color; the seed are singularly sculptured with marks resembling oriental characters.....	15	at the great exhibition of peas by the Royal Horticultural Society.....	15
BAYARD TAYLOR'S MELON. This melon is the largest variety of water melon I have ever raised. It is early for so large a kind, but with me is hardly equal in quality to some of the smaller sorts.....	15	LAXTON'S QUANTITY PEA. (New.) A rich-flavored, second early, wrinkled marrow, characterized by a robust habit and extreme productiveness.....	15
JOE JOHNSTON WATERMELON. The "Southern Planter" describes this as a large round melon, having a dark green, striped, thin rind, and of the finest flavor. It feels confident that it will be the melon of the South and sees no reason why it should not be adapted to other localities.....	15	CARTER'S LEVIATHAN. (New.) A white, wrinkled pea, very large in size and of fine flavor.....	15
NEW ORANGE WATERMELON. Claimed to be an improvement in size and quality on the common Orange melon. When fully ripe the rind will peel off like the skin of an Orange.....	10	KENTISH INVICTA PEA. (New.) One of the newer kinds of peas sent out from England, the country that has given us so many new peas. It is a blue pea, grows about two feet high and is nearly as early as Dan O'Rourke.....	15
CASABA MUSKMELON. This new melon is shaped like Large Musk, is green fleshed, very sweet, melting and delicious. It grows to weigh 15 lbs. A capital melon.....	15	EXTRA EARLY WINSHIP PEA. (New.) A remarkably early American pea, considered as an improvement in earliness on Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. Whether on the whole it will supersede that sterling sort, experiment in the various localities must decide.....	15
SILL'S HYBRID MUSKMELON. This has all the earliness and sweetness of the White Japan, is very vigorous and productive in its habit of growth, and the melons are spicy and delicious. The flesh is of Salmon color. No gardener should be without it.....	15	MICHIGAN MAMMOTH PUMPKIN. This crops abundantly for so large a variety and grows as large round as a barrel, weighing with me, from thirty to forty-five pounds. On rich land I should think the yield would be from twelve to twenty tons to the acre. It is a soft shelled variety, excellent for stock.....	15
WARD'S NECTAR MUSKMELON. A friend, an amateur, after having thoroughly tested for many years over twenty varieties of green-fleshed melons, pronounces this as by far preferable to all others, being exceedingly sweet, rich and delicious. Editors of "Hearth and Home" state in their paper of October 15th, 1870, "both this year and last Ward's Nectar was, in point of sweetness and flavor, the best of the several varieties tested.".....	15	RAPHANUS CAUDATUS, OR EDIBLE PODDED RADISH. The seed pods grow a foot or more in length, are solid crisp and tender; much superior to the common radish, either for salad or pickling.....	15
ARLINGTON MUSKMELON. A new, very large variety of excellent quality, somewhat allied to the Persian melons, but ripening much earlier. In view of its combination of size, (often weighing 15 lbs. or more) quality and earliness, it will probably prove one of the most desirable melons grown.....	15	MAMMOTH YELLOW CHILI SQUASH. I have seen one of these squashes weighing 260 pounds. They are not only enormously large in size, but quite well proportioned, being usually rather flat in shape, and oftentimes of a rich orange color, finely netted like a melon, presenting a fine appearance.....	25
GIANT ROCCA ONION. This is a Mammoth Onion sent out by one of the English seed firms. To get the fullest development of size it should be grown for sets the first season, then stored to be planted for a second seasons' growth.....	15	COCOANUT SQUASH. A half-running variety of small size, very fine grained and remarkably solid and heavy, with Marrowlike structure and delicate chestnut flavor. A nice little squash for the table. Very productive and ornamental.....	10
LARGE FLAT WHITE ITALIAN ONION. This is one of the new onions recently sent us from Europe. It is very mild in flavor, and when grown from sets attains to a very large size. When matured from seed the first year it is somewhat larger than our common onion.....	15	MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. The seed of this new variety are larger than those of any other kind. Valuable for poultry or vegetable oil.....	10
CARTER'S COVENT GARDEN GARNISHING PARSLEY.....	10	TROPHY TOMATO. This new tomato of Col. Waring's will make a great sensation. In the combination of size, thickness, solidity and flavor I know of none that equals it. My seed were grown from Col. Waring's most carefully selected stock.....	15
LAXTON'S ALPHA PEA. (New.) This new pea is ranked as A 1 in England, for both its extreme earliness, its dwarf habit and its superior quality.....	15	ORANGEFIELD TOMATO. A new variety from England, where it is ranked among the best. Fruit is round in shape, grows in clusters, is ornamental in appearance and of a fruity flavor. When fully ripe the skin peels as readily as from an orange. Excellent to eat uncooked.....	10
LAXTON'S SUPREME. (New.) One of the green-marrow class of peas, of excellent quality, with long and well-filled pods. In England it bears nine and ten peas in a pod. It was awarded a first class certificate		TOMATO DE LAYE, OR BUSH TOMATO. This variety always grows erect, having a leaf and habit of growth entirely distinct from any other. It is not an abundant bearer, but when perfectly matured the fruit surpasses every other variety in elegance.....	10

	Price per p'k'ge		Price per p'k'ge
CURRENT TOMATO. The smallest sort grown. The fruit hangs in long clusters and looks very much like long bunches of currants. Very ornamental and quite a contribution to decorations for the table.....	15	WONDER TOMATO. The vines are remarkably dwarf, very stalky and upright. It appears to be the result of a cross between Tomato De Laye and our common sorts. From a single test I consider it more interesting than valuable.....	15
NEW WHITE APPLE TOMATO. A cluster variety, just below Cook's Favorite in size, of a sweet fruit-like flavor.....	15	JERSEY NAVET TURNIP. A new under ground turnip for autumn sowing; just sent over from England.....	10
RISING SUN TOMATO. This new sort, sent out by Mr. Allen, grows to a large size, is round in shape, very productive; medium early. It fills out well for a large sort, but does not in this respect equal the Trophy.....	10	VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS —three varieties, large bodied, striped and hairy. These are curious seed vessels of low growing plants which strongly suggest the animal caterpillar. Used to decorate side dishes.....	15
ESSEX EARLY ROUND TOMATO. This is a very desirable variety for market gardeners, it being a very early sort, spherically round in form and solid in structure and of good size. A great favorite in eastern Massachusetts.....	15	VEGETABLE SNAILS. Singular seed vessels of a low growing plant which bear striking resemblance to the shell bearing snails of the garden.....	15

New and Choice Varieties of Rye, Wheat, Barley and Oats.

There is, naturally, a deep interest in all new varieties of grain in a great grain growing country like ours. Alive to this fact, I present a list of many choice and new varieties of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats selected by a prominent German Seed Firm out of all the varieties tested in the various countries of Europe as among the very best of their kind, and worthy the attention of every intelligent and progressive farmer. I import these directly from Germany, and submit them, with the explanatory remarks of the German firm, to the experimental test of the farmers of the United States and Canada.

These seeds will be put up in packages of a pint each, and sent post paid to any address for 50 cents a single package; or six pint packages of one or different varieties for \$2.00.

WHEAT.

White Kinds. All these are Fall Varieties.

Dorking's Glory. Very choice.
Eleys Giant. A valuable species.
Fenton. A favorite species in Scotland.
Hopetown. Requires a very good soil.
Talavara. Ears are velvet-like and loose.
Zealand. An excellent variety.

WHEAT.

Red Kinds. All these are Fall Varieties.

Champion. Very productive.
Clowersed. Does not lay down.
Bannat. A very valuable species.
Kaiser or Emperor. A very robust sort.
Paine's Defiance. Highly recommended.
Prosbetier. On heavy soil unsurpassed; excelling in production of both seed and stock.
Red Wonder. Ears of monstrous size.
Spalding's Prolific. Sand-Wheat.

RYE.

All these are Fall Varieties except Giant Summer.

Carrens Standen. A good paying variety.
St. John's Day. Worthy of high recommendation; increases in popularity with each year.
Pirna Mountain. An early variety.
Probsteler. Pure stock.
Rheinischer. Robust, greatly admired.
Giant Summer. For spring sowing. Form peculiar; growth very robust; kernels very large. Makes very strong halm, and requires thin sowing.
Sweedish Sand or Snow Rye. Highly recommended for poor soil; very robust; can be sown as late as the ground is open.
Thuringer Mountain. Suitable for cultivation on high lands.
Zealand. Kernels and ears are very large.
Wasa. A robust, profitable variety.

BARLEY.

All these are Spring Varieties except Winter Barley.

Annat. Worthy of high recommendation.
Chevalier. Highly recommended.
Imperial. A very fine variety, particularly suitable for brewery purposes.
Kallina. Choice variety; very productive.
Kleine Oderbruch. A profitable sort.
Probsteler. Original seed, extra fine.
Victoria. Highly recommended.
Winter Barley. Six lined—valuable.

OATS.

All these are Spring Varieties except Yellow Winter.

Australian Cape. A very good variety, full and heavy.
Hopetown. Very heavy, first rate kind.
Oderbruch. Deserving of high recommendation.
Yellow Winter. A very valuable species.
Giant of Ligowo. A new variety, very heavy and of general excellence.

Quantities of seed required for a given length of drill.

This table is probably as correct as such general statements can be made.

Asparagus.....1 oz to 60 ft of drill.	Parsley.....1 oz to 150 ft of drill.
Beet.....1 oz to 50 "	Parsnip.....1 oz to 200 "
Beans, dwf.....1 qt to 100 "	Peas.....1 qt to 150 "
Carrot.....1 oz to 300 "	Radish.....1 oz to 100 "
Endive.....1 oz to 150 "	Salsify.....1 oz to 70 "
Okra.....1 oz to 40 "	Spinach.....1 oz to 100 "
Onion.....1 oz to 200 "	Turnip.....1 oz to 300 "
Onion Sets.....1 qt to 20 "	

Number of Plants, Trees, &c., required to set an Acre.

Distance apart.	Numbers.	Distance apart.	Numbers.
1 ft. by 1 ft.....	43,560	6 ft. by 6 ft.....	1,210
1½ ft. by 1½ ft.....	19,360	9 ft. by 9 ft.....	537
2 ft. by 2 ft.....	10,890	12 ft. by 12 ft.....	302
2½ ft. by 2½ ft.....	6,970	15 ft. by 15 ft.....	194
3 ft. by 1 ft.....	14,520	18 ft. by 18 ft.....	134
3 ft. by 2 ft.....	7,260	20 ft. by 20 ft.....	103
3 ft. by 3 ft.....	4,840	25 ft. by 25 ft.....	70
4 ft. by 4 ft.....	2,722	30 ft. by 30 ft.....	49
5 ft. by 5 ft.....	1,742	40 ft. by 40 ft.....	27

Norbiton's Giant Long Red Mangold Wurtzel.

Globe Mangold Wurtzel.

Potato Onions.

Laing's Swede Turnip.

Shamrock Swede Turnip.

Casaba Muskmelon.

Mountain Sweet Melon.

Nutmeg Melon.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip Beet.
Bastian's Half-Long Heet.

Canada Crookneck Squash.

Winter Crookneck Squash.

Danvers Early Yellow
Onion.

Early Globe Red Onion.

Improved Large Yellow
or Cracker Onion.

Large Red Onion.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow the seed in the seed bed late in the fall or in the early Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Thin the plants to three inches in the row. The roots may be removed to the permanent bed when one or two years old. In preparing the ground no pains should be spared, as a well established and carefully cultivated Asparagus bed will continue in good condition for twenty-five years or more. Select deep, rich, mellow soil, and trench the ground two feet deep, using a liberal quantity of well decomposed manure, with a small admixture of common salt. Set the roots so that the crowns will be three or four inches below the surface of the ground. Apply a dressing of manure in autumn (rotten kelp is excellent), digging the same into the ground in the spring, taking care not to injure the roots. The bed will produce shoots fit for cutting the second or third year after transplanting. An occasional application of salt will be found beneficial.

Giant Dutch Purple Top. One of the largest and best.

Conover's Colossal. (See page 11).

Price by Exp's	Price by Mail	Price per p'k'ge
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per oz

10

6

25

10

BEANS.**Dwarf, Snap or Bush.**

quart quart

Select light, warm soil, and plant when danger from frost is past in the spring, in drills two to two and a half feet apart, dropping the beans about two inches apart in the drill, and cover one inch deep. Keep the ground clean and loose by frequent hoeing, but do not draw the earth around the plants. Avoid working among the vines when they are wet, as it will tend to make them rust.

Early Fejee. Earliest of all. (See page 11)	40	55	10
Early Rachel. A long, straight-podded, early kind; grown for the New York market.	30	45	10
Early Russian. These beans resemble miniature sparrow eggs. An early, productive sort.	30	45	10
Dwarf Wax. Pods mostly yellow. Early; for a snap bean, superior.	40	55	10
York Dwarf Wax. (New.) This is remarkably free from all admixture; producing uniformly yellowish-white pods.	30	45	10
Dwarf German Wax. (New.) A great acquisition; white pods, very early, first rate.	70	85	15
Early Yellow Six Weeks. Very early and productive.	30	45	10
Early Mohawk. Very hardy, early and productive.	35	50	10
Early China, or "Red Eye." An old, popular, early variety.	30	45	10
Early Valentine. Pod long, round and tender; excellent, standard early bean in Middle States.	35	50	10
Dun Cranberry. One of the very best for stringing; yield first rate; early, good as green or dry shell.	40	55	10
Refugee, or Thousand to One. A very prolific bush sort.	30	45	10
Intermediate Horticultural. A half bush variety, very prolific; an excellent substitute for the pole Horticultural; an excellent sort for market gardeners.	40	55	10
White Pea Bean. A small, almost round variety, very productive. A standard sort for field culture.	20	35	6
White Marrow. A standard sort for garden or field cultivation; early.	20	35	6
White Navy. Medium, the white bush variety, largely used by government.	20	35	6

Pole, or Running Varieties.

Set the poles three by four feet apart, and plant six to eight beans, with the eyes downward, around each pole, thinning to four healthy plants when they are up. They require the same soil and treatment as the dwarf varieties with the exception that they crave stronger soil.

California. An early, large, flat-podded bean, in many localities very prolific.	package only	10
Rhode Island Butter. I esteem this bean as one of the very best—raised in the North to eat green-shelled.	45	60
Mottled Cranberry. Long podded, very productive; a very popular bean for garden cultivation.	45	60
Red Sieva. An elegant sort; dressed scarlet.	package only	10
Black Hawk Pole. A remarkably early pole bean. (See page 11).	package only	15
London Horticultural, or Wren's Egg. Productive, pods elegantly striped—excellent string or shell.	40	55
Early Lima, or Sieva; called also Frost Bean. This is two weeks earlier than the Large Lima.	60	75
Large Lima. As a shell bean surpasses all in quality; late.	60	75
Indian Chief, or Black Algerian. Always in order for stringing; pods almost transparent.	60	75
Boston Market Pole Cranberry. The Boston marketmen cultivate this as the most prolific Pole Cranberry Bean for market.	60	75
Giant Wax. Always a snap bean; a variety that is never stringy at any stage of growth. Pods very long and remarkably tender. An acquisition.	90	1 05
Yard Long. (See page 11).	package only	15
Concord Bean. This new pole bean is the most elegant of all beans. It is probably the earliest pole bean grown. It takes exceedingly well to the poles, is healthy and very prolific; excellent either as string or shell, resembling the Horticultural, to which it is related, though it takes better to the poles than that variety.	45	60
Purple Podded Edible Pod. New, very fine; pods of mammoth size. (See page 11.)	package only	15
Painted Lady.	package only	15

ENGLISH BEANS. Broad Windsor. Large and excellent.

35 50 10

These thrive best in rich, moist soil and cool situation. Plant in early spring, two or three weeks earlier than the common beans, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row, covering two inches deep. Pinch off the tops of the plants when the young pods first appear.

BEET.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well decomposed compost. Sow in drills fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to four or five inches apart. For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring; for autumn use, about the middle of May, and for winter use, from the first to the twentieth of June, according to variety, the long varieties requiring more time to mature than the round, early kinds. The Mangold Wurtzels are grown principally for stock, and as they grow larger require more room. They should be sown in drills two and a half feet apart, and the plants be thinned to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of row of the early kinds, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet of the Mangold Wurtzels.

per oz

Early Bassano. One of the earliest.	15	6
Bewing's Early Blood Turnip. New. Very symmetrical; free from fibrous roots; dark red. This took the first premium at the Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, 1868, 1869.	15	6
Simon's Early Turnip. New. This is a very early variety, size of Blood Turnip, somewhat flat in shape, growing very smooth, and of excellent quality. It is about as early as Early Bassano, but of a deeper red.	15	6
Early Extra Flat. Short topped, very early; popular with market gardeners.	15	6
Egyptian. (New.) Earlier than Bassano. Tops remarkably small. Excellent for market purpose. (See page 11)	30	15
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Has the carliness of the Bassano, but is of a much darker color. (See page 11.)	20	10
Bastian's Half Long Blood. A new Philadelphia sort of a fine dark color; a good grower. (See page 11.)	20	10
Early Blood Turnip. The standard early sort; good for summer or winter.	12	6

BEET.

	Price per ounce	Price per p'k'ge
Yellow Turnip. A very early sort, about as early as Bassano; of a beautiful golden yellow color.....	20	10
Long Smooth Dark Blood. Excellent for winter use; smooth skinned; flesh dark red.....	12	6
Henderson's Pine Apple. (New.) Excellent for family use.....	15	6
Improved American Sugar. A long white variety of Mangold Wurtzel, for stock.....	15	6
Improved French White Sugar. The best for the manufacture of sugar.....	15	6
Carter's Orange Globe Mangold Wurtzel.	12	6
Carter's Mammoth Mangold Wurtzel. Said to excel in size.....	12	6
Yellow Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. The Ovoid Mangolds grow more symmetrical and freer of rootlets than the long sorts. They are heavier, bulk for bulk.....	12	6
Red Giant Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. Very large, oval shape; pulls up very free from dirt.....	10	6
Norbiton Giant Mangold Wurtzel. A new English variety which tends less to a hollow neck than the old Long Red kind.....	10	6
Red Globe Mangold Wurtzel. } The Globe Mangolds succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. All White Sugar. } the varieties of Mangolds are excellent food for cows, to increase the flow Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel. } of milk. They should be fed towards the close of winter.....	10	6

BERBERRY.

One of the best shrubs for hedges. Perfectly hardy. The berries make excellent preserves.

BORAGE.

This is a profuse flowering plant, which is grown principally for bees, or for ornament amongst shrubbery. Sow in early spring in rich soil and thin plants to one foot apart. It readily bears transplanting, and when thus treated produces more flowers in proportion to its foliage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A class of plants allied to the Cabbage family, producing great numbers of small heads or sprouts on the main stem of the plant, which are used in the manner of Cabbages. Plant in rich soil in hills two feet apart each way, and thin to one plant to the hill.

Dwarf Improved.	20	6
Dalmeny Sprouts. A hybrid between Drumhead Savoy and Brussels Sprouts.	25	10

BROCCOLI.

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, so nearly so that the Walcheren variety is sometimes classed with Cauliflower. They require similar cultivation and treatment to Cauliflower.

Walcheren White. One of the very best varieties.....	75	10
Large White Early French. A standard French variety.....	50	10
Knight's Protecting Dwarf. very hardy; heads very large for the plants.....	50	10
Purple Cape. Late, large, compact.....	50	10
Early Purple. Early, excellent; color deep purple.....	40	10
Elletson's Mammoth. A large English variety.....	50	10

CABBAGE.

Cabbage will thrive on any good corn land, though the stronger the soil the better they will develop. New land is preferable. Plough deep and manure very liberally. The early sorts bear planting from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows, with the rows about two and a half feet apart. The large varieties should be from two to four feet apart in the rows, with the rows from three to four feet apart, the distance varying with the size. The crop should receive as many as three hoeings and three cultivatings. Cabbage will not follow cabbage or turnips successfully in field culture, unless three or four years have intervened between the crops. For late fall marketing, plant drumhead sorts from June 10th to 20th. For full and minute information in every department of Cabbage culture, see my treatise on "Cabbages, and How to grow them."

Earliest Varieties.

Early Nonpareil. A choice very early sort.....	20	6
Carter's Superfine Early. One of the earliest cabbages known.....	35	10
Early York. One of the earliest; an old standard sort.....	20	6
Large York. An improvement in size on Early York; a little later.....	20	6
Early Jersey Wakefield. (True.) Resembles Oxheart. A standard early cabbage in Boston and New York markets.....	75	15
Little Pixie. A small, very tender and sweet cabbage, of the pointed heading family. It is earlier than Early York and heads hard, and from its small size a great number can be matured on a small area of land.....	40	10
Sugar Loaf. A popular early variety.....	25	6
Early Oxheart. An excellent early variety.....	25	6
Early Wyman. This new cabbage was originated by Captain Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass. It is allied to the Early Wakefield, is about as early but grows to double the size; very popular as an early market sort. (See page 11.).....	2 00	25
Cannon Ball. The hardest heading of all early sorts.....	50	15
Early Ulm Savoy. One of the earliest; unsurpassed in quality; capital for family use.....	40	10

Second Early.

Fottler's Early Drumhead. Terribly scarce this season. The earliest hard heading drumhead. This has given great satisfaction. (See page 3.).....	1 25	15
Early Winnigstadt. Heads large, cone-shaped and solid; one of the very best for all soils.....	40	10
Large French Oxheart. This is popular as an early cabbage.....	30	6
St. John's Day Early. A very early half-drumhead variety.....	30	6
Schweinfurt Quintal. The earliest of all large drumheads; grows from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter; does not head very hard, but is remarkably tender. The heads are very handsome.....	50	10
Early Dark Red Erfurt. (New.) Early, head round and very solid.....	50	10

Late Kinds.

St. Dennis Cabbage. A large late drumhead, makes a very solid head. Popular in Canada.....	35	10
Green Glazed. A standard variety in the South.....	35	10
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. (See page 3.) The largest cabbage in the world.....	1 00	25
Bergen Drumhead. A standard in New York market.....	35	10
Stone Mason Drumhead. (See page 3.) The great market cabbage in Boston market.....	50	10
Robinson's Champion Prize Oxheart. A new English mammoth variety.....	25	6

CABBAGE.

	Price by Exp's	Price by Mail.	Price per p'k'ge
New Feather Stemmed Savoy. A true hybrid resembling Brussels Sprouts, but of a richer and more delicate flavor. To be grown like Brussels Sprouts. package only		per oz	
Premium Flat Dutch. Large and excellent for winter.		40	10
Improved American Savoy. An improvement on the old Green Globe Savoy; very reliable for heading. Very sweet and tender—much esteemed for family use. (See page 11.)		50	10
Drumhead Savoy. A cross between Savoy and Drumhead—very large.		35	10
Red Dutch. The old variety for pickling.		30	6
Red Drumhead. Larger than Red Dutch and more profitable; heads round; very reliable for heading under high cultivation.		30	6
Chappel's Dark Red. A new English variety for pickling.		40	10

CARROT.

