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COLUMBIAN

EDITION OF

LANDRETHS'

SEED CATALOGUE 1893

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CENTRAL
PORTION OF BLOOMSDALE
SEED FARM.

D. Landreth & Sons,

21 & 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

1893

LANDRETHS' BUSINESS
FOUNDED 109
YEARS AGO.

CENTURY PLANT.

Columbian Catalogue and Price List.

~~~~~of~~~~~

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

We do not descend to the childish business of giving premiums. We give the value of the cash in good Seeds. . . . .

... FOR ...
SPRING SEEDING,
1893

THIS CATALOGUE may perhaps reach some to whom **LANDRETHS' SEEDS** are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and ninth year** of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen, who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand. Read, on page 7, the reprint of a newspaper article published in the *Rural New Yorker*.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quack medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seed-men of repute that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

INSTRUCTIONS

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can reorder the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, by Postal Money Order or Postal Note. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, Postal Note or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary mail at our risk. Postage Stamps for any sum will be accepted, where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers, and onces. Peas, Beans and Corn excepted.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., postage should be provided for by purchaser, at the rate of 5c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by express to your nearest Express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D.

BY FREIGHT R. R. or Steamer.—Orders for heavy Seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer, where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing seeds, the following rates will be charged: Bags, 2 bush., 3c.; 1 bush., 12c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 9c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ bush., 4c. Crates (for Onion Sets), 3 bush., 30c.; 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. Barrels (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 30c. Boxes and Barrels (except for Onion Sets), free of charge. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our immediate attention as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

The prices in this Catalogue are Constantly Subject to Fluctuations, and, Therefore, Merely Suggestive. Postage Eight Cents per Pound Extra if by Mail.

NOTE.—While we exercise the greatest care to supply every article true to name and of the very best quality, we wish it distinctly understood that we do not warrant our seeds, and that we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof.

Address plainly, D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Market Gardeners and Institutions requiring seeds in large quantities will be given special rates upon submitting their orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

[The following is an abridgment of one of the chapters contained in
 "MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES,"
 and serves to indicate the treatment of subjects. See page 40 of this Catalogue.]

INTRODUCTION.

THE GRASS QUESTION.

"Go to grass" is a slangy expression, but one which without offense, indeed with the best of motives, might be said to a multitude of farmers in the corn-growing States and to a still greater number in the cotton States of this country.

It may be stated in a general way that the capacity of land to grow desirable grasses is the measure of its agricultural value and the extent and success in the practice of growing grass indicates the degree of advancement of a farmer in the scale of merit, for, without grass, although he may produce some poor stringy beef, he cannot grow good mutton nor wool, nor will he have plenty of hay, and following and as an outgrowth of good hay and lots of it, that important farm manufactory known as the barnyard—witness the half-million farms in the South which never knew a barnyard in its practical sense as a manufactory for manure.

The farm, county or state which cannot produce its own pasturage for Spring, Summer and Autumn, and its own hay for Winter, is only half way up in the agricultural scale, be its other crops ever so profitable, for it is a dependant on other sections for an agricultural staple.

In locations where such protracted drought prevails as to burn up the present standard perennial grass, there are badly needed other varieties of grasses which will resist drought and remaining green under hot sun continue to furnish a nutritious bite when others have succumbed. Bermuda grass, a perennial from the West Indies, to some extent fills the requirements, but it has the objectionable characteristics of sometimes making itself a nuisance by its persistence.

While the test of years and the experience of nations point to certain perennial varieties of grass as standards on ordinary farming soils, it sometimes occurs that wild or native sorts have high merit in their respective locality. For instance, many of the so-called wild annual grasses of the Southern States so frequently looked upon by the planter as nuisances, especially those that strive to take possession of cultivated fields during conditions of Summer heat, almost deadly to standard varieties of grass and other farm crops, are many of them, even though some be annual sorts, just the types to carry coarse-wooled American sheep through such trying seasons, conditions more serious to contemplate than the finding of Winter subsistence. For in respect to Winter feeding of sheep or other cattle the South has a great advantage over the North in possessing a climate encouraging grass to grow continuously, an elimination from the costs of sheep husbandry of the Northern ex-

penses of housing the animals and the storage and costs of Winter feeding.

The physical characteristics of grasses must be studied by the thoughtful farmer as respects their adaptability to his special soils, climate and purpose; for instance, varieties doing well on dry land should not be sown on heavy, low, damp situations, nor others affording a luxuriant and nutritious feed for pastured cattle, but of a habit of forming high tussocks, should not be sown with the expectation of machine mowing; nor again should other sorts specially adapted to cutting green and feeding in the pen or stable, but which like Lucerne have their crowns so elevated above the earth level as to be nibbled off by sheep, be sown for sheep grazing.

Profitable farming in the Southern States can best be developed and diversified by diverting from the ordinary system of cultivation or worse neglect, large areas to pasturage and hay fields of Blue grass, Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike and Incarnatum, or better in some locations wild grasses, thus enabling planters to feed some millions of sheep and clip six times as many millions of unwashed wool, supplemental to which would follow an extended culture in corn and oats.

It is self-evident that to realize the wealth which millions of sheep with their mutton and wool would add to the South there must be less acreage in cotton and a greater acreage in grass, for, while Mexican sheep having some of the qualities of the goat may live on such stuff as thistles and cactus, the finer-bred sheep must have an ample supply of succulent grass, with hay, corn and oats. There is an old proverb which is very true, "no grass no cattle, no cattle no manure, no manure no crops," or to illustrate the idea in other language, there is a French proverb that grass is a synonym for "bread, beef, mutton and clothing."

Sheep farming naturally follows an advance in grass farming, but the grass must be provided before the sheep. When obtained the two preserve the fertility of good lands and under good management restore those classed as unfertile and enrich the State. Nearly every farm of 200 acres arable land can support a flock of thirty to forty sheep, and if it is not in condition to do so, its owner should not rest till with clover, corn, rye and other green manures he has brought up his farm to that desirable condition.

He need have little fear of overproduction of wool, as the annual consumption in the United States amounts to 600,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool which may be estimated as the clip from 100,000,000 sheep. The

Census Bureau of 1890 gives the total number of sheep in the United States as 43,000,000, of a value of 116,000,000 of dollars and cutting 290,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool.

And just here in connection with the extension of grass culture on poor lands, much may be said in favor of green manuring as a preparation of lands to sustain a crop of grass. For example, it often occurs that thin soils, which without the expensive stimulus of commercial fertilizers will not develop a fair sod of the standard perennial grasses, will yet grow a passable Spring crop of broadcasted corn to a height of two or three feet. This plowed down before Midsummer and the field again immediately broadcasted with a second sowing of corn to be plowed down in Autumn and followed by a broadcasted crop of rye to be plowed down in February or March will be found to have a marvelous fertilizing effect in sustaining grass or any other crop. The man who pursues such a course of rejuvenation of his land should have his taxes remitted, for he is a good example in any locality and should be encouraged. The corn and rye system of green manuring knocks the slow process of clover renovation out of sight. Cultivated grasses of biennial habit are few of them, after being down for several years, entirely able to take care of themselves, but must be assisted by harrowing and seeding on bare spots, top dressing with fertilizer and rolling. Worn-out pastures can be renovated to a marked degree by the application of bone phosphates, dried fish, meat and blood, and the nitrate salts. Of late in Europe much attention has been directed to the use of a new fertilizer known as slag phosphate, a by-product of the Basic process of making Bessemer steel. This slag phosphate seems especially adapted for grass and its trial is recommended.

Over three thousand varieties of plants of the grass family are known and described by botanists, and while by far the greater part are of such character as at once to remove them from the list of farm forage plants, there remains a vast number not cultivated, hardly tested, but worthy of experiment. The list of seeds of forage grasses offered by European seed merchants at the present day numbers over two hundred annual, biennial and perennial varieties; but without doubt the number will ere long be considerably extended, for there are many wild forms of grass all over the world well worthy of propagation, for example, some of the wild grasses of Texas, Arizona and the Southwestern plains, rich when green and very nutritious in the form of self-dried hay. Many of these may be much improved by critical selection, hybridization and evolution and be fitted for cultivation in all high dry altitudes of the cotton belt. Among these wild grasses of the plains the most common is the Gramma grass, a perennial on the heavier soils and known botanically as *Bouteloua oligostachya*. It is found on all the great plains of the Southwest, growing in low cushion-like masses, forming a succession of tussocks—a habit rendering it unsuitable for mowing even if it grew tall enough for hay, which it does not. As a pasturage grass it is highly nutritious and cures good hay on its own root.

The next widely distributed variety on the prairie is the Buffalo grass known as *Buchloë dactyloides*, a

native of the plains from Texas up to Missouri. It is a perennial affording a reliable supply of forage. In dry locations it is desirable as a lawn grass. It is of low habit, seldom rising over four inches and is inclined to grow in tufts or patches. It is found in greatest breadths on the prairies in the vicinity of Mesquit trees, hence it is often called Mesquit grass. It possesses a root of long creeping habit and once established on congenial soil soon spreads over the land adjacent. Bearing few seeds it is consequently best propagated by cuttings. When green it is sweet and nutritious, and dried as hay on the root is very palatable to cattle. During droughts when appearing to be about dead it springs into life upon a rain, becoming green in a few hours and developing with phenomenal rapidity.

Either of these grasses no doubt can by selection be improved, as respects productiveness and durability—they are not referred to as the only ones or the best ones, but as examples of sorts already pastured upon by millions of horses, cattle and sheep. Why should not these and others be brought to the Southeastern States as most efficient aids in the diversification of agricultural practice?

Another American perennial grass not generally known but of admirable character for Southern sections, is the Texas Blue grass (*Poa arachnifera*), discovered on the prairies of that State in 1853. It blossoms there about the last of March and ripens its seed about the middle of April. Its habit in Southern States is much stronger than Kentucky Blue grass. In Texas, under the severest droughts, it sometimes lags a little, but after Autumn rains quickly springs into most vigorous growth and continues to grow all Winter. It makes a strong top growth for hay and a matted sod standing continued pasturing. It roots deeply and spreads rapidly by buds from long, strong, underground stems, which by their vigor resist the encroachment of Bermuda grass. Once established it will continue to stand for a lifetime. It is best propagated by cuttings of the roots, 20,000 set to the acre, or say one to each two square feet. Roots cost about \$1.00 per 1000, seed about \$3.00 per pound, six pounds being sown to the acre.

These three and others will in time and before long be brought into general cultivation—indeed all of our cultivated grasses are selections from wild forms; no doubt very inferior originally—for instance Timothy, now the leading hay grass north of the cotton belt, was found growing wild in the hilly or mountainous districts by the early American colonists and sent to England in 1763, where it at once assumed the highest rank over the four or five kinds of grasses then cultivated. Indeed up to 1815 only four or five kinds were cultivated and it was not until the list of grasses was largely increased and root culture extended that British agriculture began to develop, for not till then were there increased opportunities for the extension of grazing and the winter subsistence of cattle. Red Top is another American grass, first cultivated about 1760 by the colonists. It was soon followed by the introduction to cultivation of Kentucky Blue grass, and subsequently Orchard grass.

It will be noticed that the United States furnished four out of the five principal hay and pasturage producers used in agricultural practice: the fourth, Red

Clover, being a native of Asia. It cannot be doubted, there yet remain others to be brought into cultivation. Who shall do it?

Now as to compounded mixtures of grass seeds, it has been frequently stated that seedsmen advocate mixed grasses for lawn and pasturage that they may have an opportunity to run up the price. This is a mistake, for no pasture grass mixture is so costly as the same measure of pure Blue grass, the back log of all good grazing mixture. Let it be understood the object of mixing varieties of grass seeds is manifold; for instance, to insure a more numerous stand of plants for some varieties may germinate better than others; then again that some varieties be succulent and bright when others are dingy, and for pasturage there is a very important consideration. Another good reason is that soils vary so much and seasons vary so much, that it is best in seeding down a pasturage to diversify the risks rather than as it were to carry all the eggs in one basket.

The deliberate mixing of distinct varieties of Vegetable or Flower Seeds is looked upon by all men as a fraud of the worst kind, but the intelligent mixing of distinct varieties of GRASS SEEDS is an art which should be encouraged, for, properly done, it is in the interest of agriculture's most important crop—green pasturage and hay.

Upon the length of time which it is contemplated to allow the pasturage to stand depends, to a large extent, the varieties of grass seeds to mix, as for example, Timothy, Italian Rye grass, Cocksfoot, White and Alsike Clover are all very quick to develop and suitable for a two or three years' shift, while for a longer term should be added Blue grass, Red Top, Foxtail, Tall Fescue, Perennial Rye, Lucerne and Red Clover.

While the limestone soils of Kentucky and Tennessee will sustain in full vigor a pure blue grass pasturage for a life time, few soils in other localities will be found equal to the task.

On soils not suited to blue grass alone good temporary pasturage of two to five years' duration can be obtained with a careful selection of varieties and satisfactory results realized under a well-considered system of rotation.

When one departs from the usual course of sowing Timothy with winter grain to be followed with Clover in the spring it is not a cheap matter to lay down a perfect pasture, hay field or lawn, for the preparation of the land is expensive and a combination of varieties generally more costly than the simple varieties of Timothy and Clover.

In laying down a pasture field it is best to do it in the Autumn, if conditions of moisture will permit, for the reason that time is then less precious, but Spring seeding, when the land is thoroughly prepared, is quite as effective.

All prescriptions for grass seed mixtures, however, are little more than generalities, for no one can compile a table or series of tables showing the varieties positively adapted to different localities, for soils even on adjoining fields frequently vary so much as to require an entire change in the varieties and proportions. How much more difficult to prescribe for unknown soils, some perhaps a thousand miles away.

The geological constitution, rain fall, drainage, altitude and objects sought, whether for hay or grazing, all need to be studied. The best guide is the experience of others in one's location, but even that is often misleading, for we have grown grand crops of Timothy and Clover in a section of a Southern State, where the farmers seldom saved any hay, trusting almost entirely to corn fodder—of course there were no barnyards worthy of the name in that locality.

As an example, for ordinary soils a pasturage mixture might consist of 40 pounds to the acre of Timothy, Orchard, Blue grass, Red Top, Perennial Rye grass, and Red Clover. Such a combination would be pretty certain to effect a stand, and when once established would comprehend some one variety in luxuriant growth throughout the extent of the growing season.

Of course in special locations as on lowlands or mountain sides or on special soils as sands, gravels, clays, loams, some of the named sorts might with advantage be omitted and others added. Timothy, for example, a short-lived hay grass, does best on well-drained land and in northern latitudes. Red Top, a longer-lived sort, does better on moist land, even sustaining long-continued overflow. Orchard Grass, on the other hand, a good, all-around sort, will grow on dry, sandy loam; fairly well on poor clay and better on rich bottoms, so it be not overflowed, and it even endures the shade of trees.

Blue grass doing best on limestone soils is not a good hay producer, as it is a light cropper, difficult to cut and harder to cure, but it is eminently a pasturage and lawn grass. It is an easy grower, flourishing for a limited time on gravels, bottoms and clays, while on limestone soils grazing fields have been known to remain in perfection for sixty years. It will not stand severe droughts but resists any amount of frost while continued pasturage only makes it better.

Thin seeding of grass is a most serious mistake, as a poor stand of grass only leaves room for weeds to occupy the space. Consequently we advise a very liberal application of seed, for under the best conditions, as respects preparation of land, distribution of seed and covering, a large portion of the seed will get too deeply covered over to vegetate.

Not more than one farmer in a hundred by his field practice shows any indication that he realizes the necessity of shallow covering of grass seeds, for they generally put on a harrow and cover to a depth of 1 to 2½ inches, delicate seeds not one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter. Certainly the greater part never shows a green blade, for farmers seldom stop to consider the delicate nature of the seeds they commit to rough, cloddy earth. One who sets himself to estimate the number of seeds in a pound will soon come to a realization of the necessity for a perfect seed bed, for he will find the seeds to number in a pound of Tall Fescue 250,000, Red Clover 280,000, Orchard Grass 600,000, Timothy 1,250,000, Blue Grass 2,375,000, Rough Meadow 3,000,000, and Red Top 8,000,000. Can it be expected that over ten per cent. of the seeds ever make a plant, considering the rough tillage and careless sowing of the ordinary farmer?

**TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE
AT GIVEN DISTANCES.**

Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.	Feet. In.	Feet. In.	Plants.
9	by 9	537	5	6 by 3	2,112	4	6 by 2	4,840	3	3 by 3	4,124
9	" 8	605	5	6 " 3	2,262	4	6 " 1	5,531	3	3 " 3	4,818
9	" 7	691	5	6 " 3	2,436	4	6 " 1	6,453	3	3 " 2	4,873
9	" 6	806	5	6 " 3	2,640	4	6 " 1	7,744	3	3 " 2	5,361
9	" 5	968	5	6 " 2	2,886	4	6 " 1	9,680	3	3 " 2	5,956
8	" 8	680	5	6 " 2	3,168	4	3 " 4	2,411	3	3 " 2	6,701
8	" 7	777	5	6 " 2	3,520	4	3 " 4	2,562	3	3 " 1	7,653
8	" 6	905	5	6 " 2	3,960	4	3 " 3	2,733	3	3 " 1	8,935
8	" 5	1,089	5	6 " 1	4,525	4	3 " 3	2,914	3	3 " 1	10,722
8	" 4	1,361	5	6 " 1	5,280	4	3 " 3	3,153	3	3 " 1	13,403
8	" 3	1,815	5	6 " 1	6,336	4	3 " 3	3,416	3	" 3	4,540
7	" 7	888	5	6 " 1	7,910	4	3 " 2	3,727	3	" 2	5,289
7	" 6	957	5	" 5	1,742	4	3 " 2	4,099	3	" 2	5,808
7	" 6	1,037	5	" 4	1,834	4	3 " 2	4,555	3	" 2	6,453
7	" 5	1,131	5	" 4	1,936	4	3 " 2	5,124	3	" 2	7,260
7	" 5	1,244	5	" 4	2,049	4	3 " 1	5,856	3	" 1	8,297
7	" 4	1,382	5	" 4	2,178	4	3 " 1	6,832	3	" 1	9,680
7	" 4	1,555	5	" 3	2,323	4	3 " 1	8,199	3	" 1	11,616
7	" 3	1,777	5	" 3	2,489	4	3 " 1	10,249	3	" 1	14,520
7	" 3	2,074	5	" 3	2,680	4	" 4	2,722	2	9 " 2	5,760
7	" 2	2,489	5	" 3	2,904	4	" 3	2,904	2	9 " 2	6,306
7	" 2	3,111	5	" 2	3,163	4	" 3	3,111	2	9 " 2	7,040
7	" 1	4,148	5	" 2	3,484	4	" 3	3,350	2	9 " 2	7,920
7	" 1	6,222	5	" 2	3,874	4	" 3	3,630	2	9 " 1	9,054
6	6 " 6	1,031	5	" 2	4,356	4	" 2	3,960	2	9 " 1	10,590
6	6 " 6	1,116	5	" 1	4,078	4	" 2	4,356	2	9 " 1	12,670
6	6 " 5	1,218	5	" 1	5,808	4	" 2	4,840	2	9 " 1	15,810
6	6 " 5	1,340	5	" 1	6,969	4	" 2	5,445	2	8 " 2	6,960
6	6 " 4	1,480	5	" 1	8,712	4	" 1	6,222	2	6 " 2	7,740
6	6 " 4	1,675	4	9 " 4	1,930	4	" 1	7,260	2	6 " 2	8,742
6	6 " 3	1,914	4	9 " 4	2,037	4	" 1	8,712	2	6 " 1	9,956
6	6 " 3	2,233	4	9 " 4	2,157	4	" 1	10,890	2	6 " 1	11,616
6	6 " 3	2,680	4	9 " 4	2,292	3	9 " 3	3,097	2	6 " 1	13,939
6	6 " 2	3,350	4	9 " 3	2,445	3	9 " 3	3,318	2	6 " 1	17,424
6	6 " 1	4,407	4	9 " 3	2,620	3	9 " 3	3,574	2	3 " 2	8,604
6	6 " 1	6,701	4	9 " 3	2,821	3	9 " 3	3,872	2	3 " 2	9,680
6	" 6	1,210	4	9 " 3	3,056	3	9 " 2	4,224	2	3 " 1	11,062
6	" 5	1,262	4	9 " 2	3,334	3	9 " 2	4,646	2	3 " 1	12,905
6	" 5	1,320	4	9 " 2	3,668	3	9 " 2	5,162	2	3 " 1	15,488
6	" 5	1,452	4	9 " 2	4,075	3	9 " 2	5,808	2	3 " 1	19,260
6	" 4	1,613	4	9 " 2	4,585	3	9 " 1	6,637	2	" 2	10,890
6	" 4	1,815	4	9 " 1	5,248	3	9 " 1	7,744	2	" 1	12,445
6	" 3	2,074	4	9 " 1	6,113	3	9 " 1	9,272	2	" 1	14,520
6	" 3	2,420	4	9 " 1	7,336	3	9 " 1	14,616	2	" 1	17,424
6	" 2	2,904	4	9 " 1	9,170	3	6 " 3	3,555	2	" 1	21,780
6	" 2	3,630	4	6 " 4	2,151	3	6 " 3	3,829	1	9 " 1	14,223
6	" 1	4,840	4	6 " 4	2,277	3	6 " 3	4,148	1	9 " 1	16,594
6	" 1	7,260	4	6 " 4	2,420	3	6 " 2	4,525	1	9 " 1	19,913
5	6 " 5	1,417	4	6 " 3	2,581	3	6 " 2	4,978	1	9 " 1	24,454
5	6 " 5	1,508	4	6 " 3	2,765	3	6 " 2	5,531	1	6 " 1	19,369
5	6 " 5	1,584	4	6 " 3	2,978	3	6 " 2	6,222	1	6 " 1	23,232
5	6 " 4	1,667	4	6 " 3	3,226	3	6 " 1	7,111	1	6 " 1	29,040
5	6 " 4	1,760	4	6 " 2	3,520	3	6 " 1	8,297	1	3 " 1	27,878
5	6 " 4	1,863	4	6 " 2	3,872	3	6 " 1	9,956	1	3 " 1	34,848
5	6 " 4	1,980	4	6 " 2	4,302	3	6 " 1	12,445	1	" 1	43,360

PLOWING.

Long lands are much to be preferred to short fields, as much time is saved in turning,
and in agricultural operations time is everything.

EXPLANATION.

When the land is no more than 78 yards long, 4 hours and 39 minutes are spent merely in turning at the ends, in a journey of 8 hours; whereas, when the land is 274 yards long, 1 hour and 19 minutes are sufficient for that purpose in the same length of time.

The whole series of furrows on an acre of land, supposing each to be 9 inches in width, would extend in length to 19,360 yards; and, adding 12 yards to every 220 for the average estimated ground traveled over in turning, the whole work of plowing 1 acre may be given as extending to 20,416 yards, or 11 miles and nearly 5 furlongs.

NAMES OF FIELDS.	Length of land.	Breadth to give an acre.	Breadth of the furrow slice.	Number of furrows in an acre.	Time that it takes in turning.	Time taken in turning the soil.	Number of hours in the day's work.
Bloodsdale	78 Yards.	186 Yards.	8 Inches.	279	4 H. 39 M.	3 H. 21 M.	8 Hours.
Reedland	149 "	98 "	8 "	147	2 " 27 "	5 " 33 "	8 "
McAllister	200 "	73 "	8 "	169	1 " 49 "	6 " 11 "	8 "
Granville	212 "	69 "	8 "	103	1 " 43 "	6 " 17 "	8 "
Monaskon	274 "	53 "	8 "	79	1 " 19 "	6 " 41 "	8 "

TAYLORSVILLE, KY.—I have been buying your seeds for fifty years. Accept my best wishes for your prosperity.

TABLE, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD HAY AND THE ARTICLES MENTIONED BELOW, AS FOOD FOR STOCK,

BEING THE MEAN OF EXPERIMENT AND THEORY.

100 lbs. of hay are equal to	275 lbs. green Indian corn.	100 lbs. of hay are equal to	54 lbs. rye.
" " "	442 lbs. rye straw.	" " "	46 lbs. wheat.
" " "	360 lbs. wheat straw.	" " "	59 lbs. oats.
" " "	164 lbs. oat straw.	" " "	45 lbs. peas and beans, mixed.
" " "	180 lbs. barley straw.	" " "	64 lbs. buckwheat.
" " "	153 lbs. pea straw.	" " "	57 lbs. Indian corn.
" " "	200 lbs. buckwheat straw.	" " "	68 lbs. acorns.
" " "	201 lbs. raw potatoes.	" " "	105 lbs. wheat bran.
" " "	175 lbs. boiled potatoes.	" " "	109 lbs. rye bran.
" " "	339 lbs. mangel-wurzel.	" " "	167 lbs. wheat, pea and oat chaff.
" " "	504 lbs. turnips.	" " "	179 lbs. rye and barley, mixed.
" " "	300 lbs. carrots.		

MEASUREMENT OF CORN IN THE CRIB.

After leveling the Corn, multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and the product by the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the bulk of Corn; then divide this last product by 12, and the quotient will be the number of barrels of shelled Corn contained in the house or crib. If there be a remainder after the division, it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled Corn over.

EXAMPLE.—12 feet long
11 feet broad

132
6 feet deep

12)792 cubic feet

66 barrels of shelled Corn.
5 bushels in a barrel.

330 bushels of shelled Corn.

Memoranda.—21,500 cubic inches will contain ten bushels of shelled Corn, but the same space filled with Corn *in the ear* will shell out rather more than five bushels. These 21,500 cubic inches contain 12 cubic feet and 764 cubic inches over. Now two barrels, or ten bushels in the ear, will generally, in shelling, overrun just about these 764 cubic inches.

Southern Roasting Ear.

CORN.

A short-stalked, strong-foliaged, vigorous rooting variety of table Corn adapted to the Southern climate, being less liable to insect injury and the burning effects of hot sun than the more delicate sugar varieties.

Grain white, sweet, productive in good ears. A sort which solves the problem of a valuable roasting ear for planting in the Southern States.

An excellent variety for truckers' use for Northern shipment.

Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00; per bush. \$3.75.

Landreths' Extra Early Peas

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

We have testimony of their extreme earliness, productiveness, superior quality, and adaptability to the various soils in which they were planted, from

ENGLAND. { Worcester,
                  Witham,
                  Chester,
                  Maidstone,
                  Bedford.

FRANCE. { Béziers,
                  St. Remy,
                  Nantes.

GERMANY. { Frankfurt ^a/_M,
                  Leipsic,
                  Quedlinburg.

HOLLAND. { Enkhuizen.

SWEDEN. { Stockholm,
                  Albano.

NOTE.—The following is a brief of history prepared for the Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States, an organization of the thirty business houses in this country established over 100 years ago, and yet conducted by the same families. The Association was conceived and to a large extent organized by one of the members of this firm, who is also its President.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED FARMERS AND MERCHANTS, PHILADELPHIA.

1784 The Landreth nursery and seed business was established in Philadelphia in 1784. Its founder was David Landreth, born 1752 near Berwick-on-Tweed, son of a Northumberland farmer, who had, in England, applied himself to the business of tree growing. He emigrated to Canada in 1781, shortly after removing to Philadelphia. About 1786 he associated his brother Cuthbert in the business of seed and tree culture. The first place of business was on High Street, the exact position now being covered by the buildings 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then a location well out in the country. Contiguous land was rented for nursery and seed growing purposes, the largest section being a tract at the intersection of Twelfth and Filbert Streets.

The original firm designation was David Landreth. The Landreth nursery and seed garden in the "Neck," a long and narrow tongue of land lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers on the south of Philadelphia, was established in 1789 on rented land. The following year a portion of the tract was purchased, and an adjoining tract purchased in 1798.

1798 In 1798 the firm title was David & Cuthbert Landreth. The first partner resided at Twelfth and Market Streets, at which place David Landreth, Jr., was born, in 1802. The other partner lived at the nursery. The old mansion

house on the nursery grounds, a roomy building, which was in time embowered in vines and so surrounded by rare shrubs and trees as to become one of the show places of Philadelphia, was, in 1847, sold to the School Board of Philadelphia, and altered to meet the requirements of public education. It was designated as the Landreth School, subsequently burned and a new building erected.

From the Landreth nurseries were drawn **1800** many of the matured specimens of fine trees which now embellish the old country-seats around Philadelphia. Fine examples of these trees are to be seen in the oldest ashes, elms, birches, oaks, and buttonwoods of Washington and Independence Squares, these being planted about the beginning of the century. In 1808 **1808** David & Cuthbert Landreth conducted business at three locations—at the seed store on Market Street near Twelfth Street; at the southeast corner of the old Court-house; at the nursery, near the United States Arsenal. About 1810 a seed store was established on Second **1810** Street, below Market. In 1818 a branch was **1818** established in Charleston, S. C. Subsequently, the property Nos. 351 and 353 King Street was purchased, and the business continued until the real estate and merchandise were confiscated, April 22, 1862, by order of the District Court of the Confederate States.

1820	In 1820 a tract was purchased and used as a seed farm on Fifth Street below Federal. The mansion house on this tract was built in Colonial style, and, surrounded by many fine trees of pine and linden, was widely known as "Garlic Hall," so named after an old English estate. Shortly subsequent to 1820, the premises then No. 85 Chestnut Street were occupied as a seed store, afterwards removed to No. 83, and again to No. 65, which latter location was purchased in 1852, when an iron and brick warehouse, large for that day, was erected and occupied, its present number being 221.	In 1854 a branch seed store was established at St. Louis, Mo., and continued six or seven years. In 1860 the firm title was changed to D. Landreth & Son, by the entry of Mr. Oliver Landreth. In 1876 the title of the firm was again changed to David Landreth & Sons. In 1880 David Landreth, 2d, died. He was an agriculturist of rare experience and ability—a rapid, pleasing writer on rural topics. In 1827 he was one of the founders, and in 1828, and the seven years following, the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the mother of all similar societies in the United States. In 1856 he was chosen President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, founded 1785, from which sprung every other agricultural society in the nation. He was Vice-President of the United States Agricultural Society, and an active member of a number of similar organizations. His firm was one of the first manufacturers of mowing and reaping machines in the United States. In 1871 and 1872 they made thorough experiments in steam-plowing by direct traction, and in 1885 in steam-digging, and subsequently in steam-chopping. Extensive forest planting in Virginia was undertaken by the firm in 1872, and has since been continuously conducted.	1854 1860 1876 1880
1828	In 1828 David Landreth, Jr., and Thomas Landreth, son of Cuthbert, took the business from their respective fathers, David, Jr., taking the seed department, and Thomas, the nursery.		
1836	In 1836 the title was David Landreth & Co., the firm consisting of David Landreth, Jr., Thomas Landreth, and J. W. Burrows. David Landreth, 1st, died in 1836.		
1837	In 1837 Thomas Landreth reconveyed the nursery to David Landreth, Jr., and the seed and nursery branches were again united.		
1843	In 1843 the title of the firm was David Landreth & David Landreth Munns.		
1845	In 1845 the firm title was David Landreth, Seedsman, and David Landreth & Fulton, Nurserymen.		
1847	In 1847 Bloomsdale farm, Bristol, Pa., was purchased and devoted to seed crops. This tract consists of 500 acres, with several auxiliary tracts in other States.		
1848	In 1848 David Landreth, Jr., sold the nursery to James D. Fulton, retaining the more important seed division.		
1853	In 1853 the premises Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth Street were purchased, and a warehouse built, since occupied as a seed store. At this date there was established at Bristol, Pa., a factory for making mowing and reaping machinery, hay rakes, and power corn shellers.	The business is carried on under the title adopted in 1876, the partners being Oliver Landreth, Burnet Landreth, Leopold Landreth. It is that of growing and selling field, vegetable, and flower seeds, in both domestic and foreign markets. Many of the employees of the firm have been with it for a life-time, and among its customers are hundreds for fifty years and many for a longer period; Leadbeater & Co., of Alexandria, Va., have been annual wholesale purchasers of Landreths' seeds since the year 1792. Washington was a purchaser of Landreths' seeds.	1893

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ON EACH PACKET.

