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LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

1901

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, not withstanding the fact, emit 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 seventeenth year of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the customer that representations may be relied upon.

In 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 sentimental seedsmen who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers and who always have so many new things that one feels of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more wont to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are 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. 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 seedsmen 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.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices indicate and postage cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order 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, or by Postal Money Order. Shells of one dollar or less in cash 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 postage paid at our expense, all orders for seeds in 2, 5, 10c. flat papers and uncles.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER. On quantities over 2½ lb., postage should be provided for by the purchaser, the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Pans for one 16c. per qt., Corn 16c. per qt.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders too heavy or expensive for the Mail, or where quick delivery is desired, can be sent by Express to your nearest express office. Please note that seeds, Plants and Bulbs can be sent by Express at 20 per cent reduction from merchandise rates. Deliveries can also be made, at our expense, by Railroad Express Service, to any railway point where, to the knowledge of the buyer, the package stamp system is in operation. No goods sent on C.O.D. without advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C.O.D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

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., 17c.; 1 bush., 15c.; ½ bush., 13c. Crates (for Onion Sets, 2 bush.), 25c.; 1 bush., 30c.; ½ bush., 25c. Barrels (for Onion Sets, holding 3 barrels), 45c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS. We always make it a point to give our customers 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 should be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The privilege 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.


SHORT CROPS

Not for twenty years either in America or in Europe has there been such a short return from the harvest of Vegetable seeds, as experienced the past summer and autumn. Lima beans, cucumbers, lettuce, beets, carrots, kohlrabi, radishes, kohlrabi, turnips, and some other seeds, the diminished yield due to prolonged unfavorable weather conditions during the season of growth and maturity of the seed, and to insect ravages. The great scarcity of New Crop Garden Seeds will result in the offering and sale of much old seed which otherwise would have been retired or destroyed.

Seed Farmers holding unmarketed crops asking double price, in some instances treble price, and they will get their price from Seedsmen caught with short supplies of the scarce articles. Large Seedsmen who supply smaller merchants have already doubled their prices for many articles. Fortunately the Landreth establishment grows so much upon their own lands, situated in various States, and consequently under varying climatic conditions, that they have been able to clean up fair supplies for nearly every article, and the seeds offered will grow. If natural conditions are favorable there is no risk in these seeds.
...Our Trial Grounds...

THE LANDRETH TRAIL GROUNDS at Bloomsdale, Pa., Reedland, N. J., and Monashon, Va., make—the three combined—a most extensive, thorough and confirmatory test both of the VITALITY of the seed sold by us and its PURITY to name. No other seed establishment covers so many acres in its experimental grounds.

The care of these Trial Grounds in three distinct States annually costs us over $3,000, but the cost is fully repaid by the information gained as to merit, and the identification of old friends under new names.

We present a view of a bed of Cabbage, sorts obtained from all the seed merchants in the United States to make a comparative test, as ready for pulling and setting out in the open field to test their relative merits. A bed of Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Lettuce and Tomatoes—the latter illustrating how we train them to stakes to clearly indicate their relative degrees of earliness, productiveness, color and shape.

TESTS FOR VITALITY & FOR QUALITY & FOR IDENTIFICATION

Beets and Lettuce.
Cabbage.
Carrots.
Tomatoes in Trial Grounds.
OF A SIXTH (1/6) ACRE GARDEN PLOT;
SIMPLY SUGGESTIVE OF IDEAS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF A BEGINNER

The Varieties and Quantities here named will cost about $8.40. The rows are arranged so as to be worked by horse cultivator. The six-foot bed of small vegetables will have to be worked by hand.

**LENGTH 150 FEET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLE BEANS—Lima—One Quart.</th>
<th>POLE BEANS—Tennessee Wonder—One Pint.</th>
<th>SUGAR CORN—Evergreen—One Pint.</th>
<th>SUGAR CORN—Early Mammoth—One Pint.</th>
<th>SUGAR CORN—Laudreth—One Quart.</th>
<th>SUGAR CORN—CROSBY—One pnt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SQUASH—Two Quarts and CUCUMBER—Two Quarts.**

**PEAS—Bloomsdale—Two Quarts.** In this row plant One Ounce ARKANSAS WATERMELON every four feet when Peas are in blossom. **PEAS—Hero—Two Quarts.** **PEAS—Premium Gem—Two Quarts.** **PEAS—Laudreth's Extra Early—Two Quarts.** **BEANS—Golden Wax—Two Quarts.** **BEANS—Red Valentine—Two Quarts.**

**THIRTY FEET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THIRTY FEET.</th>
<th>THIRTY FEET.</th>
<th>THIRTY FEET.</th>
<th>TWENTY-FIVE FEET.</th>
<th>FIVE FEET.</th>
<th>TEN FEET.</th>
<th>TEN FEET.</th>
<th>TEN FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONION SETS: in cross rows at 10 inches; 2 oaks, Pearl and Extra Early Red.</td>
<td>BEETS: in cross rows at 10 inches; 2 oaks, Pearl and Extra Early Red.</td>
<td>LETTUCE: in cross rows at 1 foot; Early Cutting, Forcing, and Red Turnip—Foot, 2 oz. each.</td>
<td>SPINACH: Bloomsdale, 4 oz.</td>
<td>CELERY: 1 oz.</td>
<td>CARROTS: 10 lbs.</td>
<td>HERBS: 10 lbs.</td>
<td>RADDISH: 2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quantity of Seed to Sow a Single Row of 100 Yards.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Asparagus</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cauliflower</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lettuce</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mustard</strong></th>
<th><strong>Okra</strong></th>
<th><strong>Parsley</strong></th>
<th><strong>Parsnip</strong></th>
<th><strong>Pepper</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An Estimate of Seed and Number of Plants Required 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Asparagus</strong> in 12-inch drills</th>
<th>16 qts.</th>
<th><strong>Barley</strong> in 24 bushels</th>
<th>100 lbs.</th>
<th><strong>Beans, Bush, in drills at 24 feet</strong></th>
<th>20 quarts</th>
<th><strong>Beans, Pole, Lima, in 4 x 4 feet</strong></th>
<th>20 quarts</th>
<th><strong>Beans, Carolina, Profit, etc., in 1 x 3 feet</strong></th>
<th>10 quarts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cabbage, in drills at 2 1/2 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Celery, seed</strong></td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Celery plants, in drills at 4 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td><strong>Clover, White Dutch</strong></td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Clover, Lutensc</strong></td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clover, Alsike</strong></td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Clover, Large Red with Timothy</strong></td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Clover, Large Red without Timothy</strong></td>
<td>16 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Corn, Sugar</strong></td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Corn, Field</strong></td>
<td>9 qts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corn, Salad, in drills at 10 inches, large seed</strong></td>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Cucumber in hills @ 3 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>2 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Cucumber in drills</strong></td>
<td>3 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Egg-plant, plants 3 x 2 feet</strong></td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Enilc, in drills at 2 1/2 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flax, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Flax, Timothy with Clover</strong></td>
<td>6 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Flax, Timothy without Clover</strong></td>
<td>10 qts.</td>
<td><strong>Grass, Orchard</strong></td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Grass, Red Top, or Herbs</strong></td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass, Blue Grass</strong></td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Grass, Yee</strong></td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Grass, Miller</strong></td>
<td>32 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Hemp, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Kale, German Greens</strong></td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemp, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Kale, German Greens</strong></td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Lettuce in rows @ 2 1/2 feet</strong></td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Lawn Grass</strong></td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Melons, Water, in hills 8 x 8 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melons, Citrus, in hills 8 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Melons, Citrus, in hills 8 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Oats</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Okra in drills 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 feet</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Onion in beds for sets</strong></td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onion in rows to make large bulbs</strong></td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Parsnip in drills @ 2 1/2 feet</strong></td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Parsley in drills @ 2 feet</strong></td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Parsley, in drills</strong></td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Pekin in drills, short varieties</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parsley, long varieties</strong></td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Peas in drills, tall varieties</strong></td>
<td>1 to 1 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Peas in drills, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>3 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Peas, bush</strong></td>
<td>10 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Radish in drills @ 2 feet</strong></td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rye, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Rye, driller</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Sesquiterps, in hills 4 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Squash, Bush, in hills 4 x 4 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Squash, Running, in hills 6 x 6 feet</strong></td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sorghum</strong></td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Turnips, in drills @ 2 feet</strong></td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Turnips, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>2 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Tomatoes, in drills</strong></td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td><strong>Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 x 3 feet</strong></td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tomatoes, in drills</strong></td>
<td>2 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Tomatoes, in drills</strong></td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td><strong>Wheat, drills</strong></td>
<td>1 1/2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Wheat, broadcast</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
<td><strong>Wheat, in drills</strong></td>
<td>2 bush.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You Can Buy Landreths' Vegetable Seeds

All Varieties of Landreths' Vegetable Seeds offered in this catalogue are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail these papers 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.

Landreths' Flower Seeds

are put up in neatly colored illustrated packets. For list and prices see Landreths' Flower Seed List in this catalogue.

In 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 prices named in our Price-List; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on one pint, 8 cents; ½ pint, 3 cents.

Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk. See our Price-List.

In Half-Pounds and Quarter-Pounds. All smaller Vegetable seeds are put up in ½ and ¾ pounds, and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our Price-List. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional (¾ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES (IN BULK, UNDER SEAL).

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in colored bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitations and spurious stock offered at lower prices:

Landreths' Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, ½, ⅔ and ¾ bushels.
Landreths' First in Market Beans, in drab bags, 1, ½, ⅔ and ¾ bushels.
Landreths' Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, of 1, ½, ⅔ and ¾ bushels.
Bloomdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing.

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, 5c. or 10c. packet, we will supply at the prices named in our Price-List. See our "Hints to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

SEEDS IN BULK.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, 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 dispelled.

ADDRESS.

D. LANDRETH & SONS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
VEGETABLE SEED CATALOGUE

We ask the readers of the Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not exaggerate the effect of a single page of the Introduction, nor do we expect that the gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

We do not print a Novelty last in front of the Catalogue, but prefer to place each variety, of specially desirable sort, in its regular order of maturity, consequently print such sorts preceded by a, and to all such we ask special attention.

While we do not attempt to give full praise to vegetable seeds, we give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, merely to be the better of his trade.

The Prices in the body of this Catalogue were made in October when the edition went to press, and were superseded by the 8 Page Price List bound in after 2d cover page. This in turn will be subject to any reductions or advances that may be found necessary as the season progresses. Latest up to date quotations will be promptly given upon application. For postage, etc., see Remarks to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

GENERAL RULE.—Cover Seeds Four Times Their Least Diameters.

Artichoke.

FRENCH SEED.

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 in flats or in pans under glass, the seedlings should be planted out after the plants are from four to six inches high. About eight inches apart in the row. Artichokes require a congenial climate, and cannot be expected to grow north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

Artichoke.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.

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 in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for picnicking. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, $2.75.

Asparagus.

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 obstructions, 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 pass 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 the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, 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 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, if exposed to the air are soon injured, so that the cuttings begin to decay.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of stakes can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued later 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 plant, and the more they can be made to exhale during the period from planting to the cutting, the better. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by blanching or covering with six inches of loose hay, straw or leaves.

SEED. (PALMETTO,—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c. (COLOSAL,—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.ROOTS. (PALMETTO.—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, $4.50. (COLOSAL.—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, $4.50. (See illustration above.)
BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

**These mature for table twenty-seven to fifty days from germination, according to variety.**

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row, One and Two Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until 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 seeds 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 85 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from 85 to 87 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand.

**SORTS MARKED ★ SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.**

**GREEN-POD VARIETIES.**

★ **LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET, 39 DAYS.**—This 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—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as fagiolets, and the hard, white, dry bean as haricot blaine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

★ **STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in 30 to 31 days, from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from strings is to be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

★ **MAMMOTH STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—A mammoth podded selection from the original stringless, not quite so early but more showy and possessing the good qualities of the parent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

★ **EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.**—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

**EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, 33 DAYS.**—Vine more compact than the old form of Refugee; and as good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early. Pods round, succulent, stringless. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

**MOHAWK, OR EARLY BROWN, 6 WEEKS.**—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

RELATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS.
Bush or Dwarf Beans.

DWARF KIDNEY WAX, WARDWELL'S.—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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

CURRIES' RUST PROOF.—A productive Golden Wax. Pods long, flat and of fair quality, and partially resistant rust. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

CRYSTAL WAX.—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Forty-five days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

PENCIL POD.—A golden wax pod, almost perfectly round, similar to a pencil, hence its name. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

LANDRETHS' DOUBLE-BARRELLED.—Stringless and broad-tailed, like a double-barrelled gun. A very showy golden wax variety. A decided novelty and well ranched. See illustration. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

Dwarf Lima Varieties.

TRUE DWARF LIMA, BURPEE'S.—This is not a small Carolina or Swede as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit; an acquisition. Pods of the round size and form of the Pole Lima. Vines not over twenty inches high. Plant 1 inch apart in rows 7 feet apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

DWARF CAROLINA.—Seed similar in shape to the Swede. Some sections call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.—This Bean, in three distinct colors was introduced to us four years before it was given the above name. We call it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

Wax-Pod Varieties.

LANDRETHS' SCARLET 35 DAYS.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. 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 vines being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. 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. 40c.

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 podded varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, neatly, 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. 40c.

DETOIT WAX.—Pure sort, foliage tight; yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax; forty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

Maturing for Table Forty-five to Ninety Days from Germination.

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, 45 DAYS.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality.Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Matures in sixty days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued.

TENNESSEE WONDER.—A more showy sort than Kentucky Wonder and more attractive. Altogether an improvement. Everyone should have it. Per pkt. 10c.; per qt. 30c.

MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A large-podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a clinging 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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LAZY WIFE.—Pods six to seven inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. A rich, luscious variety. Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soup when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS.—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. 35c.

TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—A good snap-shot. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in seventy-five days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

HORTICULTURAL.—A showy bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—Matures ninety days from germination. Under favorable conditions four or five days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—A productive pole variety producing thick pods containing detached seeds of excellent quality for table use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the 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 refresh thoroughly, put into 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.—A large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to a hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled 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 equalled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.
CATTLE BEETS or Mangold-Wurzels.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

CROSBY'S roots resemble Extra. Long roots, flesh. Extra resembles per gold. OBENDOEP, with OBENDOEP. 10c.; oz. 10c.; cattles—cattle-feeding, and OVAL. TANKARD, TANKARD, GLOBE.—A TABLE TANKARD, 100 DAYS.—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 a golden root stalk. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS.—In England marvy, tons have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

Table Beets.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to two inches. 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 500 to 500 bushels.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS.—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. 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. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP, 40 DAYS.—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY DIRIGO.—One of the earliest Beets in cultivation, and very choice in shape and qualities. Early as either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCARLET TENNISBALL.—Early, nearly round, skin smooth, flesh scarlet. A very attractive variety. One of the best late introductions and a decided novelty. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ARLINGTON FIRST EARLY.—Midway between the Eclipse and the Edmands. An excellent variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

COLUMBIA.—A very desirable turnip-shaped form, early, smooth, fine red color; resembles Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BASSANO or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS.—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 unsurpassed in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.
### TABLE BEETS—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Price per Pkt.</th>
<th>Price per Oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY</strong> (for forcing)</td>
<td>50 DAYS—We do not know of a better early beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and barrier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when balled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, filling 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.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LENTZ TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>48 DAYS—Very early and desirable. Short leaved.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>50 DAYS—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassoon: it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>Dowin's. 50 DAYS—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETROIT</strong></td>
<td>Oval in form, flesh dark blood, skin smooth, leaves small and erect. A most excellent sort.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDMANS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP</strong></td>
<td>—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE STINSON</strong></td>
<td>A late form of Lenz and of darker flesh. Short leaved.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable time of the beet. A handsomely small and shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark red, almost equaling in quality to the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a successor to Turnip-shaped Beets.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION</strong></td>
<td>This is similar to the Half Long Blood-Red.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LONG BLOOD-RED</strong></td>
<td>Very rich, 62 DAYS—Resists drought better than any other variety of Beet, 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.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET</strong></td>
<td>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 to late fall, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnips or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The middle of the leaf may alone be used, or, when young, the entire leaf.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 63 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>A leading sugar making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RED-TOP SUGAR, 65 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>A white-fleshed sugar Beet with red crown, very early.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SILESIAN SUGAR, 65 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>This form of Sugar beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as one of the most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPERIAL SUGAR, 70 DAYS</strong></td>
<td>Skin cream color; flesh white; average fifteen tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbohydrates indicates it as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5c.</td>
<td>10c. per oz. 12c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CABBAGE.

The crop of Cabbage Seed of the harvest of 1900 was very limited, and at present the outlook for a crop 1901, on account of drouth never was so unfavorable.

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 give definite 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 Spring crop, and again 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 to four feet apart.

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 bones, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feels his Cabbage crop without strain and with the richest 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 horsehoe; that cannot always be done in small garden farms, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise the one who has heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown south for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent until the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. There is, therefore, no one all-wise whose advice should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of ten days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

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 pickles houses pays about 800 per ton delivered at their factories.

There is, probably, not one vegetable in the whole list as largely grown in private gardens for family use, and grown on a large scale for shipping commercially, as the Cabbage, and there is not, we believe, one whose habits and nature are so little understood by many of those cultivating it, though perhaps so engaged for many years. Marked variations in the character of the product, and sometimes even an entirely worthless crop as the reward for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, time and labor, is not infrequently charged to causes that are very far from being the correct ones, and in looking around for some one to blame for the failure the seedman is generally settled upon as being the one at fault, while a little consideration of the habits of the Cabbage plant will clearly show the failure has been brought about entirely by the workings of nature, and, the causes existing, no other result could be looked for.

A brief statement of the habits and nature of the plant, with a few simple rules carefully observed, may prevent a failure and the loss of a crop in the future. These remarks apply particularly to growing Cabbage in Florida and the Gulf States from the fact that it is in these sections where the whole operation is conducted, as might be said, "out of season," and against nature.

It is a well-known fact that after the plant has once started its growth, If perfection is to be obtained, it must not be checked more than once, and this one check, not even when the plant has been recovered from the check to the open field. After this has been done, and the growth has been resumed, any further check often results in changing the plant from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed there will be an effort to go to seed and not to head, which will be more or less accomplished according to the length of time the growth has been retarded. While some plants will send up the seed stalks to full bearing development, others will make a tall branching growth of leaves like a Collard, some a smaller, leafy growth, as Kale, while in other cases the central buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round and cone-shaped Cabbage, and the field will look like a mixture of many kinds and varieties of plants.