Carrots thrive best in a rather light loam. The ground should be well manured with fine, well rotted or composted manure, six or eight cords to the acre, and be thoroughly worked quite deep, by two ploughings made at right angles with each other. Also cultivate and drag if there are any lumps, and then rake level, burying all remaining lumps and stones. Plant in rows fourteen inches apart, and thin plants to five or six inches in the rows. Plant from middle of April to middle of May, to ensure crop; though good success is often met with if planted as late as 10th of June. Keep very clean of weeds.

Early Scarlet Horn. The early short variety for forcing; excellent for the table; color, very deep orange.	20	6
Short Horn. The standard early variety; sweeter than Long Orange and more solid. Good to color butter.	15	6
Improved Long Orange. Shorter and thicker than Long Orange, top also shorter; easier to dig than Long Orange.	20	6
Long Orange. The standard field carrot; good for stock.	15	6
Large Altringham. Bright orange; grows a little above ground.	15	6
Large White Belgian. Largest of all, white, and most productive; good for horses; entire crop can be pulled by hand.	12	6

CAULIFLOWER.

Pursue the same course as with Cabbage. Cauliflowers covet the cool, moist weather of the fall months to perfect themselves.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. A premium English variety. package only		25
Dwarf Early La Maitre. A new French sort, making fine large heads. (See page 11.)	2 00	25
Improved Early Paris. A choice American grown variety, extensively planted by the market gardeners around Boston.	1 25	15
Early Erfurt. A choice German variety.	1 50	25
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Extra choice. Specially selected. (See page 11.)	4 00	50
Fitch's Early London. A standard English sort.	1 25	15
Early Dutch. A very nice early kind.	1 00	15
Nonpareil. One of the earliest varieties. package only		25
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed Mammoth. Dwarf, large and fine. The largest variety in cultivation, and one of the most reliable. (See page 11.)	2 00	25
Large White French. Very fine, large white cauliflower.	1 50	15
Stadholder. Fine and white; large sized; late.	1 00	15

CELERY.

Plant seed in hot bed or very early in open ground. Transplant four inches apart, when three inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows five or six feet apart either on surface or in well manured trenches a foot in depth, using well rotted manure. Set the plants from eight to twelve inches apart. To blanch draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the central shoots.

Sandringham Dwarf White. A new sort highly recommended by English seedsmen. (See page 12.)	60	15
White Solid. A standard sort.	25	6
Boston Market. Short, compact and solid—very popular; almost the only variety sold in the Boston market. (See page 12.)	60	15
Turnip Rooted. The root of this is eaten.	25	6
Carter's Crimson. Dwarf, solid and crisp; a first class variety.	30	10
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White Solid. Popular in England. package only	25	6

CHICKORY.

Pursue the same manner of cultivation as for Carrot. If to be used as a salad, blanch the leaves by covering so as to exclude the light. If raised for its root, dig at about the same time as Carrots, wash the roots and then slice them, either way, and dry thoroughly by artificial heat.

Large Coffee Rooted. Used as a substitute for coffee.	20	6
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COLLARDS or COLEWORTS. True Southern.....

A class of plants closely allied to the Cabbage family, which are somewhat extensively used in the South when small as greens. Sow in early spring in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch. The young plants are ready for use as soon as they have attained sufficient size, but if it is desired to keep them in good condition, thin the plants to six or eight inches apart, and pull off the larger leaves before using. The seed of any of the larger varieties of Cabbage will grow Collards.

CORN.

Corn revels in a warm and rich soil. Do not plant before the ground has become warm—nothing is gained by it. Drill cultivation is more profitable than hill cultivation. The smaller varieties may be planted with the drills two and a half feet apart, and the stalks thinned to ten inches apart; the larger sorts should have the drills four feet apart, and the stalks a foot apart in the rows. Use some rich manure in the drills. Frequently turn the earth about the roots by hoe or cultivator, but do not draw it up around the stalks.

Sweet Varieties for Family use and Marketing in a green state.

	quart.	quart.	
Pratt's Early. (New.) Here we have a capital sort for marketmen who are looking about for the earliest sort, growing to a fair market size. An acquisition. (See page 10.) package only			25
Early Dwarf Sugar. Grows about three feet high; ears quite small.	50	60	10
Silp's. (New.) Another new sort, closely resembling Campbell's. (See page 10.) package only			15
Campbell's Early. (New.) About the same as Minnesota. (See page 10.) package only			15
Early Minnesota Sweet. One of the very earliest sorts of sweet corn, with ears of suitable size for market purposes	50	60	10
Early Narragansett. One of the earliest; kernels very large; ears of good size for an early corn; popular.	30	40	10
Bates' Extra Early Sweet. A variety good for market or for table use; one of the earliest. An improvement on Darling's Early.	40	50	10

	Price by Exp's	Price by Mail	Price per p'k'ge
CORN.	quart.	quart.	
Darling's Early. An old standard. We have better sorts now.....	30	45	10
Moore's Early Concord Sweet. A new early corn, from 12 to 16 rows, said to be earlier than Crosby's. (See p. 12)	50	60	15
Crosby's New Early Sweet. First rate every way.....	50	60	10
Mexican Sweet. (See page 12.) The sweetest and tenderest for table use of all varieties I am acquainted with.....	60	70	15
Russell's Early Sweet. Resembles Crosby's.....	50	60	10
Coleman Sweet. After having lost my seed stock of this magnificent variety, I have secured a new stock and can this season supply my customers by the package. (See page 10).....package only	.....	.....	15
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet. Excellent; keeps green till cold weather; ears large.....	35	45	10
Marblehead Mammoth Sweet. The largest variety grown. (See page 12.).....	90	1 00	15
General Grant. (New.) The latest sweet corn I have ever raised. Ears very large and remarkably sweet. An acquisition. (See page 10).....package only	.....	.....	25
Sweet Fodder Corn. Sweet corn is preferred by our best farmers for fodder.....	25	35	

Varieties for Field Cultivation and Popping.

Forty Days. This is earlier than our standard early corn, and will be found desirable as an extremely early sort. It was called "Forty Days," I presume, because it silks in about forty days from time of planting. It is a flint variety.....	50	65	10
Adams' Early. A favorite in the South. The earliest of all the Dent sorts.....	30	45	6
Early Yellow Field. Excellent for northern latitudes. Ears rather small, but exceedingly productive.....	30	45	10
Hundred Days Dent. Early; ears large. A capital sort for the Middle and Northern states.....	40	55	10
Sanford. A prolific white flint variety for field cultivation where the horsetooth will not ripen.....	30	45	10
Coleman's Large Yellow Field. Ears about twice the size of the common sort, twelve to sixteen rows ripens in central New England. (See page 12.).....	60	75	10
Mammoth Field. A large white gourd seed variety, claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States....	40	55	15
Virginia Hominy. (True.) Remarkably white kernelled; the true hominy corn of Old Virginia.....per package	.....	.....	15
Pejee Island. (New.) A new sort of the gourd seed variety, the ears growing to an enormous size; leaves very large and broad. (See page 10).....	75	90	15
Silver Laced Pop. The handsomest of all varieties of pop corn, and decidedly a growing favorite.....	35	50	10
Nonpareil, or Pop. The popular variety for parching.....	30	45	6
Egyptian Pop. This is tenderer when popped than the common variety.....	50	65	10
Branching or Joint Pop. Yields several rather small ears on each stalk.....package only	.....	.....	10
Dwarf Golden Pop. Small, but curious and ornamental, and excellent for parching.....package only	.....	.....	15

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen. Claimed to be superior to the common variety in length and quality of brush.....	30	40	10
Dwarf. Makes better brush than the common tall variety.....	40	50	10

CORN SALADpackage only			6
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CRESS.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

Curled. The best sort.....	10	6	
Plain or Common.	8	5	

CUCUMBER.

The vines require a warm location. Plant after the ground has become warm, in hills four feet apart for the smaller varieties, and five feet for the larger sorts. Manure with ashes, guano, or some well rotted compost, working the manure just under the surface. It is not good policy to bury it in deep, cold holes, as is sometimes recommended. Keep the soil well stirred. Sprinkle vines with plaster or air-slacked lime to protect from bugs.

General Grant. One of the longest, fancy varieties, growing from 20 to 27 inches long.....package only	.....	.....	25
Norbiton Giant. (See page 12.) The longest prize frame cucumber known.....package only	.....	.....	25
English Prize Cucumbers. Carter's Champion; Sion House. These yield but very few seed, and are great favorites in England. (See page 12) Each variety per package.....	.....	.....	25
Early Russian. The earliest of all varieties; grows about four inches long.....	20	6	
Early Cluster. Bears mostly in clusters; very early and productive.....	12	6	
White Spined. Great bearer; excellent for early forcing or table use, standard in Boston market.....	15	6	
Early Frame. Early, short, prolific.....	15	6	
Long Green. An old standard sort.....	15	6	
Short Green. An old standard.....	15	6	
Improved Long Green Prickly. Excellent variety, growing to 18 or 20 inches long; makes a hard, brittle pickle.....	30	10	
West India Gherkin. A very small, elegant, peculiar sort, for pickles only.....	30	10	
New Jersey Hybrid. The largest of all the white spined varieties.....	20	10	
Eight Varieties Mixed.	25	10	
Boston Pickling. A long variety; the standard for pickling in Boston market.....	25	6	
Early White Japan. (New.) A variety just introduced from Japan, exceedingly productive; resembles White Spine, but turns to a richer creamy white color, and appears to be a week or more earlier....	25	10	
Long Green Turkey. A fine long variety.....package only	.....	.....	6
Snake. (See page 12.).....package only	.....	.....	25

DANDELION.

This vegetable has become very popular as an early healthful green, and the roots are also used when dried as a substitute for coffee. Its use in either of these forms is particularly recommended to those who are inclined to any disease of the liver. Sow in May in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half inch deep. A rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive anywhere. In the fall cover the bed with straw or other loose litter, which may be removed in early spring, when the leaves will soon be ready for use.

Common	40	10	
Improved Thick Leaved......package only	.....	.....	10

EGG PLANT.

Plant the seed in March, in a hot-bed, or, for family use, in flower pots, in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford.

Very Early Dwarf. A new French variety of Long Purple. (See page 12).....	package only	15
Striped Guadalupe. Very ornamental and edible. (See page 12).....	package only	25
Black Pekin. A new early variety. (See page 12).....	package only	15
Long Purple. Earlier and more productive than Round Purple.....	50	15
New York Improved Round Purple. A standard excellent variety.....	75	15
Scarlet China. (New.) (See page 12.).....	package only	15

ENDIVE.

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six or eight inches in the row. A succession may be obtained by sowing every two or three weeks until midsummer, when it will be proper time to plant for fall and winter use. Any common garden soil will do, but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads.

London Green Curled. Very popular.....	30	10
Fine Curled Mossy. Very ornamental.....	35	10
Broad Leaved Batavian. A large summer variety.....	25	10

GARLICS.....per pound 50 cents

Plant the bulbs on exceedingly rich soil, in rows or in ridges fourteen inches apart and six inches apart in the rows. They are cultivated for their flavor, which is similar to the onion but more powerful, and are used in stews, soups, &c.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

Plant in hills two by three feet apart, and thin to one plant to the hill. Select deep, rich soil, and cultivate as Cabbage. Some of the varieties are very ornamental, being finely curled and variegated with green, yellowish white, bright red and purple. The tender leaves are used as Cabbage.

Carter's Garnishing. Both ornamental and useful.....	package only	25
Melville Variegated. Very elegant for ornamental purposes; edible.....	package only	25
Four Elegant Varieties. For ornament or the table. (See page 12).....	package only	15
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens. Very hardy.....	25	6
Cottager's. A new English variety.....	25	6
Jersey Cow Kale. For cattle.....	30	10
Field Kale. For cattle. Can be cut several times during the season.....	30	10
Abergeldie. A new dwarf variety, curled as fine as parsley; of delicate, mellow flavor.....	package only	15

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP CABBAGE.

Prepare ground as for Cabbage, then plant about the first of June in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to twelve inches apart in the row. To preserve over winter treat as turnips. When young their flesh is tender and resembles a fine ruta бага with less of a turnip flavor. When fully matured they are excellent for stock.

Early White Vienna. A nice early kind.....	20	6
Large Purple. Very large, hardy and productive; for stock.....	20	6
Neapolitan Curled. (New.).....	40	10

LEEK.

Select good onion soil, manure liberally, and plant in April in drills made six or eight inches deep and eighteen inches apart, and thin to nine inches apart in the drill. Gradually draw the earth around the plants until the drills are filled level with the surface. Draw for use in October. To be used in soups or boiled as asparagus.

Large Musselburg Leek.	50	10
Broad Scotch, or Flag. A large and strong plant.....	25	6
Very Large Rouden. A new French variety.....	40	10

LETTUCE.

Lettuce covets a rich and rather moist soil. It is planted in the fall in hot-beds for late winter marketing. The rows should be about twelve inches apart, and the plants be thinned to ten or twelve inches apart for the heading varieties. The more rapid the growth the better the quality. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted for early culture, others for summer growth.

White Tennis Ball. (White seed.) A fine early sort—small heads, very hardy; used for winter culture.....	50	10
Early Curled Simpson. Resembles Silesia, but is more curled.....	35	6
Early Curled Silesia. Very early; excellent for salads—a popular variety for hot-beds and early out-door culture.....	35	6
Early Butter Head. A most excellent sort—a great favorite.....	35	6
True Boston Curled. The most elegant Lettuce of all. (See page 12.).....	50	10
Drumhead. Very large; heads crisp and tender.....	35	6
Large India. By some of our American seed growers this is considered one of the very best for both spring and summer use.....	40	10
Frankfort Head. A fine summer variety.....	35	6
Improved Spotted Cabbaging.	package only	10
Large Princess Head. A new very fine German variety.....	50	10
Perpignan. Heads sometimes seven inches in diameter. (See page 12.).....	50	10
French Imperial Cabbage. Very reliable.....	package only	10
Versailles Cabbage. A standard sort.....	35	6
Bossin. A new French variety.....	35	6
Neapolitan Cabbage. A fine summer variety.....	35	6
Six Choice Varieties.	package only	15
White Paris Cos. Best of all the Cos varieties.....	35	6

MARTYNIA.....

Plant on any rich, garden soil, two by three feet apart, leaving only one plant in a place. It produces an abundance of large, showy flowers, and the young pods, when sufficiently tender to be easily punctured by the nail, are used for pickles.

40 6

MELON.

Select warm and light soil—a poor light soil is better than a cold and rich one. Thoroughly work the soil, manure with guano, phosphate or a rich compost, having the hills six feet apart for the musk varieties, and eight or nine for water melons. Do not excavate hills, but work the manure just under the surface, as the roots of all vines naturally seek warmth. Pinch the more vigorous vines from time to time, and work in guano or phosphate between the rows. Plant a dozen or more seeds in each hill, but do not leave over two plants in each hill. Sprinkle young plants liberally with plaster or air-slacked lime.

Musk Varieties.

	Price per ounce	Price per p'k'ge
Christiana. (The purest seed I can find.) Remarkable for early maturity. package only	.....	15
Sill's Hybrid. (True.) Salmon colored, flesh rich, sweet and delicious. (See page 13.)	40	15
Long Persian. A large variety of superior excellence; green fleshed.	50	15
Torrey's. (New.) (See page 10.) .....	.....	15
Shaw's Golden Superb. (New.) (See page 10.) .....	.....	25
Skullman's Fine Netted. Of delicious flavor—early	15	6
Early Nutmeg. Green fleshed, highly scented; mine is the Boston variety, which is earlier than the Nutmeg grown further South.	15	6
Long Yellow. Large, sweet, productive; a well known sort.	15	6
Green Citron. Green fleshed; sweet, melting, and rich flavored.	15	6
Ward's Nectar. Early, exceedingly prolific, sweet, rich, and delicious; green fleshed. (See page 13.)	25	15
Early Jenny Lind. An early sort; favorite with gardeners.	15	6
New White Japan. Sweetest of all and very early.	25	10
Pine Apple. Oval shaped, rough netted, thick fleshed, juicy and sweet.	15	6
Casaba. (New.) A very large, long, green-fleshed melon, of delicate flavor, thick fleshed, melting and delicious; has been grown to weigh 15 lbs. An acquisition. (See page 13.)	25	15
Arlington. (New.) Green fleshed. (See page 13.) .....	.....	15

Watermelon.

Ice Cream Large and delicious. Very popular; a capital variety for main crop.	25	10
Gipsey. A very large and very productive water melon. A great favorite in New Jersey. (See page 12.)	30	15
Bayard Taylor. A remarkably large, foreign sort, which matures well in this country. (See page 13.)	50	15
Cream Fleshed Sculptured Seeded. (See page 13.) New; early, remarkably sweet, with singular seed.	40	15
Mountain Sweet. Early, solid, sweet and delicious; one of the best.	12	6
Joe Johnston. (New.) A first class Southern melon; worthy of an extensive trial. (See page 13.)	50	15
Mountain Sprout. Long, striped, scarlet flesh; one of the very best.	15	6
Phinney's. For hardiness, vigor, and productiveness, unexcelled; early, very reliable, red-fleshed. (See page 23.) ..	25	10
Citron. For preserves; very hardy and productive.	25	6
New Orange. Improved in size—the rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe. (See page 13.)	25	10

MUSTARD.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and cover seed half inch deep. Thrives readily in almost any soil. Water frequently in dry weather, and for a succession sow every two weeks during the season. Used principally as Cress for salads.

White or Yellow. For salad or medicinal purposes.	10	6
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NASTURTIUM.

Plant in May in rows; the climbing varieties to cover some arbor, or fence, or climb or twine around the house; the dwarf kind in hills or in rows four feet apart. The leaves are used for salad, and the seeds when soft enough to be easily penetrated by the nail, for pickles.

Tall. An ornamental climber.	20	6
Dwarf.	25	6

OKRA, or GUMBO.

Select warm and rich soil and plant when the ground becomes warm, in rows two feet apart, thinning plants a foot apart in the row. The pods are used to thicken soups, being gathered when young. In the North it is better to start them in a hot-bed.

Early Dwarf. White, small and round; pods smooth.	15	6
Long Green. Later and more productive.	15	6

ONION.

The soil should be rather light, and free from large stones. Apply from eight to twelve cords of rich, fine compost to the acre. Plough not over five inches deep, and work well with cultivator. Plough again at right angles with first furrows, and cultivate again. Now rake level and fine, and plant seed in rows fourteen inches apart at rate of four pounds to the acre. Keep very clean of weeds. When ripe, pull and dry a few days before storing. For full particulars in every department for the cultivation of the Onion, see my work on "Onion Raising."

White Globe. Remarkably handsome; great cropper, but would not advise to raise it north of southern Connecticut. (See page 10.) .....	.....	25
Yellow Strasburgh, or Large Yellow. A late standard variety.	30	10
Giant Rocca. A new Italian variety. (See page 13.)	50	15
Large Flat White Italian. (See page 13.)	50	15
Early Globe Red. One of the earliest and most productive and handsomest of all the red sorts.	40	10
Early Cracker. A decided improvement on Large Yellow, being much earlier and a fine cropper; just the kind for a short season.	30	10
White Portugal. Mild flavored, not a good keeper; best for summer.	40	10
Large Red Wethersfield. Pleasant flavored, grows very large, keeps well.	30	10
Early Flat Red. A capital sort where the seasons are short.	30	10
Southport Red Globe. A great cropper. Very popular in New York market; is late; would not advise to raise north of southern Connecticut.	40	10
New Queen. A new English sort, of which great stories are told. (See page 10.) .....	.....	25
Danvers Yellow. (True.) Large, round, earlier than Large Yellow, very profitable; 900 bushels have been raised from one acre.	40	10
Potato Onions. The bulbs of these are planted. per quart 35 cents		
Onion Sets. From these most of the early onions are raised. per quart 50 cents		
Top Onions. Planted for early use. per quart 40 cents		

	Price by Exp's	Price by Mail	Price per p'k'ge
PARSLEY.			
Select rich soil and sow the seed in drills one foot apart, covering half inch deep. As the seed is usually from fifteen to twenty-five days in vegetating, it will be necessary to sow early. Thin plants to four inches apart when two inches high. The beauty of the plant may be increased by several successive transplantings. It is used principally for flavoring soups, &c., and for garnishing in its natural state.			
Dickson's Prize.....			10
Dwarf Curled. Finely curled; good for edging or table ornament.....		10	6
Myatt's Garnishing. Double curled.....			10
Dunnett's Selected. A new English sort.....		15	6
Drummond's Scotch Curled. (Selected.) Fine for garnishing.....		25	10
Mitchell's Enfield Matchless. A very beautiful variety.....		25	10
Carter's Champion. Moss curled; elegant for garnishing.....		25	10
Carter's Covent Garden Garnishing. Probably the best of its type.....		40	10

PARSNIP.			
Give the richest and deepest soil to the long varieties of Parsnip; the Turnip sort will grow well on shallow soil. Make the soil very fine, and plant the seed in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning plants to five inches in the rows. The seed should be planted half inch deep. To keep well in the ground over winter, draw a little earth over the tops.			
Sutton's Student.....	.....	12	6
Round Early, or Turnip. A new French sort; excellent for shallow soil, shaped like a turnip.....	.....	.....	6
Large Dutch. Large and sweet. A standard variety.....	.....	12	6
Hollow Crowned, or Guernsey. The hollow crowns are considered superior in quality to the other varieties.....	.....	12	6
Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned. A standard English variety.....	.....	15	6

PEAS. Number 1, indicates first early, 2 second early, and 3 late.**Very Dwarf.** These very low varieties require no sticking.

The dwarf varieties should be liberally manured; the tall sort will run too much to vine if liberally manured, it being better to depend on the richness of land that has been previously in good cultivation. Have the dwarfs, that grow not over fifteen inches high, in rows two feet apart; those varieties attaining the height of from two to three feet, in rows three feet apart; and the rows of the tallest sorts, four feet apart. Bush the tall kinds when six inches high; or poles set every six or eight feet with single shoe thread passed from one to the other every four inches in height answer finely. Green peas to retain their sweetness should be eaten the same day they are gathered.			
1. Tom Thumb. One of the very earliest; very productive; pods well filled. Height of vine ten inches.....	quart. 50	quart. 65	10
2. McLean's Little Gem. A wrinkled pea nearly as early as Tom Thumb; quality first rate. Twelve inches.....	70	85	15
1. McLean's Blue Peter. (New.) Early; of fine quality; pods larger than Tom Thumb, but not so numerous. Ten inches.....	1 00	1 15	15
2. Extra Early Dwarf Brittany. (New.) An edible podded pea; early; an acquisition. Eighteen inches.....	60	75	15
2. Commodore Nutt. A remarkably dwarf variety of the sugar or string pea; to be snapped like beans. Ten inches.....	.....	.....	25
2. Dwarf Branching Prolific. (New.) Pods rather small, but beats every variety for cropping. Fifteen inches (See page 11).....	60	75	15

Dwarf.