Landreth's Flower Seeds

VARIETIES MARKED **ANNUAL**, BLOOM THE FIRST SEASON AND DIE.
 VARIETIES MARKED **BIENNIAL**, BLOOM THE SECOND SEASON AND DIE.
 VARIETIES MARKED **PERENNIAL**, LAST SEVERAL YEARS, BLOOMING
 EACH SEASON, EXCEPT THE FIRST.

POSTAGE FREE. PRICES AS INDICATED.

NOTICE REMARKS ON EACH PACKET AS TO
 DEPTH OF COVERING.

SELECT FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST THE VARIETIES YOU FANCY, AND WITH THE ORDER REMIT US THE PRICE FOR EACH PAPER
 DESIRED. THE MONEY CAN BE SENT AS A BANK-NOTE, A POST-OFFICE ORDER, OR A POSTAL NOTE.

To make the directions for planting easily understood, we have divided all the varieties of Flower Seeds into SEVEN CLASSES, and for planting time designate certain seasons as indicated by the budding of familiar trees. The following is the classification. Upon each packet is printed its CLASS DIRECTIONS for sowing:

1st Class.—Sow under glass *early* in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), in a sheltered sunny compartment of the garden. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

2d Class.—Sow *early* in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or still better in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Shelter during Winter with straw, or other light material.

3d Class.—Sow as *early* in the Spring as the earth will permit (usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming). Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

4th Class.—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden. Let the bed be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*. Thin out and transplant in damp weather to proper positions.

5th Class.—Sow *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain. Let the beds be deeply dug, and raked into the finest tilth, and the seed covered *not exceeding three or four times its diameter*.

6th Class.—At *latter* end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), soak the seed for ten or fifteen hours in tepid water, and sow in those positions where it is desired the plant or plants should remain.

7th Class.—Sow in Autumn, or early Winter, in the greenhouse or conservatory, covering the seed to a depth *not exceeding once or twice its diameter*—better perhaps not cover at all. When the plants have reached a suitable size, prick out in the usual manner.

FORCING OR STARTING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to *hasten the development* of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints:

Procure shallow boxes, trays, or broad pots from two to four inches deep. The bottoms open for the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil.

Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf-mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure, moisten the mixture thoroughly, and fill into the boxes to within a half-inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest dust procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface.

Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry.

When the Seedlings are half an inch high, they may be transplanted to other boxes placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden, or to other boxes according to the season.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE.

Flower seeds being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared, otherwise the cost of purchase and labor of sowing will be expended in vain. Large stones, clois and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the earth should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by the beginner by concentrating the crop, or sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, or a portion of ground, whatever its size may be, sufficiently large to hold all sorts placed in parallel rows at one foot apart, and this concentrated plantation can be carefully weeded, and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions; here the earth must be carefully prepared for their reception, being especially enriched by a previous application of very short weathered stable manure or compost.

In the after culture the most important matter is to keep the clumps well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions necessary to successful plant culture.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Abobra. —See Gourds.	Acerolium. —See Everlastings.	Ageratum Mexicanum. —Imperial dwarf blue. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches	Agrostis. —See Ornamental Grasses.
Abrobia. —See Trailing Plants	Adlumia. —See Vines and Climbers.	5	Alonsoa grandiflora. —Scarlet. Annual. 2 feet . . . . .
Abutilon (Chinese Bell Flower).—Blossoms almost continuously in the greenhouse, and does well in the open ground in Summer. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Tender perennial, various colors. 3 feet.	Adonis autumnalis (Pheasant's Eye).—Blood red; flowers during August and September; foliage delicate and beautiful. Hardy annual. 1 foot	Ageratum Lasseauxii. —Rose-colored perennial. 1 foot	5
5	5	The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in clumps; easy growth, flower abundantly out of doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making	Alonsoa warszewiczii. —Scarlet. Annual. 1½ feet . . . . .
Acacia. —A numerous variety of greenhouse shrubs, ornamental foliage. Tender perennials, mostly yellow flowers. 8 feet	Adonis vernalis. —Large, yellow, cup-shaped flowers; bloom in May. Hardy perennial. 1½ feet	5	5
5	5	Agrostemma cœlirosea (Rose Cam- pion).—Rose color. Easy culture. Flowers resemble single Pinks on slender branches. Plant in clumps to produce good effect. Annual. 1 foot	Tender plants, brilliant flowers, free flowering to frost.
Aconitum napellus (Monkshood).—Tuberous rooted; poisonous to eat. Hardy perennial; colors mostly brown and white. 2 feet	Agathæa cœlestis (Marguerite).—Blue, Cineraria-like flowers, free blooming. Hardy annual. 2 feet	5	Althea sinensis rosea (Hollyhock).—8 to 8 feet. Various colors . . . . .
5	20		10
	Ageratum conspicuum. —White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches		In separate colors . . . . .
	5		15
	Ageratum Mexicanum. —Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches		The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow and all shades of double flowers, presenting a most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.
	5		

The
Founder

1784

The American People's Seeds.

HEIR use by the American people dates back to the early days of the Republic. Their reputation now spans three centuries. They were the main supply for the highly extolled gardens of our forefathers. Washington used Landreth's Seeds at Mount Vernon, and Jefferson at Monticello. ❀ ❀

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS

Seed Farmers and Merchants

Philadelphia

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1st JANUARY, 1901.

ROSTER

OF SOME OF THE BUILDERS OF

The Landreth Seed Establishment

SINCE ITS FOUNDATION, IN 1784

Various Locations of Their Labors :

ON SEED FARMS.	<i>Year Established</i>	AT SEED STORES.	<i>Year Established</i>
Arch Street, Philadelphia	1784	Market Street, Philadclphia . . .	1784
Federal Street, "	1789	Federal Street, "	1789
Garlic Hall, "	1818	Old Court House, "	1790
The Meadows, "	1819	Second Street, "	1810
Fifth Street, "	1820	Charleston, South Carolina . . .	1818
Gray's Ferry, "	1826	Chestnut Street, Philadelphia . .	1820
Bloomsdale, Bucks Co., Pa. . . .	1847	Sixth Street, "	1853
Reedland, New Jersey	1865	St. Louis, Missouri	1854
Monaskon, Virginia	1871	Arch Street, Philadelphia	1878
Granville, Virginia	1871	Market Street, "	1898
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	1873	Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. . . .	1899

...BUSINESS ESTABLISHED...

1784

VARIOUS FIRM TITLES

DAVID LANDRETH, 1784

DAVID & CUTHBERT LANDRETH, 1790

DAVID LANDRETH & CO., 1830

DAVID LANDRETH AND D. LANDRETH MUNNS, 1843

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DAVID LANDRETH & SON, 1860

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The Firm designation of 1875 is still continued.

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Three Centuries

·LINKED·

·IN ONE CONTINUOUS·
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1st JANUARY, 1901.

Roll of Honor.

EIGHTY-FIVE WORKERS OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

Those marked * are yet on the Rolls, January, 1901.

	NAME	OCCUPATION	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
1784	DAVID LANDRETH	Founder	52	Years
1786	CUTHBERT LANDRETH	Partner	38	"
1787	GEORGE MONROE	Seedsman	27	"
1787	ANDREW DOUGLASS	Nurseryman	32	"
1790	HUGH CRAIG	Laborer	31	"
1790	THOMAS SMITH	Seedsman	27	"
1790	MRS. THOMAS SMITH	Bag Maker	68	"
1790	ROBERT MILLER	Nurseryman	26	"
1792	WILLIAM MOORE	Greenhouse Man	27	"
1796	SAMUEL LESHER	Seedsman	28	"
1798	ELIJAH SKERRITT	Greenhouse Man	29	"
1802	JOHN NEWLIN	Farmer	26	"
1807	JOHN WHITESIDES	Laborer	31	"
1812	ANDREW PORTER	Farmer	27	"
1814	JAMES PARKILL	Nurseryman	29	"
1814	WILLIAM MATSINGER	Laborer	27	"
1816	DAVID LANDRETH MUNNS	Proprietor	29	"
1818	DAVID LANDRETH, JR.	Proprietor	62	"
1819	JAMES FULTON	Nursery Superintendent	31	"
1820	THOMAS LANDRETH	Proprietor	27	"
1820	JOHN W. BURROWS	Superintendent	26	"
1823	WILLIAM GREGORY	Farmer	31	"
1828	GEORGE MORRISON	Seedsman	27	"
1830	WILLIAM WARDEN, SR.	Farm Foreman	47	"
1834	CONRAD RING	Superintendent, Charleston, S. C.	27	"
1836	THOMAS O'NEILL	General Superintendent	58	"
1844	JOHN KILPATRICK	Thrasher	33	"
1847	JAMES MCCrackEN	Plowman	36	"
1850	OLIVER LANDRETH	Proprietor	47	"
1850	JAMES W. MARTIN	Head Carpenter	29	"
1850	PATRICK McDONNELL	Gardener	31	"
1850	DENNIS MCBRIDE	Farm Hand	25	"
1854	JOHN KANE	Porter	25	"
1854	PATRICK HICKEY	Truckman	27	"
1854	ROBERT LOVE	Thrasher	26	"
1854	ANDREW PATTERSON	Porter	40	"
1855	WILLIAM BERGEN	Truckman	25	"
1856	*BENJAMIN TOMLINSON	Farm Wheelwright	45	"
1859	DAVID ELLIOTT	Plowman	26	"
1859	JOHN AHERN	Seedhouse Foreman	25	"

	NAME	OCCUPATION	OF	AGE
1860	*ROBERT P. CARPENTER . . .	Correspondence Department . . .	41	Years
1861	TIMOTHY FAHY	Warehouse Foreman	26	"
1861	JOSEPH PATTERSON	Packer	27	"
1862	*BURNET LANDRETH	Proprietor	39	"
1862	*JACOB T. WOODINGTON	Salesman	39	"
1863	*JAMES McLAUGHLIN	Greenhouse Man	39	"
1863	MATTHEW BALDWIN	Porter	28	"
1865	*CHARLES JOHNSON	Correspondence Department . . .	36	"
1865	*WILLIAM C. HIBBS	Foremen	36	"
1865	JOHN L. HIBBS	Foreman	33	"
1865	ALBERT MARTIN	Commercial Traveler	25	"
1865	*HENRY C. HIBBS	Farm Engineer	36	"
1866	DANIEL JOHNSON	Farmer	25	"
1866	WILLIAM WARDEN, JR.	Seedhouse Foreman	27	"
1866	PATRICK SUTTON	Laborer	25	"
1867	*LEOPOLD LANDRETH	Proprietor	33	"
1867	*HENRY M. PHILLER	Head Bookkeeper	34	"
1867	*ANDREW MCCUEN	Seedhouse Foreman	34	"
1867	JOHN WARDEN	Seedhouse Foreman	26	"
1869	*CHARLES G. A. THAMM	Correspondence Department . . .	32	"
1869	WILLIAM RITCHIE	Packer	32	"
1869	*HENRY SMITH	Correspondence Department . . .	32	"
1870	*ALFRED C. SMITH	Jersey Foreman, Jersey Farm . . .	31	"
1870	*LINCOLN HIBBS	Carpenter	31	"
1870	*GEORGE GRIFFIN	Virginia Laborer	25	"
1870	JAMES J. O'NEIL	Commercial Traveler	28	"
1871	*JOHN JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	30	"
1871	MAT JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	25	"
1871	ROBERT THOMAS	Virginia Laborer	26	"
1872	MALACHI THOMAS	Virginia Overseer	26	"
1872	*KATE TYNAN	Girls' Department	29	"
1873	LEWIS JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	28	"
1873	*WILLIAM FARINA	Head Thrasher	28	"
1873	*GEORGE DAVIS	Virginia Engineer	28	"
1873	*WILLIAM WINSLOW	Packer	28	"
1873	*JACK WADDIE	Virginia Laborer	28	"
1875	*NED BALL	Virginia Laborer	26	"
1876	*BENJ. GROFF	Plowman	25	"
1876	*THOMAS H. HILL	Commercial Traveler	25	"
1876	*WILLIAM COLEMAN	Plowman	25	"
1876	*JAMES COLEMAN	Warehouse Foreman	25	"
1876	*FRANK KNIGHT	Commercial Traveler	25	"
1876	*ROBERT COLEMAN	Seedhouse Foreman	25	"
1876	*GEORGE TURNER	Virginia Overseer	25	"

The records of the Firm show the names of over two hundred old employes of less than twenty-five years' service and over fifteen. These men, though not named as those of twenty-five or more years of service, were equally faithful.

The Landreth Firm is one of the thirty-two commercial Establishments of the United States forming the Association of Centenary Firms—firms for over one hundred years continuously administered by the direct descendants of the founder.

The Association was conceived and to a large extent organized by Mr. Burnet Landreth, one of the members of this firm, who is also the Association President.

	NAME	OCCUPATION	NGTH OF SERVICE
1850	*ROBERT P. CARPENTER . . .	Correspondence Department . . .	41 Years
1861	TIMOTHY FAHY	Warehouse Foreman	26 "
1861	JOSEPH PATTERSON	Packer	27 "
1862	*BURNET LANDRETH	Proprietor	39 "
1862	*JACOB T. WOODINGTON	Salesman	39 "
1863	*JAMES McLAUGHLIN	Greenhouse Man	39 "
1863	MATTHEW BALDWIN	Porter	28 "
1865	*CHARLES JOHNSON	Correspondence Department . . .	36 "
1865	*WILLIAM C. HIBBS	Foremen	36 "
1865	JOHN L. HIBBS	Foreman	33 "
1865	ALBERT MARTIN	Commercial Traveler	25 "
1865	*HENRY C. HIBBS	Farm Engineer	36 "
1866	DANIEL JOHNSON	Farmer	25 "
1866	WILLIAM WARDEN, JR.	Seedhouse Foreman	27 "
1866	PATRICK SUTTON	Laborer	25 "
1867	*LEOPOLD LANDRETH	Proprietor	33 "
1867	*HENRY M. PHILLER	Head Bookkeeper	34 "
1867	*ANDREW MCCUEN	Seedhouse Foreman	34 "
1867	JOHN WARDEN	Seedhouse Foreman	26 "
1869	*CHARLES G. A. THAMM	Correspondence Department . . .	32 "
1869	WILLIAM RITCHIE	Packer	32 "
1869	*HENRY SMITH	Correspondence Department . . .	32 "
1870	*ALFRED C. SMITH	Jersey Foreman, Jersey Farm . .	31 "
1870	*LINCOLN HIBBS	Carpenter	31 "
1870	*GEORGE GRIFFIN	Virginia Laborer	25 "
1870	JAMES J. O'NEIL	Commercial Traveler	28 "
1871	*JOHN JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	30 "
1871	MAT JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	25 "
1871	ROBERT THOMAS	Virginia Laborer	26 "
1872	MALACHI THOMAS	Virginia Overseer	26 "
1872	*KATE TYNAN	Girls' Department	29 "
1873	LEWIS JACKSON	Virginia Laborer	28 "
1873	*WILLIAM FARINA	Head Thrasher	28 "
1873	*GEORGE DAVIS	Virginia Engineer	28 "
1873	*WILLIAM WINSLOW	Packer	28 "
1873	*JACK WADDIE	Virginia Laborer	28 "
1875	*NED BALL	Virginia Laborer	26 "
1876	*BENJ. GROFF	Plowman	25 "
1876	*THOMAS H. HILL	Commercial Traveler	25 "
1876	*WILLIAM COLEMAN	Plowman	25 "
1876	*JAMES COLEMAN	Warehouse Foreman	25 "
1876	*FRANK KNIGHT	Commercial Traveler	25 "
1876	*ROBERT COLEMAN	Seedhouse Foreman	25 "
1876	*GEORGE TURNER	Virginia Overseer	25 "

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Roll of Honor.

EIGHTY-FIVE WORKERS OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

Those marked * are yet on the Rolls, January, 1901.

	NAME	OCCUPATION	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
1784	DAVID LANDRETH	Founder	52	Years
1786	CUTHBERT LANDRETH	Partner	38	"
1787	GEORGE MONROE	Seedsman	27	"
1787	ANDREW DOUGLASS	Nurseryman	32	"
1790	HUGH CRAIG	Laborer	31	"
1790	THOMAS SMITH	Seedsman	27	"
1790	MRS. THOMAS SMITH	Bag Maker	68	"
1790	ROBERT MILLER	Nurseryman	26	"
1792	WILLIAM MOORE	Greenhouse Man	27	"
1796	SAMUEL LESHER	Seedsman	28	"
1798	ELIJAH SKERRITT	Greenhouse Man	29	"
1802	JOHN NEWLIN	Farmer	26	"
1807	JOHN WHITESIDES	Laborer	31	"
1812	ANDREW PORTER	Farmer	27	"
1814	JAMES PARKILL	Nurseryman	29	"
1814	WILLIAM MATSINGER	Laborer	27	"
1816	DAVID LANDRETH MUNNS	Proprietor	29	"
1818	DAVID LANDRETH, JR.	Proprietor	62	"
1819	JAMES FULTON	Nursery Superintendent	31	"
1820	THOMAS LANDRETH	Proprietor	27	"
1820	JOHN W. BURROWS	Superintendent	26	"
1823	WILLIAM GREGORY	Farmer	31	"
1828	GEORGE MORRISON	Seedsman	27	"
1830	WILLIAM WARDEN, SR.	Farm Foreman	47	"
1834	CONRAD RING	Superintendent, Charleston, S. C.	27	"
1836	THOMAS O'NEILL	General Superintendent	58	"
1844	JOHN KILPATRICK	Thrasher	33	"
1847	JAMES MCCrackEN	Plowman	36	"
1850	OLIVER LANDRETH	Proprietor	47	"
1850	JAMES W. MARTIN	Head Carpenter	29	"
1850	PATRICK McDONNELL	Gardener	31	"
1850	DENNIS MCBRIDE	Farm Hand	25	"
1854	JOHN KANE	Porter	25	"
1854	PATRICK HICKEY	Truckman	27	"
1854	ROBERT LOVE	Thrasher	26	"
1854	ANDREW PATTERSON	Porter	40	"
1855	WILLIAM BERGEN	Truckman	25	"
1856	*BENJAMIN TOMLINSON	Farm Wheelwright	45	"
1859	DAVID ELLIOTT	Plowman	26	"
1859	JOHN AHERN	Seedhouse Foreman	25	"

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.

ALYSSUM (SWEET) MARITIMUM.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS.

AGROSTIS.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Alyssum (sweet) maritimum.**—White.
6 inches 5
- Alyssum saxatile compactum.**—
Golden yellow. 1 foot 5
- Alyssum wierzebeckii.**—Yellow.
1 foot 5

The *Alyssum maritimum* is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The *Saxatile compactum* and *Wierzebeckii* are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders.

- Amaranthus atropurpurea nanus.**—
New dwarf, blood red, drooping.
1 foot 5

- Amaranthus caudatus** (Love Lies
Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet. 5

- Amaranthus salicifolius** (Fountain
Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping
habit, brilliantly tipped with orange,
carmine and brown. 4 feet 5

- Amaranthus tricolor** (Joseph's Coat).
—Red, yellow and green foliage.
2 feet 5

The *Amaranthus* is a vigorous tribe of annual plants, very showy in shrubbery or in the centre of large groups. The *Salicifolius* and *Tricolor* are very showy plants in themselves; the latter has particularly brilliant colored leaves when grown in poor soil.

- Ammobium.**—See Everlasting.
Ampelopsis.—See Vines and Climbers.

- Anagallis grandiflora** (Pimpernel).—
Mixed colors. Pretty, hardy annuals,
very desirable for small beds,
edgings, rockeries or baskets.
6 inches 5

- Anchusa angustifolia.**—Blue. Hardy
perennial, will bloom first season if
sown early. Grows freely in the
shade. Continues in bloom through
the season. 2 feet 5

- Anemone coronaria.**—Mixed colors.
2 feet 5

- Anemone fulgens.**—Bright vermillion.
1 foot 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Anemone sylvestris.**—White. 6
inches 5
- Anemones, or Wind Flowers, are hardy perennial bulbous-rooted plants, among the most beautiful of florists' flowers.

- Antirrhinum majus.**—Crimson and
white. 1½ feet 5

- Antirrhinum nana** (Tom Thumb).—
Mixed colors. 6 inches 5

- Antirrhinum picturatum.**—Tinted
varieties mixed. 1 foot 5

The *Antirrhinums*, or Snap Dragons, are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants, succeed in any good garden soil.

- Aquilegia chrysantha** (Columbine).—
Golden. 3 feet 5

- Aquilegia hybrida.**—Mixed. 2 feet.
1½ feet 5

- Aquilegia skinneri.**—Scarlet and
yellow. 1½ feet 5

The *Aquilegia*, or Columbine, is amongst the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.

- Aristolochia.**—See Vines and Climbers.

- Arundo.**—See Ornamental Grasses.

- Asperula azurea setosa.**—Blue.
Hardy annual, bearing a profusion of
sweet-scented blue flowers. 1 foot. 5

- Aster** (Queen Margaret).—Bouquet
dwarf. Crimson, violet and white.
1 foot 10

- Aster chrysanthemum.**—Dwarf.
1 foot 10

- Aster chrysanthemum.**—Tall.
1½ feet 10

- Aster corcordea.**—Double, bright
colors. White centre. 1½ feet . . 10

- Aster Diamond.**—Large flowered,
various colors. 1½ feet 10

- Aster globe-flowered.**—Various
colored. 1½ feet 10

- Aster meteor.**—Bright crimson.
1 foot 10

- Aster mignon.**—Pure white. 1 foot. 10

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Aster pæony-flowered.**—Mixed
colors. 1 foot 5

- Aster pæony-flowered.**—Dark blood
red. 1 foot 10

- Aster Victoria.**—Sulphur yellow.
1 foot 10

- Aster Washington.**—Light purple.
1½ feet 10

- Aster German mixed.**—1½ feet . . 5

The *Asters* are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in the above assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply-dug, highly-enriched soil, mulching and irrigating with manure. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth.

- Asters.**—Perennial. Star flowers,
various colors. 1 foot 5

- Auricula.**—See *Primula auricula*.

- Azalea.**—Perennial. Mixed colors.
3 to 4 feet 25

The varieties of this handsome genus of plants are numerous. Colors are white, yellow, orange, scarlet and pink, with intermediate shades. Requires moist, peaty soil or black sandy loam and shady situation.

- Bachelor's Button.**—See Everlasting
Flowers (*Gomphrena*).

- Balsam** (*Impatiens balsamina*, *Atrosanguinea*, *plenissima*).—Blood
red. 2 feet 5

- Carnation.**—Striped mixed. 2 feet. 5

- Camelia.**—White-blotched mixed.
2 feet 5

- Rose.**—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 5

- Solferino.**—Striped and spotted.
2 feet 5

- The King.**—Bright scarlet. 2 feet. 10

- Double.**—White, pure, for bouquets.
2 feet 5

- Double.**—Mixed. 2 feet 5

The *Balsam*, *Lady's Slipper* or *Touch-me-not*—the latter name derived from the fact that the seed pods, when fully ripe, burst open with the least touch—is a family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Balsam Apple and Pear.**—See Vines
and Climbers.

- Balloon Vine.**—See *Cardiospermum*,
Vines and Climbers.

- Baptisia australis.**—Blue. Hardy
perennial, handsome border plant,
producing blue flowers in terminal
spiked racemes in June. 2 feet . . 5

- Bartonia aurea.**—Golden yellow.
Hardy annual, easy culture.
18 inches 5

- Beans, Scarlet Runner.**—See Vines
and Climbers.

- Beans, Hyacinth.**—See Vines and
Climbers.

- Begonia semperflorens.**—Tuberous-
rooted. Mixed colors. 1½ feet . . 25

- Begonia hybrida.**—Tuberous-rooted.
Mixed colors. 2 feet 75

- Begonia rex hybrida.**—Fibrous-
rooted. Mixed colors, handsome
foliage. 6 inches 1.00

Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil, and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers.

- Bellis Perennis** (Daisy).—Mixed
colors. 6 inches 20

- Bellis Longfellow** (Double rose
Daisy).—6 inches 30

- Bellis** (Double white Daisy).—6 inches 30

The *Daisy* is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed.

- Bidens atrosanguinea** (*Dahlia Zim-
pani*).—Crimson. Hardy annual,
showy flowers resembling single
Dahlia. 2 feet 5

- Bocconia Japonica.**—Magnificent
foliage plants. Perennial. 4 feet . 5

- Brachycome iberidifolia** (Swan
Daisy).—Blue and white. Beautiful
hardy annual, in flower from July to
September. 1 foot 5

- Briza.**—See Ornamental Grasses.

- Bromus.**—See Ornamental Grasses.

HOLLYHOCK (ALTHEA SINENSIS).

BALSAM.

CAMPANULA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Browallia elata (Amethyst).—Mixed colors. A tender annual from Peru. Bears an abundance of blue and white flowers from July to September. Sow in hotbed and transplant in June. 15 inches 5	Campanula pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower).—2 feet 5	leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.	Cineraria maritima candidissima .—Silver foliage. 2 feet 5
Bryonopsis .—See Gourds.	Campanula calicanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet . . . 5	Centaurea Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet 5	Cineraria maritima acanthifolia .—Silver foliage. 2 feet 10
Cacalia coccinea (Tassel Flower).—Scarlet. 18 inches 5	Campanula rotundiflora (Hair Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet 5	Centaurea candidissima .—Silver-leaved. 1 foot 20	The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The Maritima varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.
Cacalia lutea (Tassel Flower).—Yellow. 18 inches 5	Campanula speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet . 5	Centaurea elementei .—Silver-leaved. 15 inches 10	Clarkia elegans .—Double mixed colors. 1½ feet 5
The Cacalia, or Flora's Paint Brush, is a very pretty annual, in flower from July to October.	The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower, all succeed well in good soil.	Centaurea gymnocarpa .—Silver-leaved. 15 inches 5	Clarkia pulchella .—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5
Calandrinia .—Half hardy annual. Mixed colors. 1 foot 5	Canna aurantiaca .—Golden. 4 feet . . 5	Centaurea cyenus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5	Very pretty annuals. May be sown in the Fall and protected during the Winter, or sown early in the Spring.
Calceolaria hybrida .—Mixed colors. 15 inches 50	Canna coccinea .—Scarlet. 3 feet . . . 5	Centaurea moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 foot 5	Clematis .—See Vines and Climbers.
Calceolaria tigrina .—Spotted. 15 inches 50	Canna Marechal Vaillant .—Orange. 5 feet 5	The Centaureas are hardy annuals, of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, Candidissima, Clementei and Gymnocarpa, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed.	Cleome grandiflora or Arborea .—Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual, blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. 3 feet 5
Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.	Canna dwarf French .—Mixed colors. 3 feet 10	Centranthus .—Red and white. Handsome border annuals. 1 foot 5	Clianthus dampieri .—Scarlet. The Clianthus, or Glory Pea, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet 20
Calempelis .—See Vines and Climbers.	Canna indica .—Mixed sorts. 4 feet . . 5	Cheiranthus cheri (Wall Flower).—Single mixed. 2 feet 5	Clintonia , var.—See Trailing Plants.
Calendula maritima .—Double yellow. 1 foot 5	The Cannas are mostly tropical, half hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hotbed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost, and keep in moderately warm cellar.	Cheiranthus cheri .—Dwarf, brown, double. 1 foot 10	Cobaea scandens .—See Vines and Climbers.
Calendula officinalis meteor .—Double striped orange. 1 foot . . . 5	Carnation .—See Dianthus.	Cheiranthus cheri .—Double yellow. 1½ feet 15	Coccinea indica .—See Gourds.
Calendula poncei .—Double white. 1 foot 5	Cardiospermum .—See Vines and Climbers.	The Wall Flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.	Coix lachryma .—See Ornamental Grasses.
Calendula (Prince of Orange).—Dark golden double. 1 foot 5	Castor Beans .—See Ricinus.	Chrysanthemum coronarium .—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5	Coleus , var.—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 1 foot 50
Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture.	Catchfly .—See Silene.	Chrysanthemum burridgeanum .—Crimson and white. 1 foot 5	Collinsia , var.—Mixed colors. Hardy annual adapted to dumps or masses. Easy culture. 1 foot 5
Calliopsis atrosanguinea .—Blood red. 1 foot 5	Celosia cristata, coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet 10	Chrysanthemum (Eclipse).—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5	Columbine .—See Aquilegia.
Calliopsis drummondii .—Golden, with crimson centre, 1 foot 5	Celosia cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet 5	Chrysanthemum sulphurium .—Double yellow. 1½ feet 5	
Calliopsis marmorata .—Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet 5	Celosia cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet 5	These varieties of Chrysanthemum are hardy annuals, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.	
Calliopsis .—Mixed, all colors. 2 feet . 5	Celosia cristata (President Thiers).—Bright crimson dwarf. 2 feet 10	Cineraria hybrida .—Mixed colors. 2 feet 25	
Calliopsis hybrida .—New double mixed. 1 foot 5	Celosia cristata .—Mixed. 3 feet . . . 5	Cineraria hybrida .—Extra select dwarf. 1 foot 50	
Calliopsis or Coreopsis are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters.	The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and		
Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet 5			

The Boss Watermelon is the deepest red and best flavored.

CELOSIA CRISTATA.

COREOPSIS.

DELPHINIUM (LARKSPUR).

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
<i>Commelina</i> var.—Mixed colors. The <i>Commelina</i> is a perennial, tuberous-rooted Mexican plant. Colors are blue, white and variegated; easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5	<i>Delphinium formosum</i> .—Blue and white. 2 feet 5	<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i> .—Red. 2 feet. 5	<i>Feverfew</i> .—See <i>Matricaria</i> .
<i>Convolvulus minor</i> .—See Trailing Plants.	<i>Delphinium grandiflora cœlestinum</i> .—Blue. 2 feet 10	The <i>Dictamnus</i> , or Gas Plant, is a hardy perennial, flowering in June and July. The seeds should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before planting.	<i>Flax</i> .—See <i>Linum</i> .
<i>Convolvulus major</i> .—See Vines and Climbers.	<i>Delphinium ranunculus flowered</i> , var.—1 foot 5	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Purple Foxglove).—4 feet 5	<i>Four o' Clock</i> .—See <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> .
<i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i> .—See Trailing Plants.	The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Foliage much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket, and <i>Consolida</i> , are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed is sown in the Fall, and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil.	<i>Digitalis alba</i> (White Foxglove).—4 feet 5	<i>Foxglove</i> .—See <i>Digitalis</i> .
<i>Cowslip</i> .—See <i>Primula</i> .	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink, var.).—2 feet 10	<i>Digitalis monstrosa</i> var. (Tall Foxglove).—4 feet 5	<i>Forget-me-not</i> .—See <i>Myosotis</i> .