This second checking of the growth may come from a decided fall in temperature, which, while not enough to kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

A long-continued drought, with a little soil, will produce a similar result, which, while not enough to kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

But, don't have the seed in the seed bed as rich as the field in which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be stunted after transplantation. Don't send too thickly; the growth will go too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to reach drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stem. Supply plenty of moisture and manure. Don’t sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, from at least two sowings.

It might well be in localities where there is apt to be a check by cold, to pursue what is generally termed the lazy man's plan, that is, plant the seed in the first and second or third and fourth hills, and if there is but one cold check it is the only check to the growth of the plant, and the danger of planting to be avoided. Try a portion of the crop in this way.

We especially call attention to our Five First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Head full, hard, flat; light, short, few outside leaves, excellent in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a Flathead. A TALL STRONG PLANT which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLATHEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY SPRING, 80 DAYS.—Reaching edible size as early as the Wakefield Flathead, but rugged, solid, very few outside leaves, short stem. Mild in flavor and fine in texture. A week earlier than Landreth's Summer Flathead, but not so large. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

(11)
CABBAGE—Continued.

EARLY BRUNSWICK.—Early for a large flat; very short stemmed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ALL SEASONS.—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to resemble, maturing with some irregularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LATE VARIETIES.

Large quantities of IMPORTED Cabbage Seed are offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that it is often disappointing in results.

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 at the stalk, slightly blunted or twisted to the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or grayish shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become bladed or the margin with faint tints 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 that which is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the entire line of the head and fold down at the margin, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedlings is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growing. For the winter in the middle of the season or early in the following season, or for the home market. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, and offers to our own produce dealers only, the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MARKET GARDENERS’ LARGE LATE DUTCH (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and begin of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH, 120 DAYS.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and an excellent shipper. Its quality can be raised far above foreign on rich soil, flat, solid, perfectly smooth and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and is more reliable than '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. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DUTCH.—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. 20c.

LOW DUTCH.—A large, late form of Late Dutch. Vigorous in leaf a big header. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

AUTUMN KING.—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Dutch and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably blunted or twisted to the outer edges. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS’ LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half 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 gardeners. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DANISH BALL HEAD, 120 DAYS.—The best keeping of all Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shipments of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

HOLLANDER.—A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of insects, bees and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ULM SAVOY.—One of the best among the foreign raufs of Savoys. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN CURLER SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST variety of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it looks like a currant, and is not surpassed even by the Calaboulier in its best condition. The strain is not to be confused with low-priced imported seeds. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.
CARROT.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. 60 to 70 Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.

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.

EXTRA EARLY FORCING, 40 DAYS.—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, orange in color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, BLUNT-ROOTED.—Next in maturitiy after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, POINTED, 45 DAYS.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a long Orange in miniature; quite desirable growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE—Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

Ox-Heart.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS.—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-dished; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.—Short, thick, stump-rooted, Orange. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NANTES, 58 DAYS.—This is a thick-rooted, Half-Long Orange Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, 65 DAYS.—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ST. VALERY, 60 DAYS.—Similar to but very superior to Long Orange. Sold as Long Orange and under many new names and under whatever name most justly praised. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG ORANGE.—Twelve to fourteen inches long. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

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 Ruta Bagas and Fects, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This delightful 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 climate and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons. In hotbeds at close of Winter, cut and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand-water these placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in Pennsylvanias, 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 grown 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-cultured, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

THE SEED

Snowball Cauliflower.

Offered for sale by us is not excelled by any strain in the world—no matter whether the price be twice as high or the praise twice as effective. Our price per ounce is $5.00.

Snowball Cauliflower. (See description on next page.)
CAULIFLOWER—Continued

★ EARLY SNOWBALL.—Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. 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. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. $0.60

★ EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN, 90 TO 100 DAYS.—No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. $2.00

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. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. $2.75.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

LANDRETH'S RELIABLE, 110 DAYS.—More certain to head than any in the list. Very hardy, foliage stiff and strong; little affected by insects. Color a distinct blue green. Very reliable. Pkts. 25c.; per oz. $2.50.

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

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. $1.50.

ALGÉRÈS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. Ten Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH, 130 DAYS.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. $1.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Very vigorous, long stalked, large foliage, heads large, white, firm. Late in development. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

CELERY.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 120 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

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 trenches 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.

★ WHITE PLUME, 100 DAYS.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequent among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN DWARF.—Of 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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN HEART.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF DWARF.—It possesses all the qualities essential to make a perfect celery—quality, never being hollow; flavor, a peculiar nutty quality; firmness of grown, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Undoubtedly one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PIN DE BIECLE. A white stalked variety of choice flavor. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

RED OR PINK.—A variety famed by some by reason of its distinctive color and hardness. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

★ PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

★ GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.—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. 15c.

SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS. An large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart, a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

HARTWELL PERFECTION. A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root of celery character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

FLAVORING, FOR SOUPS. This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
CORN.
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 precedes any historic period.

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 seeds to compensate for the lower germination and shorter stalks.

When the Corn is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height may be made up to three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, four by four feet; and for the long varieties, four by four feet. The hills should be made two weeks before the seed is planted.

Replications 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 should be thinned out to four to a hill.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8,000 to 9,000 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 boxes will, in cases, 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.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.
NOT TRUE SUGAR.

EXTRA EARLY BEVERLY, 55 DAYS.—A half-sugar variety of the height of Crosby. Ears well made out to the point, grain large, set close in straight rows. Ready for table use at 56 to 57 days from germination, earlier than the best Corey, while twice as large and twice as productive. A sort destined to be grown by every trucker or market gardener, because of its large size and double early cropping habit. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Available for table use at 62 days after germination. Height of stalk to 3 to 4 feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so early in the season. Good for table culture and as a hybrid for early roasting. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 21/2 feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 80 DAYS.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the market 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 bearing 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 Corn, Adams Early, and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but 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. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR, 80 DAYS.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SUGAR CORN.
EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

RED COREY.—Edible 60 days from germination. A valuable sort. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkts. 5c., and 10c.; per qt. 15c.
EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce the first ear in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS.—A large development of the White Cory type. Very early for its size. An acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EARLY SORTS.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 70 DAYS.—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of show-pig. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

HICKOX SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—Stalk 6 feet, ears long. Desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

CHAMPION.—A sort in demand in the markets of New York. Somewhat similar to Mammoth White Corey. Pkts. 10c. per qt. 20c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

LANDRETH SUGAR.—Edible 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two stalks or four stalks, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than a 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 exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing 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. Plant 4½ x 3 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR, OR EXCELSIOR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

PERRY’S HYBRID, 75 DAYS.—An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 78 DAYS.—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.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—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.

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. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—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. 15c.

EYGIPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadest sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this corn. Cut when in full yellow, the flower spikes, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 20c.
CORN SALAD.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting 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 mere protection more will be injurious.

BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDED).—Used as a small salad throughout 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. 12c.

CRESS.

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

CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BROAD LEAVED.—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

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

CUCURBER.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 days from sowing according to variety and season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, where 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 200 cates, 8 x 11 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 cates 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 $1 50 per box of 85 to 95 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to 50c 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 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 25 to 30 cents per 100. Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of pickling pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off, to prevent a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

FIELD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST, 50 DAYS.—Surpassed by few in length, and sweetness of fruit. The earliest long, slender, Cucumber cultivation, maturing to bulk and size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green, and desirable. Very poor seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANGRETHS' CHOICE (Extra Early), 60 DAYS.—The choicest medium size we have ever offered, green, good length, short to long, thin and thick skulls, very productive, and comparatively free from blight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly recommended for Pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vine very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2 1/2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS.—The leaden spotted Cucumber. For pickling and fruit. 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 green color for a long time. It does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—An improvement on the White Spine as ordinarily sold, being longer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EMERALD.—Deedledly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and thinner than White Spine. Fruit is cylindrical, free from warts, and bears brown spines. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and hard against sunburn. 60 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY FRAME.—Short vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG GREEN.—Long fruit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Good for pickle. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES.—It is productive, and is used as "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushes of small fruit of this variety are pickled annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Early Summer sowings in thirty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR BOSTON MARKET.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDIBLE SIZE.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is not the New England Long green, but a much superior sort, being twice as long. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GHERKIN.—Burr, or Round Pickly Cucumber, used for pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DANDELION.

CABBAGING, 50 DAYS.—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. The Dandelion is a preventive of intestinal infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the California, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DUTCH BULBS.

As Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., see Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs, mailed free on application 1st of each September.
EGG-PLANT.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after the planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 1 foot in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best. String or hot-rank manure is unsuitable.

Sow in hothouses or other protected place early in the Spring when up 2 or 3 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 evenly well manured ground.

A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure ; rest the earth and plant therein placing the plants 1 foot 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 proper attention is 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 baking rains. The difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sow in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed felt cloth, or by blinds of slate or common boards properly supported over the beds bent off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain in bed practiced, the shading may be done by using gladiolus fans and 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 3,000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 2 to 1 fruit, weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 14 pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener almost, on an average, 15 cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands 50 to 8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied to fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-plant ranges 6 to 8 per barrel crate and then declines by April to 3 to 8, and by May to 8, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-plant fruit can be grazed and canned for Winter use.

LANDRETHS’ THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

LARGEST SELECTION OF EGG-PLANT, BEING PRODUCTIVE AND VIGOROUS, OFTEN REACHING A WEIGHT OF 100 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.

LANDRETHS’ THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT

NEW YORK IMPROVED—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple, larger, seed, winterly and showy. Pkts. 3c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED—A desirable salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish. Pkts. 3c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

WHITE CURLED—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 3c. and 10c.; per oz. 1c.

MOSS CURLED—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 3c. and 10c.; per oz. 1c.

BROAD LEAVED—Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. Pkts. 3c. and 10c.; per oz. 3c.

FLOWER SEEDS.

LANDRETHS' SELECTION IS UNEXCELLED IN THE QUALITY OF THE SEED OFFERED. SEE OUR LIST IN THIS CATALOGUE.

GOURDS.

SEE OUR LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

GRASS SEED.

SEE LIST OF VARIETIES NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE.
HERBS

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * 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 seed 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.—A perennial 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, or 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. 12c.

BORAGE.—A soft, thick-stemmed, annual plant, reaching the 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. 12c.

CARAWAY.—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. 12c.

CARDON.—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 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. 12c.

CHERVIL.—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 hardiness. The root is half long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnips. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CILIANDER.—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. 12c.

DILL.—The seeds of this plant are used in 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, thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

FENNEL.—The roody portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for bedding. 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. 12c.

*LAVENDER.—The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning and for 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 Cherry is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ROSEMARY.—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. 12c.

SAGE.—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. Foliage abundant, leaves long, narrow and whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and sauces. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light-blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SWEET BASIL.—An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light-green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, at one foot apart, and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

*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 rows at fifteen inches for bee culture, and two feet and a half for horse 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. 12c.

Advice.—Our customers need never hesitate to ask us for advice as to varieties or methods of culture, but when it comes to the questions whether or not certain plants will thrive and fully mature in the inquirer's district, possibly 1,000 or 2,000 miles from Philadelphia; we always answer that the experience of their neighbors is a better guide than any advice we can give.

(19)
KOHL-RABI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the culinar 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.

WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—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., 30c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 30c.

GREEN or WHITE, VERY LARGE.—Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 25c.

LAWN GRASS.

See List of Varieties in this Catalogue.

LEEK.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

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 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.

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.

ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 20c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 20c.

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts., 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 15c.
Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Sowing to Maturity.

Loose Leaved or Cutting Varieties.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Siselen, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

WHITE CURLED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Siselen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY CURLLED SISILEN.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GOLDEN CURLED.—A 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. 12c.

BRONZED CURLLED.—A new sort. A half-cabbage variety of bronze-colored leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PRIZE HEAD, OR SATISFACTION.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

Heading Varieties.

LANDRETHS' FORCING, 35 DAYS. — So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp harlequin heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves, it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is a half head, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most handy for open garden culture, it is unapproachable for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball, suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the roots. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

WHITE TENNIS BALL.—Similar to Black. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL.—An early heading variety, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly blunted or savoyed. Color a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white Cabbage variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SILVER BALL.—A large-sized sort of light white yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BIG BOSTON.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green with small heads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

HANSON.—Very much like the Improved Butternut. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CURLED INDIA.—A valuable variety: making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

DEACON.—A thoroughly reliable variety, leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish green, slightly marked with brown specks. This variety is growing in favor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER, 40 DAYS.—Undoubtedly the equal of any, and superior to many of all the Lettuces. An exceedingly compact and certain header. Well adapted for either open ground or under glass, culture largely used by discriminating gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPECKED DUTCH BUTTER HEAD, 50 DAYS. A long-standing while Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiar subgum of being irregularly dotted with the spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS. Some better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head inclined to be slightly sugar-loafed. Color a yellowish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS. — A week later than Landreth's Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorable sort with market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PERFECTED SALAMANDER.—Very similar to Bloomsdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green. A variety slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A selected strain, with large solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK.—A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for forcing or spring transplanting into open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LARGEST OF ALL, 55 DAYS. — A fine Exhibition sort, none approaching it in immense development. A good header of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots very late and is a shy seeder. — an advantage to the Gardner but expensive to the Seed Grower. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

NORFOLK ROYAL CABBAGE.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads large, very showy. Leaves broad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER HEAD (BLACK SEED).—Late in development and consequently valuable as a successor to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy. A hardy Cabbage variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
LETTUCE—Continued.

HUBBARD MARKET. A large white Cabbage variety for forcing or open ground. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BROWN DUTCH. Bronze leaves. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SLOW SEEDER. Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE. A large Cabbage for mat late harvest, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space but forming a fine steady head of rich green color a hardy sort and very slow to shoot. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE. A large late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PHILADELPHIA LATE WHITE BUTTER. Fine for the open garden in Midsummer. A strong hardy sort. Pkt 5c.; per oz. 25c.

LONG ISLAND WINTER, 90 DAYS. Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad slightly blanched. Pkt 10c.; per oz. 50c.

ROMAINE. This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—one white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar leaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in fifty to sixty days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Colery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS. Vigorous, always heading, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably late, it should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GREEN COS, GROWTH ERECT. —Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

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. 12c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long narrow, erect leaves which require tying up to Blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

Errors in Seeding.

So much ignorance prevails respecting the physical laws governing seed germination, that the seedsman is blamed nearly always for all failures of seed to sprout, whereas the difficulty in germination is frequently the result of a fault of the gardener in sowing the seed at a time of unfavorable soil temperature or in soils of improper texture.

Some Seed, as Peas, Linum, Lark will withstand a low temperature, and a large amount of moisture, others, as Beans, Corn and the Cruciferae, very little, consequently seeds of the first class can be planted in the very early Spring, when the soil is yet cold and wet, but those of the second class so planted will not.

A first consideration, therefore, is Soil Temperature as affecting germination. With all seeds, this begins at respective minimums and continues up to certain maximums, when the Seeds become roasted, and progress stops. In Spring, the maximum is not often reached, but the temperature may go below the minimum, which, with some Seeds, is at once fatal.

Temperature of the soil is greatly affected by the amount of water it holds, and the degree of moisture in the soil is a most important factor in determining the time of planting, if an immediate and satisfactory result is expected. Rapidly drying soils, may be planted early, but wet soils remain cold and solid, continuing deficient in oxygen, which is necessary to aid germination.

After the condition of temperature and moisture are considered, there remains for determination the subject of the depth of planting. In light, loose, quick drying soils, easily permeable by water, Seeds may be covered twice as deep as in heavy compact wet soils. Our practice in light soils has been to use a covering eight times the diameter of the seed.

IRRIGATION.

If you have, running through your Farm, a strong stream, which never gives out under Summer drought, it is more valuable to you than a Marl pit, as water without Manure will assure a crop, while Marl or other fertilizer, without water, will not assure a crop.

To utilize such a stream, dam up at a convenient location, so as to make a pond or reservoir, from which to irrigate 3, 5 or 10 acres, more or less, as you may have fields properly located, and carry the water in main ditches to the fields to be irrigated, passing the main ditch along the top or most elevated end of each field. From this ditch at the top of each field pass the water down the slopes between the rows of the crops.

The slopes of the surface of the soil, lying below the level of the main ditch must be such as to cause the water to run gently, if too fast, it cuts gulley's and does harm; if too slow, it is absorbed on the upper half of its course, never getting to the bottom. Crops which can be irrigated to advantage by passing the water over the surface and between the rows are:


An attempt at irrigation need not be costly. In fact it can be done very cheaply, if the water supply is permanent and if it costs nothing. It is entirely another question to pump water, where every gallon costs money, but even that can be done often to advantage.
WATERMELON.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sand ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerying 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 shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with 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 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, $80 per hundred. As an average price, $10 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when less than $4 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 (65 days from germinating).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS. 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.

DARK GREEN RIND ICING. Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETH’S LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

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.

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan’s).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth’s Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLE SNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEORGIA.—Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEM (Kob).—A solid shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER, 90 DAYS.—A long, dark rind Melon of second size, similar to the Joe Johnson and Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty; 75 days from planting to ripening).—A large, long, heavy 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 variable in color and small. 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 half an inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS.—We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kob Gurn, 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 Kob Gurn, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie, as first introduced—better in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BRADFORD, 85 DAYS.—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a very superior sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones; Lord Bacon or Kob’s Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter colored stripes: very prolific and of fine appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETH’S BOSS (80 to 90 days to ripen).—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 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.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN QUEEN, 90 DAYS.—Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing, but much chubbier, and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, exceedingly tough in rind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TRIUMPH.—Very dark rind with bands of slightly lighter color. Form very chunky, large and heavy. Thick rind. A good shipper. Better keeper when ripe than many other varieties, and will stand much exposure to the sun. Weight frequently up to 100 pounds, and in some instances 180 pounds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLACK BOULDER.—Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green. Rind very thick. A good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRESERVING MELON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

(23)
CANTALOUPE.