All varieties under this class will do without bushing, but on rich, garden soil they will do better when bushed.

1. Carter's First Crop. Earliest of all; pods smaller and more numerous than Dan O'Rourke. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
1. Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. One of the earliest standard market varieties; very productive. Crop matures all at once. Two and one-half feet.....	40	55	10
1. Kentish Invicta. A new English variety, very early and of great promise. Crop ripens all together. Two and one-half feet. (See page 13).....	80	95	15
1. Extra Early Winship. A new American sort, remarkably early; a fine cropper and of good quality. Two and one-half feet. (See page 13).....	60	75	15
1. Laxton's Alpha. One of the new English wrinkled sorts, distinguished for earliness, productiveness and good quality. In yield it probably surpasses any of the early sorts. Three feet. (See page 13).....	1 00	1 15	15
1. Caractacus. Messrs. Waite & Co., the English seedsmen, send this out as the earliest of all peas. It is adopted by the Boston marketmen as one of the best first early peas. Two and one-half feet.....	50	65	10
1. Early Kent. This will be found to be a very fine pea of the early class; a keen competitor for market gardeners with the early English sorts. Three feet.....	40	55	10
1. Dexter. (New.) A new American pea, selected as being extra early. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	15
2. McLean's Advancer. (English grown.) A wrinkled pea—about one fortnight earlier than Champion of England, equal to it in quality, fully as productive, while it grows but two-thirds as high; everything considered, the best of the second earlies for market purposes. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
2. McLean's Princess Royal. Very prolific; kernels large; a good cropper. Two and one-half feet.....	50	65	10
2. Hair's Dwarf Mammoth. One of the best for family use—low and bushy in its habit of growth; peas large, wrinkled and sweet. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
2. McLean's Epicurean. Larger than Advancer; fine for family use. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
2. Brown's Dwarf Marrowfat. The earliest of all marrowfats; dwarfish habit. A first class American variety. Three feet.....	60	75	10
3. Carter's Leviathan. A new white wrinkled pea; very large of size and fine of flavor. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	15
3. Yorkshire Hero. A large late wrinkled dwarf; peas remarkably large and fine; a most capital sort for the kitchen garden. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
3. McLean's Premier. An English wrinkled pea, pods and peas very large; sent out as being of very superior quality and productiveness. A nice family pea. Two and one-half feet.....	60	75	10
2. Dwarf Blue Imperial. An old standard sort: two and one-half feet.....	50	65	10

Tall Varieties. All these need bushing.

3. Forty-fold. Pods curved; considered by the English more prolific and an improvement on the Champion of England. A most capital sort for market purposes.....	50	65	10
3. Dwarf Sugar. A string pea; pods edible. My variety is of dwarfish habit, with fine large pods. Four feet.....	75	90	15
3. Laxton's Supreme. (New.) One of the green marrow class, yielding remarkably long and well-filled pods. Five feet.....	90	1 05	15
3. Laxton's Quantity. (New.) A wrinkled marrow of fine flavor, characterized by a robust habit and great productiveness. Five feet. (See page 11).....	75	90	15
3. Champion of England. An old favorite; rich flavored and very productive. Five feet.....	50	65	10
3. Black Eyed Marrowfat. A favorite in the Boston market; large pod; prolific; most capital for market. Five feet.....	25	40	10
3. Missouri Marrowfat. Not so tall as Large Marrowfat; very productive and a favorite pea with marketmen. Three ft.....	30	45	10
3. Large White Marrowfat. A standard late sort.....	25	40	10

PEPPER.

Peppers should be started in a cold frame or hot-bed. Transplant the young plants into the open ground towards the close of May in a very sunny location, having the rows eighteen inches apart; thin plants a foot apart in the rows. The ground should be made very rich, either by high manuring before plants are transplanted, or by liberal application of guano, or liquid manures afterward.

	Price per ounce	Price per p'k'ge
Long Yellow	40	6
Monstrous or Grossum. A French variety, the largest of all; not very pungent.....	package only	15
Large Bell. A standard sort.....	35	10
Cayenne. Small, long and tapering; very hot; best for seasoning pickles.....	35	10
Large Sweet Mountain. Very large, and excellent for mangoes.....	50	10
Cherry. Small, smooth and round; a great bearer.....	40	10
Squash, or Flat. A great favorite; large and thick fleshed; the best for pickling.....	40	10
Long Red, or Sante Fe	package only	15

PUMPKIN.

Cultivate as Squash, which see for general directions.

Large Field. Good for stock.....	per quart 40 cts.	6
Sugar Pumpkin. Smaller than Large Field, but fine grained and sweeter; first rate either for the table or stock....	15	6
Cheesc. A small rather early sort.....	10	6
Michigan Mammoth. Grows very large. (See page 13).....	package only	15

RADISH.

For early use sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering seed half inch deep. Thin plants an inch apart in the row. As the roots are more succulent and tender when grown quickly, rich, moist soil should be preferred and frequent watering in dry weather will be found beneficial. For a succession sow every two weeks until midsummer.

Carter's Selected Long Scarlet	30	10
French Breakfast. A beautiful variety of the Olive radish, scarlet at the body and white at the extremity.....	20	6
Wood's Fine Frame. Excellent for cultivation under glass; very early. A favorite with English market gardeners. In shape between Olive and Long.....	20	6
Covent Garden. Early Long Scarlet. This new sort is considered the best of all the Long Scarlet varieties.....	15	6
London Particular Long Scarlet. Held in high esteem in London market; fine, long scarlet.....	15	6
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped. Very early and handsome; quick growth, tender, excellent.....	15	6
Yellow Turnip Rooted. An early and excellent summer variety.....	15	6
Early Rose Olive. An excellent early kind.....	15	6
Red Turnip Rooted. Excellent and early.....	15	6
White Turnip Rooted. For summer and winter use.....	15	6
Black Spanish. Fine late variety; stored for winter use.....	15	6
Chinese Rose Winter. By far the best for winter use. Grows large and tender.....	30	10
Raphanus Caudatus, or Rat-tailed Radish. (New.) Pods edible. (See page 13.).....	package only	15
California Mammoth White. (New.) A new winter sort, eight to twelve inches long, and two inches in diameter in the largest part, (See page 11).....	25	10

RHUBARB.

Sow the seed in drills eighteen inches apart and cover one inch deep. Thin the plants to six inches apart. When the plants are one year old prepare the ground for the final bed by trenching two feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Set plants four feet apart each way. Do not cut until the third year, and give a dressing of manure every fall. If it is desired at any time to increase the bed, the roots may be taken up in the spring and divided.

Mammoth. The largest of all.....	package only	15
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SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sow in early spring on light, rich soil, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin the plants to four inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. When cooked the flavor somewhat resembles the oyster and is a good substitute for it.

25	6
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SEA KALE.....package only

10

SORREL. Large Leaved French.....

15 6

Sow in hot-bed early in the spring, and transplant to the open ground on warm mellow soil, when the soil has become warm, setting the plants in rows two feet apart and about sixteen inches apart in the row. As the seed is rather slow to germinate it should be watered liberally in the hot-bed.

SPINACH.

For summer use sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select deep, rich soil, and manure liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For very early spring use sow in August and protect the plants through the winter by a thick covering of clean straw or some similar, light covering. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.

New Zealand. Makes a very large plant and will endure drought; best quality.....	25	10
Prickly Seeded. The hardest variety; thick leaved—for fall sowing.....	10	5
Round Leaved. The popular summer variety.....	10	5

SQUASH.

All vines delight in warm and rich soil. Prepare the ground by thoroughly pulverizing. Manure at rate of six or eight cords to the acre, working it just under the surface with the cultivator or gang plough. Plant in hills nine to ten feet apart for running varieties, and five or six feet apart for bush sorts; work some rich, fine manure into each hill. Plant seed and leave two plants to the hill. Keep well covered with plaster or air-slacked lime in early stages of growth. Cultivate frequently until runners are well started. For full particulars in every department, see my work "Squashes and How to grow them."

Marblehead Squash. (New.) For description see page 1.....	package only	25
Vegetable Marrow. The standard English squash; a good summer variety with us.....	25	10
American Turban. Decidedly the best of all fall squashes. (See page 6.).....	25	10
Boston Marrow. A standard fall squash; of a rich orange color, and very productive.....	20	10
Summer Crookneck. Early, fine for summer use.....	12	6
White Early Bush. The earliest sort.....	12	6
Golden Bush. A fine early summer sort.....	12	6
Hubbard. Best of all winter squashes. (See page 6.).....	20	10

	Price per ounce	Price per p'k'ge
SQUASH.		
Canada Crookneck. The small, well known, excellent kind	25	6
Large Winter Crookneck. The old standard sort, the best of keepers	15	6
Mammoth Yellow. Weighing from 100 to 300 pounds. (See page 9). package only		25
Cocoanut. A half-bush variety of small size, very prolific; fine grained, of a chestnut flavor..... package only		10
SWISS CHARD		
Plant and cultivate as Beets. The tops while young are boiled as greens, and the centre leaf cooked and served like asparagus.	25	10
TOMATO. With the single exception of Tomato De Laye all of the varieties of Tomatoes are of my own growing from carefully selected stock.		
Sow the seeds in March or April in the hot-bed or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. If it is desired to make very healthy, stocky plants, they may be transplanted or repotted when about two or three inches high, to dwarf and give them more room. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant them to the open ground, on a rainy or cloudy day if possible, if not, the young plants should be liberally watered and shaded from the hot sun. The richer the soil the more handsome and plentiful the fruit will be, but if it is desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible select rather light, poor soil and a sunny location. Trimming off the laterals, training to a stake and propagating by slips, are believed by many to promote earliness. Set the plants, four feet apart each way, upon mounds of earth, to allow the foliage to open and let the sun in amongst the fruit. A cheap trellis made by driving three stakes around the plants and encircling them with three or four barrel hoops makes a very nice support for training them on in the garden. Cheeking the growth of the vines by pinching off the ends will be found beneficial, after the fruit has begun to set.		
Canada Victor. (New.) See description on page 9. package only		25
Charter Oak. (New.) A very handsome, large round variety. (See page 11). package only		15
Wonder. Remarkably dwarf; vines very stalky. (See page 14). package only		15
Essex Early Round. Very early, round and solid. A capital sort for early market; very popular in eastern Massachusetts. (See page 14).	50	15
Hubbard's Curled Leaf. This tomato so closely resembles Early York that I consider it but a strain of that variety	40	10
Purple Husk. Resembles Alkekengi, but is several times as large and more acid in its flavor. package only		10
Trophy. A magnificent new variety. (See page 7.) Particularly valuable in the home garden.	60	15
Alger. Mr. F. R. Elliott claims this to be the best among twenty varieties; early.	40	5
Gen. Grant. New; remarkably smooth, symmetrical and solid. A popular market sort.	40	10
Mammoth Cluster. This is a remarkably large, round tomato, growing in clusters; closely resembles the Mexican. Is apt to be a little hollow if not very fully ripe.	40	10
Crimson Cluster. Grows in large clusters, yielding handsome fruit oftentimes flecked with gold-like spots.	40	10
Orangefield. A new English variety. (See page 13). package only		10
Early York. Very early, dwarf and productive.	40	10
Dwarf Scotch. Early; the most dwarf of all excepting De Laye.	40	10
Keyes' Early Prolific. Introduced by Messrs. Hovey & Co. as the earliest of all.	40	5
Yellow Fig. Pear shaped, and used to preserve as figs. package only		10
Maupay's Superior. Large, smooth and very symmetrical.	40	5
Cherry. Flavor unsurpassed. Fruit small, but a wonderful cropper. package only		10
Rising Sun. New, of large size, round in shape, very productive. (See page 14). package only		10
Fejee. Very similar to Lester's Perfected.	40	10
Mammoth Ch'huahua. Grows to weigh as high as two pounds each. More curious than useful. package only		15
Cook's Favorite. Roundish in shape and quite solid when fully ripe.	40	10
Boston Market. Unsurpassed as a large, smooth variety for market purposes.	40	5
New White Apple. Sweet, with a rich, fruit-like flavor. (See page 14). package only		10
Large Yellow. Large and fine flavored. package only		10
Lester's Perfected. Large, and has few seeds; a great favorite.	40	5
Large Smooth Red. The standard kind; good for market purposes.	40	5
Tomato De Laye. The new French upright variety; large and excellent. (See page 14). package only		10
Tilden. First class on low, rich soil; of large size, thick meat, smooth, and of high flavor.	40	5
New Mexican. New, large, round. package only		10
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. (Alkekengi.) Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep with husks all winter. package only		10
Yellow Plum. Small, elegant. Nice for preserves. package only		10
Currant. Very elegant; resembles long bunches of currants; very ornamental. (See page 14). package only		15
TURNIP.		
For early use sow the small sorts soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fourteen inches apart—the Rutabagas thirty inches. As the seed is very fine it should be covered but slightly, excepting in very dry weather. Select light, and if possible, new soil, and manure with plaster and ashes, or phosphates. Should the young plants be troubled with insects, a sprinkling of the same will be found beneficial. Of the early varieties thin the plants to six inches apart and the Rutabagas to one foot. For fall and winter use the early kinds should be sown from the middle of July to the middle of August, and the Rutabagas from the middle of June to the first of July, using from one to one and a half pounds of seed to the acre. Turnips are very extensively used as winter feed for cattle and sheep. "Swede" and "Rutabaga" being synonymous terms, the names below, given as they are generally used, will be readily understood.		
Early Red Top. Fine, sweet, mild, rapid grower; very early and popular.	10	6
Early White Top. White, sweet and tender; very early.	10	6
Yellow Finland. Very elegant; less worm eaten than most sorts.	15	6
Orange Jelly. A round, yellow English turnip of finer quality than Golden Ball.	10	6
Improved Yellow Globe. Fine for family use or for field culture. An excellent American variety.	12	6
Jersey Navet. A new English variety of white turnip; an underground turnip; early, very sweet. (See page 14.)	15	10
Carter's Imperial Swede. Messrs. Carter & Co. rank this as the best of their swede turnips.	10	6
Long White Cowhorn. Matures quickly, carrot shaped, fine grained and sweet.	10	6
Green Top Aberdeen. Round, yellow-fleshed and firm; a good keeper.	10	6
Sweet German. Large, white, sweet, excellent—a first rate keeper.	10	6
Skirving's Purple Top Rutabaga. A standard field variety for stock and fine for family use. Yellow fleshed.	10	6
Devonshire Grey Stone. A fine English kind for fall use for stock.	10	6
London Purple Top Swede. Short neck and round in shape; grows to a larger size than Skirving's. Yellow fleshed.	10	6
Shamrock Swede. A popular English sort. Short neck and oblong in shape. Yellow fleshed.	10	6
Laing's Improved Swede. One of the earliest swedes; a handsome variety of excellent quality. Yellow fleshed.	10	6
Large White French. The standard white market rutabaga.	10	6

SWEET OR POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

	per oz.	pk'ge.		per oz.	p'kge.		per oz	p'kge'
Sage—American seed.....	40	10	Hoarhound.....	40	10	Fenugreek.....	.....	6
Thyme, broad leaved English	40	10	Hyssop.....	15	6	Heubane.....	.....	6
Summer Savory.....	25	6	Rue.....	50	10	Lavender.....	.....	5
Sweet Basil.....	15	6	Rosemary.....	50	10	Melis Balm.....	.....	10
Sweet Marjoram.....	30	6	Sweet Fennel.....	10	6	White Poppy.....	.....	6
Caraway.....	10	6	Saffron.....	10	6	Wormwood.....	.....	10
Coriander.....	10	6	Belladonna.....	.....	6	Fuller's Teasel.....	.....	6
Dill.....	10	6	Cumin.....	.....	6			

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Orchard Grass.....	Price per mail.
English Lawn Grass.....	per quart 30 ets.
Alsike Clover.....	per quart 50 ets.
Red Clover.....	per pound 50 ets.
White Clover.....	per pound 35 ets.
Perennial Rye Grass.....	75 ets.
	per quart 35 ets.

PRICE LIST OF POTATOES.

	In lots of 25 bbls.	In lots of 10 bbls.	Per Barrel.	Per Bushel.	Per Peck.	25 Eyes by mail.
New York Late Rose - - - - -	5 00	5 50	6 00	2 75	1 00	50
Bresee's No. 4, or King of the Earlies. (See page 44)	5 00	5 50	6 00	2 75	1 00	50
Bresee's No. 6, or Peerless. (See page 44) - -	4 00	4 50	5 00	2 25	75	50
Early Rose. (See page 43) - - - - -	4 10	4 25	4 50	2 12	75	50
Excelsior. (See page 43) - - - - -	4 00	4 50	5 00	2 25	75	50.

Freights per steamer via Boston to Norfolk or Baltimore	\$1.15	per bbl.
“ “ “ “ “ “ Charleston, S. C.	1.00	“ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ Savannah, Ga.	1.00	“ “

Three New Melons which I have introduced.

Cream Fleshed Sculptured Seeded Melon.

Sill's Hybrid.

Phinney's Watermelon.

Cream-Fleshed Sculptured-Seeded. This new Melon came to me as a new Watermelon from Japan. The seed have a singular appearance as though engraved with oriental characters. I add a description by a gentleman who raised them on a large scale. Per package 15 cents.

"In size it is about medium, color much like the Phinney's but darker and more regularly striped, flesh very tender and melting, sweet and delicious. I think this the best eating melon I ever tasted, and this seems to be the general opinion of all who have eaten of them. I took some to our Fair, where there were much larger and better looking ones than mine, but when the judges came around and tested their quality they unhesitatingly gave mine the first premium.

The melons are quite tender and thin shelled, and will not bear rough handling, but they proved to be first rate keepers notwithstanding; I kept lots of them nearly two months after picking. The vines seem to be more productive than any other variety I have tried. On the whole I am much pleased with this variety, and if I raise a crop this year for market, I shall plant this variety."

Jan. 4, 1872.

LUTHER BAILEY.

Phinney's Watermelon is of a very elegant mottled grass green color, is exceedingly prolific, very early, sweet and of delicious flavor, while it excels in its capacity to bear transportations for long distances. I learn from correspondents in the South, that they are raising it largely as an early sort for the Northern markets. Per package 10 ets.; per ounce 25 ets.; per lb. \$2.00.

Sill's New Melon. Of medium size, color outside greenish-white, flesh of a salmon color. Early, very productive, quality first-class. In delicacy of flavor and intense sweetness unsurpassed. This has given exceeding satisfaction wherever grown, as my correspondence shows. No family should be without it. It is of the green flesh class, though the color is peculiar. Per package 15 cents.

SEED BY THE POUND OR BY THE BUSHEL.

ASPARAGUS.		½lb.	lb.	CORN.		Peck.	Bushel.
Conover's Colossal		70	2 50	Sweet Fodder Corn		1 00	3 00
Giant		30	1 00	Fejee Island		1 50	5 00
BEANS.		Peck. Bushel.		Moore's Early Concord		2 00	8 00
Bush or Dwarf.				Crosby's Early Sweet		1 75	6 00
Early Fejee		1 75	6 00	Stowell's Evergreen Sweet		1 50	5 00
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks		2 00	7 00	Early Yellow Field		1 60	3 00
Early White Marrow		1 25	4 50	Sanford Field		1 25	4 00
Early White Pea		1 25	4 50	Mammoth Field		1 25	4 00
Early White Navy or Medium		1 25	4 50	Hundred Days Dent		1 50	5 00
Early Mohawk		2 25	8 00	CRESS.		½lb.	lb.
Dwarf Wax		3 00	10 00	Curled		25	75
Early Valentine		2 25	8 00	CUCUMBER.			
Early China		2 00	7 00	Extra Early Russian		50	1 50
BEANS.		Pole or Running.		Early Cluster		30	1 00
Horticultural		3 00	9 00	Early Frame		30	1 00
Conecord		3 00	9 00	Early White Spine		50	1 50
BEET.		Table Varieties.		Long Green		50	1 50
		½lb.	lb.	Boston Pickling		60	2 00
Early Bassano		50	1 50	New Jersey Hybrid		50	1 50
Yellow Turnip		50	1 50	White Japan		50	1 50
Bastian's New Turnip Beet		60	2 50	LETTUCE.			
Bastian's Half Long		50	1 75	White Tennis Ball		1 50	5 00
Early Blood Turnip		30	1 00	Early Curled Silesia		1 00	3 00
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip		50	1 50	Boston Curled (true)		1 25	4 00
Simon's Early Blood Turnip		50	1 50	Neapolitan Cabbage		1 00	3 00
Long Smooth Dark Blood		30	1 00	Drumhead		1 00	3 00
BEET.		Mangold Wurtzels (for stock.)		Perpignan		1 25	4 00
				MELON.		Muskmelon.	
Norbiton Giant Long Red		25	80	Ward's Neetar		60	2 00
Improved American Sugar		50	1 50	Jenny Lind		50	1 50
Carter's Orange Globe		25	1 00	Nutmeg		50	1 50
Carter's Long Red Mammoth		25	1 00	White Japan		50	1 50
Yellow Ovoid		25	80	Green Citron		40	1 25
White Sugar		20	75	Long Yellow		40	1 25
Yellow Globe		20	75	Cassaba		60	2 00
Red Globe		20	75	Watermelon.			
Red Ovoid		25	80	Gypsey		75	2 50
BERBERRY.		1 25	4 00	Mountain Sweet		30	1 00
BROOM CORN.		Peck. Bushel.		Mountain Sprout		50	1 50
Dwarf Broom		1 50	5 00	Phimney's		60	2 00
Evergreen		1 25	4 50	Ice Cream		50	1 50
CABBAGE.		½lb.	lb.	Orange		75	2 50
Little Pixie		75	2 50	Japan Cream-Fleshed Sculptured-Seeded		1 25	4 00
Nonpareil—very early		1 25	4 00	MUSTARD.			
Early York		40	1 50	White		20	50
Early Jersey Wakefield (true)		2 50	7 00	OKRA.		30	1 00
Early Winnigstadt		1 25	4 00	ONION.			
Bergen Drumhead		1 25	3 50	Early Globe Red (my own growing)		1 25	4 00
Stone Mason Drumhead (fine)		1 50	5 00	Early Flat Red		1 00	3 00
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead		3 50	10 00	Large Red Wethersfield (my own growing)		1 00	3 00
Premium Flat Dutch		1 25	4 00	Southport Red Globe (my own growing)		1 25	4 00
Improved American Savoy		1 50	5 00	Early Cracker		1 00	3 00
Red Drumhead		1 25	4 00	Early Round Yellow Danvers, my own growing		1 25	4 00
CARROT.				White Portugal		1 25	4 00
Early Horn		40	1 25	Ten pound lots of either of the above varieties 25 cents less per pound; twenty-five pounds 50 cents less per lb.			
Improved Long Orange		50	1 50	CELERY.		Peck.	Bushel.
Long Orange		40	1 25	Boston Market		1 50	6 00
Large White Belgian		30	1 00	White Solid		75	2 00
Red Altringham		30	1 00	CHICKORY.		50	1 50
ALSIKE CLOVER.		Peck.	Bushel.	PARSLEY.		½lb.	lb.
		4 00	15 00	Double Curled		35	1 00

PARSNIP.		4 lb.	1 lb.
Large Dutch.....		30	1 00
Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned.....		40	1 50
Large Hollow Crowned, or Gurnsey.....		30	1 00
PEAS.		Peck.	Bushel.
Kentish Invicta, 3 75 per peck ; 12 00 bush.			
Early Kent.....		2 25	7 00
Early Winship.....		3 00	10 00
Carter's First Crop.....		2 75	10 00
Early Caractacus.....		2 75	10 00
McLean's Little Gem Dwarf.....		4 00	14 00
Early Tom Thumb (Dwarf).....		2 75	10 00
Extra Early Dan O'Rourke.....		2 25	7 00
McLean's Advancer.....		2 75	10 00
McLean's Premier.....		4 00	14 00
Champion of England.....		2 00	8 00
Forty Fold.....		2 75	11 00
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....		1 50	4 50
Large White Marrowfat.....		1 25	4 00
PUMPKIN.		4 lb.	1 lb.
Large Field.....		15	40
Cheese.....		20	75
Sugar.....		30	1 00
RADISH.			
London Particular Long Scarlet.....		40	1 25
Early Scarlet Olive.....		30	1 00
French Breakfast.....		50	1 50
Early Rose Olive.....		30	1 00
Covent Garden (Early Long Scarlet).....		30	1 00
Red Turnip.....		30	1 00
Wood's Fine Frame.....		30	1 00
Chinese Rose Winter.....		60	2 00
Black Spanish.....		30	1 00
SAGE. American.....		1 25	4 00
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.		60	2 00
SPINACH.		4 lb.	1 lb.
Round Leaved.....		20	60
Prickly Seeded.....		20	60

SQUASH.		4 lb.	1 lb.
Hubbard.....		60	2 00
American Turban.....		75	2 50
Hubbard and Turban. Each of the purest, but seed accidentally mixed in proportion of two to one of Hubbard. There will be no crossing the first year.....			
Boston Marrow.....		35	1 25
Summer Crookneck.....		50	1 75
Large Winter Crookneck.....		40	1 25
Canada Crookneck.....		40	1 25
Early Bush, or Scallop.....		75	2 50
		40	1 25

TOMATO.