<i>Coreopsis</i> .—See <i>Calliopsis</i> .	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Double striped. Extra. 2 feet 20	<i>Digitalis maculata</i> (Spotted Foxglove).—3 feet 10	<i>Fuchsia</i> (Lady's Eardrop).—Mixed colors. The <i>Fuchsia</i> is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet 50
<i>Cucumis</i> .—See Gourds.	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> (Carnation Pink).—Dwarf red grenadine. 1½ feet 10	The <i>Digitalis</i> are hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care, and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.	<i>Gaillardia alba marginata</i> .—Crimson and white. 1½ feet 5
<i>Cucurbita</i> .—See Gourds.	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> (China Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5	<i>Dolichos</i> .—See Vines and Climbers.	<i>Gaillardia picta lorenziana</i> .—Bright colors. 2 feet 10
<i>Cuphea platycentra tricolor</i> .— <i>Cuphea</i> , or Cigar Plant, is a tender perennial; grows freely, can be propagated by cuttings. 1½ feet . . . 15	<i>Dianthus heddewigii</i> (Japan Pink).—Double variety. 1 foot 5	<i>Erysimum Peroffskianum</i> .—Orange <i>Erysimum</i> , or Hedge Mustard, is a hardy annual bearing racemes or spikes of deep orange blossoms from June to September. 1 foot . . . 5	<i>Gaillardia picta</i> .—Mixed. 2 feet . . . 5
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i> .—White and rose. Tender perennial, bulbous-rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers; protect during Winter, have soil well drained. 6 inches 15	<i>Dianthus diadematus</i> .—Dwarf, double mixed. 1 foot 5	<i>Erianthus</i> .—See Ornamental Grasses.	The <i>Gaillardias</i> are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in many ways.
<i>Cypress Vine</i> .—See Vines and Climbers.	<i>Dianthus imperialis</i> (Imperial).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot 5	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> .—Red and white. Is a half-hardy annual. It flowers on numerous branches, continuing in bloom till frost; very desirable for bouquets. 3 feet 5
<i>Dahlia</i> .—Various colors, double. 5 feet 20	<i>Dianthus laciniatus</i> .—Fringed, double mixed. 2 feet 5	<i>Eschscholtzia alba</i> .—White. 1 foot. 5	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i> .—Blue. Hardy perennial, easy culture. 6 inches . . . 10
<i>Dahlia</i> .—Various colors, single. 5 feet 10	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed. 2 feet . . . 5	<i>Eschscholtzia crocea</i> .—Orange. 1 foot 5	<i>Geranium pelargonium</i> .—
<i>Dahlia</i> .—Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet 30	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5	<i>Eschscholtzia crocea striata</i> .—Striped. 1 foot 5	<i>Scarlet, Choice</i> 10
The <i>Dahlia</i> is a well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous-rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar, free from frost.	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William).—Single mixed. 1 foot 5	<i>Eschscholtzia</i> .—Mixed, various colors. 1 foot 5	<i>Tom Thumb</i> 10
<i>Daisy</i> .—See <i>Bellis Perennis</i> .	Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The <i>Chinensis</i> , or Indian Pinks, and <i>Heddewigii</i> , are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennials. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites, nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers.	<i>Eschscholtzia crocea</i> , fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 10	<i>Choice Mixed</i> 50
<i>Datura fastuosa</i> (Trumpet Flower).—Various colors. 3 feet 5		The <i>Eschscholtzia</i> is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor.	Half-hardy perennials—2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.
<i>Delphinium</i> (Tall Rocket Larkspur).—3 feet 5		<i>Eucharidium breweri</i> .—Purple and white. Hardy annual, showy when grown in masses. 1 foot 15	<i>Gillia capitata</i> .—Blue. 1 foot 5
<i>Delphinium</i> (Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.).—1 foot 5		<i>Eulalia</i> .—See Ornamental Grasses.	<i>Gillia nivalis alba</i> .—White. 1 foot . . . 5
<i>Delphinium consolida</i> (Branching Larkspur, var.).—2 feet 5		<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i> .—Rose and white. Hardy annual, dwarf habit, very pretty for borders or ribbon bedding. Flowers all Summer; water freely. 6 inches 10	<i>Gillia tricolor</i> .—Three colors. 5
<i>Delphinium elatum</i> (Bee Larkspur, var.).—3 feet 5			<i>Gillia</i> .—Mixed 5
			Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork.
			<i>Gladiolus hybrida</i> .—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet 5

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS
(CHINA PINK).

DIANTHUS BARBATUS
(SWEET WILLIAM).

DIGITALIS PURPUREA
(FOX GLOVE)

GAILLARDIA.

Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.	Price per Packet, Cts.
Gloxinia hybrida. —Various colors. The Gloxinias are tender perennials, suited to the conservatory or greenhouse. Their large bell-shaped flowers are of great beauty, shaded, spotted and marked in the most attractive style. 1 foot 50	Hibiscus afrieanus. —Yellow and brown. 2 feet 5	Limnanthus douglasii. —Yellow and white. Hardy annual, bearing numerous fragrant flowers; deep yellow, with white petals. 1 foot . . . 5	Mathiola annua coccinea. —Scarlet. 1 foot 5
Godetia rubicunda splendens. —Purple and red. Beautiful hardy annuals, of easy culture in good soil. Flower freely all the seasons. 2 feet . 5	Hibiscus moscheutos. —White and rose. 3 feet 5	Linaria. —See Trailing Plants.	Mathiola annua purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot 5
Golden Feather. —See Pyrethrum.	Hibiscus is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial.	Linum grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax).—Half-hardy annual, free flowering, and quite handsome. 1 foot 5	Mathiola annua, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 5
Gomphrena. —See Everlastings.	Hollyhock. —See Althea.	Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).—Scarlet perennial. 3 feet 10	Mathiola annua. —Blood red. 1 foot . 5
Gynurium. —See Ornamental Grasses.	Hyacinthus candicans. —White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed, or singly in lawn. 4 feet 5	Lobelia erinus. and others.—See Trailing Plants.	Mathiola annua. —Canary yellow. 1 foot 5
Gypsophila elegans. —Purple and white. Hardy annuals, fine for bouquets; easy culture. 1 foot . . 5	Iberis amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot 5	Lophospermum. —See Vines and Climbers.	Mathiola annua. —Dwarf white. 1 foot 10
Hedysarium. —See Vines and Climbers.	Iberis coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White. 1 foot 5	Luffa. —See Gourds.	The ten-weeks' stock or Gilly Flower is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, and transplant to rich ground.
Helianthus argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet 5	Iberis carminea (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5	Lupinus, var. —Mixed colors, annuals. 3 feet 5	Mathiola simplicifolia, var. —The Brompton stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the ten-week stock. Sow in May and when about two inches high pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 10
Helianthus Californicus. —Golden. 6 feet 5	Iberis odorata. —White. 1 foot . . 5	Lupinus, var. —Mixed colors, perennials. 3 feet 5	Matricaria alba. —White. The "Feverfew" is a hardy annual, of easy culture. 2 feet 5
Helianthus giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet 5	Iberis purpurea. —Purple. 1 foot . 5	The Lupinus are very pretty, showy plants, with pea-shaped blossoms. The annuals and perennials grow readily from seed. The latter may be perpetuated by dividing the roots.	Maurandia. —See Vines and Climbers.
Helianthus nanus. —Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet 5	Iberis, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . 5	Lychnis alba. —White. 2 feet . . . 5	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)—White. Start in hot-bed and transplant to border middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. 1 foot 5
Helianthus globosus. —Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet 5	Ice Plant. —See Mesembryanthemum.	Lychnis chalcidonia. —Scarlet. 2 feet 5	Mignonette. —See Reseda.
The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The above varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.	Ipomea. —See Vines and Climbers.	Lychnis haageana hybrida. —Mixed colors. 1 foot 5	Mimosa sensitiva. —Various colors. The sensitive plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot . 5
Helichrysum. —See Everlastings.	Ipomopsis aurantiaca. —Golden. 2 feet 5	Lychnis, var. —Various colors. 2 feet. 5	Mimulus cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 5
Heliophila araboides. —Blue. Half-hardy annuals, easy culture; sow in open border in early Spring. 20 inches 5	Ipomopsis elegans (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet 5	The Lychnis are hardy perennials, showy border plants. Grow freely from seeds or cuttings.	Mimulus moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 inches 10
Helipterum. —See Everlastings.	Ipomopsis areolata. —White. 1 foot . 5	Malope grandiflora. —Crimson. 2 feet 5	Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.
Heliotropium. —Shades of blue. The Heliotrope is a sweet scented, tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet 10	Iberis, var. —Mixed colors. 1 foot . 5	Malope, var. —Mixed colors. 2 feet. 5	Mirabilis jalapa. —Various colors. Marvel of Peru, or Four o'Clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet 5
Hesperis matronalis. —Purple and white. Hesperis, Garden Rocket, or Dame's Violet, is a biennial, easily raised from seed, and may be perpetuated by division of roots or by cuttings. 2 feet 5	Lantana hybrida. —Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet 5	Malva, var. —White and purple. Hardy annuals, large showy flowers. 2 feet 5	
	Lathyrus odoratus. —See Vines and Climbers.	Martinia fragrans. —Variegated. The fragrant Martinia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5	
	Lathyrus latifolius. —See Vines and Climbers.	Marigold. —See Tagetes.	
	Lavatera. —Red and white. Hardy annual, easy culture, handsome appearance. In bloom from July to October. 2 feet 5	Mathiola annua alba. —White. 1 foot 5	
	Leptosiphon hybrida. —Different colors. Hardy annuals; beautiful tube-shaped flowers. 1 foot 5		

MIMOSA (SENSITIVE PLANT).

PETUNIA.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

PORTULACA.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Momordica.**—See Vines and Climbers.
- Myosotis palustris.**—Blue. The "Forget-me-not" is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches 10
- Myrsiphyllum.**—See Vines and Climbers.
- Nasturtium.**—See Tropæolum.
- Nemophila, var.**—The Nemophila or Grove Love is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful, blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges of borders. 8 inches. 5
- Nierembergia, var.**—Half-hardy perennial, slender branching habit, with yellow-white and violet flowers. 1 foot 5
- Nigella damascena.**—Blue. The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches 5
- Nolans.**—See Trailing Plants.
- Oenothera odorata.**—Yellow. Fragrant Evening Primrose is a showy annual. Easily raised from seed. 2 feet 5
- Pæonia officinalis.**—Red. Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring, and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5
- Pansy.**—See Viola.
- Papaver carnation.**—Various colors. 15 inches 5
- Papaver murselli.**—Various colors. 15 inches 5
- Papaver pæony-flowered.**—Various colors. 15 inches 5
- Papaver ranunculus-flowered.**—White. 15 inches 5
- Papaver bracteatum.**—Scarlet. 2 feet 5
- Papaver croceum.**—Orange. 2 feet. 5
- Papaver orientale.**—Red. 2 feet. 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

- The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum and Orientale, are perennials, and are raised by sowing seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.
- Passiflora.**—See Vines and Climbers.
- Penstemon, var.**—Beautiful herbaceous hardy perennial plants. The flowers of all the species are bell-shaped. Colors scarlet-purple and lilac. 2 feet 5
- Pepper celestial, var.**—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit, from one to two inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet . . . 5
- Pepper (Red Cluster or very small Cayenne).**—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet 5
- Petunia hybrida.**—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5
- Petunia purpurea.**—Purple. 2 feet. 5
- Petunia (Belle Etoile).**—New, white and purple. 2 feet 10
- Petunia grandiflora.**—Large flowered. 2 feet 20
- Petunia marginata.**—Green edged. 2 feet 75
- Petunia, fl. pl.**—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 75
- The Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Phaseolus.**—See Vines and Climbers.
- Phlox Drummondii.**—Various colors. 1 foot 5
- Phlox Drummondii coccinea.**—Scarlet. 1 foot 5
- Phlox Drummondii alba.**—White. 5
- Phlox Drummondii atropurpurea striata.**—Dark striped 5
- Phlox Drummondii delicata.**—Rose, with white centre 5
- Phlox Drummondii oculata.**—White-eyed 5
- Phlox Drummondii nana compacta.**—Dwarf, mixed 10
- The Phlox Drummondii, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprises most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November. Should have rich light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand.
- Phlox superba, or decussata.**—Mixed. Phlox superba, or Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. 3 feet 5
- Pinks.**—See Dianthus.
- Polyanthus.**—See Primula.
- Poppy.**—See Papaver.
- Portulaca alba.**—White 5
- Portulaca aurantiaca.**—Orange . . 5
- Portulaca aurea striata.**—Gold striped 5
- Portulaca miniata.**—Vermilion . . 5
- Portulaca splendens.**—Mixed colors 5
- Portulaca sulphurea.**—Sulphur . . 5
- Portulaca Thellusonii.**—Scarlet . . 5
- Portulaca, fl. pl.**—Double flowering, mixed colors 10
- The Portulaca, though one of the most common, is one of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Primula auricula, var.**—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches 25
- Primula polyanthus, var.**—Hardy perennial, flowers first season. Grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. Start in boxes or pots, and plant out when ground becomes warm. 6 inches 10
- Primula sinensis (Chinese Primrose, var.).**—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation, or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches . . 25
- Primula veris (Cowslip).**—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches 10
- Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather).**—Orange. 1 foot 5
- Pyrethrum roseum.**—Rose. 18 inches 5
- Hardy perennials, easy culture. Pyrethrum roseum is the Insect Powder plant.
- Reseda ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).**—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5
- Reseda aurea (Golden Queen).**—10 inches 5
- Reseda eximea (Parson's White).**—10 inches 5
- Reseda grandiflora.**—Orange and buff. 10 inches 5
- Reseda machet Dwarf.**—Large red. 6 inches 5
- Reseda odorata (Sweet Mignonette).**—Brown and buff. 10 inches . . . 5

RESEDA (MIGNONETTE).

RICINUS (CASTOR BEAN).

SALPIGLOSSIS.

SCABIOSA.

Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.	
Reseda Upright. —White. 20 inches. 5		Schizanthus, var. —Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet 5		of compact globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress Vine.		Wigandia vigieri. —4 feet 10	
No annual flower is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse, conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, in some narrow pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer.		Sensitive Plant. —See Mimosa.		Thunbergia. —See Vines and Climbers.		Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.	
Rhodanthe. —See Everlastings.		Silene, mixed. —Rose and white. It is a handsome annual border flower, easy culture. Sow in Autumn or early Spring. Called Catch-fly by reason of a glutinous moisture on the plant. 1 foot 5		Tropæolum. —Dwarf. See Trailing Plants.		Xeranthemum. —See Everlastings.	
Ricinus macrocarpus. —Dwarf green. 5 feet 5		Snap Dragon. —See Antirrhinum.		Tropæolum. —Tall. See Vines and Climbers.		Zinnia elegans. —Double, white, scarlet, purple and orange—separate colors. 2 feet 5	
Ricinus sanguineus. —Red. 10 feet. 5		Solanum, var. —The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5		Verbena. —See Trailing Plants.		Zinnia, mixed. —All colors. 2 feet . 5	
Ricinus Gibsoni. —Dark red. 5 feet. 5		Sphenogyne speciosa. —Yellow. A beautiful annual, handsome foliage, free bloomer from July to October. Easy culture. 1 foot 5		Veronica hybrida. —Blue and white. 2 feet 5		Zinnia, Dwarf Double. —Mixed. 1½ feet 5	
Ricinus, var. —Mixed colors. 10 feet. 5		Stevia serrata. —White. Greenhouse perennials, much used for bouquets. 2 feet 5		Veronica spicata. —Blue. Tender perennials. Very pretty border plants. 1 foot 5		Zinnia elegans is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed.	
The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.		Stipa pennata. —See Ornamental Grasses.		Vinca. —See Trailing Plants.			
Salpiglossis hybrida, var. —Showy annuals. Classed amongst the Fall flowers. Require light, rich soil. 1 foot 5		Stocks. —See Mathiola.		Viola tricolor alba. —White 5			
Salvia argentia. —White. 3 feet . . 5		Sunflower. —See Helianthus.		Viola tricolor cœrulea. —Blue . . . 5			
Salvia coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet 5		Sweet Peas. —See Lathyrus, Vines and Climbers.		Viola tricolor. —Large yellow . . . 5			
Salvia patens. —Blue. 1 foot 25		Sweet Sultan. —See Centaurea.		Viola tricolor imperialis. —Blotched. 50			
Salvia splendens. —Bright scarlet . 20		Tagetas erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet . . 5		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed 5			
Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall.		Tagetas dwarf. —Striped. 1 foot . . 5		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Samvitalia procumbens. —See Trailing Plants.		Tagetas Eldorado. —Yellow and orange. 2 feet 5		Viola tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) 10			
Saponaria, var. —Hardy dwarf annuals, blooming through the Summer and Autumn. 1 foot 5		Tagetas patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet . . . 5		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Scabiosa atropurpurea. —Purple. 2 feet 5		Tagetas patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot . 5		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Scabiosa candidissima. —White. 1½ feet 5		Tagetas signata pumila. —Yellow striped 15 inches 5		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Scabiosa coccinea. —Scarlet. 1½ feet 5		The Marigolds are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety in its perfection are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance and texture, not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is		Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Scabiosa stellata. —Starry. 2 feet . 5				Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
Scabiosa, var. —Mixed. 2 feet . . 5				Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			
The Scabious, or Morning Bride, is a well-known annual. Easy culture blooms all the season. Valuable for bouquets.				Viola tricolor, var. —Mixed. First-class 10			

Vines and Climbers.

Adlumia cirrhosa (Alleghany Vine).—Rose lilac. Biennial. 12 feet . . 10	
Ampelopsis veitchi (Japan Ivy).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5	
Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 15	
Calampelis scabra (Eccremocarpus Vine).—Tender annual. Beautiful climber, with orange flowers. 10 feet 5	
Cardiospermum halicacabum (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. 10 feet 5	
Clematis coccinea. —Scarlet. 12 feet 25	
Clematis flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5	

Sugar Corn: The Landreth is the best all-seasons variety.

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS
(TALL NASTURTIUM). CARDIOSPERMUM
(BALLOON VINE). MOMORDICA BALSAMINA
(BALSAM APPLE). CONVOLVULUS MAJOR
(TALL MORNING GLORY).

Price per Packet, Cts.

Clematis Jackmanii.—Blue and White. 12 feet 50

The Clematis are hardy perennials, of rapid growth, on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety, Virgin's Bower, or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small white fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large-flowered and very showy.

Cobea scandens.—Purple. Greenhouse perennial, of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 feet. . . 10

Convolvulus major.—Mixed. The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, is an annual of rapid growth: large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 12 feet. 5

Dolichos lablab alba.—White. 12 feet. 5

Dolichos lablab purpurea.—Purple. 12 feet. 5

The Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bears, are handsome annuals, producing purple and white flowers on stems or spikes like the Hyacinths.

Hedysarium coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. Perennial. 2 feet. 5

Ipomea bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet. 5

Ipomea coccinea (Star Ipomea, or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet . . . 5

Ipomea grandiflora (Large Purple Morning Glory).—12 feet 5

Ipomea noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White. 20 feet. 5

Ipomea quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Ipomea quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Ipomea umbellata.—Yellow. 10 feet. 10

The Ipomeas are amongst the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.

Price per Packet, Cts.

Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Peas).—Pink and white. 10 feet 5

Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas).—Mixed colors. 3 feet 5

Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas).—In separate colors. 3 feet. 5

Latifolius is a hardy perennial. Odoratus is a sweet-scented annual. Plant very early in Spring, and from four to six inches deep.

Lophospermum scandens.—Blue. Tender perennial, bearing bell-shaped flowers. 10 feet. 10

Maurandia barclayana.—Purple. 10 feet 5

Maurandia, var.—Tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall. Succeeds best in the greenhouse. 10 feet. 5

Momordica balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet. 5

Momordica charantea (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet 5

Momordicas are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy, ovate fruit; golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds.

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet 10

Passiflora, var.—Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial; in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet 5

Phaseolus multiflorus (Scarlet Running Bean).—Annual. 10 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia alata.—Buff. 5 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia alba.—White. 5 feet . . . 5

Thunbergia aurantiaca.—Orange. 5 feet. 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Thunbergia, var.—Mixed. 5 feet . . . 5
Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, peat and loam soil. Start seed in pots.

Tropæolum majus atrosanguineum.—Crimson. 6 feet 5

Tropæolum majus lobbianum.—Mixed, perennial. 6 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus Schillingii.—Spotted. 6 feet. 5

Tropæolum majus, var.—Mixed. 6 feet 5

Tropæolum peregrinum canariense (Canary Bird Flower).—Yellow. 5 feet 5

The above varieties of Flowering Nasturtiums are all annuals, except Lobbianum, which is a tender perennial. Plant seeds as soon as ground is warm. Heavy rich soil suits best.

Trailing Plants.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, etc. Also for Bedding.

Abronia arenaria.—Yellow. 1 foot. . . 5

Abronia umbellata.—Rose. 1 foot. . . 5
Beautiful hardy annuals, with long trailing stems. Sow seed early in Spring.

Clintonia, var.—White and purple. 6 inches 10

Convolvulus Mauritanicus.—Tricolored. 2 feet 5

Convolvulus minor.—Rose, purple and white. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. Single plants at intervals on a lawn have a pretty effect. 1 foot 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Linaria cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—Lilac. 5

Lobelia alba.—White 5

Lobelia erinos speciosa.—Blue . . . 5

Lobelia gracilis.—Light blue 5
Tender annuals, rich colors.

Nolana prostrata (Trailing Nolana).—Blue and violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring. 5

Sanvitalia procumbens.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers. 5

Tropæolum (Tom Thumb).—Mixed. Beautiful dwarf annual Nasturtium. . . 5

Verbena, auricula-flowered.—White eye 10

Verbena candidissima.—White. . . . 5

Verbena cœrulea.—Blue. 5

Verbena coccinea oculata.—Scarlet eye 10

Verbena hybrida.—Extra selected. Mixed. 10

Verbena hybrida.—Mixed 5

Verbena striata.—Italian striped . . . 5

The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without the Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors.

Vinca alba (Periwinkle).—White . . . 5

Vinca rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose . . . 5

The Periwinkles are perennial, evergreen, trailing plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear pretty white and rosy flowers. Sow seed in hotbed or greenhouse early in Spring; plant out when ground is warm.

GYNIERIUM ARGENTEUM (PAMPAS GRASS).

GOURDS.

VINCA.

STIPA PENNATA (FEATHER GRASS).

Ornamental Grasses.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Agrostis nebulosa*.—2 feet 5
Agrostis pulchella.—2 feet 5
 Hardy annuals, graceful foliage.
Arundo donax (Reed Grass).—10 feet 5
 Single plants present a very striking appearance. Perennials.
Briza (Quaking Grass).—Sow early in Spring; give plants plenty of room. 1 foot. 5
Bromus brizaeformis.—Perennial, quite attractive, easily grown, start early. 10 inches 5
Coix lachryma (Job's Tears).—Half-hardy annual. 2 feet 5
Erianthus Ravennæ.—Hardy perennial; sometimes called Hardy Pampas or Plume Grass. 8 feet 5
Eulalia Japonica.—Hardy perennial, beautiful foliage. 6 feet. 10
Gynierium argenteum (Pampas Grass).—Perennial. Considerable trade is done with Pampas plumes sent from California and sold for decorative purposes. It is a noble plant and can be grown in this latitude. Requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow seed in a hotbed, and plant out when ground is warm. The bulb root must be taken up and kept in cellar in Winter or carefully protected. 8 feet 5
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass).—Hardy perennial. Used for Winter bouquets. Sow seed early in Spring. 2 feet. 5

Ornamental Gourds

AND

FRUITED VINES.

Price per Packet, Cts.

- Abobra viridiflora*.—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet 5
Bryonopsis erithrocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet. 5
Coccinea indica.—White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, succeeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet 10
Cucumis flexuosus (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet. 5
Cucumis perennis (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet 5
 Rapid growing annuals, very pretty.
 Gourds.—
 Large Bottle 5
 Small Bottle 5
 Dipper Gourd 5
 Hercules' Club 5
 Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd 5
 Mock Orange, striped. 5
 Egg Gourd 5
 Sugar Trough 5
 Mixed Gourds, small 5
 Mixed Gourds, large 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the *Luffa*, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong, and can be utilized for many purposes.

Everlasting Flowers.

- Acroclinium*.—Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot 5
Acroclinium.—Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot. 10
 Half-hardy annuals of free growth.
Ammobium grandiflora.—White. Hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. 18 inches 5
Gomphrena globosa alba.—White. 1 foot 5
Gomphrena globosa haageana.—Orange. 1 foot. 5
Gomphrena globosa nana compacta.—Red. 6 inches 5
Gomphrena globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5
Gomphrena globosa, var.—Mixed. 1 foot 5
Gomphrena, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button, well-known an-

Price per Packet, Cts.

uals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered.

- Helichrysum album*.—Pure white. 20 inches 5
Helichrysum compositum aurea.—Large golden 5
Helichrysum nanum.—Dwarf, double, mixed 5
Helichrysum, var.—Single, mixed. 5
 The *Helichrysoms* are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Require rich soil.
Helipterum Sandfordii.—Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot 5
Rhodanthe strosanguinea.—Purple and violet. 1 foot 5
Rhodanthe Manglesii.—Rose. 1 foot 5
Rhodanthe, var.—Mixed. 1 foot 5
 Tender annuals, requiring care. Sow seed in hotbed early in Spring, and do not plant out till all danger of frost is past. Bloom is like the dwarf semi-double Sunflower.
Xeranthemum album.—White. 1 foot 5
Xeranthemum purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5
Xeranthemum superbissimum.—Rose. Hardy annual, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. 2 feet 5

LANDRETHS'

"JEWEL CASE" OF FLOWER SEEDS.

VERY ATTRACTIVE LITTLE CASE OF INLAID WOOD.

CONTAINING 20 PAPERS SELECT FLOWER SEEDS.

Each Paper with Colored Illustration of Flower, and Directions for Culture.

Price One Dollar Each.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK by the Pound or Ounce at Low Prices.

BULBS OF ALL SORTS.

We publish a Catalogue and Priced List of BULBS FOR AUTUMN AND SPRING PLANTING.

This List comprises all the usual varieties, with such Novelties of Merit as we think would be acceptable to our Customers.

Dutch Bulbous Roots for Fall Planting.

Our importations of Dutch Bulbs have been made from one of the principal growers in Holland for a number of years past, with the most satisfactory results. Fine healthy roots, producing beautiful blooms, all true to name and color. A large assortment of Summer flowering bulbs on hand during the Spring months.

Egg Plant is best without thorns. To get such buy Landreths' Improved Large Purple.

Monthly Operations.

JANUARY.

NORTHERN. January is unfavorable to outdoor labor; in the garden, especially, but little can be done. Rods for Beans and Peas may be made ready, Manure collected, Compost Heaps formed, and, by the way, compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. Fruit Trees pruned; Hedges clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. Asparagus-beds top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. Hotbeds for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for Landreth's Seed should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

SOUTHERN. Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further South, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances, he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. Asparagus-beds dress with compost and salt. This latter, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. Horse-radish cuttings put out. Peas sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try it again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, All The Year 'Round, and Select Early Jersey Wakefield may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the Bloomsdale Early Market, a wonderfully fine sort for early Summer use; the Reedland Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch Cabbage may now be sown to come in still later; also the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage, a variety which stands the sun, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession; Cauliflower, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head, and may need slight protection at this season; Turnips for early crops sow. Also Beets sow, also Carrots, Spinach, Parsley; all of which to be repeated next month; Onions hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; Lettuce Plants from Fall sowings, transplant; Celery earth up as required; Endive, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant Garlic, Shallots and Onion Sets; set out Bullock Blood Sets; Spinach and Rosette Kale should be sown. Sow seed of T. T. Tomato. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

FEBRUARY.

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a Hotbed, for forwarding tender vegetables. Towards the close of this month seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper may be planted in Hotbed; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or, as is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of Seeds, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand; Peas plant; for the earliest choose Landreth's Extra Early, which is unquestionably the greatest bearer among the first early sorts, and is of fine flavor. Among the best Peas following in succession are the Premium Gem, Advancer, American Wonder. Beans, Pink Eye Wax, plant. Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed and Pink Heart Collards sow. Remember, highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the Cabbage tribe, which embraces the Turnip and Ruta Baga. The Cabbage Plants from previous sowings transplant; and the Lettuce Plants; also sow seed of Golden Curled. Sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, and Beets; Asparagus-beds re-dress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse

pickle, of which heavy dressings may be safely given. Squashes and Melons plant. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. Extra Early Adams and Minnesota Sugar Corn plant for the first crop, follow up with Crosby Sugar, Landreth Sugar, Early Mammoth and Evergreen, for succession. Plant Potatoes, Alliance is one of the best. Set out Bullock Blood Onion Sets; drill Onion, Double Selected Danvers. Sow Tomatoes, Bermuda and Money Maker.

Mail your order for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

MARCH.

NORTHERN. Asparagus sow; plant roots of the Colossal. Beets, Eclipse, Landreth's Forcing, Philadelphia Turnip, and Early Blood Turnip sow. Cabbage sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test Landreth's Earliest, Very Early Wakefield, Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head, Early Market, Reedland Early Drumhead. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing, sow. Cauliflower—attend to those under glass. Celery sow. Cress sow. Compost prepare. Dung prepare for later hotbeds. Horse-radish plant. Hotbeds make; also force. Lettuce sow, transplant. Mushroom-beds attend to. Mustard sow. Onions put out as sets—those known as Philadelphia Buttons much the best; get Bullock Blood Sets. Parsnips sow—Bloomsdale is the best. Peas, Landreth's Extra Early, Advancer, Premium Gem, sow. Potatoes, Early, plant. The Garfield is admirable in every respect. Radish, Market Gardeners', Summer White, sow. The Wonderful Half Long, an improvement on the old Long Scarlet, we recommend. Rhubarb sow; plant roots. Sage sow; plant. Tomato sow in hotbed. Early Jersey ripens first. T. T. Tomato is best for succession. Turnip, Earliest Bloomsdale, first in market—the earliest, sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

SOUTHERN. Southward of Washington, Peas continue to plant. Set out Bullock Blood Onion Sets. Beans, Landreth's Scarlet, the best in existence, and Pink Eye Wax, plant. Cabbage Plants from Winter beds transplant, especially Landreth's Earliest; also Jersey Wakefield. Remember, to have fine head Cabbage and Lettuce, deep culture and highly manured soil is required. Onions sow, our Extra Early Red. It is remarkably early. Leeks sow. Turnips sow a few; they may succeed. Potatoes plant. Carrots and Parsnips sow, if enough were not sown last month. Mustard, Bloomsdale and Landreth's Earliest Cutting Lettuce, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. Parsley sow. Tomatoes sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. Peppers sow close of this month. Water Melons, Landreth Boss and Arkansas Traveler, sow; also Extra Early Cantaloupe, Acme and Reedland Giant Muskmelon. Cucumbers, First and Choice, sow. Okra, Landreth's Long Green Pod, sow, also Squash and Pumpkin. Beets and other root crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated; Celery, Paris Golden, and Spinach sow. Asparagus-beds dress, if not already done. Strawberry-beds set out. French Artichokes if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

APRIL.

NORTHERN. The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy, a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an Asparagus bed see article upon Asparagus. Beans, Landreth Scarlet, sow. First in Market is the earliest. Beets, Early and Long, sow. Cabbage, Reedland, Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing and Danvers, sow. Celery sow, if not sown last month. Cress sow. Cucumbers, Landreth's Choice, Landreth's First, sow in warm spot. Horse-radish plant, if not done. Hotbeds attend to. Leek sow. Lettuce sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. Marjoram Sweet sow. Mustard, for Salad, sow. Melons sow; see our new varieties. Nasturtiums sow. Onions, Buttons for table use plant, try Bullock Blood Sets, and sow Bloomsdale Set Seeds, white, red and

MOBLEY'S POND, GA.—Since I have been planting your seeds I have never failed to have solid heads of Cabbage and Lettuce, something rare in this section.

BLUNT, DAK.—Your Extra Early Red Onion is the best to be seen in this country.