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 any good well drained land and in full sun. They are heavy yielding, and in a season of average length will produce from four to six hundred. The earliest Melons will be ready for market in mid-June (not in July as is usually the case). The plant is easily grown from seed, and the preparation of the soil is all that is required. The seeds must be sown in the same way as cucumbers, in rows 30-36 inches apart and the seeds 1-2 inches deep are sown. When the plants are 1-2 inches high they should be thinned to 12-18 inches apart. Cantaloupes should be harvested when the rind is well colored and the fruit is solid and juicy. As a rule, they should be picked when they are still somewhat underripe to allow for the further ripening during the transportation. They are best transported in baskets or boxes which should be placed in the shade and well ventilated. Cantaloupes are often damaged by insects and diseases, but good culture will prevent most of these problems. The yield of each plant is about 2-3 pounds. The following are some of the varieties of Cantaloupes:

**EXTRA EARLY CITRON (FIRST IN MARKET, 60 DAYS).—The largest and the most productive of the early varieties. The fruit is large and round, with a thick rind, and a flabby, juicy, leathery flesh.

**EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS.—A very early and large round Citruses or Musk Melon of Nantucket 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 green; vines and blossoms and leaves well on the entire, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener. Will fill a barrel in the market. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small, juicy, prolific. A market sort. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS.—A very small, early and yellow, flattened at the top, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family use. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EMERALD GEM.—A small, very early Melon, from Baltimore, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**ACME.—A melon of high reputation in Philadelphia and Maryland. Known in the market as the "emerald green" or "staghorn" Melon, it is a very productive, and of good quality. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**ROCKY FORD, 70 DAYS.—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity, grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rich, well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**NETTED GEM.—Early quality, very attractive, Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**IMPROVED JENNY.—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the skin. A very salable sort. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EARLY BRISTOL, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between the ribs, flesh green, similar to a small Acme, more oval, a good seller. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EARLY BURLINGTON, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. A good market sort, deeply ribbed, exceedingly productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half-round, very showy. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**SOUTH JERSEY.—A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end, netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Annie Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
ATLANTIC CITY, 73 DAYS.—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sols them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROBERTS.—A large selection or development of the small Jenny Loid and having its merits. Grown extensively for market. Pkts 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SALMOM AND GREEN.—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. Suitable for both light and heavy soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS.—Flesh deep orange; attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—Oval or egg-shaped, slightly pointed at ends, ribs very distinct, entire rind covered with webbing; flesh thick green and of rare flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

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. 12c.

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 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MISSOURI, 80 DAYS.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, rind covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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. 12c.
Mushroom Spawn,  
IMPORTED.

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.

Kept on sale in the form of bricks. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hedges, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Per lb., 30c.; per brick of about 1 lb., 50c. Price $1 per lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring when the Pear is in bloom drill in rows one foot apart. To have a successivest the seed should be made every two or three weeks until October. Cut young; when old, the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, more early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

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 drills work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require stakes or 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 MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

DWARF MIXED. The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL Sorts.—These are all described under flower seeds.

OKRA.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

This Vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a receipt for its Winter preparation, in connection with Tomatoes. Take the okra Pods half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the Tomatoes for stewing. Mix together, and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in airtight jars and use for a stock for Soup—imitating better.

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 thinly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. When ripe, the okra is worked as this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NEW SOUTH.—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

★ LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD.—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature; very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

★ LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD. New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

VELVET POD.—Height three feet, pods slim and velvety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

PALL.—Height live feet; very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

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ONIONS.

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 Marketed Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion. Philadelphia seed making huge bulbs, either as sets or full-sized for sale, either as sets or full-sized, as compared with 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 undoubtedly call 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 300 to 1,000 bushels.

Sets from Seed.

Produce by this process, to a dry place.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two or three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at the desired size by simply 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 bulbs on large ones, he frequently loses opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL, 65 DAYS.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Early. Long, round, smooth, hard. Surface waxy. Rich flavor. Seventy days from sowing to maturity. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Flavor very mild, all astrigent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping 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 almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red and that of the Canary Islands. The outer skin of the Island Red is fair, and not always pure 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. 40c.

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL, 80 DAYS.—The earliest of all yellow Onions, consequently desirable either to the family or Market Gardener. Firm flat and solid, mild in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—The earliest of all red Onions and of excellent quality. Mild in flavor, solid, very flat and thin. A popular sort with the Market Gardener and also desirable in the family garden. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.—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 Early Extra Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 88 DAYS.—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. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

1. Philadelphia Silver Skin.
2. Philadelphia Yellow Strasburg.
5. Bloomdale Extra Early Dark Red.
7. Large Red Wethersfield.
8. Large Yellow Globe Danvers.

10. Valuable Onion Seed.

11. Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Wethersfield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

12. Prize Taker.—A mammoth yellow globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onion exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

13. Bloomdale Large Yellow Strasburg.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

14. Yellow Flat Danvers.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

15. Bloomdale Extra Early Gold Seal.
ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

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 early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows of a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bulbs 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.

Landreths' Hard Round Golden, 110 Days.—Very select. One hundred and twenty days from sowing to maturity. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use to the private gardener. The variety is in shape from round to oval and ripens hard as an apple and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Lourdes' globe, but growing larger, bearing more closely, and a better keeper. Pts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 110 Days.—oval in form. Maturing in eighteen to twenty days. This strain will produce marketable sets in twelve weeks to date of sets. Groups of onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. Pts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 25c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, 115 Days. An oval-shaped straw colored, long keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 25c.

Yellow Strasburg.—A flat yellow onion of early habit. Pks. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen. We generally start the onions in October or November and have them ready for market by the first of May. We are not in the habit of ordering sets in large quantities, but we will fill any order that may be placed with us.

Two Other Specialties of Sets on Hand For Sale.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush, $1.00.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Per qt. 25c.; per bush, $1.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in many climates, hot or cold; desirable in any garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomdale Extra Early Red and Bromville's Yellow, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature onions are flat and thin,—once a bright straw color, like the Danvers, but a de-celerated, like the Wellington. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French shallot, and they are the best keepers.

ONION SETS. CONTINUED.

WETHERSFIELD, LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield. There are many types; some selections ripe in August, others in September. Other varieties need not be noted for us to point to the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SOUTHPORT, RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS.—A very desirable, round, red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Sold and a good keeper. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANH RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous, red-skinned, globular, Italian onion, known in some sections as P. mephit. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANH WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as Silver King, a giant Italian variety. Pts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

No Charge for Postage on Small Seeds. Send Money with the Order.

The United States Mail Brings Landreths' Seeds To Every Man's Post Office.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. The illustration shows how to address a letter to reach us. In the days of Stage Coaching across the western plains to the Pacific Coast, we once sent by stage to every office matter, five boxes of Seed, done up in 4 pound packages.

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PARSLEY.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in blossom, 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.—Used as a pot herb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MOSS CURLED.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHAMPION CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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. 15c.

PARSNIP.

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 Apple 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 900 to 700 bushels.

BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handomest Parsnip to be found—it is halftong, 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 slim varieties. Do not confuse this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SUGAR HOLLOW CROWNED, OR CUP.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Ornamental Flowers for the Garden.

See our Descriptive List in this Catalogue.

MORE reliable Flower Seeds are non obtainable than those we offer, and our list of sorts while not so extensive as those of some other Houses, comprehends everything desirable. Our purpose in keeping the list of sorts within a reasonable limit, is both to protect ourselves and the purchaser, as with the increase of sorts increases also the absolute certainty of having a lot of old seed always on hand. No Flower Seeds are more vital than Landreths', none are a better quality and they are sold at reasonable prices.

The effect of a well-selected display of Annual Flowers, that is those sorts which come into bloom a few weeks after planting, is only realized by those familiar with their capabilities when planted in masses as adornments for Lawn or Garden.

We name a few families of Annuals certain to please, for the guidance of persons not familiar with the subject.

- Ageratum.
- Alyssum.
- Amaranthus.
- Asters.
- Bachelor's Buttons.
- Cockscomb.
- Cypress Vine.
- Cosmos.
- China Pinks.
- Eschscholtzia.
- Ipomea.
- Marigold.
- Mignonette.
- Lantanas.
- Nasturtiums.
- Marvel of Peru.
- Morning Glory.
- Poppy.
- Portulaca.
- Phlox.
- Petunia.
- Pansy.
- Sweet Peas.
- Sunflower.
- Verbena.
- Vinca.
- Zinnia.

We also name a few Biennials and Perennials, which are those sorts which do not bloom until the second season, and though they require a longer time and a little more care, they are in some particulars more satisfying as they bloom continuosly through a longer season, and are of a more vigorous habit.

Some of them are as follows:

- Hollyhocks.
- Canterbury Bell.
- Columbines.
- Cannas.
- Carnation.
- Coleus.
- Snap Dragon.
- Sweet William.
- Primula.
- Salvia.
- Dahlia.

Write out a list of your wants, made up from the list given in this Catalogue. Notice most sorts are quoted at 5c. per packet, though some are 10c. or more a packet. After drawing out the list, sum up the total cost, and send us the list accompanied with the money in the form of a check or Post Office Money Order, and we will do the rest, even to paying the entire postage.
PEAS

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 Peas 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 more productive as those sown in the spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreths’ Extra Early will be found to be the best for the early kinds, in eight to ten days from the time of planting. 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, in eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kind. Yields 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from $3 to $4 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is $1.30 to $2 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 30 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 60 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 40 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

Landreth’s Extra Early Peas.

$5.20 PER BUSHEL.

Sold only In Red Cloth Bags and Under Seal In Cardboard Packages. 25c. per Quart.

THE EARLIEST SORT (48 DAYS FROM SOWING).--None are earlier, none are better, while many are far inferior. Our strain has been so counterfeited that we sell them only under seal in cardboard packages or in muslin bags or cotton sacks, the various packages ranging from three pints to two bushels. It is not safe to make any experiments with a questionable stock of Peas which require seven weeks to prove whether good or bad. With the Landreths there is no risk.

Landreths’ Extra Early Peas are sold in Flat Packages, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages at 10 cents each; in Quart Packages at 25 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of 1, 4, 15 and 1 bushel each, bound with wire and sealed with our “Bell” trade mark; these Red Bags at $4.20 per bushel. No charge for taxes and sealing.

ALASKA, 40 DAYS.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea most desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

AMERICAN WONDER, 52 DAYS.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

NOTT’S EXCELSIOR, 54 DAYS.—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TOM THUMB, 58 DAYS.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

GRADUS.—Seeds wrinkled, pods very showy, large. Telephone but far earlier, hardly the one of the best late introductions. A dwarf vine. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 35c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

HEROINE, 65 DAYS.—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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DUKE OF ALBANY, 65 DAYS.—A green or blue, wrinkled, dry Pea, resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO, 65 DAYS.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well filled with big, marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

YORKSHIRE HERO, 60 DAYS.—A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

LANDRETHS’ PHONOGRAPH, 60 DAYS.—Ripening with Ever-bearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about sixty days; an excellent table Pea, also used in canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

FORTY-FOLD, 70 DAYS.—(IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

TELEPHONE, 65 DAYS.—Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet; producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TELEGRAPH, 68 DAYS.—Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to rot out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT, 68 DAYS.—Used profitably 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 Telegraph, 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. 25c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PEA—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

MELTING SUGAR.—Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a String Bean. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

RELIABILITY.

Have not regular Seed purchasers by this time learned that the merit of Seeds is not indicated by the cover of the Seed Catalogue. We would like to inquire: what has the picture of a pretty girl, be it ever so pretty and artistic, or what has the caricature of a farmer to do with the reliability of the Seed offered—nothing whatever. Such picture covers are only traps to get orders from the unthinking man. With some Seed Firms the cover is everything—the interior a hodge-podge. With this Establishment the cover is immaterial. The contents is what we give our attention to, and to which we ask the attention of the reader. It is easy to understand, the descriptions are accurate, the directions practical. There is no other Seed Catalogue so well arranged and so satisfactory—and the Seeds we offer are reliable.
PEPPER.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 days.

Start the seeds 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 4 feet apart and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 220 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after fruit. Competition among merchants pays the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small, almost very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Excellent for pickling; bearing fruit all over. To plant as small as fragile. fruit one foot in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

CAYENNE. Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

RED CHERRY.—Ornamental round Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

TOMATO, OR SQUASH SHAPED, OR BONNET.—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

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.

*RUBY KING.—A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, mild in flavor.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MEXICAN.—A red, thick-shelled variety, which, by the Mexicans is pressed into dates for packing to Europe. As a result of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past summer the entire product of 30 acres and could have sold as many more. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

TABASCO.—The sauce made from this Pepper is well known. The fruit is a small red berry borne in clusters. In quality it is hot beyond description. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

PUMPKIN.

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 growing 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.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins: weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable, Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

COMMON FIELD.—A large Red fruit, slightly oval, Very productive. Used for Canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Variability

"I bought from you 9 pounds of Acme Cantaloupe Seed, which I planted on 3 acres, and have an enormous crop of marketable fruit, and while the great proportion are oval in form as described in your Catalogue, some are much more chunky, some nearly round. Why are they not all as described?"

If 90 per cent. are as described, the other 10 per cent. vary because of that disposition to sport which is found among all Melons, and indeed among all prison crops and to a lesser extent among all other Garden Vegetables. The ordinary observer, though he may never have had his attention directed to the subject of variability in vegetables, certainly knows that children of the same family vary in height, color of hair and eyes, and disposition. The same observer knows that horses, cows, and dogs, born of the same parents all vary, and that no two oak trees, elms or maples grow just similar, but when some men come to gardening operations, they expect that Cantaloupes or Watermelons of a named sort should be just as much alike as pennies from the Mint, or all Cabbages or Beets from one seed out of the same package should be exactly uniform. Such men ask for an Impossibility and if they were reasonable men, they would know it.
New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable quality is tiresome and hard; often ten years of labor may not bring a single 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 pk. 50c.

BARRELS. The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, undersized barrels, which do no have the capacity of a standard barrel, and a peach is the size of a barrel, 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, 185 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

PRICES. Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight affected districts.

Prices only Approximate. Write for latest quotations.

IRISH COBBLER.—Very productive, matures ahead of the Early Ohio. Shape chunky, eye strong and deeply set, skin netted, flesh white, quality very superior. Don't fail to get it. See illustration. Per bush. $2.50.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness at a first early in demand by market gardeners. Per bush. $2.10.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. $1.75.

EXTRA EARLY RHODES.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. $1.70.

EARLY ROSE.—A well-known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, binch skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. $1.70.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So early as to have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. $1.75.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD.—A scolion of Early Vermont hybrid with Excelsior, in form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second, larger than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers when cut, without excess of moisture, indicative freedom from any decay. Quality strongly developed. Tubers when cooked, pure white, fine grained, meaty and extraordinary of the early-maturing variety, 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. $1.50.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 255 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 blight, 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. $1.50.

SNOW FLAKE.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. $1.75.

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. $1.95.
POTATOES—Continued.
Prices only approximate.

LANDRETHS' STATE OF MAINE.—Resulting from the improve-
nation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross con-
mains the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber cover-
ous size form and flesh slightly elongated, the flesh snow white
and crystalline or snowy, the flavor nutty and mellow. The vine
will ripen, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread
out in the hill like those of the early Vermont; medium early. Per
bush, 1.75.

BLISS' TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest Potatoes, chunky in shape,
middling size, early. An exceedingly fine sort. Per bush, 1.90.

EARLY MAINE.—A small variety of the Maine Early Rose, a few days
earlier to ripen. Hardly in constitution. Per bush, 1.80.

MAINE EARLY ROSE.—A large form of the Maine Early Rose. Produc-
tive, showy, of best quality. Per bush $1.80.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—Very popular, heavy yielder, handsome
bush, early to ripen. Per bush, 1.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—Early, good quality, a favorite for family
use. Per bush, 1.75.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush, 1.75.

CARMAN NO. 3.—Fine, very profitable, big yielder, late, very showy.
Per bush, 1.90.

GOOD NEWS.—Very large and productive, excellent quality. Per
bush, 1.90.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON
APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.

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 sprouts 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. One bushel of
Potatoes should produce 2,000 sprouts. 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 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, six thousand to seven thousand plants to the
acre. Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the
vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are some-
times as high as $1 per bushel, from which they fall to 50 cents as a minimum.
The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush, 1.80.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS (READY IN JUNE).—Per 1,000 25c; per
1,000 $2.00.

HORSE-RADISH.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old
tubers, 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-eabol-
ished. 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 dozen, 10c.
per 100 30c.; per 1,000 $2.25.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

An American Farmer of the older States might properly inquire why the United States Department of Agriculture should so far mis-
represent him as to be so interested in the development of Agriculture in Alaska. Surely there is enough competition now, without nursing
into being an additional competition, and especially one which will be a resultant from the work only of immigrants from the Slavonic
countries of Europe, for it is not likely any other people will settle in that district.
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. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

**EARLIEST SORTS.**

**SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY-DIVE DAYS FROM GERMINATION TO EDIBLE CONDITION, ACCORDING TO SEASON.**

**LANDRETHS' EARLIEST, 17 DAYS.**—The earliest sort, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS.**—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**FRENCH BREAKFAST.** Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS.**—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED 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. 15c.

**CARDINAL GLOBE.**—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**EARLY GOLDEN DRESDEN, 30 DAYS.**—A round yellow, as early as Scarlet Turnip, very remarkable as a yellow variety. It should be in every garden. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**FRENCH CAFE.**—Edible twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.**—A desirable short, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.**—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.**—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. Certain to give satisfaction to the most critical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**LANDRETHS' 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 its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of Milton flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**WONDERFUL HALF-LONG RED, 25 DAYS.**—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contractile from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniformly in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

**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. 15c.
### INTERMEDIATE SORITS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

**MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.**—Lesser than scarlet and shorter than the Old Long Scarlet. An excellent 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. 12c.

**WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.**—Long Scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP.**—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**LONG BRIGHT TEST SCARLET.**—A half-long with white point. Very early, a brilliant scarlet, almost unexcelled in beauty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.**—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days, According to Variety.

**GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).**—The best Summer Radish. Shapely globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**ROUND SCARLET CHINA.**—Red all over, round, good either when very small or when full grown. Suitable for both Spring and Autumn keeping. Can be kept the entire Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**CHARTIER OR LONG ROSE (SECOND EARLY).**—In color the greater length of the rad is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**WHITE STRASBURG OR HOSPITAL.**—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for 3 or 4 weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### WINTER SORITS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

**CELESTIAL OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.**—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP.**—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. 12c.

**ALL SEASONS.**—Its name indicates that it is a variety suitable for early Spring, Summer or Autumn. This variety makes a very sweet, feed seed, one or two inches in diameter, edible at all stages from forty to seventy days. It is nearly resembles a China Rose, but is superior. When grown as a Winter sort, it develops to a large size, and will keep in perfect condition for months. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**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. 12c.