Trophy.....	2 00	6 00
Essex Early.....	1 50	5 00
Gen. Grant.....	1 25	4 00
Keyes' Early Prolific.....	1 25	4 00
Boston Market.....	1 25	4 00
Large Red.....	1 25	4 00
Tilden.....	1 25	4 00

TURNIP.

Devonshire Greystone.....	40	1 25
Early Red Top.....	30	1 00
Early White Top, or Early White Dutch.....	30	1 00
Golden Ball.....	30	1 00
Improved Yellow Globe.....	40	1 25
Green Top Aberdeen.....	30	1 00
Long White Cowhorn.....	30	1 00
Skirving's Swede, or Rutabaga.....	20	75
Carter's Imperial Swede.....	20	75
Orange Jelly.....	30	1 00
Large White French.....	30	1 00
Sweet German.....	30	1 00
London Purple Top Swede.....	20	75
Shamrock Swede (fine).....	30	1 00
Laing's Swede.....	30	1 00
Jersey Navet.....	50	1 50

WHY THE BEST OF SEED SOMETIMES FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Good seed will fail to germinate if they are planted too shallow or too deep, or in soil that is too wet, too dry, or too cold. Many plants will usually present but a dwarf and sickly appearance from which they may never fully rally, should they appear above ground before the season is sufficiently advanced to give them the warmth they require. Of those that are liable to rot in the ground if planted before the soil has become warm, are Beans of all sorts, excepting the English varieties, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Peppers, Pumpkins, and Squashes. As a rule, all large seed require deeper planting than small seed. As a general rule, the wetter the soil the shallower all varieties should be planted, the principle being to put all seed just far enough below the surface to get moisture enough to swell them, while they should be kept as near the surface as is consistent with this

end, that they may receive as much heat from the sun as possible to cause them to germinate. Another source of ill success with good seed comes from not properly preparing the bed. If the seed bed is not raked level when planted with a seed sower, some of the seed, even with the utmost care, will be likely to be too deep, and other lots not deep enough. If the soil has not been made very fine with repeated rakings, the earth will lie in coarse, hard lumps over the small seed, rendering it impossible for them to force their way up. It is sometimes difficult to get small seed to vegetate when planted late, owing to the excessive dryness of the surface of the earth. Again, some varieties, when very young, carrots for example, are very apt to be burnt up by the heat, should it be excessive, even after they have germinated well and made a good show above the surface.

Quantity of Seed for an Acre.

Seedsmen vary much in their directions for the quantity of seed to be planted to the acre. In the following list I give the quantities of the more common sorts used by practical farmers:—I assume that the seed is first rate :

Dwarf Beans, in drills.....	1 ½ bushels
Peas, that make small vines.....	1 ½ "
Peas, that make large vines.....	1 ¼ "
Beets, in drills.....	4 pounds.
Cabbage, in hills.....	8 ounces.
Cabbage, in bed to transplant.....	2 "
Carrots, in drills.....	1 ½ pounds.

Musk Melon, in hills.....	1 to 1 ½ lbs.
Mangold Wurtzel, in drills.....	4 pounds.
Onion, for bulbs, to sell green or to trace, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Onion, for dry bulbs, in drills.....	3 ½ to 4 lbs.
Onion, for Setts, in drills.....	30 pounds.
Onion Setts, in drills.....	10 bushels.
Potatoes, in drills, cut, depends on number of eyes.....	5 to 14 do.
Radish, in drills.....	5 pounds.
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 15 lbs.
Sage, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Squash, running varieties, in hills.....	2 to 2 ½ lbs.
Squash, bush varieties, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato, in bed to transplant.....	2 ounces.
Turnip, in drills.....	1 to 1 ½ lbs.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

My stock of Onion Seed is raised with peculiar care, none but the very best and earliest onions being selected for seed stock, and from these I select carefully, by hand, my seed onions. *Not an ounce of seed is sent out from my establishment that is not fresh and reliable.* Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market, which is raised either from very small, refuse onions, from large and coarse onions, or, again, from such onions as the seed grower chances to have on hand—either of which qualities tends to produce poor onions. All the onion seed of my own growing is raised in locations perfectly isolated, and the yellow sorts will be found to be almost entirely free of any mixture with red. I add a few extracts from letters received from some of my customers.

Early Round Danvers Yellow Onion. The Danvers Onion excels in earliness and yields from one-quarter to one-third more than the Flat Red or Yellow sorts. Over 1000 bushels have been raised on an acre. It always commands a readier sale than the Red sorts, and brings a higher price in the market.

Early Flat Red. One of the very earliest, hardy and reliable. A capital sort for the extreme north where other sorts are too late to bottom and ripen well.

Early Round Red, or Danvers Red. This ripens two or three weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. Scullions are almost unknown with this onion as grown from most carefully selected seed stock, it being as reliable for bottoming well as Winnigstadt Cabbage is to make a head under high cultivation.

Southport Late Red Globe. This variety of late red is very popular in the markets of New York, where it sells at a higher price per barrel than the common Red Wethersfield. Being much rounder it measures better and for this reason also is more profitable for market gardeners to grow. It is quite late, and I therefore do not recommend it for farmers who live north of southern Connecticut.

The Early Cracker Onion is the earliest of all my sorts and an excellent kind to raise where the seasons are short.

PEDIGREE ONION SEED.

An observing intelligent farmer claimed that earliness, reliability for bottoming, smallness of neck can be as thoroughly inbred in an onion, as capacity to transmit her good qualities can be inbred in a cow or in any class of animals. What is possible to attain to in this matter my customers find in my onion seed, as shown in the extracts from letters given below. Those who have never raised onions from seed so carefully grown will be equally surprised and pleased at the result.

An axiom that every onion grower soon learns, "*Cheap onion seed is always dear.*"

ONION SEED BY THE POUND.

	1 lb.	1 lb.
White Portugal.....	\$1 25	\$1 00
Large Red Wethersfield (own growing).....	1 00	3 00
Southport Late Red Globe.....	1 25	4 00
Early Round Yellow Danvers, my own growing, from hand picked onions.....	1 25	4 00
Early Round Yellow Danvers, in 10 lb. lots.....		3 75
“ “ “ “ in 25 lb. lots.....		3 50
Extra Early Yellow Flat, or Cracker.....	1 00	3 00
Early Red Globe, (own growing).....	1 25	4 00
Early Globe Red in 10 lb. lots.....		3 75
“ “ “ “ in 25 lb. lots.....		3 50
Early Flat Red.....	1 00	3 00

Onions can be raised in the South the same year from the black seed. I would particularly desire to call the attention of my patrons in the South to the fact that *seed grown as far north as my farms are located will as a rule produce in the Southern States full sized onions the first season*, without resorting to the expensive and slow method of sowing seed for setts, which must be planted another season to get the fully developed onion, as is the ordinary practice at the South. Please observe that several of the recommendations given below are from Southern States; and the onions were matured *full sized the first year* from my black seed. Onions have been grown in Texas the first year from black seed, three inches in diameter.

"Let me say that the Danvers Onion seed purchased of you last year gave best satisfaction. I believe that every seed grew. Nor did I find but one red onion in the whole lot, which is much to say for its purity."
Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio. S. S. PARKER.

"One of my neighbors said he would rather have your Onion seed, at ten dollars per pound, than to have seed sent out by many other parties for nothing; for with your seed he had perfect satisfaction, while with others he had met with disappointment; your seed had never failed him, and that is saying a good deal."
Coopersville, Mich., May 3, 1872. JOHN L. EDGAR.

"I have had seeds from you for myself and neighbors for five years, and they have given good satisfaction. The Danvers Yellow Onion can't be beat. I think you make improvement on them every year by hand picking."
Albion, Iowa, March 30, 1872. JONATHAN ROBERTS.

"In the spring of 1871 I received some Onion seed of you and some for my neighbors. I planted twenty square rods. I began to sell them green, and did not keep account of the measure, but kept account of what they sold for. After keeping five bushels besides what was used green in the family, I sold one hundred ten dollars and nineteen cents' worth. Most of the onions were four inches in diameter. It was said, by all that saw them, it was the best onion crop that was ever raised in the town."
Stamford, Vt. I. M. CLOUGH.

"Last year I bought of you one pound of onion seed (Yellow Danvers) and sowed it with one of Holbrook's drills, in hole No. 6. It went over about twenty-five rods of ground. They were so thick I was obliged to pull up a great many, but I harvested about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty bushels of nice onions. Was very much pleased with the crop, and intend to try another crop. I was much pleased with the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage and Trophy Tomato."
Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872. H. M. MANCHESTER.

"Your three and a half pounds of Onion seed I got last year did exceedingly well. I got first prize at County Fair. My whole crop brought me over seven hundred dollars."
East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 16, 1872. E. H. WURTS.

"The Early Round, or Danvers Red Onion seed I had of you last year, I cannot say enough in its praise. I want you to send me the very same kind this year. My neighbors who have tasted them say they never tasted such onions before. They were exceedingly mild and do not seem to run to scullions like most other sorts."
East Hampton, Conn., Feb. 12, 1872. WM. F. CLARK.

"The Yellow Danvers Onions were splendid; not a single scullion in the lot. The Norbiton Giant Mangold Wurtzels were the wonder of those unacquainted with such mammoth productions. Notwithstanding the unusual dry weather, my carrots, turnips and cabbages produced from your seed were very satisfactory."
Henniker, N. H., March 19, 1872. HENRY A. DAVIS.

"From two ounces of Yellow Danvers Onion seed, I purchased of you last spring, I raised thirty-six bushels on six square rods of ground, or at the rate of nine hundred and sixty bushels to the acre."

Ryegeate, Vt., Nov. 14, 1872.

DAVID LANG.

"Onion seed I can get a good deal cheaper at other places, but from last year's experience can put a great deal of confidence in the quality of your seed."

JOHN N. PIERCE.

Hadley, Mass., March 27, 1872.

"From seed purchased of you I raised, on three square rods of ground, twenty-one bushels of Danvers Onions as nice as ever was grown. It was a sight to look at them before gathering. I would rather pay ten dollars a pound for such seed than have the kind I have previously bought given me for nothing."

W. B. MILLS.

Saratoga Springs, New York, March, 1871.

"The Early Globe and Danvers Onions were splendid. Most of them grew to four and four and a half inches in diameter, and weighed fourteen to seventeen ounces each."

C. TRAVELLER.

Richmond, Cache Co., Utah, 1871.

"Your onion seed gave good satisfaction. We had onions that went at the rate of eight hundred bushels to the acre."

WILLIAM LEE.

Denver, Colorado, Jan. 18, 1869.

"The onion seed I got of you last year was XXX, O. K. It could not be beat. I grew sixty-five bushels on eleven and a half square rods of ground, and nicer onions I never saw."

E. E. LORD.

Newark, N. Y., March 31, 1870.

"From the Yellow Danvers Onion seed I purchased of you last season I raised the finest crop of onions I ever saw."

F. R. WHITE.

Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 3, 1870.

"I can get my Onion seed here cheaper than your price, but it is not as reliable as yours, and I much prefer yours even at the extra price."

J. M. SMITH.

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 23, 1869.

"My onions are very fine, indeed. I think every seed must have grown. It would do you good to see them; they are absolutely crowding each other out of the ground."

L. M. HILL.

Hill Spring, Kan., July 28, 1869.

"I am much pleased with the Cracker Onion. I raised some very fine ones, and they kept splendidly."

MARGARET JONES.

Accokeek, Md., March 28, 1870.

"I never had better onions than I had last year (Yellow Danvers), while my neighbors' onions all around me were failures. I told them to send to you, and there would be no more difficulty."

HENRY B. ODELL.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1870.

"I have sowed both the Red and Yellow Onion seed from you, and it gives me better satisfaction than any I can raise myself."

H. W. SHEFFER.

Farmington, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1870.

"Mine is the first crop of field onions raised in this section of the country, and are an entire success, owing to the purity of your seed."

A. C. TEMPLE.

Osborn, Mo., Dec. 20, 1869.

"I get no Onion seed equal to yours."

REV. DR. WILLIAMSON.

Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 1, 1869.

Implements for Onion Culture.

I quote the prices of some of the various machines used in onion culture, mentioned in the treatise on Onion Raising, as follows:

HOLBROOK'S SEED SOWER..... \$13 50

SEED SOWER for planting in hills two rows at a time. This is used when carrots are raised with onions. It has supplanted other machines on Long Island and in Southern New England. Enclosed in a safe box for transportation. } 10 00

SCUFFLE HOE..... 1 00

DOUBLE WHEEL HOE..... 1 50

HOLBROOK'S DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, a great improvement on the common wheel hoe; by the use of it full one-third of the cost of weeding Onions, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, and all root crops, where the wheel hoe is used, can be saved. It can be run as close again to the plants as the common wheel hoe with equal safety, going as near as half an inch—any experienced market Gardener will appreciate this. It was designed by Mr. William Goodwin, one of our old farmers, whose ingenious mind has made its mark on every implement he uses. } 5 00

Holbrook's Patent DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

The prices of these implements are those at which they are retailed at the seed stores in the large cities, at which rates I will superintend without charge the purchasing and forwarding of any of these machines to the address of any person ordering them.

Mr. F. W. Holbrook has combined with the good points of Harrington's machine some decided improvements, among others one which makes the direct and return motion of the agitator equal and thus makes the machine equally reliable with the hopper full or but partly full of seed. The seed conductor has its inner surface enamelled white, so that a glance will show how the seed is being dropped. Holbrook's Machine has the advantage of great simplicity of construction, and is so put together that it admits of being packed in comparatively a small compass, a great advantage, as it saves expense in transportation.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT REGULATOR SEED DRILL.

Holbrook's Seed Sower. Price \$13.50.

This machine possesses special advantages for sowing Onions, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Parsnips, Sage, &c.

It is at once simple, light, easy to operate, sowing the most difficult seeds evenly and surely, marks its own rows, makes its own drills, drops and covers the seed.

All slides, reeds, and brushes are dispensed with, and therefore the machine is not liable to get out of order. It is thoroughly made. Full directions for working are attached to each machine.

Noyes' Hand Weeder.

This is an excellent little implement for hand weeding in bed sauce, such as onions, carrots and the like; it is especially

valuable when the ground is hard or baked. They are much

preferable to the bent hoop or knives, which are often used. To test their value on my own grounds I sent for a couple and put them in the hands of two of my boys to try:—then liked them so well I sent for a dozen, and we have had them in use to our great satisfaction. I append recommendations from well known gentlemen. The price of them sent by express is 40 cents each; per mail, 50 cents.

"To Mr. ALBERT NOYES:

Dear Sir:—I am much pleased with your patent hand weeder. It is a good invention, very highly convenient and effective—a capital instrument for all light weeding and admirably adapted for ladies and children and for use in gardens generally." MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"Mr. NOYES:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours asking me my opinion of your patent hand weeder. I have much pleasure in saying that I think it a valuable addition to our garden implements. *Decidedly the best thing I ever used in the way of a weeder.* My old foreman who has been for the past dozen years at the head of my vegetable department, and who has strong prejudices against all patents, pronounces that it will save at least fifty per cent. of our labor in weeding. I think it will even do better than that, particularly in crops, such as beets, turnips, onions, parsnips or carrots, such as require to be thinned out."

PETER HENDERSON.

Chamberlain's Draining Plow.

The above cut is of a new draining plow. It makes blind ditches and will take the place of tile draining at a cost of about one dollar an acre on all clay land and all soil that is free of large stones. With two yoke of oxen five hundred rods of drain have been made in five hours, ditching from two to four acres a day. The standard is three-eighths of an inch thick, and this is set into a cylinder two inches in diameter, which is sharpened to a point. This makes a hole beneath the surface, and if anything drops into it as the plough passes along, a ball that is a little larger, follows after and re-opens, smooths and plasters it. On one of my farms I have laid four miles of tile drain, and so have had some experience in the great cost of such work. This implement will do the work as fast as the team walks, to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, which, as the ditches can be made within a few feet of each other, will be deep enough in most cases. In clay soil these drains will last from two to five years.

I will send this valuable implement from Olean, New York, made with a steel point, to any of my customers at the manufacturer's price of \$25. Such a cheap, efficient implement ought to make a revolution in the management of low lands.

Allen's Potato Digger.

I have used this implement on my own farms and find that with two horses it will do the work of twelve men. It digs as clean as can be done by hand, while it has also the great advantage that it does not cut or bruise the potatoes. It will work well in any soil, except one that clods heavily. I have used it on meadow, on gravelly and on rather heavy upland, and find it

works equally well in each. It does better work than machines that are more complicated and more costly. Dig alternate rows and after these are picked up, dig the remaining rows. On my grounds I found that I cleared the cost of the implement every two days. I will send these from New York city to any address, on receipt of \$15 for the cast-iron plough, and \$25 for a steel one, which is the regular retail price.

Cold Frame and Hot Bed.

In the vicinity of large cities a great proportion of the early produce is either started or raised under glass. For a novice there is no more impressive and pleasing sight than to see extensive hot-beds in February, stretching away for hundreds of feet, in which tens of thousands of the green heads of early lettuce are growing in full vigor under low glass, within a foot or less of the outer air, while the snow and bleakness of winter are all around. It suggests a magical power, and you feel that you are as near to realizing a chapter in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, as ever will be possible in this matter of fact world of ours. To carry on hot-beds on a large scale successfully is almost an art in itself.

Early tomato plants in a small way may be raised in flower pots or boxes in a warm kitchen window; so also may egg plants and peppers. When raising them in the house, the pot or box containing the seed should be placed quite near the stove for a few days, and the soil be kept well moistened until the plants begin to break ground, when they may be removed to a warm window. It is best, if practicable, to have but one plant in each pot, that they may grow short and stocky. If the seed are not planted earlier than the middle of April for out of door cultivation a cold frame will answer. Cold frames are extensively used by market gardeners to carry lettuce and cabbage plants through the winter. Select the locality in the fall, choosing a warm location on a southern slope, protected by a fence or building on the north and north-west. Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height and the other towards the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common window sash for a small bed, or the length of a usual gardener's sash. If common window sash is used, cut channels in the cross bars to let the water run off. Dig the ground thoroughly, (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out,) and rake out all stoues or clods; then slide in the sash and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on. Next rake thoroughly in guano or phosphate or finely pulverized hen manure, and plant in rows two to six inches apart, depending on whether the plants are to be allowed to remain or are to be transplanted; if the latter then two inches will be sufficient distance. Thin out the tomato plants when quite small, but allow peppers to remain rather thick at first by reason of danger from depredations of the cut worm. As the season advances, raise the sashes an inch or two in the middle of the day and water freely at evening with water that is nearly of the temperature of the earth in the frame. As the heat of the season increases whitewash the glass, and keep them more and more open until, at about the close of May, just before plants are set in open ground, allow the glass to remain entirely off both day and night, unless there should be a cold rain. This will harden them so that they will not be apt to be injured by the cabbage beetle, as well as chilled and put back by the change. If the tomato plants have been well hardened, the stalks will be of a red color. Should the plants be getting too large before the season for transplanting, they should be checked by drawing a sharp knife within a couple of inches of the stalk. If it is desirable to dwarf the tomatoes and thus force them into a compact growth, transplant into another cold frame, allowing each plant double the distance it before occupied.

The structure and management of a Hot-Bed is much the same as that of a Cold Frame, with the exception that being started earlier the requisite temperature has to be kept up by artificial means, fermenting manure being relied upon for the purpose, and the loss of this heat has to be checked more carefully by straw matting, and in the far North by shutters also. The front and back are also made higher than in a cold frame.

Horse manure with plenty of litter and about quarter its bulk in leaves, if attainable, all having been well mixed together, is thrown into a pile, and left for a few days until steam escapes, when the mass is again thrown over and left for two or three days more, after which it is thrown in the pit (or it may be placed directly on the surface) from eighteen inches to two feet in depth, when it is beaten down with a fork and trodden well together. The sashes are now put on and kept there until heat is developed. The first intense heat must be allowed to pass off, which will be in about three days after the high temperature is reached. Now throw on six inches of fine soil, in which mix a very liberal supply of well rotted manure free from all straw, or rake in thoroughly superphosphate or guano, at the rate of 2000 pounds to the acre and plant the seed as in cold frame. Keep day temperature 70 to 80 degrees and don't allow it to fall below 55 degrees at night. If the temperature exceed 75 degrees the plants are liable to grow spindling and weak. Do not move the sashes to give air immediately after removing the mats in the morning, least the young plants damp off.

Picotee Pink.

Double Camelia Balsam.

Carnation Pink.