LE MARS, IOWA.—Your Extra Red Onion did wonders—taking first premium. It is far better in this climate than the Wethersfield.

Monthly Operations.

yellow, thickly for sets. Parsley sow. Parsnips, Bloomsdale, Sugar, sow. Peas, Early and Late, for a succession, sow. Potatoes plant; Landreth Garfield is a variety of very superior quality. Radish, Earliest White, Prussian, Golden Globe, White Summer and Lady Finger, sow for succession. Salsify sow. Sage sow or plant. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow at short intervals. Thyme sow or plant. Tomato sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

SOUTHERN. Spring-sown Cabbage will now be fit to transplant; manure well, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; deep tillage is demanded by the Cabbage tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow Reel-land Early, Late Mountain, Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage seed for plants to be set out in June. Cauliflower and Broccoli may be sown. Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. Bloomsdale Pearl Onions, set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow Leeks for Winter use. Turnips sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the Potato Vines. Sow Radishes, the White Summer and Golden Globe are the best for the season. Lettuce may be drilled where intended to head. Sow Celery, plant more Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. Okra, Long Green Pod, sow, if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

MAY.

NORTHERN. During the past month the harder vegetables have been sown, and by the middle of the present one all will have been put in.

Beans, Bush, plant for succession; Landreth's Scarlet are the best. Lima, Carolina, Seek no Further, and other Pole Beans may now be planted. Beets, Long, sow. Cabbage, set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. Pepper plant. Carrot, Nantes, sow. Cauliflower in frames, remove glasses. Celery weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle, plant. Lettuce, Reliable, Largest of All and Dutch Butter, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. Melons plant; the best is Landreth's Boss and Long Light Iceing; among Citrons or Muskmelons the Extra Early is the first to ripen. Parsnips thin out, if ready.

We have, in former issues of our CATALOGUES, recommended a Farmers' Kitchen Garden, where nearly all the preparation of the land may be done by horse power, and thus most ample supplies of vegetables be obtained at all seasons, without hand labor or occupation of time which may not readily be spared from farm duties.

SOUTHERN. Beans, Snap, Lima, and Carolina, plant; also the Southern Prolific, a pole variety of extraordinary worth—try it. The Saddleback is good. Cabbage sow for Winter. Lettuce, sow Landreth's Cutting and Golden Curled. Radish, sow the Golden Globe and White Summer. Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes may be put in. Corn, Landreth's Sugar and Evergreen Sugar, plant for succession. Pepper and Tomato sow, for plants for later crops. Sweet Potato set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it; otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would remind our Southern friends that we of the North find no outlay of money or labor yield so rich return, in comparison with the amount expended, as that devoted to the Kitchen Garden.

JUNE.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors but the profit which attends the judicious application of both

time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus-beds keep clean. Beans, Bush or Bunch, plant for succession and cultivate those in growth. Beets, thin to four inches. Broccoli, plant out those sown in April. Cabbage also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October, in advance of the Winter varieties. Celery, plant out a portion for early use. Cucumbers, sow successive crops of Choice and Turkey. Corn, Landreth Sugar, plant for a succession. Endive sow. Leeks thin or transplant. Peas, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow Bloomsdale Ruta Baga Turnip.

Send your order for Turnip Seed; see our list of approved varieties.

SOUTHERN. Plant Beans; transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes may be planted. Sow Tomato for a succession, beginning with the Early Jersey, Acme and Perfection. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip Seeds; you will want them in July and August.

JULY.

NORTHERN. This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, Landreth's Scarlet, plant for succession. Beets, the stock-feeding varieties, Long Blood, Sugar, Mangold-Wurzel, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. Beets, Early Blood-Red Turnip and Half Long for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. Cabbage plant. The Winter sorts of Cabbage should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden Cabbages may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering and, if need be, shading. Celery plant. Endive sow. Peas, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. Turnips of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

Send us your order at once that you may be prepared to take advantage of favorable rains to sow the seed.

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant Beans. Transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli. Transplant Leeks. Sow Nantes Carrots and Parsnips. Sow Endive for early crop. A few Turnips may be sown. Transplant Celery for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. Spinach may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the results scarcely repay the labor. Irish Potatoes plant. Cucumbers, Short Prolific and Jersey Pickle, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the Ruta-Baga apply with increased force in the South, where pasturage is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not unrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the best source and irrespective of price. That offered "remarkably cheap" is usually dear in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

AUGUST.

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. Cabbage, for Winter use, may head if planted at once. Celery, earth up; plant for future use. Endive plant. Beans, Bush or Snap, plant; tender Snaps, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. Lettuce, Forcing and Reliable, sow in drills to head. Peas sow. This vegetable is a delicacy in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. Landreth's Extra Early, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. Radishes sow, the Spanish and China for Winter, the Golden Globe and Prussian Scarlet Turnip-rooted for Autumn use. Ruta-Baga sow without delay,

BERWICK, PA.—I sold this year 250,000 Cabbage plants from your seed. One man bought 50,000, saying the stock was the best he ever saw.

CLYDE, O.—I want to tell you of the grand success I had with six acres of Landreth's Cabbage Seed, when others failed me.

ALLEGHENY, PA.—The seed merchants here claim that your seeds cost too much for them to make a profit, saying cheaper seeds were just as good, but when I have bought such I have found my mistake when picking time came.

Monthly Operations.

if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe**, **Southern Snow White Globe** and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**, don't forget it; the **Earliest Bloomsdale** may be sown until first of September, though it will do well to sow at least a portion earlier, as at a late day it is difficult to remedy a failure.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow to head in November. We also commend for family use, **Landreth's Earliest**, **Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow, and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreth's White Leaved Collards**, **Onions** plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow **Squash** sow. **Ruta-Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals; **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all Turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce**, **Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. **Roots** are to be divided and reset. **Strawberry-beds** planted. **Cabbage**, **Landreth's Earliest** and **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead**, sow, to plant out in Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting time in Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia; especially sow the **Bloomsdale Early Market**, also the **Earliest Bloomsdale**, as a succession. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad**, **Scurvy Grass** and **Chervil** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce**, **Speckled Dutch**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable**, **White Cabbage** and **Bloomsdale Early Summer**. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta-Baga** cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the fore part of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch**, **Late Mountain** and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage**, to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit for use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreth's Forcing** are a rare sort. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes**, **China** and **Spanish**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow, and plant, and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually, low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are, the protection of crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage** plant out in sheltered loca-

tion and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring. **Potatoes** dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. **Beans** planted last month, cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets** set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschafots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas**, **Landreth's Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion Sets**, **Autumn White Wax**, **Pearl** and **Berinda**. Set out **Onion Sets** for Winter and Spring Scallions. **Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and the hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees**, **Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root Culture.

SOUTHERN. The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. **Peas** sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend **Tom Thumb** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any **Pea** known to us. **Cabbage**, if plants remain, set out. **Onion Sets** plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salad** sow on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frost kills them it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Landreth's** Seeds are to be had. Try again. Drill **Bloomsdale Spinach** for Spring use, also **Rosette Kale** and **Forcing Lettuce**.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. Compost prepare. **Dung** prepare for hotbeds. **Hot-beds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. Trench and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreth's Seed**. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN. In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreth's Earliest**, **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees**, **Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreth's Seeds** early. Order them now as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of Seeds. See remarks to purchasers, on second page of cover.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The **Landreth's Large York Cabbage** is the best early sort; it has never disappointed me for profit. As a Market Gardener I have been growing it for over forty years, the last nineteen at this place, and previously at Baltimore.

ROGERSVILLE, TENN.—I have been planting your seeds for nineteen years. No one has done more for the benefit of agriculture than your firm. **Landreth's** Seeds never fail.

These Prices are Constantly Subject to Fluctuations, and, Therefore, Merely Suggestive. Postage Eight Cents per Pound Extra if by Mail.

ARTICHOKE.

FRENCH.

Cynara scolymus—Artichaut—Alcachofa—Artichode—Artiskok.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom, or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 1.—**STEWED.**—Trim, wash, and put in a saucepan with boiling water till the outer leaves loosen, and the bottom of the leaves are found to be tender.

No. 2.—Serve with butter sauce, made as follows: Quarter pound of butter put in a saucepan, to which add two tablespoonsful of flour, half pint of water, salt, pepper; stir till it boils, adding the yolk of one egg and a little cream. Stir and remove. Otherwise it will curdle.

No. 3.—Cold Artichoke may also be served, with French dressing made as follows: Half teaspoonful of salt, small quantity of pepper, one table spoonful of vinegar, three tablespoonsful of olive oil, all beaten well.

Large Globe.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten when cooked as above. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.; per lb. \$3.00.

JERUSALEM—TUBERS.

Helianthus tuberosus—Topinambour—Erbsapfel—Namara.

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of entirely distinct character—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six to eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent when once given a place in a garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 100 bushels per bush. \$2.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis—Asperge—Esparrago—Spargel—Aspargen.

EIGHT OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FIFTEEN POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots, from October to March, to any point within 1000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than older ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded, the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

Asparagus is always in demand, such a thing as the market being seriously glutted with it never occurs. The variety known as the Colossal is the best, producing shoots often one inch in diameter, and sometimes as many as fifty to the plant.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches. If the land be friable, fertile and well cultivated, these seedlings can be set out the next Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 6.—**STEWED.**—Wash, tie in bunches and place in saucepan of boiling water. Cook slowly until tender. Serve with butter-sauce made after receipt No. 2, above.

No. 7.—**COLD.**—After stewing as above directed, and when cold, serve with French dressing made after receipt No. 3, above.

No. 8.—Or serve with Vinaigrette-sauce, made as follows: To French dressing add onions, pickles, parsley and capers, hashed and mixed well.

Palmetto.—An early, prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 15c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25. | **Colossal.**—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 50c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Palmetto.—Per 100, 90c.; per 1000, \$5.50

| **Colossal.**—Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, \$5.00.

CATTLE BEETS OR MANGOLD-WURZELS.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of Turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it, or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish.

Mangold-Wurzel Yellow Globe.—Similar to the Red Globe except in color. Its single tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Mangold-Wurzel Red Globe.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties; more easily handled; SEVENTY tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Mangold-Wurzel Yellow Oval.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Golden Tankard Mangold.—A rapidly-maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-

feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. It has such a slight hold upon the ground that it can be lifted with the least effort, and added to the good qualities named possesses a nutritious quality superior to any other Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Mangold-Wurzel Mammoth Long Red.—A very productive variety used for cattle feeding. In England EIGHTY tons have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Norbiton Long Giant.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Adapted for deep soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

TABLE BEETS.

Beta vulgaris—Bellerave—Remolacha—Rote oder Munkelrübe—Rödbede.

FIVE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 22.—BOILED.—Wash, and boil till quite tender; rub off the skin, quarter and put into a saucepan, with salt, pepper, butter and a little broth. Let the butter melt, and mingle well by tossing the pan. Serve in a covered dish.

No. 23.—PICKLED.—After boiling, peel and quarter, refresh with cold water, cut in slices and put in a jar half full of vinegar; add salt, spices, slices of onion, whole pepper, a laurel leaf and horse radish cut in small pieces. Keep covered.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This newer variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian, being two or three days earlier in development, more attractive in appearance, and of superior quality for the table. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip.—Growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish, and consequently maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in fifty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. This variety admits of close culture, is one of the leading sorts, and will be found very desirable in the family garden and profitable to the trucker. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Bassano, or Extra Early Turnip.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary, and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Landreth's Very Early (FOR FORCING).—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as EARLY as the Egyptian and HARDIER. It is not so dark in flesh, but is more firm when boiled or pickled; the LEAF-TOPS are remarkably SHORT and COMPACT, fitting the variety for FORCING UNDER GLASS or CLOSE PLANTING on the border. A remarkably fine sort, and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Early Blood-Red Turnip.—Here we have the old stand-by, the short-leaved Early Flat Blood-Red Turnip Beet, with its solid deep beefy color, well known by our annual distribution of many tons of seed to millions of homesteads since its introduction over seventy years ago. Root, broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Red Turnip (DEWING'S).—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Improved Blood-Red Turnip (EDMUNDS).—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Philadelphia Early Turnip.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Half-Long Blood Red.—Very desirable. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Valuable for Winter keeping or market supply, as it retains its solid, juicy character long into Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Philadelphia Perfection.—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Long Blood Red (VERY RICH).—An old standard variety used both for table and for cattle; RESISTS DROUGHT BETTER than any of the other varieties of Beets: color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable

for cattle. Keeps well during Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Silesian Sugar.—This form of Beet, of which sugar is made, is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Imperial Sugar.—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad. Used here for stock feed. Skin cream color, flesh white: an average of fifteen tons can be produced per acre. Its high percentage of carbo-hydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Red-Top Sugar.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown; very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Klein Wanzleben.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring till Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. We recommend every one who has a garden to plant it, and assure them that they will be fully satisfied. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

THINNING OUT.

NEXT to errors of too deep or too shallow sowing of Seeds are the errors of thick seeding without corresponding thinning—a neglect of properly thinning out the plants after germination. It is far better to thin out a row of Beets, Lettuce, Carrots or Parsnips, so as to obtain good specimens at proper distances, than miserable abortions crowded together at half an inch apart, as is so often seen in the gardens of the inexperienced. So clearly evident is the advantage of thinning out that we will not waste space dwelling upon it, other than to give the following table of suggestive distance to which vegetables in the private garden should be thinned:

1 inch—Radishes.
2 inches—Beans, Carrots, Peas, Salsify, Corn Salad.
3 inches—Leeks.

4 inches—Beets, Kale, Onions, Parsnips, Spinach, Turnips.
5 inches—Endive, Parsley.
6 inches—Lettuce, Okra.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris—Haricots nains—Frijoles—Arup—ober Bred—Bohnen—Busk-eller Bræk-Bünner.

THREE QUARTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. ONE AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary till within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two-and-a-half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation.

NOTES ON COOKING.—GREEN BEANS, STRING.—No. 12.—STEWED.—Wash and cut in half, and put in saucepan of boiling water, add salt, cook very quickly, drain through a colander and refresh with cold water to keep green; put in a frying-pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg.

DRIED BEANS.—No. 13.—STEWED.—Soak over night in cold water; cook slowly with salt pork, add an onion, cloves, salt and pepper. When cooked, thicken with melted butter and flour.

No. 14.—BAKED.—Cook the Beans as described in Recipe No. 13; add half gill of molasses; place in a deep dish with pork; bake in moderate oven for an hour.

No. 15.—BEAN SOUP.—Stew with a ham bone or pork; strain through a fine sieve; add a small quantity of cream and butter, and serve with fried bread crumbs.

Landreth's First in Market.—This is well named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—i.e. green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flageolets, and the hard white dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.25; per bush. \$8.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semitransparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific and quite free from string, continuing long in edible condition. The Valentine is a variety standard in every gardening district, North, South, East and West, and will always continue to be a very favorite sort both with truckers and private gardeners. It is always salable, because always good. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

Early Brown Six Weeks, or Mohawk.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

Long Early Yellow Six Weeks.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

China Red Eye.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

Landreth's Scarlet.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. A sort come to stay. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars, might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. The pods of this variety may almost be said to be rust-proof, so free are

they from the spotting so common among other varieties of golden-podded Beans. It is entirely distinct in origin from the Golden Wax, and entirely different in color and form of the dry seeds from all others, the seeds being of kidney form, and of a color ranging from light to deep scarlet, some almost purple. We could so select the color of the seeds as to breed them all light scarlet, but we find from experience that such selection would be made at the expense of size of pod. The Landreth's Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Best of All.—Very productive, in showy pods, long half round, underling green with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

Extra Early Refugee.—Vine more compact than the Improved or Common Refugee, and earlier by a week in maturity. Pods round, succulent, stringless. A sort unsurpassed in many good qualities. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

White Valentine.—The pods are green, round, stringless, succulent, curved in form, and of highest excellence both for market and family garden. Pods reach maturity thirty-five days after germination. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.

Horticultural Dwarf.—A bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of same name. A productive sort and growing in popularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.40; per bush. \$5.00.

Dwarf German Wax, Black Seed.—Known in many localities as Butter Beans by reason of the buttery-colored pods. One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Landreth's Large York Cabbage is the best early sort; it has never disappointed me for profit. As a market gardener I have been growing it for over forty years, the last nineteen at this place, and previously at Baltimore.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS—CONTINUED.

Golden Wax.—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax pod varieties, having become everywhere popular because of its long showy pods, which are nearly twice the length of the old Black-seeded Wax. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.

Dwarf Kidney Wax.—Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Very similar in edible pod to the Landreth's Scarlet-Seeded Wax, maturing in about the same time. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.

Pink Eye Wax.—A new yellow-wax podded bush variety introduced by this firm in 1888, and most highly recommended by us and commended by all gardeners who have tried it. This Bean can only be obtained from us. The Pink Eye Wax produces an erect short vine bearing fat golden-wax pods, resembling but, beyond comparison, superior to the Golden Wax. The pods of the Pink Eye are borne in clusters of three or four on a branch, consequently the plant is far more productive than any other Golden Wax variety. Pods large, round, meaty and absolutely stringless. This cannot be claimed for any other variety of Bean, and raises the Pink Eye Wax to the very first rank. The pods arrive in condition for eating or for shipping thirty-five days from germination. The dry seeds are all white excepting a pink eye. A peculiar quality of this new Bean is the preservative or long-standing habit of the pods; that is to say, a continuation of their tender, juicy, brittle condition or adaptability for cooking over a period extending several days beyond that of any other known variety, a habit of inestimable value to the market gardener, who, with such a long-keeping variety under adverse conditions of rain or labor troubles, is not liable to such serious loss as with a quick-hardening sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.

Detroit Wax.—Fine sort, foliage tinged yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax, somewhat stringy, quite free from rust. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.55; per bush. \$5.75.

Bismarck.—Later than Landreth's Scarlet. A very good Bean, pods golden wax, sickle or sabre shaped, thick, round, undulating, somewhat stringy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.

Yosemite, New.—A golden wax variety, producing very large bold pods of remarkable density. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 60c.

Crystal Wax.—Color of pods very light green and semitransparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Landreth's Saddleback Wax.—A new golden-podded wax variety introduced for the first time in the Autumn of 1889. We named it Saddleback by reason of the peculiar form of the pods, which on the back are unusually broad, flat and indented with a decided crease. So much flattened on back and front as to have the greatest thickness or diameter from side to side, which peculiar quality cannot be pointed out for any other Bean. A novelty of rare merit, producing edible pods as early as Black Wax, larger, rounder, more pulpy and absolutely stringless; more prolific, harder than Black Wax or Golden Wax, and unquestionably rust-proof. We are not afraid of praising this Bean too highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.25; per bush. \$9.00.

White Wax.—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table thirty-seven days from germination, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Golden Eyed Wax.—Yellow podded and showy—good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Refugee.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Of high reputation in some districts, leading all other varieties in quantity planted. It is a favorite Bean for salting and canning. A strong-growing vine, requiring fifty per cent. more room than the Red Valentine, not so erect in habit of growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

Golden Pod Refugee.—A variety having a pod of the character of the Refugee, but golden wax instead of green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Landreth's Paris Canner Bean.—Green pod—emerald green. Introduced by us in 1886 and found to possess the following desirable qualities for canning-factory use. 1st. Vigorous constitution of plant, the foliage being in color a deep green and resisting the hottest sun. 2d. Immense productiveness, the yield in pods being more than double that of other Bush Beans, while their small size adapts them for canning and pickling. 3d. Green seeds, the soft beans retaining their green color till they become fully ripe, and like Invicta Peas do not show age if delayed in picking. 4th. The seed being so small and the habit of the plant so bushy that one bushel of seed will cover as much ground as two bushels of ordinary beans. Valuable for forcing on account of surpassingly productive habit. The Bean used in France, put up in glass and tin. A bush variety growing to a height of twelve to fourteen inches, well branched. Foliage strong and dark, and resisting the most intense heat. Exceedingly early to produce marketable pods of accepted adaptability for canning and pickling purposes, by reason of their great length, narrow breadth, deep color and solidity. Marvelously productive of pods borne in pairs; so productive as to exceed anything in the Bear line we have ever seen, the pods hanging in festoons upon the vines. The dry seeds are small and of light green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.25; per bush. \$8.00.

Dwarf Carolina.—Seeds similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seed men call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.

Royal Dwarf.—A kidney-shaped white Bean for Winter consumption in the dry state. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

White Cranberry.—A field Bean, grown for commercial purposes and Winter use. Color white. Form nearly round. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

Navy.—A grocery Bean used in Winter for baking. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

BROCCOLI.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—BOILED.—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce, No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

Large Early White.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower.

Purple Cape.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

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POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

THREE PINTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FIFTEEN QUARTS TO THE ACRE.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

Creaseback or Fat Horse Bean.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Southern Prolific (NEW YORK STOCK).—Matures in seventy days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Kentucky Wonder.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 70c.

Red-Speckled Oval-Seeded Cut-Short Cornfield.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. It is very productive, and for table purposes, used as a snap, is of excellent quality; pods green, half round and succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 60c.

New White-Seeded Runner.—A novelty of high merit. The dry seeds are white, flat, kidney shaped. The pods, when in edible condition, ranging from green to golden and bone-white; succeeding best on heavy ground. They are absolutely stringless, brittle as pipestems, long and half round. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 80c.

Golden Cluster Wax.—A splendid sort, exceedingly productive of large golden wax pods, borne in clusters and continuing in bearing until stopped by frost. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 80c.

Tall German Wax, Black Seed.—A good Snap-short. Pods fat, waxy, maturing in seventy-five days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.70; per bush. \$6.50.

White Dutch or Case Knife.—An excellent Bean, used either as a Snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry in Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Scarlet Runner.—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.

Horticultural.—A showy Bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Giant Wax, Red Seed.—An acquisition among the Pole Beans. Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.50; per bush. \$9.00.

Carolina or Sewee.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.30; per bush. \$8.50.

Large White Lima.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine nor large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.70; per bush. \$6.50.

Large Jersey Lima.—Matures ninety days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.50; per bush. \$9.00.

ENGLISH BEANS.

Early Mazagan, Long Pod.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.25; per bush. \$8.00.

Broad Windsor.—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$2.25; per bush. \$8.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to one hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumbled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 32.—**STEWED.**—Place in saucepan of boiling water, add salt, cook very quickly; put them in colander and refresh with cold water; put in a frying-pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Serve hot with a garnish of chopped Parsley. They can also be served with a light cream sauce. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—Chou Fleur—Coliflor—Blumentohl—Blaukool.

ONE-HALF OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons. In hot-beds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer and again during Winter under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed-beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night, when they are put out, are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 58.—**BOILED.**—Wash, place in a vessel with cold water and boil, empty, refresh, and boil again; when nearly done drain and add a small quantity of milk and butter, and cook until tender. Serve hot with cream and butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2.

No. 59.—**AU GRATIN.**—Boil as directed in No. 22. Place tablespoonful of butter in frying pan, when melted add teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly and add one-half pint of milk; stir continually until it boils, when add one-half tablespoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, Parmesan is best, pour this over the boiled Cauliflower, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until light brown and serve hot.

No. 60.—**BAKED.**—After cooking as described in No. 22, place the Cauliflower in a baking dish, add salt, pepper, nutmeg, cream sauce, bread crumbs and a little grated Swiss or Parmesan cheese and small pieces of butter. Place in a hot oven and bake until it has a brown color.

Landreth's First.—In this variety is found the perfection of a combined early and large Cauliflower, not only equal to any in quality, but a certain cropper. Its exceedingly short stem designates it as the best adapted for forcing under glass, and it will be found the most profitable for the field. About 12,000 plants may be set to the acre. Leaves short and broad. Head large, compact and pure white. Pkt. 50c.; per oz. \$6.00.

Early Snow-Ball.—A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$3.50.

Select Early Dwarf Erfurt.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkt. 40c.; per oz. \$2.50.

Extra Early Paris.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large white compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

Half Early Paris.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

Half Early French.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An admirable sort, dwarf and early. Not so well selected as the Select Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

Imperial.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. \$1.50.

Early Asiatic.—One of the early varieties, and a reliable sort. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

Lenormands.—A large late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

Algiers.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

Large Late Dutch.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 60c.

ONE MOMENT.

Did it ever occur to our customers why every traveling salesman of our competitors makes it a point to attack our prices and our reputation, saying, "Our Seeds are as good as Landreth's," and "We will discount Landreth's prices?" Is not this proof that our Seeds are the

American Standard for Purity and Value,

and an acknowledgment of the inferiority of their own? Such an admission places them in an unenviable position, and one from which self-respect for the quality of their own goods should preserve them.

Oftentimes we hesitate to purchase for our customers such varieties of Seeds as are specialties with other Seedsmen; for as certainly as we buy one pound it is exaggerated to one hundred, and then their salesmen cry with unceasing voice, "Why, we sell to Landreth!" Is not this a humiliating effort on their part, an effort to climb up higher by belittling their own Seeds?

Another favorite argument of our competitors is, that "Landreth's charge their customers an increased price for their reputation as reliable Seedsmen," thus admitting that they have no reputation as reliable Seedsmen to charge for. Reputation is only secured when deserved, and only attained by selling the best stocks. When they have secured a reputation for good Seeds, if they ever do, then their prices will be the same as ours, and they in turn will be accused of charging for their reputation by those who have it yet to make. If the character of Seeds carried their value upon their face, as cotton, sugar and other staple goods, this charge would amount to nothing, but unfortunately the character of Garden Seeds cannot be determined by inspection, an entire season must pass before their respective values are determined. It sometimes happens that we are shut out for a season, but we are sure to hear from customers with words to this effect: "My Garden was a perfect failure last year, as my local merchant was induced to lay in a stock of cheap Seeds. If I cannot get your Seeds at home I will order them from you by mail. The BEST is certainly the CHEAPEST."

SAWDUST VALLEY, TENN.—Have been growing your Seeds for forty-three years, and I know them from that experience to be reliable in all things.

GORDONSVILLE, VA.—This is the forty-fifth year I have planted Landreth's Seeds.

CARROT.

Daucus Carota—*Carotte*—*Zanahoria*—*Möhr Rübe*—*Wortel*.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO ACRE.

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 52.—**STEWED.**—Peel and slice, put in a saucepan with a little broth, water, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Boil an hour. Thicken with butter kneaded with flour, mix well and boil. Finish with butter, teaspoonful sugar and chopped parsley. Serve hot.

No. 53.—**IN CREAM.**—Wash and scrape the outside, cut in small pieces, boil until tender, refresh and boil again. Serve hot with cream sauce.

Extra Early Forcing.

We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for FORCING UNDER GLASS, or in the open ground. It is stump rooted, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn, Blunt-rooted.

Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed.

Sometimes called "Half Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

New Half Long, without Core.

Smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Ox-Heart.

Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange red, tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet.

Short, thick, stump rooted. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Nantes.

(THIRD EARLY).—This is a thick-rooted, half-long Carrot, unequaled by anything we have ever had from abroad, showing marks of the highest breeding, as indicated by its uniformity of shape, color and texture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Orange Danvers Half-Long.

Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, valuable to the stock breeder and market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Long Orange.

Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Long Red Coreless.

Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Altringham.

Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Large White Belgian.

This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Rute Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Large Yellow Belgian.

Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

CABBAGE.

We have been engaged in growing Cabbage Seeds for One Hundred and Nine Years, or since 1784, and should know something about what we write,

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pomme—Col repollo—Kopitoh—Kaal.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have head Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good barnyard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kainit, the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen is dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the rankest food; frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn, turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent. of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads, though sometimes ninety-five per cent. have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$3.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

EXTRA EARLY CABBAGES. With much pride we call the attention of Cabbage growers to Landreth's Earliest and Landreth's Early Summer Flathead. They are both super-excellent in every desirable quality. The first, an Extra Early Pointed Head, earlier than any strain of Wakefield. The second an Extra Early Flat Head, weeks ahead of any other flat or round head. Notwithstanding both are so very remarkably early, they will reach heavy weights if given time.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 35.—BOILED.—Carefully prepare and cut in quarters; put on the fire with plenty of water, and boil, refresh and cook either with ham, corn beef or salt pork. Cook slowly until tender and serve with meat.

No. 36.—FRIED.—Use only fresh Cabbage. Remove the outer green leaves, divide in quarters; cut out any hard core; wash carefully; parboil twenty-five minutes, press the water out and cool. Cut in small pieces, place in saucepan and put in salt and pepper, and fry to a light brown.

No. 37.—PICKLED.—Cut raw Cabbage very fine, add salt, pepper and mustard seed; add boiling vinegar with onion and green pepper cut very fine. Cover carefully.

No. 38.—COLESLAW.—Cut Cabbage very fine, and serve with French dressing, as described under recipe No. 3.

No. 39.—SAUER KRAUT.—Use only solid heads shred very finely; take a small water-tight keg and line with Cabbage leaves, sprinkle $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of salt on the bottom; upon this place three inches of shredded Cabbage, which cover with three tablespoonsful of salt well pressed down, then another layer of Cabbage and salt, until keg is full, when hammer down with force. Small portions of herbs, chopped Peppers, and Onions are often added. On top of the upper layer of Cabbage place a circular head of less diameter than the keg, on which fix a heavy weight. When fermentation begins skim off the scum, keeping the cover always in place. To serve Sauer Kraut wash it well in warm water and drain thoroughly. Garnish the edges of the dish with Carrots, Onions, a bouquet of herbs, some chicken or goose grease, and put the Sauer Kraut on top, adding salt pork, sausage, or piece of bacon in the middle; add salt, pepper or a glass of white wine and a couple of Apples cut very thin, a pint of broth, cover and let it cook for two hours. Serve hot.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

Landreth's Earliest Cabbage.—The earliest of all good-sized Cabbages. Some very small sorts may be earlier, but no one can possibly be disappointed with it, as with its EXTREME EARLINESS it unites VIGOR OF GROWTH, WEIGHT OF HEAD and EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY. TEN DAYS EARLIER THAN ANY OTHER CABBAGE, it produces well-formed, conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed at its early maturity, and, if he is a market gardener, will be able to place it in the market ahead of all competitors. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.—The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head, cone shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Early York (ENGLISH).—This is an early approved variety, known in England as Large York. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Landreth's Large York.—The hardiest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Reedland Early Drumhead.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-Headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners at Mobile write us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in that section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

Louisville Early Drumhead.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

CABBAGE--CONTINUED.