**SCARLET CHINA WINTER.**—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tilled within white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**KREWSON OBLONG BLACK.**—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta Baga. Mild in flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**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. 12c.

**ROUND BLACK SPANISH.**—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. 12c.

**LONG WHITE SPANISH.**—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**LONG BLACK SPANISH.**—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

**WINTER RADISH.**

2. China Rose.
3. Long White Strasburg.
4. Round Black Spanish.
5. Round White Stuttgart.
7. Long Black Spanish.
8. White Russian.
RHUBARB.

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 ten 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.

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.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

(For Rhubarb Roots see prices in this Catalogue.)

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Edible 90 Days After Planting.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves grey-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 deep soil 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.

ORDINARY FRENCH.—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

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. 25c.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify.

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 variety 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. 25c.

SCULLIONS.

FROM SETS.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn; the partially developed growth in the Spring affording these immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio Rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and hunched, roots, necks and tops, as in illustration.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as White Scullion Seed; the price being $2.90 per pound or 30 cents an ounce.

SHALLOTS.


JERSEY SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 35c.

SORREL.

Used like Spinach and in soups, and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

FRENCH.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPINACH.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds To the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This Seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. 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.

BLOOMSDALE SPINACH IN SEALED BLUE MUSLIN BAGS

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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.
BLOOMSDALE SPINACH
Registered, 40 DAYS.

- This is a form of spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted, and blanched to an unusual degree; this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances. At the same time giving the crop hardier 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 grown in Spring-time 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 sealed with our trade-mark 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 someseed 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, our variety of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 140 barrels to the acre. Pkts. $1 and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLY.
- 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 of market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EVER READY, 50 DAYS.-So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most showy qualities, leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable general variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SQUASH.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Three Pounds to the Acre.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SEEDED.—Same habit as the Round Seed, seed prickly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LARGE-LEAVED PLENDER, 45 DAYS.—Preferred by some because of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

VIROFLAY, 45 DAYS (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing sort, dark leaved. Compact growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SWEET PEAS.

Used largely for chicken feed. See miscellaneous list in this Catalogue.

SUNFLOWER.

- Ornamental plants of the highest merit. Any one can grow them in the garden or front yard. See list of Flower Seeds in this Catalogue.
TOMATO.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, according to Variety and Season.

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, and for intermediate crops they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be sown 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 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command $1 to $2 per bushel. By April the rate declines to $5 to $5, and continues to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Thirty per cent of bushels per bushel is an average price, twenty to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drag 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.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST, 85 DAYS.—Not surpassed in earliness by any Tomato under any name. Undoubtedly the most desirable first early ever introduced, ripening 15 days earlier than Acme, bright red, very solid, smooth and half flat, and added to its other merits exceedingly productive. To a market gardener it is worth five prices. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND, 60 DAYS.—Among 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. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY BERMUDA, 100 DAYS.—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. 25c.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment. It is for Ten Ton Tomato, the name 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. 25c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ACME, 105 DAYS.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red, with a slight bluish tinge. Flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme, but a better sort. Some red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting, leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tinge. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red, with slight purple tinge; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURBANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

T T T, OR TEN TON TOMATO, 110 DAYS.—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 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 for lugs to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable cropper, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TOMATO.—See description.
TOMATO—Continued.

BEAUTY, 115 DAYS.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color bright red, with smooth skin; grown on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, and smooth from the root of green core. Pkts. 6c. and 10c. per oz. 25c.

VIRGINIA CORKER.—A new red sort of large size, exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as a beauty, but of more productivity. It is very meaty and will be found a profit apple for market gardeners. Pkts. 6c. and 10c. per oz. 25c.

STONE, 115 DAYS.—A very superior sort producing extraordinarily thick solid, red fruit borne in bunches. Pkts. 6c. and 10c. per oz. 25c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season. Very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Pkts. 6c. and 10c. per oz. 25c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. Pkts. 6c. and 10c. per oz. 25c.

PERFECTION.—A superior Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 6c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 6c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 6c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

IVORY BALL OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone-white; very early and productive. Pkts. 6c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 6c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Pkts. 6c.; per oz. 40c.

...TUBEROSE ROOTS...

Write for Landreth's Catalogue of Bulbs.

(Fall Catalogue September 1st, and Spring Catalogue January 1st.)

A familiar flower well known because of its white tube-shaped blossoms of double formation, delightfully sweet scented, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet in height. In the garden Tuberose should be planted in the spring in beds of not less than a dozen in a group—setting the bulbs five inches apart each way.

Price per dozen 30c.; per 100 $1.50.

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 seedsman 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, 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 of 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 can 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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at $5.84) ; for Five Dollars, Postpaid.

(30)
## TABLE TURNIP.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

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. 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 yields.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Bagas 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 superphosphate.

### LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED, 75 DAYS.—This, which we introduced in 1896, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free-growing, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the old green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrasting colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

### YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### SOUTHERN PRIZE.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is obtained from the original which was raised in Virginia. This Turnip is short-stemmed, the bulb being a solid, compact, hardy, yellow, small, oval, firm and juicy; the foliage is not remarkable.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### LANDRETHS’ IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA, 80 DAYS.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted variety of Turner, valued for its sweet, tender, creamy, flavor.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

### CHAMPION SWEDEN, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Bagas, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

### BLOOMSDALE SWEDEN, OR RUTA BAGA (MATURING IN 80 DAYS).—There are probably 50 or 60 so-called forms or varieties of Purple Top Ruta Bagas, 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 Bagas.

- Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

### EARLY ONIONS.

The BERMUDAS and the PEARL reach full size three weeks earlier than any other Onions, and in whatever section Onions mature, the BERMUDAS and PEARL will give most astonishing results.—See page 27.
Lawn Grass.

Emerald Green Grass Mixture.

For PARKS, GOLF, 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, as regards color, texture and permanency and will be found handful of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed lawn grass will get a poor result, it is a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

Grass Seed is put up by us in Sealed Sacks of 20, 10 and 5 pounds weight. (No charge for Sealing.) Reduced prices on large quantities.

Grass Seed Mixtures can be made of greater or less value per 100 lbs., according to the Cost and proportions of Seeds used. The lower the price per 100 lbs. of course, the cheaper the ingredients, just as in any other mixture. Prices charged by various Seed Establishments are no indication whatever of the merits of their combinations of Varieties—the cheapest Mixtures at first are often the dearest at the end.

The character of the prescriptions used by us are absolutely private secrets that they will not be divulged under any circumstances.

The composition of the Mixtures is such as an experience with grasses shows adapted for the purposes intended.

Notice the prices are all by the pound. One Hundred Pounds being required to seed an acre.

For quantities over 20 pounds the price is reduced.

We put up all the various Mixtures in Sacks of 5, 10 and 20 pounds and Grass for Surface Effect in Packages of ½, ½ and 1 pound.

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 regards color, density of herbage, vigor, quick restoration after mowing, and permanency. The seed used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of 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 of 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre. Popular Mixture, per 100 lbs. $25.00; per lb. $0.25; Superior Mixture, per 100 lbs. $35.00; per lb. $0.35; Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs. $45.00; per lb. $0.45.

Grass to Resist Trampling 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 trampling consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base ball. A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre. Popular Mixture, per 100 lbs. $30.00; per lb. 3c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs. $40.00; per lb. 4c.

Grass for Shady Places.—Landreth’s mixture of varieties produces a rich and dense shade of either pine or hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre—or say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Per 100 lbs. $30.00; per lb. 3c.

Grass for Golf Links.—FOR THE COURSE.—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs. $20.00; per lb. 2c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs. $25.00; per lb. 2½c.

For the Putting Green.—This will make a velvety or carpet-like sward. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs. $25.00; per lb. 30c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs. $30.00; per lb. 40c.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up, and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable, the old soil should be well washed by a narrow 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 Veronicas 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 Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Fescue we quote at about 15 CENTS PER POUND.

Grass Seed for Pasture.

Mixed Grass Seed (for PERMANENT pasture on LIGHT soils), 70 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. $15.00; per lb. 20c. Mixed Grass Seed (for PERMANENT pasture on HEAVY soils), 70 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. $15.00; per lb. 20c.

Read our Description of Grasses in Catalogue.

The Seed Heads of Sixteen Varieties of Grass, sometimes all, sometimes a part, used in various Lawn Grass Mixtures.


SEE FOLLOWING PAGE.
Hints on Lawn Making.

The illustration, from a photograph, is of twenty sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre, that they may be observed and compared from one position.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

This implies a combination of Seeds of different varieties of Grasses, the proportion of each being such as deemed best for general purposes or for application under peculiar conditions other prescriptions specially mixed of such designated proportions as thought particularly suitable for certain soils or to special climatic conditions.

The varieties of Grasses suitable for Lawn purposes, to make an evergreen and tenacious sod, are

- Kentucky Blue Grass
- Wood Meadow
- English Creeping Bent
- Sheep Fescue
- Rhode Island Bent
- Hard Fescue
- Herds
- Red Fescue

and a few others. These sometimes having a slight admixture of White Clover.

The objects of the application of a mixture are three fold:

1. To make more certain the obtaining of a sufficient number of plants—a satisfactory stand—which might not be the case if but one variety was sown, as the conditions affecting the germination of that particular kind of Grass might not be altogether favorable.

2. To be more certain of having some varieties which the geological and physical conditions of the soil will suit so that the vegetating or developing conditions may in almost any case be favorable.

3. To have a number of varieties, each possessing successive seasons of vigorous growth, so as always to have a fresh green surface, which would not, to the same extent, be the case if one sort only was used.

The mixtures advertised by different Seed Establishments are all made from private prescriptions and vary in selling price from $10 per 100 pounds (sometimes less) to $30 per hundred pounds. These mixtures may consist of two distinct sorts or a dozen varieties, the reputation of the Seed House selling them alone being a guarantee of their merit. Certainly the cheaper the price, the simpler and cheaper the mixture must be. Cheaperness at once raises a doubt as to the value of the mixture.

GRASS FOR HAY OR PASTURAGE.

We here print our response to an inquiry respecting Grass Seeds, which may be of service to some desiring just the information the article contains:

DEAR SIR:

In response to your inquiry respecting Grasses, we reply that on the same field it is impossible to sow a mixture of Grass Seeds as to unite the vigor of a luxuriant top growth for mowing for Hay and the distinct characteristics of a good Pasturage turf.

We recommend the following seed to the acre for a field to produce Hay:

- 15 lbs. TIMOTHY.
- 20 " ORCHARD GRASS.
- 15 " PERENNIAL RYE.
- 6 " RED CLOVER.

We do not include KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, as it is of little value as a Hay producer, its leaf development being too short to make either bulk or weight. The mixture above suggested should produce a strong growth of leaf matter, thus making a heavy lourage, that is, from five to six thousand pounds of dry Hay to the Acre.

Suggestive prices for these Grasses can be found in our list of Grasses in this catalogue.

Prices fluctuate. Write for latest quotations.

For Pasturage, the basis is best when of Blue or Green Grass. We suggest the following mixture to the acre:

- 50 lbs. BLUE GRASS.
- 20 " HERBS GRASS.
- 6 " WHITE CLOVER.
- 15 " PERENNIAL RYE.

We do not include Timothy as it has no root value whatever, as a sod maker, the root growth being very sparse and all on the surface.

This will be a liberal application, but a heavy seeding pays in the end, for it is poor policy after losing a year to have to do the seeding over again, because of an effort to save expense in the first instance.

For Pasturage, you want a stiff, tough sod, a spongy growth of interlacing roots, which will resist continued trampling by horses or by cattle. In fact, a good Pasturage sod improves under trampling, becoming more tenacious, more like a piece of carpet.

For many years we have paid much attention to the subject of Grasses, our Experimental Ground comprising all the commercial varieties, and our observations covering their relative merits.

Athletic Fields require a different prescription from either of the above.
PASTURAGE GRASSES.
Landreths' Mixture.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture 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.

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 heritage 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 hardiness 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 sandy, 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. We are prepared to furnish single Grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farmland for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

FOR HEAVY SOILS.—Seventy pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Per 100 lbs. $17.00; per lb. $0.17.

FOR LIGHT SOILS.—Seventy pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into 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 100 lbs. $17.00; per lb. $0.17.

In all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.

Fertilizers

We are constantly asked to name the best Fertilizers. This is a difficult question to reply to, as so much depends upon the composition and condition of the soil, previous manuring, the amount of rainfall and the crop intended. To such a query, from a neighboring State, we can give a partial reply, but oftimes we receive the inquiry from remote portions of the United States, and in such cases we suggest that the inquirer consult his neighbor. Neighbors can give far better advice than we can at a distance sometimes of one to two thousand miles, and even if we could name the best Fertilizer, its transportation to remote sections would be most costly. Practical experience on the spot is in the use of local fertilizers will be found the best and cheapest practice to follow. We will add, that Farm and Garden Crops can be divided into three Classes:

1. Those requiring an excess of potash, as peas, beets, potatoes, clover, flax.
2. Those requiring much nitrogen, as beets, cabbage, oats, wheat, barley and hemp.
3. Those requiring large amounts of phosphoric acid, as radish, turnip and corn.

—From "999 Questions and Answers."—By Burnet Landreth.

LANDRETHS' 999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

On Gardening Subjects.

By BURNET LANDRETH.

A BOOK TURNED TO EVERY DAY.

200 PAGES.

RETAIL PRICE: 40 Cents per copy in paper covers. NONE GIVEN AWAY.

Send for a copy of "Market Gardening and Farm Notes," by Burnet Landreth, published in 1895. Price One Dollar per copy, but given free to retail customers ordering Vegetable Seeds direct from us on mail orders of $5.00 and upwards.

Address,
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
SUGGESTIVE PRICES.

Grass, Agricultural Seeds and Sundries.

These prices constantly subject to fluctuations—therefore, merely suggestive.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you don't 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. Postage extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound, or 1 cent per 2 ounces.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

MIXED BIRD SEED.—The seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is put up in one pound packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally) also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising every thing necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers.

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<tr>
<td>Lettuce Seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bush.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lb.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maw Seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bush.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lb.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, Bird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bush.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lb.</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mocking Bird Food (screw-top bottle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bottle</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape, English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lb.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape, German Summer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lb.</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Unshelled, for Java Sparrows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bush.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pt.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheltenham Poultry Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-lb. box, $1.25; 1-lb. pkg.</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Ground Bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 100 lbs. $2.00; per lb.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. P. Poultry Powder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pkg.</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gape Wires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haven's Climax Condition Powder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pkg.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Egg Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pkg.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt's Poultry Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pkg.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BROOM CORN.

EVERGREEN bush. ; per lb. $0.10

CASTOR BEANS.

ORNAMENTAL (See Richna in list of Flower Seeds) . . . . per lb. $0.35

COTTON SEED.

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXTRA EARLY CAROLINA</td>
<td>per bush, $0.35; per lb. $0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW ORLEANS</td>
<td>per bush, $0.35; per lb. $0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA ISLAND</td>
<td>per bush, $0.35; per lb. $0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPLAND</td>
<td>per bush, $0.35; per lb. $0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLOVER SEEDS.

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 useful in growing clover as hay, and if well-manured, will do very well on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre . . . . per lb. $0.10

ALFALFA or LUCERNE (Medicago sativa).—In localities where it flourishes this is 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 green 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 thoroughly established by pastures sown with Alfalfa. Cattle are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and still-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. $1.60. . . . . per lb. $0.02

ALSIKE CLOVER (Trifolium hybridum).—The earliest large Clover. Possesses a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; produces a sweet, extremely valuable hay. This Clover does not succeed where pasturage is or soilling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine cattails of rice, which is sufficient to explain its success. 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 and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasture mixture. Per 100 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. $1.60 . . . . per lb. $0.02

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza striata).—15 lbs. to the acre . . . . per lb. $0.35

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH.—On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant far longer life than the common Red Clover, and earlier to start a spring growth. Per lb. 15c.; per bushel. $7.50; per qt. $2.00.

RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral 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 the best of the vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers 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, if sown in the fall, 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 lbs. to the acre. Extra Superior No. 1 Grade . . . . per bushel. $7.50; per qt. $2.00.

SAIN POIN (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 lime soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value for lawns. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . per lb. $0.10

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER (Trifolium incarnatum).—This Clover is very popular with the farmers of Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is being recognized throughout the West and South as a necessary and valuable addition to economical farming. May be sown at any time from May to October. Sown early, the first growth is available for pasture in the Fall, and still makes a good crop of hay the following spring, or may be turned under for Corn or other crops, and for that purpose is said to be even more valuable than the ordinary Red Clover. Rooting very deep, it supplies nitrogen and potash largely to the soil. Will grow a heavy crop of hay or seed on the poorest land. Sow 15 lbs. to acres for early growth and clover hay, or 20 lbs. for be cut as soon as in full bloom. Taken altogether, the Scarlet or Crimson Clovers is the finest and most valuable grass commonly being principally used for plowing under as a green crop. . . . . per 100 lbs. $8.75; per lb. $0.10

(45)
GRASS SEEDS.

BROMUS INERMIS.—A strong-growing grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on dry soils. When well grown, it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good choice for dry places. Its foliage is long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass in the seed, but not so hardy, closer, but less long leaves. It is cold after the manner of oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 50c.

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (Agrostis Canescens).—Resembles Herbs of similar formation on dry soils. Unlike the others, it is especially well in salt atmospheres. The only Lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herbs Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.00

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (Agrostis Stolonifera).—Known in England as Fiorian, a soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn grass in England, as unequaled by any other. Very similar to blue grass but of stronger growth. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (Poa Compressa).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (Poa Patula).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not suitable for cultivation, leaves too soft. 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 is a great soil binder. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

BLUE GRASS, TURF (Poa Trivialis).—Known in Gulf States where it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorable situation it becomes permanent. per lb. 1.75

CLOVERS.—See page 45.