Truffaut's Asters.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

I have aimed to include in my collection of Flower Seed standard varieties, with the addition of such kinds as have proved a real acquisition in floriculture. Many varieties that are usually advertised separately, I have thought best to include in a single package under the name of "mixed varieties." My three warrants I also throw around my flower seed, for it is my design that they shall be equally reliable with my vegetable seed. Let me remind my friends that flower seed, being for the most part very small in size, require extra precaution in the preparation of the soil, depth of planting, and protection from extremes of cold and wet. Do not, as a rule, plant in the open ground before the weather has become settled; better wait until the middle of May. Before planting, the soil should be made very fine and be well enriched. Then seed the size of sweet peas may be planted three-quarters of an inch to an inch deep, and the very smallest seed should be planted barely under the surface, having fine earth sifted over them and slightly packed with the hand or a strip of board pressed upon it. It will keep the moisture in and facilitate vegetation if a newspaper is spread over the surface, after planting, and kept down with stones for two or three days. Thin out the plants when very small with a bold hand, and after they have attained to the height of a couple of inches, thin again boldly. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth; a very common mistake is to crowd too much. Special rates when large amounts are ordered by Clubs. Terms to Dealers on application.

No.	Price per p'kge.	No.	Price per p'kge.
1	10	12	5
Abronia Umbellata		Ammobium Alatum	
Handsome, trailing annuals, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling the Verbena. Fine for baskets or for the garden. Sow seed under glass and set the plants eighteen inches apart. Bloom from August until October.		A very desirable <i>white</i> Everlasting Flower. Showy for the border and makes very pretty dried flowers. Hardy annual, two feet.	
2	5		
Aconitum. (Monkshood)		Amaranthus.	
A hardy perennial, grows well in any good soil, even when in the shade.		Ornamental foliaged plants, producing a striking effect as centres of flower beds or mixed in with flowers. They are most brilliant on poor soil. Half-hardy annual.	
Acroclinium.		13	
One of the most beautiful of the everlasting flowers. Very desirable for the flower garden and beautiful for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut as soon as they begin to expand.		Amaranthus Bicolor Ruber. (New.) Very fine; the lower half of leaf a <i>fiery red scarlet</i> , the upper half <i>maroon</i> . It is sometimes <i>tipped with yellow</i> ; said to be unsurpassed by any ornamental leaved plant.....	10
3	10	14	5
Acroclinium Roseum. Bright Rose		—, Tricolor, (Joseph's Coat.) Leaves <i>scarlet, yellow and green</i> , beautiful, two feet.....	
4	10	15	5
—, Alba. Pure White		—, Melancholicus. <i>Blood-red</i> foliage of brilliant beauty when lighted by the sun. Fine for ribboning or grouping. From Japan, one and a half feet.....	
5	5	16	
Adonis Flower		—, Salicifolius. (See plate.) This remarkably beautiful annual was introduced from the Philippine Islands, and is classed as one of the best introductions and by far the finest <i>Amaranthus</i> ever offered to the public. The leaves, which are <i>beautifully undulated</i> , vary in the earlier stages of growth from a green to a bronzy green shade, and are from five to seven inches in length by about a quarter of an inch in width; as the plant gets stronger the leaves at the ends of all the principal branches assume a <i>bright orange-red</i> color and become more elongated, generally being from ten to fifteen inches in length, forming magnificent, bright colored plumes and giving the plant a most elegant and picturesque appearance. From its extremely graceful habit and rich colors this plant produces a striking effect when planted in large beds or masses; it also forms a very handsome object as a single specimen for the centre of a vase or small bed, and is invaluable as a pot plant for Autumn Greenhouse decoration. It has been exhibited in Hamburg, London and Edinburgh and invariably received first class premiums. It cannot be too highly recommended.....	25
6	5	17	5
Agrostemma, Mixed		Anterrhinum. (Snap-Dragon)	
Very pretty, free-blooming, hardy annuals, growing about one foot high, making a showy bed and fine for cutting. Can be easily transplanted, and should be set five or six inches apart.		A very showy and hardy perennial, about two feet high, and flowering well the first season. Sow the seeds early, in pots or under glass, and transplant six inches apart.	
7	5	18	15
Ageratum, Mixed		Aristolochia, Mixed	
Hardy annuals for beds or borders and nice for cutting. Grow about one foot high, and continue in bloom all summer. Set six inches apart.		Highly ornamental and attractive climbers, with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe.	
Alonsoa.			
A very ornamental bedding plant; flowers freely from June till the frost—a half hardy annual.			
8	10		
Alonsoa Grandiflora, (large flowered,) deep <i>scarlet</i> , two feet high.....			
9	10		
—, Warszewiezi , bright <i>crimson</i> , from Chili, one and a half feet high.....			
Alyssum.			
Very fragrant, free-flowering, pretty plants for beds, edging or rock-work. Much used for bouquets on account of their delicate, honey-like fragrance.			
10	5		
Alyssum, Sweet. White , very sweet, hardy annual; blooms freely all summer.....			
11	5		
—, Saxatile. Yellow , extremely showy.....			

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
	Aster. Very beautiful and popular half-hardy annuals growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Asters are unrivalled. Sow the seed early in the spring under glass or in pots in the house, and transplant into rich soil, about one foot apart.			rives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for the greenhouse or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual.	
19	Aster, German, Double Quilled and Striped. — Twenty splendid varieties mixed.....	10	40	Bellis Perennis. (Double Daisy.)	10
20	—, Globe Flowered, Double German. Twelve splendid varieties mixed.....	10		A favorite perennial for the border or for pot culture. Set plants six inches apart.	
21	—, Boltze's New Dwarf Bouquet , about eight inches high, are very double, rich and free-flowering, very fine for pots or beds. Six splendid varieties mixed..	15		Browallia.	
22	—, Truffaut's French Peony-Flowered Perfection. Very large and splendid. Perfect in form, size and fullness of flower. The petals are turned towards the centre, giving the flower the resemblance of a ball. One of the very best of the Asters. Eighteen splendid varieties mixed. (See Plate.)	15	41	Very handsome, profusely blooming plants, covered with rich and strikingly beautiful flowers; grows freely in rich soil. Very desirable; grown in beds, one and one half feet.	
23	—, Pyramidal, Large and Double. These are similar in style to the Peony variety, but more branching, with splendid, large, extra, double flowers. Very showy. Sixteen varieties mixed.....	10	42	Browallia, Blue , with white centre. Very brilliant and beautiful, one and one-half feet. Half-hardy annuals	10
24	—, Hedgehog, (or Needle) , with white centre. Six splendid varieties mixed.....	10	43	—, Mixed. One-half foot.....	10
25	—, New, Giant Emperor. (See Plate.) A tall, strong growing variety, with immense flowers. Flowers few, but very double and often four inches in diameter. Twelve fine varieties mixed.....	25	43	Bryonopsis Laciniata. (See Plate.)	10
26	—, Dwarf Double. A very desirable variety, of a handsome, compactly branching, bouquet-like form; the best for dwarf groups. Several varieties mixed..	10		An elegant climber, with Ivy-like foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet.	
27	—, Dwarf Pompon Bouquet. (See Plate.) A beautiful Aster with neat, pompon flowers. Many very fine varieties mixed.....	15		Calceolaria.	
28	—, Above varieties mixed.	15		Flowers highly decorative; very desirable, indeed invaluable, for the house, greenhouse and the garden. Seeds should be started in pots, but not under glass. Half-hardy perennials.	
29	Anagallis, Mixed.	10	44	Calceolaria, Tigridus. (See Plate.) A new spotted variety, extra fine.....	35
30	Azalea. (Finest varieties mixed.)	25		Callirhoe.	
	One of the most ornamental of greenhouse shrubs and admirably adapted for a window plant. It flowers with great profusion. The roots being very fine, it requires a light soil. The seed, which I send out, I have imported from Germany, from one of the most celebrated of growers.			Beautiful, free-flowering plants, beginning to bloom when small and continuing throughout the summer and fall; excellent for beds or masses when sown thick.	
31	Asperula Azurea	10	45	Callirhoe, Pedata. Rich purple crimson, with white eye, two feet.....	10
	This is a new flower, of recent introduction, and has proved itself worthy of high recommendation. A profuse- flowering, hardy annual of dwarf habit, with fine foliage and deliciously fragrant, bright sky-blue flowers; continues in bloom till frost. Well adapted for shady places.		46	—, Involucrata. A trailing variety of great beauty; large purple crimson flowers; desirable for hanging baskets.....	10
33	Bachelor's Button. (Centaurea.)	5	47	Canary Bird Flower	10
	A showy, hardy annual, about two feet high—succeeding well in any soil. Set six inches apart.			A highly ornamental creeper, with exceedingly beautiful yellow fringed flowers and finely divided foliage; a general favorite. Half-hardy annual.	
33	Baptisia Australis	5		Canterbury Bells.	
	A handsome plant of the easiest culture; flowers blue and white. Hardy perennial, two feet.			Well known biennials, growing about one foot high, producing beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Set six inches apart.	
34	Bartonia Aurea	5	48	Canterbury Bells, Blue Single. (Campanula.)	5
	A showy, half-hardy annual growing about two feet high, bearing very brilliant yellow flowers. Thin plants to six inches apart.		49	— —, White Single.	5
	Balsams. Most magnificent, and popular half-hardy annuals, from one and one-half to two feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames, and transplant to a well enriched border, one foot apart.		50	— —, Double Mixed.	10
35	Balsams, Double Mixed Camelia Flowered. (See Plate.)	15	51	Campanula, Calycanthema	50
36	—, Extra Fine Double Mixed	15		This new variety of Canterbury Bells is offered for the first time in this country. It is a splendid, showy variety from England, the calyx forming an elegant cup around the base of the bell, and is of the same beautiful color as the bell or corolla.	
37	—, Spotted, Rose-Flowered, Mixed. (See Plate.) Very large flowered, double and with perfectly formed flowers; from six to eight fine varieties, all spotted with white.....	15		These varieties come quite true from seed.	
38	—, Dwarf Camelia Mixed. From eight splendid double varieties, one-half foot.....	10		Candytuft.	
39	Balloon Vine	10		A well known hardy annual, very useful for bedding and bouquets, and also for pot culture.	
	Ornamental climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, (white in color) from which it de-		52	Candytuft, White	5
			53	—, Purple	5
			54	—, Crimson	5
			55	—, Fragrant	5
				Catch-fly.	
			56	A hardy annual about one foot high;—produces brilliant flowers in great profusion in early summer.	
			57	Catch-fly, Red. (Silene.)	5
				—, White	5
				Centranthus.	
				Exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals, from six inches to one foot high, and very effective in beds or borders.	
			58	Centranthus, Rose	5
			59	—, White	5
			60	Chelone Barbata	10
				A half hardy perennial, about three feet high, flowering from July to September. A handsome border plant of easy culture.

Gaillardia.

Aster, Giant Emperor.

Primula Auricula—from Liège.

Salpiglossis.

Rhodanthe Maculata.

Mimulus, Hybridus.

Solferino Balsam—half natural size.

Bryonopsis Laciniata.

Double Zinnia.

Calceolaria.

Double Pot Marigold.

Aster, Pompon Bouquet.

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
	Chrysanthemums.				
	Handsome hardy annuals about two feet high, blooming from July to October.		79	Collinsia, Mixed	5
61	Chrysanthemums, Double White	5		Beautiful, hardy annuals, very pretty when grown in a mass. Thin plants to three inches apart.	
62	—, Double Yellow	5	80	Collomia, Scarlet	5
63	—, Mixed	5		A very pretty annual, producing heads of <i>bright red</i> flowers.	
	Cineraria.		81	Columbine, Mixed. (Aquilegia.) (See Plate.) ..	5
	A well known greenhouse favorite. Remarkable for its free-flowering habit and beauty of foliage. May be had in splendid bloom throughout the greater portion of the year. From the richness and diversity of the colors the Cineraria ranks among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers. Greenhouse perennial			A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June.	
64	Cineraria, Fine Mixed	25		Convolvulus.	
65	—, Maritima. Flowers <i>yellow</i> , leaves large and silvery; an ornamental foliaged plant, fit for edgings, in which case it should be kept from flowering. It forms a fine contrast, in ribboning, with <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . One and one-half feet.....	10		Beautiful and showy half hardy annuals, producing an abundance of rich colored flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Blooms from July until autumn.	
66	Cissus, Discolor	15	82	Convolvulus, Minor, Dwarf Mixed	5
	A <i>red-leaved climber</i> , very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves.		83	—, —, Striped. <i>Blue</i> , beautifully striped with <i>white</i> .	5
	Clarkia.		84	—, —, Double. New and beautiful; from France.	10
	A very pretty, hardy annual, about eighteen inches high—blooming from June to September. Set six inches apart.		85	—, Major. (Morning Glory.) Fine varieties mixed. A well-known, beautiful, climbing annual, suitable for covering arbors, trellises, &c. Blooms from July until autumn.....	5
67	Clarkia, Rosea	5	86	Coreopsis, Mixed. (Calliopsis.)	5
68	—, White	5		A beautiful, showy, hardy annual, about two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. Produces a fine effect when grown in a mass. Blooms from June until September.	
69	—, Purple	5	87	Coreopsis, Drummond's	5
70	—, Mixed	5		A very showy, hardy annual with <i>large yellow</i> flowers; suitable for growing in masses, as it continues in bloom all the season. Grows about eighteen inches high.	
	Clematis.		88	Cosmidium, Burridge's	5
	Beautiful hardy climbers, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c.; succeed in any good garden soil.			An elegant annual, growing about two feet high, with rich, brilliantly colored flowers.	
71	Clematis, Cirrhosa. One of the <i>new</i> varieties, perfectly hardy, a very rapid climber, literally covering itself with large bunches of <i>white, sweet-scented</i> flowers. Twenty-five feet.....	25	89	Cyprus Vine, Scarlet. (Ipomea quamoclit.)	5
72	Clianthus Dampieri (Glory Pea)	25		A tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and <i>scarlet</i> flowers. Before planting, pour boiling water on the seeds for a few minutes. Sow in pots in the hot-house in March and remove the plants, without disturbing the roots, to the open ground when the weather becomes warm.	
	One of the most attractive plants in cultivation.		90	Cyprus Vine, White	5
	A <i>shrubby climber</i> , with <i>neat foliage</i> and <i>drooping clusters</i> of large, rich, <i>scarlet, pea-shaped</i> flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes.			Datura. (Trumpet Flower.)	
	Clitoria.			A showy, half-hardy perennial, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. The roots should be removed to the cellar in autumn. Two and a half feet.	
	Splendid, free-flowering, greenhouse climbers, with large, elegant, pea-shaped flowers. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire globes &c. Perennials.		91	Datura, Wright's. Flowers bell-shaped, of extraordinary size, <i>white</i> bordered with <i>lilac</i> . Two feet.....	10
73	Clitoria, Cælestis. <i>Sky blue</i> ; from East Indies.....	10	92	—, Humilis Double. Double flowers of a rich, <i>golden yellow</i> , a magnificent, free-flowering, sweet-scented variety. (See Plate.).....	15
74	Cobea Scandens	10	93	Dahlia, Double Mixed	15
	A magnificent, climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, <i>purple</i> , bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out door growth in Summer, also for the house and greenhouse. The seeds are apt to rot in the open ground, hence should be started in the house. Place the seed edgewise in planting.			Seeds saved from very fine named sorts mixed, from France.	
	Cockscomb.			Delphinium.	
	Very singular and attractive half hardy annuals, about two feet high. To perfect the flowers they should be sown in the hot bed and transplanted into rich soil, one foot apart.			Flowers remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades and striking appearance. Hardy perennials.	
75	Cockscomb Crimson. Tall, very fine (pure.).....	5	94	Delphinium Candelabrum. (See Plate.) A <i>new and elegant variety of Larkspur</i> . The branches are <i>beautifully curved</i> , (pointing upwards,) diminishing in length as they approach the top of the centre spike, thus giving the plant the appearance of a candelabra. Flowers <i>brilliant and varied</i>	15
76	—, Dwarf Mixed. Very beautiful.....	10		—, Formosum. New, flowers remarkably large and brilliant; color exquisite <i>blue</i> and <i>white</i> ; will flower the first season from seed. Two feet.....	10
77	—, Feathered. New and very fine.....	10	96	—, Chinese. Mixed. Two and a half feet.....	5
78	Coleus. (New and finest varieties Mixed)	35	97	—, Elatum. (Bee Larkspur.) <i>Blue</i> , two feet.....	5
	These <i>gorgeous colored</i> plants with their <i>variegated foliage</i> , are deservedly called the most popular plants in cultivation. Their <i>leaf markings</i> are rich and <i>varied</i> . No garden, basket, vase nor collection of flowers is complete without them. Start the seed in a hot bed or pot in the house and transplant when warm weather comes.		98	—, Hybridum. Fine mixed, splendid.....	10
				Dictanus. (Fraxinella.)	
				Handsome, fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders. The leaves have a very pleasant smell like lemon peel, when rubbed. The seeds frequently remain dormant for several months. Hardy perennials.	
			99	Fraxinella, Mixed. Two feet.....	5

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
100	Erysimum Peroffskianum A very showy, hardy annual about eighteen inches high—bearing spikes of deep orange-colored blossoms. Blooms from June to September.	5		Geum. Handsome, free-flowering, long-blooming and remarkably showy plants. Succeed best in a sandy loam. Hardy perennials.	
101	Erythrina or Coral Tree This magnificent shrub, with its fine leaves and most brilliant scarlet flowers is a great acquisition. The gorgeous spikes of scarlet flowers from one to two feet long with which it covers itself bear a resemblance to Coral. Although a tropical plant, it grows freely out of doors if placed in a warm situation. Cut it down to the ground before frost and protect in a cool dry cellar during winter.	25	118	Geum, Mixed	10
	Eschscholtzia. A very showy, hardy annual about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass.			Gilia. Early and free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing from six inches to one foot high, and very desirable for planting in masses or detached patches.	
102	Eschscholtzia, Yellow	5	119	Gilia, White	5
103	—, White	5	120	—, Rose	5
104	—, Tenuifolia	5	121	—, Tricolor	5
105	—, Mixed	5		Globe Amaranths. Tender annuals about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Start early in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart in the border when the weather becomes warm.	
	Eternal Flower. A hardy annual, very ornamental in the garden and very desirable for winter bouquets, as they will retain their form and color for years if gathered and dried when first open.		122	Globe Amaranth, White	5
106	Eternal Flower, Yellow . (<i>Helichrysum</i>).....	5	123	— —, Purple	5
107	— —, Mixed	5	124	— —, Variegated	5
108	Eupatorium . (<i>Fraserii</i>)..... Shrubby plants whose flowers are indispensable for bouquets. The flowers are white growing in graceful feathery sprays and are admirable for mixing in with bright colored flowers. Hardy perennial.	10	125	— —, Mixed	5
109	Euphorbia A very pretty variegated foliaged plant, leaves edged with pure white. Tender annual	5	126	Gloxinia, (grandiflora)	50
110	Evening Primrose A well-known, showy perennial, one and a half feet high, blooming the first year from the seed.	5		A superb class of greenhouse and in-door plants, producing, in great profusion, elegant flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. The variety I send out is very choice and is one of the new varieties, with vigorous foliage and very large flowers in the best and liveliest colors.	
111	Flax, Crimson . (<i>Linum Grandiflorum</i>)..... A beautiful, half-hardy annual, one foot high and very effective and showy for bedding purposes. Set plants one foot apart.	5	127	Godetia, Mixed	5
112	Forget-me-not . (<i>Myosotis</i>)..... A very pretty, little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork.	5		Very attractive, hardy annuals of easy culture, about one foot high, flowering in July and August.	
113	Foxglove, Mixed . (<i>Digitalis</i>)..... A hardy biennial, growing three to four feet high and very ornamental in the garden or amongst shrubbery, as it produces tall spikes of blue and white, bell-shaped flowers.	5		Grasses, Ornamental. The Ornamental Grasses are most desirable for bouquets both for Summer and Winter. For Winter use, cut about the time of flowering, tie up in small bunches and dry in the shade.	
114	Fuchsia, or "Ladies' Ear Drop" . (<i>Finest and newest varieties mixed</i>)..... Elegant flowering plants of easy culture in pots for parlor decoration or the garden. In the garden they require a slightly shaded situation. Soil should be rich.	35	128	Grasses, Ornamental, Agrostis Nebulosa . The most delicate, fine and feathery of the Ornamental Grasses..	10
115	Gaillardia, Mixed . (See Plate.)..... Hardy annuals, universally admired for their fine display. Grow about eighteen inches high, and bloom all summer.	5	129	— —, Eragrostis Elegans , ("Love Grass") An exceedingly pretty and highly ornamental grass. Grows one to two feet.....	5
	Gaura. An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering plant, continuing in bloom the whole summer. Of light and graceful habit, bearing spikes of white and red tinted flowers; a profuse bloomer. Succeeds best in sandy loam. Half-hardy annual.		130	— —, Isolepis Tenalla . One of the grasses which is a great favorite for baskets, vases, &c. Very graceful. A perennial.....	25
116	Gaura, Lindheimeri . White with pink calyx; from Texas. Two feet.....	5	131	— —, "Job's Tears" . This well known variety of tropical grass is so called from the appearance of its shiny, pearly fruit, which resembles a falling tear....	5
117	Geranium, Fancy, Splendid Mixed	25	132	— —, Pampas Grass . The most stately and magnificent ornamental grass in cultivation, producing numerous long, silken plumes of flowers. When planted on lawns the effect is very fine. Flowers the second season; requires to be carefully covered during the Winter, as it is not quite hardy.....	15
			133	— —, Quaking Grass . This graceful shaking grass is very elegant in bouquets and may be dried and kept a long time; perfectly hardy. Sow in open ground any time in Spring.....	5
				Gypsophila. Pretty, little, elegant, hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil. Well adapted to rockwork and edging. Ladies will find this desirable for ornamenting their hair.	
			134	Gypsophila, Elegans . Small, starry, pink and white flowers; hardy annual, one foot.....	5
			135	— —, Moralis . Beautiful, dwarf plant, neat and pretty, with small flowers which completely cover the plant. Hardy annual, one-half foot.....	10
			136	— —, Mixed	5
			137	Hawkweed, Mixed . (<i>Crepis</i>).....	5
				A class of attractive, hardy annuals, one foot high, of easy culture. Sow in early spring and thin plants eight inches apart.	
			138	Heliotrope, Mixed	10
				A well-known, half-hardy perennial, particularly prized on account of its delightful fragrance. It is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Sow the seeds early in spring in pots or in the hot-house, and transplant into the garden when the weather becomes warm.	