Bloomsdale Bullock-Heart.—This is a FIRST and BEST early, ripening with the English Large York, and a few days in advance of Landreth's Large York. It is LARGE for a first early, UNIFORM, and INVARIABLY PRODUCES MARKETABLE HEADS. Where the Winter is severe sow in hotbeds, January or February, according to location, transplant under glass to secure sturdy plants preparatory to setting out. We invite the attention of market gardeners to this variety, feeling assured it is destined to high popularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

Landreth's Early Summer Flat-Head.—This is the EARLIEST of the Summer sorts. Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat head. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. No other flat or round head approaches it nearer than a week, as this follows immediately after the Select Early Jersey Wakefield—a large percentage of heads ripen with the Wakefield. This is a great acquisition, as every market gardener will immediately recognize. This is not the Early Summer of other catalogues. Ask for Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Winnigstadt.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Bloomsdale Early Market.—This is offered as a SECOND EARLY, succeeding the Bloomsdale Bullock-Heart. It is of EXTRAORDINARY SIZE for an early ripening variety—heads reaching twelve to fifteen pounds under good culture, which it must have to attain perfection. Were we to write a page in its praise, we COULD NOT SAY TOO MUCH. In form it is CONICAL, smooth in leaf, HARDY in constitution, THE SUN NEVER WILTS IT, and cold is comparatively disregarded. It is, however, a rank feeder, and is seen only in perfection on strong, highly manured and, deeply cultivated. It usually heads at Philadelphia the latter end of June, and may be cut successively throughout July. THIS IS NOT OFFERED AS A FIRST EARLY SORT. In its proper place as a SECOND EARLY it will meet every expectation. PLANT IT. WONDERFULLY FINE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Large Jersey Wakefield.—This is an admirable sort and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor, as a variety suited to the family garden, and in some sections it is growing in favor as a market variety. Not so early by two weeks, but twice the size and weight of the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads ox-heart formed and hard. Texture of leaves delicate and tender when cooked. We introduced this variety in 1874; it has since been renamed the "Charleston Wakefield." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

New York Early Summer.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval, color bluish green with lighter-colored veins, stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. It will come into head immediately succeeding the Large Jersey Wakefield when similarly treated, and thus forms an unbroken succession. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Early Flat Dutch (IMPORTED).—An early flat head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Bloomsdale Early Drumhead.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always SOLID, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we COME to UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. DON'T FAIL TO TRY THIS VARIETY. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Long Island Medium Flat Dutch.—A variety for Autumn and early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Early Drumhead (IMPORTED).—Flat head, early, large and of celebrity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Landreth's all the Year 'Round.—Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-Seasons Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while

under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Early Brunswick.—Short stemmed, early, large, flat, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

St. Denis.—Large, early and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Succession.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts, and much earlier than the late sorts. Stem short, sure header, heads flat and closely leaved over. Color, light green, similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

All Seasons (New York).—Sure header, heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Color, darker than Succession. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

LATE VARIETIES.

Much IMPORTED Late Cabbage Seed is offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that Imported Seed of the late varieties is absolutely worthless.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flat head. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; per lb. \$3.25.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; per lb. \$3.25.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market-gardeners' profit as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.—This is one of our standard late maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Landreth's Large Late Mountain.—A strong-growing late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts, and as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Bergen Mammoth.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown by us. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Buncombe.—A favorite in mountain districts of the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Green Glazed.—A glossy pea green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Red Dutch.—Leaves red or purple, and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; per lb. \$3.25.

Drumhead Savoy.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small plant, heads early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Ulm Savoy.—The best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Green Curled Savoy.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with LOW-PRICED IMPORTED SEED. It is a true producer of seed, and consequently never very plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

PERRYVILLE, N. Y.—Landreth's Earliest Cabbage is the best ever brought into this section. It grows as hard as a cannon ball and will be the early one I will grow.

CENTRE POINT, IOWA.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., sent me some Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, which gave better satisfaction than anything I have ever grown.

CELERY.

Apium graveolens—Celeri—Apio—Sellerie—Selleri.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow treuches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 68.—**STEWED.**—Trim off all defective parts and wash thoroughly. Parboil five minutes or until tender and drain through a cloth. Cut stems all the same length and put in a stew-pan, with salt, pepper, butter, and white broth to cover; let simmer for an hour. Drain the Celery through a sieve or cloth, saving the liquor, to which add Espagnole Sauce, see No. 69. Skim the fat so as to form a sauce, press thoroughly through a napkin; place the Celery on a dish and pour over the sauce.

No. 69.—**ESPAGNOLE SAUCE.**—Take half pound clarified butter, add one pound flour; roast very light brown. Add onions, carrots, a bouquet of herbs, allspice, a knuckle of veal and a ham bone. Let simmer slowly in saucepan, then moisten with three quarts of stock to a light thin sauce. Let cook for three hours slowly. Skim off the grease; then strain the sauce, and reduce with sherry or white wine, according to taste.

No. 70.—**SALAD.**—Use the hard roots as well as stems. After washing well cut the stems, both blanched and green, into small pieces. Serve with French dressing, No. 3, or Mayonaise dressing.

Dwarf White.—More desirable for the private than the market garden. The dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Hearts white and crisp. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Golden Dwarf.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint, stamping it a DISTINCT type and a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Golden Heart.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Half Dwarf.—A variety of celebrity among the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—SOLIDITY, never being hollow; FLAVOR, a peculiar nutty quality, VIGOR OF GROWTH, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Boston Market.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best; the only sort sold in Boston markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Paris Golden Yellow.—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.75.

White Plume.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Red or Pink.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and HARDINESS. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

GIANT PASCAL.

Large White.—The most imposing of all varieties though not as delicate as dwarfier sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Giant Pascal.—A mammoth silver white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Sandringham.—A celebrated English variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted (IMPORTED SEED).—A variety forming a large solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Flavoring for Soups.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Hartwell Perfection.—A desirable form of white solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

COLLARDS.

Brassica Oleracea Acephalo—Choux verts—Winter Kohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

Pink Heart.—This has never been offered by any other Seedsmen. The lower leaves are green with bone-white veins or ribs, the interior leaves are ivory-white, like finest bleached Celery, the leaves about the heart are PINK and purple. It is very unique and worthy of culture in the best gardens by reason of its beauty as an ornamental plant and by reason of its tender and delicious quality as a table vegetable, boiling as it does marrow-like as Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

White Leaved.—Very rare and very choice, the plant producing centre leaves generally perfectly white, though sometimes dashed with pink. In quality it is much more delicate than the ordinary Southern Collard, and is highly recommended both as a curiosity and a garden vegetable of the first quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Landreths' Marrow.—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad waxy midribs stripped of leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Creole, or Southern.—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

CORN SALAD.

Valerianella olitoria—Mâche Commune—Adersalat oder Stetsalat—Canonigos—Koornsalad.

EIGHT OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

Broad Leaved (LARGE SEEDED).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a

cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Postage extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under, and 5 and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

Zea—Mais—Maiz Para el uso de la mesa—Belfsch-Korn für Tischgebrauch—Indiansk Korn.

ONE QUART OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. EIGHT QUARTS TO THE ACRE.

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture extends far beyond any historic period.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Indian Corn has been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; such tales being pure fabrications. Seeds of Wheat, Sorghum and Millet have been discovered, but it is doubtful if any such seed ever vegetated.

Indian Corn may be divided into six classes, viz.: Pop—*Zea Everta*; Flint—*Zea Indurata*; Dent—*Zea Indentata*; Soft—*Zea Amylaca*; Sweet—*Zea Saccharatum*; Pod or Husk—*Zea Vaginata*; and each of these are subdivided according to shape of the ear, number of rows upon each ear, etc.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties, indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the harder field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height, may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick-ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three inches apart.

Of the medium and large varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears, can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION.—Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 84.—BOILED.—Wash and boil in plenty of water with a small quantity of milk; cook for twenty minutes.

No. 85.—FRITTERS.—Grate Corn raw or cooked. For dressing take one pint of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, half pound of sugar, salt, pepper, sugar; heat into light batter. Fry on both sides in pan with hot lard, one tablespoonful of batter to each fritter.

No. 86.—PUDDING.—Place half pound of Indian Meal in three pints of boiling milk lightly sugared. Cook for twenty minutes, add molasses, six raw eggs, and spices; mix well together. Put in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with vanilla or other flavored sauce.

Green Corn should never be allowed to heat, but soon as received spread out upon a cool floor.

FIELD CORN.

ONE PINT OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. EIGHT QUARTS TO THE ACRE.

Landreth's Extra Early Yellow Summer Flint.—This Corn, producing a slim ear of yellow flint grain, is a sort of exceeding productiveness on elevated lands in the Middle States and in the far Northern States, where it frequently produces sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

Leaming (EARLY).—An early selected variety of yellow Corn, small grain, heavy, productive. Highly esteemed in Eastern Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 60c.; per bush. \$2.00.

Golden Dent (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the grain; a prolific variety; strong in foliage; a desirable feed for cattle. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 60c.; per bush. \$2.00.

FIELD CORN—CONTINUED.

Pennsylvania Long Early Yellow Flint.—Long, narrow ears; grain reddish yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 60c.; per bush. \$2.00.

Pennsylvania Early Dent.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 60c.; per bush. \$2.00.

Landreth's Large White Flint.—Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is

superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 70c.; per bush. \$2.50.

Tuscarora.—"Flour Corn," so called by reason of the snow-white character of interior of grain; grain full, soft. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

Southern White Gourd Seed.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

Old Cabin Home (REMARKABLE).—A thick-eared Southern type of white Corn with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

Extra Early Adams (SIXTY DAYS).—The earliest white Corn, ready for table sixty days after germination. Height of stalk three to four feet; ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Adams Early.—A white Corn, next among white Corns in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

Early Landreth Market.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated

on large areas and almost exclusively by the market gardeners of Burlington county, New Jersey, experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear when in proper condition for the table resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of hearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

SUGAR CORN.

Dolly Dutton Sugar.—Exceedingly early and dwarf, valuable before others come in. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Corey.—A valuable sort, earlier than the Narragansett and more robust. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Extra Early Narragansett Sugar.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns. Maturing for table in 60 days from germination. Average height of stalk four and a half feet. Grain red when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Desirable in the family garden and profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Early Marblehead.—Similar to the Narragansett, but not such red grain. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Extra Early Crosby Sugar.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Darling's Sugar.—An old standard variety of high merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Early Concord Sugar.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Hickox Sugar.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Asylum Sugar.—More vigorous than Crosby. Stalk six feet, ears long—quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Landreth's Sugar.—A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen, and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long, or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceeding sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing in eighty-two days, eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it, without qualification, as being undoubtedly the BEST SUGAR CORN in existence. That is high praise. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Quantum Sugar.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00; per bush. \$3.75.

Amber Cream Sugar.—Very rich in flavor. Grains amber when hard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Golden Sugar.—A medium stalk, producing an average ear of deep yellow grain, very sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Large Cob Sugar (PERRY'S).—An early variety, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Triumph Sugar.—A variety following the Asylum in maturity. Sweet, productive and of good appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Early Mammoth Sugar (RARE).—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Eight Rowed Sugar.—Maturing for table about seventy-five days from germination. Ears long and named from number of rows. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Red Cob Sugar.—A standard variety in many markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Black Mexican Sugar.—The Black Sugar Corn is especially rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Evergreen Sugar (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Late Mammoth Sugar.—The late Mammoth is the strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Egyptian Sugar.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Ensilage Sugar Corn.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 70c.; per bush. \$2.50.

Ruby.—Red all over—stalk, leaves, husk, cob and grain, when dry. A novelty possessing admirable flavor and unexcelled in sweetness. Worthy of cultivation by every one. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Country Gentleman.—A short-stalked productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ear large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 95c.; per bush. \$3.50.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.—I have been an annual customer of Landreth's Seeds for fifteen years, and my parents forty years earlier. My neighbors all depend on me to get your seeds for them. K

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus—Concombre—Gurle—Agurker—Kornkommer.

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. THREE QJARTS TO THE ACRE.

For early use plant in hills 4x4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is two hundred crates, 8x14x20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November, and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$1 or \$5 per box of eighty-five to ninety fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be shipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The Pickle Houses generally pay the farmers forty to fifty cents per bushel, they in turn sell them at from twenty to thirty cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles, as pursued in New Jersey, is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take four quarts of salt and mix in two gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each two bushels of pickles put into the cask, add four quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of twenty or twenty-five pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of four quarts of salt to two gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle Packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 100.—**SALAD.**—Peel and cut in very thin slices and soak in salt water for two hours. Strain till very dry, serve with French dressing made after recipe No. 8.

No. 101.—**SLICED. PICKLED.**—Peel and slice fresh Cucumbers and put in a pan and let stand with plenty of salt to draw the water. Press dry and put them in a jar, pour over cold boiled vinegar. Add salt, pepper and a few slices of onion.

FIELD VARIETIES.

Landreth's First.—The earliest long field Cucumber in cultivation; dark green and desirable. Very rare. Very poor seeder, therefore high priced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Landreth's Choice (EXTRA EARLY).—The choicest sort we have ever offered, green, long, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. 60c.

Short Prolific Pickle.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in fifty days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as two and a half feet. In seeding this variety we do not drop the seed in hills but drill in continuous rows as we would Beans, about one seed to the inch, and when the plants are well established, cut them out to about three inches apart. We have a very large demand for this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Improved Early White Spine.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.

green color for a long period, that is to say it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties—a feature of value to the shipper, as it stands transportation to long distances. The White Spine is a general favorite for its many excellent qualities; its popularity proves its worth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Early Frame.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Early Cluster.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Medium Green.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Jersey Pickle.—Used in New Jersey very extensively by those who prepare pickles commercially. It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of small fruit of this variety are packed annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Boston Pickling, or Boston Market.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Turkey Long Green.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM; not equaled by any field variety. This is the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT, being of a longer and of proportion as shown in illustration. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Long Green.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Gherkin.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

HOTHOUSE VARIETIES.

At convenient times from December to March, plant the seed in thumb pots or pans, or still better, on small squares of sod in hothouse, and when grown to the full leaf, about three inches high, transplant them, giving each plant ten square feet of surface if in a "frame," or five feet square if in a hothouse where the vine can be trained up overhead. The temperature must be kept up to seventy-five degrees. By cuttings the number of plants can be easily multiplied. Artificial impregnation of the flowers will increase the product tenfold. Dusting the leaves with flour of sulphur will check attacks of mildew, and dusting of quicklime and new dry soot around the collars of the plant will save from canker.

Telegraph.—A leading English hothouse variety, quick in growth, weighing up to four pounds. White spined, handsome and prolific. Pkt. 20c.

Tender and True.—A free-bearing, long-fruited greenhouse sort. Sometimes thirty inches in length, small neck, very showy in color and form. Thin skin and firm flesh. Pkt. 20c.

Rabley.—Fruit not so long by one-half as the preceding; more productive than the others. Can be sold at half price, and therefore commands more ready sale. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Gown.—A black-spined frame or hothouse Cucumber, growing to thirty-five or thirty-six inches in length. Of a fine green of excellent flavor, productive and of a blue bloom. Pkt. 20c.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Landreth's Scarlet Bean I consider the finest of all Wax Beans. They beat everything with which they can be compared.

CHERVIL.

Scandix cerefolium—Cerfeuil—Perifollo—Kerbel Bittere—Kjorvel.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Sow when the Peach is in bloom, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnip, which latter root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip.

Curled.—Sow and cultivate like Parsley. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

CHIVES.

Allium schoenoprasum—Ciboulette—Schnittlauch—Cibollino.

The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, but as a rule only by Europeans, who have brought their old country tastes with them to this country. It is similar in habit to the Onion, and it is propagated by divisions of the root tufts, which should be set out in April or May in rows of twelve inches, the sets being placed at four inches in the row. Per lb. market price.

CRESS.

Lipidium Sativum—Cresson alénois—Garten-Kresse—Mastuerzo—Tuinkers.

This is used as a Salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

Curled.—Used for flavoring and as a Salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Broad-Leaved.—A form of Salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Water.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

DANDELION.

Taraxacum—Pissenlit.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 109.—**SALAD.**—Pick off all injured portions and wash thoroughly and serve with French Dressing No. 3. Add to it, if desired, some small piece of very crisp fried bacon with vinegar.

Cabbaging.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie

up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 80c.

EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena—Aubergine—Eierpflanze—Berengena—Eierplant.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field two or three weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of five feet and at three feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong manure or hot, rank manure is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up two or three inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants three feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely, repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in heds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans or leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of three to four fruits, weighing two to three pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing eight to ten pounds each; we have had them of thirteen pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, one-and-a-half cents per fruit. The highest prices are eight and ten cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November, and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate.

Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and caudex for Winter use.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 112.—**FRIED.**—Peel the fruit and cut crosswise in slices of full diameter and of one-third of an inch in thickness; sprinkle salt between the slices and set aside for a half hour, when remove the water, dry and dip in butter and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard until brown.

No. 113.—**BAKED.**—Peel the fruit and cut into small pieces. Place in a pan with butter and sweet oil over a fire for three minutes; add salt, pepper, and a little sauce or gravy. Take it from the pan and put in a baking dish, coat over with bread crumbs and Swiss cheese and bake in oven till quite brown.

Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple.—Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem offer serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg-Plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper

quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.; per ¼ lb. \$1.60; per lb. \$6.00.

New York Improved.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 60c.; per ¼ lb. \$1.60; per lb. \$6.00.

ENDIVE.

Chicorium endivia—*Chicorée Endive*—*Enbivien*—*Salat*—*Escarola d'Endivia*—*Andijvie*.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. THREE POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

Green Curled.—A desirable Salad when blanched by exclusion from the sun. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

White Curled.—A variety of white tint, more delicate than the Green Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Moss Curled.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Broad Leaved.—More productive than the other varieties; not so choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

GARLIC.

Allium Sativum—*Ail Ordinaire*—*Gewöhnlicher Knoblauch*—*Ajo Vulgar*—*Knoflook*.

Used in cooking for seasoning purposes. Its flavor is somewhat similar to that of the Onion, though much more pungent. It is bulbous and is propagated by detaching the cloves or sets and planting them in rows one foot apart and six inches asunder. Per lb. 25c.

HORSE-RADISH.

Cochlearia armoracia—*Raifort Sauvage*—*Meer-rettig*—*Taramago*.

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting stick into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 15c.; per 100 50c.; per 1000 \$4.00.

HERBS.

These impart a strong spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Anise.—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—*Grüner Anis*—*Matalahuga*. A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, and thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot-and-a-half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Borage.—*Barago officinalis*—*Bourrache officinale*—*Boretzsch*—*Borrajá*. A soft thick-stemmed annual plant, reaching a height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Cardoon.—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardeon*—*Karbon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Notes on Cooking Cardoon.—No. 47.—**STEWED.**—Remove the soft stalks and prickly edges, cut four inches in length and parboil for twenty minutes, cool, peel and put in a saucepan, cover with light broth whitened with flour, add salt, sliced lemon, chopped beef suet and parsley, boil until soft, drain through a napkin, range in a deep dish and add butter. Serve with Espagnole sauce. See No. 69.

Caraway.—*Carum carui*—*Carvi*—*Welschmümmel*—*Karvij*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of about one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Chervil.—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Serbel*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half-long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Coriander.—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Coriander*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Dill.—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Eneldo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Fennel.—*Fenouil*—*Fenchel*—*Hinojo*—*Yenkel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

*Lavender.—*Lavandula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Scented*—*Fraxinifera*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

*Rosemary.—*Rosmarinus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Neimarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Rue.—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Raute*—*Ruda*. A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

*Sage.—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Salbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. The foliage is very aromatic, the leaves are long, narrow, and of a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Summer Savory.—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annuelle*—*Savory*. An odoriferous garden herb used for seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, and a multitude of straight stems, foliage light blue and exceedingly fragrant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram.—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Marjoram*. A familiar aromatic herb used for seasoning. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows in early Spring, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Sweet Basil.—*Ocimum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basil*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a perennial plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow in one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

*Thyme.—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Thyme*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for spade culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot and produces an abundance of small erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca capitata—*Laitues pommées*—*Ropffalat*, *Sattich*—*Lechuga acogollada*—*Krop salad*.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. Protect the plants by a cold frame, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant them into rich ground. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills from time to time during Spring and Summer; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Speckled Dutch Butter and heat-resisting varieties which we have selected as standard sorts, by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 142.—**SALAD.**—Remove the green leaves, wash well and dry in a napkin. Serve with French or Mayonaise dressing.

Landreth's Earliest Cutting.—The earliest cutting variety in market. May be planted very close. It does not head, but affords curled, crisp, good-flavored Salad long before the Cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Landreth's Forcing (RARE).—Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; exceedingly early, compact habit, admitting of close culture; heads small, but very pretty and salable. Very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Black Seeded Simpson.—A cutting variety of unusual merit—not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Curled Simpson.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Silesian.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Boston Curled.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Tennisball (BLACK SEED).—An early heading sort of reputation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Tennisball (WHITE SEED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Oak-Leaved.—Named because of its resemblance. Excellent for hot countries, as it resists almost any heat. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Boston Market.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Virginia Solid Header.—A white Lettuce of cabbage form, cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, and of remarkably good quality. Last April and May we sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices, and next year will put in a wide breadth for truck. We recommend it by using it ourselves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Bloomsdale Reliable.—A medium-sized Cabbage variety, never failing to head, slow to shoot to seed, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, close folded head, few outside leaves, quick in growth. Recommended to market gardeners for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Salamander.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

American Gathering.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Golden Curled.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Bronzed Curled.—New sort. A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves, and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Hanson.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Curled India.—A valuable variety, making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Speckled Dutch Butterhead (SECOND EARLY).—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Imperial Cabbage.—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very

superior to the stock usually sold as Imperial or White Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Early White Cabbage (SECOND EARLY).—A broad-leaved, vigorous-heading sort. White, showy and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Bloomsdale Early Summer.—An acquisition of value; medium size, round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; always heading and slow to shoot to seed; qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise Lettuce either for family use or market. Second early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Known in the vicinity of New Orleans as the Creole. DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Royal Cabbage.—Large heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Largest of All.—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbaging variety, very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Bloomsdale Butter (BLACK SEED).—A dark green-leaved variety of remarkable vigor, resisting the most severe heat, and highly prized by all who have tried it. Used largely by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Brown Dutch.—A fine half-heading variety of Lettuce. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

New York Lettuce.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Landreth's Heat-Resisting Cos.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Green Cos.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

White Cos.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

KALE

Brassica Oleracea—Acephala—Choux verts—Winter-Rohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Greens for cutting. Curly loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 127.—**BOILED.**—Wash thoroughly, place in pan with water, add small quantity of soda to preserve green color. When nearly cooked tender, change the water to refresh it. Boil again, and when quite tender hash it fine, add salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter. Kale can be cooked same as Cabbage, with pork, ham and corn beef—the Kale to remain natural—that is, entire.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves, moss curled; color, emerald green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per 1-4 lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Rosette.—The most densely foliated Kale in cultivation, forming a loose head or rosette, most ornamental and most profitable to the market gardener. Leaves, strong, wide, erect, recurved, exquisitely curled and twisted, so much fluted on the edges as when unfolded to astonish by a scope of the leaf four times the usual span. Color, light green, veins and

ribs marrow like, stems short, plant rising to a height of eight inches. Exceedingly slow to shoot to seed; a valuable quality to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Mosbach.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upwards, light yellow green, double curled, white narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per ¼ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Norfolk.—Color, very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Purple Dwarf German.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf German Greens.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

New Orleans Broad Leaf.—Enormously productive in broad flat leaves, dark green in color, very thick in texture, profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Siberian.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch.—Foliage yellowish green, and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Tall Curled Scotch.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

KOHL-RABI.

Brassica Caulo-rapa—Choux-raves—Knochenrabi—Cavolo-rapa.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips.

Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows.

Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches.

For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 132.—**BOILED.**—Remove the skin, cut in quarters. Boil in salted water with a little butter, drain, put in a stew pan with melted butter, stir a few moments over the fire and add Espagnole Sauce with salt, pepper, butter; mix well and serve in a deep dish.

White Vienna.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Purple.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Green or White.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

LEEK.

Allium porrum—Poireau—Lauch oder Porre—Puerro—Pici.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet and six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 137.—**SALAD.**—Clean well and cut the white portion of the roots in thin slices. Drain and dry and put in a salad bowl with French Dressing No. 3.

Carentan.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per ¼ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Rouen.—Thick short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per ¼ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Musselburgh.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per ¼ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Large London.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For spraying fruit trees and vines to destroy fungus growths, as Apple-scab and mildew, Pear-scab, Grape black-rot and mildew, leaf-blight of Cherry Plum and Quince, take four pounds fresh unslaked lime, six pounds copper sulphate powdered, forty-five gallons of water, or in same proportions. Soak the lime, making a creamy white-wash. Pour into a barrel, straining it through a sack; fill up with water and stir. The mixture will cost one cent a gallon. The mixture must be applied in the form of fine spray, applied with force by an effective pump or syringe. It will be safe to make four sprayings: First, just as the flowers are opening; second, ten days later, and so on at intervals of ten days. Sometimes six or seven sprayings are beneficial.

LITTLE BLUE, MO.—This is a hard place to perfect Cabbages, but with your Early Drumhead I had ninety-nine per cent. of perfect plants and of Broomdale Large Late Flat Dutch ninety-five per cent.

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J. LANDRETH & SONS

WATERMELON.

Citrus vulgaris—Melon d'Eau—Wassermelonen—Sandia.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelful of well-rotted stable manure dug and tramped into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with four hundred and fifty hills to the acre, there should be nine hundred first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, forty dollars (\$40.00) per hundred. As an average price, ten dollars per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than four dollars per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

Extra Early.—Quite desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Form oblong. Weight from eighteen to twenty pounds. Color green dashed with white. Quality very good. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Scaly Bark.—A mottled Melon of early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Light Green Rind Icing.—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Dark Green Rind Icing.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Ice Cream.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Peerless.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin, light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Landreth's Long Light Icing.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive, and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Gray Monarch (JORDAN'S).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Seminole.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Mountain Sprout.—An old variety, early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Arkansas Traveler (SPECIALTY).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds very small and distinct. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Gem (KOLB).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Jackson, Gypsy, Rattlesnake.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Mountain Sweet.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

James River.—A long dark-rind Melon of second size, similar to the Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Georgia.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Dixie.—Grown largely during the Summers of 1891, 1892 and 1893 as a market Melon and with unexampled satisfaction. It will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong and in appearance more showy, placing it in the first rank as a market Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Green and Gold.—So named by reason of its green rind and yellow flesh. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Iron Clad.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Excelsior.—A large, showy Melon, similar to the Cuban Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Florida Favorite.—A popular Melon in the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Cuban Queen.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Pride of Georgia.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Landreth's Boss.—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.10.

Black Italian.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Preserving Citron.—A round, light and dark striped Watermelon, used for preserving only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

WOODBURY, N. J.—In 1888 I raised from 16 bushels Landreth's Extra Early Peas 1684 baskets. In 1889 I raised from 12 bushels 1268 baskets, and they were the first sent to market.

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D. LANDRETH & SONS

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON.

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—Cucumis melo—Melon Muscade—Reh-Melone—Melon Muscatel—Melon.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing and sowing, a top of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four-and-a-half feet in each direction, the hills being well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large long Melons, like the Reedlind, and the small round ones, are usually sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushel capacity.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. As an average price forty to fifty cents per bushel. Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

Extra Early Citron (FIRST IN MARKET).—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. c. and 10c.; per oz. c.; per ¼ lb. c.; per lb. \$ . . .

Jenny Lind.—A very small, early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Extra Early June.—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind. Pkts. c. and 10c.; per oz. c.; per ¼ lb. c.; per lb. \$ . . .

Extra Early Cape May.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Emerald Gem.—A small very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Netted Gem.—About five inches long and slightly pointed at blossom end; deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh green and thick; cavity small, with golden lining next seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Acme Cantaloupe.—A Melon of high reputation at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is pointed at both ends, strongly netted—white, fits in a box, and is well protecting it from injury. This variety, in good soil, and under average conditions, will produce one hundred bushels per acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. It is a large, round, green, flavored, productive, and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Atlantic City.—A bold pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and slightly pointed at both ends, it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick, and very tender, admirably well on sandy soils and possesses all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. It is frequently filled a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Golden Jenny.—Small, but highly prized by the market gardeners and growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack.—A week to ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market in New York and Eastern markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Salmon and Green.—A new style Cantaloupe or Musk Melon. Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. It is a very early variety, slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick, and the cavity portion extending to the very rim. Flesh deep green, and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. A good shipper, and very hardy; intermediate in ripening. Suitable for the market, and certain to sell wherever introduced. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON—CONTINUED.

Netted Nutmeg Cantaloupe.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Large Acme.—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

Green Citron Cantaloupe.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Pineapple.—Of first quality. Form oblong. A standard sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Missouri.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage small and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Miller's Cream.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Osage.—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

California Citron.—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Well netted. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Surprise.—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick salmon-colored flesh; large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Hackensack or Turk's Cap.—Flesh green; a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Montreal.—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary, and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Casaba (PERSIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Delmonico.—A golden-fleshed Cantaloupe of New York origin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Large Black Paris.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor. Foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

Reedland Giant.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, often reaching twenty-five pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Large White French.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

A CHOICE WATERMELON, "Arkansas Traveler."

A LARGE, LONG, WEIGHTY MELON. RIND DARK GREEN, WITH WAVING STRIPES OF BLACK; INTERIOR ALWAYS SOLID, THE EDIBLE PORTION EXTENDING TO WITHIN HALF AN INCH OF THE SKIN. FLESH BRILLIANT RED, SWEET, TENDER, CRYSTALLINE, VERY JUICY AND ALTOGETHER QUITE SUPERIOR. SEEDS VERY SMALL AND DISTINCT. RIPENING AS AN INTERMEDIATE. A VERY HARD RIND, AND THEREFORE A GOOD SHIPPER.

Lovers of good Watermelons will find in the Arkansas Traveler a most delicious and refreshing morsel, and the Southern planter who sends the first shipment to a Northern market will be well repaid for his labor, as every Northern market for several years past has been overflowed with the Kolb Gem, the quality of which is so miserable that the desire for Watermelons has almost been destroyed, and in sections where hundreds of thousands were sold years ago the demand for chunky Melons has fallen off to such an extent that Kolb Gems barely bring the freight, sometimes not that.

The Kolb Gem has earliness, productiveness, and good shipping qualities, but these do not count at the Watermelon pile with the consumer; he is the one that has the Melon to eat, and there lies the proof—if the Melon is not good he will have no more of that variety, and so critical is he that he will not even select one of the same chunky shape. There are several varieties of Long Watermelons in addition to the Arkansas Traveler which are infinitely superior to the Kolb Gem, such as Landreths' Boss, Long Dixie, Florida Favorite, Landreths' Long Light Icing, and Ice Cream. The successful planter is he who studies the taste of the consumer. There is no such thing as fashion in Watermelons.

INSECTICIDES.

THE discovery of an article which, while not injuring the Cucumber plant, will destroy the bug which infests it from the time of its germination until it has attained a growth of three or four rough leaves, is a subject of the greatest interest to all cultivators of this fruit.

So much has been written of a contradictory nature upon this subject that it is next to impossible to determine what remedies to adopt. We would suggest that each cultivator experiment for himself with several compounds, for instance, one part of hellebore mixed with four parts of ground land plaster; one part of slug shot mixed with six parts of land plaster; one part Paris green mixed with twelve parts of land plaster, and one pint of kerosene oil mixed with three quarts of sawdust.

Good results in the destruction of squash bugs have been obtained by the application, under ground about the roots of the plants, of the liquid of carbon bisulphide, the fumes of which are quickly deadly to insect life.

ONION.

Allium cepa—Ognon—Zwiebel—Cebolla—Rodlog.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the EARLY MARKETING Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment, and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom, sow in drills one foot apart, drilling six or eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 500 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill, when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, transplant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. Observe: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two to three inches in diam. for better almost the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently loses opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 175.—**STEWED.**—Remove the coarse skin, cut in slices and put in saucepan with fresh butter and 1 lb. summer butter. Light brown, add some Espagnole and a little Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Cover and cook for twenty minutes.

No. 176.—**BAKED.**—Select largest and most perfect Onions and boil for an hour. Peel off outer portion and put each Onion in a buttered earthen dish with Espagnole sauce and broth; sprinkle a little sugar and put a small piece of butter on each Onion. Place a buttered paper on the top and bake in a moderate oven.

No. 177.—**FRIED.**—Wash, cut in thin slices, dip in cream, add salt, pepper and roll in flour, fry in hot lard till crisp.