CRESTED DOGS TAIL (Cynosurus Ortistus).—Folage—deep-green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.00

FESCUE, HARD (Festuca Duraflorum).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasture; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

FESCUE, GRASS, MEADOW (Festuca Praetexta).—A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in meadow situations, especially on limestone land. Roots of creeping habit, over-powering weeds. Only flowers one year. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. per lb. 1.00

FESCUE, MILLET, (Festuca Multinervis).—This is a pasture Grass, tame in favor, it becomes permanent. per lb. 1.50

FESCUE, SHEEPS (Festuca Orea).—Most distinctive of cultivated grasses, leaves narrow or half-long in tine, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in Lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

VARIOUS-LEAVED FESCUE (Festuca Heterophylla).—A native of France and a valuable Grass for permanent pastures, especially on uplands. It yields a large bulk of herbage, but produces little feed after a dry summer. A spreading perennial of high value as a good pasture mixture. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. per lb. 1.25

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (Alpensis Pretosis).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, and produces a good crop of hay. One of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit of growth, is good for pastures, does well on dry land or ordinary grazing lands, makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasture than for hay, as it is a late-maturing Grass. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. per lb. 1.25

HERBS, 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. Takes two years to become established. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant. A spreading, perennial of high value. per lb. 1.25

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halpense).—This has creeping, fibrous root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to waste by run.

LAWN GRASS.—See page 42.

MEADOW GRASS, OAT (Avena Enta).—Quick growing sort, suitable for seed leaf. Starts early, the cut grass dries rapidly. Valuable in cold latitudes. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (Poa Trivitalis).—Resembles Rye Grass in growth, but is hardier, less demanding in soil situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.00

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (Poa Nemoralis).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

MILLET, COMON.—Sow 90 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT TAIL.—Very productive, drill in 1 inch deep. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

MILLET, GERMAN (Panicum Germannum).—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 as Timothy. It is cut in May and is cut once a year. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.00

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (Panicum Hungaricum).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, and if cut in strong green varieties, it may make an excellent hay, but left to ripen it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per bush. 5.10

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Sow in rows like corn, makes good fodder. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.75

MILO MAIZE, OR GUINEA, OR DIFORA CORN.—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.75

YELLOW OAT GRASS (Arceia Flavescens).—A easily sort but very valuable by reason of its extreme earliness, it giving a fresh bite for cattle before any other variety has developed a leaf. Foliage somehow resembling Italian rye Grass. It does well on almost any soil, either dry or wet. per lb. 1.25

RESCE GRASS (Bromus Scudder).—Does well on wet land and can be cut three times a year. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (Lolius Holstein).—This is a variable sort of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it leaves are more succulent and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing fine blades. The quickest to grow, is almost a permanent feeder, enduing any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds better in most soil, and, for permanent lawns, it surpasses well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.25

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Lolius Feronis).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers in England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than other Grasses, is a long-lived grass and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate and is not very hardy, but will resist over-dry, and does well on sloping lands, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. With Orchard Timothy and Turf Grass it makes the best lawn, and therefore formed a combination for permanent pastures. The chief uses of this Grass are for poultry feeding, as long grass or hay, or for hay. It is not suitable for lawns. The seed is always of certain germination. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

TEOSINTE (Uleuca Laxurium).— per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1.25

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense).—A Grass for cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if not all. It is entirely free from that bloom in the bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and there is a long period of growth. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftergrowth is, however, dear, it is not kept down, and is generally more free from dust than other hay. It is better for hay than for pasture. Sow to the acre. per lb. 1.25

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (Anceothamnus Odonorium).—One of the earliest in Spring and late in August. It is almost a perenial Grass, very hardy and much 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 pasturing it is always fresh and green. It is 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. 1.50

VIOLET GRASS, SLOSOA (Lolius Obstabilis).—A Grass for the hay market. It eats it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding, good for sobs, and for plowing under as manure. Analysis done by the plant growers shows that it is a quick growing Grass in wet land, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast two bushels, the acre to the acre if sown alone. per lb. 1.50

VIOLIN GRASS, (Dactylis Glomerata).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blossoming 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 recovers rapidly. 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 proper seeding is good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it makes a fine cover for hay. It does very well in all soils and succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 1.50

(46)
BERMUDA GRASS.
(Cynodon dactylon.)

For Lawn purposes an absolute necessity in the Southern States, as under the warmer and longer summers which prevail in such regions, it occupies a similar position as a Lawn Grass to Blue Grass, as used in the Northern States.

Bermuda Grass is really the only reliable grass for a midsummer or permanent pasture in the Cotton States.

Its leaves and stems are exceedingly fine and its habit prostrate. It is never killed by protracted droughts and is not injured by cutting or by grazing. It also makes an excellent hay.

Its roots are so strong and wiry, so long reaching and entangling as to make it a very desirable soil binder on levees and on railway embankments or any other slopes, and for this purpose we especially recommend it for use in all the Cotton States.

It is generally propagated by transplanting portions of roots—pieces of an inch long inserted in the soil at two feet apart each way. Inside of a year these will have so spread as to make a dense mat of grass over the entire surface.

In the propagation of Bermuda Grass, the seed has heretofore been used very little, being so difficult to gather consequent upon its shelling out before ripening; but on an island in the Pacific Ocean a climate has been found where the Seeds remain tightly enclosed within the seed-pod until thoroughly ripe, so that the entire crop can be saved and cleaned as to present a sample as heavy and bright as the best Timothy. Such Seed as has been saved in the South heretofore has always been necessarily prematurely cut, and never could be cleaned from its chaff, as is the case with this Seed from the Pacific.

We are pleased to be able to offer this Seed, true, clean and vital, at the retail price of $1.00 per pound. Two pounds will seed an acre broadcasted on well plowed and finely harrowed land and after broadcasting very lightly plowed in, or still better rolled down.

SUNDRIES.

HOTBED CLOTH.
Extra Heavy, water proof........................................ per yard $0.20
Heavy........................................................................ per yard 10c.
Medium................................................................... per yard 5c.

IMPLEMENTs.
Insect Powder Guns, Large............................................ each 16
Insect Powder Guns, Small............................................. each 9c.
Paris Green Sifter... "Peck's"............................................ each 25
Water Bellows................................................................ each 2.00
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported........................... each 30
Mole Traps, Omstead Pattern........................................ each 1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern...................................... each 2.00
Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern.......................................... each 6.50
Seed Drills, New Model................................................ each 6.00
Seed Sower, Cahoons', Hand ...................................... each 4.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Hand.............................................. each 4.50
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Horse.............................................. each 7.50

INSECTICIDES.
Carbolic Powder ...................................................... 1 lb. can 20c.; 5 lb. can, 75c.; per lb., in bulk 10
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur ................................... in pkgs. 25c. and 50c. each
Hellebore, White Powdered ........................................... 1/4 lb. 10c.; 1/2 lb. 15c.; lb. 25
London Purple .......................................................... per lb. 20
Paris Green ............................................................... 5-lb. pkgs. $1.00; 10-lb. pkgs. 50c.; 2-lb. pkgs. 45c.;
1-lb. pkgs. 25c.; 1/2 lb. pkgs. 15
Persian Insect Powder ................................................... per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 30
Slugshot ...................................................................... 5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 5c. lb.; in bulk, 4c. lb.
Thymo-Tresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal. $1.75; 3/4 gal. $1.05; qt. 65c.; 8-oz. bottle, 35c.; 4-oz. 20c.
Tobacco Dust ............................................................ per 100 lbs. $2.00; lb. 50
Tobacco Stems, Granulated .......................................... per bale, $2.00; per lb. 93
Tobacco Stems ........................................................... per 100 lb. $1.00; per lb. 93

MUSHROOM SPAWN.
English, in Bricks, of Unsurpassed Quality.
Per brick (of about 15 lbs.)........................................ Postage, 12c. extra. 15

NEST EGGS.
Wainwright's Medicated .............................................. doz. 20c.; each 93
Porcelain .................................................................. doz. 25c.; each 93
Woodward's Medicated .............................................. doz. 40c.; each 94

OATS.
VIRGINIA WINTER.—This remarkably heavy and hardy Oat was first widely and highly recommended by D. Lundreth & Sons in 1869, and has since been largely cultivated by us, both upon our Virginia properties and our Pennsylvania farms. It will stand our ordinary Winters as far North as Philadelphia—the past year of '99 there being grown a fine crop of thirty acres on Bloomdale Farm, Limerick, 15th September, and at harvest, three weeks ahead of Spring Oats, and producing seventy bushels to the acre of grain weighing thirty-eight pounds to the bushel. Its quick maturity, due to its Autumn and early Spring growth, brings its cutting season twenty days ahead of Spring Oats, and consequently ahead of the Autumn rains often so injurious to the Oat crop after cutting.

This Oat should be drilled in September and October. When sown early, the Autumn growth affords most luxuriant pasturage—the grazing of cattle not injuring it in the least—in fact improving it as a subsequent grain producer. It can be pastured up to the hard frost and wherever the earth is not so soft as to be cut up by the feet of cattle.

Our Pennsylvania crop was twice the past winter subjected to a zero temperature and stowed all Winter unprotected by snow and exposed to many furious storms which injured wheat more than it did these Oats. It is as Hardy as the strongest wheat.

The Bloomdale stock of Virginia Winter Oats is absolutely free from cheat or chest always found in Winter Oats from the Southern States.

We sell these Oats in sacks of 70 pounds at the retail price of 2c. per lb.; 35 lbs. per bushel. No charge for sacks.

ONION SETS.
See page 28.

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges ............................................................... per bush. $8.00; per lb. $0.20

FIELD PEAS.
Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.
CANADA FIELD (3 feet) .............................................. per bush, 2.25
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN BLACK EYE (5 to 6 ft.) per bush, 2.10
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN CLAY PEAS (5 to 6 ft.) per bush, 2.10

PLANTS AND roots.
We grow at Bloomdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

ASPARAGUS (Grown's Colonist).—Two-year-old roots.
Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, $1.50

ASPARAGUS (Palmetto).—Two-year-old roots.
Per 100, 75c.; per 1000, 4.50

ARTICHOKEs (Jerusalem).—Per qt., 10c.; postpaid, 25c.; per bush, 2.75

CABBAGE PLANTS (Cold Frame).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield. Per 100, $1.00; per 1000, 8.00
CABBAGE PLANTS (Hotbed).—Early April. Ready April 1. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Landreth's Earliest. Per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (Cold Frame).—Ready in March and April.
Early Snowball . Per doz. 25c.; per 100, 1.50

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (Hotbed). Per doz. 25c.; per 100, $1.50; per 1000, 10.00

CELERY PLANTS. Ready July 1.
Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, etc. Per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00
PLANTS AND ROOTS—Continued.

EGG-PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. Landreth’s Improved Large Purple. Out of hotbeds . . . . per doz. 25c.; per 100 $2.50

HOP ROOTS.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet Bell . . . . per doz. 25c.; per 100 $2.00

HORSE RADISH SETS.—Per doz. 10c.; 100 50c.; 1000 $3.00; by mail, postpaid, per doz. 20

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet . . . . per doz. 25c.; per 100 $1.00

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Each 10c.; per 100 $5.00

SAGE (Holly’s Mammoth).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself . . . . each 10c.; per doz. 1.00

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and can make contracts for large lots: Red Nasemond, Yellow Nasemond. Per 100 25c.; per 1000 $2.00

TOBACCO PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomatoes, and can always supply in season well-grown plants of the leading varieties . . . . per doz. 25c.; per 100 $1.00; per 1000 8.00

POP CORN (For the Boys’ Gardens).

Ordinary . . . . per 100 lbs. $4.50; per lb. 5

Rice . . . . per lb. 10

RAPE SEED.

English . . . . per lb. 13

German . . . . per lb. 19

Dwarf Essex . . . . per lb. 15

RICE.

Unhulled . . . . per bushel 1.10

Wild (valuable food for wild fowl) . . . . per doz. 20

ROFFEA.

For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article. Per 100 lbs. $1.00; per lb. 10

SEED RYE.

WHITE.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye . . . . per bushel 1.10

THOUSAND-FOLD.—A very strong grower, filling out better than any other variety of rye. Grown in the northern states. The straw is quite white . . . . per bushel .15

Sprink . . . . per bushel 1.50

SEED WHEAT—Suggestive Prices.

DIETZ LONGBERRY . . . . per bushel 1.30

FULCASTER . . . . per bushel 1.30

FULTZ . . . . per bushel 1.30

LANDRETH . . . . per bushel 1.40

RED MEDITERRANEAN . . . . per bushel 1.30

GENESEE . . . . per bushel 1.50

WINTER FIFE . . . . per bushel 1.30

SOAPS TO KILL INSECTS.

Carbolic Soap . . . . per cake 08

Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap . . . . per cake 08

Helleboe, Tobacco, Whale Oil . . . . mixed, per can 15

Whale Oil Soap . . . . 2-lb. can, 25c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk 06

SORGHUM.

Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, in 1890, 500,000 acres were grown principally for forage. (1) 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 little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its molasses producing qualities, used largely for furnaces. per 100 lbs. $5.50; per lb. 06

EARLY ORANGE.—Fatter than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage, said to be a valuable variety . . . . per 100 lbs. $5.50; per lb. 06

SUNFLOWER.

RUSSIAN.—Producing a very large head, generally one to each stalk. The seed is valuable for chicken feed . . . . (25 lbs. for $1.25); per lb. 60

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most suited to him as to locality, soil, and climate. Such must be studied. Red clay soils, with rich top-soils, generally produce the best, dark, rich, export tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, or brown or clayey gravel, very low lands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burley, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. This 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 requirements 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:

YELLOW ORNOCO—LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.

Yellow Ornoco—per lb. $2.00; per oz. 90

SEED (to produce)—DARK PLUG WRAPPERS.

Black Seeded—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—SLUG FILLERS.

Sweet Ornoco—per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20

Flannagan—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

Burleigh—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

CUBAN SEED.

Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf State where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Vulita Abajo—per lb. $4.00; per oz. 40

Paridas—per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Remedios—per lb. 4.60; per oz. 40

RANO DEL SUMATRA—per paper 25c.; per oz. 3.00

Dell del Sumatra—per paper 25c.; per oz. 3.00

SEED (for) CIGARETTES.

Hyco—per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20

Bradley—Broad-leaved—per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20

Sterling—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

Blue Pryor—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

Flannagan—per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

(48)
Landreths' Flower Seeds

ALL FLOWER SEEDS MAILED AT OUR EXPENSE

- MAIL US YOUR ORDER -

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING ARE GIVEN ON PAGE 2 OF COVER.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE. Flower seeds, being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clover and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug, and fertilized: but the soil should not be made so fine as to become pesty under moisture. The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and 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 carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture the most important matter is to keep the beds 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 of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING 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 permitting the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour, as 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 half an 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 earth procurable, settling the seed down; at 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 65° 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 again may be transplanted to the garden or in other boxes, according to the season.

SOME HINTS ON THE BLOOMING SEASONS OF COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS.—A little knowledge of the periods of blooming of garden flowers will aid an amateur in so arranging the varieties as to produce the best effects. For instance:

(a) The first garden flowers after the cessation of the Spring frosts are from the Dutch and other bulbs planted during the previous Autumn.
(b) The second in order are those other plants, biennials, grown the preceding Autumn to a state of one-half maturity, as Pansies, Sweet William, Everlasting Peas, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, Fox Glove, etc.
(c) The third or early Summer class comprises Sweet Pansies, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, etc.
(d) The fourth or Midsummer class comprises almost the entire list in the Catalogue.
(e) The last or those blooming in the cooler season of early and late Autumn, comprises Pansies, Portulaca, Verbena, Bachelor Button, Phlox Drummondii, Cockscomb, Everlastings, etc.

For those not well versed in floriculture we offer collections of Hardy Annuals, our selection in 12 and 25 sorts at 50 cents and $1.00 each, respectively, postpaid.

NO SEEDS ARE SUPERIOR TO LANDRETHS'.

General List of 500 Sorts.
DIGITALIS.—See Digitalis.

GROWING HYBRID OR LEAVENED RICE.- See Rice.

FOUR O’CLOCK.—See Mirabilis.

FOX GLOVE.—See Digitalis.

PULSATILLA (Larkspur).—The Pulsatilla is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shude and light soil.

GAILLARDIA.—The Gailiardias are half-hardy perennials, except "James Keeney." The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blue and striped in various markings.

No special perennials; are nearly all hardy annuals, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall 3 to 4 feet apart.

LITTLE PRINCE.—The finest dwarf Cundy-tuck in cultivation—robust in growth, with double flowers: very hardy. An excellent perennial for the rock garden. Very good, and it is more of a show plant than a flower.

LITTLE FLOWER.—Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts.

CORONARIA (Rocket, Candelabra).—White, 1 foot. 
CARNEA (Carmine Candelabra),—1 foot.
ODORATA.—White, 1 foot.
Purpurea.—Purple, 1 foot.
Variegata.—Mixed colors, 1 foot.

GIBRALTARICA HYBRIDA.—Hardy perennial plant, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. The flowers are exceptionally large and showy.

KEMPSS.—Large white, fine.

ICE PLANT.—See Mesembryanthemum. 

HURST’S SULPHUR (Calender).—A very useful decorative plant; waxy, pink, yellow or orange, 1 foot.

IPOMEA.—See Sweet Potato.

IPOMOPSIS are hardy biennials, natives of the Southwest, including the following:

ARANTICA.—Golden, 2 feet.
ELEGANS.—Scarlet, 3 feet.
JOHN DAVIES.—Scarlet, 3 feet.
LADY’S SLIPPER.—See Balba.
LANTANA HYBRIDA.—Various shades. Tender perennial; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The bright colors are of brilliant changeable colors.

LARK-PUR.—See Delphinium.
LINN. GERARD AND BURRUM (Scarlet Flax).—Showy, hardy annual.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

MARIGOLD.—See Marigold.
MARTINIA.—See Martinia.

MATCH.—See Match.

MATTIOLI.—Ten Weeks’ Stock, or Gilly Flower. A half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in spring and transplant to rich garden soil.

STOCK CUT AND COME AGAIN is the finest grafted stock, white or red.

Either for garden, pot or cut flower use, it cannot be equalled.

LARKSPUR— see Delphinium.
LINN. GERARD AND BURRUM (Scarlet Flax).—Showy, hardy annual.

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STOCK CUT AND COME AGAIN is the finest grafted stock, white or red.

Either for garden, pot or cut flower use, it cannot be equalled.
PHOENIX Dromedarii, in all its varieties, and of the same height as the ele- 
gant annual border flowers, blossoming from July to October. The seed is very 
small and hard; it may be sown in March, and the plants planted out in June, 
if they are placed in the hot-bed. The soil may be sown where they are to stand.