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
139	Hibiscus Africanus A showy and beautiful, hardy annual, eighteen inches high, blooming from June to September. Set eighteen inches apart.	5		Jacoea. (<i>Senecio.</i>) A very gay-colored, showy class of hardy annuals, very effective for bedding. Grow about one foot high.	
	Hollyhocks.		161	Jacoea, Double, White	10
140	Hollyhocks, English Prize. <i>Very highly recommended.</i> The seed I have was saved from one of the finest collections in England, and is of <i>twelve prize varieties</i>	15	162	—, Double, Dark Blue	10
141	—, Tall Double Mixed. A great improvement on the old variety. Showy perennials, four to six feet high, very effective amongst shrubbery.....	5	163	—, Double, Mixed	10
142	—, Dwarf Chinese. Showy, hardy annuals, two and a half feet high. Start early in hot-bed and transplant one foot apart.....	5	164	Lantana. (<i>Fine varieties mixed.</i>).....	15
143	Helipterum Sanfordi A new variety of everlasting flowers of great beauty; of dwarf, tufted habit, producing large, globular clusters of bright golden yellow flowers, excellent for winter bouquets.	10		This showy, greenhouse plant will succeed finely in any garden soil. It forms a small bush, covering itself with pink, yellow and orange flowers, and also flowers of changeable color. Start in the house.	
144	Honesty. (<i>Lunaria.</i>)..... A hardy biennial, two feet high, flowering the second year in May and June. The flowers are succeeded by singular, semi-transparent seed-vessels that are quite ornamental and may be kept for a long time.	5		Larkspur. Very beautiful, hardy annuals, producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.	
145	Hyacinth Bean. (<i>Dolichos.</i>)..... Tender, climbing annual from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers.	5	165	Larkspur, Dwarf Double Rocket. Extra fine mixed; one foot.....	5
146	Humea Elegans A magnificent, showy, half-hardy biennial, four to eight feet high, blooming the second year through the summer and autumn. Very ornamental in the garden and pleasant ground.	25	166	—, Tall Double Rocket	5
	Heartsease, or Pansy. (<i>See Plate.</i>) A well-known and universal favorite; properly a biennial, but may be perpetuated by cuttings or by dividing the roots. It blooms early the first season and produces a profusion of brilliant flowers from early spring until winter. It will thrive well anywhere, but prefers a moist, shady situation.		167	—, Stock-flowered. Eight varieties mixed.....	5
147	Heartsease, or Pansy. (<i>Fine mixed.</i>).....	5	168	—, Hyacinth-flowered. (<i>See Plate.</i>) A curious and very beautiful variety, strongly resembling a Double Hyacinth. Twelve fine varieties mixed.....	10
148	—, (<i>Extra choice mixed.</i>).....	15	169	—, Tricolor Elegans. A very double variety of very handsome colors and most beautifully striped. Two and one-half feet.....	10
149	—, (<i>Finest, very large stained.</i>).....	25		These two last named varieties may be considered as great acquisitions to the garden.	
150	—, King of the Blacks. Deep Coal Black.....	20	170	Lavender	5
151	—, Pure White	20		This herb I consider desirable for the flower garden from the pleasing fragrance of its leaves.	
152	—, Odiar, or Five Blotched. A new and beautiful Prize Pansy, of great variety of color and markings, each petal being most beautifully blotched or marked. The seed I send out is from the celebrated Benary, and is extra choice and true.....	25		Leptosiphon. The most desirable of plants for edgings; very beautiful with their numerous and many colored flowers; also suitable for rock-work, and nice for pot plants; succeed in any light, rich soil; from California.	
153	Ice Plant A singular-looking, tender annual with thick, fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Start early in pots and transplant into light, sandy soil, in a warm situation.	5	171	Leptosiphon Mixed. Colors dark maroon, orange, lilac, purple, crimson, violet, golden yellow and white. Exceedingly pretty.....	10
	Ipomea. Of all flowers in general cultivation, this perhaps ranks pre-eminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty. Its fine foliage, graceful form and the brilliant and varied hues of its many flowers, renders it most desirable for the greenhouse and garden decoration. Very beautiful climbers.			Lobelia. Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of great value to the flower garden; their delicate, drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little flowers render them exceedingly ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets.	
154	Ipomea Atroviolacea, violet, bordered with pure white; superb.....	15	172	Lobelia Erinoides. Blue.....	5
155	— Elegantissima. One of the richest of the Ipomeas; blue with intense purple centre in the form of a star, with broad, pure white margin.....	15	173	— Erinus, Mixed. Blue, white, and blue and white marbled.....	10
156	— Limbata. Blue, elegantly marked with white.....	10		Lophospermum. An exceedingly elegant and highly ornamental climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory and garden decoration, and also desirable for hanging baskets; blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial.	
157	— Nil Grandiflora. A very beautiful variety from Germany.....	10	174	Lophospermum Hendersonii. Flowers of rosy carnine, fine. Ten feet.....	25
158	— Coccinea. (<i>Star Ipomea.</i>) A beautiful, climbing, tender annual, closely allied to the Morning Glory, producing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers.....	10	175	Love-lies-bleeding. (<i>Amaranthus Caudatus.</i>)... A hardy annual, three to four feet high, with pendant spikes of blood-red flowers, which at a little distance look like streams of blood.	5
159	Ipomopsis. Most beautiful plants with long spikes of dazzling flowers. Half-hardy biennials.		176	Love-in-a-mist. (<i>Nigella.</i>).....	5
160	Ipomopsis, orange, from California; three feet.....	10		A curious, hardy annual about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and singular flowers.	
	— Elegans, scarlet	10	177	Lupins, Mixed Showy, hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing tall spikes of attractive flowers.	5
				Lychnis. Very handsome and highly ornamental perennials of easy culture.	
			178	Lychnis Fulgens. Bright scarlet, from Siberia. One and one-half feet.....	5
			179	— Sieboldi. White, fine; one and one-half feet.....	15
			180	— Hybrida, mixed. Beautiful, with large flowers varying in color from the brightest scarlet to blood-red, purple, orange and white.....	20

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
	Malope.			Momordica.	
	Handsome, half-hardy annuals, about two feet high, set eighteen inches apart. Well adapted to mixed borders.			Trailing plants with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit which, when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant <i>carmine</i> interior. Planted on rock-work or stumps of trees and allowed to ramble, it produces a very striking effect. Half-hardy annuals.	
181	Malope, Mixed.	5		Momordica Charentia, or Balsam Pear.	5
	Malva (or Mallow.)		202	Musk Plant. (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>.)	10
	Showy and desirable plants with pretty salver-formed flowers.			<i>Much esteemed for the strong musk odor of its leaves. It has a yellow bloom.</i>	
182	Malva Minuta. Very desirable with its bright <i>scarlet</i> flowers. It blooms freely all the season.....	5	204	Mukia Scabrella.	10
183	Marvel of Peru, Mixed. (<i>Mirabilis</i>.)	5		A very pretty climber with small, heart-shaped leaves and <i>scarlet</i> berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth.	
	The old and well-known Four o'clock. A beautiful plant with flowers of various colors, making a fine summer hedge when set one foot apart. Grows two feet high. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter.			Nasturtium.	
	Matricaria. (<i>Feverfew</i>.)		205	Nasturtium, Tall mixed.	5
	A beautiful, half-hardy perennial, well adapted for beds.		206	Scheuerianum. <i>Straw colored striped with brown. Very beautiful.</i>	10
184	Matricaria Capensis. (<i>Double Feverfew</i>.) Double, white, very fine. One foot.....	10	207	Nasturtium Dunett's New. Orange.	5
	Marigold, French. (<i>Tagetes</i>.)		208	Atropurpurea. Dark blood crimson.....	5
	Extremely showy, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season. Set one foot apart.		209	Coccineum. Brilliant <i>scarlet</i>	5
185	Marigold, African.	5	210	Dwarf Mixed.	5
186	—, Cape. A showy, hardy annual, one to two feet high—producing an abundance of bright <i>yellow</i> flowers, from June until October. Set one foot apart....	5	211	Dwarf Scarlet.	10
187	—, Pot. (See Plate.) This variety of marigold is well worth much praise. The flowers are large, very brilliant and double; in color varying from a deep orange to a pale lemon and have a dark maroon centre. They begin blooming very early and continue till after the heavy frosts. They sow their own seed and thus perpetuate themselves.....	5	212	Rose.	10
188	—, French.	5	213	White. (The pearl.)	10
189	—, —, gold-striped, new and fine.	10	214	Yellow.	10
190	—, —, Double, Dwarf; yellow, new and fine.	10	215	King of Tom Thumb's. Deep <i>scarlet</i> blossom, bluish green foliage, new and fine.....	10
	Maurandia.			Nemophila.	
	An elegant, half-hardy, climbing perennial, well adapted to the conservatory or trellis work in the garden. Start early in pots, transplant when the weather becomes warm. Flowers the first year from the seed and continues to bloom through the season.			Charming, hardy, low annuals, producing an abundance of extremely delicate and beautiful flowers. Very useful for bedding or for pot culture. Sow early in pots and transplant into a cool, rather moist situation.	
191	Maurandia, Barclayana. Rich, <i>violet</i> flowers.....	5	216	Nemophila Mixed.	5
192	—, Mixed. <i>Violet, white, rose and pink.</i>	10		Nirembergia.	
	Mimulus. (<i>Monkey Flower</i>.)			Charming little plants which flower profusely during the whole summer; exceedingly valuable for hanging baskets, rustic vases and edgings; from South America. Half-hardy perennials.	
	A hardy annual of the easiest culture, about nine inches high, producing a profusion of very pretty flowers. It is perennial in the greenhouse and may be easily propagated by cuttings. Select a moist rather shaded location.		217	Nirembergia, Large flowering. A new species from the Andes. It deserves to become a general favorite both for the open garden in summer and the greenhouse in winter.....	25
193	Mimulus, Cardinalis. <i>Scarlet</i> , from California; one foot.....	5	218	Nolana, Mixed.	5
194	—, Maximus. Large flowering.....	10		Very pretty, trailing hardy annuals, fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, or for bedding. Select light rich soil.	
195	—, Hybridus. (See Plate.) New; splendidly spotted and marbled in the most varied manner, rivaling the <i>Calceolaria</i> in the variety of its brilliant colors..	25		Obeliscaria.	
196	—, New Double. Spotted, a beautiful variety for pot culture; remarkable for its <i>double</i> flowers which are brilliant <i>yellow spotted, striped and mottled with crimson</i> . This, aside from its beauty, is very desirable from its remaining in bloom much longer than the single sorts	50	219	Obeliscaria Pulcherrima. Fine, rich, <i>velvety crimson</i> , edged and tipped with yellow. One-half foot.....	5
197	—, Cupreus. New; large <i>orange</i> colored flowers, spotted with <i>crimson</i> . A most valuable bedding plant from Chili. One-half foot.....	25		Oxalis.	
	Mignonette.			A splendid class of plants with richly colored flowers and dark foliage suitable for hanging pots or rustic baskets. Particularly adapted for the parlor where they bloom in mid-winter.	
	A hardy annual, eight inches high. A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Thin to six inches apart.		220	Oxalis Rosea. <i>Rose</i> colored flowers, blooms abundantly. From Chili. One-half foot.....	10
198	Mignonette, Sweet. per ounce 25 cents.	5	221	—, Tropaeoloides. Deep <i>yellow</i> flowers with brown leaves; a very interesting variety. One-half foot....	10
199	—, Grandiflora. An improvement on the old variety in size.....	5	222	Parsley, Dwarf Curled.	5
200	Morning Glory. (See Convolvulus Major.)	5		I would recommend Curled Parsley as fine for edgings for the flower garden, fine for vase bouquets, and particularly desirable for flowers arranged in flat dishes.	
201	Mourning Bride, Mixed. (<i>Scabiosa</i>.)	5	223	Sweet Peas, Mixed. (<i>Lathyrus Odoratus</i>.)	5
	A class of very pretty, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high—suitable for bedding or bouquets.			Very ornamental, hardy annuals, desirable for their delightful fragrance and beauty. Fine for covering fences or walls, or for growing in little clumps supported by sticks. By picking off the pods as soon as they appear, the blossoms may be continued the whole season. Per ounce 25 cents.	
			224	Pentsemon. (Choice varieties mixed.)	20
				A very ornamental perennial with long and graceful spikes of richly colored tubular flowers. To insure bloom the first year, seed should be started early in March and planted out in May.

Hyacinth Larkspur.

Columbine, (*Aquilegia*.)

Potentilla.

Pansy, Large Stained.

Hedderwig's Pink.

Sanvitalia.

Delphinium Candelabrum, (*Larkspur*.)

Amaranthus Salicifolius.

Double Portulacca.

Thunbergia.

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
225	Perilla Nankinensis A half hardy annual, with beautiful <i>dark purple foliage</i> forming a delightful contrast with the lively green of the other plants in the garden or conservatory.	5	250	Potentilla. (See Plate.) <i>Extra fine, double, choice mixed</i> Desirable perennials. <i>Flowers exceedingly brilliant and abundant.</i> Hardy, easy of culture, showy and <i>very ornamental.</i>	20
	Petunia. Favorite, hardy annuals, succeeding well in any rich soil. For the brilliancy and variety of their colors, their abundance of flowers, and the long duration of their blooming period, they are indispensable in any garden, and are also highly prized for growing in pots for the greenhouse or sitting room.		251	Primula Auricula. (from Liege.) (See Plate.) This is the most beautiful and desirable of the primroses, though it has received but little attention in this country. The flower stalk springs from radical leaves, is six to eight inches high and bears a <i>fine truss</i> or cluster of from five to seven flowers of various colors, each having a clear white or light colored eye which renders their appearance very striking. <i>Finest varieties mixed</i> from named flowers.	25
226	Petunia, Fine Mixed	5			
227	—, Extra Choice Mixed	15	252	Ricinus Major. Castor Oil Plant..... A highly ornamental, half-hardy annual, growing from four to six feet high, presenting quite a tropical appearance. Select warm, dry soil, and plant six feet apart.	5
228	—, Buchanan's Hybrids. () From the finest named flowers; beautifully blotched, marbled and variegated. <i>Flowers of extra size as well as beauty</i>	25	253	Rockcistus A very fine climber. <i>Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome.</i> Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere.	10
229	Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)..... A popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy <i>scarlet, white or variegated</i> flowers. Extensively grown to cover arbors and to form screens; of very vigorous and rapid growth.	10		Rodanthe. (See Plate.) A most beautiful and charming everlasting flower. The flowers, when gathered as soon as they are opened, are very desirable for winter bouquets, retaining their brilliancy for months.	
	Phlox. A most brilliant and beautiful hardy annual, about one foot high, well adapted for bedding, making a dazzling show through the whole season. It succeeds well on almost any soil.		254	Rodanthe, Maculata	10
230	Phlox, Drummond's. All colors mixed.....	5	255	Salpiglossis, Mixed. (See Plate.)..... Very beautiful, rich, half-hardy annuals, of varied colors, one to two feet high. Start early in the hot-bed and transplant to light, warm, rich soil. Blooms from July to September.	10
231	—, —, <i>Pure white</i>	10	256	Schizanthus, Mixed Pretty, tender annuals, one to one and one-half feet high, blooming from August to October. Very pretty for pot culture.	5
232	—, —, <i>Bright scarlet</i>	10		Sanvitalia. (See Plate.) Beautiful, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, very suitable for small beds or rock-work. Hardy annuals.	
233	—, —, <i>Crimson, striped with white, very beautiful, new</i>	15	257	Sanvitalia, New, Double. Covered with dense masses of perfectly double flowers, in shape resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. This variety is considered by an experienced grower of rare flowers, as "without doubt the only dwarf, compact plant, of a yellow color, suited to beds and masses of low growth"	10
234	—, —, <i>Splendid, red with white eye</i>	10		Scypanthus. A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c. Half-hardy annual.	
	Pinks. Most beautiful, and highly prized half-hardy perennials, growing from one to two feet high. No garden is complete without them, as they keep up a brilliant display, almost the whole season. Start early in pots, and transplant six to ten inches apart.		258	Scypanthus, Elegans. Yellow, from Chili.....	10
235	Pink, Carnation, Double Mixed. (See Plate.)....	10	259	Sensitive Plant. (<i>Mimosa Sensitiva</i>)..... A pretty, curious annual, being so sensitive that the leaves close together by the slightest touch.	5
236	—, Heddewig's Double Mixed. (See Plate.) Large flowers, three inches in diameter, of beautiful and rich colors, often finely marked and marbled.....	15		Salvia. Very ornamental, half-hardy annuals, two feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in hot bed and transplant two feet apart.	
237	—, Lacinatus, Finest Double Mixed. Magnificent double flowers; very large and beautifully fringed. Saved only from the finest double flowers and most beautiful colors.....	20	260	Salvia, Mixed	10
238	—, Picotee. (See Plate.) These favorite plants are of great beauty combining the most perfect form with the richest of colors. They have a delicate perfume, bloom profusely and are easily cultivated. The seed I send out is from one of the highly renowned growers of Germany, and is of the <i>choicest varieties mixed</i>	25	261	—, Coccinea. Splendid scarlet.....	10
239	—, Chinese	5	262	Statice Latifolia A charming perennial. May be elassed with the Everlastings. The flowers are delicate and arranged very closely on wire-like stems. When dry, they have a loose, spray-like appearance, which renders them invaluable for winter bouquets.	10
	Podolepsis. Pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil and producing a fine effect in beds. Half-hardy annual.			Stocks. Half-hardy annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance. For early flowering, sow early in spring in pots or in the hot bed, and transplant one foot apart. Bloom from June until November.	
240	Podolepsis, Pink. From New South Wales, one foot.	5	263	Stocks, Dwarf German. (Finest mixed.).....	10
241	—, Yellow. Very beautiful.....	5	264	—, Ten Weeks, Single	10
242	Polyanthus, Mixed. (<i>Primula</i>)..... Showy and profuse flowering, hardy, perennials—about one foot high, blooming in April and May.	10	265	—, Ten Weeks, Double Mixed	10
243	Poppy, Double Mixed. (<i>Papaver</i>)..... Brilliant and showy, hardy annuals, about two feet high, fine for back ground or shrubbery.	5			
	Portulacca. Very popular; low growing, hardy annuals; making a most brilliant display in the garden, and very suitable for borders or edging. Sow early, in warm, light soil and thin plants to four inches.				
244	Portulacca, all colors Mixed	5			
245	—, Scarlet	5			
246	—, Crimson	5			
247	—, White	5			
248	—, Yellow	5			
249	—, Large flowered Double. (Bernary's Best) (See Plate.).....	20			

No.		Price per p'k'ge	No.		Price per p'k'ge
266	Stocks, Dwarf, Large Flowering. One of the finest stocks in cultivation. Very double and of a rich dark crimson color.	25	280	colored flowers. These are selected from the finest English varieties.	
267	Sunflower, Dwarf Double. (<i>Helianthus</i>.)	5		Tweedia Cœrulea	10
	The most beautiful and ornamental of this well-known class of plants, growing about four feet high, and producing very large double flowers.			A handsome, hardy, climbing plant with blue flowers. Start early in the house.	
268	Swan River Daisy. (<i>Brachycone</i>.)	10	281	Venus Looking-Glass, Mixed	5
	Very pretty, free-flowering, dwarf-growing annuals, well adapted to edgings, rustic baskets, or for pot culture.			A very pretty, hardy annual, succeeding well in any soil. Grows about one foot high, and is well adapted to borders or edgings.	
	Sweet Sultan.			Verbenas.	
	Showy, hardy annual, one to two feet high, succeeding well in any soil.			Well-known and universally popular bedding plants, blooming all summer. May be treated as half-hardy annuals. Sow the seed early under glass and transplant one foot apart.	
269	Sweet Sultan, Mixed. (<i>Centaurea</i>.)	5	282	Verbena, Fine Mixed	10
270	— — —, Yellow. Much may be said in praise of this the most beautiful of the Sweet Sultan family. The flowers are remarkably long-lived, which, with its beautiful fragrance and golden color, renders it very desirable for bouquets.	5	283	— — —, Finest Mixed	15
	Sedum. (Stone Crop.)			Virginian Pigmy Stock.	
	An exceedingly interesting and pretty little plant, growing freely on rock or rustic work, where, during the summer, it expands its brilliant, star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. It is very desirable for hanging baskets.			Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering, little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets or edgings. Hardy annuals.	
271	Sedum, Cœruleum. Blue; from Africa.....	10	284	Virginian Stock, White. One-half foot.....	5
272	Sweet Clover. Valuable for its fragrance.....	5	285	— — —, New Rose. One-quarter foot.....	5
	Sweet Williams.		286	Viola Odorata. (Sweet Violet.)	15
	Well-known, showy and beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June.			A charming little perennial, highly prized on account of its delicious fragrance. They succeed best in a shady, sheltered location.	
273	Sweet Williams, Mixed	5	287	Viscaria, Mixed, or "Rose of Heaven"	5
274	— — —, Double Mixed	15		Very pretty, profuse-flowering, half-hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing readily in any soil.	
275	— — —, Aureola Eyed	10		Wallflowers.	
276	Tassel Flower, Scarlet. (<i>Cacalia</i>.)	5	288	Very fragrant and ornamental, half-hardy perennials, suitable for back-ground and amongst shrubbery.	
	A beautiful, half-hardy annual, with small, tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October.		289	Wallflower, Mixed	5
277	Thunbergia, Mixed. (See Plate.)	10		— — —, Double Mixed	25
	Very ornamental, trailing or climbing, half-hardy annuals, admirably adapted for trellises or rustic work or for the conservatory. A great acquisition for hanging baskets. Start early under glass. Flowers white and salmon with a rich maroon-centre.			Xeranthemum.	
278	Tritoma Uvaria, or Red-hot Poker Plant	25		Very showy, free-flowering everlasting flowers, valuable for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.	
	No flower excites more attention at Horticultural Fairs than this. It is a splendid evergreen perennial, producing flower stems four or five feet in height, surmounted with spikes of red and yellow flowers exceedingly striking. Admirably adapted for forming groups upon lawns or in a flower-bed, also suitable for culture in large pots. Remove the plants to the cellar in Autumn.		290	Xeranthemum, Double, White	10
279	Tropæolum, Mixed. (<i>Nasturtium</i>.)	15	291	— — —, Purple	10
	Half-hardy annuals, very ornamental, and easily cultivated as climbers, producing an abundance of richly		292	— — —, Dwarf Double, Purple	10
			293	— — —, Dwarf Double, White	10
				Zinnia.	
				A most splendid class of hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil and making a very brilliant show. Start early in pots or under glass and transplant one foot apart. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost.	
			294	Zinnia, Tall. Finest varieties, double mixed	10
			295	— — —, Double White	15
			296	— — —, Dwarf Double, Mixed. A great acquisition. Beautiful colors mixed.....	20
			297	— — —, Haageana. New; of dwarf, branching habit; each petal yellow flushed with orange. An exceedingly valuable plant for flower beds, edgings or borders.	10

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.

We call your attention to the set of Ladies' Garden Tools. These are not toys as they appear to be, but are the most useful of all tools for Ladies' use in the Flower Garden, and are also very desirable for greenhouse use. They are made of the best of steel and iron with hard wood handles.