CHOICE ONION SEED TO GROW LARGE BULBS.

Bloomsdale Autumn White Wax.—Form, more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and of about the same size. Color a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, ten days earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor very mild. A sort which may be considered as combining the qualities of the Bloomsdale Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Pearly white, waxy translucent, very flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. All the qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per lb. Quarter pound and 1 lb. 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

CHOICE ONION SEED TO GROW LARGE BULBS.—CONTINUED.

almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.75.

Bermuda Island White (TRUE STOCK).—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red, we import from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Bermuda Island White (ITALIAN STOCK).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Bermuda Island Red (TRUE STOCK).—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The Sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Extra Early Yellow.—A new and valuable sort. This Onion ripens immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl and the Bermudas, and before the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red, and two or three weeks before any other yellow variety. The mature Onions are flat and very thin, their shape at once indicating their early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Italian Queen.—An extra-early small Silver Skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Red.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Bloomsdale Silver Skin or White.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; per lb. \$4.50.

Silver Skin.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

White Portugal.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; per lb. \$4.00.

Cross and Blackwell's Silver Pickling.—While of the highest reputation as a rare, waxy pickle Onion, it is very desirable as an early garden sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg.—A reliable widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Crop short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Dutch.—A flat yellow variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Giant Red Garganus.—A monstrous red-skinned, globular Italian Onion, known in some sections as **Pompeii**. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Giant White Garganus.—Also known as **Silver King**; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Bloomsdale Danvers Onion.—Maturing in 84 days. This seed is grown in a location removed from other Onion crops and from selected bulbs the product of XXX seed stock. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality and this we offer as such. The amount of seed on hand is limited, and in order to secure seed, orders should be placed early. None genuine except in our sealed packages. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; per lb. \$3.25.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the Flat Yellow Dutch, the seed of which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

White Rocca.—A white-skinned variety producing large bulbs, round to oval in shape. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Red Rocca.—On congenial soils producing a large solid oval bulb of red skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Strasburg.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Wethersfield Large Red.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form, twice the value of the later. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

El Paso (MEXICAN).—A silvery white, flat sort, growing to a weight of two pounds under irrigation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 65c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; per lb. \$6.50.

Southport Red Globe.—A very desirable round red variety, heavy, a large producer, and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Southport Yellow Globe.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Southport White Globe.—A showy large white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

SEED FOR SETS.

Producing best SETS if sown thickly, also largest bulbs if sown thinly.

Bloomsdale Silver Skin or White.—A mild pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Very superior to the White Portugal, which is sometimes sold for Silver Skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; per lb. \$4.50.

Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg.—A reliable and widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red; a good keeper, valuable for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING SEEDS.

ON EACH paper of Landreth's Seeds are printed hints for planting as respects the time and distance, but it is impossible, even if there were room upon the packets, or upon the pages of this pamphlet, to draw out directions for planting Seeds to meet the multitude of conditions consequent upon variability of size of seed and character and condition of soil. Practice, however, proves that the better the land is ploughed or dug, harrowed or raked, the freer from dead or living weeds or grass, large stones, or other obstacles, the better. Garden culture is generally more successful than field culture, simply because of the more delicate attention to details, and garden culture would be still more successful if the details of preparation of the land were yet more observed.

The subject of the depth to plant Seed is to many a beginner a problem, and to such we will say it is a safe rule to cover with earth **three times the diameter** of the Seed. For instance, if a Pea is **one-third of an inch** in diameter, cover it **one inch**. If a Radish Seed is **one-tenth of an inch** in diameter, cover **three-tenths**.

Shipping ONION SETS at Landreth's private station and railroad siding, BLOOMSDALE FARM. The New York and Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania R.R. runs for nearly two miles through the farm. Drying House No. 7 and Corn Crib No. 32 in distance.

PRICES, day of publication
of this Catalogue.

ONION SETS.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets in considerable quantity, are recommended to write for fresh prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

THREE QUARTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. TEN BUSHEL TO THE ACRE.

BLOOMSDALE AUTUMN WHITE WAX.

The growth of Onion Sets has for nearly a century been with us a specialty. Philadelphia sets are everywhere recognized as the best in form and in keeping qualities, being whiter, brighter, and in every respect better ripened than those grown elsewhere. We generally drill each Spring on our own lands two tons, 4000 lbs., of seed for the production of sets.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.—In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the rows as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

We grow every year the following varieties of Onion Sets, and have them ready for shipment from August 15th:

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES.

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl Sets.—The most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all. Pearly white, translucent and waxy, growing with the rapidity of a Radish. Form flat; flavor so mild that it can be eaten like an Apple; keeping qualities good. This wonderful variety, if planted on very rich bottom soil will grow too large for market—five to six inches across. It should accordingly be planted on thin soil.

Note.—Bloomsdale Pearl Sets, as well as Bermuda Sets, to fully develop their merits, should be planted between September 15th and 1st of October. As, if kept longer, they sprout and lose part of their vitality.

We only grow Pearl Sets on contract made before 15th of March of each year and for shipment 1st of September. We are ready to register orders for crop of 1898 of one bushel or more at any time from the present until 15th of March, 1898. Contract price \$6.00 per bushel, crates extra—cash before shipment. Planted 1st October they can be pulled 1st March.

Bloomsdale Autumn White Wax.—Form more flat than the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and of about the same size. Color a waxy white, quite distinct from the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Maturity, two weeks earlier than the Philadelphia Silver Skin. Flavor very mild. A sort which may be considered as combining the qualities of the Bloomsdale Pearl and the Philadelphia Silver Skin, and therefore a desirable acquisition. Per qt. 30c.; per bush. \$6.00.

White Bermuda (EXTRA EARLY).—Earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Red and more flat. Per qt. 30c.; per bush. \$6.00.

Red Bermuda.—More red than the strain sold by us last year. Larger and more showy. Per qt. 30c.; per bush. \$6.00.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Yellow.—Valuable sort. This very choice Onion ripens immediately after the Pearl and Bermuda, and before the Extra Early Red, and two or three weeks before any yellow variety. Per qt. 30c.; per bush. \$6.00.

Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Blood Red (SPECIALTY).—A variety of unusually early maturity; flat, medium size, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00.

Half Round Bullock Blood.—A hardy, solid, crisp, long-keeping sort. Form thick or half round; color purple red outside like bullock blood, color inside snow white. Highly recommended as a hardy sort for Autumn planting. Per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00.

WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES.

PRICES, day of publication of this Catalogue.

Dark Red Wethersfield (SPECIALTY)	per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00	Yellow Strasburg	per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$5.00
Yellow	" 25c.; "	Top Onions (RED), (28 lbs. per bush.)	" 30c.; "
Red	" 25c.; "	Potato Onions	" 30c.; "
Silver Skin	" 35c.; "	Shallots	" 25c.
Panvers Yellow (SPECIALTY)	" 25c.; "		

Our Patent Safety Crates, and Barrels for Onion Sets, extra, viz.: Two-bushel crate, 25 cts.; one-bushel crate, 15 cts.; half-bushel crate, 12 cts.; barrel (three bushels), 30 cts. Postage on Onion Sets, 15 cts. per qt. extra.

MUSHROOM SPAWN (IMPORTED).

Agaricus Campestris—Champignon comestible—Champignonbrut—Seta—Kampernoelic.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Plant one pound of spawn to the square foot. Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Per lb. 10c.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 151.—**STEWED.**—Wash thoroughly, peel and cut off injured parts. Place in porcelain stewing pan with salt, pepper and butter, and two teaspoonsful of salt water, stew for eight minutes. Serve on toast.

No. 152.—**BAKED.**—Clean thoroughly, remove the stems and fill the cavities with stuffing composed of onion, tomato, parsley, chopped very fine. Add salt and pepper, put in a saucepan with butter, stew for twenty minutes. Add crumbs of bread and thicken, fill the patties and spread crumbs upon the top. Bake in a moderate oven a few minutes and serve with brown sauce.

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and S. nigra—Moutarde—Senf—Mostaza—Mostaard.

FIVE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Sow early in the Spring in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

Bloomsdale Large-Leaved (EARLY).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as long and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Creole (EARLY).—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

White.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Brown.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Giant Southern Curled.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

NASTURTIIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tropaeolum majus—Capucine grande—Capuchina grande—Kapuziner- oder Senfische-Kresse—Capucine-Kere.

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

Tall Crimson.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf Crimson.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

AN ESTIMATE OF SEED AND NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUISITE TO CROP AN ACRE IN ANY ONE VARIETY.

It will be noticed that these quantities are in some instances in excess of what will be actually required, but are given to insure a full stand; it is poor economy to stint the quantity of seed.

Asparagus in 12-inch drills	16 quarts.
“ plants @ 4x $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	8000
Barley	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Beans, Bush, in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ Pole, Lima, @ 4x4 ft.	20 quarts.
“ Carolina, Prolific, etc., @ 4x3 ft.	10 “
Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	12 pounds.
Broom Corn in drills	12 “
Cabbage sown in outdoor beds for trans- planting	10 ounces.
Cabbage sown in frames	4 “
Carrot, in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3 pounds.
Celery, seed	8 ounces.
“ plants @ 4x $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	25,000
Clover, White Dutch	12 pounds.
“ Lucerne	10 “
“ Alsike	12 “
“ Large Red with Timothy	12 “
“ Large Red without Timothy	16 “
Corn, Sugar	9 quarts.
“ Field	8 “
Corn Salad, in drills @ 10 inches, large seed	25 pounds.

Cucumber, in hills @ 3x4 ft.	2 quarts.
“ in drills	3 “
Egg Plant, plants 3x2 ft.	4 ounces.
Endive, in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3 pounds.
Flax, broadcast	2 bushels.
Grass, Timothy with Clover	6 quarts.
“ without “	10 “
“ Orchard	25 pounds.
“ Red Top, or Herds	20 “
“ Blue	28 “
“ Rye	20 “
“ Millet	32 quarts.
Hemp, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Kale, German Greens	3 pounds.
Lettuce, in rows @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3 “
Leek	3 “
Lawn Grass	35 “
Melons, Water, in hills 8x8 ft.	3 “
“ Citron, “ 4x4 ft.	2 “
Oats	2 bushels.
Okra, in drills, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	20 pounds.
Onion, in beds for sets	60 “
“ in rows to make large bulbs	5 “

Parsnip, in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5 pounds.
Pepper, plants, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 ft.	17,500
Pumpkin, in hills, 8x8 ft.	2 quarts.
Parsley, in drills @ 2 ft.	4 pounds.
Peas, in drills, short varieties	2 bushels.
“ “ tall	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ “ broadcast	3 “
Potatoes	8 “
Radish, in drills @ 2 ft.	8 pounds.
Rye, broadcast	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
“ drilled	1 “
Salsify, in drills @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	10 pounds.
Spinach, broadcast	30 “
Squash, Bush, in hills, 4x4 ft.	3 “
“ running, “ 8x8 ft.	2 “
Sorghum	4 quarts.
Turnips, in drills @ 2 ft.	4 pounds.
“ broadcast	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Tomatoes, in frame	3 ounces.
“ seed in hills 3x3	8 “
“ plants	3800
Wheat, in drills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
“ broadcast	2 “

MARSHALL, VA.—I have planted your seeds for twenty-five years, and it is a pleasure to know that they never fail in vitality or quality except it be the fault of the weather.

OKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—Gombaud—Dder ober Gombo—Gombo—Quimbombo.

TWELVE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. TWENTY POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart, and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart, and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an early and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 165.—**BOILED.**—Wash and cook in cold water to a boil, refresh and cook again with boiling water till tender. Add butter and salt and serve with butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2.

No. 166.—**STEWED.**—Wash and cut off ends, place in stewing pan with a little water, boil until soft, drain, season and serve with melted butter.

No. 167.—**VEGETABLE.**—Cut the Okra in small pieces, put in a pan with butter and sweet oil, and let it simmer for three minutes, add tomato sauce, salt, pepper and small pieces of butter. Or—

No. 168.—**SOUP.**—The Okra for soup must be tender, which condition can only be found when the pods are small. To prepare Okra Soup cut chicken into small pieces, boil, refresh, add Okra cut in small sections, rice and tomatoes. Continue boiling till the chicken is quite tender, season with pepper and salt.

New South.—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods long, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf.—Height three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Prolific.—Height four feet. Very prolific in long, smooth and slim pods. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Landreth's Long Green Pod.—A new variety producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts are canned for winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Landreth's Long White Pod.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim, the best for table use or canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Tall.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum—Persil—Petersilje—Perejil—Petersilje.

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. EIGHT POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn.

If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

Single.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Fine Curled.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Moss Curled.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder and therefore high in price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Fern Leaved.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

Emerald.—Very superior, very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred very choice strain, short jointed tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. 90c.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—Panaïs—Chirivia—Pafinate—Pastinak.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. EIGHT POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine.

When the Peach is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 189.—**FRIED.**—Boil until tender, remove skin, cut in slices, dip in butter, roll in bread crumbs, and fry fry in oil.

No. 190.—**SAUTE.**—When boiled, cut in slices, place in frying pan with butter, salt, pepper and hashed Parsley.

Turnip-Rooted.—This variety has a root the form of a flat or round Turnip. Earlier than the long forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels, by reason of its surface development. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Bloomsdale.—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is a new form, half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned

and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slender forms. Do not confound this with common stock which produces a root so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Sugar, Hollow Crowned, or Cup.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

A FAMOUS WINTER CABBAGE.

Bloomsdale Late Flat Dutch.

THE STOCK OF THIS FAMOUS CABBAGE WAS ORIGINALLY OBTAINED FROM THE GERMAN AND SWEDISH MARKET GARDENERS WHO HAD SETTLED IN PHILADELPHIA ANTERIOR TO THE REVOLUTION. . . . .

In spite of the much-advertised so-called "new" sorts, it has ever maintained its position in the front rank of the best late varieties. Considering the thousands of bushels we have sold in the many years we have offered it, no higher praise can be given it when we say we have never had a complaint of its true and hard-heading qualities. It will give equally as good satisfaction when sold under the names of "Sure Header," "Matchless," or "Prize Medal" or "Premium"—indeed these are all synonymous terms with our Bloomsdale Late Flat Dutch. It is folly to pay fancy prices for catch-penny titles when you can buy the old reliable, under the old-fashioned name, at a moderate price. "Grown on our own farms."

PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pois—Guisante—Erbsen—Harearl.

THREE QUARTS OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. TWO BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

Landreth's Celebrated Extra Early Peas,

Introduced by us in 1823, are put up in Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell Trade-mark, of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Sealed Cardboard Packages of one pint and one-third pints, and in Flat Packets. We will sell them in this form *alone*, introduced by us in the Autumn of 1873, to check the enormous frauds practiced by irresponsible parties, who alike injured the conscientious merchant, the consumer, and ourselves by palming upon the public as LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS stock of which we had no knowledge and of doubtful quality at best. Purchasers of Landreth's Sealed Red Bags can plant the contents with confidence, and rest satisfied to abide the result. Any Extra Early Peas offered loose in bulk as Landreth's are fraudulent.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Landreth's Extra Early Pea (REGISTERED).—Every seedsman has what he claims to be the best Extra Early Pea in existence. Now it cannot be possible for every dealer to have the best, as the Pea-growing fields are scattered over a thousand distinct soils and the crops developed under a wide range of climatic influences from Pennsylvania to Vermont and from New Jersey to Minnesota. Certainly, Peas grown under such varying conditions must change in height, maturity and productiveness as much as does wheat, barley, or oats grown over such an extended range of country. Landreth's Extra Early Peas are of the original stock named and introduced seventy years ago—the same always, the gilt-edge No. 1 grade to which all other seedsmen strive to attain. Sometimes they do, but far oftener fail. It is safe not to make any experiments in sowing a Pea which requires seven weeks of culture to prove its merits; better stick to a certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.

Alpha.—Ripens with Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.

Sitka.—Identical with Alaska, a green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.40; per bush. \$5.00.

1 o. 4284.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PATENT OFFICE.

To wit: Be it Remembered, That on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini 1884, Oliver Landreth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deposited in this office for registration a Label, of which the following is the title:

"LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS."

The right whereof he claims as sole proprietor, in conformity with the law of the United States entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights," approved June 18, 1874.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to be hereunto affixed this ninth day of December, 1884, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and ninth.

Given under my hand at Washington, D. C. The foregoing is a copy of the record, and attached hereto is a copy of said Label.

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

If you want varieties of seed **NOT** kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us.

K

PEAS—CONTINUED.

- Scentish Invicta.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- American Wonder.**—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.70; per bush. \$6.50.
- Tom Thumb.**—This productive variety was introduced and named by us in 1850; vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.40; per bush. \$5.00.
- Blue Peter.**—A second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50; per bush. \$5.50.
- Morning Star.**—An Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- First and Best.**—One of the types of Philadelphia Extra Early of which there are variable selections. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Early Kent.**—This comes in after Landreths' Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Philadelphia Extra Early.**—Form of Extra Early. The type usually sold throughout the country as the first early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Improved Daniel O'Rourke.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- Early Frame** (EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY, DANIEL O'ROURKE, ETC.).—A second early sort, maturing for table in fifty-six days. Height of vine three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Early May.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

- Premium Gem.**—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.
- McLean's Little Gem.**—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.
- McLean's Advancer.**—A green wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Horsford's Market Garden.**—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.
- Everbearing.**—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- Eugenie.**—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.
- Bloodsdales.**—A white-seeded Pea of phenomenal productiveness of exceedingly long pods, each containing from eight to ten seeds. Most profitable to the market gardener, as producing to the acre more than double the number of barrels than any other Pea in cultivation. It produces marketable pods about two weeks after the Extra Early, and about ten days ahead of the Marrowfats. Vines deep green in color and growing to a height of thirty-six inches. It should be drilled in rows three feet apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.
- Abundance.**—A productive wrinkled variety, maturing after the Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- Pride of the Market.**—A round blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.
- Stratagem.**—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.
- Landreths' French Canner.**—Sixty days from germinating to pod picking. Introduced by us in 1836 and privately used since by many canning establishments, which have made upon them a high reputation for the quality of their goods; they claim it possesses the very important quality of not blackening under processing. Some canners purchase from us from 300 to 500 bushels a year. It is an acclimated form of the French Pea used by the best establishments in Europe. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long slim pods containing on an average seven Peas, often ten, and consequently, without a single exception, the most productive of all the Peas on our list. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. We stake our reputation on this variety as the most profitable by all odds for factory use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.

LATE SORTS.

- Heroine.**—A new variety producing large recurved showy pods containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. The plant very stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.
- Workshire Hero.**—A showy wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive, and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.15; per bush. \$4.25.
- Champion of England.**—Wrinkled and very sugary; requires staking; ripens for table in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.15; per bush. \$4.25.
- Forty-fold** (IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large, Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.15; per bush. \$4.25.
- Telephone.**—Large wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet. The most showy tall Pea in existence, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.25; per bush. \$4.75.
- Dwarf Blue Imperial.**—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.10; per bush. \$4.00.
- Bishop's Early Dwarf Long Pod.**—Ripens about seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- Royal Dwarf Marrowfat.**—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vines eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.20; per bush. \$4.50.
- Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat.**—Used primarily by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfat, being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor. The pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.60; per bush. \$6.00.
- Irish Large White Marrowfat.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.
- Peruvian Black-Eyed Marrowfat.**—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. 85c.; per bush. \$3.00.

EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods used same as Snap Beans.

- Dwarf Purple Blossom Sugar.**—Matures in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.
- Dwarf White Blossom Sugar.**—Height of vine twenty inches; pods small but crowded with Peas. We are now able to meet a frequent demand for a small-seeded Dwarf White Blossom Sugar. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.
- Tall Purple Blossom Sugar.**—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.
- Tall White Blossom Sugar.**—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.80; per bush. \$7.00.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other Small Seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and 5 and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Peffer—Pimiento.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

Small Chili Red.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Very Small Cayenne.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Cayenne.—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Red Cherry.—Ornamental round pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.; per lb. \$3.50.

Golden Bell.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Tomato, or Squash Shaped, or Bonnet.—Used for pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Large Sweet Spanish.—The large red variety generally used for pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Bullnose.—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Celestial.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, fruit from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

Ruby King.—A French variety producing dark-red fruit, mammoth in size; foliage very large and showy; habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; per lb. \$4.50.

Sweet Spanish Pepper.

Cayenne Pepper.

Tomato-shaped Pepper.

Cherry Pepper.

Large Purple Egg-Plant.

Large White Egg-Plant.

Purple Kohl-Rabi.

White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

New South Okra.

Long Green Pod Okra.

Carentan Leek.

Mushrooms.

PUMPKIN.

Ocubita—Potiron—Calabaza—Kürbis für Torten und Piez—Centner Graskar.

TWO QUARTS TO THE ACRE. HILLS EIGHT BY EIGHT FEET.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 223.—*PIE.*—Peel, cut in pieces and remove seeds, put over fire with water and cook until tender, mash or pass through a sieve, add powdered sugar, cream, allspice, nutmeg, six eggs, small quantity of brandy, teaspoonful cooking ginger, mix well, bake in moderate oven with one layer of dough.

Yellow Cashaw.—The best among the Pumpkins; weight, as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Cheese.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Common Field.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

RHUBARB.

Rheum hybridum—Rhubarbe—Rhabarber—Ruibarbo—Rhabarber.

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS. TEN POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to two inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 60 cents per dozen; 8 cents each. They are shipped only by Express, being too heavy for the mails.

Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.60.

HALLETTSVILLE, TEX.—I have been planting your seeds in this county for thirty-eight years; I want no others. I have not been seduced by fine pictures and flaming circulars.

RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—Radis—Rave, Petite Rave—Radies oder Rettig—Rabanite.

SIX OUNCES OF SEED WILL PLANT 100 YARDS OF ROW. EIGHT POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly.

Short-Top Earliest White Turnip.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Early Garnet.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities: First, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip.—Among quickest maturing of the red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip-Rooted.—An improvement on the old Red Turnip; richer in color; smoother in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Early Red Turnip-Rooted.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

French Breakfast (WHITE TIP).—An olive-shaped variety, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

White Olive-Shaped.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Long White Red-Crowned (NOVELTY).—Very desirable early and showy, with the valuable quality of remaining long in edibility. Not offered by any other seedsmen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Early White Turnip-Rooted.—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Landreth's White Lady Finger.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of the kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A variety of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Wonderful Half Long Red.—We believe this to be the scarlet Radish of some other firms, so rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape. Color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Half Long Deep Scarlet.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable variety for forcing; fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Bloomdale Long Scarlet Strap-Leaved (NEW).—Named and introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Rounder, more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

RADISH.—CONTINUED.

Long Scarlet Short-Top (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, rich and uniform in color. American raised seed is surer to vegetate than the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Wood's Early Frame.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Long Scarlet Short-Top (IMPORTED).—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Early Long White Vienna.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Summer White (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Philadelphia White Box.—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, bot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Golden Globe (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular; color amber; flavor mild; keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Stuttgart Round White Turnip (THIRD EARLY).—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Chartier, or Long Rose (SECOND EARLY).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

White Strasburg, or Hospital.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

California White Winter.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled, grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Scarlet China Winter.—A fine Winter sort, smaller than Spanish; root a half long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

China Rose Winter.—Smaller than the Scarlet China. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Round Black Spanish (THIRD EARLY).—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Russian Long White Winter.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Long White Spanish.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Long Black Spanish.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

SALSIFY (OR OYSTER PLANT).

Tragopogon porrifolius—Salsifs—Gaferwurzel oder Bodsbart—Salsif Blanco—Havrered.

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply-dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 241.—IN CREAM.—Boil until tender, cut into thin slices, add cream or butter sauce as described under Recipe No. 2, page 4. Season to taste and garnish with chopped Parsley.

No. 242.—FRIED.—Trim and scrape the roots, boil until tender, drain on a cloth, cut the roots into pieces, one inch in length, dip in flour batter and fry crisp in very hot lard; drain, salt, and serve hot.

No. 243.—PATTIES.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil in salted water whitened with flour; drain and let cool; cut in small squares or dice and put the pieces in a good cream sauce, with salt, pepper and a little nutmeg. Let cook for two minutes. Next fill the patties, bake brown, and serve hot, garnished with Parsley.

No. 244.—IMITATION OYSTER.—Trim and scrape the roots and boil until tender in salted water whitened with flour; drain, and when cold mash, removing all fibres; add mashed potatoes and put in a stew-pan with butter. Stir them over the fire until very dry. Add a little salt, pepper and one or two yolks of eggs. When cold, form in cakes shape of oysters, roll them in cracker dust or bread crumbs, then in a batter of eggs and bread crumbs. Fry in hot lard until brown on both sides, but not greasy. Serve hot.

Ordinary French.—This variety produces a tapering straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; per lb. \$1.25.

Sandwich Island.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; per lb. \$1.50.

SCORZONERA (OR BLACK SALSIFY).

Scorzonera hispanica—Scorsonère—Escorzonera—Schwarzwurzel—Schorsenerred.

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black-skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; per lb. \$2.00.

SORREL.

Rumex scutatus—Oseille ronde—Sauerrampfer—Acedera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

French.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

FRESNO. CAL.—When I lived in Nevada, twenty years ago, I used your seeds, and they have always been the best and truest of any to be found. x

SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca—Spinat—Spinazie.

SIX OUNCES OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW. THIRTY POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

This seed may be sown at any time excepting during the severity of Winter or the extreme drouth of Summer. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 264.—**STEWED.**—Pick over and wash thoroughly, place on a fire in a small quantity of boiling water, add baking soda to retain the green color, boil quickly until done, refresh. Hash very fine and place it in a saucepan with butter, tablespoonful of flour, salt, pepper nutmeg and cream; cook ten minutes and serve very hot. Spinach can be cooked with pork, pig's jowls and ham.

Bloomsdale Spinach. (Registered.)

This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Springtime it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach.

The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trademark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Round Savoy Leaved.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this, and we offer it as low as the lowest. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Prickly Seeded (VERY FINE).—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 10c.; per lb. 35c.

Common Round Dutch (IMPORTED).—To meet the low prices of other seedsmen, dealing in cheap seeds, we are forced to import and here

offer a foreign stock. Imported Spinach is not suitable for Autumn planting, being of necessity one year old, perhaps more—who can tell? Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Long Standing.—A prostrate variety of dark color and slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 10c.; per lb. 30c.

Large Leaved Flanders.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth. Leaves halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Viroflay (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality used largely in Europe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

SEA KALE.

Crambe maritima—Cramb—Meer ober See Rohl—Soldanella maritima—Zeekool.

Propagated both by seeds and root cuttings. When grown from seed sow when the Cherry is in bloom in three feet rows, and thin the plants to one foot apart. Stable manure and salt are its best fertilizers. As the plants only reach maturity the second season, they have to be protected from frost by covering during the Winter with light litter or leaves. In Spring remove the litter and cover each plant with an inverted flower pot or with a foot of leaf mould or dried leaves, that the young edible shoots may be forced to grow in darkness and thus become blanched.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 257.—**STEWED.**—Pare the stalks, wash well and tie in bunches of even size. Stew for twenty minutes, or until tender, in salted water, thicken with flour kneaded with butter, drain on a cloth, until dry, and of same puttered white sauce, only large markir. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 20c.; per lb. 50c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip-Rooted.—An improvement on the old Red Turnip; richer in color; smoother in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Early Red Turnip-Rooted.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

French Breakfast (WHITE TIP).—An olive-shaped variety, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Market Gardeners' Early Long Scarlet.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing; fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Bloomsdale Long Scarlet Strap-Leaved (FINE).—Named and introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Roots more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per ¼ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Cucurbita melopepo—Courge—Cidracayote—Speijetfirbiß—Kelon Graska:

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS. THREE POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hopes of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 270.—**STEWED**—Peel and cut in quarter pieces, place in pot with little water, when cooked mash or pass through a sieve, add pepper, salt and butter, mix well and serve hot.

No. 271.—**FRIED**—Peel, cut in pieces, boil and mash, strain through a sieve; add a little mashed potatoes very dry; season with salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter. Replace it upon fire for a few minutes. Form small cakes size of fish balls, roll in flour, then in butter and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

Extra Early Bush.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit when young and waxy is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Early White Bush.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Perfect Gem.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Barbadoes Cluster.—Fruit egg-shaped and about eight inches long; exceedingly productive, bearing fruit clustered like eggs in a nest. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Landreth's White Turban.—A variety ready for use in Midsummer, and yet is a most desirable sort for Winter purposes. So good a keeper that we have had the fruit of one season keep in perfection till the fruit of the following season was in—a full twelve months. Shape a thick conical form of the Early Bush or Patty Pan, and three times its weight. Vine a runner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Long Green Summer Crook-Neck (SECOND EARLY).—The best of the Squash family, but being a very shy producer, an expensive seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 70c.

Long Marrow.—One of the varieties of Vegetable Marrow Squash, adapted for cooking like Egg Plant, from which it can hardly be distinguished. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Mammoth Chili.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

Winter Crook-Neck.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Boston Marrow.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; per lb. \$1.00.

Large Boston Marrow (EXTRA LARGE FOR CANNERS).—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Hubbard.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c.

Marblehead.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 85c.

SHALLOTS.

Allium Ascalonicum—Echalote—Schalotten—Chalote—Sjalot.

A bulbous plant seldom producing seed, therefore propagated by root buds. Leaves narrow, deep green and ten inches long. In early Autumn divide the bulbs or cloves and plant in rows one foot apart and six inches between the sets. Thus treated this hardy plant will mature bulbs the size of a small walnut three or four weeks earlier than Spring Onions. The sets planted in early Spring will mature in July.

Pear Shaped.—Per qt. 25c.; per bush. \$1.50.

| **Jersey.**—Per qt. 25c.

SORREL.

Rumex scutatus—Oseille ronde—Sauerampfer—Acedera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

French.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; per lb. \$1.75.

FRESNO. CAL.—When I lived in Nevada, twenty years ago, I used your seeds, and they have always been the best and truest of any to be found. X

TOMATO.

Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomate—Liebesapfel—Tomate—Tomaat.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato very early it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 200 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$5 per bushel. By April the rate declines to \$3 to \$5, and continues to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the grower unless he can realize 10 cents per bushel. They are often a drug in the market. Tomato canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 279.—**STEWED.**—Solid whole tomatoes, remove skin, cut in small pieces, remove seeds, place in stewing pan with butter, salt, pepper; cook for 15 minutes, thicken with corn starch or bread crumbs.

No. 280.—**FRIED.**—Cut in thick slices, season with salt, pepper, roll in flour and fry with hot lard until brown on both sides. Serve hot.

STONE.

Extra Early Richmond (NINETY-DAY TOMATO).—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting, if ripe. The fruit of this variety is not smooth like an apple—no extra early sorts ever are. It is, however, smooth enough when better is not offered in competition, and under such circumstances it has made "big money" for the truckers of New Jersey. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Extra Early Cluster.—Very early sorts are always irregular in outline, or rough fruited. This sort is no exception, but is exceedingly early and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Early Jersey (ONE HUNDRED-DAY TOMATO).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid and fairly smooth; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Early Bermuda (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and, though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

The Money Maker.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Atlantic Prize.—An early smooth red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Acme.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Baltimore Prize Taker.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

T T T or Ten Ton Tomato.—Profitable to the grower, profitable to the canner, profitable to the shipper. This seed was grown on a twenty-acre patch on one of our farms in a location twenty miles removed from any other Tomato field. Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety both to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Beauty.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with a tinge of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Certain to give satisfaction. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Stone.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary, thick and red fruit borne in bunches. Vine short jointed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Dwarf Champion.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost square. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with a purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with a small certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Brandywine.—Bright red broad fruit, slightly flattened, productive and satisfactory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Favorite.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very productive, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Bears shipping to long distances. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Ignom.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections. Large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Chemin or Apple.—Producing a red fruit of medium size of shape, thickness between the stem and blossom ends. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

New Golden Queen.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Peach (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1883 and its appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches in color and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Trophy.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Paragon.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. The first introduced of the improved, large, round, red sorts and was not selected not yet surpassed. The variety advertised by some as New Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Perfection.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.; per ¼ lb. 65c.; per lb. \$2.25.