**Finest Mixed.** Various colors. 10
Steel. 6 inches—Star-shaped flowers; easy culture, great improve-
ment. 10
Grandiflora. — Very choice; mixed colors. 10
Coccinea. — Scarlet, 1 foot. 5
Aurantiaca. —Orange, 1 foot. 5
Splendens. — Mixed colors; very choice. 5
Sawyer’s Yellow. — Yellow. 5
Thunbergia. — Scarlet, 1 foot. 5
Double. —Double flowering, mixed colors. 10

**PRIMULA.**

Single and Double. —Single mixed (Chinese Primrose, var.).—The Chinese Primrose is a hardy, tender peren-
nial, cultivated for greenhouse and conser-
vatory decorations. Sow seed in shal-
low pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches. 25

**FORBEST.** (Baby Primrose).—Lavender var. 1 inch. 5

Auricula, var. — Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors. 1 inch. 5
Polyanthus, var. — Half-hardy, green leaves, flowers in long, partially shaded position. 6 inches. 5

**VERIS.** (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardly perennial, is a well-known variety. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. 25

**PYRETHRUM.**

Aureum (Golden Feather). — Annual. 1 foot. 5

Seinholde. — Golden fern-like foliage, yellow flowers, 5 inches. 1 foot. 10
Roseum. — Rose, hardly perennial. 18 in.

**RESEDA.** (Mignonette).—So annual is a more graceful and hardy mignonette. 1 foot. 5

Grandiflora. — Richly colored and fragrant, a favorite with all. Flowers of every conceivable color; grows 2 feet tall and is distinct and marked in the flower. 5

**ALLEN’S DEFENCE.** —The favorite’s favorite. 5

Anthemis. — Bright yellow. 10

Golden. — Bright yellow. 10

Bird’s Mammoth. — Fine for pots. 5
Giant. —Flowered red, large spikes. 10
Mache. — Large bunches. 10
Golden. —A good pot sort. 5

ODONATA (Sweet Mignonette). — Brown, 1 foot. 5

Upright. — White. 5

Victoria. — Dark red. 25

**RICINUS.** — The Ricinus or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, is a hardy perennial, 
with beautiful large flowers, bright in sa-
lient, and leaf stalks of dark green, the leaves 
branches and richly colored. 10

Garden. — Green, 1 foot. 5

MACRORCUS. — Dark green. 5 feet. 5

Sanguinaria. — Red. 10 feet. 5

Vulpia. — White, 5 feet. 5

ZANZIBARIENSIS. — The largest-leaved va-
riety. 5 feet. 5

**ROSA POLYANTHA NAIN** (Baby “or Little Midget.”) — Flowers in three months after sowing, a fine variety of colors. 15

**SAGE.** — See Salvia.

**SALPILLOSIS.** — Large flowering mixed, 4 feet. 5

**SALVIA.** — See Salvia.

**SALVIA.** — Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in April, and plant out in June, when the ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall.

**ARGENTA.** —White, 3 feet. 5

**Bonfire.** —The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high, forms a dense, compact bush, and is a heavy bloomer. 3 feet. 5

Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet. 5

**Patens.** —Blue, 1 foot. 25

**Splenid.** —Bright scarlet. 10

**SCARIS.** — A well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season.

Atropurpurea. —Purple. 2 feet. 5

Coccinea. — Scarlet. 2 feet. 5

Stellata. — Starry. 2 feet. 5

Fastuosum. — Mixed. 5 feet. 5

Dwarf vari. — Mixed. 2 feet. 5

**SCHIZANTHUS.** — Mixed. The Schi-
zanthus is a very ornamental flower, am-
nual, blooming freely until late, but attaining its height in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 5

**SENSITIVE PLANT.** — See Mimosa.

**SNAP DIAL.** —See Figure 15.

**SOLANUM.** — The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a double effect. 4 feet. 5

**STEVIA serrata.** —See Figure 15.

**SUNFLOWER.** —See Helianthus.

**SWEET ALTHEA.** — See Althaea.

**SWEET PEA.** — See Figure 46.

**SWEET SAVIOIR.** —See Centaurea.

**SWEEP WILLIAM.** — See Dionisus.

**TAGETES.** — See Marigold. 5—3 feet. 5

**Eldorado.** —The largest of the African marigolds. 5 feet. 5

**CRETA.** (African Marigold). —Yellow and orange. 25 feet. 5

**PAPAVER.** (Frisch Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet. 5

**French Gold.**—Dark brown, 2 feet. 5

Patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown, 1 foot. 5

**Patula.** —Dwarf; very small. 15 inches. 5

**TEN WEEKS’ STOCK.** —See Matthiola.

**TROPOLUM.** —See Nasturtium. page 54.

**TOTOLOM.** —White, with yellow throat. 10

**VERNUS LOOKING GLASS.** —See Gom-

**YUSA.** —“Periwinkle.” Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Sow early blooms same season.

**VERIS.** —Yellow with dark purple. 5

**VIRGIL.** —White, 5

**VISA rosea.** —Mixed. 5

**VIOLA.** (Pansy).—Viola tricolor, popularly known by the name of Pansy and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favor-
te with all. Flowers of every conceivable color, and can be had in shades and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall, and when the season is mild, or very early in the Spring.

**PHILADELPHIA.** —Is without doubt the choicest strain and embraces all the greatest variety of shading im-
possible; often measuring 2½ in. in diameter, quite elegant, and of wonderful substance. 25

**Alba.** —White. 5

**Coronula.** —Blue. 5

**Euphorbia.** —Mixed colors. 5

**ENGELHARDT.** —Variegated. 5

**Fuscia.** —Pink, 5

**Lupins.** —Blue, 10

**Mignonette.** —White. 5

**ORCITOL.** —Yellow and orange. 5

**PERUVIAN.** —White. 5

**PRIMROSE.** —White, 5

**PRIMULA.** —White. 5

**PYRETHRUM.** —White. 5

**PYRIS.** —White. 5

**QUINTUS.** —White. 5

**QUICKSILVER.** —White. 5

**RUSSET.** —White. 5

**SALISBURY.** —White. 5

**SWEET PEA.** —White. 5

**TULIP.** —White. 5

**VERIS.** —White. 5

**VINC.** —White. 5

**WATERFLEET.** —White. 5

**WAVY.** —White. 5

**WHIRLWIND.** —White. 5

**YUCCA.** —White. 5

**ZINNIA.** —White. 5
VINES AND CLIMBERS.

ADLUMIA Cirrhosa.—(Allegheny Vine).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Racemose spikes, bearing a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 30 feet. 5

AMELOPSIS Verdo.—Tender perennial; flowers in large clusters. 8 feet. 5

BALSAM Pear. See Capparidae.

CARDIOPHRAGMUM (Balloon Vine).—White, an annual of rapid growth, forming a large space in a short period. 10 feet. 5

CENTROA Dendriforme. (Look at Me).—Hardy; produces many white flowers in Autumn. 12 feet. 5

COBRA Scandens.—Purple. Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing a large number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place, 10 feet. 5

COCCINEA Indica.—Annual climber, useful in the greenhouse. 6 feet. 5

CONVOLVULUS. Major (Large Morning Glory)—Mixed. The Convolvulus is an annual or perennial; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors. 20 feet. 5

DUCHMAN'S PIPE. See Aristachloa.

FRENCH HONEY Suckle. See Hedysarum coronarium.

HEDYSARUM Coronarium. (French Honey Suckle).—One of the quickest-growing climbers, dark-leaved, yellow and white flowers, forms a dense covering. 6 feet. 5

HUMULUS Japonicus Variegatus.—One of the quickest-growing climbers, dark-leaved, yellow and white flowers, forms a dense covering. 6 feet. 5

HUMULUS LUPULUS.—Lupine. The flowers are white, yellow or purple. 6 feet. 5

JOHN PAUL.—Lupine. The flowers are white, yellow or purple. 6 feet. 5

PHOEBUS.—Lupine. The flowers are white, yellow or purple. 6 feet. 5

TIFFANY.—Lupine. The flowers are white, yellow or purple. 6 feet. 5

TRAILING PLANTS. Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Etc. Also for bedding. 5

ARABIS arena.—Good for vases or parterres, 9 inches high. Yellow. 10

CONVOLVULUS.—Variegatus.—Habit half pasture; flowers 1 inch. Violet. 6

Minor.—White and yellow flowers, 1 inch diameter. Hardy, annual, hardy flowers, suit- able for vases, baskets and conservatories. 1 foot. 5

KNOT-WORT.—White. 4 feet. 5

LOBELIA.—Alba.—White. 6

Eriqia speciosa.—Blue. 6

Gypsophila.—Blue. 6

Cupola.—Cupola. (King of Cypress).—Fine dark blue, flowers in clusters, 1 foot. 6

NOLANA.—Blue and Violet. Handsome annual, grows branching and covered with white flowers early in Spring. 5

SAMBALUS P. (Cypress Vine).—White. 6

SAMBALUS. (Cypress Vine).—Mixed. 5

SAMBALUS Albus. (White Cypress).—5

SAMBALUS. (Cypripedium).—Mixed. 5

SAMBALUS Albus. (White Cypress).—5

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

ACROCLINIUM.—Half-hardy annuals of free growth. 5

A D D E N . (White and rose). 1 foot. 5

AMOBIUM GRANDIFLORUM.—White, hardy annual. Its silver white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. 5

AMORPHOPHANA. Purple. A. Amaranthus. 5

BACHELOR'S Button.—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flower will be fully matured before being gathered. 5

GLOBAUS.—White. 1 foot. 5

GLOBAUS NANA.—Red, 6 inches. 5

GLOBAUS.—Variegated, 1 foot. 5

GLOBAUS, var.—Mixed. 1 foot. 5

HELICHRYS.—The Helichrysums are among the showiest and most attractive of all the everlasting. See also for a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. 5

A H E M O N . Purple. 5

COMPOSTUM aureum. Large golden. 5

NAMM,—Dwarf, double mixed. 5

MONSTROUS.—Mixed. Largest Flowered. 5


RHODANTHE atrosangme.—Crimson. 5

Mungtis, rose, very fine. 5

XERANTHEM.—Hardy annuals, bearing bright flowers suitable for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet. 10

Abloom.—White, 1 foot. 5

P E T R A .—Etc. 5

Superbissum. 5

ORNAMENTAL FRUITED CLIMBERS.

ABROBA Virdiflora.—Tuberous rooted plant, producing clusters of flowers, presenting a showy appearance. 6 feet. 5

BIOYNNOPSIS Erythroxylon. (Tender annual, flowers in clusters, suitable for Winter decoration, white, yellow. Full 6 feet. 5

CUCUMIS Excrucians (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet. 5

Peyannis (Cucumber Vine).—4 feet. 5

Rapid-growing annuals, very pretty. 5

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber). A perennial growing, 30 to 90 feet. 5

GOURD.—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growth, suitable for covering; screen or arbors. Should have moist, rich soil for attaining the best. The pink or white are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The purple for making clogs is very good and can be utilized for many purposes. 5

Large.—Small Bottle. 5

Small Bottle. 5

Dipper Gourd. 5

Hanging Gourd. 5

Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd. 5

Mock Orange, striped. 8

Sugar Trough. 5

Mixed Gourds, small or large. 5

MIXED FLOWER SEED. $0.50 per pound. Per oz. 5

This contains a large variety of annuals, of every color and size, is well adapted for use by woodland walks, and for naturalizing purposes, as well as general garden work.
Landreths’ Sweet Peas.

CHOICE SELECTION.
The Sorts Arranged in Order of Colors, Commencing with White to Canary, Rose to Scarlet, Purple to Blue.

4 Ounces to 100 Feet of Row.

All at 15 Cents per Ounce, 75 Cents per Pound, subject to advance. 5 Cents per Packet. Free by Mail.

DWARF VARIETIES.

WHITE CUPID.—The first dwarf sort introduced. Bears snow-white flowers. Grows 6 inches. Good for pot culture.

PINK CUPID.—A very early bloomer. Color of Blanche Ferry, bright rose pink standard and white wings.

WHITE CLASS.

MRS. SANKEY.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed.


PRIMROSE.—Light yellow; rare shade. Light seed.

MRS. ECKFORD.—Light canary, nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Light seed.

ROYAL CLASS.

FAIRY QUEEN.—White, penciled with pink. Black seed.


LOTTIE ECKFORD.—White, shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.—Rose standard, white wings. The earliest in cultivation. Fine for forcing.

RED RIDING HOOD.—An entirely new type. White, with rose hood.

AURORA.—White flaked with rosy scarlet. One of the largest flowering varieties.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed.


VENUS.—Rose, with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Black seed.


SCARLET CLASS.

LADY PENZANCE.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to, but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed.


MARS.—Crimson rose. A fine sort.


PURPLE CLASS.

PURPLE PRINCE.—Large, well-expanded flower, deep purple.

CAPTIVATION.—Wine color. Large shell formed flowers.


BORAGE.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seeds.

BLUE CLASS.


CAPTAIN CLARK.—White, shaded blue, penciled.

EMILY ECKFORD.—Violet-blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed.

DOROTHY TENNANT.—Showy, purple-blue. Fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford.

COUNTESS.—Fine lavender should be in every collection.

WAVERLY.—Grand blue. Royal blue, with blue crimson standard.

MAID OF HONOR.—A great improvement on the old Butterfly. White edged, shade blue.

NAVY BLUE.—Dark blue, standards brilliant royal purple, wings pure violet.

MIXED CLASS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.—From new and largest flowering varieties. Finest colored sorts. Per lb. 75c; per oz. 1c.

1st SELECTION.—All the above sorts mixed. Per lb. 50c; per oz. 1c.

2d SELECTION.—An excellent mixture of good sorts. Per lb. 40c; per oz. 1c.

3d SELECTION.—All dark blue and purple. Per lb. 35c; per oz. 1c.

LANDRETHS’ NASTURTIUMS.

EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, 5 CENTS PER PACKET.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 Inches.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM.— Sulphur spotted maroon. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

CHAMELEON.—Crimson, bronze and yellow, very effective. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profound bloomer of a most showy class. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

BRONZE CURLED.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct and brilliant color. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.

CATTELL’S CRIMSON.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.

PEARL.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing the most pleasing effect. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

ROSE TOM THUMB.—Finely bloomer and a good rose color. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

KING THEODORE.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

MIXED DWARF Sorts.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing an in bloom an agreeable effect. In colors scarlet crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.

TOM POUCHE (mixed).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type; smaller leaves. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 2c.

TALL NASTURTIUMS—3 to 10 Feet.

EDOUARD OTTO.—Brownish blue. A peculiarly beautiful color. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

HISMSPIRAECUM.—Orange, rosy scarlet blooming forms a fine contrast with light colored sorts. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

HEINEMANN.—Deep chocolate color. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

PEARL.—Dazzling, created with white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.

SPLIT FIRE.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

DUNNETT’S ORANGE.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

TALL BRIGHT ROSE.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

SCROLLING.—Very vigorous grower. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

ATROSANGUINEA.—Flowers dark crimson, with yellow eye. Per lb. $2.00; per oz. 2c.

MIXED TALL Sorts.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.

HYBRIDS OF MADAM GUNTHER.—In immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors. Per lb. $3.50; per oz. 2c.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

COMMON YELLOW.—The green seed used for pickling. Dwarf mixed, per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c. Tall mixed, per lb. $1.50; per oz. 1c.
A Short Extract From
LANDRETHS' Catalogue of Decorative Plants
for House and Garden.

CANNAS.

FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—These plants have enormous flowers, rich pomegranate-red, bordered bright golden yellow. 3 feet. 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents, postpaid. 3 for 25 cents, postpaid.

GLORIOSA.—Color bright, rich crimson, with wide border of deep golden yellow, one of the most showy and handsome varieties, a perfect symphony of crimson and gold. 3 feet. 15 cents each; 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.—The most superb pink variety yet introduced, large flowers, the trusses are immense, an abundant bloomer. Height about 3 feet. 25 cents each, postpaid.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Dark, rich, velvety maroon, almost black, and quick, constant bloomer. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents; $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

SOUVENIR D'ANTOINE CROZAT.—A beautiful gilt-edged variety, rich scarlet crimson, bordered golden yellow. Average height 6 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.—Dark rich purple leaves, the very finest of the bronze leafed varieties, rich cherry red flowers. Height about 5 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

TARRYTOWN.—Crimson flowers, dark green foliage. 3 1/2 feet. 20 cents each.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—Height 6 feet; two or three flower spikes on one stalk, flowers large, bright crimson. 10 cents each, postpaid.

MRS. FAIRMAN ROGERS.—The most beautiful gilt-edged variety to date, compact growth, 3 to 4 feet high, flowers lovely, vermilion scarlet, edged yellow. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MIXED SORTS.—Comprising the best colors. 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen.

CLIMBERS.

AKEYA QUINATA.—One of the best climbers, bearing numberless bunches of vivid-tinted flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon color. 30 to 40 feet. Extra strong plants 50 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (Japanese Climber).—With thick, glossy leaves and pure white fragrant flowers, succeeded by plum-shaped greenish fruit. 50 cents each.

AMPLOPSIS VEITCHI (Boston Ivy).—Clings without artificial training. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.—A valuable white variety, native of Japan, with clear green foliage and pure white flowers from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped and very fragrant. They are borne in clusters, on stiff stems, 4 to 5 inches long from the axils of the leaves. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS.—Large, flowering varieties, red, white, blue, purple and pink, 50 cents each. 100 cents per dozen.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—Handy climber, bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. 50 cents.

HONEY SUCKLES.—Climbing sorts in variety, well rooted, 50 cents each.

WISTARIA.—White and blue, very pretty, strong growers, 50 cents each.

BEGONIA—TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

The colors are of every combination, the blooms frequently of four to five inches in diameter. They do best in a rich loamy soil, in situations where they can be watered daily, and where, at portions of the day, they get a rest from the direct rays of the sun.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors. 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Separate colors. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

DOUBLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli flowers embrace a greater variety of colors than any other root. We offer only the choicest varieties in mixture, grown for us by a specialist in this line.

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CINNAMON VINE.

One of the most charming of climbers, and will quickly enclose an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines, covered with glossy, heart-shaped leaves and white, fragrant flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid-growing climber, with smooth, glossy leaves, bearing long feathery stems of sweet-scented flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs should be cultivated indoors and but moderately watered, until they show indications of flowering.

JOHNSONI.—Large flower panicles, striped white; large bulbs. 35 cents each. Second size 25 cents each.

FORMOSISSIMA.—Flowers a few weeks after planting, crimson flower. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

NEW HYBRID GLOXINIAS.

The handsomest of our summer-flowering plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautifull in the extreme, many of them curiously speckled and blotched. 15 cents each.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

(CAPE HYACINTH.)