PRICE.

No. 1, extra polished, \$1.25, per express; per mail, \$1.50.
 " 2, half " \$1.00, per express; per mail, \$1.25.

See next page.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

	Price per p'k'ge		Price per p'k'ge
Aristolochia.		Ipomea.	
Highly ornamental with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe.....	15	Of all delicate climbers this perhaps ranks preeminent. In whatever situation it may be placed, it is sure to meet with universal admiration. See page 37.....	
Balloon Vine.		Lophospermum.	
A climber remarkable for an inflated, membranous capsule, (white in color), from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for house or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual.	10	An exceedingly elegant climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers. Very desirable for hanging baskets.	25
Bryonopsis Laciniata.		Maurandia.	
An elegant climber with <i>Ivy-like foliage</i> and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet.....	10	These superb climbers cannot be too highly recommended. Particularly adapted for hanging baskets or for training on columns out-doors.....	10
Canary Bird Flower.		Momordica.	
A great favorite, with its exceedingly beautiful yellow, fringed flowers and finely divided foliage. Half-hardy annual.....	10	Trailing plants with curious, ornamental foliage, and golden yellow fruit, which, when ripe, opens disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Beautiful for stumps of trees, rock-work, &c.	5
Cissus.		Mukia Scabrella.	
A red-leaved climber, very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves.....	10	A very pretty climber with small, heart-shaped leaves and scarlet berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth.....	10
Clematis.		Nasturtium.	
A beautiful, hardy climber, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c. Of rapid growth and literally covering itself with large bunches of white, sweet-scented flowers. Twenty-five feet.....	25	A well-known and exceedingly ornamental class of profuse flowering plants. The seeds are excellent when pickled; but for this purpose should be gathered when young. (See page 38)..	
Clianthus Dampieri. (Glory Pea.)		Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)	
One of the most attractive plants in cultivation. A shrubby climber, with neat foliage and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes.....	25	A popular climbing annual with spikes of showy scarlet, white or variegated flowers. Of very rapid growth.....	10
Clitoria.		Rockcistus.	
Splendid, free-flowering, green-house climber, with large, elegant, pea-shaped blossoms. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire-globes, &c. Perennial	16	A very fine climber. Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome. Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere.....	10
Cobea Scandens.		Scyphanthus.	
A magnificent climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out-door growth in summer and also for the house.....	10	A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c.....	10
Convolvulus.		Thunbergia.	
A well-known, free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation. See page 35.....		One of the most beautiful and showy of all climbers. Excellent for hanging baskets and house decoration, for which this should be much more generally used. Start under glass. Very profuse-flowering; flowers of a rich, bright orange and pure white, each with dark maroon eyes.....	10
Cypress Vine.		Tropæolum, Mixed.	
One of the most popular of all tender climbers. Graceful foliage of a dark, rich green, thickly studded with small, beautiful flowers.		These are selected from the finest German varieties. Fine climbers.....	15
Cypress Vine, White. Very appropriate for the cemetery....	5	Tweedia Coerulea.	
— — —, Scarlet. Brilliant and beautiful.....	5	A handsome, hardy, climbing plant, with blue flowers. Start early in the house.....	10
Hyacinth Bean.			
Quick growing, ornamental climbers from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers.....	5		

DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

We have a fine lot of Double Tuberoses from France. In planting remove the small offsets around the main root, and plant a single tuber in a pot five or six inches wide. They should be started in February, in the house, for summer blooming in the garden. Use good loam and leaf-mould with good drainage.

First quality bulbs.....20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.
Second quality bulbs.....15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum.

One of the most strikingly beautiful of the Ornamental Foliaged Plants. Desirable for culture in large pots or tubs or for planting out upon the lawn. Is of the easiest culture and will grow in any garden soil; but is improved by rich feeding. The leaves (a foot and a half in length and nearly a foot in breadth) are of a light brilliant green, beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. The bulbs should be taken up in the autumn and preserved in sand in a dry cellar. Bulbs 50 cents, 25 cents and 15 cents each, according to size. We can not send either Tuberoses or Caladiums till danger from freezing is past; but all orders received will be put on file and filled out when the Spring opens.

No. 1, Marblehead Mammoth Sweet Corn; 2, Moore's Early Concord Corn; 3, Mexican Sweet Corn; 4, Crosby's Early Sweet Corn; 5, Early Narragansett Sweet Corn; 6, Pratt's Early Sweet Corn; 7, Extra Early Dwarf Sugar Corn. See pages 19 and 20.

Kohl Rabi.

White Solid Celery.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Will my customers please take notice that I cannot *begin* in the spring to forward potatoes until all danger from frost is passed, and that each order must then take its turn. Customers in the South should order their potatoes *in the fall*, before the middle or latter part of November, as after that there is always more or less danger from frost. (For Price List of Potatoes see page 26.)

EARLY ROSE.

EARLY ROSE. The general verdict of the community through the agricultural press of the country, is that the Early Rose is a great acquisition in earliness, yield, and quality. Probably no potato was ever introduced that grew so suddenly into general favor as the Early Rose. This potato is now so generally known I feel it entirely unnecessary to occupy my catalogue with testimonials of its great productiveness. My Southern customers will find the Early Rose an excellent sort to raise for the early Northern markets.

My seed stock was procured directly from the original growers and is warranted true to name.

My customers will be careful not to seed too heavily with this potato; five bushels cut up into pieces of one and two eyes each and dropped in drills, the pieces being 14 inches apart, will be sufficient seeding to the acre. The crop of this and all other sorts is improved in yield and less liable to rot when planted as early as the soil can be well worked. The yield of the Early Rose among my farmer neighbors, who understand high cultivation, has been as high as 350 bushels to the acre in a tract of four acres.

EXCELSIOR POTATO. (See engraving this page.) The varieties are few and far between that combine so many good qualities for all purposes for which this potato is raised as the "Excelsior." Its remarkable excellence as a *table potato*, its valuable characteristic of retaining its superior cooking qualities the year round, (a somewhat remarkable feature, obviating in a great measure the necessity of having early potatoes, when old ones of this kind are better than early ones of most other kinds,) make it among the most desirable of all the varieties that are now before the public. In many localities it has proved very productive, often yielding double the quantity of other well known and popular varieties, when planted side by side with these, and under precisely the same treatment.

Description. The Excelsior is a white skinned potato, of medium size, cooking white, and very mealy; form nearly round; eyes prominent; skin thin and smooth. It will bear very light seeding; a late variety.

EXCELSIOR POTATO.

The vines though short are very stalky, almost bushy. I regret that my seed potatoes this season are somewhat small in size, though this will be no objection with practical farmers.

I append testimonials from farmers in different parts of the United States who have tested this potato.

"We raise quite a variety of potatoes each year, and now having tried the Excelsior potatoes two years we give them the preference over all other winter potatoes. At digging time last fall, we had some of the previous season's potatoes (that we had kept for that purpose) cooked with the ones raised that season, and I prepared them alike separately on my plate at the same time, and I am satisfied that with my eyes shut I could not have told them apart by their flavor."

J. B.
Minnesota, March, 1870.

"From one pound Excelsior, I got 200 lbs."

J. L. PERKINS.

Little Sioux, Harrison Co., Iowa, Feb. 9, 1871.

"From one pound of Excelsior potatoes I had from you I raised two bushels of handsome potatoes."

HENRY BAKER.

Lincoln, N. H., April 25, 1871.

"As a table potato, I think the Early Rose is not to be compared to the Excelsior. I raised nine and one-half bushels from four pounds, and should have had nearly as many more had the season been favorable and the 'bugs' stayed in Colorado."

J. I. SALTER.

St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 12, 1871.

"I got one pound of Excelsior potatoes of you last spring, and raised about two bushels, and am well satisfied with the quality and yield."

E. B. FARMER.

Atica, Ohio, March 28, 1870.

"There is no potato which combines so many good qualities as the Excelsior."

J. NELSON JACOBS.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1870.

"The Excelsior potato I received of you last spring yielded over one bushel of *splendid* potatoes. They are excellent table potatoes and good keepers."

A. HOFFMAN.

Plymouth, Ohio, March 17, 1870.

"Last spring I received two pounds of Excelsior potatoes from you, which I divided with one of my neighbors. I have just dug 165 lbs. from the one pound planted." J. M. DOUDNA.

Alexandria, Minn., Oct. 7, 1870.

"I have sold about 800 bushels Excelsiors for eating. They are excellent both boiled and baked, and give better satisfaction to the consumer than any potato I ever grew, and will praise them and want more." C. A. HOTCHKISS.

Georgia Plain, Va., Dec. 20, 1870.

"The Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring are the best potato I ever ate. I raised one bushel from one pound. I am well pleased with them." JOHN W. B. YOUTSEY.

Troy, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1870.

"The Excelsior potatoes received from you last year yielded remarkably well, and I regard them the best potato I have ever raised, not even excepting the Early Rose." ALBERT WATSON.

Warren, Ohio, March 1, 1870.

"The pound of Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring proved splendid. My yield is 90 lbs. They are superior to all the new varieties that I have bought, except the Early Rose. I think the Excelsior and Rose ought to satisfy the most fastidious." J. C. MCKENZIE.

Woodstock, Sept. 27, 1869.

"The one pound of Excelsior potatoes that you sent me last spring were planted on the 30th of April, and from them I dug this day five and a half bushels of as nice potatoes as need be." C. S. VINCENT.

La Prairie Centre, Ill., Oct. 6, 1869.

"The pound of Excelsiors yielded two bushels and a half; quality excellent." A. ERNSBERGER.

Defiance, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1869.

"I received of you last spring an Excelsior potato that weighed one-third of a pound, which I planted, and dug this fall 82 lbs. of first class potatoes." EDNEY SMITH.

Waterloo, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1869.

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or No. 6. (See engraving this page.) This is a very large potato, some specimens weighing over two pounds. It is nearly round in shape, with few eyes. Tested at dinner by a number of gentlemen, members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it was pronounced to be dry, well flavored, and of excellent quality. It matures late,

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or NO. 6.

yet is so vigorous that planted June 20th it yielded a most abundant crop of very large sized potatoes.

The Peerless is, I think, a more productive sort than the Harrison, while it is in most localities of excellent quality for the table.

"I received one and a quarter pounds of Peerless potatoes from you last spring, from which I raised 193 lbs. of good potatoes." C. J. HURLEUT.

Clymer, Chaut. Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1872.

B. J. HURLEUT.

"I planted the half bushel of Peerless potatoes I obtained from you in the spring of 1871 with the following results:—I cut them into single eyes and planted on a little over ten rods of ground, and dug fifty-nine and one-half (59½) bushels of monster potatoes, the largest specimen weighing three pounds and fourteen ounces (3 lbs. 14 oz.), and hundreds of them weighing two and a half pounds." RICHARD POOLE.

Eden Prairie, Hennepin Co., Minn., Feb. 23, 1872.

"From the four pounds of Peerless which I received from you last spring I raised nearly eight bushels." E. H. BLAKESLEE.

Douglas, Knox Co., Ill., April 17, 1872.

"Last spring I bought of you four pounds of Bresee's No. 6 potatoes, and I gave one of my friends one of the potatoes. I planted the balance on the 12th of May in the field with the rest of my potatoes, and in the fall I harvested ten bushels of as handsome tubers as I ever saw." R. L. SMILEY.

Maple Glen, Scott Co., Minn., March 1, 1872.

"I must tell you about my Peerless potatoes that you sent me last spring. I raised on three rods of ground twelve bushels, that would be 640 bushels per acre. If any of your friends beat that I should like to hear from them." B. H. WARRINER.

Stony Fork, Tioga Co., Pa., March 4, 1872.

"I sent for the Peerless, one pound, last spring, and although other potatoes did not give a large yield, I have a full barrel of the prettiest potatoes, most of them quite large." JAMES W. BEST.

Liberty Mills, Wabash Co., Ind., March 26, 1872.

"Last May I sent to you and got 4 lbs. of Bresee's No. 6, or Peerless potatoes, which I planted; dug Sept. 30th from them 404 lbs.; no extra care for them, should probably had much more had I planted them a good deal farther apart." H. W. SAMPSON.

Sebec, Maine, Oct. 12th, 1871.

"The Peerless is the best and most productive potato I have ever seen or heard tell of. The four pounds you sent me last spring I planted, and gave them no extra care, and from the same I dug 792 pounds." W. W. HOWS.

Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 16th, 1871.

"The barrel of Peerless you sent was planted and is now harvested, and we have one bushel to the pound of seed planted, and think them an excellent variety, taking a premium at the fair."

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 8th, 1871.

M. C. DANFORTH.

Bresee's King of the Earlies, or No. 4. This potato in form and color is unsurpassed by any **BRESEE'S KING OF THE EARLIES, or NO. 4.**

variety I have ever grown. It is a good cropper, but not equal to the Early Rose, though from the fact that the vines are so much smaller the rows can be planted a third nearer, making the crop, on equal areas, nearly equal. In earliness it precedes the Early Rose several

days. It was voted to be first in quality when tested with several other seedlings by a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1868. I find in my own experience, that in the average it is surpassed in quality by Early Rose.

"I am very much pleased with those Bresee's No. 4 potatoes, which I obtained from you. From one pound I dug 56 lbs." *Leeds Centre, Cola Co., Wis., March 29, 1872.* DAVID BROWN.

"The King of the Earlies is a No. 1 early potato with me in every respect." D. M. DELO. *Lamartine, Clarion Co., Pa., March 4, 1872.*

"The four pounds No. 4 King of the Earlies, planted May 9th, harvested August 14th; gave 98 lbs., all fine, clean, sound and handsome." *Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 6, 1872.* WILLIAM KEETON.

"I had last year the potato called Bresee's No. 4. I had one pound which I planted May 4th, and August 15th I dug 47 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever wish to dig." S. M. BROWN. *Rome, Bradford Co., Pa., Feb. 27th, 1871.*

"From one pound of seed I raised three pecks of those potatoes (King of the Earlies,) and they are as fine potatoes as I ever saw." *Sherburne, 4 Corners, N. Y., March 8th, 1871.* ANDREW MARTIN.

"From the four pounds of King of the Earlies I raised four bushels of the finest early potatoes I have seen in Montana. Although it was late when I planted, only hoed twice, did not irrigate them at all, many of them will weigh 2 pounds apiece." Wm. B. S. HIGGINS. *Missoula Mills, Montana Ter., Nov. 11th, 1871.*

"Last spring I sent for one pound of Bresee's No. 4 potatoes. I planted them the third of May in sod ground. They were hoed once, and I dug them Aug. 13th. The bugs were very bad, I might say the vermin stood on the sprout when it came up, but notwithstanding, I dug 33½ lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw. I had Early Goodrich by the side of them which yielded about one half as many, and were of smaller size." R. A. BATTIS. *Dover Centre, Minn., Nov. 21st, 1870.*

"Last spring I got one pound of your 'King of the Earlies' potatoes; I planted them the 15th day of May. I ploughed and hoed them twice, and dug them on the 15th of September. From the one pound I had 220 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw, one potato weighing over three pounds. If any of your customers can go ahead of that, I would like to hear from them." J. L. PERKINS. *Little Sioux, Iowa, Sept. 18th, 1870.*

LATE ROSE POTATOES.

There are two varieties before the public bearing this name. One originated from the seed by Mr. Campbell, and one sent out by the potato growers of eastern New York. Mr. Campbell's potato is the rounder in shape; my own crop of it was so badly affected by a very wet season that I am unable to judge of its merits. I have seen some very good accounts of it from those who have tested it.

The New York Late Rose has succeeded admirably well on my grounds. In shape, this new potato bears a very close resemblance to the Early Rose, when under ordinary good farm cultivation; but when stimulated to do its very best, it grows to be somewhat longer. My engraving I have had made from a photograph of one of my own growing, and it represents about the average form of the New York Late Rose. It has proved to be exceedingly productive when tested with some twenty other varieties, most of them sent me as new seedlings famous in their several localities. In quality, it proves to be very superior, cooking white, while it is mealy and fine grained. The vines are stalky and vigorous in their habit of growth. In color, it tends to a little darker pink than the Early Rose, though on some soils there is not any difference. This new potato carries such a fine vigor with it that I heartily recommend it for trial to those who find the kinds they now cultivate failing to give satisfaction. My price for the two varieties this season will be as follows: New York Late Rose, (for rates see page 26.) Campbell's Rose, per barrel \$10.00; per bushel \$5.00.

WHITE PROBSTEIER OATS. These are a German Oat, well adapted to this climate, and so far have not shown that inclination to deteriorate or "run out" that is usually exhibited by other heavy varieties. It is somewhat taller than the common variety, of strong rank growth, the leaves being very long and wide, and of an unusually dark green color. The straw is *Coarse and Strong and not liable to lodge*. It is a bush Oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the heads which are large and well filled. The kernels are large and plump, and enveloped in a *soft, thin, white husk*. It ripens two or three days later and yields much better than the common variety. The yield has varied from 56 bushels to 98 bushels per acre; the average for six years being a little over 74 bushels per acre. They sometimes weigh 39 lbs. to the bushel. Price same as Surprise Oats.

The stiff, strong straw, the large kernels and thin husks, and the great productiveness of the Probsteier Oats are qualities that are not often found combined in one variety, and altogether render them well worthy of attention.

SURPRISE, OR POLAND OATS. These are a large, white oat, remarkably plump, nearly as much so as well grown barley. As will be inferred this is a very heavy oat, weighing when well grown forty lbs. and upwards to the bushel.

Per bushel (of 32 lbs.)	\$2.00	Per peck	- - - -	75 cts.
Per half bushel	- - - 1.25	Per 4 lbs., sent by mail	70 cts.	

EXCELSIOR OATS. This new white oat is warmly endorsed by Hon. Levi Bartlett, the distinguished agricultural writer, and highly recommended for the size of the grains, the weight per bushel, and for its great productiveness. These oats were imported from England and distributed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1869. This is also a white bush Oat, but very distinct from the Probsteier. It is a very early variety, ripening ten or twelve days in advance of the common oat. The yield per acre has not been quite equal to the Probsteier, but they are heavier, weighing sometimes 42 lbs. to the measured bushel. My seed is not so heavy as these owing to the season, but are warranted true and pure.

Per bushel (of 32 lbs.)	\$2.50	Per peck	- - - -	\$1.00
Per half bushel	- - - 1.50	Per 4 lbs. sent by mail	75 cts.	

Agricultural Treatises.

CABBAGES : HOW TO RAISE THEM. By JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise gives all the minute instructions so valuable to the beginner. It begins with the selecting the ground, and carries the reader along step by step, through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

To prepare myself the more thoroughly to write this work I experimented on foreign and native varieties of cabbage for four years, raising not far from seventy kinds. The gist of my experience will be found in this treatise. It is illustrated by several fine engravings. I have in the present edition added a page on the green worm that is causing so much trouble in some localities. Price, 30 cents.

ONION RAISING ; WHAT KINDS TO RAISE, AND THE WAY TO RAISE THEM. By J. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

This work, which I issued in 1865, has been warmly recommended by some of the best authorities in the country, and has gone through eight editions. It treats on Onions raised from seed, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, Shallots and Raricapes, the Onion Maggot, Rust, the merits of the different varieties of Onions, instructions in seed raising, and how to tell good seed,—beginning with the first step of select-

ing the ground, and carrying the reader along step by step, through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

Illustrated with thirteen engravings of Onions, Sowing Machines and Weeding Machines.

Single copies sent by mail, prepaid, for thirty cents. Seed dealers and booksellers supplied at the usual discount.

SQUASHES ; HOW TO GROW THEM. By JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise is of about the same size and style as my treatise on "Onion Raising," and contains several illustrations, including a section of my squash house, with full directions for erecting one. In plan and thoroughness it is similar to my Onion treatise, *very minute and thorough*. Beginning with the selection of soil, it treats of the best way of preparing it; the best manures, and the way to apply them; planting the seed, protecting the vines from bugs and maggot, the cultivating, gathering, storing, and marketing of the crops,—giving hundreds of minute details so valuable to inexperienced cultivators. I have written this and my other treatise on the theory that what the public want is *minuteness and thoroughness of detail*. The price of this is thirty cents sent by mail post paid. Dealers supplied at discount.

If after reading either of these works, any person thinks he has not had his money's worth, let him return them and I will return the money, as I intend that every man shall have his *quid pro quo*.

A First Class Book for Farmers and Gardeners.

"AMERICAN MANURES."

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ELEMENTS AND COMPOSITION OF PLANTS AND SOIL—THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMPOSTING—THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE AND MANY OTHER KINDS USED BY FARMERS, AND A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS,—THEIR ASSUMED AND REAL VALUE AND A FULL EXPOSE OF THE FRAUDS PRACTISED UPON PURCHASERS. By PROF. WILLIAM H. BRUCKNER.

This is one of the boldest works issued from the Agricultural Press; it handles without gloves the ignorance, conceit and rascality that has so much to do with the manufacture of the Phosphates and other artificial fertilizers of the day. Besides this, it presents in a very clear way, so that any farmer can easily understand it, the whole matter of manures and their application. Every farmer will find it a capital work for himself and his growing boys. It is a sort of an agricultural college between two covers. In its estimate of the value of the Superphosphates it allows no value for the insoluble portion; and this is a correct estimate for those farmers who buy fertilizers only for what can be got from them the first season; still as in many phosphates this and the "returned" portions, under certain conditions become sooner or later soluble, to do full justice to the manufacturer I believe we should credit him with some value. The chemists of Germany (where the matter has been very fully discussed) have decided that the insoluble portion is worth 6 cents per pound and the returned 13½ cents. If, then, we add to the editor's valuation, at the rate of 6 cents per lb. for the portion of insoluble phosphates and 13½ cents per lb. for the "returned" portion, we shall credit the manufacturer with the utmost market value of his fertilizer. I will send this book of 260 pages by mail, prepaid, to any of my customers at the publishers price, viz.: \$1.50.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

In response to inquiries made for books treating on various subjects of interest to the farmer, I publish the following list of works, any of which will be sent, post-paid, to any address in the United States or Territories, on receipt of the price.