Golden Trophy.—A bright yellow type of Trophy, large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Fejee Improved ("BEEFSTEAK")—Color maroon. Flesh solid, productive. Known as a Beefsteak Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 70c.; per lb. \$2.50.

Grape, Cherry or Currant.—Fruit borne in cluster; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

Pear-Shaped Yellow.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 75c.; per lb. \$2.75.

Pear-Shaped Red.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.; per ¼ lb. 85c.; per lb. \$3.00.

TABLE TURNIP.

Brassica rapa—Navet—Nabo—Weißer Rübe—Roe—Raap.

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS. FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds super-phosphate.

The new crop of Turnip Seed will be ready about July 10th, 1893. Before that date seed of crop 1892, reliable in every respect, can be furnished, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock-feeding to forward us their orders early.

See our pamphlet on "THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR STOCK-FEEDING," now in its SIXTH EDITION, price twenty-five cents, but mailed Free to all customers of Landreth's Seeds. Its pages, besides giving detailed descriptions and illustrations of the best varieties of Turnips for the table and stock-feeding, Beet, Mangold Wurzel, Carrots, Kohl-Rabi, Parsnip, etc., treat also of the soils best adapted to root-culture, manner of preparing the land, time of sowing, cultivation, method of saving for Winter, and give other valuable information. No grower of root crops should be without a copy.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 291.—BOILED.—Peel and cut in small pieces, boil until tender, mash, add salt, pepper and butter, or serve in light cream sauce without being mashed.

Earliest Bloomsdale Red-Top (EXTRA EARLY).—This is the earliest Turnip, of any form or color, that it has ever been our fortune to meet with. It may possibly be derived from the old Flat Red Top, but is so much earlier as certainly to be considered a distinct and choice variety, and as such we recommend it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Early Flat Red, or Purple-Top (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Early Flat Dutch (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Large Early Red-Top Globe.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Early Snowball (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Jersey Lily.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Early White Egg.—Egg-shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Landreth's Southern Snow-White Globe.—Considered by those who best know it, as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color, pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock-breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranean. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Yellow Stone.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching so large a size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Golden Ball.—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Pomeranean White Globe.—This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock, and may be highly commended for both purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Cow-Horn (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Large Norfolk.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

White Stone.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

White Globe.—Valuable for cattle food. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Having less top than Aberdeen, often sold for it, it may be allowed to stand closer in the row. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

Amber Globe, Red Crowned.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 80c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is a highly improved CATTLE TURNIP attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Prussian, Hanover, Long French, Sweet German, Chou Navet.—Under all these names is to be recognized one and the same variety of Turnip, cultivated exclusively for the table. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Bloomsdale Swede, or Ruta Baga.—There are probably fifty so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Baga, some quite similar, others widely differing. The BLOOMSDALE is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Landreth's Improved Yellow Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort, of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

White Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga.—This mainly differs from the Yellow Swede in interior color. For table use some families prefer it to the yellow, as milder, others prefer it because it is white, as contradistinguished from yellow. It possesses all the good qualities of the yellow, and, when there is a preference for color, can be recommended. The variety is harder than the yellow. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 50c.

Champion Swede, or Yellow Ruta Baga (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Dixie Land.—A new form of Turnip for Winter Greens and also an excellent root for table use. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy as productive of leaf for Winter Greens, with additional advantage of producing a large white bulb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Budlong or Bread Stone.—A long-keeping Winter variety, remaining in perfect condition until late in the Spring. Flesh white, and in some respects similar to a White Ruta Baga, but having a Turnip flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 60c.

Southern Prize.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

Seven-Top (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This, the hardiest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; per lb. 40c.

POTATO.

PRICES, day of publication of this Catalogue.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de Terre—Kartoffel—Patatas Papa.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally brought from late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED.

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot, these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and, after about three or four years, become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

TUBERS. (Prices this day only, subject to fluctuation.)

ONE-AND-A-HALF BUSHELS OF EYES WILL PLANT 100 YARDS. OR AN ACRE WILL YIELD FROM 100 TO 400 BUSHELS.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity, for purity and good measure.

BARRELS.

The barrels we ship in are round-hooped, full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in flat-hooped, straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 160 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 211.—**BOILED.**—Wash and cook in salt water in pot with cover. When soft to the centre pour off all the water, and for ten minutes let the pot, without lid, stand on the range to get rid of moisture.

No. 212.—**CROQUETTES.**—Boil peeled Potatoes in salted water and put them in oven five minutes to dry. Turn them into a pan, add butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg, wash quickly, pass through a colander, return to the saucepan, adding four egg yolks; put on the fire for a few minutes. Turn into a dish and let cool; divide into portions the size of an egg, roll in pulverized crackers, dip in batter of beaten eggs, roll in crackers again and fry to a brown color in plenty of lard.

No. 213.—**FRIED.**—Peel and wash medium-sized Potatoes, cut in one-eighths. Fry them in hot lard until cooked thoroughly and of a brown color. Drain, salt and dry in a napkin before serving.

No. 214.—**IN CREAM.**—Take cold boiled Potatoes, cut in small pieces, put in stewing pan with cream sauce, salt, pepper, nutmeg and butter, care being taken not to make the sauce too thick.

No. 215.—**LYONAISE.**—Cut cold boiled Potatoes in thin slices, put in frying pan, add butter, thin sliced onions, salt and pepper. Fry until brown. Serve with chopped Parsley.

No. 216.—**STEWED.**—Peel and slice cold boiled Potatoes, put in a saucepan with milk, butter, salt, pepper and nutmeg and let boil. Add Parsley and butter, and mingle all well by tossing the saucepan until the sauce is creamy. Serve hot.

THE ALLIANCE IS ONE OF OUR NEW POTATOES.

Landreths' Farmers' Alliance.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POTATOES "GARFIELD" AND "STATE OF MAINE" WERE FULLY SUSTAINED BY PUBLIC VERDICT, AND THE DEMAND FOR THE TWO VARIETIES STILL CONTINUES. LAST YEAR WE INTRODUCED A NEW VARIETY, "LANDRETHS' FARMERS' ALLIANCE," THE PRODUCER OF WHICH DESCRIBES IT AS FOLLOWS:

"This valuable new early Potato is from a hybridization of Landreths' State of Maine and the Early Vermont, and after four years of trial proves to be one of the very earliest and most productive."

"Tried this year alongside of 200 sorts, it has surpassed them all in productiveness. The shape is about the same as the Early Vermont, while it combines the good qualities of both its parents—early maturity, good appearance and productiveness."

"The flesh is white and fine grained; it cooks dry and mealy and is of superior flavor."

"These admirable qualities it has when first dug, and retains them till late in the Spring."

"The foliage is deep green in color, very vigorous."

"The tubers are borne in a compact bunch."

Per lb. postpaid 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00; per bush. \$3.00; per bbl. \$6.00.

PRICES, day of publication of this Catalogue.

Early Ohio.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$1.75; per barrel \$4.50.

Prince Edward Island Rose.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Extra Early Vermont.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Early Rose.—A well known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Landreths' Farmers' Alliance.—Reports received from a host of planters of this new Potato are to the effect that, in vine it is of such strong vitality as completely to resist the vine blight; large, bushy, healthy; in tuber it is a wonderful bearer of large, smooth, oblong, white-

fleshed, sound Potatoes, resisting rot; in quality it is mealy and best flavored; in production it has produced seventy to one. In the Southern States fine second crops have been produced from first crop seed. Per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.00; per bush. \$3.00; per bbl. \$6.00.

Peach Blow, Jr.—Absolutely novel; a hybrid between the famous old Peach Blow and Irish Kopp. Exceedingly early; flesh pure white (SOLD OUT.)

Golden Harvest.—A new hybrid between the Rose and Irish Kopp. Habit vigorous, medium early; tubers large, color of skin golden, flesh snow white. Unexcelled for table either when half grown or when perfectly mature. A good keeper. Per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. \$1.50.

Charles Downing.—A new seedling of superior quality and exceedingly early. Strong in vine, large producer, ovoid flattened tuber, skin white, slightly netted, flesh white and of rare cooking quality. The best new variety in the market. Per bush. \$2.00; per bbl. \$6.00.

MORGANTOWN, N. C.—I planted a half bushel of your Farmers' Alliance Potatoes this Spring and harvested this Fall over seventeen bushels of Potatoes from them. They are of first quality in every particular.

POTATO—CONTINUED.

PRICES, day of publication of this Catalogue.

Landreth's Garfield (NEW).—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$2.00; per bbl. \$5.00.

Landreth's State of Maine (NEW).—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the Early Vermont; medium early. Per bush. \$2.00; per bbl. \$5.00.

Green Mountain.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$2.00; per bbl. \$5.00.

Dakota Red.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Burbank's Seedling.—Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Peerless.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Snowflake.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

Mammoth Pearl.—Per bush. \$1.75; per bbl. \$4.50.

SWEET POTATOES.

Convolvulus Batatas.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the entire Potatoes are planted in beds say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be of four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this, hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row.

Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as four dollars per bushel, from which they fall to fifty cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

Yellow Jersey.—A leading sort. Per bush. \$1.25; per bbl. \$3.00.

Sweet Potato Plants (READY IN JUNE).—Per 100 30c.; per 1000 \$2.00.

Trial Packets for Gardeners.

It is the function of the seedsman to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of vegetable seeds, and establish on a firm basis any improvements, or new sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with the best and most profitable that is produced, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer for TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest vegetable seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing could be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

CAN BE ORDERED BY SIMPLY NAMING THE NUMBER OPPOSITE EACH.

Group.		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.
No. 1	Asparagus	2	.04	No. 20	Egg Plant	2	.04	No. 39	Pumpkin	3	.06
" 2	Beans (bush var.), ex. early	4	.08	" 21	Endive	3	.06	" 40	Radish, early	10	.20
" 3	" " second "	6	.12	" 22	Kale	5	.10	" 41	" second early (or Summer).	4	.08
" 4	" " late	4	.08	" 23	Kohl-Rabi	2	.04	" 42	" late	6	.12
" 5	" (pole var.)	8	.16	" 24	Leek	2	.04	" 43	Salsify and Scorzonera	3	.06
" 6	Beet, for table	10	.20	" 25	Lettuce (loose-leaved var.)	6	.12	" 44	Spinach	4	.08
" 7	" " cattle	6	.12	" 26	" (cabbaging var.)	15	.30	" 45	Squash, Summer	6	.12
" 8	Cabbage, first early	10	.20	" 27	Melon (Water)	10	.20	" 46	" Winter	6	.12
" 9	" second early	10	.20	" 28	" (Cantaloupe)	15	.30	" 47	Tomato, early	6	.12
" 10	" late	8	.16	" 29	Mustard	3	.06	" 48	" late	6	.12
" 11	Carrot, for table	6	.12	" 30	Okra	3	.06	" 49	Turnip, early	6	.12
" 12	" " cattle	3	.06	" 31	Onion (seed for sets)	8	.16	" 50	" intermediate	6	.12
" 13	Celery	6	.12	" 32	" (seed for large onions)	8	.16	" 51	" late var. (and Ruta Bagas)	4	.06
" 14	Collards	3	.06	" 33	Parsley	2	.04				
" 15	Corn sugar var., ex. early	4	.08	" 34	Parsnip	2	.04				
" 16	" " second "	4	.08	" 35	Peas, extra early	3	.06				
" 17	" " late	3	.06	" 36	" second early	6	.12				
" 18	" (field var.)	6	.12	" 37	" late	6	.12				
" 19	Cucumber	6	.12	" 38	Pepper	4	.08				
										282	\$5.64

OR WE WILL SUPPLY THE ENTIRE LIST OF 282 PACKETS (VALUED AT \$5.64) FOR FIVE DOLLARS, POSTPAID.

NASSAU, WEST INDIES.—Your seed gives universal satisfaction. My customers are loud in their praise. Being myself a gardener, I can also give personal testimony.

THE "A B C OF GARDENING,"

Announced for publication last year, was unavoidably delayed. The scope of the work has been enlarged and the title changed to

"MARKET GARDENING

AND

FARM NOTES."

BY BURNET LANDRETH.

This book will be ready for distribution about 1st of January, 1893. Its price will be \$1.00 per copy, postpaid. It will contain about thirty chapters on the following and other subjects:

Market Gardening.

Location and Soils.

Science of Gardening.

Chemistry of the Garden.

Stable Manure, Compost and Commercial Fertilizers.

Sowing Seeds. Germination.

Transplantation.

Succession or Rotation.

Garden Insects.

Diseases of Garden Vegetables.

Heredity in Plants.

Saving Seeds.

Seedsmen's Novelties.

Seedsmen's Responsibilities.

Hotbeds and Cold Boxes.

Market Gardening under Glass.

Packing and Shipping.

Vegetable Garden Calendars.

Vegetable Diet.

Notes and Queries. Plant Nutrition.

Rural Traditions. Root Culture.

ORDERS FOR THE BOOK ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

DO YOU NOT WANT ONE ?

SUGGESTIVE PRICES FOR Grass, Field and Agricultural Seeds, and Sundries.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

☞ If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. ☜

LATEST QUOTATIONS PROMPTLY GIVEN UPON APPLICATION.

BARLEY.

Two-rowed . . . . . per bush. \$1 50

BELLOWS AND ATOMIZERS.

Allen's, \$2.25. Hammond's, large, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Woodason's, double cone, \$3.50; single cone, \$1.00. Houchin, nickel-plated, No. 19, 80 cts.; No. 16, 65 cts.; No. 14, 60 cts.; No. 11, 55 cts.; No. 9, 50 cts. Insect Powder Gun, large, 20 cts.; small, 12 cts. Paris Green Sifter, 20 cts. Paris Green Sifter, Peck's, 60 cts. Water Bellows, \$2.00.

BIRD SEED, &c.

Canary Bird Seed Mixed . . . . . per bush. \$4.50; per lb. 10

We offer ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES OF MIXED BIRD SEED at 10 cents per pound. Postage 8 cents extra, if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird seeds in these packages have proved to be acceptable to owners of valuable Birds, many of which are injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

Canary Seed Unmixed . . . . . per bush. \$4.50; per lb. 10
Bird Millet . . . . . per bush. \$1.60; per pt. 05
Bird Tonic . . . . . per bottle, 25
Cuttle-fish Bone . . . . . per lb. 40
German Summer Rape . . . . . per bush. \$4.50; per pt. 10
Hemp Seed . . . . . per bush. \$2.25; per pt. 08
Lettuce Seed . . . . . per lb. 25
Maw Seed . . . . . per lb. 20
Mocking-Bird Food (screw-top bottle) . . . . . per bottle, 20
Song Restorer . . . . . per bottle, 20
Unhulled Rice for Java Sparrows . . . . . per bush. \$3.00; per pt. 10

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen . . . . . per bush. \$2.50; per qt. 20

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull, Pure . . . . . per bush. \$1.30; per qt. 10
Common . . . . . per bush. \$1.25; per qt. 10
Japanese . . . . . per bush. \$1.25; per qt. 10

CASTOR BEANS.

Ornamental . . . . . per lb. 35

CLOVERS.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

RED CLOVER.

SCARLET CLOVER.

CLOVERS.

Alsike Clover (TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, permanent, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year. Sow 12 lbs to the acre . . . . . per lb. 25

ALSIKE CLOVER.

Giant Sain Foin (ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA).—This (not a Clover), in some sections, is an important forage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a calcareous soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 15

Japan Clover (LESPEDEZA STRIATA). . . . . . per lb. 35

Lucerne or Alfalfa (MEDICAGO SATIVA).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and, when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per lb. 16

Red Clover (TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).—This is the most widely cultivated of all the pasturage plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothering noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow, in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 pounds to the acre. . . per bush. (60 lbs.) \$8.25; per qt. 40

Red Clover, Mammoth. . . . . . per bush. (60 lbs.) \$9.00; per qt. 45

Scarlet Clover (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM).—The most beautiful of all Clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the Clover family, and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. At present in much demand in the South, where it has proved valuable. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per lb. 15

White Dutch Clover (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre . . . per ¼ lb. 10c.; per ½ lb. 15c.; per lb. 30

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

COTTON.

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or its varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

Extra Early Carolina	per bush. \$4.25; per lb. \$0 35
Sea Island	per bush. \$4.50; per lb. 20
Upland	per bush. \$4.00; per lb. 30

FERTILIZERS.

Button Bone Meal, fine, per ton, \$12.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per 5-lb. bag	25
Baugh's \$25.00 Phosphate	per ton, \$35.00; per bag, 200 lbs. 2 75
Baker's Food for Flowers	per pkge. small 15c.; per pkge. large 35
Cotton Seed Meal	per ton, \$35.00; per 100 lbs. 2 00
Flower Food Tablets	per box 10
Ground Bone	per ton, \$32.00; per bag, 200 lbs. \$3.50; per bag, 50 lbs. 1 15
Guano, Ammoniated.	per ton, \$56.00; per bag, 100 lbs. \$3.25; 1-lb. box 10
Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer.	per ton, \$50.00; per bag, 100 lbs. \$3.00; per bag, 5 lbs. 25
Nitrate of Soda	per lb. 04
Peat, Jersey	per bbl. \$1.25; per bush. 50
Sulphate of Potash.	per lb. 04
Swiftsure Superphosphate.	per ton, \$35.00; per bag, 200 lbs. 4 00
Wood Ashes	per bbl. 2 50

FLAX SEED.

The finest Flax produced in Europe is grown near Courtrai, in Western Belgium. The leading features which go to make up the superior quality of this Flax are the composition of the water of the River Lys, rotation of crops, fertilizing, skillful manipulation and the use of choice seed. The seeds used are either Riga, or stock grown from it and but one year removed, the amount of seed to the acre ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. To have good Flax the crop must be harvested before the seed is ripe; thus Flax-growing for fibre and Flax-growing for seed are two distinct systems. . . . . per bush. \$2.75; per qt. 15

GRAFTING WAX. Per lb. 30c.

HERDS OR RED TOP GRASS.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

GRASS SEED.

Bermuda Grass	per lb. 1 25
Herds, or Red Top Grass (AGROSTIS VULGARIS).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre	per sack (50 lbs.) \$3.00; per bush. (of 10 lbs.) 80
Hungarian Grass (PANICUM HUNGARIENSIS).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow a bushel to the acre	per bush. \$1.50; per qt. 10
Italian Rye Grass (LOLIUM ITALICUM).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being earlier and more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and more of it, but it is not as durable. It shoots less and is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable grass. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre	per bush. (20 lbs.) 2 25

For additional hints on Grasses, see Introduction, page 1.

Johnson Grass . . . . . per lb. \$0 15

Kentucky Blue Grass (POA PRATENSIS).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay, it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but it is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Sow 2 bush. to the acre . . . . . per bush. (14 lbs.) \$2.00; per lb. 25

LANDRETH'S MIXED LAWN GRASS.—We offer mixed Lawn Grass Seed in sealed packages of One Pound, Half Pound and Quarter Pound. The mixture contains those varieties which long practical experience has proved to be the best adapted for soils in general. The seeds used are clean and full of vitality, and all persons using them will be certain, provided there be sufficient rainfall, to secure a stand of grass both of delicate texture and of durability. We have ceased quoting Lawn Grass by the bushel of 15 lbs., which never was and never can be a "bushel" to the satisfaction of any one. We quote it by the pound. Any one can calculate the price for the old fictitious bushel. No extra charge for packages. . . . . per lb. 25

For Surface Effect . . . . . per lb. 25
For Athletic Grounds . . . . . per lb. 25

For description of Lawn Making, etc., see page 45.

Meadow Fescue Grass.—A perennial grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round smooth stems, two to three feet high. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre, broadcast. . . . . per lb. 15

MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

Meadow Foxtail (ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS).—A sprouting perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per lb. 25

Meadow Oat Grass. . . . . per lb. 20

Millet, Common . . . . . per bush. (50 lbs.) \$1.60; per qt. 10

Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl. . . . . per lb. 20

Millet, French . . . . . per lb. 05

Millet, German (PANICUM GERMANICUM).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 1 bush. to the acre, per bush. \$1.60 . . . . . per qt. 10

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a Pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It stands drought better than any other grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Sow 2 bush. to the acre . . . . . per bush. \$1 35

ORCHARD GRASS OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT.

Pasture Grass (READY MIXED).—The preparation of the land for Permanent Pastures is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Mixture for Light Soils, 40 lbs. to acre . . . per 100 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. 25
Mixture for Heavy Soils, 40 lbs. to acre . . . per 100 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. 25

See Remarks on Pasture Grasses, page 45.

Perennial Rye Grass (LOLIUM PERENNE).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportion is therefore a combination possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . . per bush. 2 15

Rescue Grass . . . . . per lb. \$0 30
Sheep's Rescue Grass . . . . . per lb. 12
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Annual.—A cheap imitation of Perennial and of no value comparatively . . . . . per lb. 13

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial (ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pasturages where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre if sown alone, per lb. 60

Teosinte . . per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1 25

Texas Blue Grass.—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent . . . . . per lb. 3 00

Timothy (PHEUM PRATENSE).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before full development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 10 lbs. . . . . per bush. (15 lbs.) 2 40

SWEET-SCENTED
VERNAL GRASS.

TIMOTHY.

Wood Meadow Grass . . . . . per lb. 30

HOTBED CLOTH.

Medium . . per yard, 10c.; heavy, per yard, 13c.; extra heavy, per yard 20

INSECTICIDES.

(SEE ALSO SOAPS.)

Carbolic Powder . . . . . per lb. 10
Hellebore, White Powdered . . . . . ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; lb. 25
London Purple Insect Powder . . . . . per lb. 20
Paris Green Insect Powder, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lb. cans . . . . . per lb. 30
Persian Insect Powder . . . . . per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 40
Slug Shot . . . . . per 100 lbs. \$4.00; 5-lb. package 25
Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip . . . . . per gal. \$2.00; per ½ gal. \$1.25; per qt. 75c.; 8-oz. bottles 50c.; 4-oz. bottles. 25
Tobacco Dust . . . . . per lb. 05
Tobacco Stems . . . . . per lb. 03

JUTE.

We offer seed direct from India, and believe this plant can be profitably grown for fibre purposes so soon as a practical machine can be built to strip off the bark. We have successfully grown Jute upon Bloomsdale Farm, and are much impressed with its vigorous character and the ease with which its bark is stripped; even more readily than the bark of Ramie.

LUPIN.

White . . . . . per bush. 6 00
Yellow . . . . . per bush. 6 00

MOLE TRAPS.

Wrought Iron . . . . . each 30
Olmstead . . . . . each 1 50
Perfection . . . . . each 2 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

In bricks . . . . . per lb. 10

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated . . . . . doz. 30c.; each 05
Porcelain . . . . . doz. 30c.; each 03
Woodward's Medicated . . . . . doz. 40c.; each 05

OATS.

Probsteier.—A fine White Oat. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull . . . . . per bush. \$1 00
Russian White.—One of the best. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable . . . . . per bush. 1 10
Surprise . . . . . per bush. 1 00

Southern Winter.—For twenty-five years we have been growing this very hardy productive Oat extensively on our Virginia plantation. No other variety tested there can compare with it. In Virginia we sow it from September 15 to November 15; pasture it during Winter and cut from it a greater number of pounds of grain than any other Oat will produce in that section. A production of 60 bushels of exceedingly heavy grain to the acre is not uncommon. The grain is dark, evidently remotely derived from a black-hulled variety. We have sown this Oat on our Bloomsdale, Pennsylvania, Farm in the month of March, and have cut 60 bushels in September. . . . . per lb. postpaid, 18c.; per bush. 1 50

Texas Rust Proof . . . . . per bush. 1 25

Weloome.—A White Oat, introduced five years ago. Early, heavy and productive; strong straw, growing five to six feet high, and making large stools; said to have yielded as much as 97 bushels to the acre . . . . . per bush. 1 00

White Belgian.—A remarkably heavy and productive White Oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Ten days ahead of most other varieties, and therefore ripening at a more convenient season . . . . . per bush. 1 25

Wide-Awake Oats.—Average height, four to six feet; straw sufficiently strong and firm to prevent "lodging." Average yield, 65 to 90 bushels per acre, according to the nature and condition of the soil. Grain heavy and plump, having large meat and thin husk. The hardiness and vigor of this variety is said to be in excess of that of any other known sort, while the tendency to rust is greatly diminished. Thoroughly tested with all the leading varieties of this country, it is reported to have proved itself very superior . . . . . per bush. 1 25

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges . . . . . per lb. 40c.; per bush. 9 50

PEAS.

(FIELD VARIETIES.)

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

Canada Field . . . . . per bush. 1 75
Cow Peas or Southern Black Eye . . . . . per bush. 2 75
Southern Clay Peas . . . . . per bush. 2 75

PLANTS (In Season).

(SEE ALSO ROOTS.)

Fixed prices given on application, and full remittance required. Shipment at purchaser's risk, upon three days' notice. We will not ship plants C. O. D.

Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomato, Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Grape Vine.

POP CORN.

Ordinary . . . . . per lb. 05
Rice . . . . . per lb. 05

POTATOES.

(FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE PAGES 38, 39.)

Burbank's Seedling . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Charles Downing . . . . . per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 00
Dakota Red . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Early Rose . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Early Ohio.—Most productive early sort. . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Extra Early Vermont . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Landreth's Farmers' Alliance . . . . . per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per peek, \$1.00; per bush. \$3.00; per bbl. \$6.00. (See description, page 38.)
Landreth's Garfield . . . . . per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 00
Landreth's State of Maine . . . . . per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 00
Mammoth Pearl . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Peerless . . . . . per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75

Prince Edward Island Rose	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. \$1 75
Green Mountain (especially recommended)	per bbl. \$5.00; per bush. 2 00
Snowflake	per bbl. \$4.50; per bush. 1 75
Peach Blow, Jr. (see page 33)	(SOLD OUT)
Golden Harvest (see page 33)	per lb. postpaid, 25c.; per ½ bush. 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Yellow	per bbl. \$3.00; per bush. 1 25
Potato Seed—Hybridized	per paper, 30

POULTRY FOOD AND REQUISITES.

Pratt's Poultry Food	per pkg. 25
Pratt's Food for Horses and Cattle.—In 12 pound sacks	75
American Developing Food	per pkg. 25
Cheltenham Poultry Food	1-lb. pkg. 30
Coarse Ground Bone	per 100 lbs. \$2.50; per lb. 05
Chicken Founts, Stoneware	2 gal. \$1.20; 1 gal. 90c.; ½ gal. 70
Chicken Founts, Galvanized	50
Gape Wires	10
Ground Oyster Shells	200 lbs. \$1.50; 5-lb. pkg. 10
Haven's Climax Condition Powder	per pkg. 25

RAPE SEED.

English (imported)	per bush. \$5.00; per pint, 10
German Summer (imported)	per bush. \$4.50; per pint, 10

RICE.

Unhulled	per bush. \$3.00; per pint, 10
Wild Rice.—Grows well on the borders of the Northern lakes, and affords a valuable food for wild fowl. It germinates readily, and adapts itself to fresh-water situations in the climate of the Middle States, and has been found very valuable sown on the water-flats of shooting-grounds, and is becoming in large demand	per lb. 30

ROOTS (In Season).

Artichoke, Jerusalem Tubers	per bush. 2 50
Asparagus—Conover's Colossal	per 100, 75c.; per 1000 5 00
Asparagus—Palmetto	per 100, 90c.; per 1000 5 50
Hop Roots	per 100, \$2.00; per doz. 50
Horse Radish Sets	per doz. 15c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1000 4 00
Rhubarb Roots	each 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100 5 00

RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush. 1 00
Thousand-fold	per bush. 1 40
Spring	per bush. 1 60

SEED DRILLS.

J. I. Case-Keeler Seeder (see description and illustrations on pages 46 and 47)	each, 9 00
Matthew's	each, 7 00
New Model	each, 6 00

SEED SOWERS.

Cahoon Broadcast.—Hand	each, 4 00
Cahoon Broadcast.—Horse	each, 12 00

SOAPS.

(SEE ALSO INSECTICIDES.)

Carbolic Soap	per cake, 05
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake, 06
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil, etc.	mixed, per can, 15
Whale Oil Soap	2-lb. can, 15c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. 05

SORGHUM.

Common or Chinese	per lb. 06
Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of extra early maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its sugar-producing qualities	per lb. 06
Early Orange.—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety	per lb. 06

SUNFLOWER.

Russian	per bush. \$1.75; per lb. 08

TOBACCO.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him, as respects soil and his market. Both of these must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best dark rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with sub-soil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobaccos and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. The list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirement under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

TOBACCO—Yellow Plug Wrappers

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. \$0 40

TOBACCO—Dark Plug Wrappers.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hector	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Tuckanoe	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

TOBACCO—Slug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Flanagan	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Big Frederick	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Burleigh	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

TOBACCO—Cigar Fillers.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers of Pennsylvania	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 65
Acclimated Havana	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Maryland Broad Leaf	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

TOBACCO—Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers of Pennsylvania	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 65
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Island.—Broad-leaved	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 65
Glessner	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 65
Havana { Vuelta Abajo	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
{ Partidas	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
{ Remedios	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Suniatra { Rano de	per paper 25c.; per oz. 2 00
{ Deli de	per paper, 25c.; per oz. 2 00

TOBACCO—Cigarettes.

Hycos	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Bradley.—Broad-leaved	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Sterling	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Turkish {	

TOBACCO—Snuff.

Blue Pryor	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Flanagan	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40

VETCHES.

Spring	per bush. 4 00
Winter	per bush. 4 00

WHEAT.

Dietz Longberry	per bush. 1 75
Fulcaster	per bush. 1 75
LANDRETH	per bush. 1 75
Red Mediterranean	per bush. 1 75
Russian	per bush. 1 75
Scotch Fife.—For sowing in Spring (see third page of cover)	per bush. 2 00

THE LANDRETH LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

FOR PARKS, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties and clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, ill-chosen Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error stands out in glaring ugliness.

SEEDING A LAWN.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top-dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend a good grade of concentrated commercial fertilizer (see page 42). Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seedbed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of forty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear in greater or less numbers a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains, Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, sod may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified and covered with half an inch of rich compost it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn Grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but clover is not a grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say	\$4 00
300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at	6 00
400 pounds refuse common salt, at	1 00

Or say per acre \$11 00

The quantity of superphosphate and nitrogenous matter may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alternative and solvent will be found to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn.

Not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general Park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned and we believe them to be pure and of full vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space 40 x 20 feet, or say 800 square feet. Forty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend sixty pounds. Price per pound, 25 cents.

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

A pound will sow a space 40 x 20 feet, or say 800 square feet. Price per pound, 25 cents.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be ploughed up, leveled up and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if the Lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case, when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many Lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Sheep Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Sheep Fescue costs about 15 cents per pound.