A snow-white summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing 3 to 5 feet in height. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

TUBEROSES.

DOUBLE PEARL.—3 for 10 cents; 30 cents per dozen; $1.50 per hundred. EXCELSIOR PEARL.—2 for 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen; $2.50 per hundred.

SILVER LEAF, SINGLE.—Striped leaves. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen. If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen.

PALMS, FERNS, ETC.

We at all times carry in stock a large and varied assortment of foliage plants for house decoration, andsolid correspondence concerning these. For Easter decorations we are Headquarters.

LILIES.

The great inducement to the cultivation of this genus is their ease of culture and their hardiness, thriving with all the vigor of indigenous varieties, when planted in the open border.

AUDIUM (Golden Banded Lily).—Is unquestionably one of the most showy, its manhood yet graceful flowers, fifteen to twenty on a stem and of six petals, of most delicate colors, dished with crimson spots and striped with golden yellow. 20 cents each; $2.50 per dozen; $12.00 per hundred. Extra large bulbs 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen; $15.00 per hundred.

LONGIFLORUM.—Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant. Extra large. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen. Second size 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—White-shaded rose, and spotted deep red. 13 cents each; $1.50 per dozen; $10.00 per hundred.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—Pure white, large-sized flowers, grows from 2 to 4 feet high. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen; $12.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (Tiger Lily).—Orange-salmon, spotted black. 3 feet high. 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen; $9.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily).—Bright orange red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet. 15 cents each; $1.25 per dozen; $9.00 per hundred.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(ELEPHANT'S EAR.)

A very effective foliage plant and suitable for use either singly on the lawn or in masses. It is a rank grower, and in summer should have a liberal supply of water. Price, medium size, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen; large size, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

CRINUM KIRK.—Is by all means one of the finest sorts in its family, bearing large, fragrant flowers, broad, white petals, with a deep purple-reddish stripe through the center. Large bulbs, 35 cents each.

OXAELIS DIPPER (row white) and O. LASIANDRE (pink) are varieties which are very useful for borders and edges. They produce an unbroken row of foliage and showy flowers. Either variety, price, 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

MONTBRETIA CROCOSMIFLORA.—One of the brightest of our summer-flowering bulbs, bears flowers of deep orange color from July until October. 5 cents each; 30 cents each; $2.25 per hundred.
LANDRETHS' Catalogue of Decorative Plants for House and Garden.

PAEONIES.

Hardy herbaceous sorts. Never fail to give satisfaction. The colors have not such variety as the Rose, but less care is necessary, and once established will remain for years. We offer large roots of Crimson, Pink and White at 25 cents per clump; $2.50 per dozen, by express, or 30 cents per clump and $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

ROSES.

NEW CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Every one who has seen the Crimson Rambler in bloom will say it is the most beautiful climbing rose they ever saw. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and a tremendous bloomer, with immense clusters of most brilliant-colored roses in wonderful profusion. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

YELLOW RAMBLER, AGLAIA.—The finest hardy yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Blooms in immense clusters. Entirely hardy, and a new and striking climber that few people have seen. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

EIGHT HARDY BEDDING ROSES.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large flowers, very double, fragrant; color, deep rich crimson. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.—The finest white. Flowers large, pure snow-white. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Very rich and velvety crimson, exceedingly brilliant and handsome. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

ETOILE DE LYON (STAR OF LYONS).—The color is clear, bright golden yellow; robust grower, quite hardy. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (TEA POLyantha).—The flowers forming in clusters. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Large flowers, of unusual depth and substance; bright rose-pink. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

PRINCESS BONNIE.—One of the best hardy, constant blooming roses grown. The flowers are extra large and full, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; the color is solid rich crimson. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN.—The darkest red, large, full, exquisite fragrance. 40 cents, 30 cents, and 20 cents each.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

CANARY.—Canary yellow; a fine reflexed variety.

EAGLE D'OR.—Fine, bright, golden yellow.

MAID OF KENT.—White.

ROSINANTE.—Blue rose; dwarf grower.

LA PURITÉ.—Snow white.

PRESIDENT.—Red.

REGULUS.—Crimson red.

15 cents each; 80 cents for the seven; $8.00 per 100.
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Repeated requests were made of us last season for a more extensive list of varieties of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Vines, and to meet this demand we have decided to offer a few more meritorious varieties, such as can be depended upon to produce thoroughly satisfactory results, keeping in mind that a few good varieties are better than a large assortment of doubtful sorts, and that nothing will be catalogued by us that has not been given a thorough test either by ourselves or by the introducers. We call especial attention to the following comparatively new and desirable varieties: Rossey Pear, Bismarck and Starr Apples, Campbell's Early and Medlike Grape, Japan Walnut and Chestnut, all of which can be relied upon for profit.

Where trees, plants and vines are offered by mail at a given price, the postage will be paid by us. Where offered by express, transportation charges must be borne by the purchaser.—$60 of any kind will be furnished at the rate per 1,000, 50 at the rate per 100, one-half dozen at the rate per dozen.

We will not ship Nursery Stock C. O. D. unless one-half the value accompanies the order.

All claims for error must be made within ten days from the receipt of goods.

We regret our inability to ship Nursery Stock with seed, therefore request our customers to make orders separate, thereby saving us much trouble and inconvenience and themselves a delay.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

We begin shipping fruit trees and plants October 15th, and continue until ground is frozen hard in December. In the Spring we commence shipping March 1st, and continue until May 15th. We recommend early planting for best results, and suggest very early orders. We can ship on any date you name, and will reserve stock so ordered.

Prices Quoted are Subject to Fluctuation.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry plants at the dozoned rates will be mailed free of postage, but at the one hundred rates, 25 CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED must be added to cover postage, packing, etc. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and set 18 inches apart in the row. This spacing requires about 7,500 plants to the acre.

The plants we furnish are well-rooted layers from the open ground, carefully taken up, and when the roots are straightened and tied in bunches of one-half dozen to fifty. Those marked (1) have pistilate flowers and must be planted among the staminate plants in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

We will supply strawberry plants during August at the dozoned rates only. During September at the dozen and hundred rates, and after October 15th, and in the Spring, at the thousand rates. No plants can be furnished at the thousand rates until after October 15th.

BISMARCK.—Similar to the Rubach, except that this is a self-fertilizing variety of good size, fine glossy color, good shape and good quality; plant vigorous and productive. Early to medium, dozen, 30c.; one hundred, $1.00; one thousand, $4.00.

CLAYDE (EARLY).—Of recent introduction, a great favorite and considered by many one of the best. Large size, excellent color, superior quality, and very firm for an early sort. Plant a very vigorous grower, with large, clean, dark foliage, free from blight and exceedingly prolific; regarded as one of the most valuable early ripening varieties for home use or near market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, $1.00; one thousand, $4.00.

WILLIAM BELT.— Pronounced by fruit men to be the largest berry that grows; larger than Sharpless and superior in every respect. Eron- mous bearer of the best quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and prolific. A very desirable variety for fancy market. Dozen, 40c.; one hundred, $1.00; one thousand, $4.00.

NICK OHMVER.—A new and very promising variety. It has been given a thorough test by the leading strawberry growers in the country, who are enthusiastic in its praise. The plant is a large, strong grower, send-
GREGG.—Considered one of the very best late blackcaps, and a very popular variety, thriving best in strong soil. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and with proper care produces profusely large berries, firm and of fine flavor; midseason. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, $1.00; one thousand, $8.00.

We can also furnish the following well known and desirable varieties: Cuthbert, Loudon, Brandywine, Haskell and Thomson’s. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, $1.50; one thousand, $10.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

The culture of the blackberry is about the same as that of the raspberry, thriving on almost any soil, though more profitable under rich cultivation. Manure and fertilize the ground abundantly, and remove all old canes as soon as possible after packing, and thin to three or four canes to the hill. Plant in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet in row, thus setting out 2,000 plants to the acre.

Blackberry plants will be sent by mail at the dozen rates free of postage; at the one hundred rates to cover cost of packing, etc.

ERIE.—This is the largest of all blackberries; canes thrifty, hardy and productive; berries large, roundish, jet black, glossy and firm, and of good quality. A great seller in market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, $2.00; one thousand, $10.00.

RATHBUN.—A variety of greatest value. The berries are mammoth, jet black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine in flavor. The plants sucker but little, make a strong, upright, main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root readily. It might be inferred that this is a dewberry, but it is purely blackberry of tipping root habit. Canes perfectly hardy, having withstand a temperature of fifteen degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Wilson. Dozen, $1.00; one hundred, $8.00.

ELDORADO.—Decidedly the best in quality of any blackberry known. It has many desirable merits, both in fruit and cane. The plant is of medium growth, stocky, and very productive. Fruit large, sweet and delicious. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, $2.50; one thousand, $15.00.

ICEBERG.—The New White Blackberry. The paradox of the fruit world. A most wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. The canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Price by mail, postpaid, 5c. each; dozen $1.50. By express, $1.00 per hundred.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This has proven itself a great favorite, thriving in all soils, from Maine to California. Plant hardy and productive; fruit very large, one and one-half inches long and an inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard center. It is one of the best in quality of the blackberries. We recommend this most with great confidence. Ripening as it does before any other blackberry, it proves extremely profitable as a market berry. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, $1.50; one thousand, $10.00.

We can also furnish the following popular varieties: Omer, Lovett, Snyder, Lawton and Wilson. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, $2.00; one thousand, $10.00.

GOOSEBERRIES.

OHATTAQUA.—A new white gooseberry of the largest size, and on account of its beauty, large size, attractive appearance, wonderful productivity, strong, healthy habit, is becoming a great favorite. The quality is excellent, and no other variety equaling it in size and productivity. Each, 30c.; dozen, $3.00, postpaid.

INDUSTRY.—Is a strong, healthy, upright, vigorous grower, and one that we can recommend, both for the garden and market plantation. Fruit large, dark red, and of excellent quality. Each, 30c.; dozen, $2.50, postpaid.

COLUMBUS.—Of large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow and of the finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy and free from mildew, which should make it a very valuable variety. Each, 30c.; three for 75c.; dozen, $2.50, postpaid.
GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on any good, dry soil, and we offer herewith a select list of varieties that are adapted to almost every locality. Plant in rows 10 feet apart, and 6 or 8 feet apart in the row, or on both sides of an arbor.

McPIKE.—A wonderful new grape, equal if not superior to Black Hamburg in quality; perfectly hardy and earlier than Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference, covered with a beautiful blue-black bloom, of superb quality, pulp sweet and tender to the centre, skin thin, delicious flavor, small seeds; a grape that will keep perfectly 100 days on the vine in good condition, and a remarkably good shipper; a grape without fault and which has taken the premium wherever shown. Vine hardy and very vigorous. Price, one year old, 75c. each; two year old, $1.00 each, postpaid.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—A strong, healthy grower, hardy and productive. Color white, bunch and berries large, compact shoulder, skin thick, firm, flesh tender, juicy, but with little pulp; ripens before Concord. A very promising variety. Each, 25c.; dozen, $2.00, postpaid.

DELAWARE.—In quality it is without an equal, being sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. Bunch small and compact, berries small and a beautiful light red; vine a comparatively slender grower, though quite hardy. Ripens a little earlier than Concord. Each, 50c.; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A very early grape, of the best quality, entirely free from foxiness. The berries are of medium size; the color greenish-white; skin thin and fine quality, almost melting in the mouth; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. No home garden complete without this valuable variety. Each, 50c.; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

COLARAIN ("arbly")—A new variety. Regarded as one of the best native white grapes in cultivation. Color a light green with delicate whitish bloom; size medium; ripens early and hangs well on the bunch; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and remarkably sweet. A very desirable variety. Each, 50c.; dozen, $3.00, postpaid.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A valuable and delicious grape of recent introduction. The vine is very strong, hardy and vigorous, with thick, healthy, vigorous foliage, an abundant bearer. Berries very large, black, with light-purple bloom, skin thin, flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Season very early. Each, $1.00; three for $2.50, postpaid.

We can also furnish the following reliable varieties: BRIGHTON, CONCORD, NIAGARA, MOORE'S EARLY, DUCHESS, and POCKINGTON. Each, 50c.; dozen, $2.00 postpaid.

CURRANTS.

FAX'S PROLIFIC.—This is a universal favorite. Plant a remarkably strong grower, wonderfully prolific and comes to bearing at two years of age. Fruit large, dark red, equal in size to Cherry, of better flavor and five times as prolific. One of the very best. Each, 15c.; dozen, $1.00, postpaid.

NORTH STAR.—Red, a very rapid grower, succeeding on all soils, very hardy, productive, and of excellent quality. Fruit not so large as the Cherry, but valuable on account of its great productivity and superior quality. This is perhaps the sweetest currant grown. Each, 15c.; dozen, $1.50, postpaid.

CHERRY.—A very popular market variety, usually bringing a high price, very hardy and productive. Each, 10c.; dozen, $1.00, postpaid.

WHITE GRAPE.—A large and productive white currant of fine quality, bunch large and long; fruit large, amply fertilized. Each, 75c.; dozen, $1.00, postpaid.

PEARS.

Our collection consists only of the popular and best varieties. Prices of other leading standard sorts will be quoted on application. Pear trees should be planted on rich well-tilled soil and kept under good cultivation for best results. Plant twenty feet apart, requiring 100 trees to the acre.

ANJOU.—This variety can be highly recommended, being an excellent keeper and ripening about Christmas. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting; one of the most valuable, always commanding the highest prices. Tree a vigorous grower and highly productive. Each, 50c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

LAURENCE.—An early winter pear. This variety is unsurpassed. Fruit medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; very good. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Ripening November to December. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

HOWELL.—One of the finest American pears; large, yellow, with beautiful red check; handsome, rich, sweet, melting; good; ripening September to October. Tree a free grower, hardy and valuable. Each, 50c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

WILDER EARLY.—A remarkably valuable early pear, ripening August 1. Fruit medium to large; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant; very good. Larger and juicier than many of the early pears. Tree very productive, vigorous and healthy grower. Each, 50c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.
BARTLETT (EARLY).-A very popular pear, of large size and a general favorite; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor; bears young and abundantly, too well known to need further description. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

ROSSNEY.—A new, large variety of rare merit. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and of superior flavor. Skin a beautiful cream color more or less deepened with crimson blush, giving it a tempting appearance. Ripening as it does about two weeks after Bartlett, it should be profitable as a market variety. Tree a vigorous, healthy grower, equal to Keiffer, and very productive. Price, mail, postpaid, 50c. each. By express, two years old, $1.00 each.

We can also furnish: CLARKE’S FAVORITE, LEXINGTON, SENTRY, SHELDON and GARBER. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

APPLIES.

We deem it best to offer only a select list of varieties, and recommend only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit, and will give the greatest satisfaction to all, but will be pleased to furnish an extended list of varieties and prices on request. Apples may be planted 30 feet apart, requiring 50 trees to the acre.

GRIMES GOLDEN.—Medium to large; skin golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, refreshing flavor; of the best quality and one of the most valuable; tree vigorous, healthy and productive; January to April. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen by express.

MAIDEN’S BLUSH.—A valuable market apple; good size; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender and pleasant. Tree an early bearer and a good keeper; September to October. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; $5.00 per dozen by express.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT, with the exception of Bismarck, is the earliest ripening apple known, coming into bearing at three or four years of age. Medium size, light, transparent, lemon yellow; smooth waxen skin; flesh juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, excellent; hardy and productive; very early. One year old, 25c., postpaid; two year old, 30c.; $4.00 per dozen by express.

FALLWATER.—A very large, handsome fruit; color green with red cheek. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer, and comes into bearing young; a good keeper. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen by express.

BISMARCK.—This new apple, which has made for itself a wonderful record for high quality, hardness and early fruiting, we offer again with the greatest confidence. A little tree two years old, and not more than two feet high, will produce several apples of enormous size and of the highest quality. It is a valuable introduction, succeeding wherever apples will grow. Fruit very large and of brilliant color; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid, distinct, delicious flavor, unequalled for dessert and superior for cooking and an excellent keeper, having been kept in an ordinary room till March. A most unique pot plant, and especially recommended for small gardens. Each, 50c., postpaid; larger trees by express, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

STARR.—Where an all-around cooking and eating apple is desired, we cannot recommend the Starr too highly. This apple has every good point in its favor, early ripening, large size, good quality, early bearing and productive. Tree hardy and productive, producing specimens measuring twelve inches around first week in July, and continuing to bear larger and finer fruit until September. Color of fruit pale green, frequently with blush on sunny side. As a cooking apple it cannot be equaled, having a rich, sub-acid flavor, and when thoroughly ripe is a delicious apple to eat out of hand. As a market apple it cannot be surpassed. When apples such as Hagloe, Blush, etc., are selling for 40c. to 50c. per basket, Starr sells for $1.00. Price, 50c., postpaid; 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen, by express.

We can recommend and furnish the following varieties: BALDWIN, ROXBURY RUSSETT, SHITE’S CIDER, ORANGE PIPPIN, BEN DAVIS, RED ASTRAUCHAN, HAGLOE and SMOKERHOUSE. One year old, 20c. each; dozen, 50c.; postpaid, 50c. each; two year old, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen by express or freight.

CHERRIES.

Select Varieties.

BLACK Tartarian.—Fruit large; heart-shaped; purplish black; tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous grower and an immense bearer. June to July.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—A most desirable sort. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded and marbled with red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. June.
EARLY RICHMOND.—A very valuable early red cooking cherry, and perhaps the best known. It is largely planted on account of its large size, excellent quality and great productivity. Last of June.

MAY DUKR.—An excellent size known variety of large size, dark red, jucy, rich, sub-acid flavor. Very productive. June.

WINDSOR.—A remarkably firm, large late variety, and no doubt the best of its season. Fruit large, liver-colored, of good quality. Valuable for market and family use. July.

We can also furnish cherries of the following well known and desirable varieties: MONMORENCY, BLACK EAGLE, NAPOLeON BIGARREAU, ROCKPORT, YELLOw SPANISH, and Downer's LATE. Price, any or all of these varieties of cherries, extra size by express or freight, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

EARLY RICHMOND (one-half natural size). EAGLE, NAPOLeON BIGARREAU ROCKPORT, YELLOW SPANISH and DOWNER'S LATE. Price, any or all of these varieties of cherries, extra size by express or freight, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

PLUMS.

By giving the plum reasonably good care, planting on rich, heavy soil and giving good cultivation, plums may be classed as money-makers. There are many varieties of plums, but we have aimed to offer only a few of the best. Plant 15 feet apart.