Agricultural Chemical Analysis, by Prof. G. C. Caldwell of Cornell University.....		\$2 00	Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1 75
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book.....		1 50	Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases.....	1 75
Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book.....		2 50	Johnson's How Crops Grow.....	2 00
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.....		1 00	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.....	1 75
American Bird Fancier.....		20	Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.....	1 50
American Cattle, by L. F. Allen.....		2 50	Langstroth on the Honey Bee.....	2 00
American Rose Culturist.....		30	Lyman's Cotton Culture.....	1 50
American Weeds and Useful Plants.....		1 75	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.....	3 00
Art of Saw Filing (Holly).....		75	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.....	3 00
Bailey's Our Own Birds of the United States.....		1 50	Mayhew's (Ira) Practical Book-Keeping.....	40
Bement's Poulterer's Companion.....		2 00	Mayhew's (Ira) Blanks for Practical Book-Keeping.....	1 20
Bement's Rabbit Fancier.....		30	Mechanic's Companion, (Nicholson).....	3 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.....		25	Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	75
Breck's New Book of Flowers.....		1 75	Morrell's American Shepherd.....	1 75
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.....		2 50	Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book.....	2 00
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....		1 50	My Farm of Edgewood.....	1 75
Chemistry of the Farm, (Nichols).....		1 25	My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	1 25
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide.....		75	Norris's Fish Culture.....	1 75
Cider-Maker's Manual.....		1 50	Paekard's (A.) Guide to the Study of Insects.....	6 00
Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.....		75	Pardee on Strawberry Culture.....	75
Cole's Veterinarian.....		75	Parsons on the Rose. By Samuel B. Parsons.....	1 50
Crack Shot (Barber).....		1 75	Peat and its Uses.....	1 25
Dadd's (George H.) Modern Horse Doctor.....		1 50	Pedder's Land Measurer.....	60
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.....		1 50	Practical Floriculture. By P. Henderson.....	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual.....		1 25	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping.....	1 50
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants, 2 vols.....		6 00	Quiney (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle.....	1 25
Dead Shot; or Sportsman's Complete Guide.....		1 75	Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
De Voe's Market Assistant.....		2 50	Quinn's Pear Culture Profit.....	1 00
Downing's Cottage Residences.....		3 00	Rand's Bulbs.....	3 00
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.....		3 00	Rand's Flowers for the Parlor and Garden.....	3 00
Eastwood on Cranberry.....		75	Randall's Sheep Husbandry.....	1 50
Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide.....		1 50	Richardson on the Dog.....	Paper, 30c., Cloth, 60
Farming for Boys.....		1 50	River's Miniature Fruit Garden.....	1 00
Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.....		1 25	Saunders' Domestic Poultry.....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
Flax Culture.....		50	Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book.....	30
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses.....		2 50	Skillful Housewife.....	75
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.....		2 50	Stewart's (John) Stable Book.....	1 50
Frank Forester's Field Sports, Svo., 2 vols.....		6 00	Strong's Cultivation of the Grape.....	3 00
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing, Svo., 100 eng's.....		5 00	The Dog; By Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson.....	3 00
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen, Svo.....		3 00	The Horse, (Stonchenge) Eng. edition, Svo., 622 pages.....	3 50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....		1 50	The Mule (Riley).....	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....		1 50	Tim Bunker Papers.....	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....		1 50	Thomas' (J. J.) Farm Implements and Machinery.....	1 50
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.....		30	Thomas' Fruit Culturist.....	3 00
Geyelin's Poultry Breeding.....		1 25	Thompson's Food of Animals.....	1 00
Gray's How Plants Grow.....		1 25	Tobacco Culture.....	25
Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons, in 1 vol.....		4 00	Trapper's Guide.....	2 00
Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.....		2 50	Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual.....	1 50
Gregory on Squashes.....		30	Vaux's Villas and Cottages.....	3 00
Gregory on Cabbages.....		20	Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.....	1 50
Gregory on Onions.....		30	Waring's Earth Closets.....	50
Guenon on Milch Cows.....		75	Warder's American Pomology.....	3 00
Gun, Rod and Saddle.....		1 00	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.....	1 00
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, Ex. Clo.....		4 00	Watson's American Home Garden.....	2 00
Harris on the Pig. By Joseph Harris.....		1 50	Wheeler's Homes for the People.....	3 00
Hatfield's American Horse Carpenter.....		3 50	Wheeler's Rural Homes.....	2 00
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....		1 50	White's Gardening for the South.....	2 00
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens.....		3 00	Woodwards Cottages and Farm Houses.....	1 50
Hop Culture.....		40	Woodward's Country Homes.....	1 50
Horse Training Made Easy, (Jennings).....		1 25	Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses.....	1 50
How Crops Feed. By Prof. S. W. Johnson.....		2 00	Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.....	1 50
Hunter and Trapper.....		1 00	Youatt and Martin on Cattle.....	1 50
Jennings on Cattle.....		1 75	Youatt on the Hog.....	1 00
			Youatt on Sheep.....	1 00

Gardeners of the South.

A word to you who grow early vegetables for the markets of the great cities of the North. I have many customers who are growing them very extensively, and a hint or two on varieties from the results of their experience may be of service to beginners. For an early Cucumber, earliness, size, symmetry of form and presentable appearance after transportation all considered, you will find nothing superior to my stock of Early White Spine. For an early Tomato, of the early sorts (Canada Victor excepted, but the seed of this is too scarce for main crop this season,) I doubt whether, on the whole, Essex Early can be equalled. When the hot season comes on there is loss from sun-burning under the extreme heat. At this season two characteristics are wanted in a good tomato: 1st, That it shall shield its fruit under a mass of leaves; and 2d, That the roots shall be as far down in the cool earth as possible, and not near the hot surface. You will find the first desirable trait probably more fully developed in the Mexican tomato than in any other sort, so my customers in Florida write me. The second desirable characteristic can be got probably with almost any variety by planting the seed where the tomato is to grow, as the roots will then naturally strike down and not spread out near the surface, as they do after suffering the pruning incidental to transplanting.

For an early Pea, very early, having a good sized pod and the crop ripening up together so as to get all of it at a single picking, I recommend, as the result of the experience of customers, my Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. For an early string Bean, if an early sort with a long, round pod is wanted, I recommend Early Valentine; but if the earliest of all kinds is the object, then I would recommend my Early Fejee, the pods of which are somewhat curved; this is not only remarkably hardy and early, but a most abundant cropper, admitting of several pickings. For an early Watermelon of excellent shipping properties, I recommend Phinney's Early, which is already raised on a large scale to supply the Northern markets. It may be well for you, before going to the great expense of raising or purchasing the costly sets to grow an Onion crop, to first try on a small scale some of my black onion seed, grown in the extreme north, for some gardeners as far South as Texas have found that with this they could raise onions two inches in diameter the first year from the planting.

Of Cabbages my customers rely on my Fottler and Marblehead Mammoth as giving them the largest and hardest heads of any kinds planted. With those who do not succeed with the Drumhead varieties, the Early Winnigstad is a great favorite. Every gardener of experience knows when earliness is sought for, the farther north the seed he plants is grown the better.

TESTIMONIALS.

My friends are oftentimes pleased, without any solicitation of mine, to write me the results of their trials of my seed. Here are extracts from a few I have taken the liberty to publish from among the many free-will offerings that I have received. *They are from thirty-four different States and Territories.*

"I received different kinds of seed of you last year, and I never saw better; I think every seed grew." S. M. SMITH.
Melvern, Osage Co., Kansas, Feb. 20, 1872.

"The seeds I ordered of you last year arrived promptly and proved to be the best ever seen in this vicinity. The Marblehead Cabbages were enormous and of excellent flavor. I don't want any more Mammoth Squashes, they attract too much attention; one weighed 101 lbs., although the season was both dry and frosty. But the crowning glory of my garden, in my judgment, was the bed of Yellow Danvers Onions. Every seed produced a well-bottomed onion; not a scullion to be found. In quality they were the best onions I have ever seen. There is no waste material about them; you peel off an outer skin not thicker than tissue paper and come at once to an onion which 'can't be beat,' as the farmer said when he pulled up a carrot. 'If the court know his own mind, and he rather think he do,' he will always keep a supply of Yellow Danvers Onion seed." C. B. RIDER.
Pike, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1872.

"The Phinney's Watermelon proved to be very good, also the No. 6 Peerless Potato; from the half peck I raised 420 lbs." WM. B. RANDALL.
South Foster, R. L., May 13, 1872.

"I have been buying small parcels of seeds of you for some time. It may be a satisfaction to you to know that they have given me greater satisfaction than any seeds I have bought elsewhere." REV. DR. FOX.
Charleston, S. C.

"That Boston Market Celery was the best I ever raised in my life; it was splendid." JONAS BROOKS.
Perryville, Hunter Co., N. J., March 13, 1872.

"The seeds purchased of you last season gave such entire satisfaction that I am induced to send for another supply. Your Turnip Parsnips are by far the best that I ever saw." MRS. R. G. SLAUGHTER.
Wartrace, Bedford Co., Tenn., Feb. 27, 1872.

"I purchased of you the Mexican Corn, which is in my opinion the best sweet corn grown, and I have tried them all." CHARLES S. LESTER.
Saratoga Springs, N. E., Feb. 7, 1872.

"I find your seeds all good. The Surprise Oats that I got of you in the spring of 1869 have weighed each year 44 lbs. to the bushel." A. LATHROP.
Escanaba, Mich., Feb. 15, 1872.

"Mr. James J. H. Gregory,
Dear Sir:—Last spring I bought of you some garden seeds, and did it for an experiment to see what the result might be. Now I can say to you that my vegetables this year have astonished all in this vicinity, in particular the Yellow Danvers Onions and Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage and Savoy American Improved. I raised on three square rods of ground 21 bushels of as fine Onions as ever were grown. It was a sight to look at them before gathering. I would rather pay ten dollars a pound for such seed, than to have the kinds I have previously bought given to me for nothing. I took six Mammoth Cabbages to our county fair; the six averaged 4½ lbs. each, 243 lbs., clean from large leaves, and at the first part of September at that. The Savoy's were fine, not large, but fine heads. I succeeded in taking the special premium on the best collection of vegetables; also first premium on Onions, Cabbages, Sweet Corn, Beets, Egg Plants, and many other vegetables, at the Saratoga county fair. My premiums amounted to \$40 and more. I made sale for all I had to spare, without any effort, as my goods were considered the best ever shown in this country. I am no market gardener, but raise for my own fancy, and it was not because I had better land or in better condition, as it was to the contrary, as the farm had been badly managed for years, and the garden was very weedy; it was the good quality of seed, and then taking proper care of the crop as it came along, which I did entirely myself, and I feel proud over it in beating all my neighbors.
Many are now asking me where I got my seeds. I tell them of Gregory; but some want me to get the seeds for them. I tell them to send themselves, for it is all safe, as I have tried, and all right."
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1871. W. B. MILLS.

"Last spring I purchased from you Marblehead, Fottler's, and Early Wyman Cabbage seed, also Asparagus, Sage, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato, Turnip, and Hubbard Squash seed. Every plant of Cabbage has a nice, large head. The Early Curled Simpson Lettuce was very nice. The Sweet Mountain Peppers and Trophy Tomato it would be hard to beat. I am well satisfied with your seed thus far, as it came up and proved true and of the best varieties." A. F. AUSTIN.
North Haven, Ct., Sept. 18, 1871.

"The Hubbard Squash was the best we ever saw, almost as good as sweet potatoes. The Danvers Onion seed were as good as recommended. Fottler's Early Cabbage beat any early cabbage I ever saw. The Snake Cucumber was the wonder of the neighborhood." MRS. ELIZABETH MINAHAN.
Forrestville, Madison Co., Ind., March 17, 1871.

"I never saw such nice Carrots as we grew from your seed (Early Scarlet Horn) last summer. I use them only for coloring butter. The Sweet Corn and Squashes can not be beat. Excelsior Potato is Excelsior." A. M. BICKFORD.
Johnson, Vt., March 3, 1871.

"Your Cabbage, Beet, and Turnip seeds do much better here than those grown further South." J. LILLIE.
Salem, Ala., Feb. 11, 1871.

"Your Mexican Sweet Corn I think the best of any variety we ever tried." MRS. J. V. RANDALL.
Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

"Having proved your seed by a four years' trial, I can truly say they have always given entire satisfaction, and it is a pleasure for me to recommend them to my neighbors and friends." MRS. E. B. PATCHIN.
Patchinville, Clearfield Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1871.

"We are pleased with the Sanford Corn, the seed of which we procured of you. From the pint we planted we saved sixteen and a half bushels. We shelled three bushels of ears and it made nearly two bushels of corn. We are trying to spread it over the neighborhood." JOS. W. MARSHALL.
Plumville, Indiana Co., Pa.

"The seeds I received from you last season were XXX, the only trouble was in putting in too thick. They are not much like our store seeds." A. MURCHISON, JR.
Kewanee, Ill., March 6, 1871.

"I always have the best luck with your seeds of any that I have tried, and I have tried quite a number of others, but find none as good and true to kinds as yours." I. P. ULRICH.
Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co., Mich., March 14, 1871.

"I desire to see your seeds scattered all over this county, as they are unqualifiedly good as my experience shows clearly." GEO. C. ROSE.
Turkey Creek, Bourbon Co., Kas., Feb. 15, 1871.

"The Early Wyman Cabbage and the Squash I had of you were splendid." CHAS. MAYNARD.
Hay Fork Valley, Trinity Co., Cal., Dec. 4, 1871.

"Your seeds are giving great satisfaction in this section, taking precedence of all others from their well known purity and reliability. It affords me pleasure always to refer persons, enquiring for good seed, to those grown and put up by you." M. N. LUTKIN.
Rumford Centre, Me., Jan. 11, 1871.

"The seed I had of you last season are splendid, especially the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage and Yellow Danvers Onion. They were the admiration of the whole country." A. L. BRIGANCE.
Owensville, Robertson Co., Texas, Jan. 1, 1871.

"Your Marblehead Cabbage beat everything in the cabbage line ever seen in these parts." WILLIAM LUCE.
Canyon City, Grant Co., Oregon, Feb. 22, 1871.

"The Orange Jelly Turnips are a splendid Turnip, stand the winter well and are considered by my neighbors to be the best turnip they ever saw." JAMES E. FORD.
Shady Grove, La., Feb. 5, 1871.

"This is the fifth season that I have had your seeds, so it is no matter of experiment with me. When using them I feel confident that whatsoever I sow, that shall I reap. Several of my neighbors will make a trial of your seeds this season." JAMES K. TOBEY.
Calais, Washington Co., Vermont, March 5, 1871.

"The Fottler I consider the best cabbage by far that I have ever tried." N. EPPES.
Tallahassee, Fla., April 10, 1871.

"I can get no seed that gives me as much satisfaction as yours, especially Cabbage and Onion." GEO. JACKSON.
Near Wilmington, Del., Feb. 17, 1871.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages are par excellence above all others that I have ever grown. They are mammoth in size, delicious and very tender." DR. WM. T. WILLIAMSON.
Sistersville, Taylor Co., West Virginia.

"Your seed were all true to name and I got more plants from ten cents' worth of your Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Peas, and Tomato seeds, than from fifty cents' worth of seed from any other party that I have purchased seed of heretofore." WM. ASHWORTH.
Tippecanoe City, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1871.

"Cauliflowers, which I grew from your seed (Lenormand's Short Stem) last season, were by far the finest and largest heads that were sent to the Utica market during the season." W. E. GRANNIS.
Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1871.

"From those Cabbage seeds you sent me last year I had some most splendid heads, the largest I ever raised, and they were most splendid eating."

SAMUEL C. KIMBALL.

Nashua, N. H., March 22, 1869.

"I can say with pleasure that your seed is the best ever introduced in this neighborhood. They are true to name and are fresh, and more in a packet than I ever received from any other seedsman, and I hesitate not in recommending your seed to the public."

B. F. ARTHUR.

Covington, Tenn., May 11, 1871.

"I know the value of your seed after having used them two years with perfect success."

PETER VANDARWARKER.

Alma City, Minn., March 14, 1871.

"I have been acquainted with your seed for ten years or more, and they have always given satisfaction, and I would gladly recommend them to others."

JAMES A. BUSH.

Jasper Mills, Fayette Co., Ohio.

"I have bought seeds of you two years, and they have proved to be just what you say. The Rutabagas surprised all my neighbors, they grew so large. They were the finest I ever saw. The Mammoth Cabbage can't be beat."

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

Jackson, Dakota Co., Nebraska.

"I have tried many seeds, but have found no success with any Cabbage and Radish, Lettuce, Watermelon and Cucumber seed this year but yours, and I can truly recommend them as true and reliable and the best seed that ever came to Eastern Kentucky."

JAMES CLARK.

Grayson, Carter Co., Ky., Nov. 26, 1871.

"The seeds I got of you last year were first rate. The Lenormand's Cauliflower beat anything in that line that I ever saw."

LEONARD LEIGH.

Ridgeway, Wis., Feb. 28, 1870.

"I liked the Carrot seed you sent me last year. It all came up and I had a fine lot of Carrots."

GEO. H. WOODRURY.

Genesee, Ill., April 11, 1870.

"My Phiney's Watermelon did splendidly last season and were the most delicious watermelon I have had in this country."

WM. L. MACK.

Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1870.

"Allow me to say that the seeds I purchased of you last year were the best I ever had. The Boston Market Celery sold when no other celery could be sold, some stalks being two inches in thickness."

JAMES A. DRAKE.

Chatham, Canada, March 14, 1870.

"Your seeds have given me good satisfaction. Your Crosby's Early Corn beats all the corn for earliness in our country."

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMSON.

Logansport, Ind., March 4, 1870.

"The Covent Garden Radishes are the best we have ever grown and all other seeds give entire satisfaction."

MARY H. REED.

Armenia Union, N. Y., March 11, 1870.

"The more I see of your seeds the better I like them. We had a mess of Early Caratacus Peas to-day, being exactly two months from time of planting."

M. P. CUTLER.

Marion, Mo., May 23, 1870.

"From four pounds of the 'King of the Earlies' potatoes I dug four bushels and forty-six pounds, and better potatoes I have never eaten. The Mammoth and Fottler's Cabbages have never been equalled in this section of the country. With ordinary culture the heads weighed from twenty to twenty-nine pounds clear of root and outside leaves. The White Belgian Carrots and Norbiton Giant Mangolds can not be surpassed. The above named vegetables have all taken premiums at our township Fair; the cabbages could not have been beaten at the Provincial Exhibition."

WILLIAM NIECE.

Sherbrook, Ontario, Oct. 22, 1870.

"The seeds I had of you last season were No. 1, especially the Early Dan O'Rourke Peas. I had the best early peas I ever saw. I received one Willard Seedling Potato about as large as a hen's egg, and dug three pecks from that one potato."

N. H. MOORE.

New London, Conn., March, 1869.

"I tried your seeds last year and found them better and fresher than any I have ever before planted. Notwithstanding the unusually dry season every variety of seed came up well, and as a general thing my vegetables were better than my neighbor's, and I can attribute it to no other cause except that the seeds were every way better."

W. D. JONES.

Patterson, N. C., Jan. 28, 1870.

"The seeds received of you gave entire satisfaction, they were the best I ever planted. The vegetables grown from them were extra fine and were admired by all who saw them."

GEO. K. WALKER.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1870.

"The seeds I had of you last year were the best I ever bought. My neighbors think that there are no seeds like yours."

JOHN P. WHITNEY.

Ashby, Mass., March 22, 1870.

"I never had a garden worth the name until I bought my seeds of you."

S. W. DUNN.

Wheatland, Ind., March 16, 1870.

"I have used your seeds for three years and find them to be what they are recommended,—true to name and sure to grow."

Waupaca, Wis., March 10, 1870.

J. B. GREEN.

"The seeds you sent me can't be beat in all creation; every seed comes up."

W. B. WOODRUFF.

Westfield, N. J., April 1, 1870.

"Your seeds have proved far superior to any I have ever purchased elsewhere. I think that every seed came up. I made a great mistake in sowing your seeds last year, and it caused me much disappointment. I planted them as I did other seeds, that is, planting two or three seeds where I wanted one to grow, and I had to pull up two-thirds of the plants. But I shall know how to do in the future."

Forest Lake, Penn., March 30, 1870.

H. A. VAIL.

"I will say that the seeds received from you, from year to year, give entire satisfaction. Large size and excellent flavor seem to be the sure results."

S. A. GREEN.

Maiden Rock, Wis., Feb. 14, 1870.

"All the seeds I have ever had from you have been as recommended. I have had a great deal of trouble to get seeds to grow until I began to buy from you. Since then, the great difficulty is, we get plants too thick. They grow well."

SAMUEL P. LIBBEY.

Makindia, Ill., March 4, 1872.

"Your seeds are so much superior to any others I have had, or can get, that I prefer to send to you. You have always given me the best satisfaction."

CHARLES LANGDON.

Castleton Vt., March 7, 1870.

"During the last four years I have bought my garden seed entirely of you, the result of which has been a saving of time, money, labor and of crops also. I have been spared the trouble and expense of a second buying of seed, and planting over; two very important items in the production of good crops, and early ones. Your seeds are just what they are recommended to be, 'pure, fresh and true to name,' also each variety is the very best of its kind in quality. Your Onion seed I regard as superior to any one in the market. Every seed produces an onion and not a scullion. The Peas sent out by you are truly excellent, and my experience with them will verify this assertion, as I always have earlier and better crops than my neighbors. My Cabbages the past season, have been the wonder and admiration of all who saw them. My entire crop of 'Mammoth's' would average from 25 lbs. to 45 lbs. per head. I tell those who inquire the secret of my success, to buy their seed of Gregory."

ROBERT W. EUELL.

Franklin, N. Y., Dec., 1869.

"The seed purchased of you for the past three years have given perfect satisfaction."

JNO. DAGER.

Camden, Del., Feb. 25, 1870.

"I had a peck of your Early Dan O'Rourke Peas last season, and thinking the price high concluded not to buy of you again. But when I saw how well they germinated and how early they were, being all gone before my neighbors had any, thus making them profitable for market I liked them, so here comes my order for a bushel this year."

Holliston, Mass., April 1, 1870.

FRANCIS FISKE, JR.

"I think you will have more orders for Fottler's and Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage seed than ever before, for all who have seen my patch are astonished at them. I have been using and selling for two weeks fine large heads of Wakefield and can find heads of Fottler's that will measure eight by ten inches in diameter."

SAMUEL D. LUCAS.

Winterport, Va., June 18, 1870.

"I have tried many seeds, but have found no success with any but yours, and can truly recommend them as true and reliable. My Cabbage and Tomatoes from your seed this year have not failed to bring the highest price and always come in earlier than others."

Kenswick, Va., Sept. 4, 1870.

EDWARD C. MEAD.

"After having proved the quality of your seeds by a three years' trial, I can truly say that I would not exchange them for 'store seeds' plus their weight in greenbacks, if I could not obtain more."

Cromwell, Iowa, March 7, 1870.

JAY CULVER.

"I have tried seeds from several dealers, but must give you the praise of sending a purer lot than I ever found from any other establishment; every seed comes up and true to name."

J. F. BROWN.

McMinnville, Tenn., Feb 9, 1870.

"Your seeds have always so pleased me that I feel pleasure in recommending them to all my friends."

JOHN M. SMITH.

Boonton, N. J., March 16, 1870.

"Your seeds have given me splendid satisfaction."

Trenchville, Wis., March 21, 1870.

JAMES COSFORD.

"No seeds purchased elsewhere have ever given me such uniform satisfaction as those yearly purchased from you; they are fresh, sure and reliable, germinating readily, and producing abundant and excellent vegetables."

WM. W. ROSS.

Peru, Ind., March 11, 1870.

If any of my friends wishing for Circulars to distribute to their neighbors will write me to that effect I will send extra copies free.