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

The judicious selection of grass seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel.

Pasturage Mixture for Heavy Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive in herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Per lb. 25c.; per 100 lbs. \$23.00.

Pasturage Mixture for Light Soils.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. Per lb. 25c.; per 100 lbs. \$23.00.

MARION, ALA.—Your seeds are excellent. My father used them and so did my grandfather, over fifty years ago, when they lived in Virginia.

J. I. Case-Keeler Seeder, Complete.
Price \$9.00.

J. I. Case-Keeler Seeder Frame.
(RIGGED AS A CULTIVATOR.)

THE J. I. CASE-KEELER SEED DRILL.

WE have arranged to handle the J. I. Case-Keeler Seed Drill and Cultivator—a hand implement quickly altered from a Drill to a Wheel Hoe. The seeding device is the most reliable we have ever seen and presents combinations never before practically developed in any other machine. Under these simple combinations the Drill will sow in a continuous row, or drop the seeds in hills at intervals of 6, 12, 18 or 36 inches. It is as equally reliable when sowing Salsify Seed, the most difficult of all seeds to distribute, as when sowing Turnip Seed, the easiest.

Vine seeds, as Cucumbers and Melons, can be sown in HILLS with perfect regularity, and Corn planted in continuous rows or at such intervals as may be desired.

When to be used as a Cultivator the drill portion, made of iron and brass and rust proof, can be quickly detached, and the plow, hoe or rake as quickly attached.

We have used this Drill on Bloomsdale Farm and recommend it as the easiest pushed and the most perfect of any Drill in the market.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans 16 cents per quart, and Corn 15 cents per quart; other small Seeds 8 cents per pound. Quarter peck 1 and 1/2 bushels, and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

J. I. Case-Keeler Seeder Combined Machine, Complete.
Price \$12.00.

J. I. Case-Keeler Seeder Frame.
(RIGGED AS A PLOW.)

GRASSES FOR POOR, SANDY SOILS.

On page 45 we offer Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Lawns, Athletic Grounds and Pastures for Heavy and Light Soils--mixtures made after private prescriptions, containing certain percentages of such seeds as our observation has proven suitable for the object in view.

We here offer another Mixture for Poor, Sandy Soils, and believe it will be found valuable where Timothy, Red Clover, Orchard Grass and other well-known sorts are not to be depended upon. Per lb. 25c.

We will, however, be pleased to name a price for any mixture which our customers may indicate and will guarantee a perfect compliance with their provisions.

If you want varieties **NOT** kept by your merchant he can get them for you or you can write to us.

WATERS' IMPROVED TREE PRUNER.

The thin blade of this pruner passes through the limb so easily that the grain is uninjured and the bark left smooth. It is supported on both sides by the steel hook, which guides and prevents it from turning from the straight line of the cut, or doubling over small twigs. The lever at the lower end is connected by a steel rod with the blade, in such a way as to give great power. On poles 4 to 12 feet long.

LITTLE GEM WEEDER.

Has three fingers on one side and a claw-finger on the other. Very handy for use in Strawberry beds and Flower borders.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.

A handy little implement to loosen the earth and pull out weeds.

FLOWER SCISSORS OR PICKERS.

These are Scissors and Shears combined. Used for cutting and holding Roses and other flowers that have thorny stems.

Several sizes.

VINE SCISSORS.

The long pointed blades are very efficient in thinning out Grapes when too close set in the bunch or for removing superfluous leaves, twigs, etc.

HAND PRUNING SHEARS. French Pattern.

Heavy-frame shears, with strong spiral springs.

LADIES' PRUNING SHEARS.

Neatly-finished handles with brass ferrules; blade six inches long. Used for light trimming.

BOW PRUNING SCISSORS.

So named from the shape of the handles. Very useful for trimming shrubbery, roses, etc. Have no springs. Several sizes.

GARDEN TROWELS.

Used to take up, for replanting, herbaceous plants, small shrubs, roots, etc. Also used for stirring soil amongst tender plants, removing weeds, etc. We have the solid welded blades or the lighter riveted ones. Blades 5 to 8 inches long.

TRANSPLANTING TROWEL.

Have broad flat blades, used for transplanting only.

BRANCH OR LOPPING SHEARS AND HEDGE TRIMMER.

McIlhenny Pattern.

These shears are strongly made, and the peculiar shape of the blades adapts them equally to cutting large branches or small twigs. Handles 30 inches long.

BRANCH OR LOPPING SHEARS.

English Pattern.

Four sizes. Made very strong. Handles from 24 to 30 inches long. For cutting heavy branches in hedge plants or shrubbery.

DOCK EXTRACTOR.

A very effectual instrument for raising dock roots. A piece of wood through the ring underneath forms a fulcrum, and enables the operator to raise the root easily. Made with or without wood handles.

GRASS SHEARS.

In shape like sheep shears, with 7½-inch blades. Very convenient for trimming and cutting grass on small places. Made with or without spring. We have also the ordinary sheep shears of the best quality.

WEEDING SPUDS.

Are of different styles, some with straight blade only, and others with a curved or sharp hook on the side. The farmer walking over his fields with one of these little instruments on the end of his cane, is ready to eradicate any noxious weed he may observe.

HAND PRUNING SHEARS.

Telescope Springs.

These are hand-forged solid steel. Cut with ease. Several sizes are made. One is nickel-plated, weighs only three ounces, and small enough to carry in the vest pocket. Very convenient for ladies' use.

BRANCH OR LOPPING SHEARS.

Sylvan Pattern.

The extended finger is curved at nearly a right angle to the cutting blade, making a guard and rest to protect the shears in low pruning and for backing out canes and brush after being cut. Made of the best curly steel, well tempered and warranted. Weighs 2½ lbs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SETS OF FLORAL TOOLS.

These sets vary in style and price. Some consist of a pair of shears, a trowel, and a fork. Others have a small fork and a trowel additional. Some are made with polished blades. They are made light at 1 lb. and 1½ lbs.

HAND WEEDING OR TRANSPLANTING FORKS.

Made of steel, finished, flat blades, light, strong, and useful implement. Some are made of nickel-plated steel and are lighter.

LANDRETHS' COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF IMPLEMENTS FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS

BURNET, TEXAS.—It is now 100 years since my grandfather was employed in Landreth's garden, Philadelphia. He used to say Landreth's good honest vegetables and honest people.

YOU CAN BUY

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

In 5c. or 10c. Flat Papers and Packets.

A Flat Paper or Packet.
All Vegetable Seeds are
put up in this form.
5c. and 10c.

A Pint Package.
Peas, Beans and Corn are put up
in this form and in Third Pints.

A Half-Pound Package.
All small Seeds put up
in this form and in
Quarter Pounds.

We do not sell Seeds on Commis-
sion, nor do we sell
Cheap Seeds.

To be able to buy seeds at low
prices, is to inexperienced persons
a tempting consideration,
but those who are critical know
that one-half the quantity of
good seed will produce a better
stand of plants than double the
quantity of inferior seed, to say
nothing of the quality of the
resulting crop. Upon practical
test in the garden the illusion
as to cheapness is rudely and
expensively dissipated.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 4 to 37 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, free of postage. Each paper bears a handsomely-colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed Catalogue, mailed free on application.

IN ORIGINAL SEALED PACKAGES.

These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin so it be cheap.*

Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers.

There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.

In One Pints and One-third Pints.

All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates *per quart* named in our priced list. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pints, 3 cents.

Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see prices per $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel and bushel, pages 4 to 37.

A Third-Pint Package.
Peas, Beans and Corn,
are put up in this
form and in Pints.

A Quarter-Pound
Package.
All small Seeds put
up in this form and
in Half Pounds.

In Half Pounds and Quarter Pounds.

All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our priced list, pages 4 to 37. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

Landreth's Specialties in Bulk (Under Seal).

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock; offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
Landreth's First in Market Beans, in bags, " " " "
Landreth's Scarlet Beans, " bags, " " " "
Landreth's Violet Beans, " bags, " " " "
Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans " bags, " " " "
Saddleback Wax Beans, " bags, " " " "
Bloomsdale Spinach, in bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing. See prices, second page of cover.

Landreth's Vegetable Seeds in Bulk.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds, named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named on pages 4 to 44. See our "Remarks to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

ADDRESS

D. Landreth & Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.

WHEATLAND, IOWA.—I have used Landreth's Seeds for fifty years, and have never been fooled in vitality or quality.

MARKET GARDENING

FOR NORTHERN SHIPMENT.

The unprecedented development in Florida and Georgia and other far Southern States of the business of growing vegetables for Autumn and Winter shipment to the cities of the North, to be from those active business centres more widely distributed among the densely populated districts of the Middle, Western and New England States, has been one of the surprises in Agriculture.

Formerly esculent vegetables could be divided into classes, and a period named covering the time of sale of each class—as, for example, Peas were only offered during May, June and July—and so with Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Beans—they all had their seasons, and when they were past, only those people who had greenhouses could expect more until the return of the corresponding season the following year, but now that is a condition of the past, for Florida with its evergreen productiveness has been able to revolutionize the old conditions, by sending to our Northern cities, even when snow clad and ice bound, the fruits of balmy Summer.

From such a perennial field there are now offered, at all times, vegetables which at first surprised the observers and were only used by epicures, but which now have become a necessity, not only on the table of the rich and well-to-do, but of every hotel and restaurant.

Thus, thanks to Florida, the general public of the whole country have luxuries at their command, which their ancestors never even hoped to obtain, and the now familiar products of Florida have brought that State

more prominently to the notice of the Northern people than has the wheat and corn of any Western State made its name known, for grain products do not carry with them their own identification as do Cucumbers in March, Egg Plants in December and January, Tomatoes in January, February and March, Cauliflower in March and April.

The value of the output of Winter vegetables from Florida, and the value of the quantity consumed by the Winter guests of its hundreds of hotels, tips the scale at a valuation of several millions of dollars, a large sum considering that the cultivation is yet in its infancy—for the production of vegetables in Florida is certain to develop to an immense degree, as no competition can come from a more Southern district. The profits of the Norfolk truckers were cut by the Charleston and Savannah market gardeners, and they in turn by the Florida cultivators, but the Gulf is south of Florida, so competition stops, or becomes merely inter-State, there being no neighbors southwardly to compete with earlier productions.

Market gardening during the past ten years has grown to such an enormous extent that extracts from the last Census Reports only can convey an idea of its miraculous development.

The Report shows that \$100,000,000 is invested in Truck Farms covering 534 thousand acres, and producing an annual return of \$76,000,000 after paying all freights and commissions.

The Annual Expenditures for fertilizers being	\$10,000,000
The cost of seeds used amounting to.....	\$1,420,633
The number of men employed being.....	216,765
The number of women employed being.....	9,254
The number of children employed being.....	14,874
The number of horses and mules employed being.....	75,800
The value of the implements used being.....	\$8,971,000

In the Philadelphia district, which includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, there are employed 69,000 men at an average cost for daily wages of \$1.19. The annual production being of the value of \$21,000,000.

The next district of importance is known as the Central, extending over the State of Ohio and up to Wisconsin, wherein is employed 34,000 men, at an average wages cost of \$1.16 per day, and producing an annual valuation of \$15,500,000.

The South Atlantic district is the third in importance, having an output of \$13,000,000 and employing 31,000 men, women and children at an average daily wages of 85 cents.

As an example of the market gardening output at Norfolk, Va., it may be interesting to note the extent of some of the shipments made from that city in 1889.

Cabbage, ...	347,000 barrels.
Kale, ...	178,000 "
Onions, ...	4,800 "
Radishes, ...	4,200 "
Irish Potatoes, ...	325,000 "
Sweet Potatoes, ...	255,000 "
Spinach, ...	123,000 "
Beans, ...	80,000 boxes.
Cucumbers, ...	46,000 "
Tomatoes, ...	350,000 "

In addition to the above there were shipped from the same city almost 1,000,000 Watermelons. And yet they say it was a poor year.

From the city of Mobile, in 1890, the shipments were:

Crates of Cabbage, ...	58,309
Boxes of Beans, ...	46,178
Boxes of Peas, ...	1,278
Boxes of Tomatoes, ...	2,695
Barrels of Potatoes, ...	78,924

and other market garden products to a value of \$458,000.

The Philadelphia district, the Central district, and the South Atlantic district are only three of twelve districts as laid out by the Census Bureau, that of California giving an annual production of over \$4,000,000, and yet there is room for the productions of all, amounting to \$100,000,000 and no doubt in a few years that sum will be doubled, for everything doubles in this land of progress.

This wonderful increase of Vegetable gardening has been made possible because profitable, the result of two causes, cultural development and plant evolution. Plant evolution watched for and seized upon by lynx-eyed men ever on the alert for new types of vegetables and fruits, and cultured power as seen in new systems of seed sowing, new methods of working by new machinery.

AGRICULTURAL VALUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Few people appreciate the magnitude of the agricultural values of the United States. A simple enumeration of a few products may be interesting as indicating the interests which the farmers represent and which unquestionably warrants them in alliance for mutual benefit.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	ESTIMATED VALUE.
Corn crop for 1889, ...	2000 million bushels.	597 million dollars.
Wheat " "	450 " "	342 " "
Oats " "	750 " "	171 " "
Barley " "	12 " "	8 " "
Potato " "	202 " "	81 " "
Hay " "	46 " tons.	408 " "
Cotton " "	7 " bales.	292 " "
Tobacco " "	566 " pounds.	45 " "
Wool " "	270 " "	70 " "

The farm animals are estimated at:

Horses, ...	14 millions.	Oxen and Beeves, ...	37 millions.
Mules, ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sheep, ...	45 "
Cows, ...	16 "	Hogs, ...	52 "

At a total valuation of farm live stock of 2420 million dollars which, with the values of a portion of the farm products, as above indicated, makes a grand total of 4454 million dollars, with an immense production of articles not here enumerated, as Sugar, Rice, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, increasing the value to over 5000 millions of dollars.

A HOTBED—WHAT IS IT?

First.—It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one inch common boards, the back board about twenty inches high, one-half greater elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet. The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

Secondly.—The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of fermenting material, which, making a gentle and continuous heat, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

Thirdly.—The value of the bed depends principally upon the character of the fermenting material. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to prolong the period of fermentation, which otherwise might be too rapid.

Fourthly.—Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place six inches of rough barnyard manure, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage, and on it lightly fork in the fermenting dung and tramp it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow fermentation to again proceed, hanking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted, and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost, and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give plenty of air, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth. Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Peppers and Egg Plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high. Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

Artificial Heat.—We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a fermenting material for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of Straw, 3 bush. Powdered Quicklime, 6 lbs. Muriatic Acid, 6 lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pound of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in twenty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.

PARIS GREEN TO KILL BUGS.

EXPERIMENTS AT BLOOMSDALE TO TEST UPON VARIOUS PLANTS THEIR POWER OF RESISTANCE TO INJURY BY PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green Parts.	Land Plaster Parts.	Landreth's Boss Waterm'n.	Acme Citron.	Cheese Pumpkin.	Landreth's Turban Squash.	Jersey Pickle Cucumber.
1 to	320	Strong enough.	Too much.	Not enough.	Not enough.	Not enough.
1 "	288	"	All destroyed.	"	"	Full enough.
1 "	224	"	"	Enough.	Enough.	Too much.
1 "	192	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	160	Too much.	"	"	Too much.	"
1 "	128	"	"	"	"	Far too much.
1 "	96	"	"	Too much.	"	"
1 "	80	All destroyed.	"	"	"	"
1 "	64	"	"	"	"	All destroyed.
1 "	51	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	48	"	"	Far too much.	Far too much.	"
1 "	35	"	"	All destroyed.	"	"
1 "	32	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	28	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	25	"	"	"	All destroyed.	"
1 "	21	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	18	"	"	"	"	"
1 "	16	"	"	"	"	"

Four applications made at intervals of four days and each time the leaves dusted in the early morning with Paris Green. The Paris Green mixed with ground land plaster in proportions as designated. The plants all being in the rough leaf and two to three inches high.

RESULT—Squash proved to have the most resistance to the poison and to the stoppage of the leaf pores. Pumpkin, second strongest. Cucumber, third strongest. Watermelon, fourth strongest. Citron Melon, the least vigorous.

[FROM THE "BALTIMORE HERALD" OF MARCH, 1891.]

Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons, 21 and 23 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. This old house is now in business 107 years. They were founded in 1784. They have a history which would fill a volume, and prove highly interesting to the general reader as well as those who deal in vegetable, field and flower seeds. They have published, this year, a catalogue or calendar for sowing and planting seeds, which takes up sixty or more large pages and which, if you can possess it, is worth a great deal to you in the way of highly important information about the way to cultivate and when to sow. We have a copy, and value it highly. We know it is the experience of generations of practical wisdom. In the prestige of this old house you have an earnest of good faith. May be you have noticed their farm—"Bloomsdale Farm." The New York and Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs for nearly two miles through it. This is an area on which to raise seeds for the millions, and you may be sure no pains is spared to do it properly, for their heraldry for pure seeds is more valuable than money. In other words, a house that has made a name for strict reliability, and which has been building for more than a century, has great a renown to be trifled with, and besides their honest and truly worthy pride in the name of fair dealing they have a good indemnification. A guarantee to the public in the fact; they could not afford to do wrong. Their invested capital will not allow them to do it. And the heraldry of the house forbids them to do it. Besides honesty is constitutional, just as sure as dishonesty is also in the blood of evil-minded people. The only odds are that more people perish from the earth, and the "true blue" live on. No estate gained by fraud ever descends to the third generation. From this standpoint, more of the sign 107 than we do of the national renown for success in growing, and the great wealth which belongs to the firm. In other words, there is no halo unless it is in full consonance with probity and fair dealing.

If you want varieties of seeds not kept by your Merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

SEED LIST.

To name and describe the different sorts and so-called "variations" of Garden Vegetables, seeds of which are offered in the two hundred and one seed catalogues distributed by Seed Merchants in the United States, would quadruple the pages of this pamphlet and so confound the inexperienced gardener that he would be unable to arrive at any practical selection of kinds to sow. This being so clearly the case, we, claiming a practical knowledge of the subject, have by selection from the mass reduced the number so as to present an assortment covering every desirable variation. Too much in the garden simply cumbers the ground and adds to a detail of labor already large enough—in fact, two or three sorts of any family are sufficient. If we were asked by a confiding friend to sift out from our Catalogue of Seeds a moderate selection such as would meet all wants, we would present him something like the following, differing now and then by reason of *soil* and *climate*:

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES.

BEANS.

- First in Market, as an extra early green pod.
- Extra Early Red Valentine, as a succession and a green pod stand-by.
- Landreths' Pink-Eye Wax, as a standard yellow round-podded wax.
- Landreths' Scarlet, as a standard yellow flat-podded wax.

PEAS.

- Landreths' Extra Early, everywhere the unit of excellence.
- Advancer, an admirable successor.
- Telephone, a fine main crop reliance.

CORN.

- Landreths' Early Market, most productive early sort.
- Crosby, a sweet sugar successor.
- Landreths' Sugar, not surpassed as a main crop.

BEEF.

- Best first early is the Eclipse.
- Best main crop, Half Round Purple Red—one of the best of the turnip-formed sorts.

CABBAGE.

- Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield—its popularity proves its worth; for a middle crop, Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch; and for a late crop, Market Gardeners' Late Flat Dutch.

CABBAGE FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING IN FLORIDA AND GULF STATES.

- Bloomsdale Early Drumhead, Reedland Early Drumhead and Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

CARROT.

- For early use, Horn, either Blunt or Pointed; for main crop use Danvers.

CAULIFLOWER.

- Landreths' First, then Snowball.

CELERY.

- Paris Golden, then White Plume.

CUCUMBER.

- Earliest bearer, Short Prolific; for main reliance, White Spine.

EGG-PLANT.

- Landreths' Thornless.

KALE.

- Rosette—very curly and slow to shoot to seed.

LETTUCE.

- First for cutting—Landreths' Earliest Cutting; not a header.
- First header—Landreths' Forcing; very choice.
- Main crop—Reliable.

WATERMELON.

- Best earliest—Round Light Icing.
- Good succession—Long Light Icing.
- Dixie—main crop.
- Boss—late but unequaled by any known sort.

CANTALOUPE.

- Best early—Jenny Lind.
- Good succession—Acme and Cape May.

OKRA.

- Long Green—very superior.

ONION.

- First early—Pearl, Bermuda Red and White.
- Second early—Extra Early Red, Autumn White Wax.
- Main croppers—Silver Skin and Danvers
- Late ripeners—Southport Globes.

PARSLEY.

- Emerald Gem

RADISH.

- In order of maturity—Earliest White Turnip, Prussian Globe, French Breakfast, Wonderful Half Long Red, Stuttgart, Strasburg.

SQUASH.

- Golden Crook-Neck, White Bush for Summer; Boston Marrow and Hubbard for Winter.

TOMATO.

- First ripener—Richmond; follow with Baltimore Prize Taker; then, for main crop, with T T T and Stone.

TURNIP.

- Early Red Top Globe followed by Amber Globe; that by Bloomsdale Swede.

POTATO.

- Early Ohio, Farmers' Alliance and Green Mountain.

ROOTS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

In 1872 we printed for private presentation to our customers, correspondents and friends a pamphlet entitled "What We Know about Turnips." The purpose was to use it as a means to draw more general attention to a branch of husbandry—root culture—not sufficiently appreciated, as we believed, in this country. That purpose was fully expressed in the introductory remarks, some extracts from which we here reprint:

"This pamphlet is printed in the hope of diffusing useful information to induce greater attention to a most valuable adjunct in husbandry, and, if more widely regarded, calculated to increase not only the quantity but the quality of our food. The tender, luscious mutton of the English is not attributable to their cooler climate alone, but to the Turnip, Mangold and other succulent roots on which the sheep are fed and fattened for the butcher.

"The value of succulent food, in a hygienic or sanitary view, to man and also to the animals which minister to his wants need not be commented on. All who have paid attention to the subject agree in opinion as to its advantage, indeed absolute necessity, if the preservation of health be properly studied. The long Winters of our Northern States, which arrest vegetation and oblige us to provide green food in silos or dry forage in the mow to be stored up in anticipation of the Winter season, have necessarily induced inquiry and examination as to the class of vegetables which can be produced in greatest abundance at least cost, with least exertion, in the shortest space of time, and with least liability to failure of the crop under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and also, as of primary importance, of a quality admitting of preservation for months with slight danger of decay.

"In Great Britain the culture of roots years ago assumed such gigantic importance, it was estimated by writers on political economy that the root product was equivalent to the sum represented by the interest on the national debt—no inconsiderable amount, as everybody knows. Until the culture of roots, as they are termed, was extended and enlarged in England, animal food was a luxury seldom within the reach of the operative classes, with whom vegetables and farinaceous compounds, not always of the best quality, were the only reliable resources for sustenance. Now meats in some shape are within reach of all—the factory operative, the mechanic, the tradesman and the landholder alike participate; and this change has grown out of, not national prosperity or increased wages, though both are indirectly affected, but the greater breadth of land in root culture, which has so largely—immensely, it may be said—augmented the productive capacity of the acreage under plough, thus practically bringing nutritious food to every workingman's door.

"Indian Corn—with us the great meat producer, which has played so important a part in the develop-

ment of our country, enabling the hardy emigrant from the older settlements to wrest the wilderness from the savage and overcome the forest—is not a product of Great Britain or any portion of the north of Europe, there being known only as an import from America. In this particular we have an advantage impossible to estimate; but, great as it is, it should not lessen our exertion to produce *succulent food*, which augments the value of the farinaceous."

The facts and suggestions stated in our pamphlet of 1872 apply with equal force now as then, and may, we hope, impress themselves on the attention of the youthful farmer who has started in agriculture since the publication of our pamphlet. Though we had ourselves, from long experience and our special pursuit in life, appreciated the importance of the subject discussed, and started out with the purpose to impress others, we had, we are free to confess, but faintly understood the popular interest in the matter and the desire for information entertained by the country at large, as evinced by the demand from every quarter, one hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet having been consumed in editions which followed in quick succession. Besides this large number emanating directly from ourselves, it was reprinted entire in at least two rural journals and freely quoted by the agricultural press generally.

The principal succulent and saccharine roots, besides the Turnip, raised for cattle feeding are, it is almost unnecessary to observe, mainly comprised by the tribes of Beets, Carrots and Parsnips.

In this country the Turnip and, *par excellence*, the Ruta Baga (or "Swede," as it is familiarly called in England) will be, it is probable, ever more generally cultivated for stock food than any other root—not that it is the best, but because it can be so readily grown and at small cost. While Beets, Mangolds, Carrots, etc., demand an entire season to mature, the Turnip is of so quick growth in our climate that within a few weeks only after sowing abundant supplies may be in hand.

We cannot, however, but maintain that, though at some increase of labor in the production, no expenditure on the farm may in the long run pay better than an annual crop of Mangolds and Carrots, even if raised only in sufficient quantity to alternate with the Ruta Baga, and thus *vary the food* which the milch cow, the stall-fed ox and the sheep crave equally with man.

The subject is one which concerns the Union—our prosperity cannot advance faster than our progress in agriculture, whether as planters, grain producers, stock breeders or dairymen. When they prosper all industries participate. The railroads, the mills, the forges, the shipping find profitable employment—all are subordinate to the farmer's industry.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

A NEW BEET.

After the red-fleshed Eclipse and Egyptian, the almost white-fleshed Bassano and the red and white ringed Forcing and Philadelphia Beets—all of which reach maturity in the order named—there follows a class of red-fleshed turnip-shaped Beets, known variably as Red Turnip, Edmunds', Dewing's. All these are excellent, though they vary according to the fancy of the Seed Farmer who grows from a seed stock selected according to his personal notions as to color of leaf, and color, size, shape, and maturity of bulb. For example, we have been growing Beet seed for a century and have radically changed the type of many varieties. We now have a selection of red turnip-shaped Beet, which we offer under the name of

"Bloomsdale Half Round Purple Red,"

and recommend it for valuable table qualities. A well-grown crop, drilled in rows at fifteen inches apart and thinned to three inches, should produce twelve tons to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

The Bloomsdale Pea.

A WHITE-SEEDED PEA, EACH VINE PRODUCING A LARGE NUMBER OF LONG, SHOWY PODS CONTAINING FROM EIGHT TO TEN SEEDS.

Exceedingly profitable to the Market Gardener, producing to the acre more than double the number of barrels than any other garden Pea in cultivation. Pods mature for market about two weeks after the Extra Early and about ten days ahead of the Marrowfats, continuing in bearing ten days. Vines deep green in color and growing to a height of thirty-six inches. It should be drilled in rows three to four feet apart. We recommend this Pea highly both as a market garden and family garden Pea. It might be called a **main crop Pea**.

CATTLE ROOTS.

We should like to turn the thoughts of farmers more generally to the contemplation of the subject of growing roots of Cattle Beets—Mangel Wurzels, as they are known by those familiar with the subject. No crop which can be drilled will yield so large a bulk of palatable and nutritious food for Autumn and Winter feeding, as twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre can be grown under good conditions, while in the climate of England ninety and one hundred tons to the acre is not uncommon. As compared with Turnips, analyses show that seventy-five pounds of Mangolds possess as much nutritive qualities as one hundred pounds of Turnips.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the publications offered in our Catalogue, we have just published a series of interesting special papers, among which are the following:

"Landreth on Cabbage,"	"Sugar Corn Culture,"
"Pea Culture,"	"Landreth on Cucumber,"
"Tomato Culture for the Gardener and Canner,"	
"Seeds for Midsummer and Autumn Sowing in the Gulf States,"	

THE LATTER A PAMPHLET OF TWENTY-FOUR PAGES, GIVING ALSO SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MARKET GARDENING IN THE GULF STATES FOR NORTHERN MARKETS.

COPIES WILL BE SENT FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS UPON APPLICATION.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS are sold by 12,929 Merchants in the United States, including Alaska, and by others in Canada, Mexico, South America, West Indies, China, Japan, India and Australia.

Address, simply,

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you want varieties of Seeds not kept by your Merchant, he can get them for you or you can write to us yourself.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

CARRIES

Landreths' Seeds to Every Post-Office**LANDRETH PAYS THE POSTAGE ON SEEDS ORDERED IN FLAT PAPERS AND OUNCES.**

THE PURCHASER pays the postage on Seeds ordered in pounds or fractions of pounds, the rate being eight cents per pound—this on Peas, Beans and Corn is equal to eight cents a pint.

ORDERS FOR SEEDS must be accompanied by the cash, which can be remitted by Check, Draft, Post-Office Money-Order or Postal Note. To the value of the Seeds should be added the eight cents per pound to cover postage—otherwise the eight cents per pound will be deducted from the cash sent and the quantity of Seed reduced accordingly.

WE WILL POST SEEDS ordered by mail the day the order is received. No order will be too small to receive our most particular attention; no order will be too large to be executed. We have mailed as much as a ton of Seeds in four-pound packages to a single address. Nothing of a business nature is a bother to us. See our Remarks to Purchasers on second page of cover.

Our business, founded in 1784, is the seventh in order of the old Commercial Establishments in Philadelphia, and the tenth in the United States, there being not thirty firms in America of over 100 years of establishment.

Address letters simply

L. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CHOICE FIELD CORN, Early Amber Eight-Rowed Flint.

A Field Corn adapted for culture in sections where the growing season is too short for soft-grained varieties. Also valuable for late replanting in the Middle States. Grown in the latitude of Northern Pennsylvania. The height of stalk about 4½ to 5 feet. Ears maturing for husking in about ninety days from germination. Per pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.; per 1-4 bush. 90c.; per bush. \$3.25.

Postage Extra. On Peas and Beans, 16 cents per quart, and Corn, 15 cents per quart; other small seeds, 8 cents per pound. Quarter pound and under and 5 cent and 10 cent Flat Papers, Free of Postage.

LANDRETHS' Catalogue

DESCRIPTIVE

—OF—

Ornamental Trees, Plants,
Vines, Fruits, Etc.,

Will be furnished upon application. It will be found very complete, containing practical descriptions of nearly everything desirable. . .

1893	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.	Satur.	1893	Sund.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.	Satur.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	29	30	31						30	31					
FEB.				1	2	3	4	AUG.			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MAR.				1	2	3	4	SEP.						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APR.							1	OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30											1	2	3	4
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov.							
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

CREMATION. LANDRETHS cremate their Seeds—that is, they burn Seed Packets left over at end of season. All of Landreth's Packets are dated with year of issue, and if not burned, the date will show that they are old. Do Commission Seedsmen burn their Seed? No!

Which is most safe to purchase, Landreth's Seeds in dated bags, or Commission Seeds in bags NOT dated, and consequently of uncertain age, possibly old travelers and as dead as Julius Cæsar?

The Cremation system should commend itself to all who will give it a moment's thought.

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Scotch Fife

Grown in North Dakota. This selection, which we offer, grows about 38 inches in height, and has proven the best in the climates west of St. Paul and north above the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, over which vast section of country it frequently yields thirty bushels to the acre, and often more than double that quantity.

It is sown in April and May and cut from 1st August to 15th September. Its advantages are that it is exceptionally hard in grain and rich in gluten and is always at a premium for mixing with Winter wheat before crushing.

We recommend its trial in elevated sections of any of the Middle States and in all of the Northern States, as it may prove of value in Winter wheat sections to supplement crops of Winter wheat injured by frost, as it can be sown before Oat sowing season.

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PER BUSHEL, \$2.00.

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