ABUNDANCE (JAPANESE).—The most productive and a very early bearer. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy tender, and of a delicious sweetness; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. An excellent eating variety, and for near market claims extra attention. Its season of ripening is early in August. Each 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

WICKSON.—The most promising of the newer Japanese. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, with thick, glossy, dark-green leaves. Fruit of large size, dark crimson purple; flesh very firm; yellow yellow; and highly flavored; pit small; cling stone. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

RED JUNE (JAPAN).—Vigorous, hardy, early productive. The most valuable market plum produced up to this time. Fruit medium to large; deep vermillion red with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm and of excellent quality; half cling, Ripens a few days after Willard. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

SATSUMA (LATE JAPAN).—Coming in, as it does, after all of the European plums, and the main crop of peaches is gone, it finds a ready market. The flesh is so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in good condition a long time after being picked; and is a good shipper. Fruit very large, handsome, rich; skin dark dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown red; flesh blood red, firm, juicy, good quality. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

JUICY.—The most beautiful plum in existence, most luscious, heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit large and of perfect shape; skin thin and transparent; light yellow underlaid with scarlet—beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with a sprightly acid and high melting plum flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

HALE.—Of all Japan plums, the Hale stands in the foremost rank, and is beyond a doubt the most beautiful plum in the collection: proved also the most delicate in pulp texture, and by far the best in quality. The tree is the most vigorous of all the Japanes, an upright, compact grower, an early and regular bearer, bearing each year enormous crops. Ripening, at it does, about the middle of September, after the early peaches and other Japanese plums have done bearing, it thus has the market entirely to itself as a fancy dessert fruit. The plums are of the largest size of its class, bright orange-yellow skin, mottled and nearly covered with vivid cherry-red, exceedingly attractive and beautiful; flesh yellow, firm and delicious. 30c. each, postpaid. By express, 40c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

BURBANK.—Medium to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish, ovoid in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty,
EVERBEARING.

DESCRIPTION OR INTRODUCER.—This remarkable Peach combines many valuable qualities:

"First. Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until some time in September. Fruit in all stages of development ripe, has grown, and has been passed as blossoms, may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

"Second. As the tree blossoms at different periods, a complete failure of fruit from late frosts in spring has never been known.

"Third. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins, oblong in shape and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, firm, and of excellent flavor; quality very productive. The first ripening averages flushed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich. An abundant and regular bearer. August. Each, 10c.; postpaid, by express, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

OLD MINON.—An excellent variety; large, greenish-white and red; flesh white, red at the pit, juicy, rich, tender. Tree very hardy and productive. Very valuable and reliable; August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

MT. ROSE (Early).—A large white early peach of great value; a profitable market variety; flesh white, melting, juicy, good; August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

LORENTZ.—Claimed to be frost proof and superior in quality to any other peach ripening at the same time. Tree very hardy, producing fruit in great abundance when others failed. Fruit large, equaling in size the Crawford Late. Flesh yellow with bright red cheek; a perfect freestone, delicious quality. Last of October. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

TRIUMPH.—The earliest yellow freestone peach known. Fruit large, very hardy and very handsome; skin yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow and delicious quality. A truly valuable variety and worthy of the highest praise; July. Each, 15c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

CROSBY.—On account of the unusual hardness of this variety, it is especially valuable. Fruit of medium size. The first ripening averages flushed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich. An abundant and regular bearer. August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

The following excellent varieties we also furnish: CHAMPION, STUMP, ELBERTA, GLOR, BEERS' SHOCK and FORD'S LATE WHITE. Each, 10c., postpaid.

MULBERRY.

DOWNING EVERBEARING.—Wherever a handsome fruit-producing and highly ornamental lawn tree is desired, to say nothing of the value of the fruit, which is highly esteemed by many, we recommend the Downing Mulberry. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy and of high quality. Tree very productive, continuing to bear for three or four months of the year. Price, one year, express, 20c. each; two years, six to eight feet, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

QUINCES.

One of the most profitable fruits for orchard, plantation, and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. The trees are hardy, productive, require little space, come into bearing early and are regular and abundant croppers.

ORANGE. (One half natural size.)

Jointed Quince.

NUT CULTURE.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of interest now being manifested in the new, fascinating and profitable Industry of Nut Culture, which until recently has been given little attention. The Chestnut now promises to be one of the most profitable fruits to plant, especially the Japanese and Spanish varieties, coming into bearing as they do at two to three years of age, ripening early, before frost, and annually producing large and good nuts of quality. We offer three of the very best varieties—JAPAN GIANT, JAPAN MAMMOT and PARAGON—all of which have proven valuable and may be relied upon for profit. We furnish only the Japan Mammoth by mail, as this is a seedling, the other two being grafted, and not possible. Can furnish grafted trees by express or freight only.

CHESTNUTS (Grafted).

JAPAN GIANT.
usually run two to the burr. Nuts smooth, dark, mahogany color, and very attractive. Valuable on account of its very large size. Ripens September 25. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; makes a very handsome lawn tree. One year, $1.00 each; three for $3.00; dozen, $10.00; express. Two year, $1.50 each; three for $4.00; dozen, $15.00; express.

**JAPAN MAMMOTH.**—Not a grafted variety, but grown from selected seed of the giant, and seldom fails to produce three nuts of large size, running three to five to the burr; uniform and attractive, of good quality, ripening early and very productive. Tree an annual and prolific bearer, coming into bearing at three years of age, four year old trees often producing four quarts of mammoth nuts. This being a seedling, we are enabled to offer trees by mail as well as express, and at the following remarkably low prices: one year, $2.50; each; three for $7.50; express. Two years, $5.00 each; three for $15.00; express.

**PARAGON.**—One of the best varieties of the European type, supposed to be a seedling of the Comfort, which it very much resembles. Burrs of immense size; nuts large, kernel sweet, fine-grained and of superior quality. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive, comes to bearing young, eight year old trees producing as much as one bushel of nuts. One year, 25c each; three for $2.50; dozen, $7.50; express. Two years, $1.00 each; three for $3.00; dozen, $10.00; express.

**JAPAN WALNUTS.**

The Japan walnut having been given the most thorough test in almost every State of the Union, and having proved itself to be a handsome, ornamental nut-bearing tree, of iron-clad hardiness, we offer it with the utmost confidence, believing it will give the greatest satisfaction to every one desirous of having a handsome, ornamental shade and nut-bearing tree.

The nuts are of a very different character, being far superior in quality, size and productiveness. The leaves are of immense size, and of charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen (as shown in cut), have a shell thinner than the Persian walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The nut is sweet, of the very best quality; flavor like the butternut, but less oily and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form and need no pruning; mature early; bear young and are more regular and productive than the Persian walnut. We offer but one and the most valuable variety, *Juglans Corniformis*. Tree comes to bearing at three to four years of age, and is wonderfully productive. The nuts are produced in pendulous clusters of fifteen to twenty, are quite pointed or heart shaped; kernel full, plump, rich and delicious, while its cracking quantities are superior to any known variety; cracking by a slight tap the shells part readily, and the kernels can be extracted whole, as shown in above illustration. Price, by mail, one year, 25c each; $2.50 per dozen. By express, two year, 50c each; $3.00 per dozen.

**MADEIRA WALNUT** (one-half natural size).

**PERSIAN (MADEIRA).**—The well-known English Walnut, a handsome, lofty-growing tree of spreading habit, hardy and productive as far north as New York City. Trees of this variety are plentiful in New Jersey and produce annually immense crops of thin shell nuts of a delicious quality, equalled by few. This tree should not be planted for the nuts alone, but as a shade and ornamental tree, its handsome form, deep green foliage and clean appearance, rendering it strikingly handsome as a lawn tree. Price, express, three to four feet, 75c each.

**PECAN NUT.**

By far the finest of American nuts, and since the production of the large fruited varieties, has become a great favorite. Tree a rapid grower of handsome form and very productive, single trees yielding annual revenues of $500, after having attained the bearing age, which is eight to ten years. The nut is of superior quality, kernel full, plump, sweet and delicious, equalled in quality by none. The shell is very thin (as may be observed in above illustration), and can almost be crushed between the fingers. Trees grown on rich alluvial soil produce immense crops. The Pecan is difficult to graft, and as many reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 80 per cent, we offer seedling trees grown from selected seed of the large paper shell varieties. Price, mail, 25c; $2.50 per dozen. Express, two to three feet, 75c each; $3.00 per dozen. The Halftone Photos in this Catalogue are from our own types of Vegetables and Fruits from Photos taken by our own artists. They are copyrighted, and will appear only in our own publications. They are not for sale.
CALIFORNIA PRIVET

This variety of Privet is the most remarkable, desirable and popular ornamental hedge-plant in existence. It is recognized as the ideal hedge-plant, thriving in all soils, situations and under all conditions, in lowland or upland, in sun or in shade, under the drip of trees, in poor soil almost as well as in rich. The smoke of factories or railroads does not affect it, consequently it is doubly valuable. Especially adapted to seashore planting, where it luxur-ates and grows in all its vigor, the salt air giving the foliage a vivid green coloring. Many handsome hedges of Privet, pruned in various forms may be seen along the coast from Cape May to Newport.

The plant is a remarkably vigorous grower, compact and regular in form and a beautiful shade of green, glossy, waxlike foliage, which it retains throughout the season and well into winter, and in sheltered locations is almost an evergreen, the new leaves putting forth as the old ones fall.

The plant will bear shearing to any extent and at all seasons of the year; is perfectly hardy, easily transplanted and of very easy culture, growing more beautiful as it grows older. A plant admirably adapted for division lines, as it may be kept shorn to any desired height or width; the more it is pruned the better it appears and the better hedge will be formed.

A very pleasing effect is obtained by planting two or more rows side by side and pruning the first row to one foot in height, the second row two feet, and so on, giving the whole the appearance of steps.

A hedge of California Privet is decidedly more ornamental and in many ways more desirable than the ordinary fence, which is a constant expense. The hedge requires no repairing, no painting, in fact no expense whatever, and is more impenetrable at two years after planting than the ordinary fence. When once planted it stands for a lifetime, making it a lasting monument to the memory of him who plants.

One of its good features is that insects do not attack it, that it never grows dull, but retains its beautiful glossy green foliage throughout the season. Many plants are set out as single specimens, and in groups upon the lawn. It blooms in June, producing panicles of small, white, lilac-like flowers.

Unlike many varieties of hedge plants, it will bear transplanting as well or better in the autumn than in the spring, and as there is considerable to be gained by fall planting this is a good point in its favor. In the autumn the soil is in a better condition to receive the plants and when so set out they receive the benefit of early spring rains, become firm in the ground; receiving no shock from the transplanting, they start into growth earlier and make stronger and far better growth than those set late in spring-time.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.—In the latitude of Philadelphia Privet may be planted in Autumn from October 1st till December 1st, and in the Spring from March 1st till May 1st.

A single-row hedge requires 200 plants to each 100 feet, a double-row hedge 400 plants to each 100 feet.

To make a satisfactory Privet hedge the ground should be as well prepared as for the growth of shrubs or trees, and in digging the trench for the reception of plants the top soil should be kept separate from the clay or subsoil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, filling in around the roots with the rich top-soil, at the same time firming with the feet the soil around the roots. Do not put manure in the trench in contact with the roots. After the plants are set, long stable manure may be applied on top, which will answer as a mulch during dry weather, whilst stimulating a vigorous growth. We much prefer a double-row hedge, and if such is desired the trench should be wider and the plants set alternately at six inches apart, forming in a remarkably short time a perfect and thick hedge.

The first requirement of a perfect hedge, whether for beauty or for a close screen, is numerous side branches near to the ground, and at time of transplanting the plants should be cut back severely to encourage the sprouting of side growth, shortened down as low as to within six inches of the ground, and continuously cut back until sufficient strong lateral branches are developed to insure a close and healthy growth near the ground. As all shrubs when planted closely tend to grow only at the top, in no other way than by cutting back can a perfect hedge be made. After the necessary lateral growth has been obtained, the top should be cut a little higher at each trimming, until the desired height has been reached.

Pruning may be done at any season of the year, and without the slightest injury to the plants. Constant pruning stimulates a strong, compact growth, and a perfect, low-branched hedge may be had the second season after planting.

We have a very superior stock of strong, healthy, well-rooted plants of our own growing to offer for autumn or spring delivery at the following prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Prices</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Year, 8 to 12 inches, at $1.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1000</td>
<td>One Year old, 18 to 24 inches, at $4.00 per 100; $35.00 per 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Year, 12 to 16 inches, at $3.50 per 1000</td>
<td>Two Years old, 2 to 3 feet, at $5.00 per 100; 40.00 per 1000</td>
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(64)
For the Convenience of Our Customers

We Submit the Following

Valuable Recipes.

For Protection of Fruit Trees and Orange Groves.
One peck Lime, 4 pounds Sulphur; slack together and put in 1 barrel of Water or 1 pint Soap, 2 quarts Coal Oil, 1 barrel of Water.

For Apple Trees.
To destroy the apple curculio, cooling moth, etc., use 1 pound of London Purple to about 200 gallons of water, keeping the solution well mixed. Spray trees when the blossoms are dropping off just as the fruit begins to form. Two weeks after the trees are out of blossom, this operation should be repeated.

For Protection Against Potato Bugs, Locusts, Flies and Grasshoppers.
Elder Tea, strong.

For Plum, Peach and Cherry Trees.
To destroy curculios, etc., use 1 pound of Paris Green to about 250 gallons of water, keeping the liquid well stirred up. Peaches, being of sensitive foliage, must be sprayed with a weaker solution, say 1 pound to 300 gallons of water. Spray the first time just after the blossoms have dropped off and again ten days to two weeks later. Add a little slacked Lime to the solution. London Purple may be used.

For Protection of Cabbage, Tobacco, etc.
Weak solution of Salt and Water. One-twelveth part Coal Oil kills cut worms.

For Pear Trees.
To destroy the pear cur: Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water, and treat same as apple trees.

For Protection of Watermelons, Cantaloupes and Grape Vines.
Coal Tar Water, 3/4 pint Tar to 2 gallons of water.

For Orange Trees.
To destroy the scale bug: Use 1 pound of Whale Oil Soap boiled in 1/2 gallon of water in order to dissolve Soap. Add water enough to make 1/2 pound to 1 gallon of water, and spray each tree thoroughly with 2 gallons of the preparation. This will kill most of the old scale bugs and all the young ones.

To Protect Rose Bushes.
One-half pound Sulphur, 20 quarts water. When ready to use, stir in 2 ounces Aqua Ammonia.

For Grape Vines.
To destroy the grape vine fleck beetle: Use 1 pound of London Purple to 200 gallons of water, applying with a spray pump when the beetles appear, before the leaves come out in the Spring.

For Protection of Cucumbers, Beets, etc.
Use Buttermilk spray.

For Protection of Peaches, Plums, and Gooseberries.
One part Coal Oil, 10 parts Skimmed Milk.

Caterpillar.
The well-known Caterpillar of the white marked tussock moth, which feeds on leaves, and is more familiar in cities than elsewhere. London Purple and Paris Green are recommended. One-quarter pound to a barrel of water.

To Destroy Plant Lice and Currant Worms.
One quart of Soft Soap, 20 quarts Water, and add 2 ounces Aqua Ammonia.

For Potato Plants.
To destroy the potato bug: Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 100 gallons of water, spraying occasionally after the bugs appear.

For Hen Roosts and Stables.
Carbolic Acid in Water.

For Strawberries.
To destroy the crown borer: Use about 1 pound of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water, spraying when the new leaves open, and again before the first blossoms come out.

Codling Moth and Canker Worms.
Spraying recommended on apple, elm, and other trees. London Purple and Paris Green are not only effective, but easy of application, and not expensive. It is best to apply the mixture as soon as the blossoms fall, and again in three weeks, in case of heavy rains.

Bark Lice and Coccus.
A common class of insects, varying very much in form and which are injurious to many trees, shrubs and plants, hardy and tender. A strong solution of Soft Soap is the old and reliable remedy. Professor Cook has improved on this by the addition of crude Carbolic Acid, making the mixture as follows: One quart of Soft Soap to 2 gallons of water, heated to the boiling point, when 1 pint of crude Carbolic Acid is added, stirring the solution well at the same time. This should be put on early in June, and again some months later, with a scrubbing brush to all affected parts.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The grower of Garden Vegetables meets with many destructive insects, too many to describe, but we will refer to those found particularly annoying.

1. The Colorado Potato Bug.—This is too well known to need description. It can be kept in check by Paris Green.
2. The Cabbage Worm.—This is a green worm half inch to an inch in length. Paris Green or any other poison cannot be used on the Cabbage for it would be folded up into the leaves and poison the consumers. Hot water between 160° and 165° F. will kill the Cabbage Worm; so will salt water. The Green Glazed Cabbage, a late but good variety, resists the attack of the Cabbage Worm better than any other sort.
3. The Harlequin Bug.—This looks like a large Lady Bug, but more angular and spotted. It does not eat the tissues of the leaves, but punctures them and sucks out the sap, consequently ordinary applications of any poisons do not affect it. It can sometimes be smothered by filling its breathing pores with very fine smut, but the most effective way is to kill them between the thumb and finger.
4. The Turnip Fly.—A jumping fly, less than the size of a head of a pin, often destroying a crop of Turnip, Cabbage, Radish or Mustard before the grower knows the Seed has germinated. There is no remedy against this insect.
5. The Melon Louse.—Destroys the vines of Watermelon, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. It attacks the undersides of the leaves, extracts the sap, the leaves curl up and all growth ceases. There is no thoroughly reliable remedy against this insect on large crops. Very strong tobacco water is sometimes efficient. On a few hills in a garden the insects can be killed by the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide.
6. The Cabbage Louse.—A white, mealy colored soft object the size of a pinhead, often appearing by thousands upon a plant. Salt and hot water, not above 160° F., are the only safe applications, as poisons cannot be used on Cabbage.
7. Squash Bug.—This small, yellow and black beetle attacks plants of Squash and Cucumber, and all the Melons just as they are breaking through the ground, and frequently necessitating three or four plantings of Seed. There is no satisfactory remedy, all thoroughly destructive to the insects destroying the plants as well.

HERBS.—Plant the seeds and raise your own stock of these invaluable supplies for the Kitchen. See illustrations on page 19.
These seeds are the best in the country, being the production of Landreths' own seed grounds, and raised under their watchful care. Use them once, use them always.